

**INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND THE UNITED  
KINGDOM**

**REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM SOPEMI  
CORRESPONDENT TO THE OECD, 2010**

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

**The assistance of Viktorija Bauere in the production of tables and  
figures is gratefully acknowledged**

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>1. IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION FLOWS.....</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1 Total movement .....	6
1.2 Recent trends in the flow pattern .....	7
1.2.1 Total flows .....	8
1.2.2 Flows by EU and non-EU citizens.....	8
1.3 The situation in 2009 .....	9
1.3.1 Composition: sex, age and citizenship.....	9
1.3.2 Reason for moving.....	10
1.3.3 Usual occupation (prior to migration).....	10
1.4 Countries of origin and citizenship .....	12
1.5 Summary .....	12
<b>2. IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT.....</b>	<b>33</b>
2.1 Acceptances for settlement .....	33
2.2 Grants of settlement by nationality and category .....	33
2.4 Enforcement and removal .....	35
2.5 Immigration by students .....	35
<b>3. CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALISATION .....</b>	<b>46</b>
3.1 Applications received.....	46
3.2 Grants and refusals of citizenship .....	46
3.3 Basis of grant .....	46
3.4 Previous nationality .....	47
3.5 Grants by age and sex .....	47
3.6 Citizenship ceremonies .....	47
<b>4. IMMIGRATION AND THE LABOUR MARKET.....</b>	<b>53</b>
4.1 Stocks of foreign nationals in the UK in 2010.....	53
4.2 Stocks of foreign nationals working in the UK in 2010 .....	55
4.3 Foreign workers by nationality and socio-economic class 2010 .....	55
4.4 Foreign workers by nationality and industry group 2010.....	56
4.5 Foreign workers by nationality and region of residence 2010.....	57
4.6 Flows of migrant workers by nationality and sex 2010.....	57
4.7 Migrant worker inflows by nationality and socio-economic group 2010.....	58
4.8 Migrant workers inflows by nationality and region 2010.....	59
4.9 Corporate transfers.....	59
4.10 Country of Birth 2010.....	60
4.11 National Insurance statistics .....	61
<b>5. ENTRY THROUGH THE POINTS BASED SYSTEM (PBS).....</b>	<b>91</b>
5.1 Data availability .....	91
5.2 Tier 1 .....	92
5.3 Tier 2 Visa applications and issues .....	93
5.4 Tier 2 Certificates of sponsorship in 2009 .....	93
5.4.1 Nationality.....	94
5.4.2 Sector .....	94
5.4.3 Occupation .....	94

5.5 Worker Registration Scheme (WRS).....	95
5.6 Foreign labour immigration by routes of entry.....	95
<b>6. ASYLUM 2009 .....</b>	<b>110</b>
6.1 Applications .....	110
6.2 Dependants of asylum applicants.....	110
6.3 Unaccompanied asylum seeking children.....	110
6.4 Initial decisions .....	110
6.5 Asylum appeals.....	111
6.6 Asylum cases outstanding.....	111
6.7 Asylum applicants supported by the National Asylum Support Service.....	111
6.8 The relative importance of asylum flows.....	112
<b>8. POLICY DEVELOPMENTS .....</b>	<b>123</b>
8.1 Coalition government policy.....	123
8.2 Summary of required limits and policy options: overall limits on Tiers 1 and 2	123
8.2.1 Tier 1 .....	124
8.2.2Tier 2 .....	124

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **Immigration and Emigration Flows**

#### *Long-Term International Migration*

- Net inflow after adjustments (LTIM) in 2009 to 198,000.
- Gross inflow rose but in general seems to have plateaued; outflow has fluctuated but fell sharply in 2009.
- The main component of migration change is the flow of Britons.
- Net inflow of A8 citizens fell in 2009 but was still positive.
- Gross overall flow (in and out) fell to below one million.

#### *IPS Flow (unadjusted)*

- Net gain rose from 129,000 in 2008 to 191,000 in 2009.
- Emigration by Britons fell sharply.
- Both inflow and outflow of EU(15) citizens rose in 2009 to produce a net gain of 24,000.
- Of total net gain in 2008, two fifths came from the New Commonwealth, one third from the Other Foreign group, one fifth from EU(27) and one twenty-fifth from the Old Commonwealth.
- Men accounted for 54 per cent of the net gain; just over half of the inflow from the A12 were men, compared with 60 per cent the year before.
- Net loss of older Britons continued to fall.
- As in past years, more people leave for work reasons than enter for work reasons.
- More non-British came for study than for employment.
- A total of 212,000 entered the UK in 2009 having worked before moving, well down on the number the year before.
- Numbers of highly skilled coming and leaving in 2009 both fell, as did net gain – to 23,000.
- Highly skilled workers from less developed countries are more likely to stay than those from more developed countries.
- There was a net gain of 10,000 manual and clerical workers as gains of non-British exceeded losses of British.
- Poland and India are the main origin countries for immigrants; Australia and Poland are the main destinations.

### **Immigration and Settlement in 2009**

- Excluding EEA citizens, the number granted settlement rose by 31 per cent to 195,000.
- There were about 72,000 grants of settlement to family members.
- About 67,000 were removed or departed voluntarily, a fall of 1 per cent from 2008.
- 341,000 students were given leave to enter, a slight fall on recent years.

### **Citizenship and naturalisation in 2008**

- 214,000 people were granted citizenship in 2009, an increase of 24 per cent on the year before mainly because of administrative reasons.

### **Immigration and the labour market in 2010**

- There were 4.5 million foreign citizens in the UK, 7.4 per cent of the population.
- The foreign population continues to increase at a faster rate than the British.
- Almost half of all foreigners were European.
- There were 912,000 A10 Eastern Europeans whose numbers are still rising.
- Poles have supplanted the Irish as the largest national group. Despite increased outflow, the Polish stock continues to rise to 553,000 in 2010.
- The gender balance of the foreign population is about equal but with a light preponderance of females.
- The foreign working population has increased to 2.378 million, 8.3 per cent of the total.
- Europeans account for just over half of the foreign workforce.
- Citizens of A8 countries now constitute over one fifth of all foreign workers; their numbers continue to grow, suggesting no net return.
- There is a continuing trend towards an overall lower skilled foreign workforce, although there is considerable variation among individual national groups.
- London's proportion of the foreign population seems to have stabilised after falls in recent years.
- Different national groups have different regional distributions.
- There are 7.048 million foreign born, an increase of 2.3 per cent on 2009, of whom 3.812 million are working.
- Over one third of the foreign born are European.
- Just under two thirds of foreign born have foreign nationality.
- There were 573,000 new registrations for national insurance by newly entering foreign workers in 2009/10, a decline of 16.5 per cent on 2008/9.
- The fall in national insurance registrations was general across most regions of origin.
- 

### **Points Based System in 2009**

- There were 155,000 applications and 118,000 Tier 1 issues, including dependants who constituted about a third of the total.
- Just over half of Tier 1 principal applicants were general migrants and 44 per cent were post-study international graduates.
- Two thirds of Tier 1 principal applicants came from India, Pakistan, Nigeria and China.
- 53,000 visas were issued for Tier 2 principal applicants, a majority of whom were from outside the UK.
- Half of Tier 1 visa issues were to Indians.
- Three sectors accounted for about two thirds of certificates of sponsorship.
- The largest route of entry was intra-company transfers, followed by resident labour market test and shortage occupations.

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

- Numbers of new approved registrations in WRS fell from 158,000 in 2008 to 119,460 in 2009.

### **Total Labour Immigration**

- Labour immigration from all routes of entry rose from 390,000 in 2008 to 405,000 in 2009.

### **Asylum in 2009**

- The number of asylum applications rose from 25,930 in 2008 to 24,485 in 2009.
- About 27 per cent were granted some form of protection.

### **Policy Developments**

- The new Coalition Government imposed a temporary cap on numbers of non-EEA labour immigrants in June 2010 and later announced an annual limit on Tier 2 of 21,700, to take effect from April 2010.
- Tier 1 will be restricted to a small numbers of investors, entrepreneurs and exceptionally talented people.

# 1. IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION FLOWS

## 1.1 Total movement

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

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

Table 1.1 and Figures 1.1 – 1.4 summarise the adjusted statistics for 1993-2009, broken down by citizenship. In 2009, 198,000 more people entered than left the United Kingdom for at least a year, up from 163,000 in 2008 but well down on the figure of 233,000 the year before. Since 2004, the net inflow has fluctuated in the region of 200,000.

The estimated number of people arriving to live in the UK for at least a year was 567,000 in 2009, 23,000 fewer than in 2008, with 2005 the lowest figure since 2003. Over the last six years the estimated inflow has fluctuated in the region 567-596,000, suggesting that the upward trend from the mid-1990s has been halted. Outflow has also fluctuated. 2008 saw the largest ever recorded outflow of 427,000 but in 2009 this fell to 368,000. In consequence, the overall increase in net gain from migration between 2008 and 2009 was mainly owing to substantially lower emigration: fewer people entered the country but even fewer left.

The flow patterns of foreign citizens and of British citizens differed. Overall, a net outflow of 44,000 British citizens (half of the figure for 2008) was more than compensated for by a net inflow of 242,000 (similar to the year before) non-British. Compared with 2008, the inflow of British again rose by an estimated 11,000, while outflow fell by 33,000. Non-British inflow fell by 34,000, but unlike the year before when outflow rose substantially by 86,000, between 2008 and 2009 it fell by 27,000. Compared with 2008, in 2009 more British entered and fewer left; at the same time fewer non-British arrived and fewer left. Hence, over the year, the main component of change increasing net immigration was the behaviour of British people, more of whom came in and fewer left.

Assessing the trend over the last decade or so for the principal geographical regions is complicated by accessions to the EU. Prior to 2004 and 2007, the A8 and A2 countries were included in the Other Foreign category and Malta and Cyprus in the

New Commonwealth. Net in-migration of A8 citizens coming into the UK for a period of at least a year increased from 71,000 in 2006 to 87,000 in 2007 but then collapsed to 20,000 in 2008 and 16,000 in 2009. This was because of both a sharp fall in inflow and a rise in outflow. However, outflow fell in 2009 from 69,000 to 52,000. The pattern for EU (15) was similar to that for the A8 countries for inflow which fell but different for outflow which was unchanged, resulting in a fall in net immigration. Net in-migration of New Commonwealth citizens rose after falling the two previous years, to 107,000, the rise a combination of higher inflow and only slightly larger outflow. The Other Foreign population saw reduced immigration and emigration, with a smaller net gain.

The summary picture of trends between 2008 and 2009 is as follows. There was an increased inflow of British but a fall in that of non-British migrants. Among the non-British, inflows from all origin regions fell except for the New Commonwealth. Outflows decreased from all regions apart from the New Commonwealth. Net migration fell for all foreign groups except EU the New Commonwealth.

Over the longer term, gross migration flows have been increasing. In 1993 the total of in- and out-movement was 532,000. It rose to 606,000 in 1997, 874,000 in 2003 and 994,000 in 2006. By 2008 the gross flow topped the million mark, but fell back in 2009 to 935,000. During the last few years, migration efficiency (ratio of net to gross migration) has been fairly stable, having halved since 1997. What this means is that larger gross flows have not significantly increased net migration.

The picture since the early 1990s is presented in Figures 1.1-1.4. Total in-and outflows have both generally risen, with minor fluctuations, the difference between them tending to increase until the last couple of years (Figure 1.1). The number of non-British coming to the UK has also risen, although in five years since 2000 it fell. The number of non-British leaving has also tended to rise, although much less steeply until 2008 and in 2009 it fell (Figure 1.2). Fluctuations in flows of non-British do not always synchronise: both inflows and outflows fell in 2000-1, 2002-3, 2006-7 and 2008-9 but in 2004-5 inflows fell while outflows rose and in 2007-8 both flows rose. The scale of flows for the British population is less than that for the non-British (Figure 1.3). Inflow has tended to fluctuate around the 100,000 mark for most of the period, dipping 2005-7 then rising in the last year. The main trend of British outflow has been upward for most of the period, but falling back in the last three years. The net result of these trends is in Figure 1.4. Fluctuating total net gains have tended generally to mirror those of the non-British population, although during the present decade the behaviour of the British population has increased in importance as net losses among this group have increased. This was particularly the case in 2009. The trend of net positive migration from the EU (15) has been remarkably consistent throughout the period.

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

In the rest of this section, unadjusted data from the IPS only are used so that the total flows are lower than those discussed in section 1.1. Because of the small sample size, attention should be paid to the standard errors included in individual tables.



### **1.2.1 Total flows**

The pattern of overall inflow has fluctuated around a rising trend. Inflows of non-nationals have consistently run ahead of those of the British, especially during the 1990s. The inflow of 538,000 recorded for 2008 was the highest since records began in 1964 and exceeded by 11,000 the figure for 2007. The 2009 figure was slightly lower, at 528,000. The total outflow in 2009 was well down on the year before, at 337,000. Net total flows were negative in the early 1980s but since then have been positive in all years except 1992-3. Since 1996 the net flow graph has been generally upward, though with some fluctuations. In 2007, the total net gain increased by almost 50,000 to 209,000 but fell back to 129,000 in 2008, before rising steeply to 191,000.

In 2009, there was a steep fall in the net loss of British people, from 84,000 to 29,000. Among the non-British, the net gain was 220,000, not dissimilar from 213,000 in 2008. This balance was mainly because in- and outflows changed by similar amounts. Overall in 2009, the British were 38 per cent of all outflows, compared with only 19 per cent of all inflows. Overall, the major determinant of shifts in net migration change for the period since 2006 has been the behaviour of emigration (Table 1.3).

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

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

In recent years the UK's migration exchanges with its EU (15) neighbours appear to have plateaued, with annual inflows around 50-60,000 since 1997, but increasing in 2008-9, outflows dipping after 2003 to 30-40,000 (Table 1.4). Overall, migration exchanges with EU (15) states, recorded by the IPS have been relatively stable. However, in 2008 and 2009 both inflow and outflow of EU (15) citizens rose, to record levels. Hence, although the net balance did not change much between 2007 and 2009, gross flow increased considerably, from 100,000 to 128,000. The rise in inflow of EU (15) citizens is consistent with trends in National Insurance (NINO) data (see Section 4).

Enlargement of the EU has changed the situation with respect to those entitled to free movement. The inflow from EU (25/27) in 2009 was 150,000 – down from 172,000 in 2008; the outflow of 102,000 slipped back from 133,000 but was still much higher than 2007. These figures make it clear that the 'old' EU (15) and the 'new' (A12) EU behaved differently. Some 74,000 A12 citizens entered, 50,000 left, giving a net gain of 24,000.

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

### **1.3 The situation in 2009**

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

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

A breakdown of flows by sex shows that the net overall gain was accounted for by 94,000 males and 97,000 females (Table 1.5). Men accounted for 53.8 per cent of the inflow, 56.7 per cent of the outflow and 49.2 per cent of the net gain (Table 1.5). Males made up 53.1 per cent of British and 54 per cent of non-British immigrants. British emigrants were more likely to be male (52.8 per cent), as were non-British emigrants (58.3 per cent). These figures, with minor fluctuations from year to year, are reasonably consistent with those of the recent period.

The inflow from the EU (27) in 2008 was slightly male-dominated (Table 1.5). This was also the case for the A12 countries in contrast to the year before when men accounted for 60.4 per cent of immigrants.

There were some differences in the gender balance from other regions. The net flow from the ISC was again predominantly male (59.6 per cent). Those from the Old Commonwealth and the Other Foreign Developed group were fairly evenly split; that from the Rest of the World predominantly female.

Net gains were mainly among young people in the '15-24' age group (123,000), while the '25-44' group also gained by 44,000 (Table 1.6). Both of these numbers were smaller than in 2008. Among 15-24 year olds, males were responsible for the majority of the net gain; in contrast, among 25-44 year olds the larger proportion of the net gain was due to females, both of these trends in contrast to the year before.

When analysed by citizenship, age and sex the situation becomes more complicated. There were net losses of British citizens across the board, with the exception of males over 60. This is an ongoing pattern. In the past, the statistics gave credence to the view that Britons are going abroad to retire. In 2007, some 42,000 of them aged 45 and over emigrated, compared with 18,000 coming in the opposite direction, a net loss of 24,000. This loss was considerably lower than in 2006 (41,000). In 2008 the flows of this age group were in balance and almost so in 2009. It may be that what might have been taken as a blip has become a trend and that as many older Britons are returning to the UK as are leaving. The overall gain of non-British citizens was accounted for by all age/sex groups. Annual variations fluctuate and may be a response to sampling error.

About 38 per cent of the inflow of A12 nationals was in the 15-24 group and 44.6 per cent were aged 25-44 (Table 1.6). In the latter group, men were predominant. They were also preponderant in these two age groups among inflows of ISC citizens. Females were the majority in inflows of the two age groups from Other Foreign Developed Countries and the Rest of the World

### **1.3.2 Reason for moving**

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

Table 1.7 shows the reasons for moving for in-, out- and net flows for OECD and non-OECD countries for the years 2004-9. In 2009, for all citizenships, 187,000 said their main reason for coming to the UK was to a definite job or to look for work, 35 per cent of all entrants (38.5 per cent in 2008, 43.6 per cent in 2007). A higher proportion of those leaving, 60.3 per cent, did so primarily for work reasons (53.3 per cent in 2008, 54.4 per cent in 2007). Hence, by this measure a smaller proportion of immigrants came to the UK for work reasons than that of emigrants leaving for work. Among the British, under half (46 per cent) entered for work reasons and half left for work reasons. Among the non-British 142,000 (33 per cent – down from 36.4 per cent in 2008 and 43.2 per cent in 2007) said their main reason for coming was to a definite job or to look for work. A further 199,000 non-British came primarily to study. Over the last three years, it appears that the trend was for more non-British to come for study, fewer for employment.

Reasons for coming to the UK vary between OECD (excluding the UK) and non-OECD area citizens. Whereas 51.7 per cent of OECD citizens came for work reasons, only 20 per cent of non-OECD citizens did so. For both OECD and non-OECD citizens, there was an increase in numbers coming primarily to study. The latter were much more likely than the former to come primarily as family members accompanying or joining someone else. In general, those from richer (OECD) countries say they are predominantly work motivated, though more are now coming for study, while those from elsewhere are more likely to express study or family reasons for coming to the UK.

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

A better measurement of the scale of labour migration is occupation prior to moving since it records whether or not a person was in the labour market at that time. In 2009, 51.5 per cent (58 per cent in 2008, 63 per cent in 2005) of the inflow and 70.6 per cent (73.6 in 2008) of the outflow were people who had been in employment prior to entry or leaving (Table 1.8). This again implies that more of the inflow was coming into the UK to work, not having worked before entering, than was the case with the outflow. It is consistent with the tendency for young people to come for training or to learn English, gain employment and then leave.

In 2009, 212,000 non-British citizens and 60,000 British entered the UK, having been in employment before moving. The number of non-British was considerably lower than in 2008 (when it was 260,000) but that of British workers was 7,000 more. On this evidence it appears that although the recession had not impacted greatly on labour immigration into the UK in 2008, by 2009 it had the effect of reducing non-British labour immigration considerably. The IPS identifies two categories of these people: professional and managerial; manual and clerical.

Professional and managerial workers have traditionally accounted for the majority of gainfully employed migrants. Numbers of non-British in this group rose from 82,000 in 1999 to 140,000 in 2004, falling back to around 130,000 in the two subsequent years then rising to 138,000 in 2007 and 147,000 in 2008 but falling to 115,000 in 2009. In contrast, the numbers of professional and managerial British citizens entering or re-entering the country halved after 1999 to only 24,000 in 2006 before increasing to 30,000 in 2007 and again to 40,000 in 2008 then falling back to 36,000. Thus, in the first year of the recession, the number of highly skilled migrant workers entering the UK rose but as the downturn proceeded the number fell. The number of professional and managerial British leaving in 2009 was 54,000, well down on 79,000 in 2008 and 67,000 in 2007. Non-British highly skilled emigrant numbers rose from 45,000 in 2007, 68,000 in 2008 to 74,000 in 2009. The consequence of these trends was that in 2009 the country lost 18,000 highly skilled British workers and gained 41,000 non-British. Once again, the foreign inflow more than makes up for the domestic loss, leading to an aggregate gain to the economy of 23,000 (45,000 in 2008).

The overall figures hide marked differences according to origin and destination. Traditionally, the richer countries (Europe, Old Commonwealth and Other Developed Regions) have tended to fulfil the role of 'turnover regions'. Experience in recent years suggests that those professional and managerial workers who come to the UK from more developed countries are more likely to go again, those from elsewhere are more likely to stay. In 2009 they accounted for 53.9 per cent of the inflow of non-British professional and managerial workers but 79.7 per cent of the outflow (in 2008 the figures were 57.8 per cent and 83.8 per cent). In consequence, they were responsible for only 7.3 per cent of the net gain, leaving the lesser developed regions (Indian Sub-continent, 'Rest of World') to account for the majority.

The situation for manual and clerical workers is less clear cut. Since 1999 there has been no clear trend in inflow by the British and while outflow has tended to rise, the trend is not as obvious as among professional and managerial workers. Like their more skilled counterparts, numbers of manual and clerical non-British immigrants have risen steadily while the outflow has fluctuated at a relatively low level. By 2009, 35,000 departing British workers were more than compensated for by 72,000 foreign citizens arriving from abroad (well down on 121,000 in 2007). This translates into a net loss of 15,000 British manual and clerical workers, a net gain of 25,000 non-British and an overall net gain of 10,000. Hence, the UK has continued to gain the highly skilled but lost at lower skill levels.

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

In sum, the UK has seen rising inflows of non-British more than compensating for rising outflows of the domestic population. However, there seems to have been a shift in the balance between the two skill levels. In 1999 professional and managerial workers accounted for 82 per cent of the net gain of non-British workers, but by 2009 this proportion had fallen to 62 per cent.

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

By combining the IPS results for two years it is possible to reduce sampling error and obtain a more detailed picture of the channels of migration. Table 1.9 shows the main countries of last and next residence for British and non-British citizens for 2008 and 2009 combined. India and Poland easily top the list for all in-migrants. Australia is the leading destination for all emigrants, followed by Poland. British citizens are more likely to be returning from Australia or Spain, which are also the top two destinations for Britons leaving. For non-British citizens, India has replaced Poland as the main country of last residence; Poland then Australia head the list of country of next residence for this group. Eight of the top 15 countries of last residence are OECD members, eleven those of next residence.

Table 1.10 shows similar data for 2008 and 2009 combined, as well as data for 2009 alone, by citizenship. For the former, Britons are the main immigrant nationality, followed by Indians then Poles, both of whose numbers are considerably down on 2007-8 (Poles 143,000, Indians 104,000). Not surprisingly Britons are the main emigrant nationality, followed by Poles and then Australians. In 2009, after Britons, Indians and Poles were the main immigrant nationalities, Poles the main emigrants, followed by Australians.

The data in Tables 1.9 and 1.10 show clearly the complex mix of countries with which the UK interacts. In some cases there is an exchange of flows involving nationality and country of last/net residence. For example, Britons go to the US and return while Americans come to the UK then leave. In other cases the flow is not reciprocal, for example, between the UK and India. Some flows reflect labour market policy (see Section 5), such as immigration of nurses from the Philippines and Malaysia. Others, notably with Western European countries, are a response to proximity and factors such as training, language acquisition, retirement or entrepreneurship. Among the A12 countries, Poland stands out: its citizens come and go but it is not a favoured destination for the British population.

## **1.5 Summary**

The LTIM and IPS data for 2009 show that the UK continues to attract immigrants at a high level although the long-term rise now seems to be halted. Immigration seems to have more or less plateaued in the last few years, with relatively modest fluctuations. Outflows, too, have fluctuated, albeit over a rather wider range. In several recent years, including 2009, overall net flow has been more affected by emigration than immigration.

In 2009, the increased net gain was because across the board fewer British people emigrated and more returned to the UK. The behaviour of the different origin and destination groups varies although the pattern noted for 2008 is not repeated. Particularly noticeable then was the difference between EU (15) and EU (A8) citizens. Inflows of the former increased, those of the latter fell; although both sets of outflows increased, those of A8 citizens were proportionately much higher. In consequence, the net gain of EU (15) citizens was unchanged while that of A8 citizens fell sharply. In 2009 inflows from both regions fell, although much less from the EU(15); outflow

from the EU(15) was stable but that from the A8 fell. There was a higher net gain from the EU(15) than from the A8.

Table 1.1 – Long-Term International Migration by citizenship, 1993 to 2009

*thousands*

	ALL	British	Non-British	EU(15)	EU(25/27)	EU(Malta and Cyprus)	EU(A8)	Old C/W	New C/W	Other foreign
1993	266	86	179	44	-	-	-	23	47	65
1994	315	109	206	50	-	-	-	21	59	76
1995	312	84	228	61	-	-	-	27	58	82
1996	318	94	224	72	-	-	-	29	49	74
1997	327	90	237	71	-	-	-	31	59	76
1998	391	104	287	82	-	-	-	54	51	101
1999	454	115	338	66	-	-	-	55	68	150
2000	479	99	379	63	-	-	-	56	91	169
2001	481	110	370	58	-	-	-	65	84	164
2002	516	98	418	61	-	-	-	63	92	201
2003	511	100	411	66	-	-	-	62	105	177
2004	589	89	500	77	130	0	53	73	141	155
2005	567	98	469	73	152	3	76	62	117	137
2006	596	83	513	74	170	4	92	62	139	143
2007	574	74	500	77	195	1	112	45	129	131
2008	590	85	505	90	198	3	89	44	121	142
2009	567	96	471	82	167	4	68	30	141	132
Outflow from UK										
1993	-266	-149	-118	-40	-	-	-	-17	-17	-43
1994	-238	-125	-113	-42	-	-	-	-14	-17	-40
1995	-236	-135	-101	-38	-	-	-	-18	-12	-34
1996	-264	-156	-108	-44	-	-	-	-17	-14	-32
1997	-279	-149	-131	-53	-	-	-	-20	-20	-37
1998	-251	-126	-126	-49	-	-	-	-20	-13	-44
1999	-291	-139	-152	-59	-	-	-	-29	-12	-52
2000	-321	-161	-160	-57	-	-	-	-32	-15	-55
2001	-309	-159	-150	-51	-	-	-	-32	-19	-49
2002	-363	-186	-177	-54	-	-	-	-42	-16	-64
2003	-363	-191	-172	-51	-	-	-	-42	-17	-62
2004	-344	-196	-148	-39	-43	-1	-3	-33	-19	-52
2005	-361	-186	-175	-40	-56	-1	-15	-37	-23	-59
2006	-398	-207	-192	-44	-66	0	-22	-42	-24	-60
2007	-341	-171	-169	-41	-69	-2	-25	-31	-26	-43
2008	-427	-173	-255	-54	-134	0	-69	-35	-31	-55
2009	-368	-140	-228	-53	-109	-2	-52	-32	-34	-53
Balance										
1993	-1	-62	62	4	-	-	-	6	30	22
1994	77	-16	94	9	-	-	-	7	42	36
1995	76	-51	127	23	-	-	-	9	46	48
1996	55	-62	116	28	-	-	-	12	35	41
1997	48	-59	107	18	-	-	-	11	39	38
1998	140	-22	162	33	-	-	-	34	38	57
1999	163	-24	187	8	-	-	-	26	56	98
2000	158	-62	220	6	-	-	-	24	76	114
2001	171	-48	220	7	-	-	-	33	65	115
2002	153	-88	241	7	-	-	-	21	77	137
2003	148	-91	239	15	-	-	-	20	88	115
2004	245	-107	352	38	87	0	49	40	122	104
2005	206	-88	294	33	96	2	61	25	94	78
2006	198	-124	322	30	104	3	71	20	115	83
2007	233	-97	330	36	127	-1	87	13	103	88
2008	163	-87	251	37	63	3	20	9	91	87
2009	198	-44	242	29	58	2	16	-2	107	79

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

Based mainly on data from the International Passenger Survey. Includes adjustments for (1) those whose intended length of stay changes so that

their migrant status changes; (2) asylum seekers and their dependants not identified by the IPS; (3) flows between the UK and the Republic of Ireland upto 2007 and (4) flows to and from Northern Ireland for 2008.

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

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

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

Table 1.2 – Long-Term International Migration adjustments, 1996 – 2009

Year	Long-Term International Migration (LTIM)	Components			Adjustments <sup>4</sup>		<i>thousands</i>	
		International Passenger Survey (IPS) <sup>2</sup>	Irish Republic <sup>3</sup>	Northern Ireland	Asylum Seekers adjustment <sup>5</sup>	Visitor Switchers adjustment <sup>6</sup>	Migrant Switchers adjustment <sup>7</sup>	
<b>Inflow to UK</b>								
1996	318	261	15		31	25		-13
1997	327	273	11		34	23		-14
1998	391	318	9		51	28		-16
1999	454	354	8		80	29		-18
2000	479	359	6		92	40		-18
2001	481	372	6		84	36		-19
2002	516	386	8		96	45		-19
2003	511	427	8		54	44		-21
2004	589	518	8		36	43		-16
2005	567	496	8		26	51		-15
2006	596	529	9		24	50		-16
2007	574	527	9		23	37		-21
2008	590	530	0	18	27	35		-20
2009	567	519	0	12	25	28		-18
<b>Outflow from UK</b>								
1996	-264	-223	-19		-7	-17		+2
1997	-279	-232	-21		-10	-18		+2
1998	-251	-206	-21		-10	-16		+2
1999	-291	-245	-19		-8	-21		+2
2000	-321	-278	-16		-10	-19		+3
2001	-309	-250	-17		-18	-26		+2
2002	-363	-305	-17		-21	-22		+3
2003	-363	-314	-15		-17	-21		+3
2004	-344	-310	-15		-16	-16		+13
2005	-361	-328	-17		-15	-15		+14
2006	-398	-369	-16		-15	-16		+17
2007	-341	-318	-14		-11	-13		+14
2008	-427	-405	0	-10	-10	-16		+13
2009	-368	-334	0	-13	-9	-21		+9
<b>Net Flow</b>								
1996	55	37	-3		24	8		-11
1997	48	40	-10		24	5		-11
1998	140	113	-12		41	12		-14
1999	163	109	-11		72	8		-15
2000	158	82	-10		81	20		-15
2001	171	122	-11		66	10		-16
2002	153	81	-9		75	23		-16
2003	148	113	-7		37	23		-18
2004	245	208	-8		21	27		-2
2005	206	168	-8		11	36		-1
2006	198	160	-6		9	35		1
2007	233	209	-5		12	25		-8
2008	163	125	0	8	17	19		-7
2009	198	185	0	-1	17	7		-9

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

Notes:

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

Based mainly on data from the International Passenger Survey. Includes adjustments for (1) those whose intended length of stay changes so that

their migrant status changes; (2) asylum seekers and their dependants not identified by the IPS; (3) flows between the UK and the Republic of Ireland upto 2007 and (4) flows to and from Northern Ireland for 2008.

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

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

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



Table 1.3 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1979 to 2009

thousands

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

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.

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

Table 1.4 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1981 to 2009

(a) Inflows and Outflows

thousands

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

Table 1.4 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1981 to 2009, [continued]

(b) Net flows

thousands

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

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

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

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

Table 1.5 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship and sex, 2003 to 2009

*thousands*

	2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			2008										
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	SE	Out	SE	Net	In	SE	Out	SE	Net	In	SE	Out	SE	Net					
	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	%	All	%	All	All	%	All	%	All	All	%	All	%	All	%	All			
<b>All Citizenships</b>	427	314	113	518	310	208	496	4	328	5	168	529	4	369	5	160	527	4	318	4	209	538	4	409	5	129
<b>British</b>	99	170	-70	84	184	-	91	10	174	7	-83	77	11	196	7	-	71	10	159	6	-88	82	10	166	7	-84
<b>Non British</b>	327	144	183	434	126	308	405	4	154	7	251	452	4	173	6	278	455	4	158	6	297	456	4	243	7	213
EU27 & EFTA	:	:	:	107	35	72	122	10	50	14	72	139	9	62	13	77	174	9	68	12	106	181	8	138	12	43
EU15 & EFTA	63	44	19	58	32	26	52	14	34	16	17	54	12	39	15	15	65	13	40	14	25	85	11	59	14	27
Old Commonwealth	55	41	14	72	34	38	61	8	39	9	22	60	9	44	10	16	44	8	33	7	11	44	10	36	8	8
Rest of Europe (25/27)	:	:	:	10	1	9	9	23	3	42	5	13	21	5	51	8	9	28	3	40	7	8	29	4	29	4
Rest of Europe (15)	23	11	12	59	4	55	79	12	19	24	60	97	12	28	22	70	118	11	30	18	88	103	11	83	18	20
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	50	7	43	82	5	77	78	7	14	19	64	103	7	13	20	90	93	7	16	16	77	76	6	19	14	57
Other Foreign - developed countries	34	18	16	32	21	10	33	15	22	25	11	30	10	23	14	7	29	12	15	13	88	32	13	16	11	16
Rest of World	101	23	78	131	29	101	99	7	26	15	73	107	7	27	14	80	106	7	24	10	82	116	7	30	11	86
Others	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Union 25/27	:	:	:	106	34	72	118	10	47	15	72	136	10	59	14	78	172	9	65	12	107	178	8	133	12	46
European Union 15	61	42	19	56	31	26	48	15	31	17	17	52	13	36	16	16	63	13	37	15	26	83	12	54	15	29
Old Commonwealth	55	41	14	72	34	38	61	8	39	9	22	60	9	44	10	16	44	8	33	7	11	44	10	36	8	8
New Commonwealth (25/27)	:	:	:	132	16	116	111	6	20	16	91	133	6	21	16	112	125	6	24	12	101	113	6	28	12	84
New Commonwealth (15)	88	12	75	132	17	115	113	6	20	16	93	136	6	21	15	115	126	6	26	12	99	116	6	29	12	87
Other Foreign (25/27)	:	:	:	125	42	83	115	8	49	14	66	122	7	50	11	72	115	7	37	9	78	121	7	46	9	76
Other foreign (15)	124	48	76	174	44	130	183	7	64	13	119	203	7	72	11	131	222	7	62	10	160	214	6	125	12	89

Table 1.5 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship and sex, 2003 to 2009, [continued]

thousands

	2009														
	In					Out					Net				
	All	SE %	M	SE %	F	All	SE %	M	SE %	F	All	SE %	M	F	
<b>All</b>	528	3	284	4	244	4	337	3	191	5	147	4	191	94	97
<b>Citizenships</b>															
<b>British</b>	98	7	52	10	46	11	127	5	67	6	60	7	-29	-15	-14
<b>Non British</b>	430	3	232	4	198	5	211	4	123	7	87	5	220	109	111
EU27 & EFTA	152	7	78	9	74	9	103	8	65	12	38	9	49	13	36
EU15 & EFTA	78	8	40	12	38	12	53	11	32	16	21	13	25	7	18
Old Commonwealth	30	11	14	17	16	13	32	7	17	10	15	10	-2	-3	1
Rest of Europe (25/27)	7	26	4	37	2	29	3	25	1	40	2	32	4	3	1
Rest of Europe (15)	81	9	43	13	38	14	53	11	34	16	19	13	28	9	19
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	101	5	70	6	32	10	21	9	16	10	4	17	81	54	27
Other Foreign - developed countries	36	10	16	15	19	12	21	10	8	14	12	14	15	8	7
Rest of World	104	5	50	8	54	7	31	7	16	11	15	10	73	34	39
Others															
European Union 25/27	150	7	77	9	73	9	102	8	65	12	37	10	48	12	36
European Union 15	76	9	38	12	38	12	52	11	32	16	20	13	24	6	18
Old Commonwealth	30	11	14	17	16	13	32	7	17	10	15	10	-2	-3	1
New Commonwealth (25/27)	131	5	85	5	45	8	31	7	22	8	9	13	100	63	36
New Commonwealth (15)	134	5	86	5	49	8	32	7	23	8	9	13	102	63	39
Other Foreign (25/27)	119	5	56	8	63	7	45	7	19	9	26	9	74	37	37
Other foreign (15)	190	5	95	7	95	7	94	7	52	11	43	8	95	43	52

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

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

estimates that have been published.

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

The EFTA consists of Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland

The Rest of Europe excludes the EFTA countries

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

% = ----- x 100

estimate

Table 1.6 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, age and sex, 2009

*thousands*

Age-group and sex		All Citizenships	British	Non British	EU27 & EFTA	EU15 & EFTA	Old Commonwealth <sup>3</sup>	Rest of Europe (27)	Rest of Europe (15)	Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	Other Foreign - developed countries	Rest of World
<b>Inflow</b>												
All ages	All	528	98	430	152	78	30	7	81	101	36	104
	SE %	3	7	3	7	8	11	26	9	5	10	5
	M	284	52	232	78	40	14	4	43	70	16	50
	SE %	4	10	4	9	12	17	37	13	6	15	8
	F	244	46	198	74	38	16	2	38	32	19	54
	SE %	4	11	5	9	12	13	29	14	10	12	7
Under 15	All	31	9	21	8	2	1	-	5	3	4	6
	SE %	15	28	17	35	38	63	-	46	33	31	33
	M	15	5	10	3	-	-	-	3	2	2	3
	SE %	22	44	25	49	71	71	-	54	43	48	53
	F	16	4	11	4	2	1	-	2	1	2	3
	SE %	20	35	24	49	43	77	-	78	43	39	41
15-24	All	200	19	181	64	36	10	2	31	45	12	47
	SE %	4	15	5	10	11	18	51	16	7	16	7
	M	105	10	94	28	15	4	1	14	34	4	22
	SE %	6	22	6	13	15	33	76	21	8	28	10
	F	95	9	87	36	21	6	1	17	11	7	25
	SE %	7	21	7	14	16	21	52	24	15	18	11
25-44	All	253	47	206	69	36	18	4	37	53	17	46
	SE %	4	11	4	9	14	14	29	11	7	14	8
	M	139	24	115	39	22	9	3	20	34	8	23
	SE %	6	15	6	13	19	21	40	17	8	22	11
	F	114	23	91	29	14	9	2	17	19	9	23
	SE %	6	17	6	12	20	18	36	15	13	19	11
45-59/64	All	36	16	20	11	4	1	-	7	1	2	5
	SE %	13	17	18	30	34	42	-	44	54	36	23
	M	20	8	12	7	2	-	-	5	-	1	3
	SE %	19	25	27	41	43	73	-	55	-	41	31
	F	16	8	8	3	2	1	-	1	1	1	2
	SE %	15	22	21	36	54	52	-	40	54	67	36
60/65 and over	All	9	7	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
	SE %	23	26	45	50	-	-	-	50	54	91	100
	M	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	SE %	31	34	72	100	-	-	-	100	71	91	-
	F	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SE %	33	41	42	58	-	-	-	58	71	-	100

Table 1.6 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, age and sex, 2009, [continued]

<b>Outflow</b>												
All ages	All	337	127	211	103	53	32	3	53	21	21	31
	SE %	3	5	4	8	11	7	25	11	9	10	7
	M	191	67	123	65	32	17	1	34	16	8	16
	SE %	5	6	7	12	16	10	40	16	10	14	11
	F	147	60	87	38	21	15	2	19	4	12	15
	SE %	4	7	5	9	13	10	32	13	17	14	10
Under 15	All	17	11	6	3	1	1	-	2	-	1	1
	SE %	16	19	28	49	42	43	-	66	50	31	52
	M	9	5	4	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
	SE %	21	19	39	52	42	71	-	73	71	58	74
	F	8	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	SE %	25	32	24	71	-	53	-	71	71	36	73
15-24	All	77	26	51	24	14	8	1	11	4	5	9
	SE %	6	9	7	12	17	17	44	16	19	17	14
	M	39	14	25	11	7	3	-	5	3	2	5
	SE %	8	12	10	18	24	22	67	25	23	25	21
	F	38	12	26	14	8	4	1	7	1	3	4
	SE %	8	14	10	16	24	24	58	20	34	24	17
25-44	All	209	65	144	72	35	23	1	38	15	12	20
	SE %	4	6	6	10	14	9	34	14	10	15	9
	M	122	34	88	49	23	12	-	27	12	4	10
	SE %	6	8	8	14	20	12	71	19	11	20	13
	F	87	31	55	23	13	10	1	12	3	8	10
	SE %	6	10	7	12	16	12	38	17	21	20	13
45-59/64	All	28	20	8	3	2	1	-	1	1	2	1
	SE %	11	13	23	61	76	31	100	50	52	25	46
	M	18	12	6	2	2	1	-	-	-	2	1
	SE %	15	17	31	82	88	37	100	71	59	32	60
	F	10	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	SE %	15	18	26	51	72	58	-	71	100	38	71
60/65 and over	All	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SE %	16	19	32	100	100	71	100	100	100	100	50
	M	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SE %	27	28	100	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-
	F	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SE %	20	25	34	100	100	71	0	0	100	100	50

Table 1.6 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, age and sex, 2009, [continued]

<b>Balance</b>												
All ages	All	<b>191</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>220</b>	49	25	-2	4	28	81	15	73
	M	<b>94</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>109</b>	13	7	-3	3	9	54	8	34
	F	<b>97</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>111</b>	36	18	1	1	19	27	7	39
Under 15	All	<b>13</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>15</b>	4	1	1	0	3	2	2	6
	M	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	0	-1	0	0	1	2	1	2
	F	<b>8</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>9</b>	4	2	1	0	2	0	1	3
15-24	All	<b>123</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>130</b>	40	21	3	1	20	41	7	38
	M	<b>66</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>69</b>	17	8	1	1	10	31	2	17
	F	<b>57</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>60</b>	23	13	2	0	10	10	5	21
25-44	All	<b>44</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>63</b>	-4	0	-5	3	-1	38	5	26
	M	<b>17</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>27</b>	-10	-1	-3	2	-7	21	4	13
	F	<b>27</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>36</b>	6	1	-2	0	5	16	1	14
45-59/64	All	<b>8</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>12</b>	8	2	0	0	6	0	0	4
	M	<b>2</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>6</b>	5	0	-1	0	5	0	0	2
	F	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	2
60/65 and over	All	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	M	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	F	<b>-1</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

The EFTA consists of Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland

The Rest of Europe excludes the EFTA countries

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

standard error

% = -----

x 100

estimate



Table 1.7 – International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by Citizenship by reason for visit, 2004 – 2009

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

Table 1.7 – International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by Citizenship by reason for visit, 2004 – 2009, [continued]

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

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

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

% = ----- x 100  
 Estimate

Table 1.8 – International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by usual occupation (prior to migration) and citizenship, 2009

	Total		Professional/Managerial		Manual and clerical		Others	
	estimates	SE %	estimates	SE %	estimates	SE %	estimates	SE %
<b>Inflow</b>								
All Citizenships	528	3	152	5	121	7	256	4
British	98	7	36	11	24	15	38	13
Non British	430	3	115	6	97	8	218	4
EU27 & EFTA	152	7	33	14	55	12	64	9
EU15 & EFTA	78	8	25	17	18	16	35	12
Old Commonwealth	30	11	15	15	8	19	7	25
Rest of Europe (27)	7	26	3	34	1	46	2	57
Rest of Europe (15)	81	9	11	15	39	15	31	15
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	101	5	26	9	14	13	62	7
Other Foreign - developed countries	36	10	14	16	4	25	18	13
Rest of World	104	5	25	10	15	14	65	7
<b>Outflow</b>								
All Citizenships	337	3	128	5	111	6	99	5
British	127	5	54	6	39	10	35	9
Non British	211	4	74	8	72	8	64	6
EU27 & EFTA	103	8	35	16	48	11	21	14
EU15 & EFTA	53	11	26	19	14	17	13	16
Old Commonwealth	32	7	16	10	13	13	3	19
Rest of Europe (27)	3	25	-	71	1	45	2	33
Rest of Europe (15)	53	11	9	30	35	14	9	23
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	21	9	10	13	3	22	7	13
Other Foreign - developed countries	21	10	8	14	2	29	11	16
Rest of World	31	7	6	18	5	17	20	9
<b>Balance</b>								
All Citizenships	191		23		10		157	
British	-29		-18		-15		3	
Non British	220		41		25		154	
EU27 & EFTA	49		-2		7		43	
EU15 & EFTA	25		-1		4		22	
Old Commonwealth	-2		-1		-5		4	
Rest of Europe (27)	4		3		1		0	
Rest of Europe (15)	28		2		4		22	
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	81		16		10		55	
Other Foreign - developed countries	15		6		2		7	
Rest of World	73		19		10		45	

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

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

Table 1.9 - International migration, estimates from International Passenger Survey

a) Top 15 countries of last or next residence of all migrants, 2008-2009 combined

Country of Last Residence			Country of Next Residence		
Country	In-migrants	SE %	Country	Out-migrants	SE %
India	110	5	Australia	112	4
Poland	87	12	Poland	76	14
Australia	60	8	USA	49	7
USA	56	9	France	44	19
Germany	44	16	Germany	40	19
China	42	9	Spain	40	13
Spain	37	14	India	27	9
Pakistan	37	10	New Zealand	27	7
France	33	14	Canada	22	11
South Africa	31	13	China	20	10
Republic of Ireland	27	19	<i>Republic of Ireland</i>	18	32
Nigeria	24	13	United Arab Emirates	16	11
Philippines	24	12	South Africa	13	13
Italy	23	19	Italy	12	22
Bangladesh	21	11	Netherlands	12	28

b) Top 10 countries of last or next residence of migrants who are British citizens, 2008-2009 combined

Country of Last Residence			Country of Next Residence		
Country	In-migrants	SE %	Country	Out-migrants	SE %
Australia	27	13	Australia	72	5
Spain	18	22	Spain	26	18
USA	15	18	USA	25	11
<i>Germany</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>32</i>
France	10	28	France	19	23
South Africa	6	24	New Zealand	16	8
New Zealand	6	18	Canada	13	12
<i>Republic of Ireland</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>45</i>	United Arab Emirates	12	11
<i>Canada</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>Republic of Ireland</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>58</i>
<i>United Arab Emirates</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>Switzerland</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>33</i>

c) Top 10 countries of last or next residence of migrants who are not British citizens, 2008-2009 combined

Country of Last Residence			Country of Next Residence		
Country	In-migrants	SE %	Country	Out-migrants	SE %
India	107	5	Poland	75	14
Poland	86	12	Australia	40	6
USA	41	11	France	25	28
China	39	9	USA	24	10
Pakistan	34	10	India	24	10
Germany	32	18	Germany	20	20
Australia	32	10	China	16	11
South Africa	25	15	Spain	14	20
Philippines	24	12	New Zealand	11	12
France	23	16	<i>Bulgaria</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>90</i>

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Note:

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

estimates that have been published.

% = ----- x 100

estimate

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

<b>End Years 2008-2009 combined</b>			<i>thousands</i>			<b>End Year 2009</b>			<i>thousands</i>		
<b>Citizenship of Immigrants</b>			<b>Citizenship of Emigrants</b>			<b>Citizenship of Immigrants</b>			<b>Citizenship of Emigrants</b>		
Citizenship	Immigrants	SE %	Citizenship	Emigrants	SE %	Citizenship	Immigrants	SE %	Citizenship	Emigrants	SE %
United Kingdom	179	6	United Kingdom	293	4	United Kingdom	98	7	United Kingdom	127	5
India	113	5	Poland	79	14	India	64	6	Poland	26	17
Poland	87	12	Australia	38	7	Poland	32	17	Australia	18	10
China (exc. Taiwan)	40	9	India	31	10	China (exc. Taiwan)	22	11	India	15	10
USA	35	11	France	24	28	Pakistan	17	12	USA	13	14
Pakistan	34	10	USA	21	11	USA	17	15	China (exc. Taiwan)	10	14
Germany	29	19	Germany	18	21	France	14	19	Germany	8	18
Australia	27	9	China (exc. Taiwan)	18	12	Bangladesh	13	13	New Zealand	7	15
France	24	17	Slovakia	14	27	Australia	12	14	Spain and Balearic Is	6	28
Philippines	24	12	New Zealand	13	11	Nigeria	12	18	Italy	5	24
Nigeria	22	13	Spain and Balearic Is	12	21	Philippines	12	16	South Africa	4	19
South Africa	22	16	Republic of Ireland	12	26	Germany	11	21	Pakistan	4	19
Italy	22	19	Italy	12	22	Spain and Balearic Is	11	23	Japan	3	20
Republic of Ireland	21	19	South Africa	10	15	Republic of Ireland	11	21	Malaysia	3	22
Spain and Balearic Is	19	19	Hungary	9	28	Romania	10	22	Canada	2	24
Bangladesh	19	10	Canada	6	21	Nepal	8	16	Sweden	2	28
Romania	18	18	Pakistan	6	16	South Africa	8	25	Thailand	2	29
Malaysia	18	16	Sweden	6	25	Italy	8	17	Korea, South	2	26
Latvia	14	27	Japan	6	14	Malaysia	7	20	Hong Kong	2	29
New Zealand	13	17	Greece	5	27	Sri Lanka	7	24			
Nepal	12	12	Malaysia	4	16	Japan	6	17			
Canada	12	21	Brazil	4	22	Korea, South	5	30			
Japan	12	21	Korea, South	3	25	Saudi Arabia	5	22			
Sri Lanka	11	19	Thailand	3	21	New Zealand	5	23			
Saudi Arabia	11	15	Hong Kong	3	30	Thailand	4	25			
Greece	10	25	Turkey	3	27	Taiwan (China)	4	27			
Hungary	9	25	Taiwan (China)	2	24	Iran	4	25			
Korea, South	9	22									
Thailand	8	17									
Lithuania	8	25									
Portugal	8	26									
Iran	7	29									
Taiwan (China)	5	21									
Iraq	4	25									
Turkey	4	26									
Singapore	2	28									
Vietnam	2	27									
Afghanistan	2	25									
Kenya	2	30									
Burma / Myanmar	2	29									

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

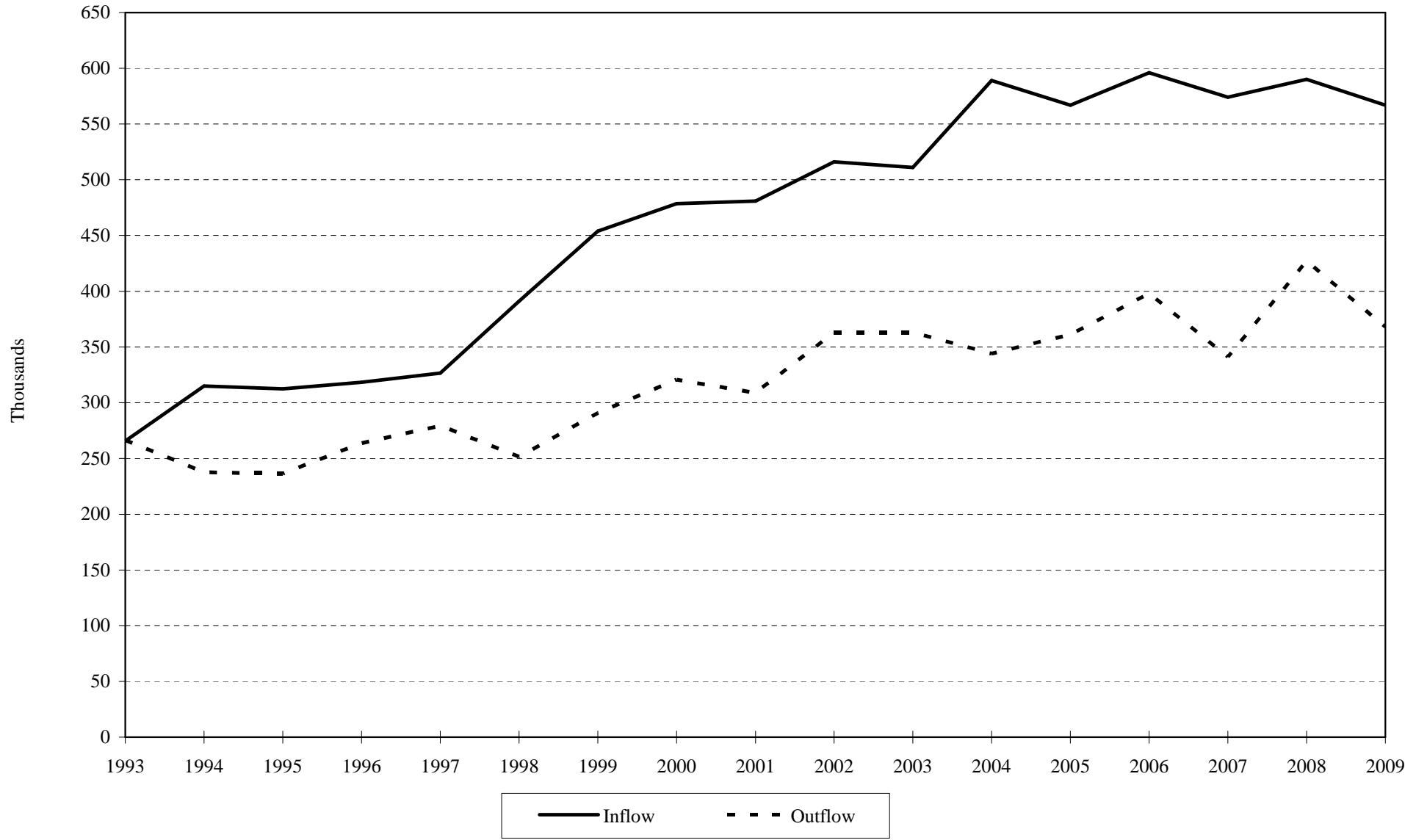
Note:

These data have been revised in line with recent changes to the weightings used to gross up the IPS data.

Therefore they may not agree with previous estimates that have been published.

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

Figure 1.1 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2009  
Total In- and Outflows



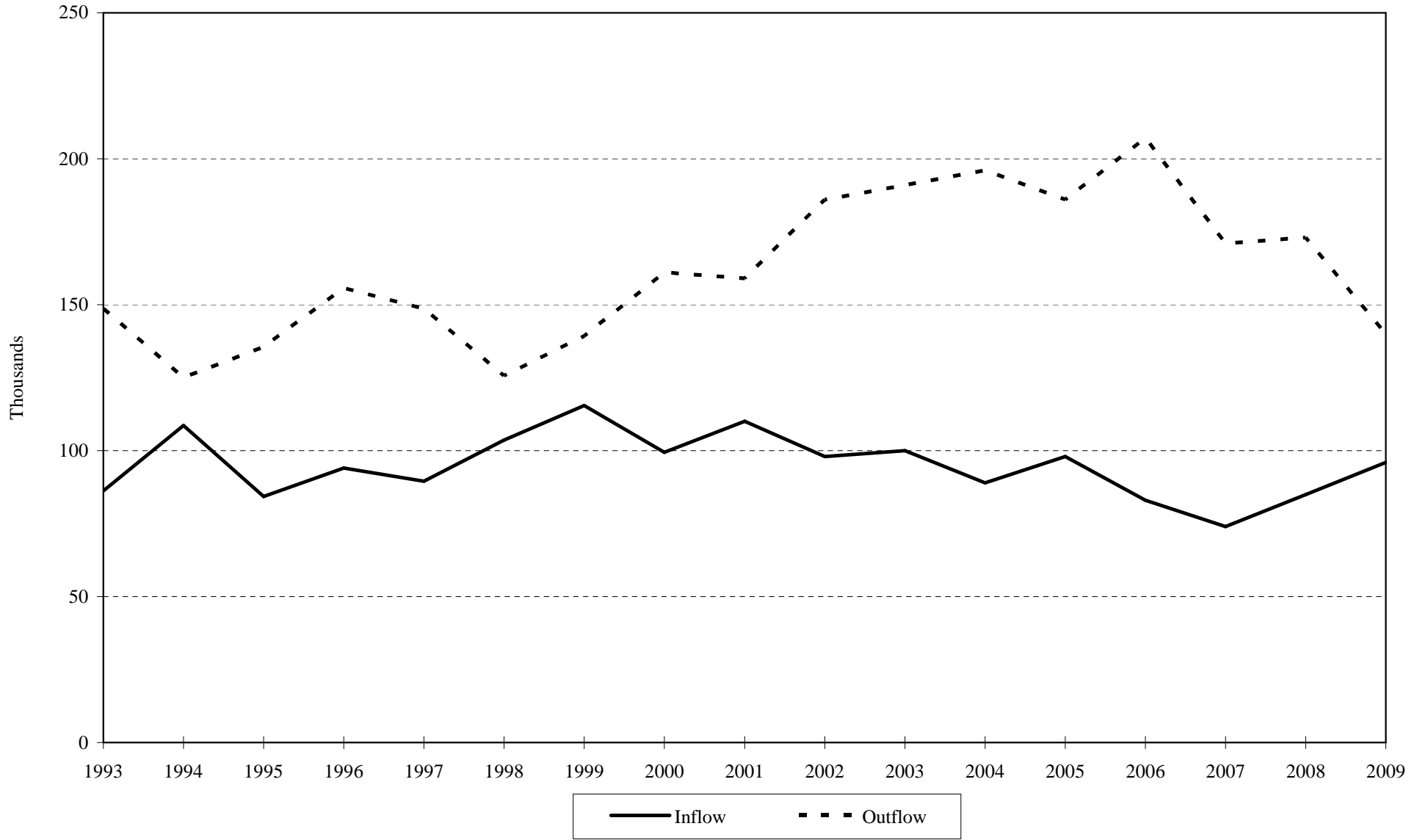
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.2 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2009  
Non-British Citizens In- and Outflows



Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

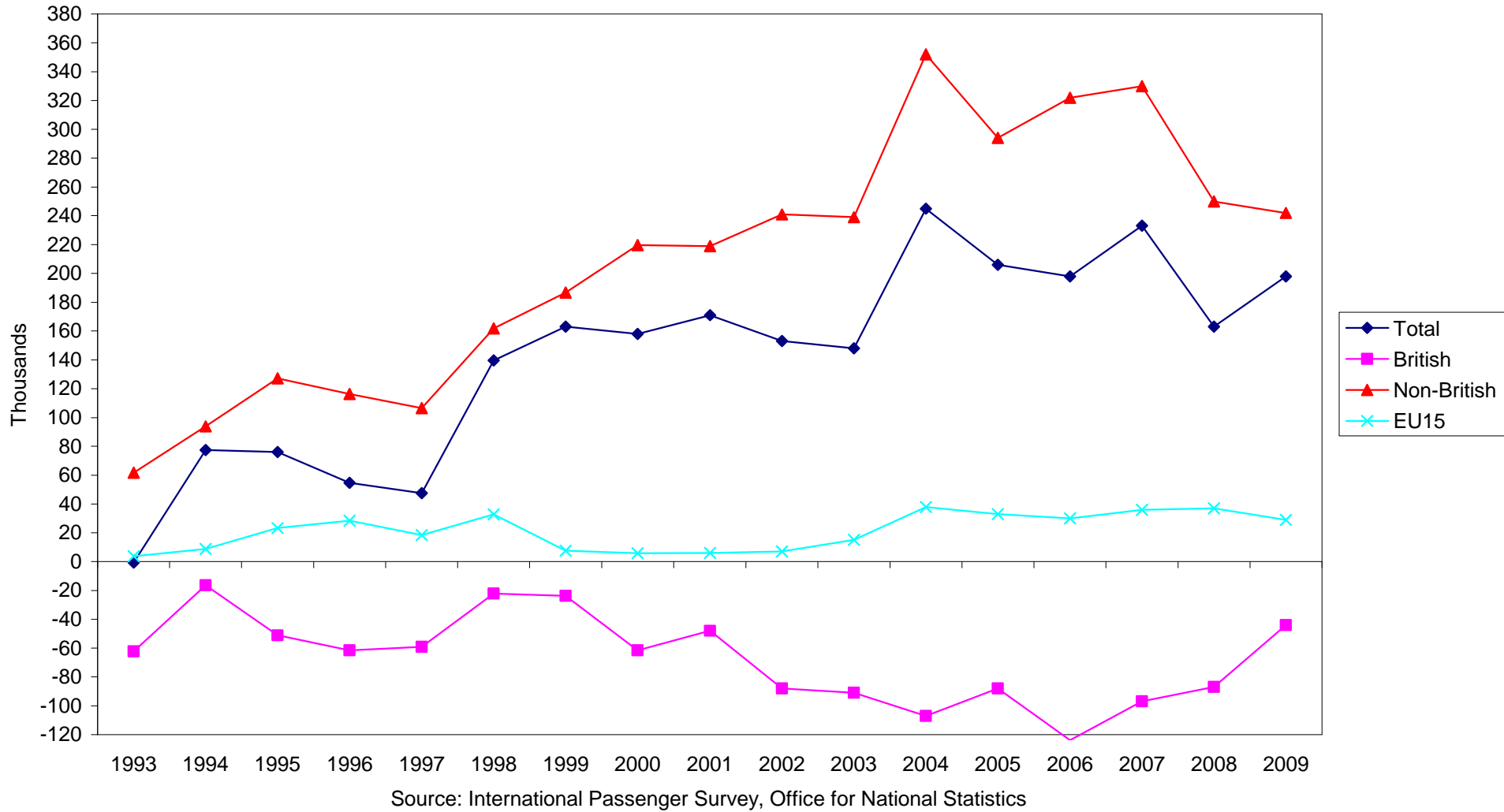
Figure 1.3 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2009  
British Citizens In- and Outflows



Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics



Figure 1.4 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2009 Net Flows By Citizenship



## **2. IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT**

Details of entry control, immigration and settlement are contained in the Home Office's annual Control of Immigration Statistics: United Kingdom and its accompanying Statistical Bulletin. This section is derived from the latest volume, published in August 2010.

### **2.1 Acceptances for settlement**

The statistics of grants of settlement – i.e. persons subject to immigration control who are allowed to remain in the UK indefinitely – are the main available measure of long term immigration of persons subject to immigration control. The settlement figures comprise persons granted settlement on arrival at ports, and persons initially admitted to the country subject to a time limit that was subsequently removed on application to the Home Office. Following changes to the immigration rules in recent years, the majority of grants are on removal of time limit. It is difficult to compare data across time periods because of significant changes to immigration rules.

The number of persons granted settlement in the United Kingdom, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, rose by 31 per cent from 148,935 in 2008 to the highest level (194,780 in 2009) since records began in 1960. Employment-related grants of settlement rose by 34 per cent from 60,770 in 2008 to 81,185 in 2009. Grants were at lower levels in 2006 and 2007 (31,830 and 37,210 respectively), reflecting a change in the qualifying period for settlement from four to five years in all employment-related categories. Asylum-related grants of settlement were 10 per cent higher in 2009 than in 2008, at 3,110 compared to 2,825. The levels in both years were much lower than in 2005 (67,810). Asylum-related grants were at a high level in 2005 due to the Family Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR) Exercise (which allowed certain asylum seeking families who have been in the UK for four or more years to obtain settlement) and due to grants to persons given exceptional leave four years earlier. Family formation and reunion grants of settlement rose by 31 per cent from 55,350 in 2008 to 72,240 in 2009. Grants in this category were low in 2005 (37,335) following a change in the qualifying period for spouses granted settlement on the basis of marriage. Other grants on a discretionary basis, including dependants, rose by 30 per cent from 29,095 in 2008 to 37,940 in 2009. The significant changes over recent years were due to persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of unresolved cases. Other grants on a discretionary basis, including dependants, rose by 30 per cent from 29,095 in 2008 to 37,940 in 2009. The significant changes over recent years were due to persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of unresolved cases.

### **2.2 Grants of settlement by nationality and category**

These are summarised in Tables 2.1 – 2.4; Figures 2.2 – 2.3. In 2009, there were increases in grants to nationals of countries in all the geographical regions: in the Indian sub-continent (up 69 per cent, from 39,805 to 67,090), the Americas (up 30 per cent, from 11,590 to 15,120), the Middle East (up 20 per cent, from 7,840 to 9,390), Africa (up 18 per cent, from 40,405 to 47,730), the 'Remainder of Asia'<sup>27</sup> (up 15 per cent, from 35,140 to 40,255), Oceania (up 8 per cent, from 4,040 to 4,365) and Europe (up 6 per cent, from 9,955 to 10,580). The significant increase in grants to

nationals of countries in the Indian sub-continent is reflected across all the broad categories of settlement. There was a change in the relative importance of each geographical area. Figure 4.4 shows that the Indian sub-continent increased its respective share of the total number of grants from 27 per cent to 34 per cent. The proportion of grants in Africa, the 'Remainder of Asia', Europe and Oceania fell: Africa from 27 per cent to 25 per cent; the 'Remainder of Asia' from 24 per cent to 21 per cent; Europe from 7 per cent to 5 per cent and Oceania from 3 per cent to 2 per cent. The proportion of grants to nationals of the Americas and the Middle East remained unchanged at 8 per cent and 5 per cent respectively.

More detailed points of note in the numbers granted settlement in particular categories and from different regions of the world, in 2009 compared with 2008, are as follows:

(a) Grants of settlement to all spouses and dependants increased by 29 per cent from 102,785 to 132,985. This accounted for 68 per cent of all settlement. This includes grants on the basis of family formation and reunion as well as grants to dependants of persons granted settlement at the same time as a primary migrant (e.g. employment and asylum-related dependants);

(b) Grants of settlement to husbands increased by 18 per cent from 23,220 to 27,465 (this was 14 per cent of all settlement). 43 per cent of grants to husbands were to those from the Indian sub-continent, 23 per cent from Africa, 12 per cent from the 'Remainder of Asia', 9 per cent from the Americas, 8 per cent from Europe, 3 per cent from Oceania and 2 per cent from the Middle East;

(c) Grants of settlement to wives increased by 46 per cent from 34,175 to 49,915 (26 per cent of all settlement). 39 per cent of grants to wives were to those from the Indian sub-continent, 22 per cent from the 'Remainder of Asia', 16 per cent from Africa, 9 per cent from the Americas, 7 per cent from Europe, 4 per cent from the Middle East and 2 per cent from Oceania;

(d) Grants of settlement to children increased by 24 per cent from 38,960 to 48,230 (25 per cent of all settlement). 35 per cent of grants of settlement to children were to applicants from the Indian sub-continent, 28 per cent from Africa, 22 per cent from the 'Remainder of Asia', 7 per cent from the Americas, 3 per cent from Europe, 3 per cent from the Middle East and 1 per cent from Oceania;

(e) In 2009, grants of settlement to elderly parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren increased by 3 per cent from 975 to 1,005 (less than 1 per cent of all settlement). 56 per cent of these were granted after-entry;

(f) Grants of settlement to asylum seekers (those previously granted asylum, exceptional leave, Humanitarian Protection or Discretionary Leave and grants under the Family ILR Exercise), excluding dependants, increased by 5 per cent from 1,995 to 2,100 and represented 1 per cent of all settlement; and

(g) Other grants on a discretionary basis, which include grants after a long period of continuous residence in the UK and, from 2007, persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of unresolved cases, rose by 59 per cent from 15,815 to 25,110, representing 13 per cent of all settlement.

## **2.4 Enforcement and removal**

The number of persons who were removed or departed voluntarily from the UK in 2009 was 67,215, the second highest since 2005, down 1 per cent compared to the peak of 67,980 in 2008 (Table 2.5). Prior to 2005 data are not directly comparable. Of those removed or departing voluntarily in 2009, 43 per cent were initially refused entry at a port and subsequently removed (29,160), 29 per cent were enforced removals and notified voluntary departures (19,570), 7 per cent left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) (4,945) and 20 per cent were classed as other voluntary departures (13,540).

Within the total number of persons removed or departing voluntarily in 2009, 10,935 persons had sought asylum at some stage as principal applicants, 9 per cent less than in 2008 (12,040). Including dependants, this number is 11,635, the lowest figure since 2005, down 36 per cent compared to the peak of 18,280 in 2006 and 10 per cent less than in 2008 (12,875). There were 55,580 non-asylum cases removed or departing voluntarily in 2009, the highest figure since 2005, up 1 per cent compared to the second highest figure of 55,105 in 2008. Prior to 2005 data are not directly comparable.

There were 19,570 enforced removals and notified voluntary departures in 2009, the lowest number since data are available (2004), down 18 per cent compared to the peak of 23,950 in 2005 and 8 per cent less than in 2008 (21,305). This includes 6,420 principal asylum applicants, 480 dependants of asylum applicants and 12,670 non-asylum cases. The number of persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the IOM in 2009 was 4,945, the second highest figure since data are available (2004), down 20 per cent compared to the peak of 6,200 in 2006 but 15 per cent more than in 2008 (4,295). This includes 2,830 principal asylum applicants, 150 dependants of asylum applicants and 1,960 non-asylum cases leaving under the Assisted Voluntary Return for Irregular Migrants Programme, the latter of which increased by 20 per cent from 2008 (1,640).

## **2.5 Immigration by students**

From 2009, student entry is governed by the Points Based System (Tier 4). There were 341,305 visas issued to those wishing to study under Tier 4 of the Points Based System (introduced in 2009), pre-PBS equivalents and student visitor visa rules; an increase of 24 per cent compared with 2008 (275,155). The number of main applicants was 311,135 and they were accompanied by 30,170 dependants. The data depicted in Figure include all student entries and not just those coming for higher education. Data from the Independent Schools Council suggest that around 10,000 non-British school pupils with parents living overseas are new to their school annually.

Table 2.1 – Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA nationals, 2000-2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008 (R)	2009 (P)
<b>Employment (5)</b>					
Employment with a work permit after 4/5 years	25,470	11,270	15,165	23,275	25,425
- spouses and dependants	27,340	12,340	18,065	30,580	36,810
5 years aggregate of pre PBS categories and Tiers 1 and 2 (6)	:	:	:	5	1,995
- spouses and dependants	:	:	:	5	2,860
Permit-free employment, businessman, persons of independent means	1,945	3,265	865	2,065	4,880
- spouses and dependants	1,570	2,315	700	1,790	6,275
Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent	4,795	1,900	1,675	2,090	1,975
- spouses and dependants	1,895	740	730	970	965
<b>Total employment-related grants</b>	<b>63,015</b>	<b>31,830</b>	<b>37,210</b>	<b>60,770</b>	<b>81,185</b>
<b>Asylum (1)</b>					
Refugees (2) and persons given exceptional leave to remain	33,850	19,075	10,250	1,995	2,100
- spouses and dependants	33,960	11,580	3,940	830	1,010
<b>Total asylum-related grants</b>	<b>67,810</b>	<b>30,655</b>	<b>14,190</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>3,110</b>
<b>Family formation and reunion (3)</b>					
Husbands (4)	8,710	15,520	13,810	15,990	19,870
Wives (4)	15,585	27,200	23,175	25,340	35,730
Children	6,715	9,290	8,495	8,265	10,145
Parents and grandparents	1,450	1,470	1,000	975	1,005
Other and unspecified dependents	4,880	6,325	4,345	4,780	5,490
<b>Total family grants</b>	<b>37,335</b>	<b>59,800</b>	<b>50,820</b>	<b>55,350</b>	<b>72,240</b>
<b>Other grants on discretionary basis (7)</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>7,720</b>	<b>18,750</b>	<b>29,095</b>	<b>37,940</b>
<b>Category unknown</b>	<b>4,565</b>	<b>4,440</b>	<b>3,880</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>305</b>
<b>All grants of settlement (8)</b>	<b>179,120</b>	<b>134,445</b>	<b>124,855</b>	<b>148,935</b>	<b>194,780</b>

Source: Home Office

Notes:

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

Table 2.2 – Grants of settlement by nationality, 1997 to 2009

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

Source: Home Office

#### Notes

1. Excludes reconsideration cases and the outcome of appeals.
2. Includes grants under the Family ILR exercise.
3. Excludes those previously recognised as refugees, or given exceptional leave to remain, but accepted for settlement on other groups;  
also excludes dependants.
4. Data may be under-recorded due to 2,490 cases in 2002, 6,150 cases in 2003, 4,710 cases in 2004 and 4565 cases in 2005 for which the settlement category is unknown.
5. Figures in italics exclude nationals of Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia  
(countries which became part of the EEA on 1 May 2004) for the whole of 2003 and 2004.
6. From 2007 excludes Bulgaria and Romania

Table 2.3 - Family migration, 1999 to 2009

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (2)	2006 (3)	2007	2008 (R)	2009 (P)
Spouses and dependants											
Husbands											
settled on arrival	15	25	55	45	85	785	560	445	325	350	180
settled on removal of time limit:	15,370	15,730	17,780	16,640	19,210	11,860	15,195	18,105	17,750	22,870	27,285
of which											
on basis of marriage (4)	14,565	14,460	16,850	15,470	17,275	7,985	8,540	15,185	13,495	15,640	19,695
at same time as wife	805	1,270	930	1,170	1,935	3,875	6,660	2,915	4,250	7,235	7,590
<b>Total husbands</b>	<b>15,385</b>	<b>15,755</b>	<b>17,835</b>	<b>16,685</b>	<b>19,295</b>	<b>12,645</b>	<b>15,760</b>	<b>18,550</b>	<b>18,070</b>	<b>23,220</b>	<b>27,465</b>
Wives											
settled on arrival	150	165	240	190	275	2,450	2,080	1,300	795	705	350
settled on removal of time limit:	24,800	30,750	30,745	30,535	37,480	22,780	28,130	33,170	28,330	33,470	49,570
of which											
on basis of marriage (4)	19,945	24,100	26,590	24,930	30,560	12,520	15,205	26,365	22,405	24,635	35,380
at same time as husband	4,855	6,655	4,155	5,605	6,920	10,260	12,925	6,805	5,925	8,835	14,190
<b>Total Wives</b>	<b>24,950</b>	<b>30,920</b>	<b>30,985</b>	<b>30,725</b>	<b>37,750</b>	<b>25,230</b>	<b>30,210</b>	<b>34,470</b>	<b>29,125</b>	<b>34,175</b>	<b>49,915</b>
Children											
settled on arrival	1,710	1,520	1,730	1,505	1,590	7,485	5,385	5,105	4,390	3,260	2,410
settled on removal of time limit:	17,725	27,485	18,400	19,725	25,800	33,330	40,060	20,560	25,830	35,695	45,825
of which											
with parent accepted on basis of marriage	2,005	3,580	3,830	3,420	4,560	1,925	2,125	3,315	2,990	3,560	6,440
other	15,720	23,900	14,570	16,305	21,245	31,405	37,935	17,245	22,840	32,135	39,385
<b>Total children</b>	<b>19,435</b>	<b>29,005</b>	<b>20,130</b>	<b>21,235</b>	<b>27,395</b>	<b>40,815</b>	<b>45,445</b>	<b>25,665</b>	<b>30,220</b>	<b>38,960</b>	<b>48,230</b>
Parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren:											
settled on arrival	265	265	295	215	90	100	260	405	355	375	440
settled after entry (on removal of time limit)	815	2,175	1,465	1,530	3,020	1,885	1,185	1,060	645	600	560
<b>Other and unspecified dependants (5)</b>	<b>4,380</b>	<b>7,150</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>6,940</b>	<b>6,360</b>	<b>8,405</b>	<b>11,520</b>	<b>8,050</b>	<b>5,785</b>	<b>5,455</b>	<b>6,370</b>
<b>Total spouses and dependants</b>	<b>66,225</b>	<b>85,265</b>	<b>77,305</b>	<b>77,335</b>	<b>93,910</b>	<b>89,080</b>	<b>104,380</b>	<b>88,205</b>	<b>84,200</b>	<b>102,785</b>	<b>132,985</b>

Source: Home Office

Notes:

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

Table 2.4 – Spouses and dependants granted settlement(1), 1997 to 2009

	1997	1998 (2)	1999	2000	2001	2002 (4)	2003 R (4)(5)	2004 (4)(6)(7)	2005	2006	2007 (8)	2008 R	2009 P
<b>Husbands (2)</b>													
Europe	995	1,135	1,130	1,350	1,490	1,310	1,860	1,665	1,515	2,175	1,650	2,000	2,110
Americas	1,565	1,795	1,680	2,090	2,730	2,330	3,080	2,105	1,880	2,560	1,990	2,060	2,490
Africa	2,540	2,750	2,705	3,815	4,040	3,785	4,690	3,400	3,485	4,425	4,325	5,760	6,330
Indian sub-continent	4,555	6,160	8,010	6,280	7,330	6,945	7,100	3,600	4,480	6,240	6,770	8,660	11,855
Rest of Asia	875	945	950	1,205	1,210	1,175	1,710	2,165	3,730	2,370	2,715	3,975	3,915
Oceania	635	755	830	935	985	1,100	1,125	545	655	755	615	755	750
Other nationalities	90	95	75	85	55	45	15	15	15	20	10	15	5
<b>All nationalities</b>	<b>11,260</b>	<b>13,635</b>	<b>15,385</b>	<b>15,755</b>	<b>17,835</b>	<b>16,685</b>	<b>19,580</b>	<b>13,490</b>	<b>15,760</b>	<b>18,540</b>	<b>18,070</b>	<b>23,220</b>	<b>27,455</b>
<b>Wives (2)</b>													
Europe	2,850	2,890	3,175	4,415	4,560	4,355	6,105	6,015	4,600	4,595	2,720	3,025	3,620
Americas	2,985	3,150	2,980	3,875	4,245	3,720	4,985	3,175	3,395	4,490	3,870	3,970	4,730
Africa	3,380	3,555	3,870	5,715	5,245	5,260	6,395	4,250	5,220	5,280	5,185	6,135	7,820
Indian sub-continent	5,670	6,680	8,220	8,830	9,070	9,495	10,735	6,505	7,170	8,770	8,205	10,135	19,575
Rest of Asia	4,305	4,675	5,265	6,405	6,120	6,255	8,155	5,435	8,790	10,090	8,120	9,865	13,040
Oceania	990	1,145	1,250	1,470	1,585	1,560	1,665	915	995	1,135	1,005	1,020	1,110
Other nationalities	220	195	185	200	150	80	25	35	30	40	20	25	25
<b>All nationalities</b>	<b>20,400</b>	<b>22,290</b>	<b>24,950</b>	<b>30,920</b>	<b>30,980</b>	<b>30,725</b>	<b>38,065</b>	<b>26,335</b>	<b>30,210</b>	<b>34,400</b>	<b>29,125</b>	<b>34,170</b>	<b>49,920</b>
<b>Children</b>													
Europe	1,875	1,245	2,730	3,545	2,370	1,625	2,575	10,150	5,955	2,725	1,745	2,095	1,665
Americas	1,405	1,885	1,495	2,345	2,170	2,050	3,390	3,580	3,215	1,875	1,730	2,395	3,175
Africa	3,505	4,025	8,115	13,600	8,570	9,720	11,735	12,270	16,135	8,370	10,545	12,640	13,420
Indian sub-continent	1,330	1,580	2,545	3,455	3,150	3,050	4,135	5,030	6,410	3,625	6,070	10,180	17,005
Rest of Asia	2,855	2,900	3,860	5,155	3,205	4,110	5,045	7,465	12,995	8,310	9,740	11,160	12,430
Oceania	265	305	340	500	455	570	615	530	650	435	330	430	450
Other nationalities	285	340	355	385	185	105	165	75	85	85	65	65	90
<b>All nationalities</b>	<b>11,520</b>	<b>12,280</b>	<b>19,435</b>	<b>28,990</b>	<b>20,105</b>	<b>21,235</b>	<b>27,650</b>	<b>39,100</b>	<b>45,445</b>	<b>25,430</b>	<b>30,220</b>	<b>38,945</b>	<b>48,235</b>
<b>Other relatives and dependants (3)</b>													
Europe	330	265	1,175	1,095	1,230	935	755	-	1,385	705	390	-	-
Americas	395	1,405	575	890	670	700	995	-	925	670	495	-	-
Africa	695	990	1,550	3,470	2,560	3,295	3,525	-	4,325	2,295	1,895	-	-
Indian sub-continent	685	940	940	1,775	1,395	1,725	2,660	-	2,170	1,495	1,190	-	-
Rest of Asia	765	900	1,055	1,760	1,705	1,860	1,790	-	3,895	4,060	2,655	-	-
Oceania	55	50	50	90	70	110	135	-	210	200	140	-	-
Other nationalities	130	285	110	195	155	105	135	-	60	55	5	-	-
<b>All nationalities</b>	<b>3,045</b>	<b>4,840</b>	<b>5,455</b>	<b>9,265</b>	<b>7,780</b>	<b>8,585</b>	<b>9,995</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,970</b>	<b>9,480</b>	<b>6,785</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total (3)</b>													
Europe	6,050	5,535	8,210	10,405	9,650	8,220	11,305	20,185	13,455	10,200	6,505	7,120	7,395
Americas	6,350	8,235	6,730	9,200	9,815	8,805	12,450	9,815	9,415	9,595	8,085	8,425	10,395
Africa	10,120	11,320	16,240	26,600	20,415	22,050	26,320	22,770	29,165	20,370	21,950	24,535	27,570
Indian sub-continent	12,240	15,360	19,715	20,340	20,945	22,215	24,625	17,405	20,230	20,130	22,235	28,975	48,435
Rest of Asia	8,800	9,420	11,130	14,525	12,240	13,375	16,790	17,055	29,410	24,830	23,230	25,000	29,385
Oceania	1,945	2,255	2,470	2,995	3,095	3,340	3,535	2,165	2,510	2,525	2,090	2,205	2,310
Other nationalities	725	915	725	865	545	325	245	170	190	200	100	105	120
<b>All nationalities</b>	<b>46,225</b>	<b>53,045</b>	<b>65,225</b>	<b>84,930</b>	<b>76,700</b>	<b>77,335</b>	<b>95,275</b>	<b>89,565</b>	<b>104,385</b>	<b>87,850</b>	<b>84,200</b>	<b>96,335</b>	<b>125,610</b>

Source: Home Office

## Notes

1. Includes decisions on dependants made at the same time as the main application.
2. Data include unmarried partners.
3. Includes parents, grandparents, other and unspecified dependants, from 2008 data are unavailable
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. Excludes reconsideration cases
6. May include a small number of cases in which a decision is recorded twice, where an individual has dual nationality.
7. Includes nationals of Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May, but excludes them from this date.
8. From 2007 excludes Bulgaria and Romania



Table 2.5 - Removals, voluntary departures (1)(2) and assisted returns from UK, 1997 – 2009

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 R	2009 R
<b>Asylum cases, principal (1)</b>													
Enforced removals including voluntary departures after enforcement action had been initiated (3)(4)(6)	7,165	6,990	7,615	8,430	8,305	9,845	11,250	10,300	10,820	11,700	10,165	9,590	8,105
Assisted Voluntary Returns (5)	:	:	50	550	980	895	1,755	2,300	2,905	4,630	2,540	2,455	2,830
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,165</b>	<b>6,990</b>	<b>7,665</b>	<b>8,980</b>	<b>9,285</b>	<b>10,740</b>	<b>13,005</b>	<b>12,595</b>	<b>13,730</b>	<b>16,330</b>	<b>12,705</b>	<b>12,040</b>	<b>10,935</b>
<b>Asylum cases, dependants (7)</b>													
Enforced removals including voluntary departures after enforcement action had been initiated (3)(4)(6)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,910	1,630	1,240	675	630	550
Assisted Voluntary Returns (5)	:	:	..	..	..	..	..	405	330	710	325	205	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>3,170</b>	<b>4,890</b>	<b>2,315</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>Asylum cases, total</b>													
Enforced removals including voluntary departures after enforcement action had been initiated (3)(4)(6)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,210	12,450	12,940	10,840	10,220	8,650
Assisted Voluntary Returns (5)	:	:	..	..	..	..	..	2,705	3,235	5,340	2,865	2,660	2,985
<b>Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>10,780</b>	<b>13,910</b>	<b>17,895</b>	<b>14,915</b>	<b>15,685</b>	<b>18,280</b>	<b>13,705</b>	<b>12,875</b>	<b>11,635</b>
<b>Non-asylum cases</b>													
Removed from UK ports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,635	19,465	15,860
Removed from juxtaposed controls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,510	12,900	13,305
<b>Refused entry at port and subsequently removed (8)(9)</b>	<b>20,430</b>	<b>24,065</b>	<b>26,435</b>	<b>32,835</b>	<b>33,690</b>	<b>46,630</b>	<b>35,130</b>	<b>36,165</b>	<b>29,805</b>	<b>31,895</b>	<b>31,145</b>	<b>32,365</b>	<b>29,160</b>
Enforced removals including voluntary departures after enforcement action had been initiated (3)(4)(6)	3,555	3,865	3,680	4,835	6,160	8,090	11,365	10,070	12,305	12,830	17,225	21,100	24,455
Assisted Voluntary Returns for Irregular Migrants (10)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	420	860	1,290	1,640	1,960
<b>Enforced removals and voluntary departures</b>	<b>3,555</b>	<b>3,865</b>	<b>3,680</b>	<b>4,835</b>	<b>6,160</b>	<b>8,090</b>	<b>11,365</b>	<b>10,080</b>	<b>12,725</b>	<b>13,690</b>	<b>18,515</b>	<b>22,740</b>	<b>26,415</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,985</b>	<b>27,930</b>	<b>30,115</b>	<b>37,665</b>	<b>39,850</b>	<b>54,720</b>	<b>46,495</b>	<b>46,245</b>	<b>42,530</b>	<b>45,585</b>	<b>49,660</b>	<b>55,105</b>	<b>55,580</b>
<b>Total removals</b>													
<b>Non-asylum cases refused entry at port and subsequently removed (8)(9)</b>	<b>20,430</b>	<b>24,065</b>	<b>26,435</b>	<b>32,835</b>	<b>33,690</b>	<b>46,630</b>	<b>35,130</b>	<b>36,165</b>	<b>29,805</b>	<b>31,895</b>	<b>31,145</b>	<b>32,365</b>	<b>29,160</b>
Enforced removals including voluntary departures after enforcement action had been initiated (3)(4)(6)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,275	24,755	25,770	28,065	31,315	33,110
Assisted Voluntary Returns (5)(10)	:	:	..	..	..	..	..	2,715	3,655	6,200	4,155	4,295	4,945
<b>Enforced removals and voluntary departures</b>	<b>10,720</b>	<b>10,860</b>	<b>11,345</b>	<b>13,815</b>	<b>16,940</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>29,255</b>	<b>24,990</b>	<b>28,410</b>	<b>31,970</b>	<b>32,220</b>	<b>35,615</b>	<b>38,050</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>31,150</b>	<b>34,920</b>	<b>37,780</b>	<b>46,645</b>	<b>50,625</b>	<b>68,630</b>	<b>64,390</b>	<b>61,160</b>	<b>58,215</b>	<b>63,865</b>	<b>63,365</b>	<b>67,980</b>	<b>67,215</b>

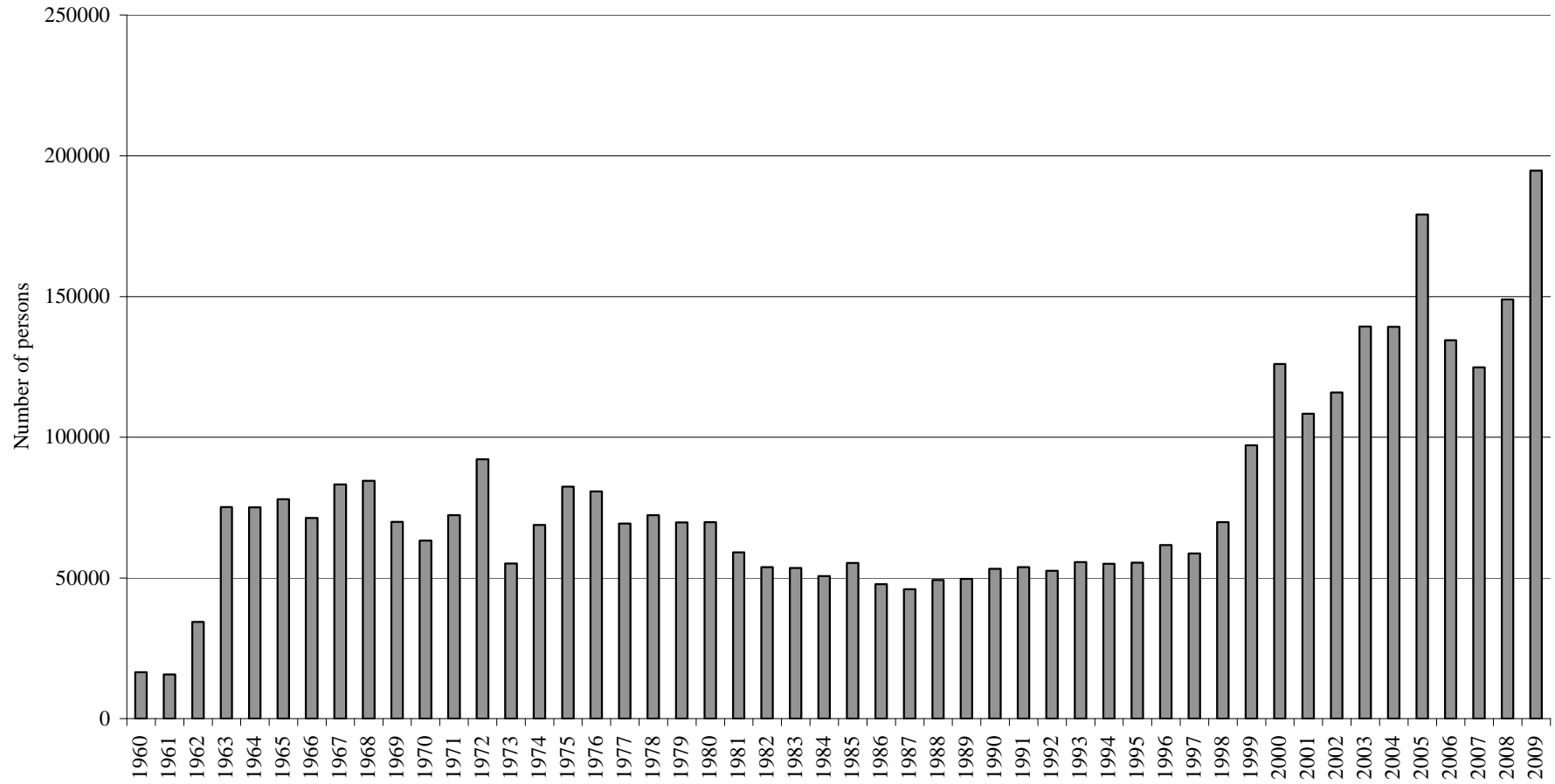
Source: Home Office

Table 2.5 - Removals, voluntary departures (1)(2) and assisted returns from UK, 1997 – 2009, [continued]

Notes:

1. Removals and voluntary departures recorded on the system as at the dates on which the data extracts were taken. Figures will under record due to data cleansing and data matching exercises take place after the extracts are taken. Prior to 2005, data are not directly comparable.
  2. Figures rounded to the nearest 5 ( - = 0, \* = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.
  3. Due to a reclassification of removal categories, figures include asylum removals performed by Enforcement Officers using port powers of removal and a small number of cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls.
  4. Since January 2006 figures include persons leaving under Facilitated Return Schemes.
  5. Persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration.  
May include some cases leaving under the Assisted Voluntary Return for Irregular Migrants Programme and some cases where enforcement action has been initiated.
  6. Since January 2005, persons who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.
  7. Data on dependants of asylum applicants removed or voluntarily departed have only been collected since April 2001.  
Information on the type of removal of dependants is only available from 2004.
  8. Figures include persons departing voluntarily after enforcement action had been initiated against them, cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls,  
since 2004 removals performed by Immigration Officers at ports using enforcement powers and since 2005 a small number of cases  
who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.
  9. Figures up to March 2001 may include a small number of dependants of principal asylum applicants refused entry at port and subsequently removed.
  10. Persons leaving under the Assisted Voluntary Return for Irregular Migrants Programme run by the International Organization for Migration.  
May include some on-entry cases and some cases where enforcement action has been initiated.  
Removals under this scheme began in December 2004.
- (P) Provisional figures.

FIGURE 2.1 - TOTAL ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT, 1960 TO 2009



Source: Home Office

Figure 2.2 - ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT OF SPOUSES AND CHILDREN 1993 TO 2009

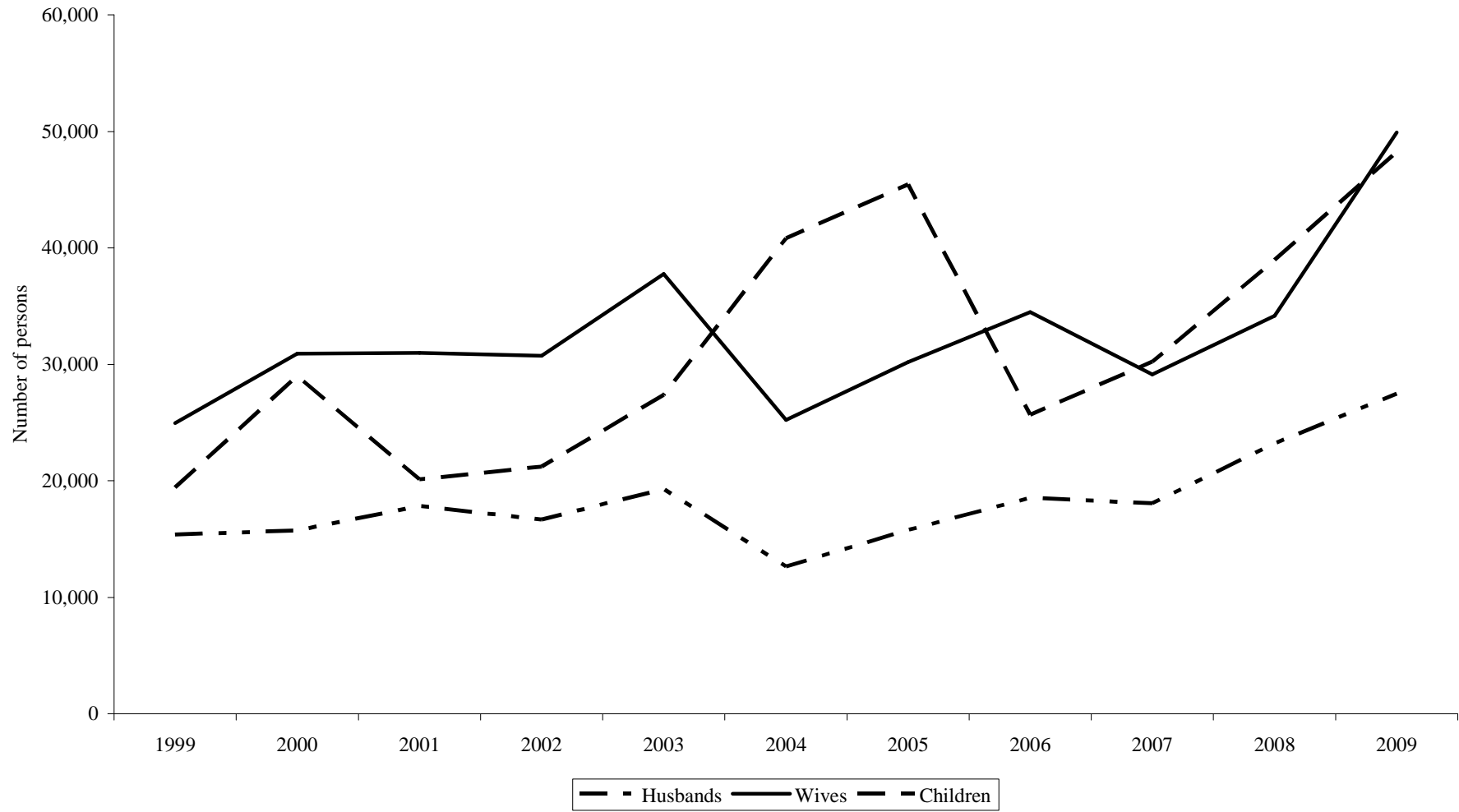


FIGURE 2.3 - ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT BY NATIONALITY, 2009

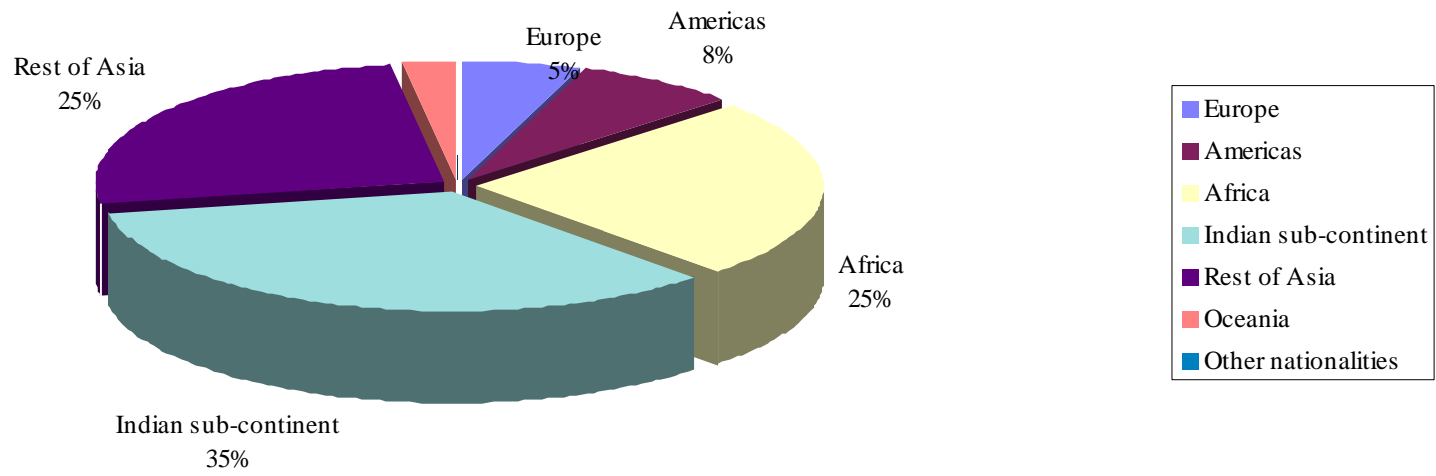
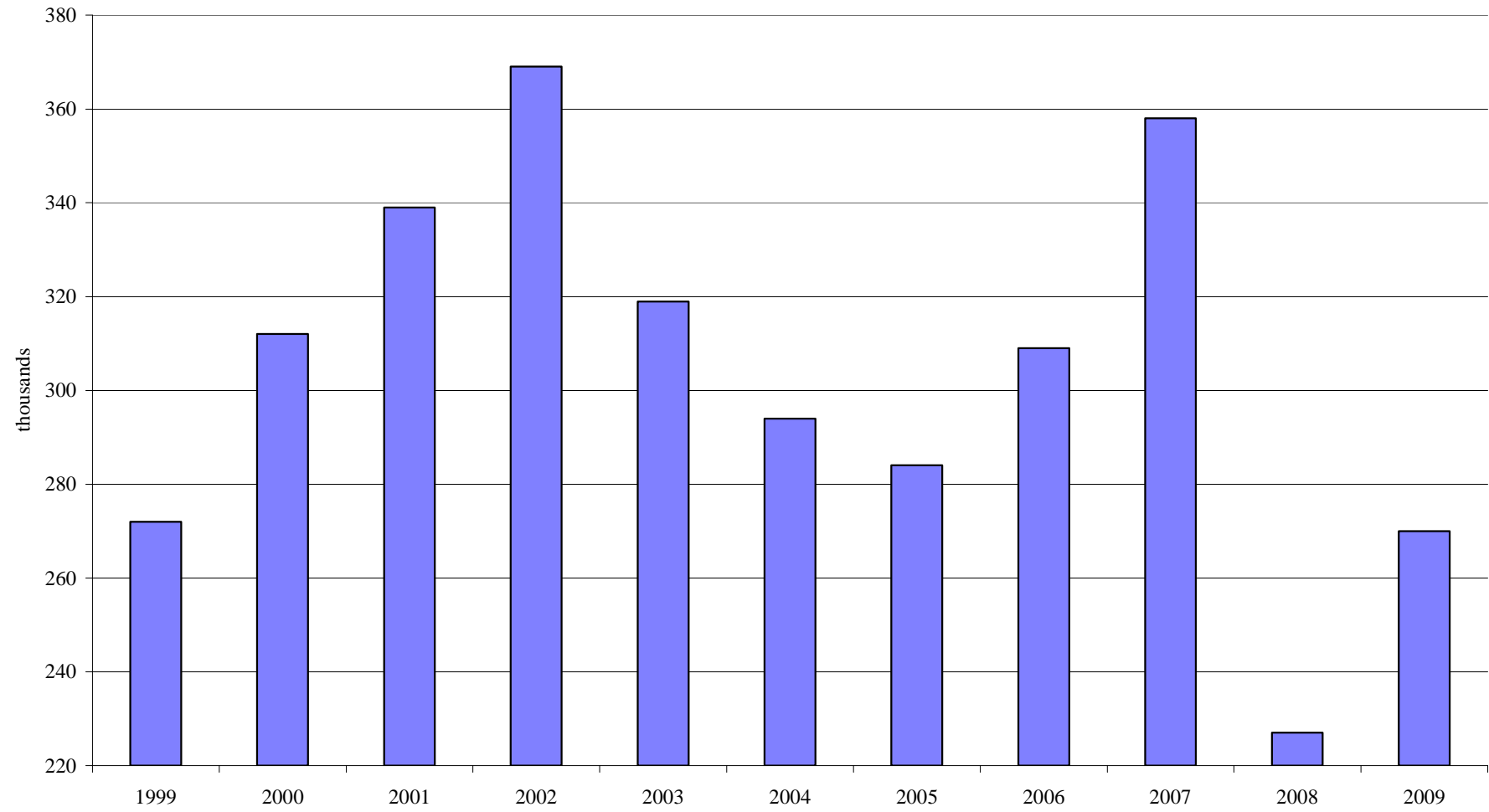


Figure 2.4 - Students given leave to enter the UK, 1999 - 2009



### **3. CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALISATION**

Detailed statistics are published annually in the Home Office Statistical Bulletin *Persons Granted British Citizenship. United Kingdom*. This section of the report is derived from the most recent Bulletin, published in May 2010.

#### **3.1 Applications received**

The number of applications received for British citizenship in 2009 was 193,810 – an increase of 24 per cent on the previous year when 156,015 applications were received (Table 3.1). Total applications received in 2009 are the 3rd highest recorded since data became available in 1987, exceeded only by 2005 and 1987. The increase in applications for British citizenship since 2001 may partly reflect increased grants of settlement to non EEA nationals since 2000. After a period of residence those granted settlement, become eligible to apply for citizenship. New provisions for registration as a British citizen, introduced in the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act 2002, may also have contributed to the increase.

#### **3.2 Grants and refusals of citizenship**

The total number of decisions made in 2009 rose by 55 per cent to 214,040 from 138,465 in 2008. The number of decisions made in 2009 has recovered from the comparatively low level in 2008 when staff resources were temporarily transferred from decision-making to deal with administration of new applications. The number of persons granted British citizenship in 2009 was 203,790, a rise of 58 per cent on the previous year's figure of 129,375. Grants of British citizenship in the United Kingdom for 2009 were the highest since data was first published in 1962 (Table 3.2, Figure 3.1).

There was a 13 per cent increase in the number of persons refused British citizenship in 2009. This reflects the overall increase in decisions made. Of the 9,900 refusal decisions made, 37 per cent (3,650) were refused on grounds that the applicant failed to fulfil a residence requirement. Refusals for this reason increased by 65 per cent compared to 2008 (2,220) and form the largest single category of refusal in 2009. Of the remaining refusal decisions 28 per cent (2,745) were refused because the applicant was considered not to be of good character. Refusals for this reason increased by 3 per cent compared to 2008 (2,665). The increase in refusals of this type during the last 2 years is due to a change of policy from 1 January 2008.

#### **3.3 Basis of grant**

Residence in the United Kingdom continued to be the most frequent basis on which persons were granted British citizenship in 2009 (Figure 3.2). The number of such grants was 99,475, 49 per cent of the total. The number of grants to persons on the basis of marriage to a British citizen was 52,625, 26 per cent of the total. The proportion based on residence (99,475) fell by 2 percentage points from the previous year, whilst that based on marriage (52,625) increased by 4 percentage points. Most of the remaining grants in 2009 (51,690) were to minor children which accounted for 23 per cent of the total.

### **3.4 Previous nationality**

Persons whose previous nationality was from countries in the Indian sub-continent constituted the largest single regional group with 29 per cent (59,520) of all grants in 2009, up 10 percentage points compared 2008. Africa accounted for 27 per cent (55,235) of grants, 5 percentage points less than 2008, and people from the Remainder of Asia 17 per cent (34,900). Grants made to people from the Remainder of Europe (i.e. outside the European Economic Area) were 8 per cent (15,955) of the total while the Americas and the Middle East accounted for 6 per cent each (12,880 and 11,615 respectively).

### **3.5 Grants by age and sex**

The number of grants to female adults was 85,780 (42 per cent of the total), and 70,665 (35 per cent of the total) grants were made to male adults. The rest (47,260) were to children.

### **3.6 Citizenship ceremonies**

In 2009 the number of persons who attended a British citizenship ceremony was 149,465, an increase of 62 per cent compared to 2008 (92,305), reflecting the increased number of applications granted in 2009.



Table 3.1 – Applications for British Citizenship Received and Decided In the United Kingdom, 1988-2009

	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 <sup>(P)</sup>	197,955	193,810	203,790	10,250

Source: Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin, Home Office

Note:

1. Includes small numbers of applications withdrawn.

R - Revised

P - Provisional.

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

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

Table 3.2 – Grants of Citizenship in the United Kingdom by Basis of Grant(1), 1983-2009

	All Grants	Residence	Marriage	Minor children	Other <sup>2</sup>
1983	60,691	31,729	12,191	11,441	5,330
1984	73,982	37,164	22,301	13,826	691
1985	53,765	26,997	15,056	11,034	678
1986	45,872	23,263	12,702	9,447	460
1987	64,876	38,555	16,352	9,502	467
1988	64,584	44,505	13,120	6,423	536
1989	117,129	82,026	22,740	11,830	533
1990	57,271	31,328	15,734	9,534	675
1991	58,642	27,534	19,513	10,646	949
1992	42,243	18,203	13,915	9,346	779
1993	45,793	19,866	15,688	9,376	863
1994	44,033	19,097	14,974	9,219	743
1995	40,516	17,807	13,131	8,992	586
1996	43,069	18,970	14,285	9,272	542
1997	37,010	16,465	10,355	9,545	645
1998	53,935	22,935	18,495	11,975	530
1999	54,900	23,170	18,920	12,270	540
2000	82,210	34,980	27,425	19,160	645
2001	90,295	39,775	28,625	21,270	625
2002	120,125	57,595	34,415	26,320	1,795
2003	130,535	54,965	36,755	30,345	3,465
2004	148,275	64,105	40,405	38,415	5,350
2005	161,700	77,335	34,495	41,640	8,230
2006	154,020	77,080	27,585	42,445	6,905
2007	164,635	87,785	30,425	40,535	5,895
2008	129,375	65,715	29,075	30,830	3,755
2009 <sup>(P)</sup>	203,790	99,475	52,625	47,815	3,875

Source: Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin, Home Office

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.

R - Revised

P - Provisional.

Table 3.3 – Grants of Citizenship in the United Kingdom by Previous Nationality, 1992-2009

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

Source: Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin, Home Office

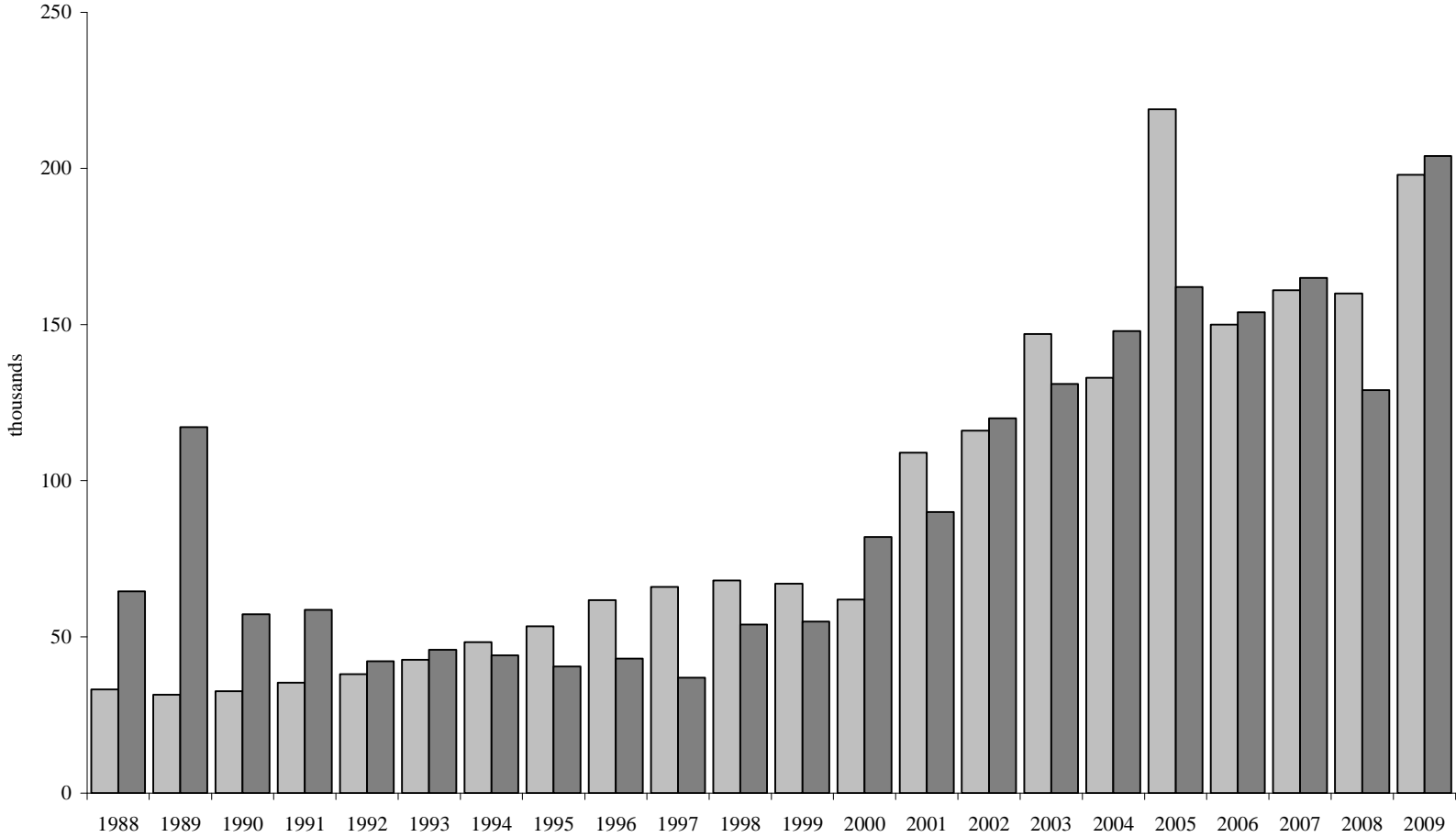
Notes:

1. Data from November 2001 include grants of British citizenship in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man.
3. As constituted now; includes British Dependent Territories citizens from Gibraltar.
4. British Dependent Territories citizens (except from Gibraltar), British Overseas citizens  
British subjects, British Protected Persons, stateless and nationality uncertain.

R - Revised

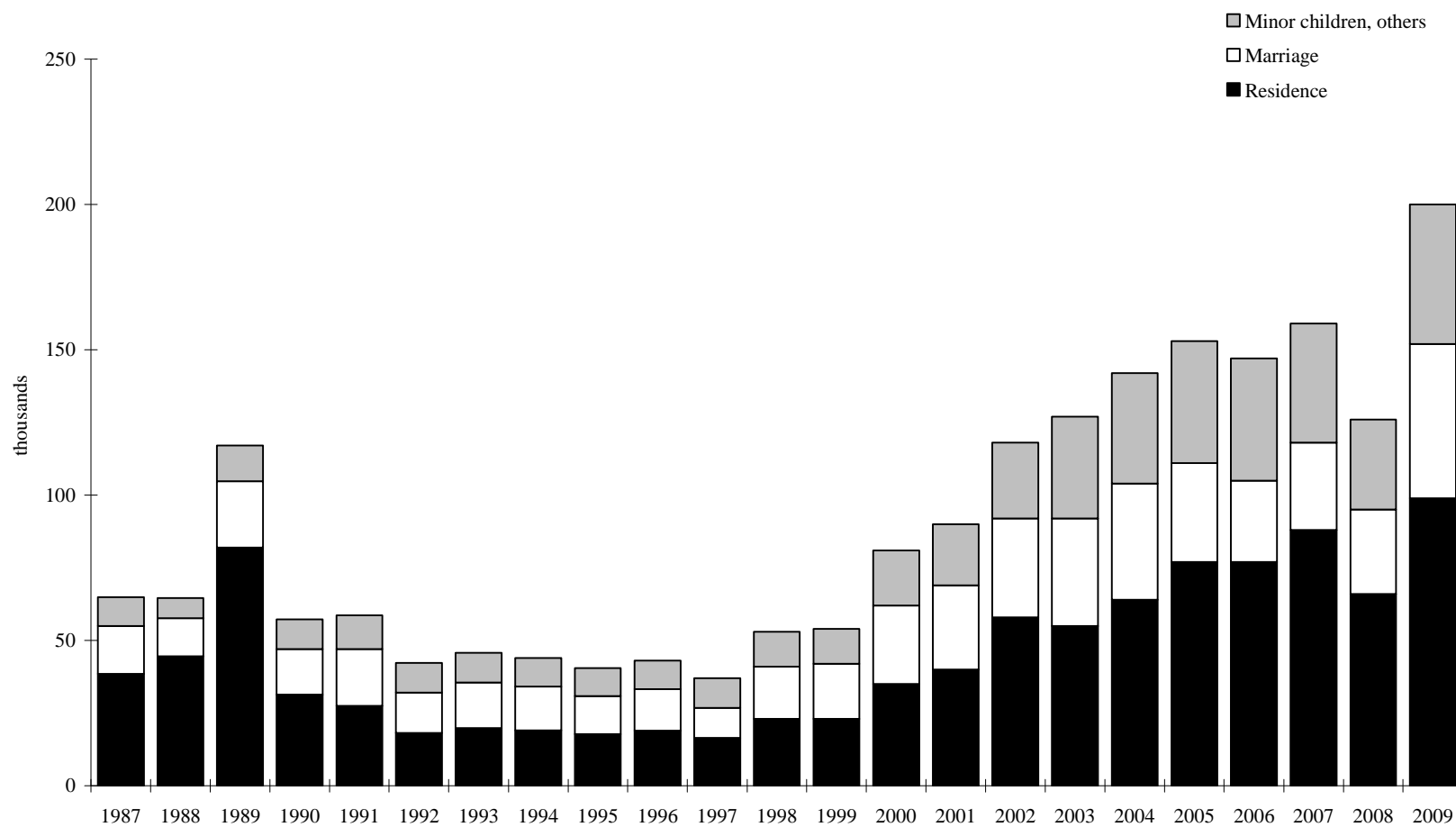
P - Provisional.

FIGURE 3.1 - APPLICATION FOR BRITISH CITIZENSHIP RECEIVED AND GRANTS MADE  
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1988-2009



Source: Home Office, Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin

FIGURE 3.2 - GRANTS OF BRITISH CITIZENSHIP IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, BY BASIS OF GRANT, 1987 TO 2009



Source: Home Office, Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin

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

The Labour Force Survey is the only source of data on the nationality of the foreign population and workforce in the UK. The survey includes all UK and foreign citizens, but the relatively small size of the sample (broadly speaking, one sample interviewee is weighted up to 300 people in total) means that disaggregation by nationality and migrant characteristics cannot be detailed. Partly for this reason, LFS data on international migration are not regularly published. Annual fluctuations may reflect sampling errors.

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

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

### **4.1 Stocks of foreign nationals in the UK in 2010**

During the period 1994-2010 the number of foreign citizens living and those living and working in the UK rose steadily (Figure 4.1). In 2010, the LFS recorded 61,091,000 people in the UK (Table 4.1). During the period 1992-97 stocks of foreign nationals in the UK fluctuated around the 2 million mark, then rose with each succeeding year to reach 4.497 million in 2010. Foreign citizens now account for 7.4 per cent of the total UK population, compared with 7 per cent in 2008 and 4.5 per cent in 2002.

Europe was the largest source of foreign residents, continuing its increasing trend both absolutely and relatively to reach 2.178 million, 48.4 per cent of the total (Table 4.2) and an increase of 1.3 percentage points on the year before. The relative importance of foreign citizens from the EU (15)/EFTA states continues to fall, from 31.7 per cent of all foreigners in 2005 to 24.5 per cent in 2010. Nationals of EU (15)/EFTA states were 50.6 per cent of all Europeans, down from 79 per cent in 2004 and 63.6 per cent in 2006. Citizens of the ten new Eastern European accession countries as a whole rose to 912,000 (20.3 per cent) of all foreigners.

The dominance of the Irish has been waning for some time and in 2007, for the first time, they lost their dominance as Poland took that position. However, in 2010 the fall in the Irish population seems to have halted, probably reflecting the lack of incentive among the Irish in the UK to return home to an economy experiencing serious recession. By 2010 the Polish population had risen to 553,000 (12.3 per cent of all foreigners), though this was almost unchanged on the figure for 2009 (549,000 – well within sampling error). Overall, numbers of A8 nationals have continued to rise, to 805,000 in 2010, compared with 746,000 the year before. These statistics do not

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

The foreign population continues to increase at a greater rate than that of UK citizens. Between 2009 and 2010, the UK population increased by 0.4 per cent, that of foreign nationals by 3.4 per cent. However, increases in both are slowing, the figures for 2008-09 and 2007-08 respectively being 0.5 (UK) and 4 per cent (foreign) and two (UK) and 9.7 per cent (foreign). Numbers of EU (15)/EFTA nationals again rose although at a slowing rate, by 2.1 per cent (6.4 per cent in 2009, 3.2 in 2008 and 5.1 per cent in 2007). Those from A8 countries rose by 7.9 per cent to 805,000, a higher rate of increase than the year before (5.5 per cent) though well down on the 20 per cent increase in 2008 and 76 per cent in 2007. Numbers of A2 (Bulgaria and Romania) citizens rose 2009-10 by 27.4 per cent to 107,000, slowing from 43 per cent the year before but still high. The increase in numbers of foreign nationals from outside the EU (27)/EFTA (from countries subject to the work permit system) was only 1.8 per cent (44,000), very similar to the year before. Thus, population growth in the UK is largely accounted for by EU (27)/EFTA foreigners, mainly people from the A8 and A2 Eastern European countries.

After the Irish (342,000), French, Italians Portuguese and Germans, all in the range of 105,000-126,000, were the largest groups among EU (15)/EFTA nationals. Among A8 citizens, the largest group was Polish (553,000, little changed from 546,000 in 2009), followed by Lithuanians (100,00, up from 66,000 in 2009). Numbers of Czechs and Slovaks recorded both fell.

Asians were again around a quarter (rising to 1.200 million) of all foreign citizens, Indians easily the most important national group with 7.7 per cent of the total (up from 6.7 per cent the year before. The rising trend in African numbers appears to have halted, falling to 567,000 from 608,000 in 2009); they now constitute 12.6 per cent of the total. Numbers from the Americas rose, after a fall the previous year, as did those from Oceania, following a decline in 2009.

There is a small gender imbalance in the foreign population, the female proportion being 51.2 per cent. However, the balance varies by origin. Europeans as a whole continue to be more likely to be female (52.3 per cent) and this was especially the case for Germans (61.1 per cent); only the Dutch and Spanish were more likely to be male. Women were more prevalent among A8 Eastern Europeans (51.6 per cent) whereas among the A2 group there was a small male preponderance. Those from the Americas and Africa continue to show a female predominance. Asians were more likely to be male, though the reverse was the case for Filipinos. Males were in the ascendant for Australians but not for New Zealanders. However, annual fluctuations in numbers of particular nationalities may result from sampling error in the LFS.

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

In sum, during 2009-10 stock increases were:

- UK total 0.7 per cent
- British citizens 0.4 per cent
- Foreign citizens 3.4 per cent
- EU(15)/EFTA 2.1 per cent
- EU(27) 5.6 per cent
- Non-EEA 1.8 per cent

#### **4.2 Stocks of foreign nationals working in the UK in 2010**

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

Europeans account for just over half of the foreign workforce (52.4 per cent), rather more than their share (48.4 per cent) of the foreign population (Table 4.4). EU (15)/EFTA countries supply 23.3 per cent of foreign workers, continuing the fall of recent years (26.6 per cent in 2006). The Irish continue to be the clear leaders in this group, but their dominance has been falling, from 22.6 per cent of all foreign workers in 1995 to 6.8 per cent in 2010. Numbers of Irish workers seem to have stabilised; the state of the Irish economy may mean that they prefer to stay in the UK. Numbers of A8 Europeans in the labour force have grown rapidly since 2004 and after two years of stable numbers, grew again in 2010 to 550,000, 23.1 per cent of all foreign workers. The data do not suggest a net return home of A8 workers and comparison of tables 4.1 and 4.3 suggests that their growth was mainly of employees and not dependants. Polish workers continue to be the largest A8 national group, 373,000, but their number appears to have stabilised. They now constitute 67.8 per cent of the group, compared with 73.8 per cent the year before. In contrast, Lithuanian, Latvian and Hungarian numbers have grown. Numbers of Bulgarian and Romanian workers rose to 70,000 from 56,000 the year before.

The balance of the sexes varies. Among all foreign nationals, males again predominate (55.4 per cent - about the same as last year) and this is true of both Europeans and non-Europeans. Only among the Germans and Filipinos were women a clear majority.

#### **4.3 Foreign workers by nationality and socio-economic class 2010**

For the purposes of Table 4.5, the working population has been grouped into three major categories, based on the standard classification by socio-economic group. The information is not comparable with years before 2001 because of a fundamental



change in the classification used by the Office for National Statistics, the effect of which was to increase considerably the proportion of the workforce in professional, employer and managerial category at the expense of the other two. The 'other non-manual' category was redefined as 'Intermediate' and the 'manual' category as 'Routine'.

Data for the last few years confirm the trend of the last few years towards a lower skilled foreign workforce. In 2010, 36.5 per cent of foreign workers were in the most skilled group (A), compared with 43.6 per cent in 2004. For the fifth year in succession, a lower proportion of foreign nationals were in highly skilled occupations than was the case for the domestic workforce. In addition, a higher proportion of foreign nationals were in the least skilled (routine) group. This shift in skill balance has been brought about by the inflow of workers from the A8 countries, only 12.9 per cent (15.8 per cent in 2006) of whom were in highly skilled occupations, while over half were in routine ones.

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 (55.3 per cent in Group A) and this is especially true of those from France, Germany and Sweden, as well as Australia, New Zealand and the US. This has been a consistent pattern over the years. In contrast to the historical pattern, the Irish are now established as over-represented in the highly skilled category. Workers from the Indian sub-continent (ISC) and Africa are less well represented in the highly skilled category. For the ISC, this is in contrast to last year. Caribbean and West Indian workers are slightly more skilled on average than domestic UK ones. Those from the A8, A2 and 'Other Europe' countries are under-represented in highly skilled employment. Most non-British groups are under-represented in the 'intermediate' sector, the exceptions being Bulgarians and Romanians and those from 'Other Europe'.

#### **4.4 Foreign workers by nationality and industry group 2010**

The industry sectors in Table 4.6 for 2009 and 2010 are not directly comparable with those in earlier reports because of a new method of aggregation by the ONS.

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

As in previous years, the different national groups are not evenly spread across industries. North Americans, Australians and New Zealanders, along with several EU (15)/EFTA countries, are more likely than others to be in banking and finance (Group

F). Those from the Americas (but excluding the US), Africans and Italians are over-represented in Group G. Both of these groups generally require higher level skills. Asians, Turks and several east European country citizens are over-represented in transport and communications (Group D), many perhaps as taxi drivers. The Irish and Romanians over-represented in construction (Group C) while workers from southern EU states and especially A8 nationals are strongly represented in manufacturing (Group B).

#### **4.5 Foreign workers by nationality and region of residence 2010**

The regional distribution of foreign workers is very uneven (Table 4.7). In 2010, Greater London had 914,000, a rise of 26,000 on the year before and well above the 682,000 in 2005. This restarts the steady rise in numbers that was halted in 2009. During the last five years the capital had become relatively less important as a destination. Despite some fluctuation, its proportion of the total foreign population fell from 45.3 per cent in 2005 to 38.4 per cent in 2010 per cent. Overall, though, the evidence of the last four years is that London's proportion of the foreign population has stabilised, although it may still be too soon to say if this is a significant shift because of sampling error. The Rest of the South East accounted for another 408,000 foreign workers, down from 426,000 in 2009. Overall, 55.6 per cent of foreign workers are in South East England; this is less than in most recent years. In comparison, only 10.7 per cent of UK nationals work in Greater London, and only 30.9 per cent in the South East as a whole.

Over the last two decades, this heavy concentration of foreign labour in the capital city and its surrounding region has been very stable. In the last few years the effects of the A8 immigration began to exercise a fundamental shift in distribution which saw the dominance of the South East lessening. However, that redistribution now seems to have slowed, leading towards a new equilibrium. It remains to be seen if this will change during the current economic downturn.

Although all foreign national groups are more heavily concentrated in Greater London than the domestic population, there are major differences between them. At least half of the French, Spaniards, Turks, Other (Latin) Americans and New Zealanders are located in London. For several other nationalities, the proportion is over 40 per cent. Only those from northern EU countries are overrepresented in the South East. A8 citizens, those from the Indian sub-continent and Americans have some concentration in the Midlands, South West and East Anglia, while the Irish, A8 citizens, South East Asians and Americans have more than their 'share' in the rest of the UK. This pattern for the most part reflects that of recent years, with some minor variations. Overall, what has been an emerging trend towards a more even geographical distribution of foreign labour in across the UK as a whole now seems to be confirmed. This is accompanied by different regional distributions for national groups. Minor fluctuations from year to year may be due to relatively small sample numbers.

#### **4.6 Flows of migrant workers by nationality and sex 2010**

The LFS can be used to indicate the scale of annual labour migration into the UK. The survey asks for address the year before and the number of international migrants is derived from those reporting an address abroad at that time. Table 4.8 records both

total migrants into the UK (living abroad a year ago and living in the UK at the time of the survey) and labour migrants (living abroad one year before the survey, and living and working in the UK at the time of the survey). The small overall sample size means that a detailed breakdown by nationality is not possible.

Total immigration on this measurement was 319,000 in 2010, continuing the fall in recent years and the lowest figure since 2004. The LFS figure for 2010 (measuring inflow between Spring quarters) is considerably less than the unadjusted inflow derived from the IPS [CHECK] (527,000 for calendar year 2008 (538,000) update this). Part of the explanation for this is the difference in timing, part is because of the exclusion of some people living in institutional accommodation, but most is because the LFS figure is a transitional one and not a continuous record. The inflow of foreign nationals measured by the LFS was 216,000 in 2010, well down on 244,000 in 2009 and 272,000 in 2008. Foreign immigrants were two thirds of the total. Among foreign nationals, there was a larger preponderance of males than in 2009, in contrast to 2008 when there were more females.

Those outside the UK a year ago and now working in the UK numbered 130,000, more than 2009 (117,000) but well down on the 183,000 of 2008; 60 per cent of 2010 employed entrants were foreign nationals. The small sample size makes it impossible to identify the national origins of these labour immigrants at anything but the most aggregate scale. Countries of the EU (15) EFTA provided about 13,000 labour immigrants, those of the EU (27)/EFTA 39,000, half of the foreign total. As in previous years, foreign nationals coming in to work were more likely to be male (59 per cent) than total foreigners entering (56.5 per cent).

#### **4.7 Migrant worker inflows by nationality and socio-economic group 2010**

Small sample size hinders comparison between years. In 2009, more or less equal numbers of immigrants were either highly skilled or in routine operations, with about half as many classed as intermediate. In 2010 the highly skilled were the largest group with 35.4 per cent of the total. Incoming British were more likely to be highly skilled than foreign nationals. Traditionally, those from non-EU countries were more likely to be in highly skilled occupations, coming in as they do through the work permit system, now the Points Based System (Section 5). In recent years, numbers in the routine group have increased as a result of the inflow of A8 nationals after May 2004. However, this does not mean that A8 citizens lack qualifications; indeed there is evidence that the reverse is the case and that many are doing jobs for which they are overqualified.

A comparison of inflows with resident stock shows some differences, although these appear to be less than in earlier years. A higher proportion of all UK residents (Table 4.5) than immigrants (Table 4.9) are in the professionals, employers and managers category (41.8 and 35.4 per cent respectively). In recent years the stock of foreign national immigrants has been less likely to be highly skilled than the foreign national inflow, although the trend has fluctuated. For 2010 the figures were 36.5 and 32.1 per cent. The foreign stock has tended towards being much less likely in routine manual occupations than the inflow although again the gap has been closing. In 2010 32.5 per cent of the stock was in these occupations and 32.1 per cent of the inflow; in 2009 30.7 per cent of the stock was in these occupations, compared with 40.2 per cent of

the inflow; in 2008 the figures were 38.3 and 45.7 per cent. Thus, although in the years after A8 accession the foreign inflow became more concentrated in the lower skilled end of the labour market, this now seems to be changing. Overall, labour inflows are now more skilled.

#### **4.8 Migrant workers inflows by nationality and region 2010**

Table 4.10 records the destination regions in the UK of all immigrants (those ‘living’, i.e. including those working and not working), and of those currently working at the time of the survey. The domination of London and South East England is again clear, although recent trends mean this is less than in the past. The proportion of all immigrants going to London was 24.1 per cent, down from 26.8 per cent in the two previous years. The proportion of those working who came to the capital was again lower than the two years before, 27.7 per cent compared with 29.9 and 32.2 per cent. Overall, 42.9 per cent of all immigrants (44 per cent in 2009) and 46.2 per cent of labour immigrants (down over the year from 48.7 per cent) came to the South-East (including London) region.

There are significant regional differences by nationality. Foreign nationals are much more likely than UK citizens to come to London, both to live (29.6 and 12.6 per cent respectively) and to work. Although the difference has been narrowing. However, in contrast to the mid-1990s, but similar to the last few years, this is no longer true for the rest of South East England. As in most recent years, but unlike 2009, foreign labour immigrants in 2009-10 were more likely to go to the Rest of UK region than to the South East.

#### **4.9 Corporate transfers**

One of the main features of labour immigration into the UK is the high proportion accounted for by corporate transfers. Survey evidence and administrative data on work permit and PBS visa issues and sponsorship certificates show that almost all of those transferred are professional, managerial or highly skilled technical staff. These are discussed in more detail in Section 5. Survey evidence suggests that substantial numbers of work permits and PBS issues go to short term corporate transferees who would not form part of the LFS sample but would appear in work permit data.

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

In 2010, the number of people working abroad a year before and at the time of the survey was 77,000 (Table 4.11a). About 17,000 of them (23,000 of them in 2009, 35,000 in 2008) worked for the same employer at both times and may be assumed to be corporate transferees. The majority of this group were UK nationals.

The relatively small number of foreign national transfers recorded here, compared with PBS data, suggests that LFS underrecords the flow, probably because of sampling error. Aggregation of the data for the period 1994-2010 provides more detail (Table 4.11b). Over the period, there were 428,000 corporate transferees (defined in

this case as working at the time of the survey and one year before) entering the UK, about a third of the total. More of them were foreign nationals (264,000) than UK (164,000) staff.

Table 4.11c uses the aggregate data for the period 1994-2009 to present the average annual number of corporate transfers. For all nationalities this has been 25,176, 61.7 per cent of whom (15,529) were foreign nationals. Between six and seven thousand EU (15) citizens were transferred in each year.

#### **4.10 Country of Birth 2010**

The LFS provides statistics on country of birth as well as nationality. In 2010 there were 7.048 million people living in the UK and born outside the country (Tables 4.12 – 4.13), a rise of 2.2 per cent on the previous year. The increase in the total foreign born population has slowed, from 7.3 per cent in 2007-08 and 3.7 per cent in 2008-09. 3.812 million (54 per cent of the foreign born population) were also working in the UK (Tables 4.14 – 4.15), a rise of only 3.1 per cent on the year before. Hence, in contrast to the year before, the percentage increase in the total foreign born population, was smaller than that of the foreign born working population.

Europeans are less well represented among the foreign born than among the foreign national population. Of those foreign born living in the UK, 36.5 per cent were born elsewhere in Europe, 33.4 per cent in EU (27)/EFTA countries (Table 4.13). The comparable nationality figures were 48.4 and 45.7 per cent respectively (Table 4.2). The A10 Eastern European countries accounted for 12.6 per cent of the foreign born, compared with 20.3 per cent of foreign citizens. Indians and Poles were again the two largest foreign born groups, with the Irish overtaking the Pakistani into third position. Overall, Europe and Asia each account for about a third of the foreign population by country of birth, Africa around just over under in six and the Americas just under one in ten. Among the foreign born working population, Indians were again the largest group, retaking the lead from the Poles who occupied the position the year before (Table 4.15).

Tables 4.16-4.21 replicate, for country of birth, tables 4.5-4.10 for nationality. The larger sample size means that more detail can be shown. In many respects the picture presented by the two datasets is similar but there are some differences in detail. For example, a higher proportion of the foreign born (40.2 per cent) are highly skilled than those of foreign nationality (36.5 per cent) (Tables 4.16 and 4.5).

Table 4.23 compares the national distributions of population by country of birth and by nationality; the last column shows the ratio between the two, with nationality numbers expressed as a percentage of those by country of birth. Overall, 63.9 percent of the foreign born had foreign nationality, while 4.7 per cent of UK citizens were born abroad, both proportions about the same as in the last few of years. There were substantial differences between countries. For some countries, mainly European - examples include Austria, Portugal, Sweden and several A8 countries - there were more foreign nationals than had been born there. In contrast in others, mainly African and Asian, fewer than half of those born abroad had the nationality of their birthplace.

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

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

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

An alternative source of data on the number of foreign nationals newly entering the UK labour force comes from the allocation of National Insurance numbers (NINOs). Every foreign worker who is legally employed requires a NINO so the allocation of new numbers should give an indication of the annual (year running April-March) increment to the workforce. Comparisons of NINO data with those of other flow sources demonstrate the difficulty of putting together an accurate picture of labour migration into the UK. NINO data take no account of the length of time an individual allocated a number spends working in the UK and so they may include equally people who work for one week in the year with those working fifty two. Overall, they probably present a fuller picture of the overall foreign increment to the UK workforce than any other single source but should be used only with appropriate caveats. For example, the temporary nature of many of the A8 migrants may lead to difficulties when comparing recent increments to the workforce with past years. The data in Table 4.24 relate to year of registration, not year of arrival in the UK and so may inflate the number compared with the two survey sources.

In the most recent year, 2009-10, there were 572, 740 new registrations, a 16.5 per cent reduction on the number the year before (Table 4.24a). The EU A12 accession countries accounted for 183,770 new registrations, 74,200 fewer than year before. The proportion from the accession countries remained at 37.5 per cent. Although there were falls in numbers from most other major world regions, they were lower than that from the A8 countries and from Asia and the Middle East numbers actually rose. The reasons for this difference in trend between the accession countries and most other regions are unclear. The effects of recession appear to have impacted more heavily on accession country nationals, although substantial numbers continue to come. It may be that citizens of other countries already in the UK, such as students, have decided to enter the labour market. Some registrations may have been for purposes of claiming benefit rather than entering the labour market, though the numbers of these are

unlikely to be sufficient to explain the increased numbers recorded: for example, only 21,000 of the 733,000 registrations in 2007-8 were claiming benefit six months later. As far as is known, there are no administrative reasons for these trends.

The vast majority allocated NINOs are young, 39.9 per cent of them aged 18-24 and a similar proportion aged 25-34, both proportions little changed from 2009 (Table 4.24b). There have been some notable shifts in the main nationalities since 2003/3 but in recent years the pattern has been fairly stable (Table 4.24c). Poland, the clear leader in 2008/9 has now been eclipsed by India, these countries being the top two each year since 2004/5, while Slovakia has held third place for the last four years. France remains in the top ten but Italy has fallen out of the group.

Table 4.1 – Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2008 - 2010 (thousands)

	2008			2009			2010		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	60242	29578	30664	60685	29811	30874	61091	30019	31072
UK	56040	27525	28515	56322	27657	28665	56572	27815	28757
Foreign Nationals	4186	2044	2142	4348	2144	2204	4497	2194	2303
Europe	1954	960	994	2059	1002	1057	2178	1039	1139
EU27/EFTA	1824	891	933	1950	945	1005	2055	981	1074
EU25/EFTA	1766	860	906	1866	901	965	1948	926	1022
EU15/EFTA	1016	465	551	1080	508	572	1103	513	590
Austria	14	:	:	15	:	10	22	:	15
Belgium	17	:	:	16	:	:	12	:	8
Denmark	21	:	12	19	:	11	24	12	12
Finland	:	:	:	15	:	:	13	:	7
France	123	56	67	148	69	79	114	56	58
Germany	91	33	58	121	46	75	126	49	77
Greece	38	23	15	41	22	19	34	20	14
Ireland	359	157	202	344	161	183	342	158	184
Italy	96	57	39	107	60	47	117	54	63
Netherlands	41	20	21	35	18	17	58	34	24
Portugal	95	45	50	96	48	48	105	51	54
Spain	66	33	33	52	28	24	61	32	29
Sweden	16	:	12	25	:	16	44	18	26
Switzerland	11	:	:	16	:	10	:	:	:
A8 Accession	703	365	338	746	371	375	805	390	415
Czech Republic	28	15	13	29	15	14	24	10	14
Hungary	19	11	:	20	12	8	38	18	20
Latvia	29	12	17	19	:	11	44	22	22
Lithuania	73	36	37	67	27	40	100	47	53
Poland	498	266	232	549	279	270	553	274	279
Slovak Republic	51	24	27	55	26	29	33	14	19
A2 Accession	58	31	27	84	44	40	107	55	52
Bulgaria	26	13	13	32	14	18	33	17	16
Romania	32	18	14	52	30	22	74	38	36
Eur	47	30	17	40	22	18	40	23	17
Cyprus	40	27	13	35	19	16	34	19	15
C & E Europe	41	25	16	29	17	12	38	19	19
Albania	16	11	:	10	:	:	14	:	5
Eur Other	89	44	45	80	40	40	85	39	46
Russia	26	:	18	18	5	13	23	:	15
Turkey	43	26	17	39	22	17	45	22	23
Ukraine	15	:	:	14	:	:	12	:	5
Africa	574	274	300	608	299	309	567	269	298
Cameroon	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Congo Dem Rep	15	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt	17	10	:	:	:	:	11	:	:
Eritrea	10	:	:	13	:	:	12	:	:
Ghana	66	33	33	48	22	26	49	24	25
Kenya	19	11	:	22	:	14	18	10	:
Libya	17	:	:	24	13	11	23	15	:
Mauritius	25	14	11	22	11	11	22	13	:
Nigeria	81	39	42	106	50	56	104	58	46
Sierra Leone	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Somalia	68	28	40	72	31	41	70	24	46
South Africa	94	49	45	113	53	60	102	48	54
Uganda	17	:	10	10	:	:	14	:	:
Zambia	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Zimbabwe	61	25	36	78	39	39	52	26	26
Other Africa	52	24	28	86	52	34	90	36	54
Americas	377	173	204	350	164	186	383	172	211
Canada	43	23	20	41	21	20	58	25	33
Jamaica	52	24	28	42	21	21	44	24	20
US	117	49	68	112	49	63	134	59	75
Other Americas	165	77	88	155	73	82	147	64	83
Asia	1119	561	558	1174	601	573	1200	629	571
Afghanistan	29	20	:	27	18	:	27	14	13
Bangladesh	66	35	31	77	42	35	70	38	32
China	109	51	58	76	40	36	106	55	51
India	294	156	138	293	154	139	348	186	162
Japan	28	12	16	34	13	21	28	:	21
Malaysia	34	12	22	41	19	22	35	15	20
Middle East	82	49	33	84	57	27	98	66	32
Iran	32	19	13	37	23	14	39	25	14
Iraq	35	22	13	36	25	11	34	24	10
Other Middle East	15	:	:	11	:	:	25	17	:
Pakistan	178	89	89	177	94	83	134	72	62
Philippines	64	28	36	93	37	56	59	21	38
Sri Lanka	36	21	15	43	24	19	60	33	27
Vietnam	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other Asia	187	84	103	229	103	126	235	122	113
Oceania	155	72	83	149	77	72	162	83	79
Australia	101	52	49	84	45	39	90	48	42
New Zealand	31	10	21	36	20	16	50	22	28
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	16	:	:	15	10	:	22	10	12

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics; Notes: Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.

Notes:

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



Table 4.2 – Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2008 - 2010 (per cent)

	2008			2009			2010		
	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
Europe	46.7	47.0	46.4	47.4	46.7	48.0	48.4	47.4	49.5
EU27/EFTA	43.6	43.6	43.6	44.8	44.1	45.6	45.7	44.7	46.6
EU25/EFTA	42.2	42.1	42.3	42.9	42.0	43.8	43.3	42.2	44.4
EU15/EFTA	24.3	22.7	25.7	24.8	23.7	26.0	24.5	23.4	25.6
Austria	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	0.5	0.5	:	0.7
Belgium	0.4	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	0.3
Denmark	0.5	:	0.6	0.4	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Finland	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	0.3
France	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.6	2.5	2.6	2.5
Germany	2.2	1.6	2.7	2.8	2.1	3.4	2.8	2.2	3.3
Greece	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6
Ireland	8.6	7.7	9.4	7.9	7.5	8.3	7.6	7.2	8.0
Italy	2.3	2.8	1.8	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.7
Netherlands	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.0
Portugal	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Spain	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3
Sweden	0.4	:	0.6	0.6	:	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.1
Switzerland	0.3	:	:	0.4	:	0.5	:	:	:
A8 Accession	16.8	17.9	15.8	17.2	17.3	17.0	17.9	17.8	18.0
Czech Republic	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Hungary	0.5	0.5	:	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.9
Latvia	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	:	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Lithuania	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.3
Poland	11.9	13.0	10.8	12.6	13.0	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.1
Slovak Republic	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.8
A2 Accession	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.3
Bulgaria	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Romania	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.6
Eur	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7
Cyprus	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7
C & E Europe	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8
Albania	0.4	0.5	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.2
Eur Other	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0
Russia	0.6	:	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	:	0.7
Turkey	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
Ukraine	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	0.2
Africa	13.7	13.4	14.0	14.0	13.9	14.0	12.6	12.3	12.9
Cameroon	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Congo Dem Rep	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt	0.4	0.5	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:
Eritrea	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:
Ghana	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Kenya	0.5	0.5	:	0.5	:	0.6	0.4	0.5	:
Libya	0.4	:	:	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	:
Mauritius	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	:
Nigeria	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.0
Sierra Leone	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Somalia	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.1	2.0
South Africa	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.3
Uganda	0.4	:	0.5	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:
Zambia	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Zimbabwe	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.1
Other Africa	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.0	2.4	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.3
Americas	9.0	8.5	9.5	8.0	7.6	8.4	8.5	7.8	9.2
Canada	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.4
Jamaica	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9
US	2.8	2.4	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.3
Other Americas	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.3	2.9	3.6
Asia	26.7	27.4	26.1	27.0	28.0	26.0	26.7	28.7	24.8
Afghanistan	0.7	1.0	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.6	0.6	0.6
Bangladesh	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.4
China	2.6	2.5	2.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.2
India	7.0	7.6	6.4	6.7	7.2	6.3	7.7	8.5	7.0
Japan	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.6	:	0.9
Malaysia	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9
Middle East	2.0	2.4	1.5	1.9	2.7	1.2	2.2	3.0	1.4
Iran	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.6
Iraq	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.4
Other Middle East	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.6	0.8	:
Pakistan	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.4	3.8	3.0	3.3	2.7
Philippines	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.5	1.3	1.0	1.7
Sri Lanka	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.2
Vietnam	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other Asia	4.5	4.1	4.8	5.3	4.8	5.7	5.2	5.6	4.9
Oceania	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.4
Australia	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.8
New Zealand	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.2
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	0.4	:	:	0.3	0.5	:	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

Table 4.3 – Living and Working in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2008 - 2010 (thousands)

	2008			2009			2010		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	29166	15725	13441	28586	15259	13327	28675	15274	13401
UK	26884	14418	12466	26303	13982	12321	26294	13955	12339
Foreign Nationals	2278	1304	974	2280	1274	1006	2378	1317	1061
Europe	1167	657	510	1180	645	535	1245	666	579
EU27/EFTA	1110	616	494	1129	619	510	1189	629	560
EU25/EFTA	1071	592	479	1072	583	489	1119	588	531
EU15/EFTA	551	295	256	550	289	261	553	291	262
Austria	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	11	:	:	10	:	:	15	:	:
France	76	39	37	79	40	39	60	37	23
Germany	54	26	28	62	22	40	66	28	38
Greece	17	13	:	22	12	10	15	:	:
Ireland	165	83	82	163	93	70	161	88	73
Italy	61	42	19	61	38	23	61	31	30
Netherlands	21	12	:	17	10	:	27	16	11
Portugal	57	30	27	48	28	20	53	31	22
Spain	41	21	20	32	19	13	39	20	19
Sweden	10	:	:	12	:	:	21	10	11
A8 Accession	497	280	217	501	279	222	550	286	264
Czech Republic	17	10	:	14	10	:	17	:	10
Hungary	17	10	:	16	10	:	29	16	:
Latvia	18	:	10	13	:	:	29	16	13
Lithuania	51	26	25	48	20	28	72	34	38
Poland	357	208	149	371	212	159	373	200	173
Slovak Republic	36	18	18	33	19	14	22	:	13
A2 Accession	39	24	15	57	36	21	70	41	29
Bulgaria	19	10	:	22	11	11	24	13	11
Romania	21	14	:	35	25	10	47	28	19
Eur	23	17	:	21	15	:	16	11	5
Cyprus	19	14	:	19	14	:	13	:	4
C & E Europe	22	18	:	12	6	:	19	11	8
Eur Other	35	23	12	39	20	19	37	26	11
Russia	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	15	13	:	13	10	:	18	15	:
Africa	280	156	124	273	156	117	262	134	128
Ghana	40	23	17	28	16	12	24	14	10
Kenya	10	:	:	:	:	:	13	:	:
Mauritius	13	:	:	15	:	:	15	:	:
Nigeria	47	27	20	48	24	24	52	29	23
South Africa	68	35	33	85	44	41	64	32	32
Zimbabwe	35	13	22	40	21	19	30	14	16
Other Africa	67	44	23	57	43	14	64	29	35
Americas	205	100	105	179	87	92	200	98	102
Canada	23	11	12	18	10	:	33	17	16
Jamaica	26	12	14	18	:	10	20	11	:
US	64	29	35	58	27	31	66	35	31
Other Americas	92	48	44	85	42	43	81	35	46
Asia	505	331	174	536	326	210	556	358	198
Bangladesh	26	23	:	32	28	:	31	24	:
China	46	25	21	33	17	16	42	25	17
India	171	114	57	152	102	50	197	123	74
Malaysia	16	:	:	21	:	12	17	:	:
Middle East	23	17	:	21	19	:	26	22	:
Iran	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pakistan	61	54	:	66	50	16	51	46	:
Philippines	41	20	21	63	23	40	46	19	27
Sri Lanka	18	14	:	20	14	:	32	23	:
Other Asia	103	57	46	128	64	64	114	68	46
Oceania	117	59	58	109	59	50	109	59	50
Australia	76	41	35	60	33	27	62	34	28
New Zealand	27	10	17	30	17	13	34	17	17
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

Table 4.4 – Living and Working in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2008 - 2010 (per cent)

	2008			2009			2010		
	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
Europe	51.2	50.4	52.4	51.8	50.6	53.2	52.4	50.6	54.6
EU27/EFTA	48.7	47.2	50.7	49.5	48.6	50.7	50.0	47.8	52.8
EU25/EFTA	47.0	45.4	49.2	47.0	45.8	48.6	47.1	44.6	50.0
EU15/EFTA	24.2	22.6	26.3	24.1	22.7	25.9	23.3	22.1	24.7
Austria	0.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	0.5	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.6	:	:
France	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.9	2.5	2.8	2.2
Germany	2.4	2.0	2.9	2.7	1.7	4.0	2.8	2.1	3.6
Greece	0.7	1.0	:	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	:	:
Ireland	7.2	6.4	8.4	7.1	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.9
Italy	2.7	3.2	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.8
Netherlands	0.9	0.9	:	0.7	0.8	:	1.1	1.2	1.0
Portugal	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.1
Spain	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.8
Sweden	0.4	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.9	0.8	1.0
A8 Accession	21.8	21.5	22.3	22.0	21.9	22.1	23.1	21.7	24.9
Czech Republic	0.7	0.8	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.7	:	0.9
Hungary	0.7	0.8	:	0.7	0.8	:	1.2	1.2	1.2
Latvia	0.8	:	1.0	0.6	:	:	1.2	1.2	:
Lithuania	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.6	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.6
Poland	15.7	16.0	15.3	16.3	16.6	15.8	15.7	15.2	16.3
Slovak Republic	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.9	:	1.2
A2 Accession	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.9	3.1	2.7
Bulgaria	0.8	0.8	:	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Romania	0.9	1.1	:	1.5	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.8
Eur	1.0	1.3	:	0.9	1.2	:	0.7	0.8	0.5
Cyprus	0.8	1.1	:	0.8	1.1	:	0.5	:	0.4
C & E Europe	1.0	1.4	:	0.5	0.5	:	0.8	0.8	0.8
Eur Other	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.0
Russia	:	:	:	0.6	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	0.7	1.0	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.8	1.1	:
Africa	12.3	12.0	12.7	12.0	12.2	11.6	11.0	10.2	12.1
Ghana	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9
Kenya	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	:	:
Mauritius	0.6	:	:	0.7	:	:	0.6	:	:
Nigeria	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
South Africa	3.0	2.7	3.4	3.7	3.5	4.1	2.7	2.4	3.0
Zimbabwe	1.5	1.0	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.5
Other Africa	2.9	3.4	2.4	2.5	3.4	1.4	2.7	2.2	3.3
Americas	9.0	7.7	10.8	7.9	6.8	9.1	8.4	7.4	9.6
Canada	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.8	:	1.4	1.3	1.5
Jamaica	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.8	:	1.0	0.8	0.8	:
US	2.8	2.2	3.6	2.5	2.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.9
Other Americas	4.0	3.7	4.5	3.7	3.3	4.3	3.4	2.7	4.3
Asia	22.2	25.4	17.9	23.5	25.6	20.9	23.4	27.2	18.7
Bangladesh	1.1	1.8	:	1.4	2.2	:	1.3	1.8	:
China	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6
India	7.5	8.7	5.9	6.7	8.0	5.0	8.3	9.3	7.0
Malaysia	0.7	:	:	0.9	:	1.2	0.7	:	:
Middle East	1.0	1.3	:	0.9	1.5	:	1.1	1.7	:
Iran	0.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pakistan	2.7	4.1	:	2.9	3.9	1.6	2.1	3.5	:
Philippines	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.8	1.8	4.0	1.9	1.4	2.5
Sri Lanka	0.8	1.1	:	0.9	1.1	:	1.3	1.7	:
Other Asia	4.5	4.4	4.7	5.6	5.0	6.4	4.8	5.2	4.3
Oceania	5.1	4.5	6.0	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.7
Australia	3.3	3.1	3.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
New Zealand	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

Table 4.5 - Living and Working in UK, by SEC, 2010

	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	11988	8717	6696	1274	28675	41.8	30.4	23.4	4.4	100.0
UK/GB	11119	8152	5921	1102	26294	42.3	31.0	22.5	4.2	100.0
Foreign nationals	869	565	772	172	2378	36.5	23.8	32.5	7.2	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	477	274	325	113	1189	40.1	23.0	27.3	9.5	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	306	120	101	26	553	55.3	21.7	18.3	4.7	100.0
EU27/EFTA	392	291	447	59	1189	33.0	24.5	37.6	5.0	100.0
of which:										
France	44	10	3	3	60	73.3	16.7	5.0	5.0	100.0
Germany	42	12	7	5	66	63.6	18.2	10.6	7.6	100.0
Irish Republic	93	39	24	5	161	57.8	24.2	14.9	3.1	100.0
Northern EU	50	17	13	5	85	58.8	20.0	15.3	5.9	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	16	:	:	:	27	59.3	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	15	:	:	:	21	71.4	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	76	42	57	10	185	41.1	22.7	30.8	5.4	100.0
of which:										
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	100.0
Greece	:	:	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	28	13	15	:	61	45.9	21.3	24.6	:	100.0
Portugal	11	11	27	:	53	20.8	20.8	50.9	:	100.0
Spain	21	:	:	:	39	53.8	:	:	:	100.0
A8	71	132	323	24	550	12.9	24.0	58.7	4.4	100.0
of which:										
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	17	:	:	:	:	100.0
Hungary	:	:	17	:	29	:	:	58.6	:	100.0
Latvia	:	:	20	:	29	:	:	69.0	:	100.0
Lithuania	:	20	44	:	72	:	27.8	61.1	:	100.0
Poland	44	93	220	16	373	11.8	24.9	59.0	4.3	100.0
Slovakia	:	:	14	:	22	:	:	63.6	:	100.0
A2	10	34	19	7	70	14.3	48.6	27.1	10.0	
of which:										
Bulgaria	:	13	:	:	24	:	54.2	:	:	100.0
Romania	:	21	15	:	47	:	44.7	31.9	:	100.0
Other Europe	10	21	20	:	56	17.9	37.5	35.7	:	100.0
of which:										
Turkey	:	:	:	:	18	:	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	105	56	82	19	262					100.0
Middle East	:	:	12	:	26	:	:	46.2	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	113	69	88	40	310	36.5	22.3	28.4	12.9	100.0
South East Asia	69	50	72	29	220	31.4	22.7	32.7	13.2	100.0
Canada	18	:	:	:	33	54.5	:	:	:	100.0
United States	40	16	:	:	66	60.6	24.2	:	:	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	22	14	14	:	51	43.1	27.5	27.5	:	100.0
Other Americas	19	13	11	:	50	38.0	26.0	22.0	:	100.0
Australia	45	12	:	:	62	72.6	19.4	:	:	100.0
New Zealand	22	:	:	:	34	64.7	:	:	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Notes:

Group A: Professional, employers, managers

Group B: Intermediate

Group C: Routine

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

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

Other 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 - EU27/EFTA

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

Table 4.6 – Living and Working in UK, by Industry, 2010

	Numbers (thousands)								Proportion of total (per cent)							
	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E	Group F	Other	Total	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E	Group F	Other	Total
All nationalities	786	2852	2199	5433	2405	4585	10415	28675	2.7	9.9	7.7	18.9	8.4	16.0	36.3	100.0
UK/GB	751	2591	2079	4837	2186	4168	9682	26294	2.9	9.9	7.9	18.4	8.3	15.9	36.8	100.0
Foreign nationals	35	260	120	595	219	417	732	2378	1.5	10.9	5.0	25.0	9.2	17.5	30.8	100.0
of which:																
Non-EU	13	76	41	302	108	222	427	1189	1.1	6.4	3.4	25.4	9.1	18.7	35.9	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	:	45	27	103	60	113	199	553	:	8.1	4.9	18.6	10.8	20.4	36.0	100.0
EU27/EFTA	22	184	79	293	111	195	305	1189	1.9	15.5	6.6	24.6	9.3	16.4	25.7	100.0
of which:																
France	:	:	:	13	:	12	18	60	:	:	:	21.7	:	20.0	30.0	100.0
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	22	22	66	:	:	:	:	:	33.3	33.3	100.0
Irish Republic	:	:	19	16	16	34	66	161	:	:	11.8	9.9	9.9	21.1	41.0	100.0
Northern EU	:	:	:	20	13	12	31	85	:	:	:	23.5	15.3	14.1	36.5	100.0
of which:																
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	27	:	:	:	:	:	:	37.0	100.0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	21	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	:	17	:	46	17	35	64	185	:	9.2	:	24.9	9.2	18.9	34.6	100.0
of which:																
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	:	:	:	15	:	10	25	61	:	:	:	24.6	:	16.4	41.0	100.0
Portugal	:	10	:	15	:	:	15	53	:	18.9	:	28.3	:	:	28.3	100.0
Spain	:	:	:	11	:	10	10	39	:	:	:	28.2	:	25.6	25.6	100.0
A8	15	135	34	166	49	65	86	550	2.7	24.5	6.2	30.2	8.9	11.8	15.6	100.0
of which:																
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Hungary	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	29	:	:	:	37.9	:	:	:	100.0
Latvia	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	29	:	44.8	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Lithuania	:	21	:	21	:	11	:	72	:	29.2	:	29.2	:	15.3	:	100.0
Poland	12	92	27	109	31	42	60	373	3.2	24.7	7.2	29.2	8.3	11.3	16.1	100.0
Slovakia	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	22	:	:	:	45.5	:	:	:	100.0
A2	:	:	18	21	:	11	14	70	:	:	25.7	30.0	:	15.7	20.0	100.0
of which:																
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	24	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Romania	:	:	14	16	:	:	:	47	:	:	29.8	34.0	:	:	:	100.0
Other Europe	:	:	:	20	:	:	10	56	:	:	:	35.7	:	:	17.9	100.0
of which:																
Turkey	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	18	:	:	:	72.2	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	:	17	:	49	20	54	116	262	:	6.5	:	18.7	7.6	20.6	44.3	100.0
Middle East	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	26	:	:	:	38.5	:	:	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	:	24	12	108	36	39	88	310	:	7.7	3.9	34.8	11.6	12.6	28.4	100.0
South East Asia	:	:	:	70	14	40	85	220	:	:	:	31.8	6.4	18.2	38.6	100.0
Canada	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	33	:	:	:	:	:	:	42.4	100.0
United States	:	:	:	:	:	18	21	66	:	:	:	:	:	27.3	31.8	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	:	:	:	:	:	:	27	51	:	:	:	:	:	:	52.9	100.0
Other Americas	:	:	:	:	:	14	22	50	:	:	:	:	:	28.0	44.0	100.0
Australia	:	:	:	:	:	21	20	62	:	:	:	:	:	33.9	32.3	100.0
New Zealand	:	:	:	:	:	15	19	34	:	:	:	:	:	44.1	55.9	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

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

Group A: Agriculture forestry and fishing; Energy and water

Group B: Manufacturing

Group C: Construction

Group D: Distribution hotels and restaurants

Group E: Transport and communication

Group F: Banking and finance

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

Notes:

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

Figures rounded to nearest '000

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

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

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

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

Non-EU: FN - EU27/EFTA

Table 4.7 – Living and Working in UK, by Region of Residence, 2010

	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	3722	5724	8061	11168	28675	13.0	20.0	28.1	38.9	100.0
UK/GB	2807	5315	7569	10603	26294	10.7	20.2	28.8	40.3	100.0
Foreign nationals	914	408	492	564	2378	38.4	17.2	20.7	23.7	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	515	211	198	265	1189	43.3	17.7	16.7	22.3	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	226	109	95	123	553	40.9	19.7	17.2	22.2	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	399	197	294	299	1189	33.6	16.6	24.7	25.1	100.0
of which:										
France	32	14	:	:	60	53.3	23.3	:	:	100.0
Germany	28	11	15	12	66	42.4	16.7	22.7	18.2	100.0
Irish Republic	49	33	29	50	161	30.4	20.5	18.0	31.1	100.0
Northern EU	33	22	18	12	85	38.8	25.9	21.2	14.1	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	27	:	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	10	:	:	:	21	47.6	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	86	30	28	41	185	46.5	16.2	15.1	22.2	100.0
of which:										
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	100.0
Greece	:	:	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	29	10	7	15	61	47.5	16.4	11.5	24.6	100.0
Portugal	25	:	10	12	53	47.2	:	18.9	22.6	100.0
Spain	20	:	:	:	39	51.3	:	:	:	100.0
A8	140	73	173	164	550	25.5	13.3	31.5	29.8	100.0
of which:										
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	17	:	:	:	:	100.0
Hungary	:	:	:	:	29	:	:	:	:	100.0
Latvia	:	:	11	10	29	:	:	37.9	34.5	100.0
Lithuania	27	:	18	20	72	37.5	:	25.0	27.8	100.0
Poland	88	46	124	115	373	23.6	12.3	33.2	30.8	100.0
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	22	:	:	:	:	100.0
A2	31	:	20	10	70	44.3	:	28.6	14.3	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	24	:	:	:	:	100.0
Romania	22	:	14	:	47	46.8	:	29.8	:	100.0
Other Europe	32	:	:	12	56	57.1	:	:	21.4	100.0
of which:										
Turkey	14	:	:	:	18	77.8	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	114	55	37	56	262	43.5	21.0	14.1	21.4	100.0
Middle East	:	:	:	:	26	:	:	:	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	127	44	62	77	310	41.0	14.2	20.0	24.8	100.0
South East Asia	87	48	34	51	220	39.5	21.8	15.5	23.2	100.0
Canada	13	:	:	10	33	39.4	:	:	30.3	100.0
United States	18	16	16	16	66	27.3	24.2	24.2	24.2	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	25	:	13	:	51	49.0	:	25.5	:	100.0
Other Americas	28	:	:	:	50	56.0	:	:	:	100.0
Australia	30	13	:	12	62	48.4	21.0	:	19.4	100.0
New Zealand	17	:	:	:	34	50.0	:	:	:	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 - EU27/EFTA; : Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.

Table 4.8 – Living in UK now and outside UK 1 year ago, by nationality and sex, 2010

	Numbers (thousands)						Proportion of total (per cent)					
	Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total	
	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working
All nationalities	173	72	147	58	319	130	54.2	55.4	46.1	44.6	100.0	100.0
UK/GB	51	26	52	26	103	52	49.5	50.0	50.5	50.0	100.0	100.0
Foreign nationals	122	46	95	32	216	78	56.5	59.0	44.0	41.0	100.0	100.0
of which:												
Non:EU	84	25	64	14	148	39	56.8	64.1	43.2	35.9	100.0	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	38	21	31	18	68	39	55.9	53.8	45.6	46.2	100.0	100.0
of which:												
EU 15/EFTA	19	:	10	:	29	13	65.5	:	34.5	:	100.0	100.0
A8	13	:	13	10	25	18	52.0	:	52.0	:	100.0	100.0
A2	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
Other EU	32	18	28	16	59	34	54.2	52.9	47.5	47.1	100.0	100.0
Africa	:	:	:	:	18	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
Asia	55	12	35		90	21	61.1	57.1	38.9	0.0	100.0	100.0
North America	:	:	:	:	17	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
Australia & New Zealand	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Numbers rounded to the nearest '000.

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

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

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Non-EU = FN - EU27/EFTA

Table 4.9 – Living in UK now and outside UK 1 year ago, by nationality and SEG, 2010

	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	46	36	37	11	130	35.4	27.7	28.5	8.5	100.0
UK/GB	21	19	12	:	52	40.4	36.5	23.1	:	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	13	:	17	:	39	33.3	:	43.6	:	100.0
Foreign nationals	25	17	25	11	78	32.1	21.8	32.1	14.1	100.0
Non-EU Countries	12	:	:	11	39	30.8	:	:	28.2	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

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

Group A: Professional, employers, managers

Group B: Other non-manual

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

Notes:

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

Figures rounded to nearest '000



Table 4.10 - Living in UK now and outside UK 1 year ago, by nationality and region of residence, 2010

	Numbers (thousands)										Proportion of total (per cent)									
	Region A		Region B		Region C		Rest of UK		All of UK		Region A		Region B		Region C		Rest of UK		All of UK	
	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W
All nationalities	77	36	60	24	83	35	100	34	319	130	24.1	27.7	18.8	18.5	26.0	26.9	31.3	26.2	100.0	100.0
UK/GB	13	10	27	12	29	14	34	17	103	52	12.6	19.2	26.2	23.1	28.2	26.9	33.0	32.7	100.0	100.0
Foreign nationals	64	26	33	12	54	21	66	17	216	78	29.6	33.3	15.3	15.4	25.0	26.9	30.6	21.8	100.0	100.0
of which:																				
Non-EU	49	17	19	5	32	8	48	7	148	39	33.1	43.6	12.8	12.8	21.6	20.5	32.4	17.9	100.0	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	15	:	14	:	22	13	18	10	68	39	22.1	:	20.6	:	32.4	33.3	26.5	25.6	100.0	100.0
of which:																				
EU 15/EFTA	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	29	13	:	:	37.9	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
A8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	18	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
A2	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	78.6	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
Other EU	12	:	12	:	21	12	15	:	59	34	20.3	:	20.3	:	35.6	35.3	25.4	:	100.0	100.0
Africa	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	18	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
Asia	32	10	:	:	19	:	31	:	90	21	35.6	47.6	:	:	21.1	:	34.4	:	100.0	100.0
North America	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
Australia & New Zealand	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	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:

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

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

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

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

a. 2010

	Numbers (thousands)			Proportion of total (per cent)		
	Same	Different	Total	Same	Different	Total
All nationalities	15	62	77	19.5	80.5	100.0
UK/GB	10	26	36	27.8	72.2	100.0
Foreign nationals	:	36	41	:	87.8	100.0
of which:						
Non-EU	:	18	21	:	85.7	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	:	18	20	:	90.0	100.0

b. Totals for period 1994-2010

	Number (thousands)			Proportion (per cent)		
	Same	Different	All	Same	Different	All
All nationalities	428	921	1349	31.7	68.3	100.0
UK/GB	164	366	530	30.9	69.1	100.0
Foreign nationals	264	555	819	32.2	67.8	100.0
of which:						
Non-EU	144	284	428	33.6	66.4	100.0
EU 15	103	231	336	30.7	68.8	100.0

c. Average number of transfers per annum 1994-2010 (actual figures)

	Number
All nationalities	25176
UK/GB	9647
Foreign nationals	15529
of which:	
Non-EU	8471
EU 15	6059

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

: Less than 10,000

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

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

Table 4.12 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008 - 2010 (thousands)

	2008			2009			2010		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	60242	29578	30664	60685	29811	30874	61091	30019	31072
UK Born	53597	26351	27246	53761	26466	27295	54020	26590	27430
Foreign Born	6633	3221	3412	6899	3331	3568	7048	3417	3631
Europe	2401	1159	1242	2459	1144	1315	2570	1200	1370
EU27/EFTA	2190	1054	1136	2274	1055	1219	2357	1103	1254
EU25/EFTA	2122	1019	1103	2182	1009	1173	2242	1046	1196
EU15/EFTA	1309	593	716	1332	589	743	1362	617	745
Austria	16	:	10	20	:	14	20	:	14
Belgium	22	:	13	27	13	14	19	:	10
Denmark	20	:	12	19	:	11	24	12	12
Finland	10	:	:	11	:	:	13	:	:
France	129	57	72	144	64	80	119	52	67
Germany	273	122	151	296	107	189	298	128	170
Greece	29	16	13	35	19	16	34	19	15
Ireland	420	178	242	401	181	220	401	184	217
Italy	108	60	48	117	65	52	129	57	72
Netherlands	58	28	30	53	26	27	67	35	32
Norway	15	:	:	24	10	14	18	:	10
Portugal	91	42	49	81	36	45	91	42	49
Spain	65	32	33	50	25	25	66	36	30
Sweden	17	:	12	20	:	13	34	12	22
Switzerland	18	:	:	23	:	14	20	:	14
A8 Accession	703	370	333	743	370	373	778	374	404
Czech Republic	29	14	15	26	13	13	23	:	15
Hungary	25	15	10	28	14	14	42	19	23
Latvia	30	13	17	21	11	10	41	22	19
Lithuania	70	35	35	62	25	37	92	41	51
Poland	495	269	226	540	275	265	537	267	270
Slovak Republic	50	23	27	54	26	28	31	12	19
A2 Accession	68	35	33	92	46	46	115	57	58
Bulgaria	29	14	15	37	15	22	36	17	19
Romania	39	21	18	55	30	25	78	40	38
Eur	110	56	54	107	50	57	102	55	47
Cyprus	87	47	40	83	40	43	73	40	33
Malta	23	:	14	24	10	14	29	15	14
C & E Europe	74	38	36	53	27	26	63	31	32
Albania	:	:	:	15	10	:	17	10	:
Croatia	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kosovo and Methonia	29	18	11	:	:	:	17	:	:
Eur Other	137	67	70	132	62	70	150	66	84
Russia	33	:	24	30	8	22	44	15	29
Turkey	69	41	28	71	41	30	82	39	43
Ukraine	22	:	13	15	:	:	14	:	:
Africa	1185	581	604	1250	599	651	1237	590	647
Algeria	16	11	:	26	16	10	15	12	:
Angola	10	:	:	14	:	:	25	10	15
Cameroon	18	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:
Congo Dem Republic	20	:	13	17	:	11	15	:	:
Egypt	37	22	15	23	14	:	28	14	14
Eritrea	12	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:
Ethiopia	14	:	:	17	:	:	12	:	:
Ghana	106	55	51	94	49	45	89	44	45
Kenya	140	76	64	134	61	73	117	65	52
Libya	11	:	:	19	:	10	16	10	:
Malawi	14	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius	47	24	23	46	23	23	49	27	22
Morocco	20	8	12	25	14	11	20	11	:
Nigeria	137	65	72	166	73	93	169	85	84
Sierra Leone	15	:	10	21	:	12	23	11	12
Somalia	97	39	58	105	45	60	130	45	85
South Africa	204	96	108	220	112	108	228	104	124
Sudan	17	:	:	22	15	:	26	14	12
Tanzania	36	19	17	39	19	20	36	20	16
Uganda	60	28	32	48	23	25	47	24	23
Zambia	24	12	12	24	10	14	30	13	17
Zimbabwe	101	48	53	126	57	69	110	50	60
Other Africa	29	14	15	28	15	13	52	20	32

Table 4.12 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008 – 2010 (thousands), [continued]

Americas	642	287	355	636	291	345	661	300	361
Canada	72	37	35	76	36	40	82	38	44
Jamaica	142	61	81	130	57	73	136	63	73
US	173	77	96	160	72	88	195	90	105
Other Americas	255	112	143	270	126	144	248	109	139
Asia	2196	1099	1097	2349	1186	1163	2364	1219	1145
Afghanistan	55	37	18	52	34	18	50	29	21
Bangladesh	193	102	91	199	110	89	189	100	89
China	120	52	68	86	44	42	117	57	60
India	601	307	294	661	330	331	682	357	325
Japan	30	11	19	38	16	22	29	12	17
Korea	12	:	:	14	:	:	21	12	:
Malaysia	62	26	36	65	28	37	60	25	35
Middle East	157	92	65	177	104	73	196	117	79
Iran	63	38	25	63	35	28	67	40	27
Iraq	58	34	24	62	39	23	67	45	22
Israel	13	:	:	12	:	:	10	:	:
Lebanon	:	:	:	22	13	:	22	12	10
Other Middle East	23	11	12	18	10	:	30	16	14
Pakistan	422	213	209	427	227	200	379	197	182
Philippines	101	38	63	134	46	88	111	38	73
Singapore	42	21	21	41	16	25	45	20	25
Sri Lanka	96	51	45	105	58	47	121	69	52
Vietnam	27	11	16	23	10	13	20	10	10
Other Asia	278	132	146	327	157	170	344	176	168
Oceania	197	92	105	196	108	88	210	105	105
Australia	139	68	71	123	67	56	122	65	57
New Zealand	44	16	28	55	30	25	72	33	39
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	12	:	:	25	14	11	23	12	11

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.13 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008 - 2010 (per cent)

	2008			2009			2010		
	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
Europe	36.2	36.0	36.4	35.6	34.3	36.9	36.5	35.1	37.7
EU27/EFTA	33.0	32.7	33.3	33.0	31.7	34.2	33.4	32.3	34.5
EU25/EFTA	32.0	31.6	32.3	31.6	30.3	32.9	31.8	30.6	32.9
EU15/EFTA	19.7	18.4	21.0	19.3	17.7	20.8	19.3	18.1	20.5
Austria	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.4
Belgium	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	:	0.3
Denmark	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Finland	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
France	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.8
Germany	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.3	3.2	5.3	4.2	3.7	4.7
Greece	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
Ireland	6.3	5.5	7.1	5.8	5.4	6.2	5.7	5.4	6.0
Italy	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.0
Netherlands	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9
Norway	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	:	0.3
Portugal	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Spain	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.8
Sweden	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6
Switzerland	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.4
A8 Accession	10.6	11.5	9.8	10.8	11.1	10.5	11.0	10.9	11.1
Czech Republic	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	:	0.4
Hungary	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Latvia	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5
Lithuania	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.4
Poland	7.5	8.4	6.6	7.8	8.3	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.4
Slovak Republic	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5
A2 Accession	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6
Bulgaria	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Romania	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.0
Eur	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3
Cyprus	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.9
Malta	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
C & E Europe	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
Albania	:	:	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.2	0.3	:
Croatia	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kosovo and Methonia	0.4	0.6	0.3	:	:	:	0.2	:	:
Eur Other	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.3
Russia	0.5	:	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8
Turkey	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.2
Ukraine	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
Africa	17.9	18.0	17.7	18.1	18.0	18.2	17.6	17.3	17.8
Algeria	0.2	0.3	:	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	:
Angola	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.4	0.3	0.4
Cameroon	0.3	:	:	0.1	:	:	:	:	:
Congo Dem Republic	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	:
Egypt	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	:	0.4	0.4	0.4
Eritrea	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:
Ethiopia	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
Ghana	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Kenya	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.4
Libya	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	0.3	:
Malawi	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6
Morocco	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	:
Nigeria	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3
Sierra Leone	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Somalia	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.3	2.3
South Africa	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.4
Sudan	0.3	:	:	0.3	0.5	:	0.4	0.4	0.3
Tanzania	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
Uganda	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Zambia	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Zimbabwe	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7
Other Africa	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9

Table 4.13 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008 - 2010 (per cent), [continued]

Americas	9.7	8.9	10.4	9.2	8.7	9.7	9.4	8.8	9.9
Canada	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Jamaica	2.1	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0
US	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.9
Other Americas	3.8	3.5	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.8
Asia	33.1	34.1	32.2	34.0	35.6	32.6	33.5	35.7	31.5
Afghanistan	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6
Bangladesh	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.5
China	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7
India	9.1	9.5	8.6	9.6	9.9	9.3	9.7	10.4	9.0
Japan	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
Korea	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	:
Malaysia	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0
Middle East	2.4	2.9	1.9	2.6	3.1	2.0	2.8	3.4	2.2
Iran	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.7
Iraq	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.6
Israel	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.1	:	:
Lebanon	:	:	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other Middle East	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	:	0.4	0.5	0.4
Pakistan	6.4	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.8	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.0
Philippines	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.1	2.0
Singapore	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Sri Lanka	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.4
Vietnam	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Asia	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.6
Oceania	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.9
Australia	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6
New Zealand	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	0.2	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.14 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008 - 2010 (thousands)

	2008			2009			2010		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	29166	15725	13441	28586	15259	13327	28675	15274	13401
UK Born	25493	13638	11855	24883	13204	11679	24856	13159	11697
Foreign Born	3670	2085	1585	3698	2050	1648	3812	2110	1702
Europe	1421	788	633	1408	748	660	1468	768	700
EU27/EFTA	1316	721	595	1313	696	617	1362	705	657
EU25/EFTA	1268	694	574	1249	659	590	1284	662	622
EU15/EFTA	708	379	329	682	344	338	685	352	333
Belgium	11	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	10	:	:	11	:	:	14	:	:
France	88	44	44	81	38	43	61	34	27
Germany	160	84	76	172	67	105	173	82	91
Greece	16	10	:	23	12	11	15	:	:
Ireland	176	88	88	171	98	73	170	91	79
Italy	66	45	21	59	39	20	65	33	32
Netherlands	33	17	16	25	14	11	36	20	16
Portugal	58	30	28	45	24	21	51	27	24
Spain	38	21	17	27	15	12	41	21	20
Sweden	10	:	:	10	:	:	19	:	11
A8 Accession	502	284	218	515	286	229	555	285	270
Czech Republic	17	:	:	14	:	:	17	:	11
Hungary	20	13	:	21	11	10	30	16	14
Latvia	18	:	:	15	:	:	29	16	13
Lithuania	48	25	23	45	19	26	66	30	36
Poland	362	211	151	381	218	163	383	206	177
Slovak Republic	35	17	18	32	19	13	23	10	13
A2 Accession	48	27	21	64	37	27	78	43	35
Bulgaria	21	11	10	26	11	15	26	13	13
Romania	27	16	11	38	26	12	52	30	22
Eur	58	31	27	52	29	23	44	25	19
Cyprus	45	25	20	39	23	16	32	19	13
Malta	13	:	:	14	:	:	12	:	:
C & E Europe	39	26	13	24	14	10	31	17	14
Kosovo and Methonia	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eur Other	66	41	25	71	38	33	75	46	29
Russia	15	:	:	21	:	15	21	:	13
Turkey	33	25	:	34	26	:	39	28	11
Ukraine	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Africa	704	391	313	669	364	305	670	354	316
Algeria	10	:	:	11	10	:	:	:	:
Egypt	20	16	:	10	8	:	11	:	:
Ethiopia	:	:	:	10	7	:	:	:	:
Ghana	66	39	27	57	31	26	52	29	23
Kenya	96	57	39	81	45	:	82	46	36
Malawi	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius	25	15	10	28	14	14	29	17	12
Morocco	12	:	:	16	11	:	:	:	:
Nigeria	93	50	43	89	43	46	96	51	45
Somalia	16	12	:	19	13	:	24	15	:
South Africa	148	71	77	151	78	73	148	75	73
Tanzania	22	11	11	32	18	14	19	:	10
Uganda	35	17	18	26	14	12	32	17	15
Zambia	17	10	:	13	:	:	18	:	:
Zimbabwe	69	35	34	74	33	41	74	30	44
Other Africa	64	39	25	52	33	19	85	49	36
Americas	340	161	179	331	147	184	339	165	174
Canada	42	21	21	44	19	25	48	23	25
Jamaica	65	28	37	58	22	36	57	29	28
US	89	42	47	84	39	45	97	48	49
Other Americas	144	70	74	145	67	78	137	65	72
Asia	1059	676	383	1151	712	439	1192	747	445
Afghanistan	23	20	:	27	25	:	15	13	:
Bangladesh	81	65	16	90	73	17	77	59	18
China	53	29	24	41	20	21	47	27	20
India	322	203	119	337	204	133	398	242	156
Japan	17	:	:	17	:	10	12	:	:
Malaysia	31	15	16	34	14	20	33	17	16
Middle East	58	40	18	67	51	16	75	55	20
Iran	24	14	10	25	16	:	25	16	:
Iraq	20	16	:	16	13	:	22	18	:
Other Middle East	14	10	:	26	22	:	28	21	:
Pakistan	161	134	27	172	137	35	156	127	29
Philippines	70	27	43	96	33	63	82	30	52
Singapore	29	14	15	28	11	17	34	16	18
Sri Lanka	57	40	17	59	40	19	69	48	21
Other Asia	157	80	77	183	97	86	194	106	88
Oceania	138	66	72	131	75	56	140	75	65
Australia	100	50	50	83	46	37	80	45	35
New Zealand	34	14	20	41	24	17	49	24	25
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics; Notes : Less than 10,000

Table 4.15 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008 - 2010 (per cent)

	2008			2009			2010		
	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
Europe	38.7	37.8	39.9	38.1	36.5	40.0	38.5	36.4	41.1
EU27/EFTA	35.9	34.6	37.5	35.5	34.0	37.4	35.7	33.4	38.6
EU25/EFTA	34.6	33.3	36.2	33.8	32.1	35.8	33.7	31.4	36.5
EU15/EFTA	19.3	18.2	20.8	18.4	16.8	20.5	18.0	16.7	19.6
Belgium	0.3	:	:	0.4	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.4	:	:
France	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Germany	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.7	3.3	6.4	4.5	3.9	5.3
Greece	0.4	0.5	:	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	:	:
Ireland	4.8	4.2	5.6	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.6
Italy	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.9
Netherlands	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
Portugal	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Spain	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.2
Sweden	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.5	:	0.6
A8 Accession	13.7	13.6	13.8	13.9	14.0	13.9	14.6	13.5	15.9
Czech Republic	0.5	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.4	:	0.6
Hungary	0.5	0.6	:	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
Latvia	0.5	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.8	0.8	0.8
Lithuania	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.1
Poland	9.9	10.1	9.5	10.3	10.6	9.9	10.0	9.8	10.4
Slovak Republic	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8
A2 Accession	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.1
Bulgaria	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8
Romania	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.3
Eur	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1
Cyprus	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8
Malta	0.4	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:
C & E Europe	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
Kosovo and Methonia	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eur Other	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.7
Russia	0.4	:	:	0.6	:	0.9	0.6	:	0.8
Turkey	0.9	1.2	:	0.9	1.3	:	1.0	1.3	0.6
Ukraine	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Africa	19.2	18.8	19.7	18.1	17.8	18.5	17.6	16.8	18.6
Algeria	0.3	:	:	0.3	0.5	:	:	:	:
Egypt	0.5	0.8	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	:	:
Ethiopia	:	:	:	0.3	0.3	:	:	:	:
Ghana	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
Kenya	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.2	:	2.2	2.2	2.1
Malawi	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Morocco	0.3	:	:	0.4	0.5	:	:	:	:
Nigeria	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.6
Somalia	0.4	0.6	:	0.5	0.6	:	0.6	0.7	:
South Africa	4.0	3.4	4.9	4.1	3.8	4.4	3.9	3.6	4.3
Tanzania	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	:	0.6
Uganda	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Zambia	0.5	0.5	:	0.4	:	:	0.5	:	:
Zimbabwe	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.6	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.6
Other Africa	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.2	2.2	2.3	2.1
Americas	9.3	7.7	11.3	9.0	7.2	11.2	8.9	7.8	10.2
Canada	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.5
Jamaica	1.8	1.3	2.3	1.6	1.1	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.6
US	2.4	2.0	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.9
Other Americas	3.9	3.4	4.7	3.9	3.3	4.7	3.6	3.1	4.2
Asia	28.9	32.4	24.2	31.1	34.7	26.6	31.3	35.4	26.1
Afghanistan	0.6	1.0	:	0.7	1.2	:	0.4	0.6	:
Bangladesh	2.2	3.1	1.0	2.4	3.6	1.0	2.0	2.8	1.1
China	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
India	8.8	9.7	7.5	9.1	10.0	8.1	10.4	11.5	9.2
Japan	0.5	:	:	0.5	:	0.6	0.3	:	:
Malaysia	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9
Middle East	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.8	2.5	1.0	2.0	2.6	1.2
Iran	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	:	0.7	0.8	:
Iraq	0.5	0.8	:	0.4	0.6	:	0.6	0.9	:
Other Middle East	0.4	0.5	:	0.7	1.1	:	0.7	1.0	:
Pakistan	4.4	6.4	1.7	4.7	6.7	2.1	4.1	6.0	1.7
Philippines	1.9	1.3	2.7	2.6	1.6	3.8	2.2	1.4	3.1
Singapore	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.1
Sri Lanka	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.8	2.3	1.2
Other Asia	4.3	3.8	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2
Oceania	3.8	3.2	4.5	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.8
Australia	2.7	2.4	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
New Zealand	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.5
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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



Table 4.16 - Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and SEC, 2010

	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	11988	8717	6696	1274	28675	41.8	30.4	23.4	4.4	100.0
UK Born	10457	7731	5614	1054	24856	42.1	31.1	22.6	4.2	100.0
Foreign Born	1531	985	1078	219	3812	40.2	25.8	28.3	5.7	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	1042	652	606	150	2450	42.5	26.6	24.7	6.1	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	370	155	125	35	685	54.0	22.6	18.2	5.1	100.0
EU27/EFTA	489	333	472	67	1362	35.9	24.4	34.7	4.9	100.0
of which:										
France	47				61	77.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Germany	86	45	31	11	173	49.7	26.0	17.9	6.4	100.0
Irish Republic	93	45	25	:	170	54.7	26.5	14.7	:	100.0
Northern EU	57	17	11	:	92	62.0	18.5	12.0	:	100.0
of which:										
Denmark		:	:	:	14	0.0	:	:	:	100.0
Netherlands	21	:	:	:	36	58.3	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	13	:	:	:	19	68.4	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	100	47	59	10	216	46.3	21.8	27.3	4.6	100.0
of which:										
Cyprus	16	:	:	:	32	50.0	:	:	:	100.0
Greece	10	:	:	:	15	66.7	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	31	14	15	:	65	47.7	21.5	23.1	:	100.0
Malta					12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Portugal	11	11	25	:	51	21.6	21.6	49.0	:	100.0
Spain	23				41	56.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
A8	80	130	322	23	555	14.4	23.4	58.0	4.1	100.0
of which:										
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	17	:	:	:	:	100.0
Hungary	:	:	17	:	30	:	:	56.7	:	100.0
Latvia	:	:	21	:	29	:	:	72.4	:	100.0
Lithuania	:	17	42	:	66	:	25.8	63.6	:	100.0
Poland	49	96	221	17	383	12.8	25.1	57.7	4.4	100.0
Slovakia	:	:	13	:	23	:	:	56.5	:	100.0
A2	15	37	19	:	78	19.2	47.4	24.4	:	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	:	14	:	:	26	:	53.8	:	:	100.0
Romania	:	23	16	:	52	:	44.2	30.8	:	100.0
Other Europe	27	41	34	:	106	25.5	38.7	32.1	:	100.0
of which:										
Russia	11	:	:	:	21	52.4	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	:	17	16	:	39	:	43.6	41.0	:	100.0
Africa	306	167	169	28	670	45.7	24.9	25.2	4.2	100.0
Middle East	32	20	19	:	75	42.7	26.7	25.3	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	262	198	186	53	699	37.5	28.3	26.6	7.6	100.0
South East Asia	165	105	111	36	417	39.6	25.2	26.6	8.6	100.0
Canada	26	12	:	:	48	54.2	25.0	:	:	100.0
United States	62	22	:	:	97	63.9	22.7	:	:	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	51	36	36	:	128	39.8	28.1	28.1	:	100.0
Other Americas	23	18	16	10	67	34.3	26.9	23.9	14.9	100.0
Australia	52	18	:	:	80	65.0	22.5	:	:	100.0
New Zealand	30	11	:	:	49	61.2	22.4	:	:	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 - EU27/EFTA

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

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

Table 4.17 - Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Industry, 2010

	Numbers (thousands)								Proportion of total (per cent)							
	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E	Group F:	Other	Total	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E	Group F:	Other	Total
Total	786	2852	2199	5433	2405	4585	10415	28675	2.7	9.9	7.7	18.9	8.4	16.0	36.3	100.0
UK Born	726	2467	2019	4559	2007	3912	9165	24856	2.9	9.9	8.1	18.3	8.1	15.7	36.9	100.0
Foreign Born	60	384	178	873	398	671	1249	3812	1.6	10.1	4.7	22.9	10.4	17.6	32.8	100.0
of which:																
Non-EU	32	184	92	556	267	441	879	2450	1.3	7.5	3.8	22.7	10.9	18.0	35.9	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	:	59	32	124	74	140	247	685	:	8.6	4.7	18.1	10.8	20.4	36.1	100.0
EU27/EFTA	28	200	86	317	131	230	370	1362	2.1	14.7	6.3	23.3	9.6	16.9	27.2	100.0
of which:																
France	:	:	:	11	:	15	19	61	:	:	:	18.0	:	24.6	31.1	100.0
Germany	:	18	:	29	15	38	67	173	:	10.4	:	16.8	8.7	22.0	38.7	100.0
Irish Republic	:	11	20	17	18	32	70	170	:	6.5	11.8	10.0	10.6	18.8	41.2	100.0
Northern EU	:	:	:	20	13	18	29	92	:	:	:	21.7	14.1	19.6	31.5	100.0
of which:																
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	36	:	:	:	:	:	:	41.7	100.0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	19	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	:	18	:	52	27	42	68	216	:	8.3	:	24.1	12.5	19.4	31.5	100.0
of which:																
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	32	:	:	:	:	:	:	34.4	100.0
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	:	:	:	17	:	13	23	65	:	:	:	26.2	:	20.0	35.4	100.0
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Portugal	:	:	:	15	:	:	15	51	:	:	:	29.4	:	:	29.4	100.0
Spain	:	:	:	11	:	10	10	41	:	:	:	26.8	:	24.4	24.4	100.0
A8	17	133	36	167	47	65	91	555	3.1	24.0	6.5	30.1	8.5	11.7	16.4	100.0
of which:																
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Hungary	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	30	:	:	:	36.7	:	:	:	100.0
Latvia	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	29	:	37.9	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Lithuania	:	19	:	20	:	10	:	66	:	28.8	:	30.3	:	15.2	:	100.0
Poland	13	93	32	110	31	42	64	383	3.4	24.3	8.4	28.7	8.1	11.0	16.7	100.0
Slovakia	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	23	:	:	:	47.8	:	:	:	100.0
A2	:	:	18	20	:	14	17	78	:	:	23.1	25.6	:	17.9	21.8	100.0
of which:																
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	26	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Romania	:	:	14	16	:	10	:	52	:	:	26.9	30.8	:	19.2	:	100.0
Other Europe	:	12	:	35	14	15	22	106	:	11.3	:	33.0	13.2	14.2	20.8	100.0
of which:																
Russia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	21	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	:	:	:	22	:	:	:	39	:	:	:	56.4	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	12	49	18	103	72	140	276	670	1.8	7.3	2.7	15.4	10.7	20.9	41.2	100.0
Middle East	:	:	:	18	:	16	18	75	:	:	:	24.0	:	21.3	24.0	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	:	62	25	211	107	89	202	699	0.0	8.9	3.6	30.2	15.3	12.7	28.9	100.0
South East Asia	19	:	115	:	25	78	167	417	4.6	:	27.6	:	6.0	18.7	40.0	100.0
Canada	:	:	:	:	:	:	23	48	:	:	:	:	:	:	47.9	100.0
United States	:	:	:	13	13	24	33	97	:	:	:	13.4	13.4	24.7	34.0	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	:	:	:	21	:	19	61	128	:	:	:	16.4	:	14.8	47.7	100.0
Other Americas	:	:	:	13	:	17	27	67	:	:	:	19.4	:	25.4	40.3	100.0
Australia	:	:	:	11	:	23	25	80	:	:	:	13.8	:	28.8	31.3	100.0
New Zealand	:	:	:	:	:	11	22	49	:	:	:	:	:	22.4	44.9	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

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

Group A: Agriculture forestry and fishing; Energy and water

Group B: Manufacturing

Group C: Construction

Group D: Distribution hotels and restaurants

Group E: Transport and communication

Group F: Banking and finance

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

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

Figures rounded to nearest '000

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

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

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

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

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Non-EU: FN - EU27/EFTA

Table 4.18 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Region of Residence, 2010

	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	3722	5724	8061	11168	28675	13.0	20.0	28.1	38.9	100.0
UK Born	2287	5000	7243	10326	24856	9.2	20.1	29.1	41.5	100.0
Foreign Born	1430	723	817	842	3812	37.5	19.0	21.4	22.1	100.0
of which:										100.0
Non-EU	1017	482	468	483	2450	41.5	19.7	19.1	19.7	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	223	143	145	174	685	32.6	20.9	21.2	25.4	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	413	241	349	359	1362	30.3	17.7	25.6	26.4	100.0
of which:										
France	33	14	:	:	61	54.1	23.0	:	:	100.0
Germany	32	33	52	56	173	18.5	19.1	30.1	32.4	100.0
Irish Republic	49	37	34	50	170	28.8	21.8	20.0	29.4	100.0
Northern EU	31	25	22	14	92	33.7	27.2	23.9	15.2	100.0
of which:										
Denmark	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	100.0
Netherlands	:	:	10	:	36	:	:	27.8	:	100.0
Sweden					19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Southern EU	90	40	39	47	216	41.7	18.5	18.1	21.8	100.0
of which:										
Cyprus	14	:	:	:	32	43.8	:	:	:	100.0
Greece					15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Italy	28	12	:	16	65	43.1	18.5	:	24.6	100.0
Malta	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	100.0
Portugal	24	:	10	11	51	47.1	:	19.6	21.6	100.0
Spain	19	:	:	11	41	46.3	:	:	26.8	100.0
A8	139	78	173	165	555	25.0	14.1	31.2	29.7	100.0
of which:										
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	17	:	:	:	:	100.0
Hungary	:	:	:	:	30	:	:	:	:	100.0
Latvia	:	:	:	11	29	:	:	:	37.9	100.0
Lithuania	24	7	17	18	66	36.4	10.6	25.8	27.3	100.0
Poland	93	47	127	116	383	24.3	12.3	33.2	30.3	100.0
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	23	:	:	:	:	100.0
A2	36	9	20	13	78	46.2	11.5	25.6	16.7	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	10	:	:	:	26	38.5	:	:	:	100.0
Romania	25	:	15	:	52	48.1	:	28.8	:	100.0
Other Europe	61	11	19	15	106	57.5	10.4	17.9	14.2	100.0
of which:										
Russia	:	:	:	:	21	:	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	28	:	:	:	39	71.8	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	296	149	114	111	670	44.2	22.2	17.0	16.6	100.0
Middle East	38	10	12	:	75	50.7	13.3	16.0	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	268	114	156	161	699	38.3	16.3	22.3	23.0	100.0
South East Asia	152	100	76	89	417	36.5	24.0	18.2	21.3	100.0
Canada	12	10	10	16	48	25.0	20.8	20.8	33.3	100.0
United States	36	22	20	19	97	37.1	22.7	20.6	19.6	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	57	23	29	19	128	44.5	18.0	22.7	14.8	100.0
Other Americas	34	12	:	12	67	50.7	17.9	:	17.9	100.0
Australia	33	17	12	18	80	41.3	21.3	15.0	22.5	100.0
New Zealand	24	13	:	:	49	49.0	26.5	:	:	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 - EU27/EFTA; : Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.19 - Living in UK now and outside UK 1 year ago, by Country of Birth and sex, 2010

	Numbers (thousands)						Proportion of total (per cent)					
	Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total	
	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working
Total	173	72	147	58	319	130	54.2	55.4	46.1	44.6	100.0	100.0
UK Born	45	23	48	24	93	46	48.4	50.0	51.6	52.2	100.0	100.0
Foreign Born	128	49	99	34	226	84	56.6	58.3	43.8	40.5	100.0	100.0
of which:												
Non:EU	92	31	66	15	157	47	58.6	66.0	42.0	31.9	100.0	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	36	18	33	19	69	37	52.2	48.6	47.8	51.4	100.0	100.0
of which:												
EU 15/EFTA	18	:	14	:	32	12	56.3	:	43.8	:	100.0	100.0
A8	12	:	13	10	25	18	48.0	:	52.0	55.6	100.0	100.0
A2	:	:	:	:	13	:						
France and Germany	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
Other EU	30	16	29	17	59	33	50.8	48.5	49.2	51.5	100.0	100.0
Africa	11	:	14	:	24	:	45.8	:	58.3	:	100.0	100.0
Asia	57	14	37	:	94	23	60.6	60.9	39.4	:	100.0	100.0
North America	12	:	:	:	18	:	66.7	:	:	:	100.0	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Numbers rounded to the nearest '000.

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

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

Table 4.20 - Living in UK now and outside UK 1 year ago, by Country of Birth and SEG, 2010

	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	46	36	37	11	130	35.4	27.7	28.5	8.5	100.0
UK Born	18	17	12	:	46	39.1	37.0	26.1	:	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	11	:	17	:	37	29.7	:	45.9	:	100.0
Foreign Born	28	19	25	11	84	33.3	22.6	29.8	13.1	100.0
Non-EU Countries	17	11	:	10	47	36.2	23.4	:	21.3	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

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

Group A: Professional, employers, managers

Group B: Other non-manual

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

Notes:

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

Figures rounded to nearest '000

Table 4.21 - Living in UK now and outside UK 1 year ago, by Country of Birth and region of residence, 2010

	Numbers (thousands)										Proportion of total (per cent)									
	Region A		Region B		Region C		Rest of UK		All of UK		Region A		Region B		Region C		Rest of UK		All of UK	
	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W
Total	77	36	60	24	83	35	100	34	319	130	24.1	27.7	18.8	18.5	26.0	26.9	31.3	26.2	100.0	100.0
UK Born	10	6	22	10	28	14	33	17	93	46	10.8	13.0	23.7	21.7	30.1	30.4	35.5	37.0	100.0	100.0
Foreign Born	67	30	38	14	55	21	67	17	226	84	29.6	35.7	16.8	16.7	24.3	25.0	29.6	20.2	100.0	100.0
of which:																				
Non-EU	54	22	21	:	33	:	50	:	157	47	34.4	46.8	13.4	:	21.0	:	31.8	:	100.0	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	13	:	17	:	22	13	17	:	69	37	18.8	:	24.6	:	31.9	35.1	24.6	:	100.0	100.0
of which:																				
EU 15/EFTA	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	32	12	:	:	40.6	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
A8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	18	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
A2	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	84.6	:	:	:		
France and Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
Other EU	10	:	13	:	21	12	14	:	59	33	16.9	:	22.0	:	35.6	36.4	23.7	:	100.0	100.0
Africa	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	24	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
Asia	33	10	:	:	19	:	32	:	94	23	35.1	43.5	:	:	20.2	:	34.0	:	100.0	100.0
North America	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	18	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	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:

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

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

Table 4.22 - Living and working in UK now and outside UK 1 year ago, by Country of Birth and whether for same or different employer, 2010

	Numbers (thousands)			Proportion of total (per cent)		
	Same	Different	Total	Same	Different	Total
Total	15	62	77	19.5	80.5	100.0
UK Born	:	23	32	:	71.9	100.0
Foreign Born	:	39	45	:	86.7	100.0
of which:						
Non-EU	:	23	27	:	85.2	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	:	16	18	:	88.9	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

: Less than 10,000

Figures rounded to nearest '000

Table 4.23 - Living in UK, Country of Birth and Citizenship, 2010

	Citizenship			Country Of Birth			Citizenship as % of CoB		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	61091	30019	31072	61091	30019	31072	100.0	100.0	100.0
UK	56572	27815	28757	54020	26590	27430	104.7	104.6	104.8
Foreign Nationals	4519	2204	2303	7048	3417	3631	64.1	64.5	63.4
Europe	2178	1039	1139	2570	1200	1370	84.7	86.6	83.1
EU27/EFTA	2055	981	1074	2357	1103	1254	87.2	88.9	85.6
EU25/EFTA	1948	926	1022	2242	1046	1196	86.9	88.5	85.5
EU15/EFTA	1103	513	590	1362	617	745	81.0	83.1	79.2
Austria	22	:	15	20	:	14	110.0	:	107.1
Belgium	12	:	:	19	:	10	63.2	:	:
Denmark	24	12	12	24	12	12	100.0	100.0	100.0
Finland	13	:	:	13	:	:	100.0	:	:
France	114	56	58	119	52	67	95.8	107.7	86.6
Germany	126	49	77	298	128	170	42.3	38.3	45.3
Greece	34	20	14	34	19	15	100.0	105.3	93.3
Ireland	342	158	184	401	184	217	85.3	85.9	84.8
Italy	117	54	63	129	57	72	90.7	94.7	87.5
Netherlands	58	34	24	67	35	32	86.6	97.1	75.0
Portugal	105	51	54	91	42	49	115.4	121.4	110.2
Spain	61	32	29	66	36	30	92.4	88.9	96.7
Sweden	44	18	26	34	12	22	129.4	150.0	118.2
A8 Accession	805	390	415	778	374	404	103.5	104.3	102.7
Czech Republic	24	10	14	23	:	15	104.3	:	93.3
Hungary	38	18	20	42	19	23	90.5	94.7	87.0
Latvia	44	22	22	41	22	19	107.3	100.0	115.8
Lithuania	100	47	53	92	41	51	108.7	114.6	103.9
Poland	553	274	279	537	267	270	103.0	102.6	103.3
Slovak Republic	33	14	19	31	12	19	106.5	116.7	100.0
A2 Accession	107	55	52	115	57	58	93.0	96.5	89.7
Bulgaria	33	17	16	36	17	19	91.7	100.0	84.2
Romania	74	38	36	78	40	38	94.9	95.0	94.7
Eur	40	23	17	102	55	47	39.2	41.8	36.2
Cyprus	34	19	15	73	40	33	46.6	47.5	45.5
C & E Europe	38	19	19	63	31	32	60.3	61.3	59.4
Albania	14	:	:	17	10	:	82.4	:	:
Eur Other	85	39	46	150	66	84	56.7	59.1	54.8
Russia	23	:	15	44	15	29	52.3	:	51.7
Turkey	45	22	23	82	39	43	54.9	56.4	53.5
Ukraine	12	:	:	14	:	:	85.7	:	:



Table 4.23 - Living in UK, Country of Birth and Citizenship, 2010, [continued]

Africa	567	269	298	1237	590	647	45.8	45.6	46.1
Egypt	11	:	:	28	14	14	39.3	:	:
Ghana	49	24	25	89	44	45	55.1	54.5	55.6
Kenya	18	10	:	117	65	52	15.4	15.4	:
Libya	23	15	:	16	10	:	143.8	150.0	:
Mauritius	22	13	:	49	27	22	44.9	48.1	:
Nigeria	104	58	46	169	85	84	61.5	68.2	54.8
Somalia	70	24	46	130	45	85	53.8	53.3	54.1
South Africa	102	48	54	228	104	124	44.7	46.2	43.5
Uganda	14	:	:	47	24	23	29.8	:	:
Zimbabwe	52	26	26	110	50	60	47.3	52.0	43.3
Americas	383	172	211	661	300	361	57.9	57.3	58.4
Canada	58	25	33	82	38	44	70.7	65.8	75.0
Jamaica	44	24	20	136	63	73	32.4	38.1	27.4
US	134	59	75	195	90	105	68.7	65.6	71.4
Asia	1200	629	571	2364	1219	1145	50.8	51.6	49.9
Afghanistan	27	14	13	50	29	21	54.0	48.3	61.9
Bangladesh	70	38	32	189	100	89	37.0	38.0	36.0
China	106	55	51	117	57	60	90.6	96.5	85.0
India	348	186	162	682	357	325	51.0	52.1	49.8
Japan	28	:	21	29	12	17	96.6	:	123.5
Malaysia	35	15	20	60	25	35	58.3	60.0	57.1
Middle East	98	66	32	196	117	79	50.0	56.4	40.5
Iran	39	25	14	67	40	27	58.2	62.5	51.9
Iraq	34	24	10	67	45	22	50.7	53.3	45.5
Pakistan	134	72	62	379	197	182	35.4	36.5	34.1
Philippines	59	21	38	111	38	73	53.2	55.3	52.1
Sri Lanka	60	33	27	121	69	52	49.6	47.8	51.9
Oceania	162	83	79	210	105	105	77.1	79.0	75.2
Australia	90	48	42	122	65	57	73.8	73.8	73.7
New Zealand	50	22	28	72	33	39	69.4	66.7	71.8

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 4.24 - 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
<b>All</b>	<b>346.2</b>	<b>373.5</b>	<b>435.4</b>	<b>663.1</b>	<b>705.8</b>	<b>733.1</b>	<b>686.1</b>	<b>572.74</b>
Europe - EU excluding Accession Countries	80.1	85.5	80.7	97.8	102.8	107.5	120.1	91.36
Europe - EU Accession Countries	17.7	28.7	116.8	276.7	317.5	332.4	257.0	182.77
Europe - non-EU	14.7	15.9	14.0	15.5	16.1	17.2	16.1	12.90
Africa	66.0	70.7	64.1	74.0	60.7	59.6	63.3	48.14
Asia and Middle East	113.6	116.0	109.4	134.4	143.8	149.9	163.0	190.57
The Americas	26.3	31.4	26.5	31.5	31.5	32.6	36.5	28.15
Australasia and Oceania	27.1	24.5	23.2	32.5	33.0	33.4	29.5	18.34
Others and Unknown	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.52

b) by Year of Registration and Age

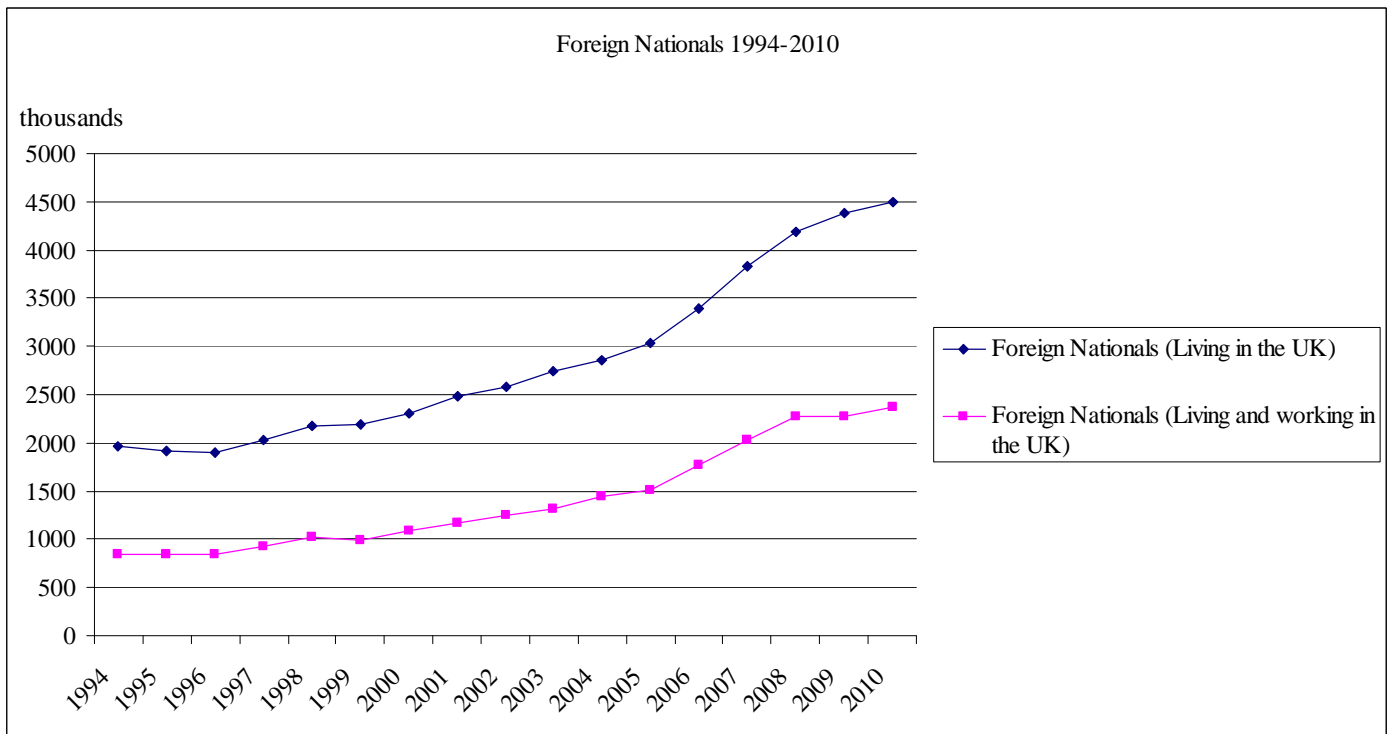
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>All</b>	<b>346.2</b>	<b>373.5</b>	<b>435.4</b>	<b>663.1</b>	<b>705.8</b>	<b>733.1</b>	<b>686.1</b>	<b>572.75</b>
<18	4.8	5.2	3.9	5.0	5.9	8.8	9.53	8.19
18-24	108.0	116.7	150.7	240.5	264.7	279.9	265.59	228.66
25-34	169.2	174.5	203.8	297.4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

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	134.36	India	75.38
Australia	18.7	South Africa	18.5	India	32.5	India	45.9	India	48.8	India	49.8	India	59.39	Poland	69.94
South Africa	18.5	Australia	17.3	Pakistan	20.2	Lithuania	30.9	Slovak Rep	28.6	Slovak Rep	30.0	Slovak Rep	24.09	Rep of Lithuania	23.42
Pakistan	16.7	Pakistan	16.8	South Africa	19.2	Slovak Rep	27.5	Pakistan	25.0	Pakistan	24.8	France	24.01	Rep of Latvia	23.20
France	13.7	Portugal	14.1	Australia	16.5	South Africa	24.0	Australia	24.2	Australia	24.1	Romania	23.95	Pakistan	22.96
Philippines	11.6	China Peoples Rep	13.4	Lithuania	15.5	Australia	23.8	Lithuania	23.9	Romania	23.0	Pakistan	23.46	Bangladesh	21.18
Spain	11.6	France	13.1	France	13.2	Pakistan	22.3	France	20.0	France	21.8	Australia	21.39	Romania	17.68
Zimbabwe	10.1	Spain	12.0	China Peoples Rep	12.6	France	17.2	South Africa	16.8	Lithuania	19.0	Italy	18.63	France	16.45
Iraq	10.0	Poland	11.3	Portugal	12.2	Latvia	14.4	Germany	15.1	Germany	15.5	Lithuania	17.62	Nigeria	16.23
Portugal	9.6	Philippines	10.9	Slovak Rep	11.1	Germany	13.4	China Peoples Rep	13.0	Italy	15.4	Nigeria	17.46	Nepal	14.59

Source: 100% extract from National Insurance Recording System

Figure 4.1 - Foreign Nationals 1994-2010



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

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

### **5.1 Data availability**

Labour immigration to the UK from non-EEA countries is no longer managed through the work permit system, which has been replaced by the PBS. This switch in management has resulted in new systems of statistical monitoring. Hence, the tables presented in this section of this year's report are not directly comparable with those based on work permit data in previous reports.

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

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

## 5.2 Tier 1

Table 5.2 (a) and (b) lists the number of applications and visa issues for Tier 1 during 2009. Part (a) shows principal applicants, part (b) dependants. Overall, there were 155,425 applications and 118,383 issues. Two-thirds of both totals were accounted for by principal applicants, one-third by dependants. Just over half (51.2 per cent) were 'general' migrants and most of the rest (44.1 per cent) were post-study graduates.

However, there are substantial differences between those already in the country and those coming from overseas (Table 5.2). Most principal applicants (76.7 per cent) were already in the country. Half of them were post-study graduates; of the rest, the largest group was the 'general' (43.9 per cent), with 5 per cent transfers from the HSMP ('Gateway'). Less than a quarter of principal applicants were issued with visas while outside the country. The 'general' category was the largest (75.5 per cent) among these, followed by post-study graduates (23 per cent). Numbers of investors and entrepreneurs, from both inside and outside the UK, were low. Overall, in 2009 Tier 1 brought into the country 13,935 general principal applicants, only 17.6 per cent of the total for the tier.

Principal applicants from outside the UK brought in 13,334 dependants (around 0.7 per head). Principal applicants already in the country were accompanied by 25,765 dependants (around 0.4 per head).

These data show some of the constraints on government policy seeking to use Tier 1 to reduce immigration. They suggest that the major scope for this is through action to refuse applications by those already in the country. On the other hand, tightening up on the criteria for those outside the country will have a larger individual effect per because these people have more dependants per head than those already in the UK.

The breakdown by nationality shows the dominance of just a few countries of origin. Almost two-thirds (64.5 per cent) of the total of issues (including dependants) are from four countries. Easily the largest group (35.3 per cent) is the Indian, followed by Pakistan, Nigeria and China (Table 5.3). The significance of individual national groups varies by category. For example, while the Chinese receive 10.7 per cent of all in-country issues, they are over-represented (15 per cent) among those receiving in-country post-study visas.

Comparison of Tier 1 and HSMP data is difficult. It is possible that the introduction of the PBS encouraged applications for Tier 1 from people who would otherwise chosen alternative routes to coming to or staying on in the UK – for example, work permit holders already in the country. HSMP numbers of applications approved peaked in 2007 (28,090), falling to 17,760 in 2008 as Tier 1 was phased in. International Graduate Scheme (IGS) approvals, for international graduates staying on to search for or take up a job were 16,171 in 2008. Both of these numbers are considerably smaller than those reported above for general migrants and post-study students in Tier 1. This would seem to suggest that approved applications went up in 2009, compared with the period before.

A more reasonable comparison can be made between the two years in the proportions by nationality. The same four countries – India, Pakistan, China and Nigeria – lead

what is a long list of origins for HSMP, Tier 1 and IGS. About a third of approvals in the first two went to Indians and over a third did so for IGS. Hence, the move to a PBS has had little overall impact on the relative importance of the countries of origin for this supply led highly skilled group.

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

Visa applications and issues for Tier 2 migrants in 2009 are summarised in Table 5.4 for both principal applicants and dependants. Most applications (86 per cent of the total) are approved and visas issued. However, approval rates vary by category: 93.4 per cent for ICTs compared with 79.2 per cent for general migrants. On average, principal applicants were accompanied by 0.6 dependants; however, those already in the UK averaged 0.8 dependants compared with 0.5 for those entering, the difference largely explained by ICTs entering on short secondments in the IT sector.

The total of 52,689 issues for principal applicants in 2009 is well down on the total (including extensions and changes of employment) number of work permits issued the year before and on the 77,660 work permits and first permissions alone. Considerable caution is needed in interpreting these figures. It is thought that some employers brought forward their applications in anticipation of the demise of the work permit system and of the uncertainties of the new PBS. This would have inflated the numbers for 2008. It is also impossible to distinguish the extent to which the reduced number in 2009 was because of the effects of recession or of the operation of the PBS. Interviews with a small sample of large international companies during 2009 suggests that for them recession was the major reason, most saying that under PBS they could still get the foreign labour they wanted, although there was more bureaucracy. However, small and medium sized businesses may have been affected differently.

As with Tier 1, the balance of visa issues differs between approvals for those already in the UK and those for workers applying overseas and there are also differences between the tiers (Table 5.5). In contrast to Tier 1, for Tier 2, there were more issues to principal applicants outside the UK (31,225) than to those already in the country (21,464). The main reason for this was intra-company transfers, the majority of whom came from overseas. Indeed, ICTs accounted for 70.6 per cent of the incoming group compared with 32.8 per cent of those in-country. The policy implication of this balance is that measures designed to reduce the number of Tier 2 entries must be aimed primarily at ICTs.

### **5.4 Tier 2 Certificates of sponsorship in 2009**

A more detailed breakdown of the characteristics of Tier 2 migrants may be derived from data on certificates of sponsorship issued to companies. These provide information on sector (of the company), occupation and nationality (of the designated foreign employee). They also identify the Tier 2 route of entry: shortage occupation (as defined by the MAC), intra-company transfer (ICT) and occupations requiring a resident labour market test (RLMT). By definition, they exclude dependants. Because the data sources are not the same, there are (slight) differences in total number: 52,689 visa issues to principal applicants, 54,152 certificates of sponsorship.

### **5.4.1 Nationality**

Table 5.6 lists the top twenty nationalities by route of entry. Almost half were Indian, followed by Americans. Proportions varied by route of entry. Two thirds of ICTs were Indian, around one in eight Americans. Japanese were also proportionately more important among ICTs than in the other routes. Although still the largest group, Indians were much less important in the shortage and RLMT routes. Filipinos were relatively over-represented in shortage occupations, as were Chinese; Americans were the reverse. Only a fifth of the RLMT route were Indians, followed by Americans and Chinese.

Comparison of these data with the equivalent statistics for work permits and first permissions under the old system in 2008 shows broadly similar patterns. The same four countries topped the list, headed by India with 41 per cent of the total, then USA (13.4 per cent). On this evidence, the dominance of India as a source appears to have increased.

### **5.4.2 Sector**

The sectoral breakdown (SIC) for 2009 shows the domination of only three sectors information and communication; professional, scientific and technical activities; human health and social work activities (Table 5.7). Between them they accounted for nearly two-thirds (62.2 per cent) of all certificates issued, information and communication alone being responsible for about a third of the total. The importance of individual sectors varied according to route of entry. Over half the issues in information and communication were ICTs, a route also important for professional etc. activities and, to a lesser extent, finance and insurance. Shortage occupations were predominantly in two sectors, health and social work and accommodation and food service. About half of issues for the RLMT route were in health etc. and education, with professional etc. services also important.

It is possible to compare sectoral patterns under the work permit system with those from the PBS only generally. This is because the sectoral breakdown used by UKBA and its predecessors prior to 2009 did not conform to the SIC so it is not possible to draw up comparative tables. For example, the administration, business and management category, which accounted for 13 per cent of the total in 2008, has disappeared and its codes subsumed within the new list. Nevertheless, it seems clear that the overall pattern in 2009 was similar to that of recent years, with the information and communications sector maintaining, perhaps increasing, its lead over the other sectors. It is also possible that the health sector as whole played a bigger role in 2009 (14.7 per cent) than the year before (7.6 per cent).

### **5.4.3 Occupation**

The occupational breakdown used is SOC2000. At the single digit level, three groups accounted for over 90 per cent of issues in 2009: professional occupations (56.8 per cent of the total); associate professional and technical occupations (19.9) and managers and senior officials (14.6) (Table 5.8). The largest sub-groups at the three digit level in were IT occupations (30.4 per cent of the overall total), functional managers (7.9 per cent) and health associate professionals (nurses and senior care workers) with 6.7 per cent.

The importance of individual occupations varies by route of entry. Not surprisingly, over half (52.4 per cent) of ICTs are IT professional occupations, with IT service delivery occupations a further 6.1 per cent. Functional managers accounted for 11.7 per cent of ICTs; these would mainly be corporate managers on career development or specialist expertise moves. Business and finance associate professional occupations accounted for 6 per cent of ICTs.

The predominant occupations coming through the shortage route are quite different. The largest groups are in food preparation (24 per cent of shortage occupations), health associate professionals (19.3 per cent) and healthcare personal service providers (14.2 per cent). Numbers are relatively small compared with the other two routes. The main subgroups for whom a RLMT was required were researchers (12.8 per cent of RLMT occupations), health associate professionals (13.3 per cent), health professionals (10.2 per cent) and teachers (8.8 per cent).

Although certificates were issued for a wide range of occupations, in most cases numbers were small. The bulk of foreign workers are in a relatively small group of occupations in IT, health, education and senior management. This is a pattern that has been fairly constant over the last decade, the main trend being the relatively greater numbers in IT occupations while those in health have become fewer. Some occupational groups come through all routes of entry but in general the balance varies from route to route.

Tables 5.9-5.16 provide data for the first six months of 2010.

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

Quarterly registration data show that the number registering and approved for the scheme has generally followed a seasonal pattern, with a steady decline since 2007 (Figure 5.1). The nationalities of those registering each year are shown in Table 5.17. The total since 2004 was 1.032 million, some two-thirds of whom were Poles. Between 2008 and 2009, nationality trends varied. Numbers of Latvians and Lithuanians increased sharply while those of other nationalities fell. The majority of those registering over the whole period, 56 per cent, were male.

### **5.6 Foreign labour immigration by routes of entry**

In 2009, the total number of labour immigrants coming to the UK through all routes of entry was 404,798 (Table 5.18). This is higher than 2008 (389,530); however, because of the incorporation of some schemes into the PBS it is not possible to produce a direct comparison from year to year.



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

a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%
General	51122	49.5	40632	51.2
Post Study	48067	46.5	34958	44.1
Entrepreneur	318	0.3	193	0.2
Investor	335	0.3	289	0.4
MBA Provision	23	0.0	23	0.0
Gateway	3229	3.1	3026	3.8
HSMP IED Trans	230	0.2	163	0.2
Total PA	103324	100.0	79284	100.0
b) Dependants	Apps	%	Iss	%
Dep Partner	25804	49.5	19867	50.8
Dep Child	21849	41.9	16097	41.2
Dep Over 18	463	0.9	188	0.5
(Investor) Partner	104	0.2	98	0.3
(Investor) Child	222	0.4	184	0.5
(Entrepreneur) Partner	91	0.2	71	0.2
(Entrepreneur) Child	142	0.3	110	0.3
(Post Study) Partner	2539	4.9	1894	4.8
(Post Study) Child	882	1.7	586	1.5
(Sol Rep) Partner	3	0.0	2	0.0
(Sol Rep) Child	2	0.0	2	0.0
Total Dep	52101	100.0	39099	100.0
Grand Total	155425		118383	

Source: UK Visas, UK BA

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

a) In-Country	Iss	%	b) Out-Country	Iss	%
Principal applicants			Principal applicants		
General	26697	43.9	Investor	153	0.8
Post Study	30714	50.5	Entrepreneur	118	0.6
HS - Entrepreneur - Int	75	0.1	General	13935	75.5
HS - Investor - Int	136	0.2	Post Study	4244	23.0
HS - MBA Provision	23	0.0	Total Out-C PA	18450	100.0
Gateway	3026	5.0	Dependants		
HS - HSMP IED Trans	163	0.3	Dep Child	4274	32.1
Total In-C PA	60834	100.0	(Entrepreneur) Child	110	0.8
Dependants			(Investor) Child	184	1.4
Dep Partner	13754	53.4	(Post Study) Child	586	4.4
Dep Over 18	188	0.7	(Sol Rep) Child	2	0.0
Dep Child	11823	45.9	<i>total child</i>	5156	38.7
Total In-C Dep	25765	100.0	Dep Partner	6113	45.8
			(Investor) Partner	98	0.7
			(Entrepreneur) Partner	71	0.5
			(Post Study) Partner	1894	14.2
			(Sol Rep) Child	2	0.0
			<i>total partner</i>	8178	61.3
			Total Out-C Dep	13334	100.0

Source: UK Visas, UK BA

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

	Iss	%
India	41,833	35.3
Pakistan	15,237	12.9
Nigeria	10,007	8.5
China	9,211	7.8
Australia	4,723	4.0
United States	4,465	3.8
Sri Lanka	3,482	2.9
South Africa	2,683	2.3
Bangladesh	2,574	2.2
New Zealand	2,125	1.8
Russia	1,867	1.6
Malaysia	1,826	1.5
Canada	1,220	1.0
Iran	1,054	0.9
Nepal	1,026	0.9
Ghana	954	0.8
Turkey	801	0.7
Japan	721	0.6
South Korea	708	0.6
Mauritius	641	0.5
Total All Nat	118383	100.0

Source: UK Visas, UK BA

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

a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	28135	46.0	22296	42.3
ICT	31133	50.9	29069	55.2
Min. of Rel. Migrant	1452	2.4	977	1.9
Sportspeople Migrant	426	0.7	347	0.7
Total PA	61146	100.0	52689	100.0
b) Dependants	Apps	%	Iss	%
Dep Child	18239	48.4	15337	47.9
Dep Partner	18762	49.8	16278	50.8
Dep Over 18	662	1.8	426	1.3
Total Dep	37663	100.0	32041	100.0
Grand Total	98809		84730	

Source: UK Visas, UK BA

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

a) In-Country			b) Out-Country		
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Principal applicants	Iss	%
General Migrant	13739	64.0	General Migrant	8557	27.4
ICT	7038	32.8	ICT	22031	70.6
Min. of Rel. Migrant	605	2.8	Min. of Rel. Migrant	372	1.2
Sportspeople Migrant	82	0.4	Sportspeople Migrant	265	0.8
Total In-C PA	21464	100.0	Total In-C PA	31225	100.0
Dependants	Iss	%	Dependants	Iss	%
Dep Partner	7841	47.4	Dep Partner	7068	45.6
Dep Over 18	426	2.6	Dep Child	8437	54.4
Dep Child	8269	50.0	Total In-C Dep	15505	100.0
Total In-C Dep	16536	100.0			

Source: UK Visas, UK BA

Table 5.6 - Tier 2. Visa issues: top 20 nationalities by routes of entry, 2009

	RLTM		Short		ICT		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
India	3947	20.9	1665	28.5	19633	67.1	25245	46.6
United States	2118	11.2	338	5.8	3737	12.8	6193	11.4
Australia	1247	6.6	293	5.0	650	2.2	2190	4.0
China	1319	7.0	458	7.9	396	1.4	2173	4.0
Philippines	1035	5.5	590	10.1	115	0.4	1740	3.2
Japan	267	1.4	44	0.8	1326	4.5	1637	3.0
South Africa	907	4.8	284	4.9	324	1.1	1515	2.8
Canada	646	3.4	131	2.2	436	1.5	1213	2.2
Pakistan	809	4.3	226	3.9	121	0.4	1156	2.1
Malaysia	393	2.1	103	1.8	308	1.1	804	1.5
Nigeria	563	3.0	171	2.9	61	0.2	795	1.5
Zimbabwe	545	2.9	192	3.3	13	0.0	750	1.4
New Zealand	437	2.3	127	2.2	119	0.4	683	1.3
Russia	281	1.5	18	0.3	204	0.7	503	0.9
Sri Lanka	339	1.8	61	1.0	39	0.1	439	0.8
Brazil	168	0.9	25	0.4	176	0.6	369	0.7
South Korea	175	0.9	13	0.2	169	0.6	357	0.7
Egypt	220	1.2	18	0.3	108	0.4	346	0.6
Nepal	133	0.7	192	3.3	5	0.0	330	0.6
Ghana	193	1.0	112	1.9	13	0.0	318	0.6
Total All Nat	18842	100.0	5833	100.0	29277	100.0	54152	100.0

Source: UK Visas, UK BA

Table 5.7 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by industrial sector and routes of entry, 2009

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
Total	18842	100.0	5833	100.0	29277	100.0	53952	100.0
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	39	0.2	96	1.6	6	0.0	141	0.3
B Mining and Quarrying	86	0.5	79	1.4	687	2.3	852	1.6
C Manufacturing	543	2.9	65	1.1	1722	5.9	2330	4.3
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	83	0.4	33	0.6	60	0.2	176	0.3
F Construction	192	1.0	160	2.7	306	1.0	658	1.2
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Vehicle Repairs	421	2.2	85	1.5	674	2.3	1180	2.2
I Accommodation and Food Service Activities	873	4.6	1377	23.6	86	0.3	2336	4.3
J Information and Communication	1421	7.5	50	0.9	16148	55.2	17619	32.7
K Financial and Insurance Activities	1804	9.6	4	0.1	3451	11.8	5259	9.7
L Real estate activities	28	0.1	1	0.0	22	0.1	51	0.1
M Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2259	12.0	321	5.5	5414	18.5	7994	14.8
N Administrative and Support Activities	270	1.4	78	1.3	279	1.0	627	1.2
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	289	1.5	294	5.0		0.0	583	1.1
P Education	4028	21.4	495	8.5	57	0.2	4580	8.5
Q Human Health and Social Work Activities	5421	28.8	2399	41.1	131	0.4	7951	14.7
R Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	293	1.6	222	3.8	95	0.3	610	1.1
S Other Service Activities	778	4.1	73	1.3	134	0.5	985	1.8
U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	14	0.1	1	0.0	5	0.0	20	0.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, UK BA

Table 5.8 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, 2009

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
	18,842	100.0	5,833	100.0	29,277	100.0	53,952	100.0
1 Managers and senior officials	2,144	11.4	98	1.7	5,617	19.2	7,859	14.6
11 Corporate managers	1,628	8.6	81	1.4	5,566	19.0	7,275	13.5
111 Corporate managers and senior officials	172	0.9	4	0.1	840	2.9	1,016	1.9
112 Production managers	75	0.4	17	0.3	356	1.2	448	0.8
113 Functional managers	833	4.4	6	0.1	3,411	11.7	4,250	7.9
114 Quality and customer care managers	79	0.4	0	0.0	214	0.7	293	0.5
115 Financial institution and office managers	182	1.0	1	0.0	579	2.0	762	1.4
116 Managers in distribution, storage and retailing	98	0.5	0	0.0	151	0.5	249	0.5
117 Protective service officers	5	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0	13	0.0
118 Health and social service managers	184	1.0	53	0.9	7	0.0	244	0.5
12 Managers and proprietors in agriculture and service	516	2.7	17	0.3	51	0.2	584	1.1
121 Managers in farming, horticulture, forestry and fishing	22	0.1	1	0.0	4	0.0	27	0.1
122 Managers and proprietors in hospitality and leisure services	453	2.4	16	0.3	27	0.1	496	0.9
123 Managers and proprietors in other service industries	41	0.2	0	0.0	20	0.1	61	0.1
2 Professional Occupations	9,824	52.1	1,862	31.9	18,951	64.7	30,637	56.8
21 Science and technology professionals	1,826	9.7	440	7.5	17,171	58.7	19,437	36.0
211 Science professionals	158	0.8	119	2.0	149	0.5	426	0.8
212 Engineering professionals	603	3.2	310	5.3	1,678	5.7	2,591	4.8
213 Information and communication technology professionals	1,065	5.7	11	0.2	15,344	52.4	16,420	30.4
22 Health professionals	1,930	10.2	501	8.6	2	0.0	2,433	4.5
221 Health professionals	1,930	10.2	501	8.6	2	0.0	2,433	4.5
23 Teaching and research professionals	4,085	21.7	552	9.5	88	0.3	4,725	8.8
231 Teaching professionals	1,665	8.8	543	9.3	39	0.1	2,247	4.2
232 Research professionals	2,420	12.8	9	0.2	49	0.2	2,478	4.6
24 Business and public service professionals	1,983	10.5	369	6.3	1,690	5.8	4,042	7.5
241 Legal professionals	314	1.7	0	0.0	211	0.7	525	1.0
242 Business and statistical professionals	876	4.6	8	0.1	1,453	5.0	2,337	4.3
243 Architects, town planners, surveyors	91	0.5	31	0.5	26	0.1	148	0.3
244 Public service professionals	693	3.7	329	5.6	0	0.0	1,022	1.9
245 Librarians and related professionals	9	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.0
3 Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	5,136	27.3	1,352	23.2	4,275	14.6	10,763	19.9
31 Science and technology associate professions	428	2.3	50	0.9	2,070	7.1	2,548	4.7
311 Science and engineering technicians	200	1.1	49	0.8	191	0.7	440	0.8
312 Draughtspersons and building inspectors	34	0.2	1	0.0	84	0.3	119	0.2
313 IT service delivery occupations	194	1.0	0	0.0	1,795	6.1	1,989	3.7
32 Health and social welfare associate professionals	2,865	15.2	1,150	19.7	4	0.0	4,019	7.4
321 Health associate professionals	2,514	13.3	1,123	19.3	2	0.0	3,639	6.7
322 Therapists	314	1.7	27	0.5	0	0.0	341	0.6
323 Social welfare associate professionals	37	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.0	39	0.1
33 Protective service occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
331 Protective service occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
34 Culture, media and sports occupations	391	2.1	144	2.5	125	0.4	660	1.2
341 Artistic and literary occupations	153	0.8	90	1.5	27	0.1	270	0.5
342 Design associate professionals	86	0.5	2	0.0	14	0.0	102	0.2
343 Media associate professionals	139	0.7	52	0.9	84	0.3	275	0.5
344 Sports and fitness occupations	13	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.0
35 Business and public service associate professionals	1,449	7.7	8	0.1	2,076	7.1	3,533	6.5
351 Transport associate professionals	5	0.0	2	0.0	31	0.1	38	0.1
352 Legal associate professionals	72	0.4	0	0.0	13	0.0	85	0.2
353 Business and finance associate professionals	1,065	5.7	1	0.0	1,745	6.0	2,811	5.2
354 Sales and related associate professionals	227	1.2	2	0.0	184	0.6	413	0.8
355 Conservation associate professionals	13	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	15	0.0
356 Public service and other associate professionals	67	0.4	3	0.1	101	0.3	171	0.3

Table 5.8 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, 2009, [continued]

4	Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	116	0.6	3	0.1	51	0.2	170	0.3
41	Administrative occupations	76	0.4	3	0.1	33	0.1	112	0.2
411	Administrative occupations: government and related occupations	45	0.2	1	0.0	15	0.1	61	0.1
412	Administrative occupations: finance	9	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	11	0.0
413	Administrative occupations: records	13	0.1	0	0.0	15	0.1	28	0.1
414	Administrative occupations: communications	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
415	Administrative occupations: general	9	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	12	0.0
42	Secretarial and related occupations	40	0.2	0	0.0	18	0.1	58	0.1
421	Secretarial and related occupations	40	0.2	0	0.0	18	0.1	58	0.1
5	Skilled Trades Occupations	422	2.2	1,510	25.9	116	0.4	2,048	3.8
51	Skilled agricultural trades	25	0.1	55	0.9	0	0.0	80	0.1
511	Agricultural trades	25	0.1	55	0.9	0	0.0	80	0.1
52	Skilled metal and electrical trades	118	0.6	56	1.0	68	0.2	242	0.4
521	Metal forming, welding and related trades	25	0.1	18	0.3	9	0.0	52	0.1
522	Metal machining, fitting and instrument making trades	16	0.1	0	0.0	10	0.0	26	0.0
523	Vehicle trades	12	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.0
524	Electrical trades	65	0.3	37	0.6	49	0.2	151	0.3
53	Skilled constructions and building trades	14	0.1	1	0.0	12	0.0	27	0.1
531	Construction trades	14	0.1	1	0.0	12	0.0	27	0.1
54	Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	265	1.4	1,398	24.0	36	0.1	1,699	3.1
541	Textiles and garments trades	17	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.0	20	0.0
542	Printing trades	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
543	Food preparation trades	234	1.2	1,398	24.0	29	0.1	1,661	3.1
549	Skilled trades n.e.c.	12	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.0	16	0.0
6	Personal Service Occupations	562	3.0	919	15.8	7	0.0	1,488	2.8
61	Caring personal service occupations	545	2.9	918	15.7	0	0.0	1,463	2.7
611	Healthcare and related personal services	514	2.7	829	14.2	0	0.0	1,343	2.5
612	Childcare and related personal services	9	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.0
613	Animal care services	22	0.1	88	1.5	0	0.0	110	0.2
62	Leisure and other personal service occupations	17	0.1	1	0.0	7	0.0	25	0.0
621	Leisure and travel service occupations	5	0.0	1	0.0	7	0.0	13	0.0
622	Hairdressers and related occupations	12	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.0
7	Sales and Customer Service Occupations	25	0.1	0	0.0	24	0.1	49	0.1
71	Sales occupations	21	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.0	29	0.1
711	Sales assistants and retail cashiers	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
712	Sales related occupations	18	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.0	26	0.0
72	Customer service occupations	4	0.0	0	0.0	16	0.1	20	0.0
721	Customer service occupations	4	0.0	0	0.0	16	0.1	20	0.0
8	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	5	0.0	17	0.3	46	0.2	68	0.1
81	Process, plant and machine operatives	5	0.0	17	0.3	35	0.1	57	0.1
811	Process operatives	3	0.0	17	0.3	18	0.1	38	0.1
812	Plant and machine operatives	2	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.0	14	0.0
813	Assemblers and routine operatives	0	0	0	0.0	5	0.0	5	0.0
82	Transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives	0	0	0	0.0	11	0.0	11	0.0
821	Transport drivers and operatives	0	0	0	0.0	11	0.0	11	0.0
9	Elementary Occupations	608	3.2	72	1.2	190	0.6	870	1.6
91	Elementary trades, plant and storage related occupations	7	0.0	33	0.6	0	0.0	40	0.1
911	Elementary agricultural occupations	2	0.0	33	0.6	0	0.0	35	0.1
912	Elementary construction occupations	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
913	Elementary process plant occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
92	Elementary administration and service occupations	136	0.7	14	0.2	12	0.0	162	0.3
922	Elementary personal services occupations	135	0.7	14	0.2	12	0.0	161	0.3
923	Elementary cleaning occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
99	Not stated	465	2.5	25	0.4	178	0.6	668	1.2
999	Not stated	465	2.5	25	0.4	178	0.6	668	1.2

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, UK BA

Table 5.9 - Tier 1. Visa applications and issues, 2010

a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%
General	15456	50.9	12628	49.4
Post Study	14534	47.9	12637	49.4
Entrepreneur	167	0.5	129	0.5
Investor	147	0.5	133	0.5
Sol Rep	1	0.0	1	0.0
MBA Provision	4	0.0	4	0.0
Gateway	51	0.2	39	0.2
HSMP IED Trans	12	0.0	8	0.0
Total PA	30372	100.0	25579	100.0
b) Dependants	Apps	%	Iss	%
Dep Partner	8237	48.5	6890	49.0
Dep Child	6376	37.5	5241	37.3
Dep Over 18	90	0.5	49	0.3
(Investor) Partner	66	0.4	60	0.4
(Investor) Child	109	0.6	92	0.7
(Entrepreneur) Partner	48	0.3	40	0.3
(Entrepreneur) Child	62	0.4	51	0.4
(Post Study) Partner	1505	8.9	1230	8.7
(Post Study) Child	501	2.9	404	2.9
(Sol Rep) Partner	1	0.0	1	0.0
(Sol Rep) Child	5	0.0	5	0.0
Total Dep	17000	100.0	14063	100.0
Grand Total	47372		39642	

Source: UK Visas, UK BA

Table 5.10 - Tier 1. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, 2010

a) In-Country			b) Out-Country		
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Principal applicants	Iss	%
General	7945	43.6	Investor	90	1.2
Post Study	10128	55.6	Entrepreneur	93	1.3
HS - Entrepreneur - Int	36	0.2	General	4683	63.5
HS - Investor - Int	43	0.2	Post Study	2509	34.0
HS - MBA Provision	4	0.0	Sol Rep	1	0.0
Gateway	39	0.2	Total Out-C PA	7376	100.0
HS - HSMP IED Trans	8	0.0	Dependants	Iss	%
Total In-C PA	18203	100.0	Dep Child	2323	29.9
Dependants	Iss	%	(Entrepreneur) Child	51	0.7
Dep Partner	3315	52.8	(Investor) Child	92	1.2
Dep Over 18	49	0.8	(Post Study) Child	404	5.2
Dep Child	2918	46.5	(Sol Rep) Child	5	0.1
Total In-C Dep	6282	100.0	<i>total child</i>	2875	36.9
			Dep Partner	3575	45.9
			(Investor) Partner	60	0.8
			(Entrepreneur) Partner	40	0.5
			(Post Study) Partner	1230	15.8
			(Sol Rep) Child	1	0.0
			<i>total partner</i>	4906	63.1
			Total Out-C Dep	7781	100.0

Source: UK Visas, UK BA

Table 5.11 - Tier 1. Visa issues: top 20 nationalities, 2010

	Iss	%
India	14285	36.0
Pakistan	4852	12.2
Nigeria	3859	9.7
China	3500	8.8
United States	1848	4.7
Australia	1074	2.7
Sri Lanka	1026	2.6
Bangladesh	973	2.5
South Africa	603	1.5
Russia	529	1.3
New Zealand	516	1.3
Malaysia	438	1.1
Canada	418	1.1
Iran	409	1.0
Ghana	400	1.0
Nepal	301	0.8
Taiwan	288	0.7
South Korea	288	0.7
Turkey	283	0.7
Japan	207	0.5
Total All Nat	39642	100.0

Source: UK Visas, UK BA

Table 5.12 - Tier 2. Visa applications and issues, 2010

a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	11354	39.1	9085	35.7
ICT Established Staff	4882	16.8	4273	16.8
ICT Graduate Trainee	10	0.0	9	0.0
ICT Skills Transfer	269	0.9	206	0.8
ICT	11931	41.1	11442	45.0
Min. of Rel. Migrant	449	1.5	318	1.2
Sportspeople Migrant	133	0.5	112	0.4
Total PA	29028	100.0	25445	100.0
b) Dependants	Apps	%	Iss	%
Dep Child	8550	47.0	7180	46.5
Dep Partner	9510	52.2	8197	53.0
Dep Over 18	149	0.8	77	0.5
Total Dep	18209	100.0	15454	100.0
Grand Total	47237		40899	

Source: UK Visas, UK BA



Table 5.13- Tier 2. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, 2010

a) In-Country			b) Out-Country		
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Principal applicants	Iss	%
General Migrant	3534	215.6	General Migrant	5551	27.4
ICT	1461	89.1	ICT	4273	21.1
Min. of Rel. Migrant	158	9.6	ICT Established Staff	9	0.0
Sportspeople Migrant	20	1.2	ICT Graduate Trainee	206	1.0
Total In-C PA	1639	100.0	ICT Skills Transfer	9981	49.2
			Min. of Rel. Migrant	160	0.8
Dependants		%	Sportspeople Migrant	92	0.5
Dep Partner	1862	48.2	Total In-C PA	20272	100.0
Dep Over 18	77	2.0			
Dep Child	1922	49.8	Dependants	Iss	%
Total In-C Dep	3861	100.0	Dep Partner	5258	45.4
			Dep Child	6335	54.6
			Total In-C Dep	11593	100.0

Source: UK Visas, UK BA

Table 5.14 - Tier 2. Visa issues: top 20 nationalities by routes of entry, 2010

	RLTM		Short		ICT		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
India	2314	24.1	1598	35.3	12301	67.3	16213	49.7
United States	940	9.8	166	3.7	2426	13.3	3532	10.8
China	666	6.9	402	8.9	238	1.3	1306	4.0
Philippines	609	6.3	592	13.1	70	0.4	1271	3.9
Australia	540	5.6	122	2.7	372	2.0	1034	3.2
Japan	162	1.7	20	0.4	816	4.5	998	3.1
Pakistan	465	4.8	225	5.0	68	0.4	758	2.3
South Africa	414	4.3	103	2.3	158	0.9	675	2.1
Canada	267	2.8	55	1.2	261	1.4	583	1.8
Nigeria	308	3.2	71	1.6	21	0.1	400	1.2
Malaysia	167	1.7	43	0.9	157	0.9	367	1.1
Russia	180	1.9	15	0.3	143	0.8	338	1.0
Nepal	66	0.7	236	5.2	1	0.0	303	0.9
New Zealand	176	1.8	56	1.2	55	0.3	287	0.9
Zimbabwe	221	2.3	47	1.0	5	0.0	273	0.8
Sri Lanka	167	1.7	63	1.4	25	0.1	255	0.8
South Korea	90	0.9	15	0.3	134	0.7	239	0.7
Brazil	83	0.9	22	0.5	102	0.6	207	0.6
Egypt	101	1.1	29	0.6	61	0.3	191	0.6
Ghana	99	1.0	41	0.9	10	0.1	150	0.5
Total All Nat	9615	100.0	4532	100.0	18291	100.0	32638	100.0

Source: UK Visas, UK BA

Table 5.15 - Tier 2.Certificates of sponsorship by industrial sector and routes of entry, 2010

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
Total	9615	100.0	4532	100.0	18291	100.0	32438	100.0
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	30	0.3	51	1.1	5	0.0	86	0.3
B Mining and Quarrying	46	0.5	45	1.0	344	1.9	435	1.3
C Manufacturing	278	2.9	78	1.7	1070	5.8	1426	4.4
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	39	0.4	38	0.8	64	0.3	141	0.4
F Construction	119	1.2	29	0.6	163	0.9	311	1.0
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Vehicle Repairs	315	3.3	9	0.2	392	2.1	716	2.2
I Accommodation and Food Service Activities	601	6.3	1435	31.7	57	0.3	2093	6.5
J Information and Communication	866	9.0	46	1.0	9985	54.6	10897	33.6
K Financial and Insurance Activities	1247	13.0	4	0.1	2508	13.7	3759	11.6
L Real estate activities	22	0.2	1	0.0	13	0.1	36	0.1
M Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	932	9.7	269	5.9	3304	18.1	4505	13.9
N Administrative and Support Activities	170	1.8	41	0.9	150	0.8	361	1.1
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	91	0.9	131	2.9		0.0	222	0.7
P Education	1682	17.5	148	3.3	35	0.2	1865	5.7
Q Human Health and Social Work Activities	2631	27.4	2008	44.3	62	0.3	4701	14.5
R Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	166	1.7	174	3.8	62	0.3	402	1.2
S Other Service Activities	374	3.9	25	0.6	75	0.4	474	1.5
U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	6	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	8	0.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, UK BA

Table 5.16 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, 2010

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
	9,615	100.0	4,532	100.0	18,291	100.0	32,438	100.0
1 Managers and senior officials	1,430	14.9	37	0.8	3,668	20.1	5,135	15.8
11 Corporate managers	990	10.3	23	0.5	3,629	19.8	4,642	14.3
111 Corporate managers and senior officials	97	1.0	2	0.0	450	2.5	549	1.7
112 Production managers	57	0.6	5	0.1	225	1.2	287	0.9
113 Functional managers	501	5.2	0	0.0	2,374	13.0	2,875	8.9
114 Quality and customer care managers	38	0.4	0	0.0	132	0.7	170	0.5
115 Financial institution and office managers	124	1.3	2	0.0	366	2.0	492	1.5
116 Managers in distribution, storage and retailing	82	0.9	1	0.0	75	0.4	158	0.5
117 Protective service officers	6	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	7	0.0
118 Health and social service managers	85	0.9	13	0.3	6	0.0	104	0.3
12 Managers and proprietors in agriculture and service	440	4.6	14	0.3	39	0.2	493	1.5
121 Managers in farming, horticulture, forestry and fishing	13	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	14	0.0
122 Managers and proprietors in hospitality and leisure services	389	4.0	13	0.3	18	0.1	420	1.3
123 Managers and proprietors in other service industries	38	0.4	1	0.0	20	0.1	59	0.2
2 Professional Occupations	4,431	46.1	939	20.7	11,993	65.6	17,363	53.5
21 Science and technology professionals	1,029	10.7	202	4.5	10,630	58.1	11,861	36.6
211 Science professionals	62	0.6	60	1.3	79	0.4	201	0.6
212 Engineering professionals	253	2.6	139	3.1	903	4.9	1,295	4.0
213 Information and communication technology professionals	714	7.4	3	0.1	9,648	52.7	10,365	32.0
22 Health professionals	764	7.9	406	9.0	1	0.0	1,171	3.6
221 Health professionals	764	7.9	406	9.0	1	0.0	1,171	3.6
23 Teaching and research professionals	1,673	17.4	140	3.1	60	0.3	1,873	5.8
231 Teaching professionals	608	6.3	138	3.0	14	0.1	760	2.3
232 Research professionals	1,065	11.1	2	0.0	46	0.3	1,113	3.4
24 Business and public service professionals	965	10.0	191	4.2	1,302	7.1	2,458	7.6
241 Legal professionals	105	1.1	0	0.0	140	0.8	245	0.8
242 Business and statistical professionals	397	4.1	3	0.1	1,150	6.3	1,550	4.8
243 Architects, town planners, surveyors	41	0.4	4	0.1	12	0.1	57	0.2
244 Public service professionals	414	4.3	184	4.1	0	0.0	598	1.8
245 Librarians and related professionals	8	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0
3 Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	2,951	30.7	586	12.9	2,474	13.5	6,011	18.5
31 Science and technology associate professions	195	2.0	11	0.2	1,059	5.8	1,265	3.9
311 Science and engineering technicians	83	0.9	9	0.2	85	0.5	177	0.5
312 Draughtspersons and building inspectors	14	0.1	0	0.0	75	0.4	89	0.3
313 IT service delivery occupations	98	1.0	2	0.0	899	4.9	999	3.1
32 Health and social welfare associate professionals	1,509	15.7	461	10.2	2	0.0	1,972	6.1
321 Health associate professionals	1,372	14.3	445	9.8	1	0.0	1,818	5.6
322 Therapists	118	1.2	16	0.4	1	0.0	135	0.4
323 Social welfare associate professionals	19	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	0.1
33 Protective service occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
331 Protective service occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
34 Culture, media and sports occupations	199	2.1	112	2.5	81	0.4	392	1.2
341 Artistic and literary occupations	63	0.7	36	0.8	12	0.1	111	0.3
342 Design associate professionals	61	0.6	0	0.0	9	0.0	70	0.2
343 Media associate professionals	66	0.7	76	1.7	60	0.3	202	0.6
344 Sports and fitness occupations	9	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.0
35 Business and public service associate professionals	1,048	10.9	2	0.0	1,332	7.3	2,382	7.3
351 Transport associate professionals	5	0.1	2	0.0	5	0.0	12	0.0
352 Legal associate professionals	14	0.1	0	0.0	23	0.1	37	0.1
353 Business and finance associate professionals	849	8.8	0	0.0	1,144	6.3	1,993	6.1
354 Sales and related associate professionals	138	1.4	0	0.0	111	0.6	249	0.8
355 Conservation associate professionals	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
356 Public service and other associate professionals	41	0.4	0	0.0	48	0.3	89	0.3

Table 5.16 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, 2010, [continued]

4	Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	59	0.6	1	0.0	24	0.1	84	0.3
41	Administrative occupations	34	0.4	1	0.0	13	0.1	48	0.1
411	Administrative occupations: government and related occupations	16	0.2	1	0.0	6	0.0	23	0.1
412	Administrative occupations: finance	3	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0
413	Administrative occupations: records	14	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.0	19	0.1
414	Administrative occupations: communications	0	0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
415	Administrative occupations: general	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
42	Secretarial nad related occupations	25	0.3	0	0.0	11	0.1	36	0.1
421	Secretarial nad related occupations	25	0.3	0	0.0	11	0.1	36	0.1
5	Skilled Trades Occupations	224	2.3	1,668	36.8	51	0.3	1,943	6.0
51	Skilled agricultural trades	16	0.2	113	2.5	0	0.0	129	0.4
511	Agricultural trades	16	0.2	113	2.5	0	0.0	129	0.4
52	Skilled metal and electrical trades	54	0.6	76	1.7	41	0.2	171	0.5
521	Metal forming, welding and related trades	2	0.0	9	0.2	0	0.0	11	0.0
522	Metal machining, fitting and instrument making trades	15	0.2	14	0.3	2	0.0	31	0.1
523	Vehicle trades	9	0.1	0	0.0	7	0.0	16	0.0
524	Electrical trades	28	0.3	53	1.2	32	0.2	113	0.3
53	Skilled constructions and building trades	13	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.0	16	0.0
531	Construction trades	13	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.0	16	0.0
54	Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	141	1.5	1,479	32.6	7	0.0	1,627	5.0
541	Textiles and garments trades	7	0.1	1	0.0	2	0.0	10	0.0
542	Printing trades	4	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
543	Food preparation trades	116	1.2	1,477	32.6	4	0.0	1,597	4.9
549	Skilled trades n.e.c.	14	0.1		0.0	1	0.0	15	0.0
6	Personal Service Occupations	218	2.3	1,259	27.8	1	0.0	1,478	4.6
61	Caring personal service occupations	215	2.2	1,257	27.7	0	0.0	1,472	4.5
611	Healthcare and related personal services	206	2.1	1,237	27.3	0	0.0	1,443	4.4
612	Childcare and related personal services	3	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
613	Animal care services	6	0.1	18	0.4	0	0.0	24	0.1
62	Leisure and other personal service occupations	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	6	0.0
621	Leisure and travel service occupations	2	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	5	0.0
622	Hairdressers and related occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
7	Sales and Customer Service Occupations	13	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.0	21	0.1
71	Sales occupations	11	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.0	14	0.0
711	Sales assistants and retail cashiers	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
712	Sales related occupations	11	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.0	14	0.0
72	Customer service occupations	2	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0	7	0.0
721	Customer service occupations	2	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0	7	0.0
8	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	2	0.0	0	0.0	35	0.2	37	0.1
81	Process, plant and machine operatives	2	0.0	0	0.0	27	0.1	29	0.1
811	Process operatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
812	Plant and machine operatives	2	0.0	0	0.0	25	0.1	27	0.1
813	Assemblers and routine operatives	0	0	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
82	Transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives	0	0	0	0.0	8	0.0	8	0.0
821	Transport drivers and operatives	0	0	0	0.0	8	0.0	8	0.0
9	Elementary Occupations	287	3.0	42	0.9	37	0.2	366	1.1
91	Elementary trades, plant and storage relate occupations	3	0.0	24	0.5	0	0.0	27	0.1
911	Elementary agricultural occupations	3	0.0	24	0.5	0	0.0	27	0.1
912	Elementary construction occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
913	Elementary process plant occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
92	Elementary administration and service occupations	42	0.4	6	0.1	2	0.0	50	0.2
922	Elementary personal services occupations	42	0.4	6	0.1	2	0.0	50	0.2
923	Elementary cleaning occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
99	Not stated	242	2.5	12	0.3	35	0.2	289	0.9
999	Not stated	242	2.5	12	0.3	35	0.2	289	0.9

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, UK BA

Table 5.17 - WRS Applications Approved, 2004 – 2009

Nationality	<i>numbers</i>						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Czech Rep	7,701	10,507	8,424	7,687	6,247	4,789	45,355
Estonia	1,742	2,525	1,549	998	865	1,232	8,911
Hungary	3,382	6,176	6,968	8,918	9,841	9,602	44,887
Latvia	8,080	12,865	9,755	6,444	6,058	16,094	59,296
Lithuania	18,110	22,789	17,463	14,578	10,633	15,887	99,460
Poland	66,047	122,313	160,112	155,432	101,436	62,510	667,850
Slovakia	12,054	21,522	21,808	22,680	18,008	9,192	105,264
Slovenia	148	166	187	188	188	154	1,031
Other	0	1	0	1	1	0	3

Source: Home Office

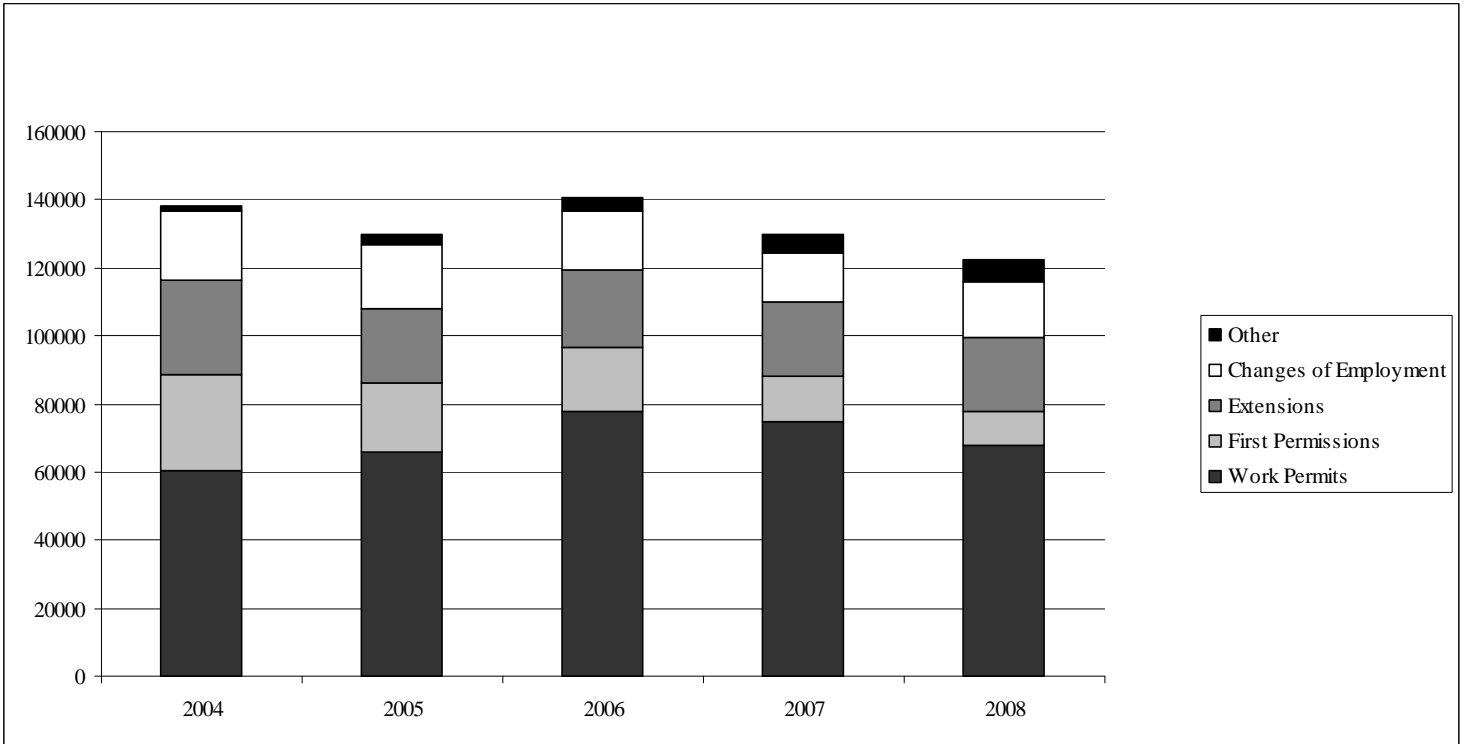
Table 5.18 - Foreign labour immigration by major routes of entry, 2009

	2009	
	number	per cent
WRS <sup>(1)</sup>	108,875	26.9
Tier 2 <sup>(2)</sup>	52,689	13.0
EU15&EFTA	88,000	21.7
Working holidaymakers <sup>(3)</sup>	5,095	1.3
Tier 1 Visas <sup>(2)</sup>	79,284	19.6
SAWS <sup>(2)</sup>	20,180	5.0
Domestic Servants <sup>(4)</sup>	10,085	2.5
UK Ancestry <sup>(5)</sup>	4,430	1.1
Au Pairs <sup>(6)</sup>	91	0.0
Ministers of Religion <sup>(7)</sup>	64	0.0
PBS Tier 5 <sup>(8)</sup>	36,005	8.9
TOTAL	404,798	100.0

Sources:

1. WRS = Approved applicants Table 4.4 - HO quarterly control of immigration bulletin - 2nd quarter
2. Home Office
3. Working Holiday maker = UK visas issued - Table 1.1 HO quarterly control of immigration bulletin - 2nd quarter
4. Domestic servant = Passenger arrivals as Domestic workers - Table 1.3 HO annual control of immigration 2009
5. UK Ancestry = Passenger arrivals as UK Ancestry - Table 1.3 HO annual control of immigration 2009
6. Au pairs = Passenger arrivals as Au pairs - Table 1.3 HO annual control of immigration 2009
7. Ministers of religion = Passenger arrivals as Ministers of religion - Table 1.3 HO annual control of immigration 2009
8. PBS Tier 5 = Passenger arrivals as PBS T5 - Table 1.3 HO annual control of immigration 2009

Figure 5.1 - Work permit applications approved by type, 2004 – 2008



Source: UK Border Agency

## **6. ASYLUM 2009**

Information on asylum applications and decisions is now contained in the annual Home Office Control of Immigration Statistics. The issue published in August 2010 is the basis for this section.

### **6.1 Applications**

Excluding dependants, the number of asylum applications received in 2009 was 24,485, 6 per cent less than in 2008 (25,930) (Table 6.1). Following the decrease from the peak in 2002 (84,130), asylum applications, excluding dependants, have remained at a similar level since 2005 (25,710). Including dependants, the number of asylum applications was 30,675 in 2009, 2 per cent less than 2008 (31,315). The proportion of applications made in-country (that is, by persons who had already entered the UK, rather than applications at port) was 92 per cent in 2009, compared with 90 per cent in 2008 and 84 per cent in 2007. In 2009, 46 per cent of all applications, excluding dependants, were from African nationals, 36 per cent were nationals from Asia and Oceania, 13 per cent were from Middle Eastern nationals, 3 per cent were from European nationals and 1 per cent were from nationals of the Americas.

### **6.2 Dependants of asylum applicants**

The total number of asylum dependants in 2009 was 6,185. They accompanied, or subsequently joined, a total of 24,485 principal applicants, an average of one dependant for every four principal applicants. Many dependants (71 per cent) in 2009 were under 18 and just over half (52 per cent) were female.

### **6.3 Unaccompanied asylum seeking children**

In 2009, 3,175 Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASCs) applied for asylum in the United Kingdom, 26 per cent less than in 2008 (4,285). Of these applications, 255 were made at port and 2,915 in-country.

### **6.4 Initial decisions**

24,285 initial decisions on asylum applications, excluding dependants, were made in 2009, the highest since 2005 (27,395), and 25 per cent higher than the 19,400 initial decisions made in 2008 (Table 6.2). Of the initial decisions made in 2009, 4,190 (17 per cent) recognised the applicant as a refugee and granted asylum, 95 (less than 1 per cent) were granted Humanitarian Protection (HP), 2,460 (10 per cent) were granted Discretionary Leave (DL) and 17,545 (72 per cent) were refusals. Since 2004 asylum grants have increased each year; the proportion of initial decisions to grant asylum also increased between 2004 and 2008, but decreased in 2009. For 2009, the proportion granted HP was similar to the 2008 figure of less than 1 per cent, and the

proportion granted DL decreased from 11 per cent in 2008 to 10 per cent in 2009. The combination of asylum, HP and DL grants accounted for 28 per cent of total initial decisions compared with 30 per cent in 2008 and 26 per cent in 2007. In 2009, the proportion of initial decisions that were refusals increased to 72 per cent compared with 70 per cent in 2008. In 2009, initial decisions on asylum applications were made relating to 6,670 dependants. Of these, 1,400 (21 per cent) were granted asylum, 30 (0.5 per cent) were granted HP, 215 (3 per cent) were granted DL and 5,025 (75 per cent) were refused.

The largest national group to be granted asylum in 2009 was from Zimbabwe, followed by Eritrea (Table 6.3). The main nationalities to be granted HP or DL in 2009 were again Afghans, then Iranians and Iraqis (Table 6.4).

The nationalities accounting for the most refusals in 2009 were Zimbabwean then Afghans, Iranians, Iraqis, Pakistanis and Sri Lankans (Table 6.5).

### **6.5 Asylum appeals**

In 2008, a total of 10,660 asylum appeals were received by the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal. 10,720 asylum appeals were determined by Immigration Judges in 2008, 28 per cent less than in 2007. Of these 10,720 appeals, 2,475 (23 per cent) were allowed, 7,585 (71 per cent) were dismissed and the remainder were withdrawn or abandoned. This is a similar proportion to those allowed and dismissed in 2007.

### **6.6 Asylum cases outstanding**

As at 31 December 2009, approximately 7,40011 asylum applications were awaiting an initial decision, compared with 10,60011 at the end of 2008. Levels over the past 5 years have been broadly the same, since falling from 125,10011 at the end of 1999.

### **6.7 Asylum applicants supported by the National Asylum Support Service**

Asylum seekers who applied for asylum support can receive: accommodation only (where they are allocated accommodation in a dispersal area and must otherwise support themselves); or subsistence only (where they receive cash to support themselves but must find their own accommodation); or accommodation and subsistence (where they are allocated accommodation in a dispersal area and cash to support themselves). Applications for support in 2009 (15,330) were 10 per cent lower than in 2008 (17,090); applications for asylum have decreased by only 6 per cent over the same period. 12,050 applications for support were terminated in 2009. 11,790 of the applications for asylum support were first applications (Table 6.6).



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

Table 6.7 relates the scale of asylum seeking (including dependants) (column a) to total adjusted immigration by the non-British (column b) for the period 1993 to 2009. Column (c) presents the ratio of the two. Until a dramatic decline in proportion in 2003, asylum seekers were becoming an increasing larger proportion of total immigration over the period, accounting for just over a quarter of non-British immigrants in 2002. By 2007, a combination of a large decline in applications and a rise in other routes of entry led to the proportion falling to only 5.6 per cent. In 2008 the proportion rose to 6.2 per cent and to 6.5 per cent in 2009.

Table 6.1 - Applications(1) received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, by nationality, 1999 to 2009

Nationality	Number of principal applicants										
	1999 (2)	2000 (2)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (P)
Albania	1,310	1,490	1,065	1,150	595	295	175	155	165	160	210
Macedonia	90	65	755	310	60	15	5	*	25	*	5
Moldova	180	235	425	820	380	170	115	45	30	20	15
Romania	1,985	2,160	1,400	1,210	550	295	115	75	-	-	-
Russia	685	1,000	450	295	280	190	130	115	80	50	65
Serbia & Montenegro (3)	11,465	6,070	3,230	2,265	815	290	155	70	:	:	:
Turkey	2,850	3,990	3,695	2,835	2,390	1,230	755	425	210	195	185
Ukraine	775	770	445	365	300	120	55	50	40	30	50
EU Accession States (4)	5,350	3,745	2,025	3,200	310	75	10	10	25	5	15
Other Former USSR	875	1,050	485	615	520	315	265	220	155	180	145
Other Europe (3)	2,715	2,310	245	175	85	35	35	45	95	95	45
<b>Europe Total</b>	<b>28,280</b>	<b>22,880</b>	<b>14,215</b>	<b>13,235</b>	<b>6,295</b>	<b>3,025</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>735</b>
Colombia	1,000	505	365	420	220	120	70	60	30	25	20
Ecuador	610	445	255	315	150	35	10	15	10	15	5
Jamaica	180	310	525	1,310	965	455	325	215	240	240	200
Americas Other	240	155	170	240	230	130	100	95	115	130	140
<b>Americas Total</b>	<b>2,025</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>365</b>
Algeria	1,385	1,635	1,140	1,060	550	490	255	225	260	345	235
Angola	545	800	1,015	1,420	850	400	145	95	95	80	45
Burundi	780	620	610	700	650	265	90	35	25	15	20
Cameroon	245	355	380	615	505	360	290	260	160	115	90
Congo	450	485	540	600	320	150	65	45	25	25	35
Dem. Rep. Congo	1,240	1,030	1,370	2,215	1,540	1,475	1,080	570	370	335	205
Eritrea	565	505	620	1,180	950	1,105	1,760	2,585	1,810	2,255	1,350
Ethiopia	455	415	610	700	640	540	385	200	90	130	105
Gambia	30	50	65	130	95	100	90	110	100	125	210
Ghana	195	285	190	275	325	355	230	130	120	140	140
Ivory Coast	190	445	275	315	390	280	210	170	100	70	50
Kenya	485	455	305	350	220	145	100	95	115	150	100
Liberia	65	55	115	450	740	405	175	50	40	20	15
Libya	115	155	140	200	145	160	125	90	45	45	70
Nigeria	945	835	810	1,125	1,010	1,090	1,025	790	780	820	680
Rwanda	820	760	530	655	260	75	40	20	15	20	25
Sierra Leone	1,125	1,330	1,940	1,155	380	230	135	125	85	55	80
Somalia	7,495	5,020	6,420	6,540	5,090	2,585	1,760	1,845	1,615	1,345	930
Sudan	280	415	390	655	930	1,305	885	670	330	265	215
Tanzania	80	60	80	40	30	20	20	15	20	25	35
Uganda	420	740	480	715	705	405	205	165	130	130	155
Zimbabwe	230	1,010	2,140	7,655	3,295	2,065	1,075	1,650	1,800	3,165	5,600
Africa Other	500	720	665	970	985	1,050	735	555	510	600	765
<b>Africa Total</b>	<b>18,645</b>	<b>18,185</b>	<b>20,840</b>	<b>29,710</b>	<b>20,605</b>	<b>15,045</b>	<b>10,885</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>8,630</b>	<b>10,270</b>	<b>11,160</b>
Iran	1,320	5,610	3,420	2,630	2,875	3,455	3,150	2,375	2,210	2,270	1,835
Iraq	1,800	7,475	6,680	14,570	4,015	1,695	1,415	945	1,825	1,850	845
Syria	95	140	110	70	110	350	330	160	155	155	140
Middle East Other	735	930	810	725	735	730	595	660	755	620	465
<b>Middle East Total</b>	<b>3,955</b>	<b>14,150</b>	<b>11,020</b>	<b>17,990</b>	<b>7,740</b>	<b>6,225</b>	<b>5,490</b>	<b>4,140</b>	<b>4,940</b>	<b>4,895</b>	<b>3,285</b>
Afghanistan	3,975	5,555	8,920	7,205	2,280	1,395	1,580	2,400	2,500	3,505	3,330
Bangladesh	530	795	510	720	735	510	425	440	540	455	440
China	2,625	4,000	2,390	3,675	3,450	2,365	1,730	1,945	2,100	1,400	1,185
India	1,365	2,120	1,850	1,865	2,290	1,405	940	680	510	715	615
Pakistan	2,615	3,165	2,860	2,405	1,915	1,710	1,145	965	1,030	1,230	1,300
Sri Lanka	5,130	6,395	5,510	3,130	705	330	395	525	990	1,475	1,115
Vietnam	105	180	400	840	1,125	755	380	90	165	230	465
Other Asia & Oceania	1,120	1,025	1,040	915	655	375	320	270	740	535	380
<b>Total Asia &amp; Oceania</b>	<b>17,465</b>	<b>23,230</b>	<b>23,480</b>	<b>20,755</b>	<b>13,155</b>	<b>8,850</b>	<b>6,915</b>	<b>7,315</b>	<b>8,570</b>	<b>9,550</b>	<b>8,830</b>
Nationality not known	785	450	160	145	55	70	105	50	75	75	110
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>71,160</b>	<b>80,315</b>	<b>71,025</b>	<b>84,130</b>	<b>49,405</b>	<b>33,960</b>	<b>25,710</b>	<b>23,610</b>	<b>23,430</b>	<b>25,930</b>	<b>24,485</b>

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

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

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

(4) EU Accession States: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. Figures between 1999 and 2000 exclude Malta but include Cyprus (Northern part of).

(P) Provisional figures.

: Not applicable.

Source: UK Border Agency

Table 6.2 - Applications received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, and initial decisions(1)(2)(P) by nationality, 2009

Country of nationality	Applications received	Initial Decisions									Number of principal
		Total Initial decisions	Recognised as a refugee and granted asylum	Not recognised as a refugee but granted humanitarian protection	Not recognised as a refugee but granted discretionary leave	Refusals					
						Total refused	Refused asylum and exceptional leave after full consideration	Refused on safe third country grounds	Refused on non-compliance grounds	Applications withdrawn	
Albania	210	150	5	*	40	105	95	5	*	45	
Macedonia	5	5	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	
Moldova	15	10	*	–	*	5	5	5	–	5	
Russia	65	55	5	–	*	45	35	10	*	10	
Turkey	185	140	10	–	10	120	110	10	*	25	
Ukraine	50	25	*	–	–	25	25	–	–	25	
EU Accession States (3)	15	*	–	–	–	*	*	–	–	15	
Other Former USSR	145	140	20	*	*	115	110	10	–	20	
Other Europe	45	50	5	–	10	35	25	10	*	30	
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>175</b>	
Colombia	20	15	*	–	*	10	10	*	–	5	
Ecuador	5	5	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	5	
Jamaica	200	175	10	*	10	155	155	–	*	40	
Other Americas	140	100	–	*	5	95	95	*	–	30	
<b>Total Americas</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>80</b>	
Algeria	235	165	*	–	15	145	125	20	–	95	
Angola	45	50	5	–	*	45	40	*	–	5	
Burundi	20	15	–	–	5	15	10	*	–	*	
Cameroon	90	85	10	*	*	70	70	*	–	5	
Congo	35	25	*	–	5	20	20	*	–	*	
Dem. Rep. of Congo	205	250	35	–	25	190	185	5	–	10	
Eritrea	1,350	1,770	830	*	70	870	350	515	5	35	
Ethiopia	105	115	30	–	5	75	70	5	–	5	
Gambia	210	160	20	–	5	130	130	*	*	25	
Ghana	140	100	*	–	5	95	95	–	–	45	
Ivory Coast	50	50	*	*	10	40	35	–	*	5	
Kenya	100	85	5	*	5	75	75	*	*	20	
Liberia	15	20	–	–	–	20	15	5	–	*	
Libya	70	65	10	–	5	45	45	*	–	10	
Nigeria	680	555	10	5	25	515	500	15	*	175	
Rwanda	25	20	*	–	5	15	15	–	–	5	
Sierra Leone	80	60	5	*	5	50	45	5	*	10	
Somalia	930	1,055	410	10	65	565	500	65	–	45	
Sudan	215	250	85	–	5	160	115	45	–	15	
Tanzania	35	35	*	*	5	25	25	*	–	–	
Uganda	155	135	5	*	*	130	130	–	–	10	
Zimbabwe	5,600	6,070	1,640	10	305	4,110	4,105	5	*	125	
Other Africa	765	615	25	*	40	545	525	20	*	105	
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>11,160</b>	<b>11,745</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>7,960</b>	<b>7,230</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>745</b>	

Table 6.2 - Applications received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, and initial decisions(1)(2)(P) by nationality, 2009

[continued]

Country of nationality	Initial Decisions										Number of principal
	Applications received	Total Initial decisions	Initial Decisions			Refusals				Applications withdrawn	
			Recognised as a refugee and granted asylum	Not recognised as a refugee but granted humanitarian protection	Not recognised as a refugee but granted discretionary leave	Total refused	Refused asylum and exceptional leave after full consideration	Refused on safe third country grounds	Refused on non-compliance grounds		
Iran	1,835	2,100	235	15	150	1,700	1,555	140	5	105	
Iraq	845	1,315	95	5	155	1,060	940	120	5	120	
Syria	140	150	30	*	5	110	100	10	-	10	
Other Middle East	465	445	55	5	25	365	325	35	5	105	
<b>Total Middle East</b>	<b>3,285</b>	<b>4,005</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>3,235</b>	<b>2,920</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>340</b>	
Afghanistan	3,330	3,235	155	10	1,215	1,855	1,210	600	40	495	
Bangladesh	440	315	5	*	40	275	270	5	*	110	
China (inc. Taiwan)	1,185	830	50	5	40	740	670	55	15	435	
India	615	295	*	*	15	280	255	20	*	350	
Pakistan	1,300	1,105	65	-	30	1,010	990	15	5	205	
Sri Lanka	1,115	1,250	135	*	55	1,060	1,005	55	*	55	
Vietnam	465	145	*	-	20	125	65	50	10	280	
Other Asia & Oceania	380	375	120	15	15	230	225	*	*	70	
<b>Total Asia &amp; Oceania</b>	<b>8,830</b>	<b>7,555</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>5,565</b>	<b>4,690</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2,000</b>	
Other and not known	110	115	50	*	*	60	55	5	*	10	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>24,485</b>	<b>24,285</b>	<b>4,190</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>17,545</b>	<b>15,565</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>3,345</b>	

Source: UK Border Agency

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

(2) Initial decisions do not necessarily relate to applications made in the same period and exclude the outcome of appeals or other subsequent decisions.

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

□□ Not available

(P) Provisional figures.

Table 6.3 - Cases (1)(2) recognised as refugees and granted asylum, excluding dependents, by nationality, 1997-2009

Nationality	Number of grants to principal applicants												
	1997	1998	1999 (2)	2000 (2)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (P)
Albania	*	*	25	25	25	20	*	—	*	—	*	—	5
Macedonia	—	*	*	*	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moldova	*	—	—	5	5	5	*	*	*	—	—	*	*
Romania	5	*	5	15	5	5	*	*	—	—	—	—	—
Russia	5	*	*	25	20	15	10	25	20	15	10	15	5
Serbia & Montenegro (3)	1,355	935	6,290	275	360	225	30	20	5	5	:	:	:
Turkey	85	40	85	180	210	150	90	85	35	10	25	15	10
Ukraine	5	—	*	15	10	*	—	5	—	—	—	—	*
EU Accession States (4)	*	*	10	95	35	10	5	*	—	—	—	—	—
Other Former USSR	5	5	5	40	50	55	25	25	20	20	25	30	20
Other Europe (3)	410	70	55	110	40	10	5	5	5	*	5	5	5
<b>Europe Total</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>6,480</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>50</b>
Colombia	20	150	5	60	40	45	15	5	5	5	*	*	*
Ecuador	—	25	—	25	10	20	5	—	*	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	—	—	5	5	10	*	*	*	*	5	10	10
Americas Other	15	—	*	30	10	5	5	5	*	*	—	*	—
<b>Americas Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
Algeria	105	310	475	65	65	20	5	10	5	*	*	5	*
Angola	10	5	20	70	100	65	25	10	10	10	25	10	5
Burundi	5	195	20	85	225	115	110	20	10	*	5	*	—
Cameroon	5	10	—	20	50	40	20	20	20	10	25	15	10
Congo	*	5	5	45	115	35	30	10	5	*	5	—	*
Dem. Rep. Congo	20	10	15	145	325	155	90	55	65	45	80	50	35
Eritrea	5	10	5	35	120	140	65	75	555	780	1,095	1,165	830
Ethiopia	20	35	20	40	90	50	15	15	10	20	30	15	30
Gambia	5	10	*	5	5	—	*	—	*	5	10	10	20
Ghana	10	10	—	40	50	15	5	5	*	—	—	—	*
Ivory Coast	40	50	—	15	20	10	20	5	20	5	10	—	*
Kenya	15	5	15	50	25	15	10	5	*	—	5	5	5
Liberia	5	*	5	20	10	5	15	5	*	*	*	—	—
Libya	15	30	10	40	60	30	15	10	10	5	5	5	10
Nigeria	65	100	—	20	25	25	15	5	*	*	*	5	10
Rwanda	80	145	20	85	205	125	30	10	—	*	*	*	*
Sierra Leone	5	10	5	95	165	55	15	5	*	—	5	*	5
Somalia	985	2,330	130	5,310	2,910	2,515	1,665	455	660	655	805	490	410
Sudan	60	55	40	110	120	70	130	120	65	30	65	45	85
Tanzania	—	*	*	5	5	5	*	5	*	—	—	—	*

Table 6.3 - Cases (1)(2) recognised as refugees and granted asylum, excluding dependents, by nationality, 1997-2009, [continued]

Uganda	5	5	5	20	55	35	30	25	20	5	5	10	5
Zimbabwe	*	–	–	20	120	2,240	875	220	80	140	255	530	1,640
Africa Other	10	15	10	45	95	65	30	20	15	10	30	35	25
<b>Africa Total</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>3,345</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>6,390</b>	<b>4,950</b>	<b>5,830</b>	<b>3,215</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>3,130</b>
Iran	155	125	55	390	575	395	110	70	70	90	210	230	235
Iraq	255	510	315	845	830	715	70	10	5	30	145	180	95
Syria	15	*	5	20	20	15	10	10	10	15	25	20	30
Middle East Other	70	30	25	45	55	40	30	20	25	55	90	90	55
<b>Middle East Total</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>410</b>
Afghanistan	20	35	15	375	2,320	115	40	35	30	40	85	100	155
Bangladesh	–	*	*	20	10	5	5	–	5	*	5	*	5
China	25	5	5	40	20	15	20	15	10	15	60	55	50
India	*	*	*	40	20	5	10	5	*	–	*	5	*
Pakistan	10	5	25	125	225	135	80	60	50	50	65	65	65
Sri Lanka	55	50	20	900	1,440	340	20	10	5	5	65	145	135
Vietnam	–	–	–	*	15	25	10	5	*	*	5	–	*
Other Asia & Oceania	*	5	*	45	80	50	35	40	35	45	235	295	120
<b>Total Asia &amp; Oceania</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>4,130</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>530</b>
Nationality not known	–	–	65	225	55	10	15	*	30	30	30	70	50
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,985</b>	<b>5,345</b>	<b>7,815</b>	<b>10,375</b>	<b>11,450</b>	<b>8,270</b>	<b>3,865</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>1,940</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>3,545</b>	<b>3,725</b>	<b>4,190</b>

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

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

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

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

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

(P) Provisional figures.

: Not applicable.

Source: UK Border Agency

Table 6.4 - Cases (1)(2) not recognised as refugees but granted exceptional leave, humanitarian protection, or discretionary leave, excluding dependents, by nationality, 1999-2009

Nationality	Number of grants to principal applicants										
	1999 (3)	2000 (4)	2001	2002	2003 (5)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (P)
Albania	*	35	155	285	195	110	30	35	40	40	45
Macedonia	–	–	145	140	30	15	–	–	–	*	0
Moldova	–	5	45	110	60	35	15	10	5	–	*
Romania	*	20	70	70	45	80	40	10	–	–	–
Russia	5	45	40	20	15	5	*	*	*	–	*
Serbia & Montenegro	85	815	2,060	825	335	165	50	20	:	:	:
Turkey	15	135	275	200	140	95	65	35	30	10	10
Ukraine	–	35	30	10	10	5	*	5	*	5	0
EU Accession States (7)	5	95	85	25	15	*	*	–	*	–	0
Other Former USSR	5	25	30	15	20	10	5	*	10	5	5
Other Europe (6)	5	60	45	5	5	5	5	5	15	15	10
<b>Europe Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>2,985</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>70</b>
Colombia	5	60	55	20	5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ecuador	–	20	10	10	10	5	–	–	–	–	0
Jamaica	–	15	15	15	10	10	10	5	10	*	10
Americas Other	15	35	30	5	10	5	5	5	5	*	5
<b>Americas Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>
Algeria	30	45	75	35	30	25	25	30	15	15	15
Angola	40	200	515	700	385	100	40	15	20	15	*
Burundi	85	120	250	230	230	100	30	5	10	5	5
Cameroon	5	5	25	45	45	50	35	15	15	5	*
Congo	35	85	70	60	40	25	10	10	*	*	5
Dem. Rep. Congo	45	180	340	305	200	175	150	80	55	25	25
Eritrea	*	60	230	210	175	185	135	75	80	65	70
Ethiopia	5	80	240	170	135	130	40	20	10	5	5
Gambia	–	10	20	5	5	*	5	5	5	5	5
Ghana	5	35	45	10	10	5	15	5	5	*	5
Ivory Coast	–	15	25	15	25	15	20	20	5	5	10
Kenya	5	90	70	45	45	30	10	10	10	10	5
Liberia	45	65	90	125	95	65	15	5	*	5	0
Libya	*	25	85	80	10	5	5	5	5	*	5
Nigeria	5	90	130	75	55	45	70	50	35	40	30
Rwanda	60	165	330	245	65	25	5	*	5	*	5
Sierra Leone	280	575	1,425	185	70	45	25	20	20	5	10
Somalia	55	3,575	1,995	1,405	550	460	195	165	105	75	75
Sudan	5	70	55	40	25	40	25	40	15	10	5
Tanzania	–	10	20	5	10	5	–	–	*	–	5
Uganda	15	30	90	120	170	105	20	15	15	5	5
Zimbabwe	–	10	45	110	35	30	15	30	15	100	315
Africa Other	10	50	55	45	70	80	80	50	50	20	45
<b>Africa Total</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>5,590</b>	<b>6,225</b>	<b>4,260</b>	<b>2,475</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>650</b>

Table 6.4 - Cases (1)(2) not recognised as refugees but granted exceptional leave, humanitarian protection, or discretionary leave, excluding dependents, by nationality, 1999-2009, [continued]

Nationality	Number of grants to principal applicants										
	1999 (3)	2000 (4)	2001	2002	2003 (5)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (P)
Iran	20	255	305	145	115	230	385	270	215	220	165
Iraq	320	2,455	1,885	8,195	2,155	185	155	60	130	215	160
Syria	*	5	15	5	–	15	30	15	10	10	10
Middle East Other	15	60	75	45	65	50	40	25	25	25	30
<b>Middle East Total</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>2,780</b>	<b>2,280</b>	<b>8,390</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>360</b>
Afghanistan	1,180	695	7,500	4,765	560	420	465	765	800	890	1,225
Bangladesh	5	35	45	170	335	275	140	85	120	95	40
China	5	130	160	240	155	80	75	110	85	55	45
India	10	45	45	35	30	15	20	15	15	15	15
Pakistan	15	120	130	75	70	105	75	70	70	55	30
Sri Lanka	10	285	540	275	100	90	60	55	55	60	55
Vietnam	–	5	75	135	195	220	135	20	10	10	20
Other Asia & Oceania	5	65	35	20	20	15	20	20	40	25	25
<b>Total Asia &amp; Oceania</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>8,525</b>	<b>5,715</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,455</b>
Nationality not known	15	355	65	10	30	*	*	–	5	5	5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>11,495</b>	<b>20,190</b>	<b>20,135</b>	<b>7,210</b>	<b>3,995</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2,165</b>	<b>2,555</b>

Source: UK Border Agency

- (1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 with \* = 1 or 2.
- (2) Information relates to initial decisions, excluding the outcome of appeals or other subsequent decisions.
- (3) Exclude cases where exceptional leave has been granted under the backlog criteria.
- (4) May include some cases where exceptional leave has been granted under the backlog criteria.
- (5) Humanitarian Protection (HP) and Discretionary Leave (DL) replaced exceptional leave to remain (ELR) from 1 April 2003.
- (6) Serbia (inc Kosovo) and Montenegro counted under "Other Europe" from 2007.
- (7) EU Accession States: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. Figures between 1999 and 2000 exclude Malta but include Cyprus (Northern part of).



Table 6.5 - Refusals(1)(2) of any form of protection or leave to remain, excluding dependants, by nationality, 1999 to 2009

Nationality	Number of refusals of principal applicants										
	1999 (3)	2000 (4)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 (P)
Albania	175	1,875	1,565	945	630	395	150	95	115	80	105
Macedonia	5	55	495	295	75	25	10	5	10	10	5
Moldova	10	180	360	595	415	170	85	40	30	10	5
Romania	345	2,695	2,130	1,095	645	300	125	45	-	-	-
Russia	55	900	840	320	340	215	115	85	85	35	45
Serbia & Montenegro (5)	460	13,830	9,010	2,450	1,625	960	415	110	:	:	:
Turkey	290	2,090	7,340	3,145	3,000	1,985	820	370	245	135	120
Ukraine	80	1,045	1,140	300	340	135	55	30	35	20	25
EU Accession States (6)	1,375	6,360	3,515	2,960	560	235	30	5	25	10	*
Other Former USSR	45	760	1,030	540	630	515	245	160	150	95	115
Other Europe (5)	230	1,355	680	230	185	85	50	35	105	45	35
<b>Europe Total</b>	<b>3,065</b>	<b>31,145</b>	<b>28,100</b>	<b>12,880</b>	<b>8,445</b>	<b>5,015</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>455</b>
Colombia	155	1,775	675	415	315	150	65	45	30	10	10
Ecuador	135	650	495	290	220	50	20	10	15	10	5
Jamaica	40	235	470	890	1,105	500	305	160	225	170	155
Americas Other	20	235	245	170	195	110	75	55	80	75	95
<b>Americas Total</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>1,835</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>270</b>
Algeria	160	1,330	2,590	1,075	700	590	270	170	230	175	145
Angola	35	425	675	580	685	470	160	55	55	50	45
Burundi	135	405	635	340	430	250	100	35	25	5	15
Cameroon	80	230	500	440	525	335	245	185	165	90	70
Congo	75	360	715	485	340	215	75	35	25	20	20
Dem. Rep. Congo	50	990	1,815	1,590	1,685	1,540	985	470	315	185	190
Eritrea	25	330	955	755	875	735	965	1,315	710	755	870
Ethiopia	35	355	845	485	590	515	345	185	80	60	75
Gambia	15	30	65	105	100	115	80	90	75	60	130
Ghana	130	225	330	230	320	315	190	85	95	95	95
Ivory Coast	75	265	455	200	470	270	165	130	130	50	40
Kenya	495	785	820	300	245	170	95	80	95	110	75
Liberia	15	70	95	225	650	435	195	40	35	15	20
Libya	20	85	215	75	185	155	130	80	40	25	45
Nigeria	780	770	1,110	1,010	1,040	990	805	560	595	560	515
Rwanda	150	440	455	315	360	170	50	15	25	10	15
Sierra Leone	120	480	1,125	1,255	610	320	145	85	80	35	50
Somalia	120	2,365	3,525	2,815	3,835	2,355	1,000	905	700	550	565
Sudan	50	395	595	455	595	1,305	900	510	305	140	160
Tanzania	30	60	110	35	40	20	20	15	20	20	25
Uganda	55	480	955	510	615	355	190	125	115	80	130
Zimbabwe	105	525	1,970	3,885	3,285	2,310	945	1,510	1,155	2,015	4,110
Africa Other	165	550	875	770	920	1,075	595	365	410	350	545
<b>Africa Total</b>	<b>2,925</b>	<b>11,955</b>	<b>21,420</b>	<b>17,935</b>	<b>19,095</b>	<b>15,015</b>	<b>8,640</b>	<b>7,045</b>	<b>5,480</b>	<b>5,460</b>	<b>7,960</b>
Iran	75	2,815	5,120	2,420	2,930	3,590	2,850	1,850	1,665	1,355	1,700
Iraq	100	2,220	6,315	2,995	4,580	4,615	1,675	650	1,090	1,080	1,060
Syria	10	80	180	75	120	255	315	145	110	80	110
Middle East Other	45	690	915	535	1,670	835	585	480	520	345	365
<b>Middle East Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>12,530</b>	<b>6,025</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>9,295</b>	<b>5,425</b>	<b>3,125</b>	<b>3,385</b>	<b>2,860</b>	<b>3,235</b>
Afghanistan	90	1,515	2,545	3,300	3,375	2,225	1,050	1,310	1,490	1,355	1,855
Bangladesh	375	870	920	445	500	305	250	260	325	250	275
China	200	5,480	4,160	3,360	3,690	2,525	1,685	1,600	1,860	820	740
India	750	2,125	2,880	1,815	2,300	1,510	915	565	430	325	280
Pakistan	990	3,720	3,995	2,310	2,050	1,795	1,040	690	775	730	1,010
Sri Lanka	1,945	6,875	8,370	3,670	1,355	625	455	370	810	670	1,060
Vietnam	*	100	300	565	970	675	295	60	110	95	125
Other Asia & Oceania	65	920	1,845	955	715	580	265	150	180	230	230
<b>Total Asia &amp; Oceania</b>	<b>4,415</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>25,010</b>	<b>16,415</b>	<b>14,960</b>	<b>10,245</b>	<b>5,955</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,985</b>	<b>4,470</b>	<b>5,565</b>
Nationality not known	40	2,280	360	105	230	80	75	35	35	15	60
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>11,025</b>	<b>75,680</b>	<b>89,310</b>	<b>55,130</b>	<b>53,865</b>	<b>40,465</b>	<b>22,655</b>	<b>16,460</b>	<b>16,030</b>	<b>13,505</b>	<b>17,545</b>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(P) Provisional figures.

Source: UK Border Agency

Table 6.6 - Applications (1) for support, excluding dependants, by nationality and type of support applied for in 2006 to 2009

Nationality	2006				2007				2008				2009(P)			
	Support including accommodation	Subsistence only	Invalid and not yet known support type(2)	Total	Support including accommodation	Subsistence only	Invalid and not yet known support type(2)	Total	Support including accommodation	Subsistence only	Invalid and not yet known support type(2)	Total	Support including accommodation	Subsistence only	Invalid and not yet known support type(2)	Total
Albania	75	40	5	125	40	25	5	65	20	20	10	50	60	25	15	100
Macedonia	5	*	-	5	20	-	*	25	5	-	*	5	5	0	0	5
Moldova	10	*	*	15	10	*	-	10	5	5	*	10	5	*	*	10
Romania	45	15	5	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	80	30	5	115	50	25	5	80	30	5	5	40	35	10	*	45
Serbia & Montenegro	185	95	15	290	:	:	:	:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	160	190	55	405	65	105	35	205	55	105	30	190	45	70	25	140
Ukraine	15	15	*	30	10	*	5	15	15	10	5	25	5	5	*	10
EU Accession States	55	15	5	75	10	5	5	20	5	5	*	10	0	0	*	*
Other Former USSR	110	55	15	180	90	30	10	135	75	25	15	115	75	20	5	105
Europe Other	20	10	5	40	80	30	10	120	30	20	15	65	25	10	15	50
<b>Europe Total</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>465</b>
Colombia	15	20	5	40	5	*	*	10	5	5	5	10	5	5	*	10
Ecuador	15	20	*	40	*	5	*	5	*	5	-	5	*	*	0	5
Jamaica	50	30	20	100	35	25	15	75	35	25	15	70	45	15	20	75
Americas Other	25	10	*	40	20	15	10	40	15	15	5	35	55	10	10	70
<b>Americas Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>165</b>
Algeria	110	35	10	160	90	30	5	125	125	15	15	150	100	15	25	140
Angola	95	35	5	135	65	20	5	95	70	20	15	110	45	20	5	70
Burundi	60	15	5	80	20	10	5	40	10	5	*	20	25	*	5	30
Cameroon	195	45	15	255	145	25	10	175	95	10	10	115	65	5	10	85
Congo	155	55	10	225	110	25	5	140	90	20	20	135	90	20	5	115
Dem. Rep. Congo	470	70	15	555	250	80	15	345	185	40	20	245	110	25	10	145
Eritrea	2,120	100	15	2,240	1,560	75	30	1,665	1,830	50	35	1,915	1,190	50	20	1,260
Ethiopia	200	40	10	250	100	15	5	120	115	10	5	130	110	15	5	130
Gambia	40	10	5	60	30	5	5	45	60	5	10	75	105	5	20	130
Ghana	30	10	5	45	15	5	10	30	30	10	5	50	35	10	10	55
Ivory Coast	105	45	10	165	70	35	10	110	40	15	5	65	35	15	5	55
Kenya	80	20	5	105	45	15	10	70	60	15	20	95	55	10	15	80
Liberia	40	5	*	50	30	10	5	45	15	5	5	25	5	5	5	15
Libya	60	20	*	85	25	10	5	40	30	5	*	35	50	5	*	60
Nigeria	250	45	30	320	225	40	25	295	250	55	35	340	280	30	50	360
Rwanda	45	20	5	65	25	10	5	40	15	10	5	30	25	5	5	30
Sierra Leone	65	20	5	95	50	20	5	75	35	5	10	50	40	5	15	60
Somalia	890	660	140	1,690	830	490	150	1,470	730	425	130	1,290	465	290	100	850
Sudan	565	70	15	655	330	50	10	390	230	25	15	275	210	25	10	245
Tanzania	25	5	-	30	10	*	*	15	15	*	5	20	20	5	*	25
Uganda	125	35	10	170	70	20	15	105	85	25	15	130	110	20	20	150
Zimbabwe	680	270	155	1,110	775	245	205	1,225	1,185	300	375	1,860	1,555	320	570	2,445
Africa Other	270	55	30	350	230	40	25	295	250	40	35	320	390	35	55	480
<b>Africa Total</b>	<b>6,675</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>8,885</b>	<b>5,110</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>6,955</b>	<b>5,565</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>7,475</b>	<b>5,115</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>7,010</b>
Iran	1,865	410	75	2,350	1,700	320	95	2,115	1,720	310	115	2,145	1,340	275	95	1,710
Iraq	760	225	110	1,095	1,310	310	90	1,710	1,270	290	100	1,660	655	190	60	905
Syria	130	30	5	165	110	30	10	150	105	20	10	135	95	15	5	115
Middle East Other	375	200	45	620	390	165	50	610	435	120	65	620	330	90	55	470
<b>Middle East Total</b>	<b>3,125</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>4,230</b>	<b>3,505</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>4,580</b>	<b>3,530</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>4,560</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>3,205</b>
Afghanistan	795	400	70	1,265	770	355	125	1,250	875	270	155	1,295	960	310	180	1,455
Bangladesh	30	25	15	75	30	30	20	80	40	20	15	70	65	25	35	125
China	280	445	65	795	325	85	40	445	490	70	60	625	535	45	80	665
India	195	65	30	290	35	35	15	85	65	15	15	90	85	15	50	150
Pakistan	380	260	50	695	365	220	65	645	425	200	100	725	415	205	120	735
Sri Lanka	70	235	50	360	125	385	145	650	260	410	360	1,030	270	340	255	860
Vietnam	25	10	10	45	15	5	*	25	20	10	5	35	35	10	15	60
Asia Other	80	60	20	160	410	45	35	485	310	55	20	385	220	45	20	285
<b>Asia Total</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>3,680</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>3,665</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>4,255</b>	<b>2,580</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>4,330</b>
Nationality not known	65	40	55	160	65	30	75	170	60	20	100	175	60	20	75	155
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>4,645</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>18,510</b>	<b>11,185</b>	<b>3,565</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>16,175</b>	<b>11,920</b>	<b>3,155</b>	<b>2,010</b>	<b>17,090</b>	<b>10,545</b>	<b>2,685</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>15,330</b>
of which:																
Family groups(3)	2,845	1,125	30	4,000	2,430	890	60	3,385	2,665	760	145	3,570	2,760	680	215	3,655
Single adults	9,755	3,520	1,230	14,510	8,755	2,675	1,365	12,790	9,260	2,390	1,870	13,520	7,785	2,000	1,890	11,675

Source: UK Border Agency. Notes: (1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 with \* = 1 or 2. (P) Provisional figures.

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

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

Table 6.7 – Asylum applications (including dependants) as a proportion of total non-British immigration into the UK, 1993-2008

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

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

## 8. POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

The main policy developments in 2010 stem from the change in General Election in May and the creation of a Coalition Government.

### 8.1 Coalition government policy

The new Government announced in June 2010 that the number of workers entering the UK from outside Europe would be controlled by a new limit. Overall net migration will be scaled back to 'the tens of thousands'. A number of interim measures were introduced: the number of points required under Tier 1 was increased, and an interim limit on the number of Tier 1 (general) migrants entering the UK was introduced and a temporary cap on Tier 2 labour migrants from outside the EEA was imposed. The interim limit was designed to reduce numbers across the route by 5 per cent. The intention is to introduce a permanent limit from April 2011, following consultations with interested parties.

The Home Secretary commissioned the Migration Advisory Committee (MAC) to advise on the level at which "limits on Tier 1 and Tier 2 of the Points Based System (PBS) be set for their first year of operation in 2011/12 in order to contribute to achieving the Government's aim of reducing net migration to an annual level of tens of thousands by the end of this Parliament". In doing so, the committee was asked to take account of economic, public service and social impacts. Following a major consultation with a wide range of stakeholders, the MAC reported its recommendations on November 18<sup>th</sup>

(<http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/workingwithus/mac/mac-limits-t1-t2/report.pdf?view=Binary>)

A summary of its recommendations on the required limits is below. At the heart of the proposals is the assumption that a 'tens of thousands' limit on overall net migration equates to a net gain of around 50,000.

### 8.2 Summary of required limits and policy options: overall limits on Tiers 1 and 2

The MAC estimates that the Government objective to reduce net migration to the tens of thousands by the end of this Parliament implies a reduction of between 6,300 and 12,600 visas split across Tiers 1 and 2 to be issued in 2011/12.

In order to calculate limits from these reductions, they use the latest annual published full-year visa data, from 2009, as the baseline. The baseline figure is 50,000. The total required limit for Tier 1 General and Tier 2 combined in 2011/12 is therefore between 37,400 and 43,700. The suggested limits relate to out of country migration through the Tier 1 General, Resident Labour Market Test (RLMT), shortage occupation and intra-company transfer routes. They exclude dependants and in-country switchers and extenders, with the possible exception of those switching from Tier 2 routes whose previous visa duration was below 12 months.

The range of the limits set out above is consistent with Tiers 1 and 2 making a contribution to achieving the Government's aim following a linear trajectory.

They are based on numerous assumptions and judgements as set out in the report. The MAC also argues that it is critically important that action is taken to ensure that the skills and training system plays a key role in systematically identifying and addressing shortages, of economically or otherwise important workers, that might otherwise occur as a result of, or be exacerbated by, limits on work related migration.

### **8.2.1 Tier 1**

For the Tier 1 General route, in order to achieve the Government's policy objective, The MAC suggests the following:

- a reduction in the number of entry clearance visas issued, compared to 2009, in the range of 3,150 to 6,300; and
- a limit on the number of Tier 1 entry clearance visas in the range of 8,000 to 11,100 in 2011/12.

Alongside the above, the Government should consider:

- periodically recalibrating the Tier 1 General points table in order to ensure that it appropriately selects the most skilled migrants; and
- introducing the requirement of being employed in skilled mgraduate-level occupations at the extension stage.
- revising the methodology for updating the multipliers and putting in place new salary multipliers as quickly as possible.

### **8.2.2 Tier 2**

For the Tier 2 shortage occupation, RLMT and intra-company transfer routes, the following is consistent with the Government's objective for net migration:

- a reduction the number of entry clearance visas issued, compared to 2009, in the range of 3,150 to 6,300; and
- a limit on the number of Tier 2 entry clearance visas in the range of 29,400 to 32,600 in 2011/12. This limit excludes extensions, switchers and dependants, with one possible exception, discussed below.

In addition, the Government should consider:

- excluding Tier 2 visas issued for less than 12 months duration from the limits on the assumption that:
  - such short-term migrants will not be permitted to switch in-country to other work-related routes; or
  - if Tier 2 migrants are permitted to switch in-country to other routes, the in-country visas issued in these cases count towards the (otherwise out-of country) limits on Tiers 1 and 2;
- amending the points calibration for Tier 2 in order to ensure that only skilled migrants can come to the UK under this tier;
- scaling down the allowances used for points purposes in relation to the required points for earnings for intracompany transfers;
- applying criteria at the extension stage for intra-company transfers that are more stringent than those applied at the point of initial entry; and
- giving consideration to strengthening the RLMT route through the introduction of a certification regime; and
- asking MAC to reconsider the criteria used to identify skilled occupations under the

shortage occupation route, and to rigorously review the occupations currently on the shortage occupation list in the context of the limits.

### **8.3 The Government Response**

On 23<sup>rd</sup> November 2010 the Home Secretary announced the level of the first annual limit ('migration cap') for non-EEA workers, to take effect from April 2011. This included:

- introducing an annual limit of 21,700 for those coming into the UK under the skilled and highly skilled routes - 20,700 under Tier 2 (General) and 1,000 under a new 'exceptional talent' route;
- raising to £40,000 the minimum salary for those coming as intra-company transfers under the Tier 2 route for more than 12 months;
- restricting Tier 1 to all but entrepreneurs, investors and the exceptionally talented; and
- requiring occupations in Tier 2 (General) to be at graduate level.

Applicants under Tier 2 will therefore still be required to apply for a visa from the UK Border Agency through the points-based system, be of graduate level, sponsored by an employer, and will be awarded points based on scarcity of skills and salary. They will also be competing against other applicants for an entry visa, so that, in months when the limit is oversubscribed, those with the most points will be allocated monthly certificates of sponsorship.

Separately, businesses can bring in their own employees through the Tier 2 (Intra company transfer) route - but they must be earning more than £40,000 to stay more than 12 months, and their stay will be restricted to 5 years. There is a lower salary limit (£24,000) for workers in the information technology sector coming as ICTs for less than a year.

For Tier 1, where an employer sponsor is not required, the government proposes to restrict numbers to around 1,000 per annum of investors and the most highly skilled. The post-study route into the labour market for international students graduating in the UK will be closed.