

# **INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND THE UNITED KINGDOM**

## **REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM SOPEMI CORRESPONDENT TO THE OECD, 2015**

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## SUMMARY

The number of foreign nationals living in the UK in 2015 rose to 5.592 million, an increase of 8.5 per cent on the year before. Foreign citizens accounted for 8.8 per cent of the total UK population. Citizens of the ten new Eastern European accession countries rose to 1.714 million and comprised 30.6 per cent of all foreigners. Poles were the largest foreign group, reaching 855,000 in 2014, 15.3 per cent of all foreign citizens. In 2015 there were 8.482 million people living in the UK and born outside the country: they now constitute 13.3 per cent of the total UK population.

In 2015 3.16 million foreign nationals worked in the UK, comprising 10.3 per cent of the total workforce, the highest recorded figure. Just over a third (35.6 per cent) of these were highly skilled and 36.7 per cent worked in London, both proportions declining in recent years. Some 233,000 foreign nationals were unemployed, a rate of 6.9 per cent, compared with 5.4 per cent of the domestic workforce.

In 2014, 312,000 more people entered than left the United Kingdom for at least a year, a 47 per cent increase on 2013. Data for the year ending June 2015 show a continuing rise, to 336,000. Immigration which had more or less plateaued in the last few years, increased sharply in 2014 to 632,000, the highest recorded. The overall increase in net gain from migration between 2013 and 2014 was almost entirely owing to a rise in inflow. The outflow of 320,000 in 2014 was similar to the year before. The net outflow of 55,000 British citizens, similar to 2013, was more than compensated for by a net inflow of 367,000 non-British, 98,000 more than the year before.

The main reason given for migrating to the UK in 2014 by the non-British was for work, 44 per cent of entrants. A further 36 per cent entered for study. However, whereas 56 per cent of OECD citizens came for work reasons, only 33 per cent of non-OECD citizens did so, but this was a higher proportion than the year before (26 per cent).

In 2014 the number of Tier 1 work visa issues fell by 41 per cent to 27,050, including 11,718 principal applicants and 15,332 dependants. Most Tier 1 visa issues are now made in-country. The major shift has been in issues to those out of the country, with both the Post Study Work Route and the general route down to negligible numbers. Entrepreneurs and investors are now the major routes for out-country Tier 1 migrants. In contrast, the number of in-country general issues has held up well, mainly the result of extensions for those already having visas. In the first six months of 2015 issues for both in- and out-country routes fell. Entrepreneurs were the largest group of out-country issues, accounting for over a third of the total. General migrants dominate the in-country applications, mainly as a result of extensions.

In 2014, the number of Tier 2 visas for principal applicants rose to 87,729, with dependant numbers also rising to 63,902, making a total of 151,631 having a right to enter or stay through this route. Half of Tier 2 visas issued outside the UK in 2014 were for intra-company transfers, which are not subject to the visa cap, compared with almost two-thirds in 2012. Most issues inside the UK were for extensions for general migrants. Data for the first six months of 2015 suggest a continuing high level of Tier 2 visa issues, the distribution between in-and out-country and between routes of entry being broadly similar to 2014. Again the bulk of issues were ICTs.

In 2014, 178,000 students were given leave to enter for study purposes, slightly fewer than in 2013, accompanied by 13,000 dependants. In addition, there were 279,000 students visitors coming for periods under a year.

The number of people granted permission to stay permanently in 2014 fell by about a third to 104,057, the lowest level since 2000. Employment related grants accounted for 37 per cent of the total, 17 per cent were asylum related and 32 per cent on the basis of family formation or reunion.

There were 25,033 asylum applications in 2014, a rise of 6 per cent compared with 2013. Including dependants, the number was 31,433 in 2014. Of decisions made in 2014, 41 per cent were to grant asylum, humanitarian protection, discretionary leave or other type of grant at either initial decision or appeal.

The Government target is still to reduce net immigration to 'the tens of thousands'. A new Immigration Bill is currently going through Parliament, with the objective of reducing illegal working and access to some benefits. It has also begun to resettle up to 20,000 refugees from Syria's neighbouring countries over the next five years.

## **INTRODUCTION**

In May 2015 there was a UK General Election, the result of which returned a Conservative government with 37 per cent of the overall vote and a small Parliamentary majority. It replaced a Conservative-led Coalition which governed with the Liberal Democrat party. The new government is committed to an austerity driven agenda which will lead to a reduction in public spending and the public sector in general. It is also strongly committed to reducing net immigration.

The UK economy has continued to grow. In July 2015, unemployment rate stood at 5.5 per cent and there were around three quarters of a million recorded vacancies. Compared with 2013, in 2014 GDP was estimated to have increased by 3.0 per cent. In the first two quarters of 2015, UK GDP in volume terms was estimated to have increased by 0.7 per cent between Quarter 1 (January to March) 2015 and Quarter 2 (April to June) 2015. However, productivity has lagged. Between 2013 and 2014, GDP per head increased by 2.3 per cent and between the first two quarters of 2015 by 0.5 per cent.

# **1. IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION FLOWS 2014**

## **1.1 Total movement**

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

The Office for National Statistics suggests that the overall totals derived from the IPS should be adjusted to produce Long Term International Migration (LTIM) statistics. Details of the adjustments are in Table 1.1. IPS data are based on intentions and so it is likely that they exclude most people seeking asylum and dependants of asylum seekers. An adjustment is made for these (26,000 in the immigration data for 2014). 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 (visitor and migrant switchers). 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.2 and Figures 1.1 – 1.4 summarise the LTIM adjusted statistics for 1993-2014, broken down by citizenship. In 2014, 312,000 more people entered than left the United Kingdom for at least a year, a 47 per cent increase on 2013 (compared with a 20 per cent increase the year before) and the highest recorded figure.

The estimated number of people arriving to live in the UK for at least a year was 632,000, up from 526,000 in 2013 and the highest recorded. The outflow of 320,000 was similar to 2013 (314,000) and almost the lowest since 2001. The overall increase in net gain from migration between 2013 and 2014 was almost entirely owing to the rise in inflow.

The flow patterns of foreign citizens and of British citizens again differed. There was a net outflow of 55,000 British citizens, virtually the same as the previous year. This was more than compensated for by a net inflow of 367,000, 98,000 more than the year before. The estimated inflow of British, at 81,000, was similar to those for the last three years, while the outflow of 137,000 was almost the same as 201, among the lowest for two decades. Non-British inflow rose by 101,000 over the year, while outflow was more or less unchanged. Hence, as in 2013, the main reason for the change in net overall migration over the year 2013-14 was the increased inflow of non-British people.

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. Overall, the net gain from the EU(27) in 2014 rose from 124,000 to 174,000.

Net immigration of A8 citizens coming into the UK for a period of at least a year increased from 71,000 in 2006 to 87,000 in 2007 but then collapsed to 20,000 in 2008 and 16,000 in 2009. 2010 saw a sharp change in trend, with a rise to 49,000. In 2011 the net gain fell to 40,000 and in 2012 it fell further to 30,000. However, in 2013 and 2014 the trend was reversed with a rise to 44,000 and then to 48,000. As Table 1.2 shows, the net increase from the A8 countries has fluctuated considerably since 2004, but there has never been a net loss. Recorded flows of Bulgarians and Romanians (A2) have been small. In 2014 the estimated inflow from the two countries was 53,000, compared with 27,000 in 2013 and 13,000 in 2012 and the outflow was estimated at 6,000, little different from the two previous years (numbers calculated as EU(27) minus EU(15) and A8: negligible numbers assumed for Cyprus and Malta). The net inflow of Bulgarians and Romanians in 2014 was 48,000, up from 22,000 the year before.

The trend in flows from EU(15) has tended to differ from that of the A8. In 2012 and 2013 there were substantial rises in net immigration. The trend continued in 2014; inflow

increased by 25,000 to 129,000, outflow rose slightly to 51,000 with the result that net immigration rose to 78,000 – the largest recorded figure from the ‘old’ EU.

The fall in net immigration by New Commonwealth citizens over the last three years was reversed in 2014 with a rise of 18,000 to 62,000 as inflow rose and outflow fell. The net gain from the Old Commonwealth rose to the highest level (23,000) since 2004. The net gain of the Other Foreign population also rose to 109,000, the highest since 2003, because of a rise in inflow and static outflow.

In summary, between 2013 and 2014 there was a net increase of 174,000 among those coming from EU(27) countries and one of 194,000 among those from the rest of the world.

Over the longer term, gross migration flows have increased. In 1993 the total of in- and out-movement was 532,000. By 2008 the gross flow topped the million mark, fell back to 819,000 in 2012 but rose to 952,000 in 2014.

The picture since the early 1990s is presented in Figures 1.1-1.4. For most of the period, total in- and outflow rose, with minor fluctuations. The data are from the IPS and have not been adjusted or revised to LTIM. After 2008 outflow fell but has recently been stable; inflow followed suit after 2010 but started to rise again in 2013 (Figure 1.1). With minor fluctuations, the number of non-British coming to the UK rose steadily from the early 1990s, was relatively stable from 2004 until falling sharply in 2012 but recovered in 2013 and 2014 (Figure 1.2). The number of non-British leaving generally rose but tended to fall 2008 before levelling off. The picture for the British population is quite different, with emigration consistently exceeding immigration. The scale of flows for the British population is less than that for the non-British (Figure 1.3). Inflow has been steadily falling since 2005, with minor fluctuations, suggesting a tendency for those leaving not to return. The main trend of British outflow was upward for most of the period, peaking in 2006 then, after a brief respite in 2011, continuing to fall in 2012 and 2013. 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 since the turn of the century the behaviour of the British population increased in importance as net losses among this group increased before falling after 2006, particularly in 2009 and 2010. The trend of low net positive migration from the EU (15) was remarkably consistent until 2010, after which there was steady growth.

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

In the rest of this section, unadjusted data from the IPS only are used so that the total flows are lower than most of those discussed in section 1.1. The gap between the IPS and adjusted statistics has reduced since the early 2000s, mainly because of the inclusion of a smaller asylum adjustment. In 2012 the difference in net flow was 22,000; however, it rose in 2013 and 2014 to reach 39,000 (Table 1.1). Because of the small sample size, attention should be paid to the confidence intervals included in individual tables.

### **1.2.1 Total flows**

The overall flow pattern for the IPS data is similar to that for LTIM so no detailed description of trends is presented here (Table 1.3). However, without the adjustments it is possible to calculate confidence intervals at the 95 per cent level for the various flows and these are shown in Table 1.4. Thus for 2014 the total inflow is estimated at 583,000

+/- 36,000, giving a range of 547,000-619,000. The outflow has a confidence interval of +/- 22,000, with a range of 275,000-319,000. Net migration is in the range of 243,000-329,000.

### **1.3 The situation in 2014**

The regional breakdown used in Tables 1.5-1.7 differs from the standard one historically used by ONS and seen in Tables 1.1, 1.3 and 1.4. It is designed to relate the UK flow pattern more closely with levels of economic development as well as traditional links. The four Indian sub-continental countries are grouped together as are all foreign developed countries beyond Europe. The Rest of the World group thus contains the less developed countries, excluding the ISC. In Table 1.5 the traditional regional breakdown is also included for comparative purposes.

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

Previous reports have suggested that a shift in the breakdown of flows by sex had taken place since 2010, a falling proportion of the net gain being men. In 2013 they accounted for only 39.6 per cent of the net overall gain. This trend seems to have been reversed; by 2014 47.2 per cent of the net gain was male. Because of sampling error there are likely to be variations from year to year.

For the British, men were responsible for 80 per cent of the net loss. For the non-British just over half (51.7 per cent) of the net gain was male, a change from the year before when women were responsible for 58 per cent. Total inflow was equally balanced between the sexes, unlike the two previous years which saw proportionately fewer men arriving. Their share of the outflow has fluctuated - 54.4 per cent in 2012, 57 per cent in 2013 and 53.2 per cent in 2011 (Table 1.6). There are differences by nationality. In 2014 men made up 46.8 per cent of British immigrants. British emigrants were again more likely to be male, 58.2 per cent in 2014. Given their predominance in the outward flow, the data suggest they are more likely than women to stay abroad. The consistency of this pattern indicates that the explanation is not a lag effect. Among the non-British, both inflow and outflow of the sexes were more or less in balance. In previous years, the data have suggested that men are more likely than women to come and go and that the latter are more likely to come and stay. This accounted for the rising net balance in favour of women. The latest data suggest that the trend has changed and may be a reflection of the increased numbers coming for temporary stays from elsewhere in Europe.

The breakdown of gender balance for the non-British between in and out migration reveals substantial geographical differences. For the EU (15) and EFTA countries, in 2013 men were more likely than women to enter the UK and were also more likely to leave. This changed in 2014 with women predominant in both directions. Women were also predominant in flows to and from the rest of the developed world, the Old Commonwealth and the (less developed) 'rest of the world'. The situation for the A12 countries differed: the inflow was predominantly male (60 per cent), similarly for the outflow but to a lesser extent (56 per cent). Men also comprised 60 per cent of the A12 net flow. The ISC in- and outflows (especially) and the net flow were also heavily male dominated. The reasons for these differences are likely to vary, depending on origin. The longer term trends show considerable annual fluctuations but there does seem to be a pattern emerging with inflows from the A12 and ISC male dominated, a mixed situation for the EU (15) and EFTA, women dominating in those from elsewhere.

Net gains were mainly among young people in the 15-24 age group, the number of whom rose to 146,000 in 2014, up from 129,000 in 2013 (Table 1.7). The 25-44 group totalled 118,000, well up on 38,000 in 2014. Figures 1.5-1.7 show the trend in flows for the 15-24 age group since 2005 by region of origin. There has been an increasing net outflow of British people. In contrast the trend for EU15 and EFTA 15-24 year olds has been for a steady net gain, especially in recent years. After a falling net gain for this age group from the rest of Europe in 2010-11, a combination of rising inflow and falling outflow has led to a higher net gain. The net gain for the same age group from other parts of the world has been falling since 2011, principally because of a fall in inflow, but has now levelled off. It is likely that the downward trend followed the constraints introduced by the government on those coming in to study, a process which has now halted.

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 over 60/65s, although the estimate for this group is small and the confidence interval wide. This is an on-going pattern. In the past, the statistics gave credence to the view that Britons were going abroad to retire but for some years this is no longer the case and almost as many older Britons are returning to the UK as are leaving. The data for British over 60/65s do not suggest large numbers who may have previously emigrated to retire coming back in old age. Before 2008 there was generally a net loss of this age group. However, since then there has been a small net gain each year. The overall gain of non-British citizens was accounted for by all age/sex groups except over 60/65s where the number was tiny. Annual variations fluctuate and may be a response to sampling error.

### **1.3.2 Reason for moving**

There is uncertainty over the size of labour flows. The IPS gives us two measurements. The first is based on the main reason given for movement in or out of the country. However, because the survey asks only for the priority reason, it underestimates the size of the real migrant worker flow. Hence, the data should be taken as indicative rather than definitive. In 2013, the ONS introduced a new question to the IPS on reason for original entry for those leaving the UK.

Table 1.8 and Figures 1.8-1.9 show the reasons for moving for in-, out- and net flows for OECD and non-OECD countries for the years 2005-14. In 2014, for all citizenships, 267,000 said their main reason for coming to the UK was to a definite job or to look for work, 62,000 more than the year before. This was 45.8 per cent, higher than in recent years and greater than the pre-recession high level of 43.6 per cent in 2007. The number leaving for work reasons was smaller than that for those entering but represented a higher proportion of those leaving, 57.6 per cent. Hence, by this measure a smaller proportion of immigrants came to the UK for work reasons than that of emigrants leaving for work. However, some of those leaving for work reasons are likely to have entered for study purposes (below). Among the British, 57 per cent entered for work reasons and 52.8 per cent left for work reasons. Among the non-British, 222,000 (up from 168,000 in 2013) and 44 per cent of the total came for work reasons; 104,000 (61.2 per cent) left for work. A further 182,000 non-British came primarily to study (down from 221,000 in 2011), 36.1 per cent of non-British arrivals. Unlike recent years the trend is for more non-British to come for employment, fewer for study.

Reasons for coming to the UK vary between OECD (excluding the UK) and non-OECD area citizens. Whereas 56.4 per cent of OECD citizens came for work reasons, similar to recent years, only 32.7 per cent of non-OECD citizens did so. However, this was a higher proportion than the year before (25.9 per cent) and continued the recent trend for employment to become a relatively more important reason for immigration. Unlike OECD citizens, increasing numbers of those from non-OECD countries have been coming primarily to study but in 2014 the proportion fell to 44.9 per cent, down from 53.3 per cent in 2013 and 63 per cent in 2012. The fall is a response to government policy tightening up on student recruitment, especially in the Further Education sector, and the demise of the Post-Study Work Route. Non-OECD citizens were also much more likely than those from OECD countries to come primarily as family members accompanying or joining someone else, 18.3 and 11.6 per cent respectively.. In general, those from richer (OECD) countries say they are predominantly work motivated, while those from elsewhere are more likely to express study or family reasons for coming to the UK. However, the data for 2013 and 2014 suggest that those from non-OECD countries are increasingly likely to come for work reasons, rather than for study.

In November 2014 the Office for National Statistics compared reasons for emigrants leaving the UK in 2012 with those they had expressed on entry (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/migration1/migration-statistics-quarterly-report/november-2014/>). The main findings are summarised here.

Work-related reasons and formal study were the two most common previous main reasons for immigrating to the UK, reported by those former immigrants who emigrated in the year ending June 2014, at 82,000 (41 per cent) and 73,000 (36 per cent) respectively. It should be noted that these emigration flows reflect inward flows in previous years and not the current year. An estimated 14,000 (7 per cent) had previously immigrated to the UK to accompany or join another person, whilst 34,000 (17 per cent) had previously immigrated for other reasons or did not state their previous reason for immigration. Of those who had previously immigrated to the UK for work-related reasons, 45,000 (55 per cent) were EU citizens, 14,000 (17 per cent) were citizens of the Old or New Commonwealth, and 11,000 (13 per cent) were citizens of other foreign countries. Of the 73,000 emigrants who had previously immigrated to the UK for formal study, 18,000 (25 per cent) were EU citizens, 21,000 (29 per cent) were citizens of the Old or New Commonwealth and 30,000 (41 per cent) were Other Foreign citizens.

### **1.3.3 Labour migration: usual occupation (prior to migration)**

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

The data give a further indication of the primary role of employment in UK immigration. In 2014, 56.3 per cent of the inflow and 66.3 per cent of the outflow were people who had been in employment prior to entry or leaving (Table 1.9). The inflow figure was higher than those of recent years (range 42.6-51.5 per cent since 2011), that of the outflow consistent with the recent range (63.1-72.9 per cent). The difference again implies that more of the inflow was coming into the UK to work, not having worked before entering, than was the case with the outflow. It is consistent with the tendency for

young people to come for training, study or to learn English, gain employment and then leave.

In 2014, a record 266,000 (186,000 in 2013, 173,000 in 2012, 199,000 in 2011) non-British citizens entered the UK, having been in employment before moving. A further 61,000 (54,000 in 2012 and 2013, 49,000 in 2011) British entered. The IPS identifies two categories of these people: professional and managerial; manual and clerical.

Professional and managerial workers have traditionally accounted for the majority of gainfully employed migrants. Numbers of non-British in this group rose from 82,000 in 1999 to fluctuate around 140,000 during most of the 2000s before falling during the recession to 110,000 in 2011, 87,000 in 2012, then rising to 94,000 in 2013 and 140,000 in 2014, 52.6 per cent of non-British labour immigrants. In contrast, the numbers of professional and managerial British citizens entering or re-entering the country fell steadily during the early 2000s before rising from 2007 to reach 39,000 in 2010, after which the number fluctuated to reach 35,000 in 2014. However, in view of standard errors it is probable that in the last few years the trend has been fairly flat. The number of professional and managerial British leaving seems to have been falling. It rose to an estimated 67,000 (the highest figure since 2008) in 2011 fell to 63,000 in 2012 and 59,000 in 2013 then increased to 64,000 in 2014. Non-British professional and managerial emigrant numbers rose after 2007 then fell to 58,000 in 2011, 49,000 in 2012, before rising again to 52,000 in 2013 and 51,000 in 2014. The consequence of these trends was that in 2014 the country had a net loss of 29,000 professional and managerial British workers, similar to the year before (26,000) and gained 89,000 non-British, considerably more than 42,000 and 38,000 in 2013 and 2012. Once again, the foreign inflow more than made up for the domestic loss, leading to an aggregate gain to the economy of 60,000, well ahead of 17,000 in 2013 and 13,000 in 2012. On this evidence, foreign labour immigration leads in aggregate to a substantial net gain in high level skills.

The overall figures hide marked differences according to origin and destination. 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 2014 the richer countries accounted for 62.9 per cent of the inflow of non-British professional and managerial workers but 80.4 per cent of the outflow. In consequence, they were responsible for only 49.4 per cent of the net gain of non-British, leaving the lesser developed regions (Indian Sub-continent, 'Rest of World'), which are the main object of the PBS, to account for just over half.

Figures 1.10-1.12 show the recent trends in the inflow, outflow and net flow of non-British professional and managerial workers by regions of origin and destination. Fluctuations from year to year reflect sampling error but some patterns emerge. Overall, differences in the scale of inflows vary by region (Figure 1.10). Particularly striking is that over the last year inflows have risen sharply from almost all contributing regions except the foreign developed group. The flow from the EU (15) and EFTA group rose prior to the recession and again recently. In contrast, inflows from the Old Commonwealth, the ISC and the rest of the world have tended to fall until the last year when both rose. Since the recession the flow from the rest of Europe (including the A12) has fallen then remained relatively low, although rising in 2013 and 2014. There is also

regional differentiation in outflows (Figure 1.11). In general, those to the EU(15) and EFTA and to the Old Commonwealth have been higher than to elsewhere, although they diverged in 2014 with the former increasing, the latter decreasing. Other flows are broadly flat, although in 2013 and 2014 outflows to the 'rest of Europe (15)' – mainly the A12 – rose. The resulting net flow pattern shows a clear tendency towards convergence in the level of flows involving the different regions (Figure 1.12). Substantial falls in net inflow by professional and managerial workers from the ISC and (less developed) rest of the world were at least partly a result of the introduction of the PBS and the policy of the Coalition Government to reduce net immigration. However, in 2014 there were substantial gains from all the regions listed as the UK sucked in high level skills.

The situation for manual and clerical workers is less clear cut (Figures 1.13-1.15). 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. However, recently both in- and outflows have tended to rise, as have net flows. 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, with modest increases in the last two years. By 2014, 35,000 departing British manual and clerical workers were more than compensated for by 126,000 foreign citizens arriving from abroad. This translates into a net loss of 9,000 British manual and clerical workers compensated by a net gain of 80,000 non-British. The increased net inflow of manual and clerical non-British workers is despite government attempts to introduce greater selectivity in foreign labour immigration.

The breakdown of non-British manual and clerical worker inflows by origin suggests less annual fluctuation than that for professional and managerial workers (Figure 1.13). The inflow from the rest of Europe (mainly A12) fell as the recession began but was then fairly stable before rising steeply over the last year. Flows involving the other regions were generally flatter, although tending to rise for the EU(15) and EFTA and fall for the Old Commonwealth and rest of the world. The regional pattern of outflows has also generally been more stable, with the main exception of the rest of Europe to where numbers have fallen sharply since 2008 (Figure 1.14). Fewer are also returning to the Old Commonwealth. The ensuing net migration is more volatile for the rest of Europe than other regions (Figure 1.15), with an increase in most years since 2008. The trend for ISC countries is generally downward, that for the EU(15) and EFTA upward.

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; by 2013 this proportion had fallen to 47 per cent but in the last year rose to 52.6 per cent. Particularly noticeable in 2014 was the overall rise in numbers of labour migrants entering the UK and the consequent substantial net gains of 89,000 foreign professional and managerial and 80,000 manual and clerical workers.

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

Table 1.10 shows the main countries of last and next residence for British and non-British citizens for 2014. Because numbers are generally small, confidence intervals are wide. In 2012 and 2013 China was the leading source; in 2014 India was restored to its traditional

first place on the list. British citizens are more likely to be returning from Australia, Spain, US or France, while Australia, France and the US continue to be their most popular destinations. For non-British immigrants, India and China, followed by Romania and Poland are the main countries of last residence, with Spain, France and Italy also in the top ten. China and Poland are the main countries of next residence for non-British people.

Table 1.11 combines data relating to citizenship for two years, 2013 and 2014, in order to reduce confidence intervals and allow more countries to be listed. Among foreign immigrants the dominance of Chinese, Indians and Poles is clear but other European countries are well represented.

The data in Tables 1.10 and 1.11 show clearly the complex mix of countries with which the UK interacts. In some cases there is an exchange of flows involving nationality and country of last/next residence. For example, Britons go to the US and return while Americans come to the UK then leave. In other cases the flow is not reciprocal, most notably between the UK and India. Some flows that were important a few years ago are no longer so, such as immigration (mainly nurses) from the Philippines. Others, notably with Western European countries, are a response to proximity and factors such as training, language acquisition, retirement or entrepreneurship. Among the A12 countries, Poland stands out: its citizens come and go (although more stay than go) but it is not a favoured destination for the British population. Perhaps the most significant trend over the last decade is the growth of flows between the UK and China while India retains its role as a major flow partner.

## **1.5 Summary**

The LTIM and IPS data for 2013 show that the UK continues to attract immigrants at a high and increasing level. Immigration, which had more or less plateaued, rose again in 2013 and particularly 2014. Outflows, too, have fluctuated, albeit over a rather wider range. In several recent years, overall net flow has been more affected by emigration than immigration but that was not the case in 2013 and 2014. Net migration rose mainly because of a large rise in inflow.

The behaviour of the different origin and destination groups varies although there have been some shifts. Particularly noticeable in 2008 was the difference between EU (15) and EU (A8) citizens. Inflows of the former increased, those of the latter fell; although both sets of outflows increased, those of A8 citizens were proportionately much higher. In consequence, the net gain of EU (15) citizens was unchanged while that of A8 citizens fell sharply. In 2009 inflows from both regions fell, although much less from the EU(15); outflow from the EU(15) was stable but that from the A8 fell. There was a higher net gain from the EU(15) than from the A8. In 2010 inflow from the EU(15) fell as did the net gain; inflow from the A12 rose, outflow fell and net gain increased. In 2011, among the non-British, inflows from all origin regions except for the EU(15) changed little. Outflows tended to be stable or increase slightly in all regions apart from the EU(15). Hence, the relative stability over the year in net migration among the non-British was that the net inflow of EU(15) citizens compensated for the net outflow elsewhere, especially among those from the New Commonwealth. By 2012, the main reason for the change in net overall migration over the year 2011-12 was the behaviour of non-British people, whose reduced inflow more than compensated for their reduced outflow. In 2013 there

was a rising net gain from the EU(27) and of the Other Foreign group, with a small net gain from the Old Commonwealth. In contrast there was a fall in those from the New Commonwealth.

## **1.6 Postscript: the situation in the year ending June 2015**

This postscript is taken from Migration Statistics Quarterly Report, November 2015 | 26 November 2015, Office for National Statistics  
[http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778\\_425188.pdf](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_425188.pdf)

In the year ending June 2015, net long-term international immigration was 336,000, up 82,000 from YE June 2014. Gross immigration at 636,000 was up 62,000 from YE June 2014, while gross emigration was 300,000, a decrease of 20,000 from YE June 2014. The net migration figure was a statistically significant increase from 254,000 in YE June 2014 and remains the highest net migration on record. This is a result of a statistically significant increase in immigration (from 574,000 in YE June 2014) and a decrease in emigration (not statistically significant) from 320,000 in YE June 2014.

Net migration of EU citizens showed a statistically significant increase to 180,000 (up 42,000 from YE June 2014). Non-EU net migration also had a statistically significant increase, to 201,000 (up 36,000). The increase in long-term international immigration included a statistically significant increase for EU citizens to 265,000 (up 42,000), and an increase for non-EU citizens to 286,000 (up 17,000) which was not statistically significant.

Some 294,000 people immigrated for work in YE June 2015, a statistically significant increase of 53,000 from 241,000 in YE June 2014 and continuing the upward trend since March 2013. Of these, 64 per cent (187,000) had a definite job to go to. An estimated 162,000 of those coming for work related reasons were from the EU. Of those coming with a definite job, 101,000 were EU citizens, a statistically significant increase of 22,000 on YE June 2014. A further 54,000 of those coming for a definite job were non-EU citizens, also a statistically significant increase (of 11,000) compared to YE June 2014 estimates.

Romanian and Bulgarian (EU2) citizens immigrating to the UK in YE June 2015 numbered 50,000, a statistically significant increase of 19,000 from YE June 2014. Of the 50,000 EU2 citizens who came to the UK, 42,000 (84 per cent) of them came for work related reasons.

The latest employment statistics show estimated employment of EU nationals (excluding British) living in the UK was 2.0 million in July to September 2015, 324,000 higher than the same quarter last year. Non-EU nationals in employment remained broadly similar at 1.2 million, and the total number of British nationals in employment increased by 122,000 to 28.1 million. Therefore, three quarters of the growth in employment over the last year was accounted for by foreign nationals. These growth figures represent the NET change in the number of people in employment, not the proportion of new jobs that have been filled by non-UK workers.

In YE September 2015, total work-related visas granted (non-EU nationals, main applicants) rose by 6 per cent to 122,909 including a 4,105 (8 per cent) increase to 54,174 for skilled work (Tier 2) visas.

There were 862,000 National Insurance number (NINo) registrations to adult overseas nationals in YE September 2015, an increase of 194,000 (29 per cent) on the previous year.

Long-term immigration for study increased from 175,000 to 192,000 in YE June 2015 (not statistically significant). Over the same period, visa applications to study at a UK university (non-EU, main applicants) increased by 0.2 per cent to 167,425.

There were 29,024 asylum applications (main applicants) in YE September 2015, an increase of 19 per cent compared with the previous 12 months (24,324). The largest number of applications for asylum came from nationals of Eritrea (3,726), followed by Sudan (2,842), Iran (2,407) and Syria (2,402). Grant rates vary between nationalities; for example, at initial decision the grant rate for nationals of Sudan was 84 per cent, compared with 21 per cent for Pakistani nationals.

Table 1.1 - Long-Term International Migration adjustments, 1996 - 2014

		Components			Adjustments		thousands
Year	Long-Term	International	Irish	Northern	Asylum Seekers	Visitor	Migrant
	International Migration (LTIM)	Passenger	Republic <sup>3</sup>	Ireland	adjustment <sup>5</sup>	Switchers	Switchers
		Survey (IPS)			All	adjustment	adjustment
Inflow to UK							
1996	318	261	15		31	25	-13
1997	327	273	11		34	23	-14
1998	391	318	9		51	28	-16
1999	454	354	8		80	29	-18
2000	479	359	6		92	40	-18
2001	481	372	6		84	36	-19
2002	516	386	8		96	45	-19
2003	511	427	8		54	44	-21
2004	589	518	8		36	43	-16
2005	567	496	8		26	51	-15
2006	596	529	9		24	50	-16
2007	574	527	9		23	37	-21
2008	590	530	0	18	27	35	-20
2009	567	519	0	12	25	28	-18
2010	591	547	-	12	19	30	-17
2011	566	525	-	11	20	25	-15
2012	498	452	-	12	22	24	-13
2013	526	472	-	13	24	30	-13
2014	632	570	-	13	26	36	-13
Outflow from UK							
1996	- 264	- 223	- 19		- 7	- 17	+ 2
1997	- 279	- 232	- 21		- 10	- 18	+ 2
1998	- 251	- 206	- 21		- 10	- 16	+ 2
1999	- 291	- 245	- 19		- 8	- 21	+ 2
2000	- 321	- 278	- 16		- 10	- 19	+ 3
2001	-309	-250	-17		-18	-26	+ 2
2002	-363	-305	-17		-21	-22	+ 3
2003	-363	-314	-15		-17	-21	+ 3
2004	-344	-310	-15		-16	-16	+ 13
2005	-361	-328	-17		-15	-15	+ 14
2006	-398	-369	-16		-15	-16	+ 17
2007	-341	-318	-14		-11	-13	+ 14
2008	-427	-405	0	-10	-10	-16	+ 13
2009	-368	-334	0	-13	-9	-21	+ 9
2010	-339	-308	-	-12	-8	-19	+ 8
2011	-351	-328	-	-13	-6	-14	+ 11
2012	-321	-298	-	-14	-5	-14	+ 10
2013	-314	-294	-	-11	-5	-14	+ 9
2014	-320	-297	-	-12	-4	-16	+ 9
Net Flow							
1996	55	37	-3		24	8	-11
1997	48	40	-10		24	5	-11
1998	140	113	-12		41	12	-14
1999	163	109	-11		72	8	-15
2000	158	82	-10		81	20	-15
2001	179	122	-11		66	10	-16
2002	172	81	-9		75	23	-16
2003	185	113	-7		37	23	-18
2004	268	208	-8		21	27	-2
2005	267	168	-8		11	36	-1
2006	265	160	-6		9	35	1
2007	273	209	-5		12	25	-8
2008	229	125	0	8	17	19	-7
2009	229	185	0	-1	17	7	-9
2010	256	239	-	0	11	11	-9
2011	205	197	-	-3	14	11	-3
2012	177	155	-	-2	17	10	-3
2013	212	178	-	2	19	16	-3
2014	312	273	-	2	21	20	-4

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

Table 1.2 - Long-Term International Migration by citizenship, 1993 to 2014, thousands

	ALL	British	Non-British	EU(15)	EU(25/27)	EU(Malta and Cyprus)	EU(A8)	Old C/W	New C/W	Other foreign
Inflow to UK										
1993	266	86	179	44	-	-	-	23	47	65
1994	315	109	206	50	-	-	-	21	59	76
1995	312	84	228	61	-	-	-	27	58	82
1996	318	94	224	72	-	-	-	29	49	74
1997	327	90	237	71	-	-	-	31	59	76
1998	391	104	287	82	-	-	-	54	51	101
1999	454	115	338	66	-	-	-	55	68	150
2000	479	99	379	63	-	-	-	56	91	169
2001	481	110	370	58	-	-	-	65	84	164
2002	516	98	418	61	-	-	-	63	92	201
2003	511	100	411	66	-	-	-	62	105	177
2004	589	89	500	77	130	0	53	73	141	155
2005	567	98	469	73	152	3	76	62	117	137
2006	596	83	513	74	170	4	92	62	139	143
2007	574	74	500	77	195	1	112	45	129	131
2008	590	85	505	90	198	3	89	44	121	142
2009	567	96	471	82	167	4	68	30	141	132
2010	591	93	498	76	176	-	86	31	156	135
2011	566	78	488	83	174	-	77	29	151	135
2012	498	80	418	85	158	-	60	31	98	131
2013	526	76	450	104	201	-	70	23	78	148
2014	632	81	551	129	263	-	81	37	90	160
Outflow from UK										
1993	-266	-149	-118	-40	-	-	-	-17	-17	-43
1994	-238	-125	-113	-42	-	-	-	-14	-17	-40
1995	-236	-135	-101	-38	-	-	-	-18	-12	-34
1996	-264	-156	-108	-44	-	-	-	-17	-14	-32
1997	-279	-149	-131	-53	-	-	-	-20	-20	-37
1998	-251	-126	-126	-49	-	-	-	-20	-13	-44
1999	-291	-139	-152	-59	-	-	-	-29	-12	-52
2000	-321	-161	-160	-57	-	-	-	-32	-15	-55
2001	-309	-159	-150	-51	-	-	-	-32	-19	-49
2002	-363	-186	-177	-54	-	-	-	-42	-16	-64
2003	-363	-191	-172	-51	-	-	-	-42	-17	-62
2004	-344	-196	-148	-39	-43	-1	-3	-33	-19	-52
2005	-361	-186	-175	-40	-56	-1	-15	-37	-23	-59
2006	-398	-207	-192	-44	-66	0	-22	-42	-24	-60
2007	-341	-171	-169	-41	-69	-2	-25	-31	-26	-43
2008	-427	-173	-255	-54	-134	0	-69	-35	-31	-55
2009	-368	-140	-228	-53	-109	-2	-52	-32	-34	-53
2010	-339	-136	-203	-58	-99	-	-37	-22	-30	-52
2011	-351	-149	-202	-49	-92	-	-37	-21	-39	-50
2012	-321	-143	-178	-41	-75	-	-30	-17	-36	-51
2013	-314	-134	-180	-47	-78	-	-26	-18	-34	-52
2014	-320	-137	-183	-51	-90	-	-33	-14	-28	-51

Table 1.2 - Long-Term International Migration by citizenship, 1993 to 2014, thousands, [continued]

Balance										
1993	-1	-62	62	4	-	-	-	6	30	22
1994	77	-16	94	9	-	-	-	7	42	36
1995	76	-51	127	23	-	-	-	9	46	48
1996	55	-62	116	28	-	-	-	12	35	41
1997	48	-59	107	18	-	-	-	11	39	38
1998	140	-22	162	33	-	-	-	34	38	57
1999	163	-24	187	8	-	-	-	26	56	98
2000	158	-62	220	6	-	-	-	24	76	114
2001	179	-48	220	7	-	-	-	33	65	115
2002	172	-88	260	7	-	-	-	21	77	137
2003	185	-91	276	15	-	-	-	20	88	115
2004	268	-107	375	38	87	0	49	40	122	104
2005	267	-88	355	33	96	2	61	25	94	78
2006	265	-124	389	30	104	3	71	20	115	83
2007	273	-97	370	36	127	-1	87	13	103	88
2008	229	-87	251	37	63	3	20	9	91	87
2009	229	-44	273	29	58	2	16	-2	107	79
2010	256	-43	299	18	77	-	49	9	126	83
2011	205	-70	275	34	82	-	40	8	111	85
2012	177	-63	240	44	82	-	30	15	61	81
2013	212	-57	269	58	124	-	44	6	44	96
2014	312	-55	367	78	174	-	48	23	62	109

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

European Union estimates are shown for the EU15 and EU 25 (EU15 and A8 grouping plus Malta and Cyprus) or, for 2007 onwards, the EU27 and EU28 from 2013 (EU25 plus Bulgaria, Romania and Croatia).

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

For 2004 onwards, Other foreign excludes the eight Central and Eastern European member states that joined the EU in May 2004. 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, 1981 to 2014, thousands

## (a) Inflows and Outflows

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

Table 1.3 - International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1981 to 2014, thousands, [continued]

## (b) Net flows

by Reviews

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

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

## Notes:

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

European Union estimates are shown for the EU15 and, for 2005 and 2006, the EU25 (EU15 and A8 groupings plus Malta and Cyprus), for 2007 onwards, the EU27 (EU25 plus Bulgaria and Romania), for 2013, the EU28 (EU 27 plus Croatia).

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

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

Table 1.4 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1975 to 2014

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

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Table 1.5 - Overall International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship and sex, 2014

*thousands*

	In						Out						Net					
	All	+/-CI	M	+/-CI	F	+/-CI	All	+/-CI	M	+/-CI	F	+/-CI	All	+/-CI	M	+/-CI	F	+/-CI
All Citizenships	<b>583</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>16</b>	+ <b>286</b>	<b>43</b>	+ <b>135</b>	<b>31</b>	+ <b>152</b>	<b>30</b>
British	79	14	37	11	43	9	127	13	74	10	52	7	- 47	19	- 38	15	- 9	12
Non British	504	34	256	24	248	23	171	18	84	11	87	15	+ 333	38	+ 172	27	+ 161	27
EU28 & EFTA	244	25	130	18	114	17	87	15	43	10	44	12	+ 157	30	+ 87	21	+ 70	21
EU15 & EFTA	122	17	57	12	64	12	53	12	24	6	29	10	+ 69	21	+ 34	13	+ 35	16
Rest of Europe (28)	9	5	3	2	6	5	1	1	1	1	0	1	+ 7	6	+ 2	2	+ 5	5
Rest of Europe (15)	131	19	76	14	55	13	36	9	21	8	15	6	+ 95	22	+ 55	16	+ 40	14
Old Commonwealth	36	7	13	4	23	6	14	3	6	2	8	3	+ 22	8	+ 7	5	+ 15	6
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	64	12	40	11	24	5	18	3	13	3	4	2	+ 46	12	+ 27	11	+ 20	5
Other Foreign - developed countries	38	9	19	7	19	5	16	7	5	2	11	7	+ 22	11	+ 13	7	+ 8	8
Rest of World	113	14	51	9	62	11	34	6	15	3	19	5	+ 79	15	+ 37	9	+ 42	12
European Union 28	240	25	128	18	112	17	83	15	41	10	42	12	+ 157	29	+ 88	21	+ 69	21
European Union 15	118	17	55	12	63	12	49	12	21	6	28	10	+ 69	21	+ 34	13	+ 35	16
Old Commonwealth	36	7	13	4	23	6	14	3	6	2	8	3	+ 22	8	+ 7	5	+ 15	6
New Commonwealth (28)	84	13	50	11	34	6	25	4	17	3	8	2	+ 59	13	+ 34	12	+ 26	6
New Commonwealth (15)	89	13	53	11	36	6	26	4	17	3	9	3	+ 63	14	+ 36	12	+ 27	7
Other Foreign (28)	143	17	65	11	78	13	48	9	20	4	28	8	+ 95	19	+ 44	12	+ 50	15
Other foreign (15)	261	25	135	17	126	18	82	13	39	9	42	10	+ 179	28	+ 96	19	+ 84	20

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

## Notes:

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

Shading is where standard level exceeds acceptable level

The EFTA consists of Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland

The Rest of Europe excludes the EFTA countries

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

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

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

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

Table 1.6 - International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship and sex, 2005 - 2014, per cent

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
<b>Inflow</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>
All citizenships	55.0	45.0	52.9	47.1	54.3	45.7	52.4	47.6	53.8	46.2	55.3	44.7	54.0	46.0	49.4	50.6	49.5	50.5	50.3	49.7
British	56.0	45.1	50.6	50.6	49.3	50.7	54.9	45.1	53.1	46.9	51.6	49.5	53.8	46.2	53.2	46.8	54.4	46.8	46.8	54.4
Non British	54.8	45.2	53.5	46.5	55.2	44.8	52.0	48.0	54.0	46.0	56.1	43.9	54.1	45.9	48.6	51.4	48.5	51.5	50.8	49.2
EU <sup>1</sup> & EFTA (28)	59.8	40.2	53.2	46.8	62.1	37.9	54.7	45.3	51.3	48.7	58.1	41.3	53.1	46.9	47.4	52.0	52.6	47.4	53.3	46.7
EU <sup>1</sup> & EFTA (15)	50.0	50.0	55.6	44.4	53.8	46.2	48.2	51.8	51.3	48.7	54.9	45.1	47.5	52.5	43.5	55.3	54.4	46.6	46.7	52.5
Rest of Europe <sup>2</sup> (15)	65.8	34.2	52.6	47.4	64.4	35.6	60.2	40.8	53.1	46.9	59.6	40.4	56.3	42.5	50.7	49.3	50.0	50.0	58.0	42.0
Old Commonwealth	45.9	54.1	43.3	58.3	50.0	50.0	45.5	52.3	46.7	53.3	41.9	58.1	43.3	56.7	41.9	58.1	47.8	52.2	36.1	63.9
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	62.8	37.2	68.0	32.0	60.2	40.9	59.2	39.5	69.3	31.7	69.5	29.7	66.7	33.3	59.7	40.3	56.8	40.9	62.5	37.5
Other Foreign - developed countries	51.4	45.9	40.0	60.0	55.2	41.4	37.5	62.5	44.4	52.8	42.4	57.6	46.7	53.3	44.1	55.9	40.0	56.7	50.0	50.0
Rest of the world	48.5	51.5	49.5	50.5	42.5	56.6	49.1	51.7	48.1	51.9	48.7	51.3	49.1	50.9	46.9	53.1	41.1	58.9	45.1	54.9
<b>Outflow</b>																				
All citizenships	57.0	43.0	56.4	43.9	56.0	43.7	51.1	48.7	56.7	43.6	54.5	45.8	56.0	43.7	54.4	45.6	58.3	41.7	53.2	46.8
British	63.2	37.4	58.2	42.3	61.0	39.0	54.2	45.2	52.8	47.2	56.8	43.2	59.2	40.8	56.0	43.3	60.0	40.0	58.3	40.9
Non British	50.6	50.0	54.3	45.7	51.3	48.7	49.0	51.0	58.3	41.2	53.0	47.6	53.7	45.8	52.7	47.3	57.1	42.9	49.1	50.9
EU <sup>1</sup> & EFTA (28)	34.0	66.0	54.8	45.2	48.5	51.5	47.8	52.2	63.1	36.9	51.1	48.9	50.0	50.0	52.1	47.9	57.9	42.1	49.4	50.6
EU <sup>1</sup> & EFTA (15)	35.3	64.7	48.7	51.3	52.5	50.0	37.3	62.7	60.4	39.6	46.7	53.3	43.4	56.6	52.4	45.2	54.2	45.8	45.3	54.7
Rest of Europe <sup>2</sup> (15)	26.3	73.7	57.1	42.9	43.3	60.0	54.2	44.6	64.2	35.8	58.3	41.7	61.0	39.0	48.4	51.6	66.7	36.7	58.3	41.7
Old Commonwealth	48.7	51.3	47.7	52.3	48.5	51.5	44.4	55.6	53.1	46.9	45.5	54.5	47.6	52.4	37.5	62.5	38.9	55.6	42.9	57.1
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	64.3	42.9	84.6	23.1	87.5	12.5	57.9	42.1	76.2	19.0	77.8	27.8	76.9	23.1	78.3	21.7	77.3	18.2	72.2	22.2
Other Foreign - developed countries	77.3	27.3	52.2	47.8	40.0	60.0	56.3	43.8	38.1	57.1	43.8	56.3	53.3	46.7	46.7	53.3	52.9	47.1	31.3	68.8
Rest of the world	61.5	38.5	59.3	40.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.3	51.6	48.4	54.5	45.5	48.5	51.5	50.0	50.0	51.4	48.6	44.1	55.9
<b>Balance</b>																				
All citizenships	51.2	48.8	45.0	54.4	51.7	48.3	56.6	43.4	49.2	50.8	56.4	43.6	50.5	49.5	40.2	59.8	36.0	64.6	47.2	53.1
British	71.1	28.9	63.0	37.0	70.5	29.5	54.8	46.4	51.7	48.3	71.9	28.1	65.6	34.4	61.8	38.2	69.6	30.4	80.9	19.1
Non British	57.8	42.2	52.9	47.1	57.2	42.8	55.4	44.6	49.5	50.5	58.5	41.5	54.4	45.6	45.4	54.6	42.6	57.4	51.7	48.3
EU <sup>1</sup> & EFTA (28)	77.8	22.2	51.9	48.1	71.7	28.3	76.7	23.3	26.5	73.5	68.2	30.3	55.7	42.9	43.2	55.6	49.1	50.9	55.4	44.6
EU <sup>1</sup> & EFTA (15)	76.5	23.5	66.7	33.3	60.0	40.0	70.4	29.6	28.0	72.0	91.7	-	53.8	46.2	34.9	65.1	52.7	47.3	49.3	50.7
Rest of Europe <sup>2</sup> (15)	78.3	21.7	51.4	48.6	72.7	27.3	80.0	20.0	32.1	67.9	60.3	39.7	54.3	45.7	52.4	47.6	43.8	56.3	57.9	42.1
Old Commonwealth	40.9	59.1	25.0	75.0	54.5	45.5	50.0	50.0	-	-	25.0	75.0	33.3	66.7	46.7	53.3	60.0	40.0	31.8	68.2
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	64.1	35.9	65.6	33.3	53.2	46.8	59.6	40.4	66.7	33.3	69.7	31.3	63.8	37.2	48.7	51.3	36.4	63.6	58.7	43.5
Other Foreign - developed countries	21.4	78.6	12.5	87.5	71.4	28.6	18.8	81.3	53.3	46.7	41.2	64.7	40.0	60.0	42.1	57.9	33.3	75.0	59.1	36.4
Rest of the world	43.8	56.2	46.3	53.8	41.5	58.5	48.8	51.2	46.6	53.4	45.7	53.1	49.3	52.1	46.7	55.0	36.4	63.6	46.8	53.2

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

Shading is where standard level exceeds acceptable level

The EFTA consists of Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland

The Rest of Europe excludes the EFTA countries

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

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

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

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

Table 1.7 - International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, age and sex, 2014

Age-group and sex		thousands										
		All	British	Non British	EU28 & EFTA	EU15 & EFTA	Rest of Europe (28)	Rest of Europe (15)	Commonwealth <sup>3</sup>	Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	Other Foreign - developed countries	Rest of World
<b>Inflow</b>												
All ages	All	583	79	504	244	122	9	131	36	64	38	113
	+/-CI	36	14	34	25	17	5	19	7	12	9	14
	M	293	37	256	130	57	3	76	13	40	19	51
	+/-CI	26	11	24	18	12	2	14	4	11	7	9
	F	290	43	248	114	64	6	55	23	24	19	62
	+/-CI	25	9	23	17	12	5	13	6	5	5	11
Under 15	All	31	6	25	11	4	0	6	1	5	1	7
	+/-CI	7	3	7	5	3	0	4	1	2	1	4
	M	18	3	14	6	3	0	4	1	3	1	4
	+/-CI	5	2	5	4	2	0	3	1	2	1	2
	F	13	2	10	4	2	.	3	0	2	1	3
	+/-CI	5	2	5	3	1	.	2	0	1	0	3
15-24	All	239	15	224	107	59	3	51	17	20	18	59
	+/-CI	23	6	23	17	13	2	12	6	6	7	10
	M	107	6	101	48	22	0	26	5	13	8	26
	+/-CI	15	3	15	11	8	1	8	3	5	6	6
	F	132	9	123	59	37	2	24	12	7	10	33
	+/-CI	18	5	17	13	10	2	9	5	2	5	8
25-44	All	272	39	232	112	55	6	64	16	38	16	44
	+/-CI	24	8	23	17	11	5	14	4	10	4	9
	M	144	16	128	69	30	2	41	6	23	8	19
	+/-CI	19	5	18	14	8	2	11	2	9	3	6
	F	127	23	104	43	24	4	23	10	15	8	24
	+/-CI	16	7	14	10	7	5	9	3	4	3	7
45-59/64	All	34	13	21	13	3	.	10	2	2	2	3
	+/-CI	11	9	7	6	2	.	6	1	1	1	1
	M	22	9	12	6	2	.	5	1	1	1	2
	+/-CI	10	8	5	4	2	.	4	1	1	1	1
	F	12	3	8	6	1	.	5	0	0	1	1
	+/-CI	6	2	5	5	1	.	5	0	0	1	1
60/65 and over	All	9	6	2	1	1	.	0	1	0	.	0
	+/-CI	4	4	1	1	1	.	0	1	0	.	0
	M	3	2	1	0	0	.	.	0	.	.	0
	+/-CI	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	0	.	.	0
	F	6	5	1	0	0	.	0	1	0	.	.
	+/-CI	4	3	1	1	1	.	0	1	0	.	.

Table 1.7 - International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, age and sex, 2014, [continued]

<b>Outflow</b>												
All ages	All	297	127	171	87	53	1	36	14	18	16	34
	+/-CI	22	13	18	15	12	1	9	3	3	7	6
	M	158	74	84	43	24	1	21	6	13	5	15
	+/-CI	15	10	11	10	6	1	8	2	3	2	3
	F	139	52	87	44	29	0	15	8	4	11	19
	+/-CI	16	7	15	12	10	1	6	3	2	7	5
Under 15	All	18	9	8	6	3	.	3	0	1	1	1
	+/-CI	4	3	3	3	2	.	3	0	1	1	1
	M	8	4	4	3	2	.	2	0	0	0	0
	+/-CI	3	2	3	3	1	.	3	0	0	0	0
	F	9	5	4	3	2	.	1	0	1	0	0
	+/-CI	3	2	2	2	1	.	1	0	1	1	1
15-24	All	93	34	59	26	16	0	10	3	5	7	18
	+/-CI	13	6	11	8	5	1	5	2	2	6	4
	M	41	18	23	11	8	.	4	1	3	1	6
	+/-CI	7	4	6	5	4	.	3	1	1	1	2
	F	52	16	37	14	9	0	6	2	1	6	12
	+/-CI	10	4	9	5	4	1	4	1	1	6	4
25-44	All	153	60	93	50	28	1	23	10	12	6	15
	+/-CI	16	9	13	12	10	1	7	3	3	2	3
	M	92	38	54	28	14	1	15	4	10	3	8
	+/-CI	12	8	9	8	5	1	6	2	2	1	2
	F	61	22	39	22	14	.	8	5	2	3	7
	+/-CI	11	5	10	9	8	.	4	2	1	2	2
45-59/64	All	24	17	6	3	2	.	1	1	1	1	0
	+/-CI	6	6	2	2	2	.	1	1	1	1	0
	M	13	11	2	0	0	.	.	0	0	1	0
	+/-CI	5	5	1	1	1	.	.	0	0	1	0
	F	10	6	4	3	2	.	1	1	0	1	0
	+/-CI	3	3	2	2	1	.	1	1	0	0	0
60/65 and over	All	9	6	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	0	0
	+/-CI	5	2	4	4	4	.	.	.	.	0	0
	M	3	3	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0
	+/-CI	2	2	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	0
	F	6	3	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	0	0
	+/-CI	4	2	4	4	4	.	.	.	.	0	0

Table 1.7 - International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, age and sex, 2014, [continued]

<b>Balance</b>												
All ages	All	286	-47	333	157	69	7	95	22	46	22	79
	+/-CI	43	19	38	30	21	6	22	8	12	11	15
	M	135	-38	172	87	34	2	55	7	27	13	37
	+/-CI	31	15	27	21	13	2	16	5	11	7	9
	F	152	-9	161	70	35	5	40	15	20	8	42
	+/-CI	30	12	27	21	16	5	14	6	5	8	12
Under 15	All	13	-3	16	5	1	0	4	1	4	0	7
	+/-CI	8	4	8	6	3	0	5	1	2	1	4
	M	10	-1	10	3	1	0	2	0	2	0	4
	+/-CI	6	3	6	5	3	0	4	1	2	1	2
	F	3	-3	6	2	0	.	2	0	1	0	3
	+/-CI	6	3	5	3	2	.	3	0	2	1	4
15-24	All	146	-19	165	81	43	2	41	14	15	11	41
	+/-CI	27	8	25	19	14	2	13	6	6	10	11
	M	65	-12	78	36	14	0	23	4	10	7	20
	+/-CI	17	5	16	12	9	1	9	3	6	6	6
	F	80	-7	87	45	29	2	18	10	5	4	21
	+/-CI	21	7	20	14	11	2	9	5	3	8	9
25-44	All	118	-21	139	62	26	5	41	6	26	10	29
	+/-CI	29	12	26	21	15	5	16	5	10	5	10
	M	52	-22	74	41	16	1	26	1	13	6	11
	+/-CI	22	9	20	16	10	2	13	3	9	3	6
	F	66	1	65	21	10	4	15	5	13	4	18
	+/-CI	19	8	17	14	11	5	9	4	4	3	7
45-59/64	All	10	-4	14	10	1	.	9	1	1	1	2
	+/-CI	13	10	7	7	3	.	6	2	1	2	1
	M	8	-2	10	6	2	.	5	1	1	1	2
	+/-CI	11	10	5	4	2	.	4	1	1	1	1
	F	2	-3	4	4	-1	.	4	0	0	0	1
	+/-CI	7	3	6	5	2	.	5	1	1	1	1
60/65 and over	All	-1	0	-1	-2	-2	.	0	1	0	0	0
	+/-CI	6	4	4	4	4	.	0	1	0	0	1
	M	-1	-1	1	0	0	.	.	0	.	0	0
	+/-CI	2	2	1	1	1	.	.	0	.	0	1
	F	0	2	-2	-2	-2	.	0	1	0	0	0
	+/-CI	6	4	4	4	4	.	0	1	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

. - No contact. "0~" - rounded to zero.

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

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

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

Table 1.8 - International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by Citizenship by reason for visit, 2005 - 2014

Citizenship		Total		Definite job		Looking for work		Accompany / join		Study		Working holiday		Other		No reason stated		
		estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	
All citizenships																		
Inflow	2005	496	37	152	22	74	15	83	13	124	18	.	.	33	8	29	11	
	2006	529	39	149	21	65	14	104	16	142	17	.	.	26	11	42	14	
	2007	527	40	162	25	68	14	85	12	140	17	25	6	14	7	34	13	
	2008	538	39	137	21	70	14	87	15	172	21	20	7	14	9	39	13	
	2009	528	30	124	17	63	9	76	12	209	16	9	3	13	5	35	9	
	2010	553	31	114	16	78	12	78	11	234	17	10	3	9	3	30	10	
	2011	531	28	110	13	66	11	75	11	226	16	6	2	11	4	37	10	
	2012	462	27	108	13	67	11	61	9	175	16	8	4	10	4	33	10	
	2013	485	29	128	16	77	11	69	10	171	17	4	2	11	5	23	8	
	2014	583	36	171	22	96	14	86	12	187	20	4	2	31	9	8	4	
	Outflow	2005	328	31	93	15	73	14	53	12	13	6	.	.	19	5	78	18
		2006	369	34	102	16	84	14	50	11	18	9	.	.	24	6	92	22
		2007	318	27	98	13	75	12	42	8	13	5	12	6	22	9	56	14
		2008	409	41	134	20	84	16	58	12	21	8	10	2	16	5	87	28
2009		337	22	113	13	90	11	43	7	19	4	10	2	15	4	46	9	
2010		310	20	108	11	73	8	37	6	26	9	9	2	15	3	46	9	
2011		332	22	120	12	76	9	31	5	17	5	10	2	15	6	59	12	
2012		298	20	110	10	65	7	33	6	18	5	11	2	19	9	43	10	
2013		295	19	107	11	74	8	27	5	21	5	12	3	12	3	42	10	
2014		297	22	104	11	67	11	26	5	21	6	12	3	49	12	18	6	
Balance		2005	+ 168	49	+ 59	27	+ 1	21	+ 30	18	+ 111	19	.	.	15	9	- 48	21
		2006	+ 160	52	+ 47	27	- 19	19	+ 54	19	+ 124	19	.	.	15	12	- 49	26
		2007	+ 209	48	+ 65	29	- 7	19	+ 43	14	+ 126	18	+ 13	8	15	12	- 22	20
		2008	+ 129	57	+ 3	29	- 13	21	+ 29	19	+ 151	22	+ 10	7	15	10	- 48	31
	2009	+ 191	37	+ 11	22	- 27	15	+ 32	14	+ 189	17	- 2	3	15	6	- 11	13	
	2010	+ 243	37	+ 7	19	+ 5	15	+ 41	13	+ 208	19	+ 1	4	15	4	- 16	14	
	2011	+ 200	35	- 10	18	- 11	14	+ 44	12	+ 210	17	- 4	3	15	7	- 21	16	
	2012	+ 164	34	- 2	16	+ 2	14	+ 28	11	+ 157	16	- 2	5	9	10	- 9	14	
	2013	+ 189	35	+ 22	20	+ 3	14	+ 42	11	+ 151	17	- 8	3	1	6	- 20	12	
	2014	+ 286	43	+ 67	25	+ 29	18	+ 60	13	+ 166	21	- 7	4	19	15	- 10	7	
All OECD countries																		
Inflow	2005	274	31	105	21	57	13	26	9	40	12	.	.	19	6	27	10	
	2006	278	32	91	18	56	13	42	12	35	9	.	.	19	10	35	13	
	2007	290	33	121	24	57	14	29	8	39	11	15	5	6	4	22	9	
	2008	291	32	93	18	49	11	36	11	51	14	15	6	11	9	36	13	
	2009	274	24	91	16	45	8	34	9	60	10	6	2	7	3	32	9	
	2010	271	25	86	15	57	10	31	8	53	10	10	3	6	3	27	10	
	2011	252	21	76	11	50	9	31	8	54	9	6	2	6	3	29	9	
	2012	259	22	84	11	53	10	28	7	47	9	8	4	8	4	31	10	
	2013	272	21	84	11	66	10	29	6	58	10	4	2	9	4	22	8	
	2014	320	28	115	19	66	11	38	9	69	13	4	2	23	8	4	2	
	Outflow	2005	268	28	75	13	49	11	48	12	10	6	.	.	16	5	70	17
		2006	302	31	78	14	59	12	45	10	17	8	.	.	21	6	82	21
		2007	260	26	78	12	55	12	39	8	8	4	12	6	18	9	52	14
		2008	335	35	113	20	63	15	51	11	17	7	10	2	14	5	68	19
		2009	270	21	87	13	67	11	40	7	15	4	10	2	13	3	38	9
2010		246	18	87	10	47	7	33	6	23	8	9	2	9	2	39	9	
2011		256	20	96	12	46	7	27	4	13	4	10	2	15	6	49	12	
2012		222	18	86	10	35	6	29	6	15	4	10	2	15	9	31	9	
2013		222	17	86	11	42	6	23	5	15	5	12	3	10	3	34	9	
2014		227	20	83	10	41	10	23	5	17	5	12	3	34	9	17	6	
Balance		2005	+ 6	42	+ 30	24	+ 8	17	- 22	15	+ 30	14	.	.	+ 2	7	- 42	20
		2006	- 24	45	+ 13	22	- 3	18	- 3	16	+ 19	12	.	.	- 2	12	- 46	25
		2007	+ 30	42	+ 43	27	+ 2	18	- 9	11	+ 32	12	+ 3	7	- 12	10	- 29	17
		2008	- 44	48	- 20	27	- 14	19	- 15	16	+ 34	15	+ 5	7	- 3	10	- 32	23
	2009	+ 4	32	+ 4	20	- 22	13	- 6	11	+ 45	11	- 4	3	- 6	5	- 6	12	
	2010	+ 25	31	0	18	+ 10	12	- 2	10	+ 31	13	0	4	- 3	4	- 11	13	
	2011	- 4	29	- 20	16	+ 4	12	+ 4	9	+ 41	10	- 4	3	- 9	6	- 20	15	
	2012	+ 37	29	- 2	15	+ 17	12	- 1	9	+ 32	10	- 3	4	- 7	10	0	14	
	2013	+ 50	27	- 2	16	+ 24	12	+ 6	8	+ 43	11	- 8	3	- 1	5	- 12	12	
	2014	+ 94	34	+ 32	21	+ 25	15	+ 15	10	+ 52	14	- 7	4	- 11	12	- 12	6	

Table 1.8 - International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by Citizenship by reason for visit, 2005 – 2014, [continued]

<i>British</i> Inflow	2005	91	18	23	9	25	7	13	8	7	5	.	.	3	1	21	9
	2006	77	17	16	5	15	6	21	10	5	3	.	.	1	1	19	9
	2007	71	14	14	5	18	6	10	5	9	5	0	0	4	4	17	8
	2008	82	16	23	8	18	6	7	4	6	3	1	2	7	8	19	9
	2009	98	14	25	7	20	6	16	7	11	4	.	.	3	2	23	7
	2010	93	15	23	7	26	7	14	6	8	3	0	0	3	2	20	8
	2011	78	12	18	5	18	5	13	6	5	2	1	1	3	2	21	7
	2012	79	12	21	5	15	4	10	4	8	3	1	1	3	3	22	8
	2013	79	12	20	5	17	5	10	4	9	4	0~	0~	4	2	19	7
	2014	79	14	23	10	22	6	10	4	5	3	0	0	17	6	2	2
	2005	174	22	52	11	20	6	38	11	4	3	.	.	14	5	46	14
	2006	196	26	57	12	24	7	34	8	5	4	.	.	17	5	59	19
	2007	159	20	53	10	21	7	33	8	3	2	10	5	13	8	27	10
	2008	166	22	72	18	19	4	36	10	3	1	9	2	9	4	18	7
Outflow	2009	127	11	42	7	22	5	28	5	7	3	10	2	7	2	11	4
	2010	125	11	49	7	18	4	22	4	8	3	9	2	7	2	13	4
	2011	142	13	59	8	19	4	22	4	6	2	10	2	10	3	17	7
	2012	134	14	57	7	15	3	22	5	6	2	10	2	12	8	11	6
	2013	125	12	53	8	21	5	15	3	6	3	11	3	6	2	14	5
	2014	127	13	51	8	16	4	17	3	8	3	11	3	11	6	13	5
Balance	2005	- 83	29	- 29	14	+ 5	9	- 25	13	+ 3	6	.	.	- 12	5	- 26	17
	2006	- 119	31	- 42	13	- 9	9	- 12	13	0	5	.	.	- 16	5	- 40	21
	2007	- 88	24	- 40	11	- 2	9	- 23	9	+ 6	5	- 10	5	- 9	9	- 11	13
	2008	- 84	28	- 49	19	0	7	- 29	11	+ 3	3	- 8	3	- 2	9	+ 1	12
	2009	- 29	18	- 17	10	- 2	8	- 12	9	+ 5	5	- 10	2	- 5	3	+ 12	8
	2010	- 32	18	- 26	10	+ 8	8	- 7	8	0	5	- 9	2	- 4	3	+ 7	9
	2011	- 64	18	- 42	10	- 1	6	- 8	7	- 1	3	- 9	3	- 7	4	+ 4	10
	2012	- 55	19	- 36	9	- 1	5	- 12	7	+ 2	4	- 9	3	- 9	9	+ 11	9
	2013	- 46	16	- 33	9	- 4	7	- 4	5	+ 3	4	- 11	3	- 2	3	+ 5	9
	2014	- 47	19	- 28	12	+ 5	7	- 6	5	- 2	4	- 11	3	+ 6	9	- 11	5
<i>Other OECD</i>																	
Inflow	2005	183	25	83	18	32	11	14	5	33	11	.	.	16	5	6	5
	2006	201	27	75	17	40	12	20	7	30	8	.	.	18	10	16	9
	2007	219	30	107	23	39	12	19	7	30	10	15	5	2	1	6	4
	2008	209	28	69	16	31	10	29	11	45	13	14	6	5	3	17	9
	2009	176	20	66	15	25	6	18	5	48	9	6	2	4	3	8	5
	2010	177	20	63	13	31	7	17	6	46	9	10	3	3	2	8	5
	2011	174	17	58	10	32	8	18	6	49	8	6	2	4	2	8	5
	2012	180	19	63	10	38	9	18	5	39	8	7	4	5	3	9	6
	2013	193	17	64	10	49	9	19	5	49	9	4	2	5	4	3	2
	2014	241	24	92	16	44	9	28	8	63	13	4	2	6	4	2	2
Outflow	2005	94	17	23	8	29	9	10	5	6	5	.	.	2	1	23	10
	2006	105	17	21	6	35	10	12	6	12	8	.	.	5	2	22	8
	2007	101	16	25	6	35	10	6	2	5	3	1	2	5	4	24	9
	2008	169	27	41	9	45	15	14	5	14	7	0	0	5	3	50	18
	2009	143	17	45	11	45	9	12	5	9	3	1	1	5	2	27	8
	2010	121	15	37	7	29	6	12	4	15	8	1	0	2	1	26	8
	2011	114	15	37	8	27	6	5	2	7	3	0	0	6	5	32	9
	2012	88	12	30	6	20	5	8	3	8	4	0	1	3	2	20	7
	2013	97	13	33	8	21	4	8	3	9	4	1	1	4	2	20	7
	2014	100	15	32	6	25	10	6	3	9	4	1	2	23	7	3	3
Balance	2005	+ 89	31	+ 59	20	+ 2	14	+ 3	7	+ 27	12	.	.	+ 14	5	- 17	11
	2006	+ 95	32	+ 55	18	+ 6	16	+ 9	9	+ 19	11	.	.	+ 14	10	- 6	12
	2007	+ 118	34	+ 83	24	+ 4	16	+ 14	7	+ 26	10	+ 13	5	- 3	4	- 18	10
	2008	+ 40	39	+ 29	19	- 14	18	+ 14	12	+ 31	15	+ 13	6	- 1	4	- 33	20
	2009	+ 33	26	+ 21	18	- 20	11	+ 6	7	+ 40	9	+ 5	2	- 1	4	- 18	9
	2010	+ 56	25	+ 26	15	+ 2	9	+ 5	7	+ 31	12	+ 9	3	+ 1	2	- 18	9
	2011	+ 60	23	+ 21	13	+ 5	10	+ 13	6	+ 42	9	+ 5	2	- 2	5	- 24	11
	2012	+ 91	22	+ 34	12	+ 18	10	+ 10	6	+ 31	9	+ 7	4	+ 2	4	- 10	10
	2013	+ 96	21	+ 31	13	+ 28	10	+ 11	6	+ 40	10	+ 3	2	+ 1	4	- 17	7
	2014	+ 141	28	+ 60	17	+ 19	13	+ 22	8	+ 54	14	+ 3	3	- 17	8	- 1	3

Table 1.8 - International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by Citizenship by reason for visit, 2005 – 2014, [continued]

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

Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Notes:

." - No contact.

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

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

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

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

Table 1.9 - International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by usual occupation(1) and citizenship, 2014

*thousands*

	Total		Professional/Managerial		Manual and clerical		Others	
	estimates	+/-CI	estimates	+/-CI	estimates	+/-CI	estimates	+/-CI
<b>Inflow</b>								
All Citizenships	583	36	175	20	153	20	256	23
British	79	14	35	8	26	10	18	5
Non British	504	34	140	18	126	17	238	23
EU28 & EFTA	244	25	60	13	95	16	90	15
EU15 & EFTA	122	17	40	10	29	10	52	10
Rest of Europe (28)	9	5	3	2	1	1	5	5
Rest of Europe (15)	131	19	22	9	66	13	43	12
Old Commonwealth	36	7	14	4	11	3	11	5
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	64	12	28	9	5	3	31	7
Other Foreign - developed countries	38	9	11	3	6	4	21	7
Rest of World	113	14	25	7	8	4	80	12
<b>Outflow</b>								
All Citizenships	297	22	115	13	82	11	100	14
British	127	13	64	10	35	6	27	5
Non British	171	18	51	8	47	10	73	13
EU28 & EFTA	87	15	27	7	36	9	24	10
EU15 & EFTA	53	12	19	6	16	6	18	9
Rest of Europe (28)	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Rest of Europe (15)	36	9	9	5	20	7	7	4
Old Commonwealth	14	3	8	3	4	2	2	1
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	18	3	5	2	4	2	9	2
Other Foreign - developed countries	16	7	6	2	1	1	9	6
Rest of World	34	6	4	1	3	1	28	5
<b>Balance</b>								
All Citizenships	286	43	60	23	71	23	156	27
British	-47	19	-29	13	-9	12	-9	8
Non British	333	38	89	20	80	20	165	26
EU28 & EFTA	157	30	32	15	59	18	66	18
EU15 & EFTA	69	21	21	11	14	11	34	14
Rest of Europe (28)	7	6	2	2	1	1	4	5
Rest of Europe (15)	95	22	13	10	46	14	36	13
Old Commonwealth	22	8	5	5	8	4	9	5
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	46	12	23	9	2	3	22	7
Other Foreign - developed countries	22	11	5	4	5	4	11	10
Rest of World	79	15	21	7	6	4	52	13

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.10 - International migration, estimates from International Passenger Survey, 2014, thousands

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

Country of Last Residence			Country of Next Residence		
Country	In-migrants	+/-CI	Country	Out-migrants	+/-CI
India	45	11	Australia	38	5
China	39	8	France	24	11
Romania	34	8	China	19	4
Poland	32	9	Poland	18	7
Spain	31	12	Spain	17	5
Australia	31	6	USA	16	3
France	30	7	India	12	3
USA	27	7	United Arab Emirates	10	3
Italy	16	5	Canada	10	3
Germany	16	7	New Zealand	10	2
Portugal	15	7	Germany	7	3
Lithuania	14	8	Italy	5	3
Canada	14	5	Republic of Ireland	5	3
Pakistan	12	3	Singapore	5	2
Brazil	11	7	Netherlands	4	3

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

Country of Last Residence			Country of Next Residence		
Country	In-migrants	+/-CI	Country	Out-migrants	+/-CI
Australia	14	4	Australia	30	4
Spain	8	8	France	13	8
USA	7	4	USA	10	2
France	6	4	United Arab Emirates	9	3
United Arab Emirates	5	3	Canada	8	3
Canada	3	2	Spain	7	3
Germany	3	2	New Zealand	7	2
Republic of Ireland	2	2	Singapore	3	1
Hong Kong	2	2	Switzerland	3	2
South Africa	2	1	Hong Kong	2	1

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

Country of Last Residence			Country of Next Residence		
Country	In-migrants	+/-CI	Country	Out-migrants	+/-CI
India	45	11	China	18	4
China	38	8	Poland	17	7
Romania	34	8	India	11	3
Poland	32	9	France	11	9
Spain	23	9	Spain	10	4
France	23	6	Australia	8	2
USA	21	6	USA	7	2
Australia	17	4	Germany	6	3
Italy	14	5	Italy	4	3
Lithuania	14	8	Taiwan (China)	4	6

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:  
This table uses 95% confidence intervals (CI) to indicate the robustness of each estimate.  
For any given estimate, there is a 95% probability that the true figure lies in the range: estimate +/- confidence interval.  
Users are advised to be cautious when making inferences from estimates with large confidence intervals.

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

End Years 2013-2014 combined			thousands			End Year 2014			thousands		
Citizenship of Immigrants			Citizenship of Emigrants			Citizenship of Immigrants			Citizenship of Emigrants		
Citizenship	Immigrants	+/-CI	Citizenship	Emigrants	+/-CI	Citizenship	Immigrants	+/-CI	Citizenship	Emigrants	+/-CI
British	159	18	British	252	17	British	79	14	British	127	13
China (exc. Taiwan)	85	13	China (exc. Taiwan)	32	5	India	46	11	China (exc. Taiwan)	18	4
India	76	12	Poland	28	8	China (exc. Taiwan)	39	8	Poland	17	7
Poland	60	12	India	27	4	Romania	37	9	India	13	3
Romania	56	13	France	21	10	Poland	32	9	France	12	9
Spain	42	10	Spain	18	5	France	24	7	Spain	10	4
France	39	8	Germany	17	7	Spain	21	8	Germany	8	5
Italy	34	7	Australia	16	3	USA	20	6	Australia	7	2
USA	32	7	USA	16	4	Italy	17	5	USA	6	2
Portugal	27	8	Ireland - Eire	15	7	Australia	15	4	Ireland - Eire	5	3
Australia	26	5	Pakistan	7	2	Portugal	15	7	Italy	4	2
Lithuania	26	11	Latvia	7	5	Lithuania	14	8	Taiwan (China)	4	6
Germany	23	9	New Zealand	7	2	Germany	13	7	Latvia	4	4
Pakistan	21	4	Malaysia	6	2	Pakistan	11	3	Pakistan	3	1
Canada	17	6	Italy	6	3	Canada	11	5	New Zealand	3	2
Ireland - Eire	16	6	Japan	6	2	Brazil	9	6	Norway	3	3
Hungary	15	6	Hungary	5	2	Bulgaria	8	4	Czech Republic	3	3
Malaysia	14	4	Norway	5	3	Slovakia	8	5	Romania	3	3
Slovakia	14	6	Canada	5	2	Hungary	8	5	Japan	3	1
Nigeria	14	4	Romania	5	4	Nigeria	7	3	Nigeria	2	1

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

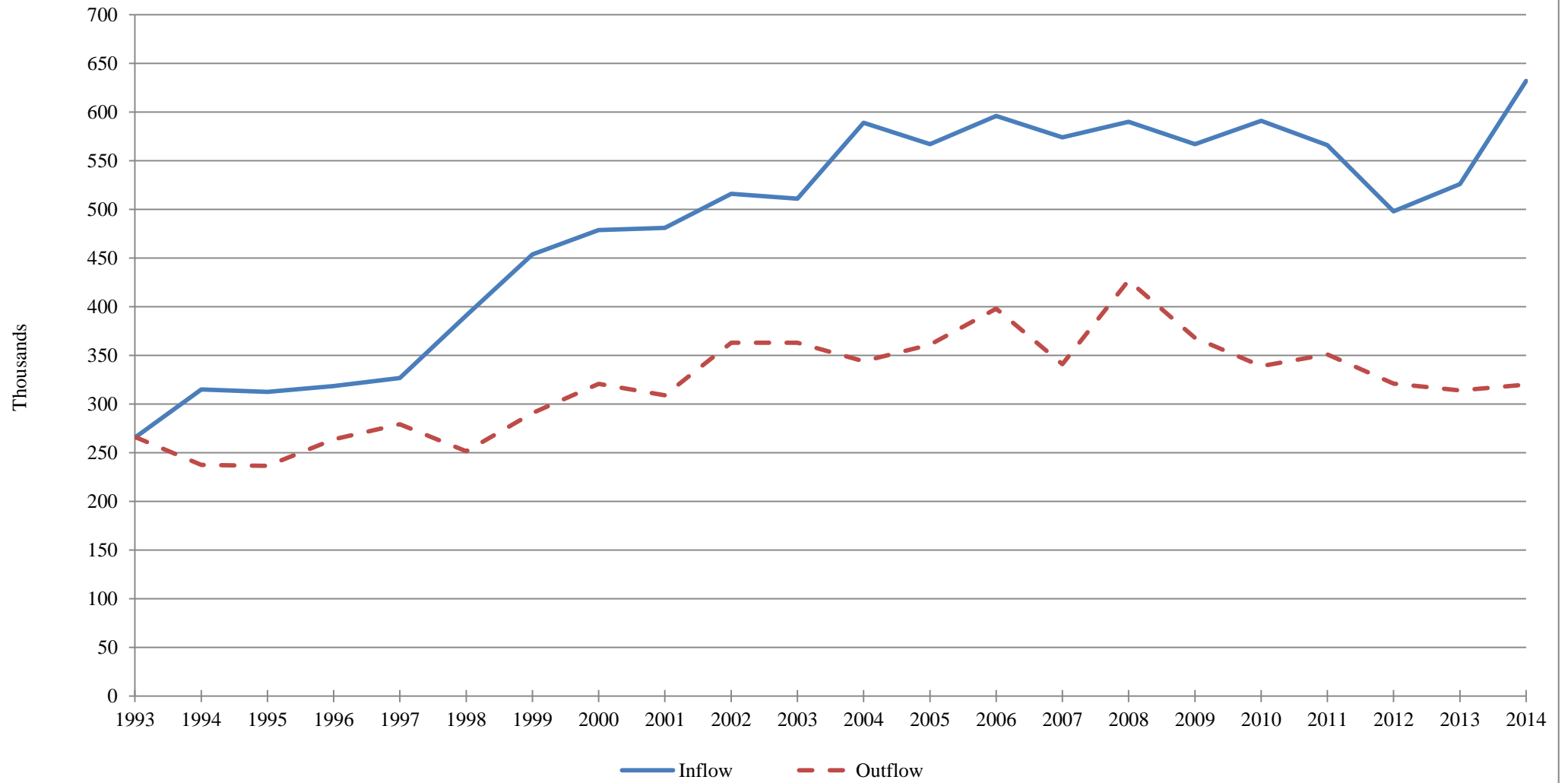
Notes:

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

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

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

Figure 1.1 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2014  
Total In- and Outflows



Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.2 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2014  
Non-British Citizens In- and Outflows

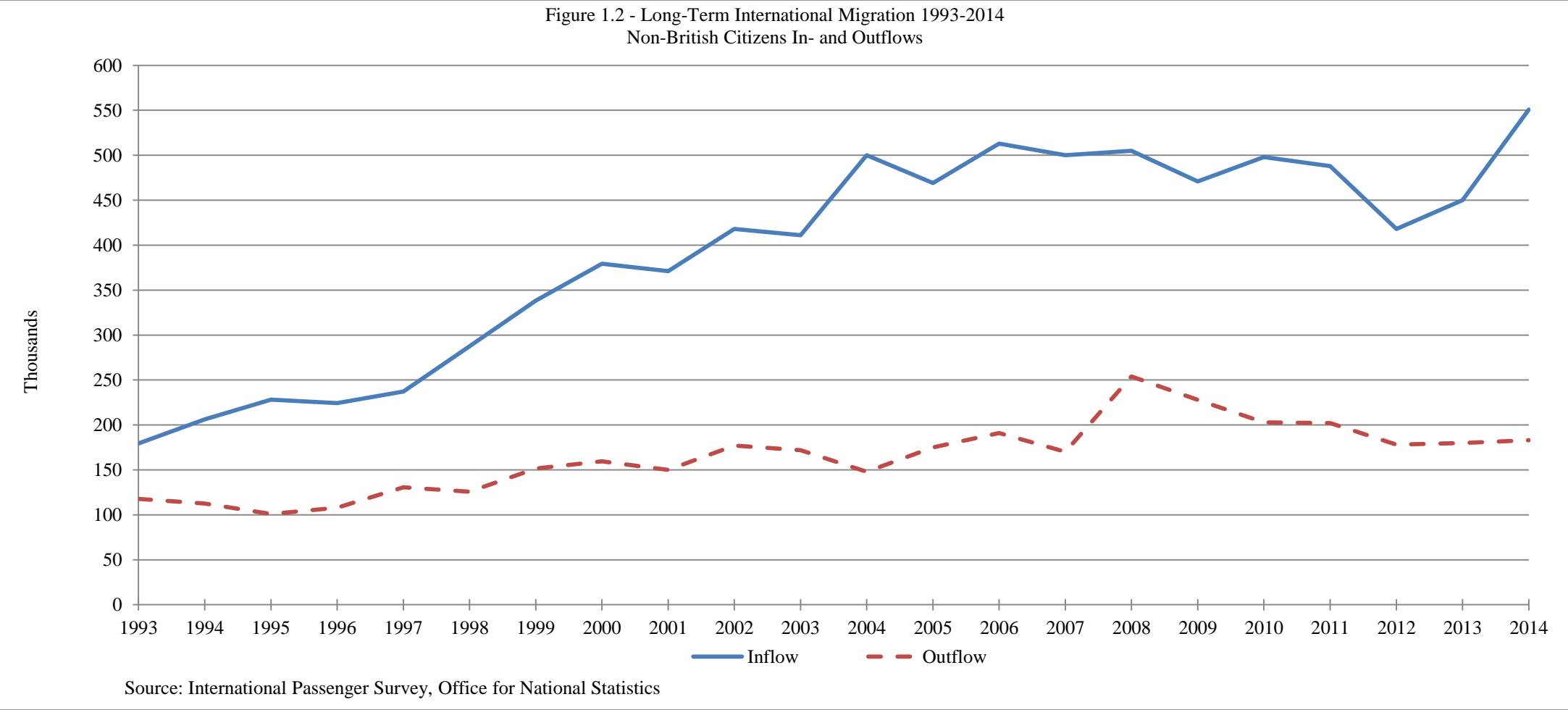
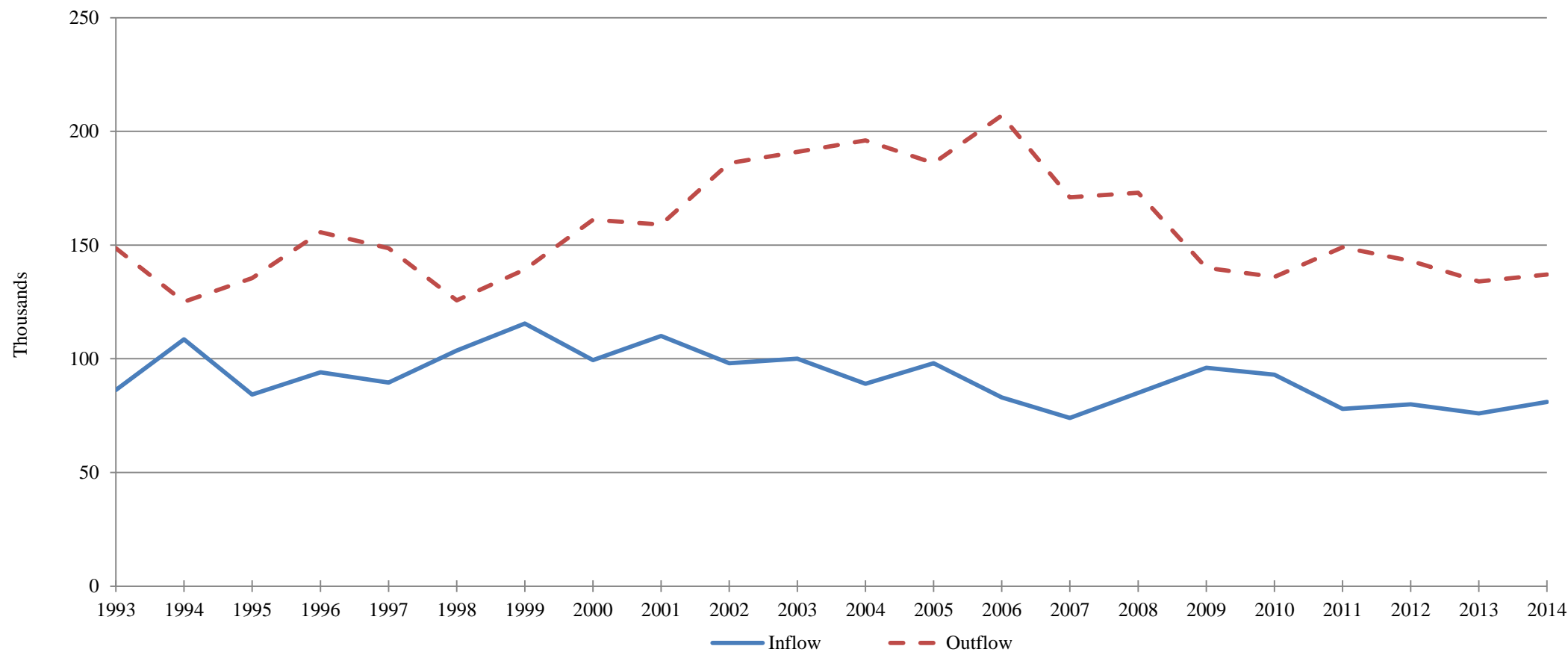
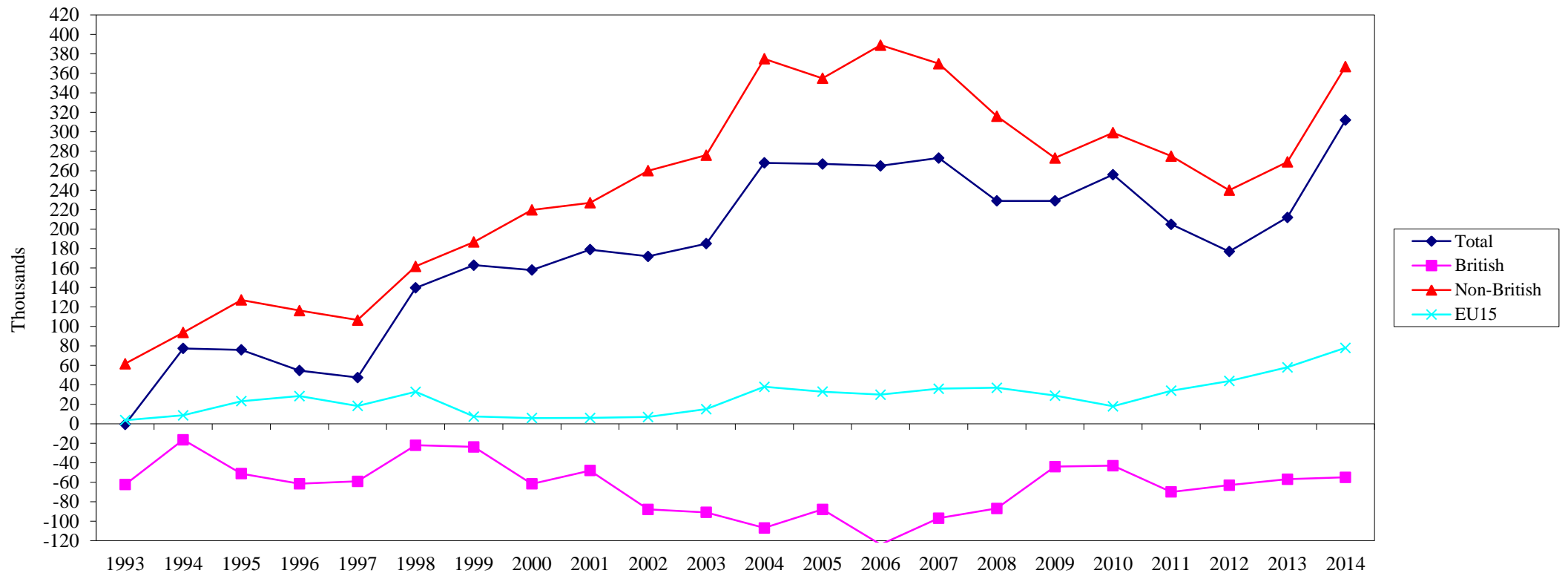


Figure 1.3 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2014  
British Citizens In- and Outflows



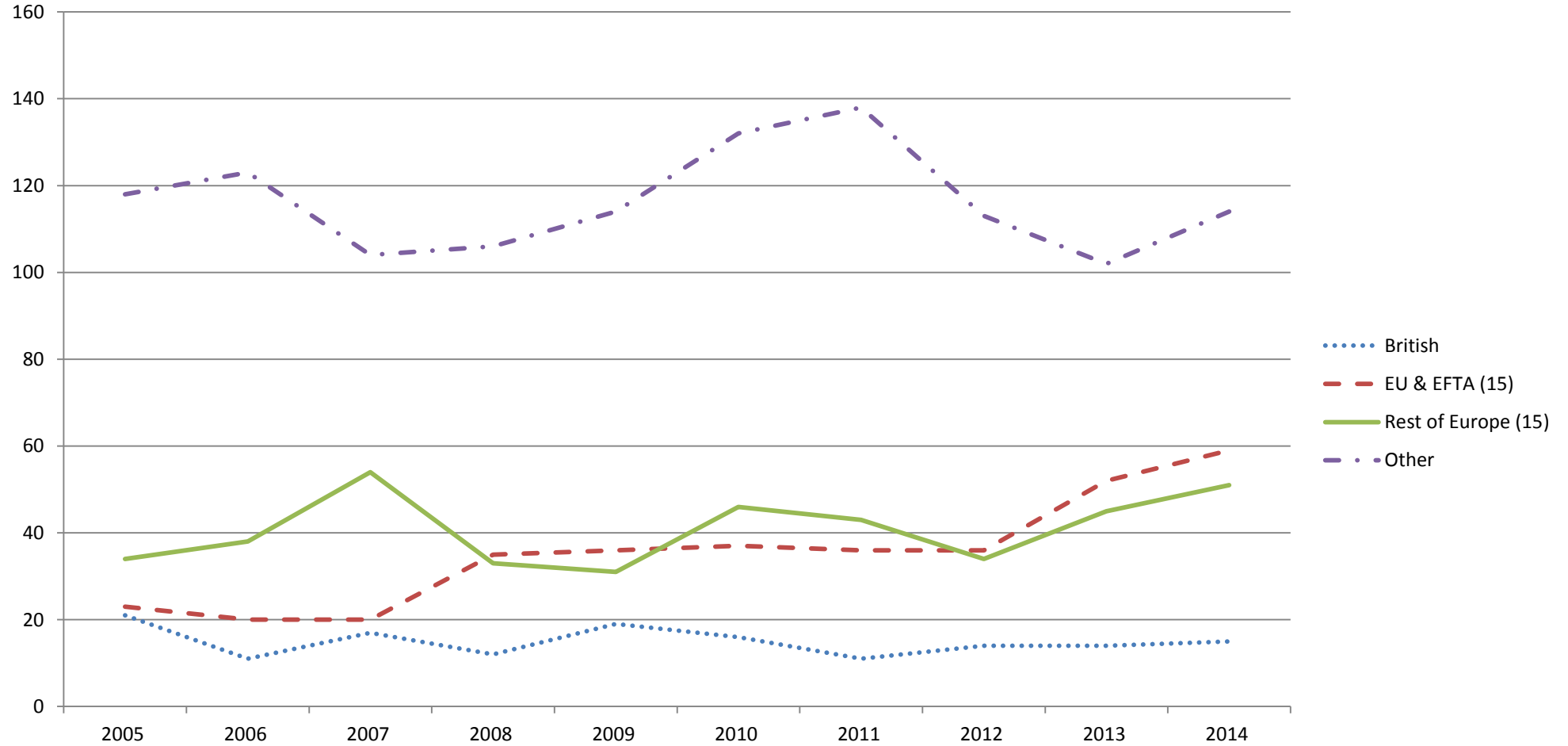
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.4 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2014 Net Flows By Citizenship



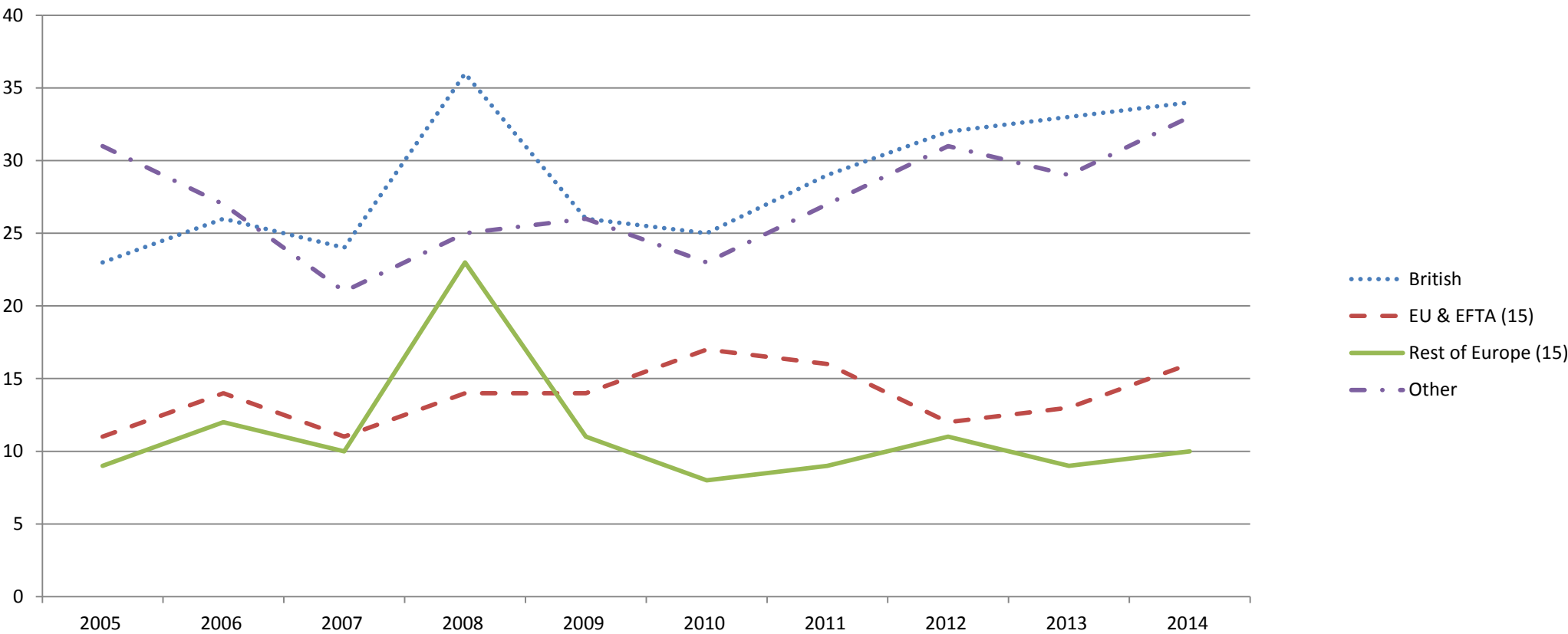
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.5 - Inflow by age 15-24 and citizenship



Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.6 - Outflow by age 15-24 and citizenship



Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.7 - Netflow by age 15-24 and citizenship

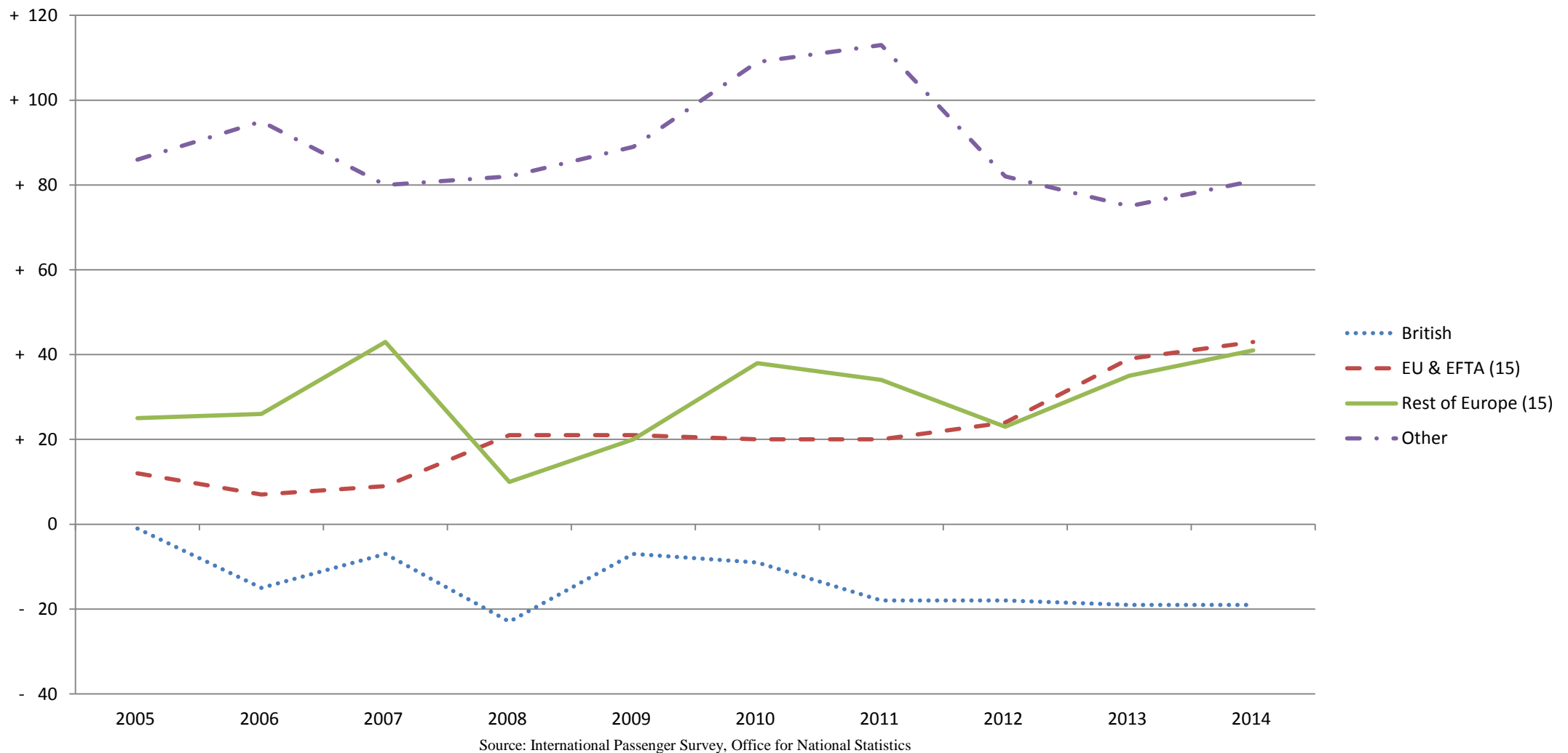


Figure 1.8 - Reasons for immigration, December 2004 - March 2015

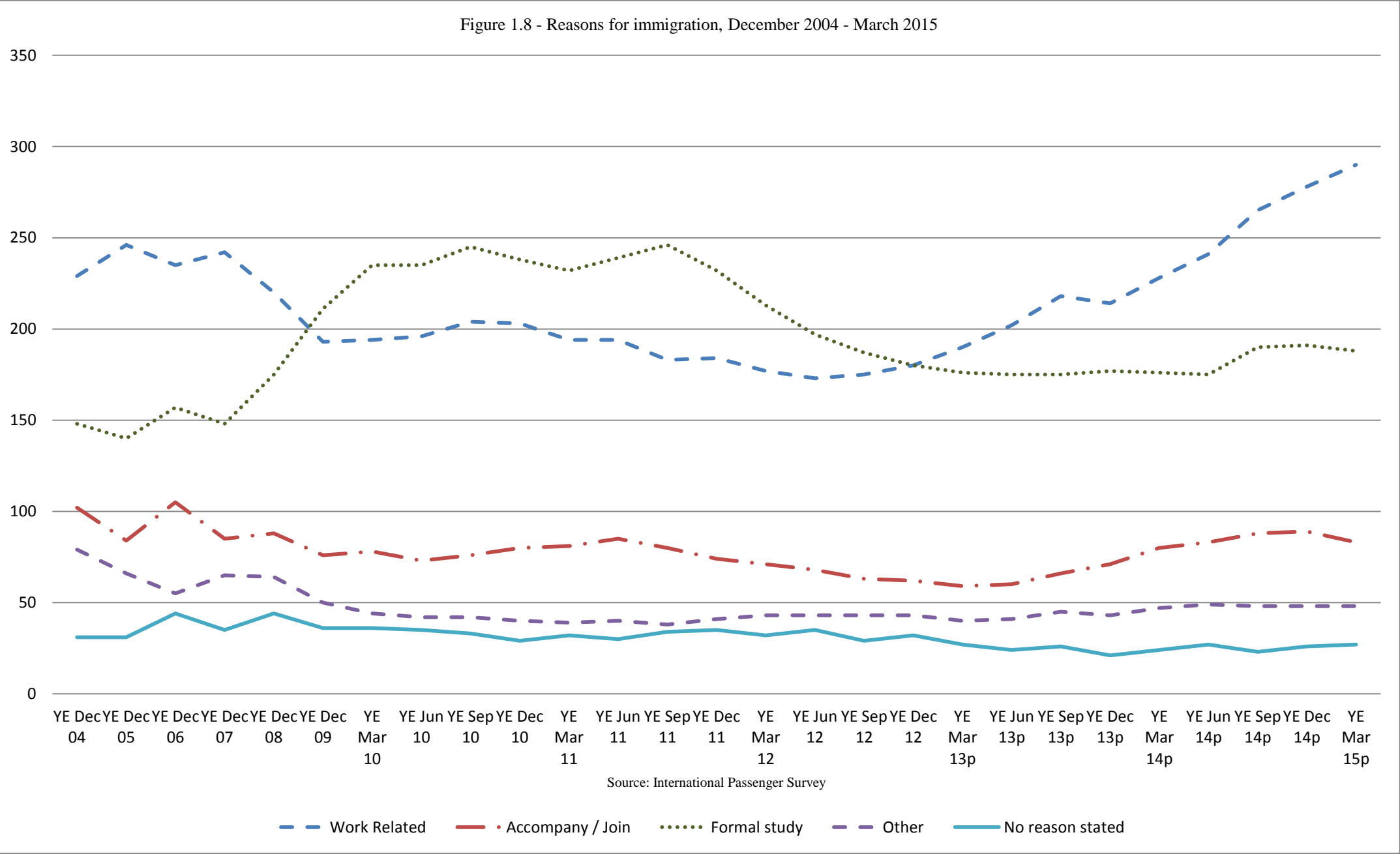
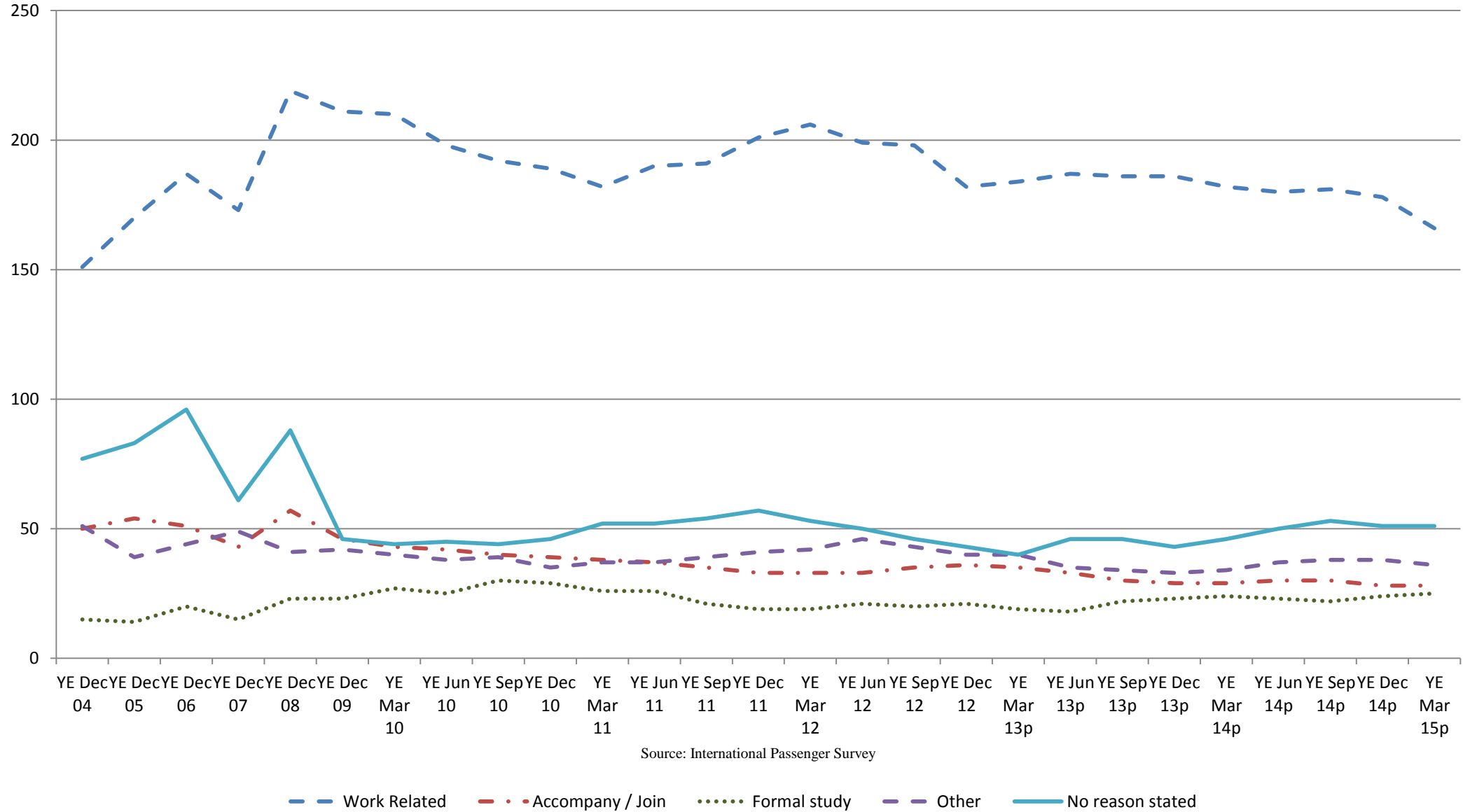


Figure 1.9 - Reasons for emigration, December 2004 - March 2015



Source: International Passenger Survey

Figure 1.10 - Inflow of Professional and Managerial workers by citizenship

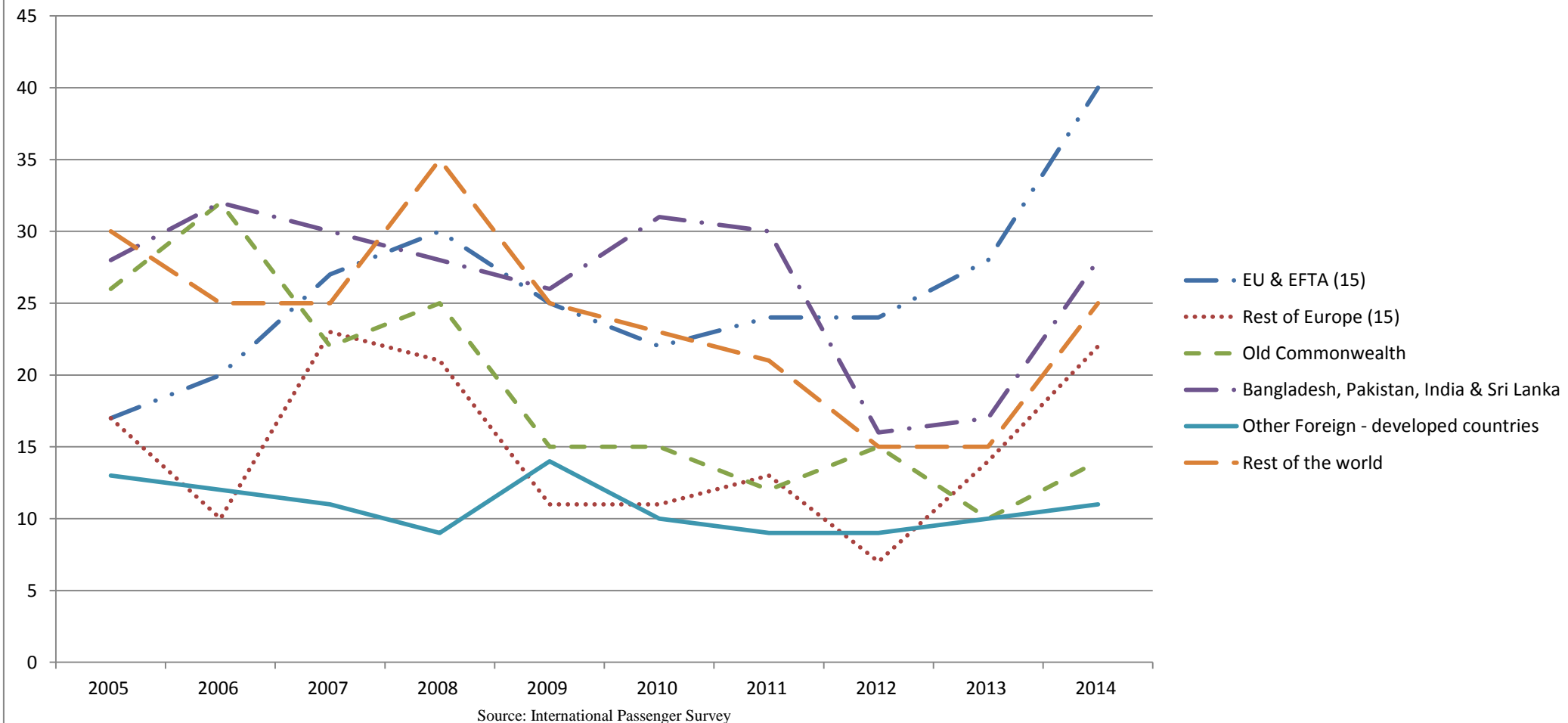


Figure 1.11 - Outflow of Professional and Managerial workers by citizenship

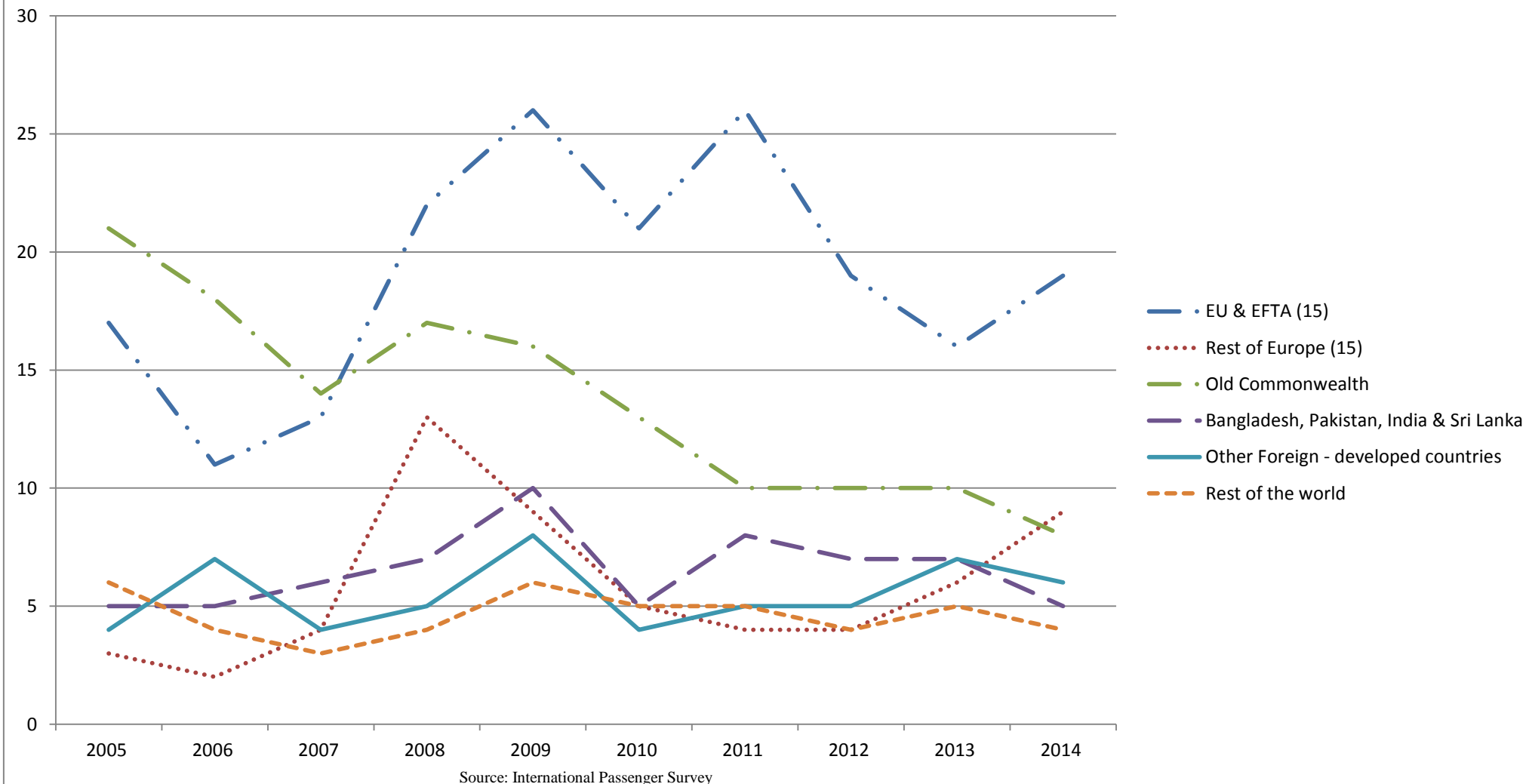


Figure 1.12 - Net flow of Professional and Managerial workers by citizenship

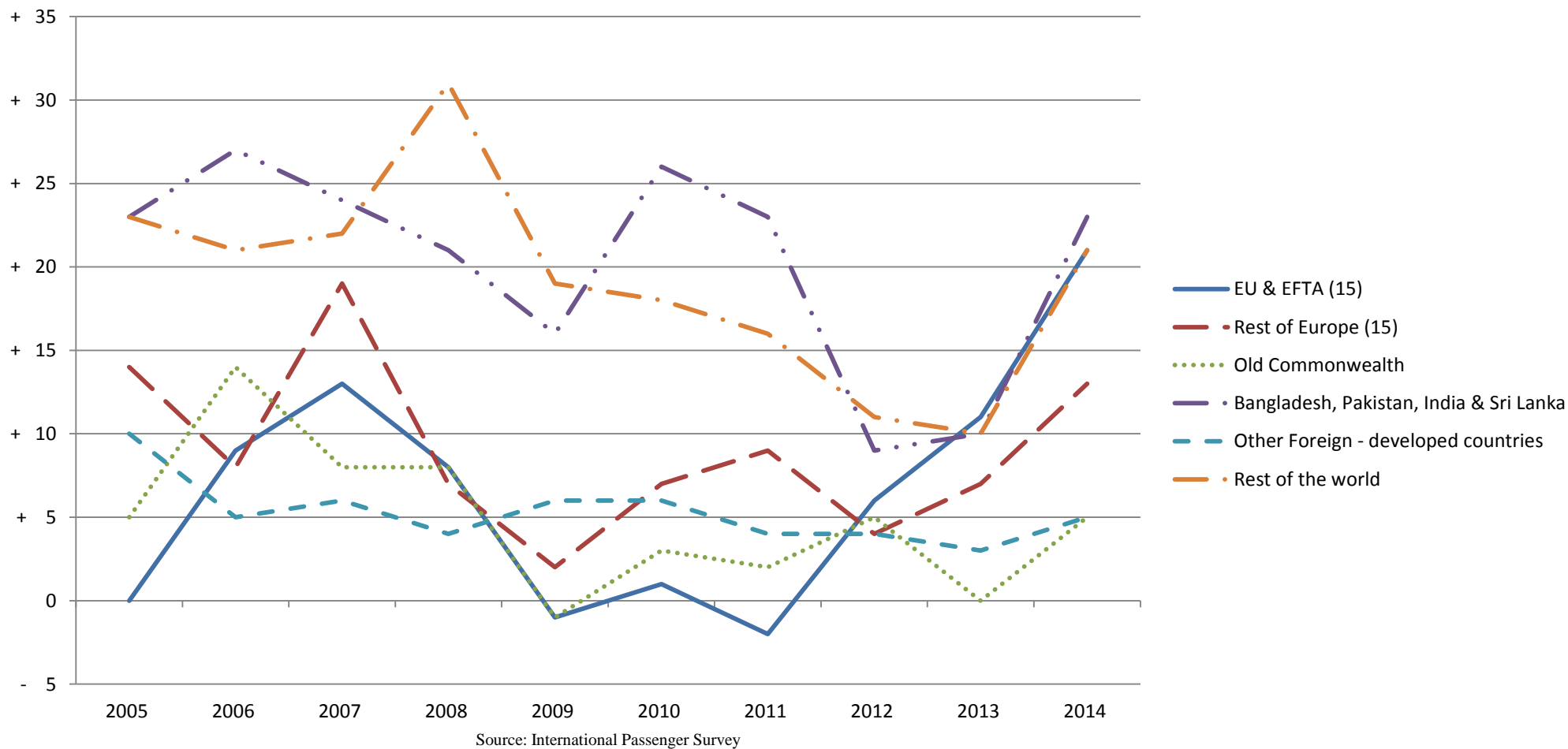


Figure 1.13 - Inflow of Manual and Clerical workers by citizenship

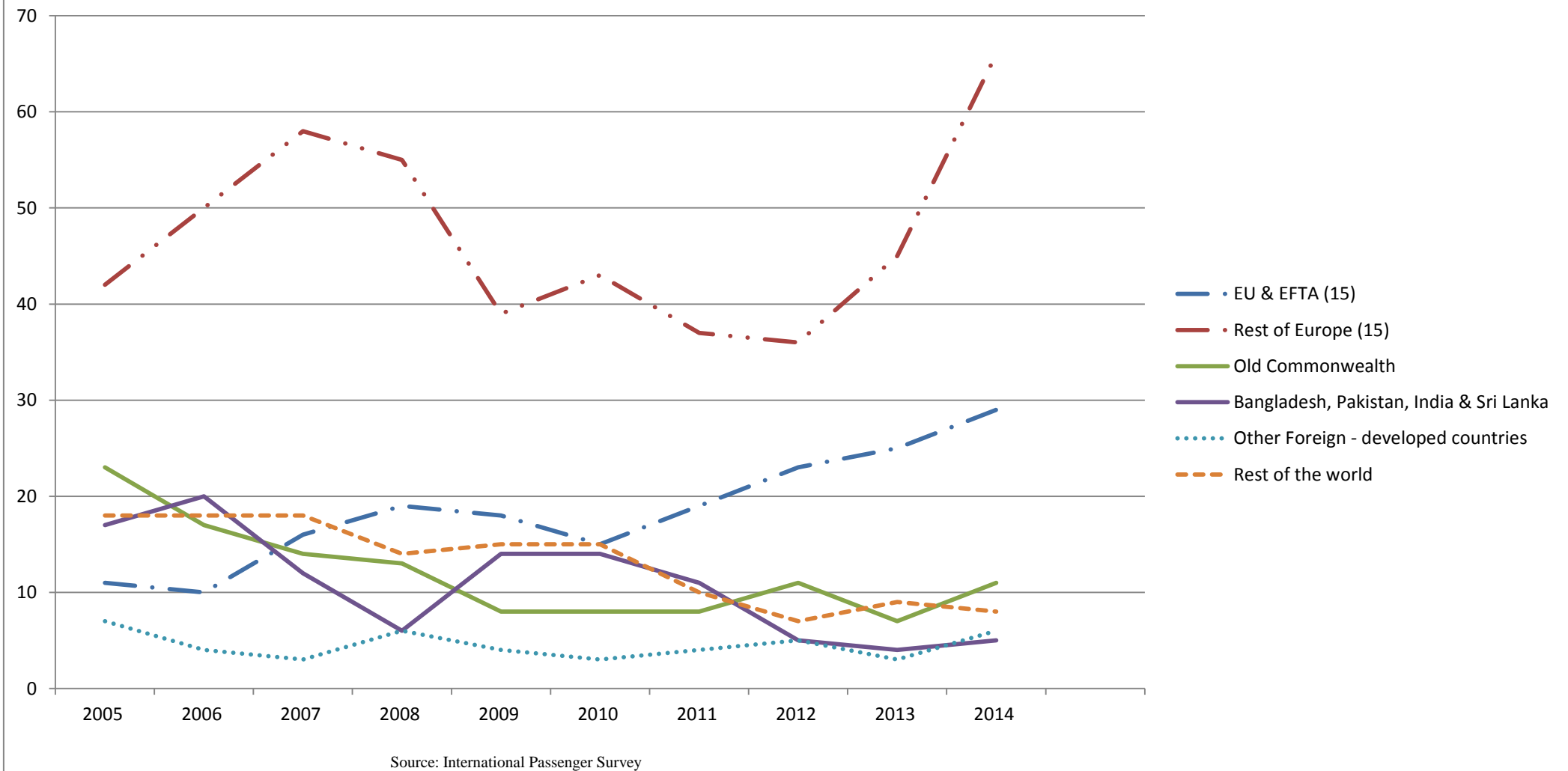


Figure 1.14 - Outflow of Manual and Clerical workers by citizenship

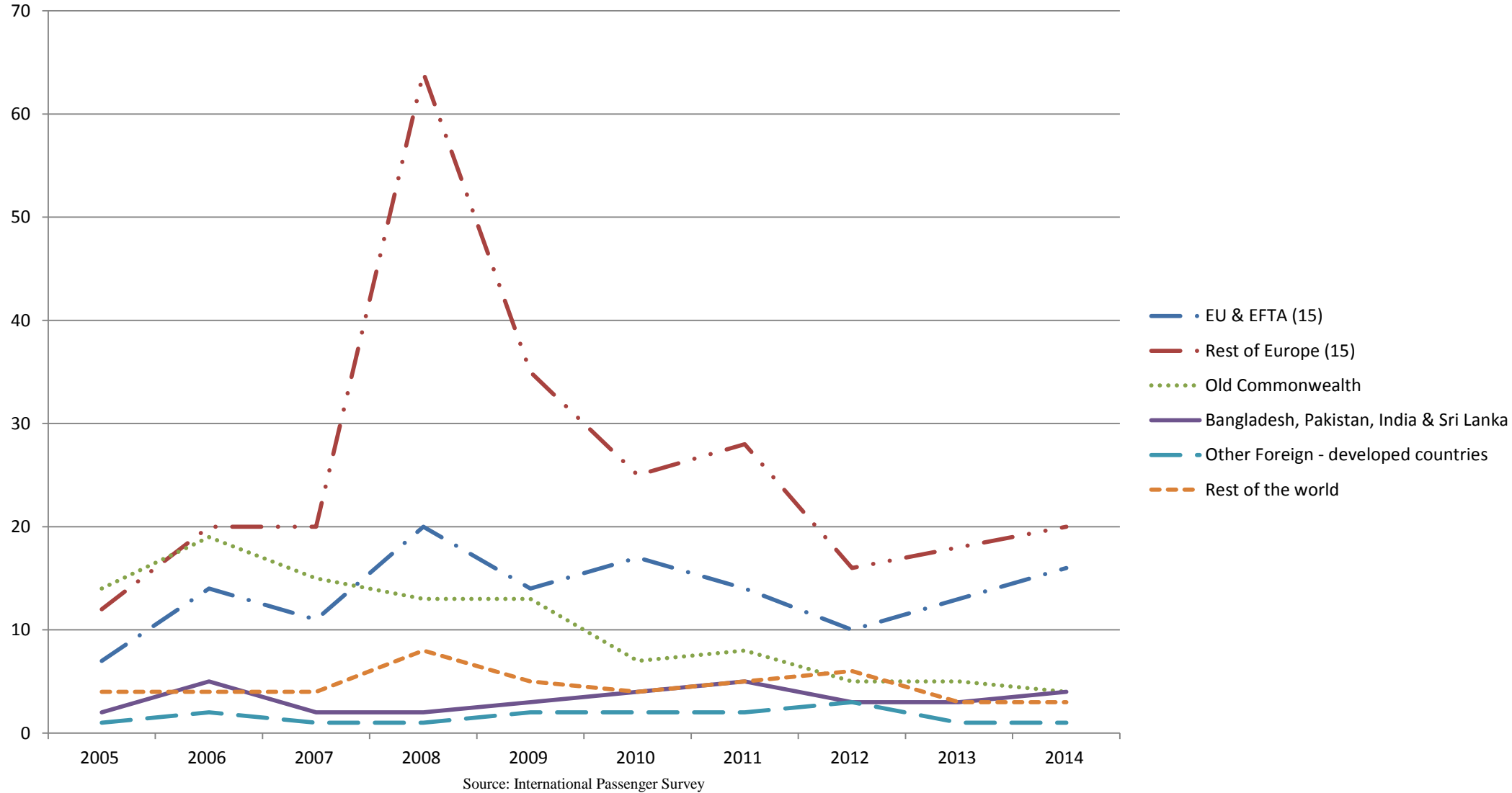
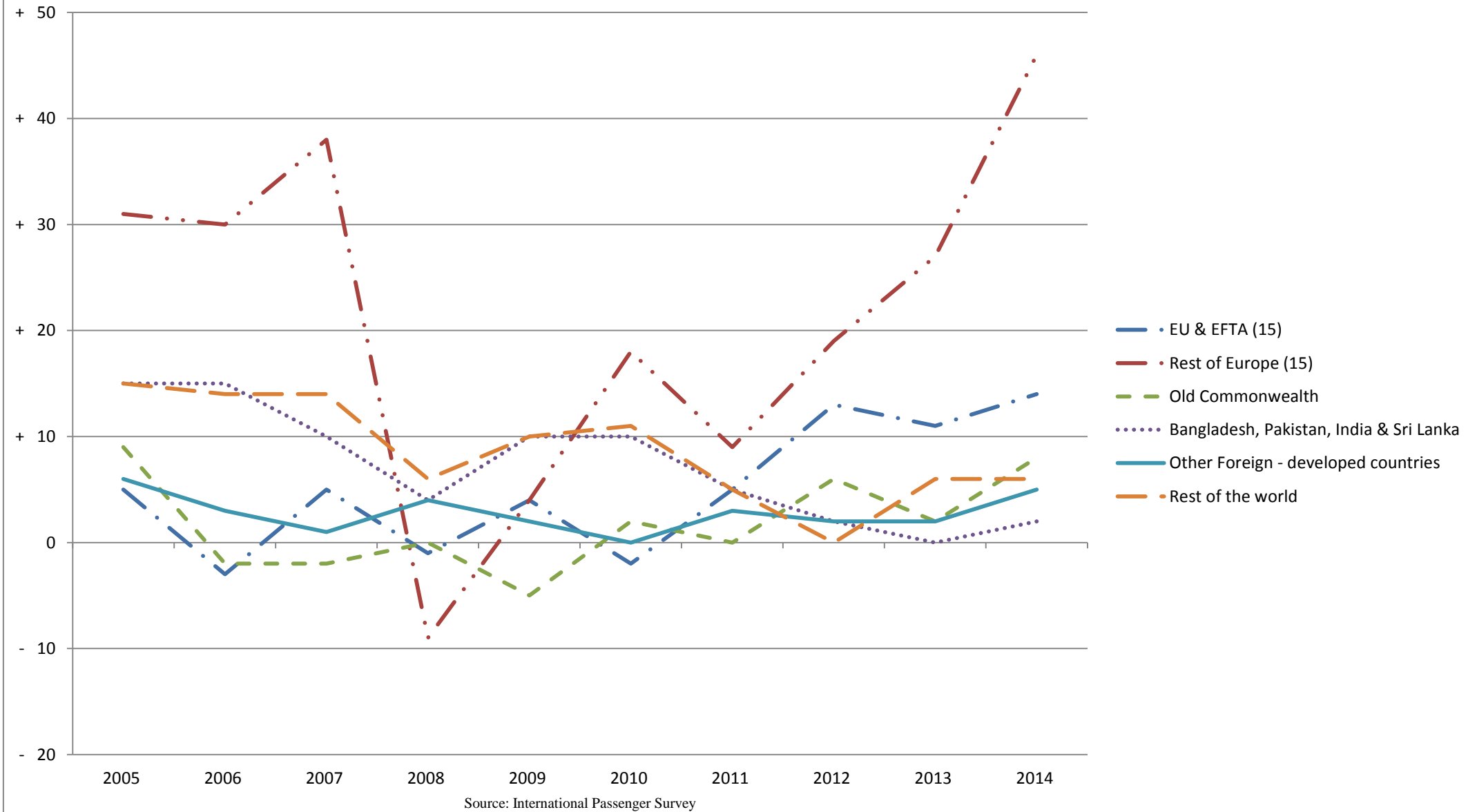


Figure 1.15 - Net flow of Manual and Clerical workers by citizenship



## 2. SETTLEMENT AND FAMILY MIGRATION

This section is taken from the Home Office publication *Immigration Statistics, October-December 2014* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/immigration-statistics-october-to-december-2014#family-1>) and *Immigration Statistics, April-June 2015* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/immigration-statistics-april-to-june-2015/family>).

### 2.1 Settlement

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

#### 2.1.1 Grants by category and nationality 2014

In Table 2.1, the family formation and reunion section reflects people granted settlement on grounds of their relationship to another person already settled or a British citizen. In this table, dependants of migrants in other visa routes who are being granted settlement at the same time as the main applicants are grouped with the main applicants. For example, a Tier 2 dependant granted settlement at the same time as a main applicant is included in the Category “Tier 2 Sponsored with a job” and Applicant type “Dependant”.

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

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

Partners of PBS migrants who entered the UK after 9 July 2012 are now required to complete a five year probationary period before they can apply for settlement. Where the main Points Based System migrant obtains settlement prior to their partner, the dependant can obtain a grant of further leave to remain in the Points Based System dependant category, rather than requiring the partner to apply for leave to remain as the partner of a person who has subsequently settled, and will be counted in the relevant PBS dependant category when granted settlement.

In 2014 there were 104,057 grants of settlement in the UK, about a third fewer than in 2013 and the lowest level since 2000 (Table 2.1, Figure 2.1). Employment related grants

accounted for 37 per cent of the total, 17 per cent were asylum related and 32 per cent on the basis of family formation or reunion. The majority of employment based grants were for those who had five years with a work permit (pre-PBS) or with Tier 1 or Tier 2 visas. In the family category, 86 per cent were for partners (spouses, unmarried and civil partners). Compared with 2014, all major categories had falling numbers.

Family-related grants to stay permanently fell by 45 per cent, to 32,846 in 2014. This continues the overall downward trend since 2010 (69,228). The majority of settlement grants were for partners (28,230; 87 per cent), with the remainder for children (3,952; 12 per cent), parents and grandparents (158; 0 per cent) and other or unspecified dependants (265; 1 per cent). There were decreases in all the family categories: a 44 per cent fall (-22,267) in grants to partners, a 47 per cent fall (-3,466) in grants to children, an 80 per cent fall (-626) in grants to parents and grandparents and a 72 per cent fall (-686) in grants to other or unspecified dependants.

The data on grants of settlement by nationality in Table 2.2 and Figure 2.3 list those granted settlement on removal of time limit and exclude those who had settlement on arrival. This explains the small difference in total numbers compared with Table 2.1. Half of grants were to citizens of Asian countries, the largest group being from the ISC. Africans (28.9 per cent) were the second largest group.

In Table 2.3 and Figure 2.2 the “spouses and dependants” includes people granted settlement on the grounds of their relationship to another person already settled or a British citizen, and other dependants (for example dependants of PBS work categories) granted settlement at the same time as the main applicant. Between 2013 and 2014 the total number of spouses and dependants fell by 40 per cent, those of husbands and wives by about 41 per cent each, children by 37 per cent.

## **2.2 Family migration 2014**

There are a number of ways that people can come to the UK for family reasons. The traditional ‘family route’ – where people come to join or accompany family members who are either British citizens or settled in the UK, as ‘visitors’ – where people come for a short time to visit family members, or as ‘other dependants joining or accompanying’ – where people come as dependants of migrants, for example those working or studying in the UK.

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

In 2014, 34,967 family-related visas were granted (Table 2.4). This is an increase of 5 per cent compared with 2013 (33,162). There was a two per cent increase in the number of visas granted to all other dependants (excluding visitor visas) joining or accompanying migrants in the UK (78,159) compared with the previous 12 months (76,621). The largest group were Pakistanis (14.5 per cent), followed by Indians (10.1 per cent) and Americans (5.6 per cent).

The proportion of resolved family-related visa applications that were refused was 32 per cent. This compares with 29 per cent in the previous 12 months.

There were 37,335 extensions of stay for family reasons in 2014. Of this total, 18,053 (48 per cent) were granted under the new Family Life (10-year) category and 19,210 (51 per cent) were granted under the partner category.

Additional data on those moving for family reasons are presented in Chapter 1 (reasons for moving) and chapter 5 (visas for dependants).

Table 2.1 – Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA nationals, 2008-2014

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 (P)
<b>Employment (5)</b>							
Employment with a work permit after 4/5 years	23,275	25,425	23,053	15,056	9,431	6,985	1,307
- spouses and dependants	30,580	36,810	31,665	18,255	10,640	6,985	1,330
5 years aggregate of pre PBS categories and Tiers 1 and 2 (6)	5	1,993	6,613	13,253	18,228	19,655	17,042
- spouses and dependants	5	2,858	8,277	15,054	18,398	18,387	14,600
Permit-free employment, businessman, persons of independent means	2,065	4,881	5,783	2,737	1,574	2,221	1,565
- spouses and dependants	1,790	6,276	5,999	2,135	944	914	503
Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent	2,090	1,975	2,015	2,556	2,240	3,181	1,872
- spouses and dependants	970	967	942	845	737	966	490
<b>Total employment-related grants</b>	<b>60,770</b>	<b>81,185</b>	<b>84,347</b>	<b>69,892</b>	<b>62,195</b>	<b>59,273</b>	<b>38,712</b>
<b>Asylum (1)</b>							
Refugees (2) and persons given exceptional leave to remain	1,995	2,102	3,158	7,493	6,498	11,168	9,696
- spouses and dependants	830	1,008	1,773	5,510	4,936	10,098	8,105
<b>Total asylum-related grants</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>4,931</b>	<b>13,003</b>	<b>11,434</b>	<b>21,266</b>	<b>17,801</b>
<b>Family formation and reunion (3)</b>							
Husbands (4)	15,990	19,872	18,425	14,188	12,620	16,652	9,526
Wives (4)	25,340	35,728	34,722	27,496	24,779	33,844	18,704
Children	8,265	10,147	9,699	7,501	6,036	7,418	4,101
Parents and grandparents	975	1,003	1,766	1,783	1,389	784	181
Other and unspecified dependents	4,780	5,489	4,616	3,118	2,550	951	328
<b>Total family grants</b>	<b>55,350</b>	<b>72,239</b>	<b>69,228</b>	<b>54,086</b>	<b>47,374</b>	<b>59,649</b>	<b>32,846</b>
<b>Other grants on discretionary basis (7)</b>	<b>29,095</b>	<b>37,940</b>	<b>82,295</b>	<b>29,547</b>	<b>8,479</b>	<b>14,269</b>	<b>14,222</b>
<b>Category unknown</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>476</b>
<b>All grants of settlement</b>	<b>148,935</b>	<b>194,781</b>	<b>241,192</b>	<b>166,878</b>	<b>129,749</b>	<b>154,689</b>	<b>104,057</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 and civil partners.
5. In 2006 the qualifying period for settlement in all employment-related categories changed from 4 to 5 years
6. Grants of settlement that combine qualifying periods of residence in PBS Tier 1 or Tier 2 and other pre PBS categories.
7. Data from 2007 include persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measurements aimed at clearing the backlog of outstanding unresolved cases

(P) Provisional figures.

Table 2.2 – Grants of settlement by nationality, 1998 to 2013

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 (1)	2003 (1)(2)	2004 (1)(3)(4)	2005	2006	2007 (6)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ( R )	2014 ( P )
Europe	7,060	15,760	14,935	13,775	11,600	15,295	26,585	20,810	15,580	8,660	9,955	10,580	14,160	9,533	6,807	8,296	5,288
Americas	10,785	8,515	11,550	11,975	11,680	16,465	14,130	13,905	12,085	10,435	11,590	15,120	15,781	13,069	10,702	13,075	8,255
Africa	16,090	27,025	44,845	31,925	39,165	44,860	39,430	54,080	32,240	34,050	40,405	47,730	63,059	40,536	29,165	39,178	29,576
Asia																	
Indian sub- continent	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	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	30,115	40,090	47,920	44,155	46,585	54,945	53,095	83,740	70,045	67,955	82,780	116,740	118,256	85,266	67,936	78,932	51,450
Middle east													18,330	7,397	4,377	6,304	3,968
Oceania	3,685	4,120	4,905	5,455	6,250	7,125	5,690	6,335	4,215	3,615	4,040	4,365	4,843	4,855	5,313	5,955	3,655
Other nationalities	1,540	1,375	1,560	910	545	595	285	255	285	140	160	245	278	338	173	426	221
All nationalities	69,275	96,895	125,715	108,190	115,825	139,280	139,210	179,120	134,445	124,855	148,935	194,780	234,707	160,994	124,473	152,238	102,413

Source: Home Office

Notes:

1. Excludes reconsideration cases and the outcome of appeals.

2. Includes grants under the Family ILR exercise.

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

also excludes dependants.

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

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

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

6. From 2007 excludes Bulgaria and Romania

(P) Provisional figures.

(R) Revised figures.

Table 2.3 - Grants of settlement, family migration, 2000 to 2014

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (2)	2006 (3)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (R)	2014 (P)
Spouses and dependants															
Husbands															
settled on arrival	25	55	45	85	785	560	445	325	350	179	169	241	159	88	54
settled on removal of time limit:	15,730	17,780	16,640	19,210	11,860	15,195	18,105	17,750	22,870	27,284	26,182	19,349	16,418	20,015	11,756
of which															
on basis of marriage (4)	14,460	16,850	15,470	17,275	7,985	8,540	15,185	13,495	15,640	19,693	18,256	13,947	12,461	16,560	9,472
at same time as wife	1,270	930	1,170	1,935	3,875	6,660	2,915	4,250	7,235	7,592	7,926	5,402	3,957	3,455	2,284
Total husbands	15,755	17,835	16,685	19,295	12,645	15,760	18,550	18,070	23,220	27,464	26,351	19,590	16,577	20,103	11,810
Wives															
settled on arrival	165	240	190	275	2,450	2,080	1,300	795	705	348	600	669	358	298	164
settled on removal of time limit:	30,750	30,745	30,535	37,480	22,780	28,130	33,170	28,330	33,470	49,569	48,823	39,397	35,986	45,914	26,924
of which															
on basis of marriage (4)	24,100	26,590	24,930	30,560	12,520	15,205	26,365	22,405	24,635	35,380	34,122	26,827	24,421	33,552	18,540
at same time as husband	6,655	4,155	5,605	6,920	10,260	12,925	6,805	5,925	8,835	14,189	14,701	12,570	11,565	12,362	8,384
Total Wives	30,920	30,985	30,725	37,750	25,230	30,210	34,470	29,125	34,175	49,917	49,423	40,066	36,344	46,212	27,088
Children															
settled on arrival	1,520	1,730	1,505	1,590	7,485	5,385	5,105	4,390	3,260	2,408	2,464	2,354	1,821	893	473
settled on removal of time limit:	27,485	18,400	19,725	25,800	33,330	40,060	20,560	25,830	35,695	45,824	48,440	33,344	23,643	27,334	17,252
of which															
with parent accepted on basis of marriage	3,580	3,830	3,420	4,560	1,925	2,125	3,315	2,990	3,560	6,438	5,740	4,115	3,476	4,947	2,280
other	23,900	14,570	16,305	21,245	31,405	37,935	17,245	22,840	32,135	39,386	42,700	29,229	20,167	22,387	14,972
Total children	29,005	20,130	21,235	27,395	40,815	45,445	25,665	30,220	38,960	48,232	50,904	35,698	25,464	28,227	17,725
Parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren:															
settled on arrival	265	295	215	90	100	260	405	355	375	441	797	792	593	150	117
settled after entry (on removal of time limit)	2,175	1,465	1,530	3,020	1,885	1,185	1,060	645	600	562	969	991	796	634	70
Other and unspecified dependants (5)	7,150	6,600	6,940	6,360	8,405	11,520	8,050	5,785	5,455	6,368	6,136	4,307	4,022	2,657	2,018
Total spouses and dependants	85,265	77,305	77,335	93,910	89,080	104,380	88,205	84,200	102,785	132,984	134,580	101,444	83,796	97,983	58,828

Source: Home Office

Notes:

R = Revised; P = Provisional

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 - Family immigration visa issues, 2014

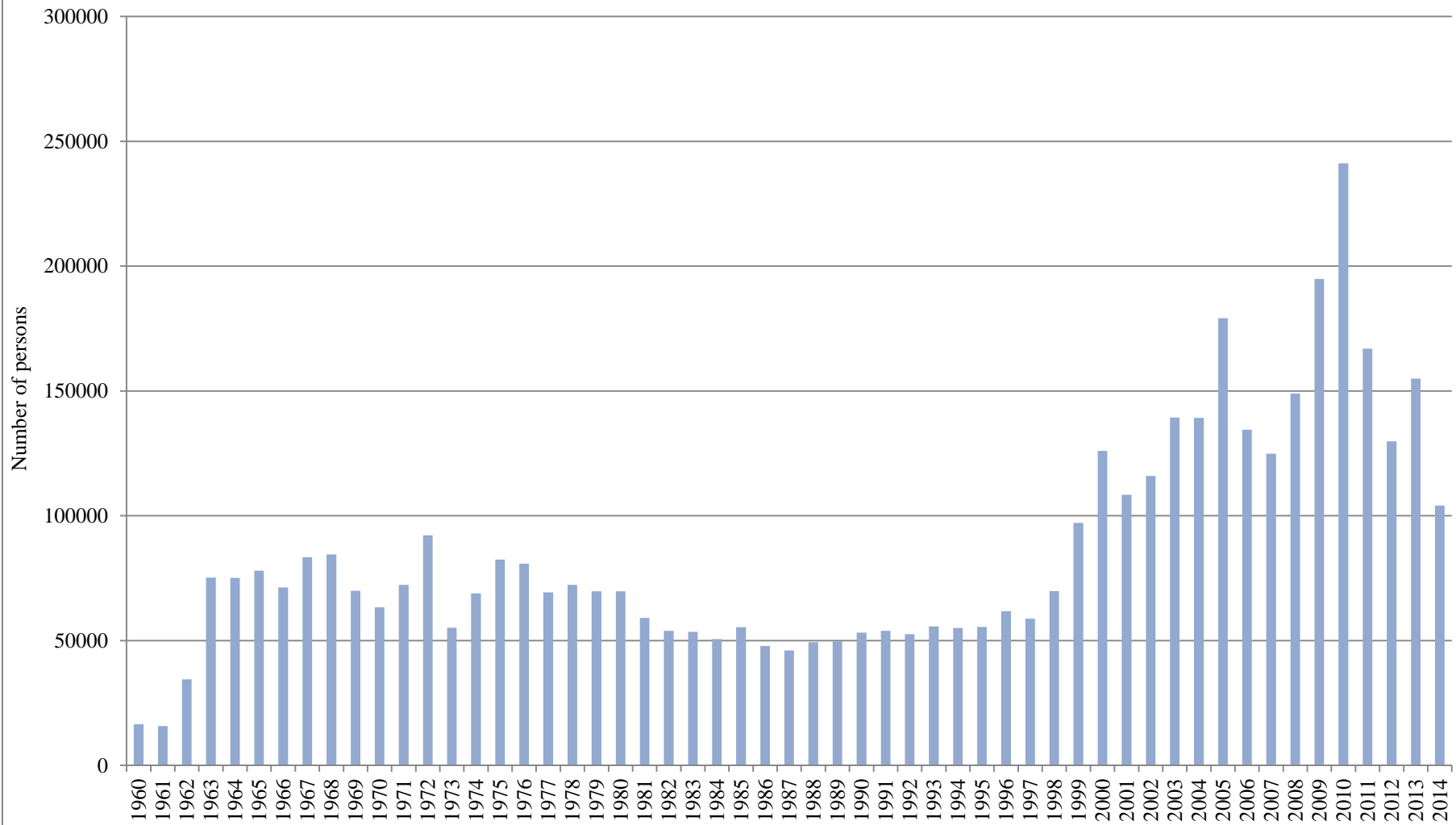
	2013	2014	Change: latest 12 months	Percentage change
Family-related visas issued	33,162	34,876	+ 1714	5%
of which:				
Partners	24,562	26,944	+ 2382	10%
Children	3,901	2,959	- 942	-24%
Other Dependants	4,699	4,973	+ 274	6%
All other dependants (excl. Visitors visas)*	76,621	78,159	+ 1538	2%

Source: Home Office

Note:

\* - accompanying migrants

Figure 2.1 - Total grants of settlement, 1960 to 2014



Source: Home Office

Figure 2.2 - Grants of settlement for spouses and children 1993 to 2014

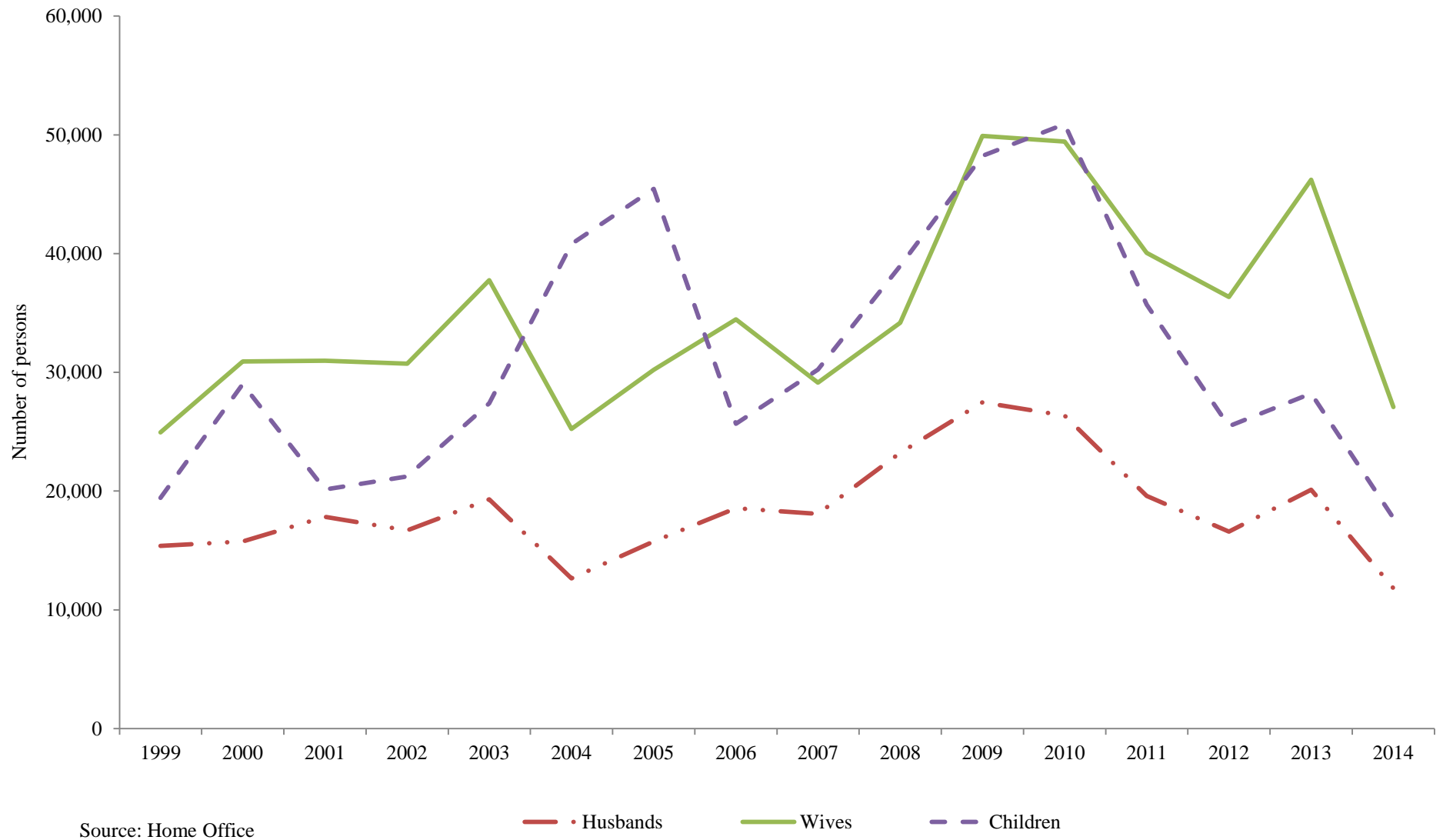
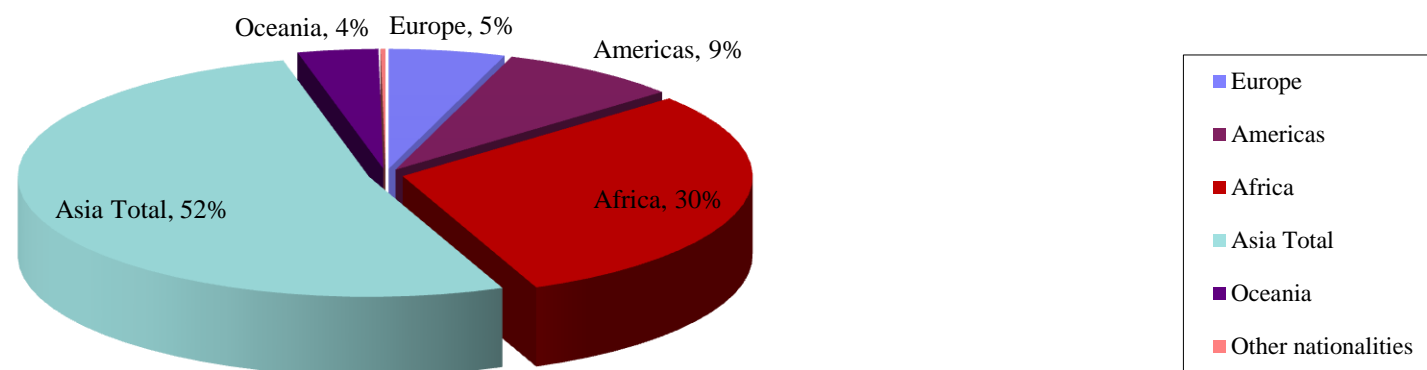


Figure 2.3 - Acceptances for settlement by nationality, 2014



Source: Home Office

### 3. CITIZENSHIP

This section is taken from the Home Office publication *Immigration Statistics, October-December 2014* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/immigration-statistics-october-to-december-2014#citizenship>) and *Immigration Statistics, April-June 2015* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/immigration-statistics-april-to-june-2015/citizenship>).

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

#### 3.1 Summary for 2014

Between 2009 and 2013 there was a general increase in grants of citizenship, which is likely in part to reflect increased grants of permission to stay permanently (known as settlement). After a period of residence those granted settlement become eligible to apply for citizenship. There were 207,989 grants in 2013, more than double the level seen in 2001 (90,282) and the highest comparable annual total since records began in 1962.

Applications for British citizenship fell by 45 per cent to 126,639 in 2014, a level not seen since 2004 (125,668) (Table 3.1, Figure 3.1). A change in language requirements on 28 October 2013 led to an increase in applications in the third quarter of 2013. Subsequently grants also increased in the fourth quarter of 2013 as these cases were decided. Grant levels fell in the second and third quarters of 2014 as UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) resources were used to assist HM Passport Office and increased in the fourth quarter as this work was completed and resources returned to UKVI.

In 2014 there were 132,414 decisions about British citizenship, 38 per cent fewer than in 2013 (215,258). Correspondingly, there were 40 per cent fewer people granted British citizenship (down by 82,234 to 125,755). This was the lowest annual figure since 2002 (120,121). The 82,234 fall in grants of British citizenship was reflected in lower numbers of people granted citizenship in all broad categories except grants for other reasons which increased (Table 3.2, Figure 3.2).

#### 3.2 Grants by previous nationality in 2014

Grants of citizenship by major world regions are in Table 3.3. Former Indian and Pakistani nationals have accounted for the largest numbers of grants in almost every year from 1998 to 2014, with the exception of 2007, when former nationals of Pakistan accounted for only the fifth highest number. Together, former Indian and Pakistani nationals accounted for more than a quarter (28 per cent) of grants in 2014 (Table 3.4).

Table 3.1 – Applications for British Citizenship Received and Decided In the United Kingdom, 1988-2014

	Applications received	Applications for British citizenship (2)	Decisions taken	
			Grants	Refusals (1)
1988	33,147	:	64,584	5,272
1989	31,449	:	117,129	8,801
1990	32,569	:	57,271	9,149
1991	35,279	:	58,642	8,985
1992	38,068	:	42,243	9,253
1993	42,682	:	45,793	8,041
1994	48,277	:	44,033	5,855
1995	53,391	:	40,516	5,032
1996	61,800	:	43,069	4,770
1997	66,000	:	37,010	4,745
1998	68,030	:	53,935	3,750
1999	67,400	:	54,900	3,995
2000	62,475	:	82,210	6,785
2001	109,005	:	90,295	9,530
2002	115,500	:	120,125	8,455
2003	147,345	:	130,535	10,555
2004	132,630	:	148,275	13,820
2005	219,115	211,910	161,700	19,905
2006	149,695	140,925	154,020	15,310
2007	160,980	157,055	164,635	15,630
2008	159,865	156,015	129,375	9,085
2009	197,955	193,810	203,789	10,251
2010	202,819	199,767	195,046	7,974
2011	210,470	207,797	177,785	6,884
2012	184,365	181,410	194,209	6,878
2013	235,256	232,262	207,989	7,269
2014	130,298	126,639	125,755	6,659

Source: Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin, Home Office

Notes:

1. Includes small numbers of applications withdrawn.

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

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

Table 3.2 – Grants of Citizenship in the United Kingdom by Basis of Grant(1), 1983-2014

	All Grants	Residence	Marriage	Minor children	Other <sup>2</sup>
1983	60,691	31,729	12,191	11,441	5,330
1984	73,982	37,164	22,301	13,826	691
1985	53,765	26,997	15,056	11,034	678
1986	45,872	23,263	12,702	9,447	460
1987	64,876	38,555	16,352	9,502	467
1988	64,584	44,505	13,120	6,423	536
1989	117,129	82,026	22,740	11,830	533
1990	57,271	31,328	15,734	9,534	675
1991	58,642	27,534	19,513	10,646	949
1992	42,243	18,203	13,915	9,346	779
1993	45,793	19,866	15,688	9,376	863
1994	44,033	19,097	14,974	9,219	743
1995	40,516	17,807	13,131	8,992	586
1996	43,069	18,970	14,285	9,272	542
1997	37,010	16,465	10,355	9,545	645
1998	53,935	22,935	18,495	11,975	530
1999	54,900	23,170	18,920	12,270	540
2000	82,210	34,980	27,425	19,160	645
2001	90,295	39,775	28,625	21,270	625
2002	120,125	57,595	34,415	26,320	1,795
2003	130,535	54,965	36,755	30,345	3,465
2004	148,275	64,105	40,405	38,415	5,350
2005	161,700	77,335	34,495	41,640	8,230
2006	154,020	77,080	27,585	42,445	6,905
2007	164,635	87,785	30,425	40,535	5,895
2008	129,375	65,715	29,075	30,830	3,755
2009	203,789	99,474	52,627	47,814	3,874
2010	195,046	93,681	47,028	48,611	5,726
2011	177,785	94,660	35,616	41,993	5,516
2012	194,209	107,102	39,122	42,964	5,021
2013	207,989	113,339	46,301	44,275	4,074
2014	125,755	62,566	26,214	32,317	4,658

Source: Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin, Home Office

Notes:

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

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

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

Table 3.3 – Grants of Citizenship in the United Kingdom by Previous Nationality, 1992-2014

Previous Nationality	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
European Economic Area *	2,257	2,177	2,058	1,755	1,722	1,546	1,699	1,710	2,075	1,680	1,575	
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	
Total Europe	5,253	5,475	5,165	4,615	4,650	4,330	6,346	7,285	11,445	11,085	19,330	
Americas	4,562	4,828	4,531	4,096	4,266	3,544	5,224	5,415	6,965	7,245	8,035	
Africa	6,304	7,452	7,877	7,940	9,162	8,018	12,941	12,863	21,925	29,790	37,560	
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	
Middle East	3,821	4,330	4,322	3,543	3,535	2,833	4,288	4,713	6,620	5,330	9,440	
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	
Total Asia	19,525	22,266	20,729	18,239	19,534	15,400	25,302	25,653	37,915	37,705	51,480	
Oceania	1,462	1,452	1,539	1,666	1,542	1,443	1,645	1,524	1,670	1,515	1,740	
Other	5,137	4,318	4,192	3,960	3,915	4,275	2,475	2,162	2,290	2,565	1,985	
All Grants	42,243	45,791	44,033	40,516	43,069	37,010	53,935	54,902	82,210	90,295	120,125	
Previous Nationality	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
European Economic Area *	4,245	4,180	4,090	3,745	5,880	3,885	6,750	8,419	7,406	10,535	17,645	10,071
Remainder of Europe	15,255	15,950	24,600	20,290	14,515	10,875	15,955	11,918	10,085	11,631	10,437	5,908
Total Europe	19,500	20,130	28,690	24,035	20,395	14,760	22,719	20,637	17,791	22,520	28,412	15,979
Americas	10,455	12,080	13,605	12,015	12,530	10,050	12,895	11,885	10,545	12,807	11,830	10,977
Africa	40,145	45,255	47,235	46,270	51,255	40,910	55,284	51,251	46,854	53,151	47,859	42,760
Indian sub-continent	29,700	33,455	30,380	29,100	24,885	24,900	59,520					
Middle East	6,250	6,985	10,185	10,230	12,685	12,880	11,614	9,765	14,155	10,763	7,166	4,801
Remainder of Asia	13,330	16,125	22,050	24,285	35,640	21,085	34,900					
Total Asia	49,280	56,565	62,615	63,615	73,210	58,865	95,189	95,884	83,018	89,346	107,377	56,795
Oceania	3,875	4,620	4,985	4,980	4,285	3,060	4,406	4,025	3,751	4,316	4,369	4,637
Other	7,280	9,625	4,570	3,100	2,965	1,660	1,682	1,599	1,671	1,306	976	681
All Grants	130,535	148,275	161,700	154,020	164,635	129,310	203,789	195,046	177,785	194,209	207,989	125,653

Source: Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin, Home Office

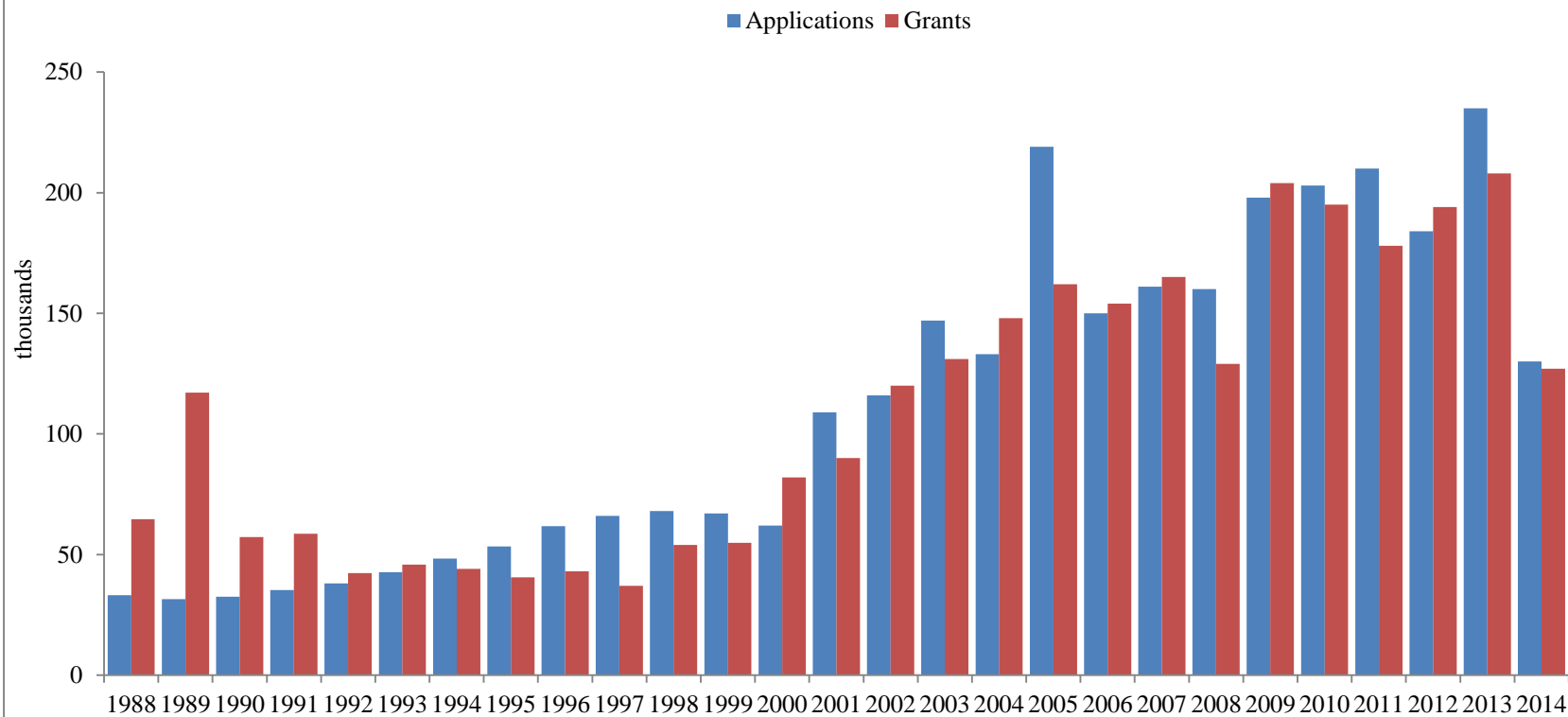
Note: from 2010 the figure is for EU2+EU8+EU14+EU Other

Table 3.4 - Grants of Citizenship for top 10 countries in the United Kingdom by Previous Nationality, 2014

Country of previous nationality	2014
India	22,425
Pakistan	13,000
Nigeria	8,076
South Africa	5,289
Bangladesh	3,892
United States	3,765
China	3,530
Poland	3,166
Ghana	3,134
Zimbabwe	3,103
Total All Nationalities	125,653

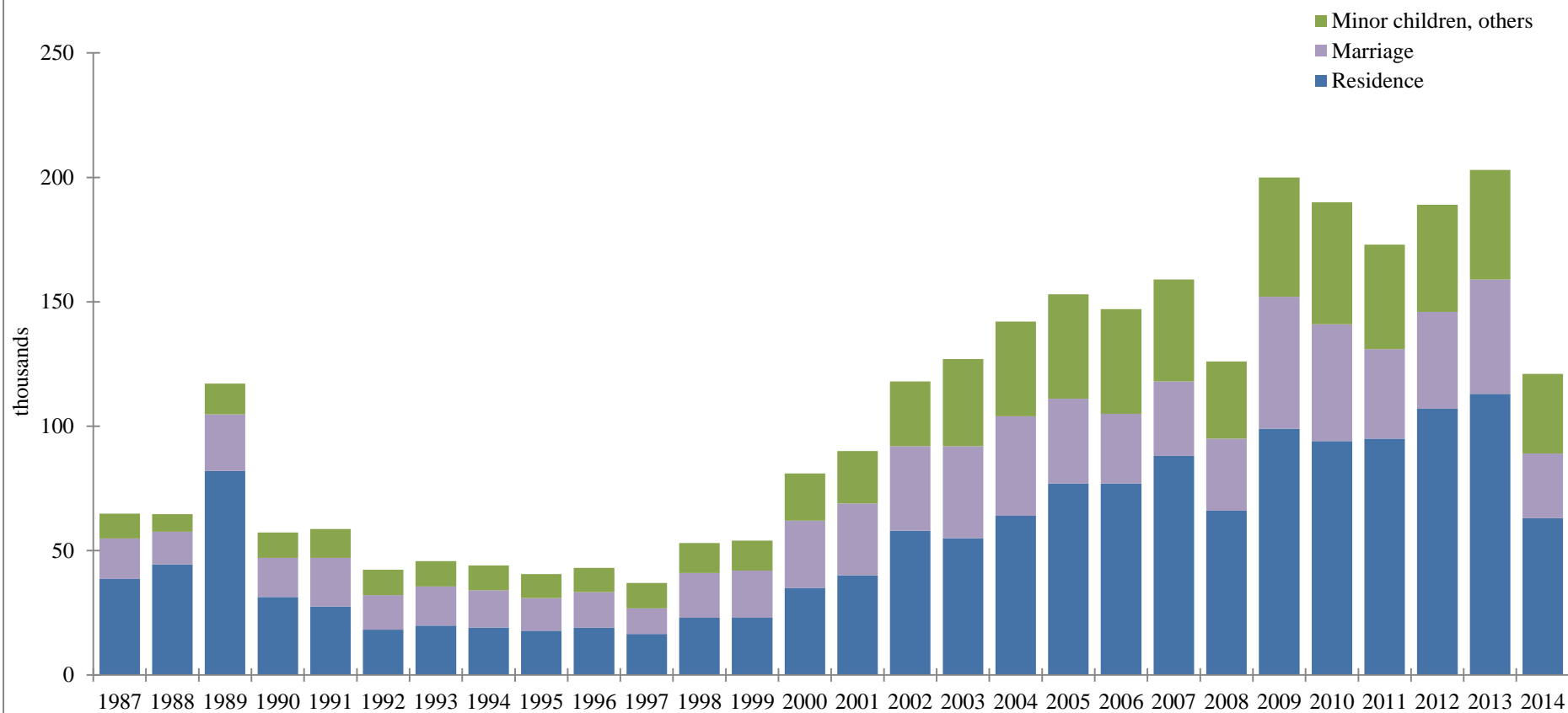
Source: Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin, Home Office

Figure 3.1 - Application for British citizenship received and grants made in the United Kingdom, 1988-2014



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 2014



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

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

### **4.1 Stocks of foreign nationals in the UK in 2015**

Between 2014 and 2015 the total population of the UK rose by 1.2 per cent to 63.835 million, while that of UK nationals rose by only 0.5 per cent to 58.194 million. The population of foreign citizens rose by 8.5 per cent (438,000) to 5.592 million, accounting for 8.8 per cent of the national total (Table 4.1, Figure 4.1).

Europe was the largest source of foreign residents, continuing its rising trend both absolutely and relatively to reach 3.397 million in 2015, a rise of 424,000 (14.3 per cent) on the year before. This represented 60.7 per cent of the total foreign stock, up from 57.7 per cent in 2014 (Table 4.2). The proportion of foreign citizens from the EU(15)/EFTA states has been relatively stable in recent years, with only minor fluctuations (notably in 2011). However, in 2015 there was a substantial increase of 266,000 (20.9 per cent) to reach 27.5 per cent of the foreign national total. The EU(15)/EFTA states accounted for 60.7 per cent of growth in the overall increase in foreign national numbers in 2015. The number of citizens of the ten new Eastern European accession countries (excluding Croatia) rose by 189,000 to 1.714 million in 2015, 30.6 per cent of the total. Overall, EU/EFTA countries accounted for all the growth in in the foreign national population in the year 2014-15. Non-EU/EFTA country numbers remained more or less static on 2.315 million.

Among EU(15)/EFTA nationals, it was from Mediterranean countries that the largest rises were seen, especially Greeks, Italians, Portuguese and Spaniards whose combined numbers rose by 160,000 over the year. Numbers from France also rose, by 54,000. The dominance of the Irish has been waning for some time and although their numbers rose slightly in 2015, they accounted for only 5.9 per cent of all foreign citizens, the lowest recorded. Numbers from elsewhere in northern and western Europe were stable.

For several years Poles have been the largest foreign group. Their numbers increased by 3.5 per cent in 2015 to 855,000, although this was a much smaller rise than the year before (21.6 per cent). They now account for 15.3 per cent of all foreign citizens, a smaller proportion than in 2014 (16 per cent). Numbers of other A10 Eastern European nationalities again rose: Romanians by 54,000, Lithuanians and Slovaks each by 34,000, Bulgarians by 23,000, Hungarians by 20,000 although in other cases increases were

much smaller or numbers were relatively static. Compared with 2008, the statistics do not suggest that the recession in the UK has resulted in a net return home by Polish and other A10 citizens; indeed, the reverse is the case.

Between 2012 and 2013, numbers from non-EU15/EFTA countries increased by 153,000, 6.4 per cent. However, in 2014 the trend changed, with a loss of 101,000 representing a 4.2 per cent decline. In 2015 the number was almost identical to the year before. Hence, the upward trend in foreign population stocks was again accounted for entirely by EU15/EFTA states.

There is a continuing small gender imbalance in the foreign population, the female proportion in 2015 continuing to be slightly higher at 52.1 per cent, in line with recent years. The balance varies by origin. Europeans as a whole continue to be more likely to be female (52.2 per cent) and this was the case for most nationalities, the main exceptions being Italians and Romanians. There were again considerably more females than males from the Americas and Africa; Asians and Oceanians were more or less in balance. Sampling error means that the numbers fluctuate from year to year.

There is no doubt that the last few years have seen fundamental shifts in the national breakdown of the UK population. While the British population has grown only slowly, the foreign population has risen strongly. This trend has been accompanied by shifts in the nationalities involved. Particularly significant has been the rising number of EU15/EFTA citizens in the last year. Those from the A8 accession countries have continued to grow, with Poles now easily the largest national group. Other eastern European national groups have also become more visible, notably Romanians, Lithuanians, Romanians and Bulgarians. However, there are anomalies. Some A8 citizens, especially Slovenians and Estonians, are marked by their absence. Unlike 2014, the main trend in 2015 is the rise in the stock of citizens from the EU15/EFTA rather than the accession countries.

In sum, during 2014-15 stock changes were:

- UK total 1.2 per cent increase
- British citizens 0.5 per cent increase
- Foreign citizens 8.5 per cent increase
- EU(15)/EFTA 20.9 per cent increase
- EU(27)/EFTA 15.8 per cent increase
- Non-EEA 0 per cent

#### **4.2 Stocks of foreign nationals working in the UK in 2015**

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. 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 as recession took hold. The number rose by only 10,000 to 2.293 million; however, the proportion continued its rising trend to reach 8 per cent of the total in employment. In 2010, the rise was 98,000 (4.3 per cent), to reach 2.378 million, 8.3 per cent of the total. This was in marked contrast to the UK domestic workforce, the number of which was unchanged from the year before. This implied that as the UK began its tentative emergence from recession, the foreign workforce experienced a greater rise

in employment than the domestic one. The trend continued and by 2011 the foreign workforce had risen by a further 165,000 to 8.8 per cent of the UK total, while the domestic workforce increased by only 95,000 (Table 4.3). In 2012 the increase in the foreign workforce stopped, the number being the same as in 2011, while the domestic workforce rose by 0.9 per cent. In 2013, the historic trend returned. Between 2012 and 2013 the UK domestic labour force in work rose by 213,000, the foreign workforce by 100,000. However, whereas the domestic increase was only 0.1 per cent, the rate of growth of the foreign workforce was higher, at 3.9 per cent, reaching 2.657 million, 9 per cent of the UK total. In 2014 both the domestic and foreign working populations increased, the former by 603,000, the latter by 224,000. However, foreign worker numbers increased at a much faster rate - 8.4 per cent compared with a domestic rise of 2.2 per cent. In consequence, the foreign workforce rose to 9.5 per cent of the UK total.

In 2015, the total workforce rose by 419,000 (1.4 per cent). The domestic workforce rose at a slower rate, 0.5 per cent, than the year before. In contrast, the rise in the foreign workforce accelerated to 9.9 per cent (up 275,000) to 3.16 million, 10.3 per cent of the national total.

Over the last decade, Europeans have accounted for a growing proportion of the foreign workforce, a trend which continued in 2015 (65 per cent of the total, up from 62.6 the previous year). This is rather more than their share (60.7 per cent) of the foreign population (Table 4.4). EU/EFTA countries (1.995 million) supplied 63.1 per cent of foreign workers, EU15/EFTA (851,000) countries 26.9 per cent, A8 accession countries (957,000) 30.3 per cent and A2 (178,000) 5.6 per cent.

The Irish continue to be the clear leaders in the EU15/EFTA group, but their dominance has been falling steadily, from 22.6 per cent of all foreign workers in 1995 to 5 per cent in 2015. In contrast, the Portuguese proportion has almost doubled since 2010. Spaniards, Italians and French have seen substantial proportionate rises; this has not been the case for Greeks. Numbers of A8 Europeans in the labour force grew by 109,000 in 2015, an increase of 12.9 per cent over the year. Comparison of Tables 4.2 and 4.4 suggests that their growth was again mainly of those in employment and not dependants, although the number of the latter has been increasing. The rise by 35,000 in the number of Polish workers in 2015, was lower than the year before but they continue to be the largest A8 national group. The number of A2 (Bulgarian and Romanian) workers accelerated to 178,000, an increase of 34.8 per cent.

The non-EEA workforce was virtually unchanged from 2014 at 1.165 million, 36.9 per cent of all foreign workers. In recent years, numbers have shown minor fluctuations around this level. None of the major world regions outside Europe exhibited other than minor changes in worker stock numbers.

The balance of the sexes varies. Among all foreign nationals, males again predominate (53.4 per cent – a similar percentage to most of the last few years) and this is true of both Europeans and non-Europeans. In very few cases were women preponderant, notably Germans, Irish, Spanish, Canadians and Australians, and even then the differences were small and within the bounds of sampling error.

### **4.3 Foreign workers by nationality and socio-economic class 2015**

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

Data for 2013 and 2014 suggested that the trend of the last few years towards a lower skilled foreign workforce, at least in terms of the occupations in which they are engaged, had paused: in both years 35.6 per cent of foreign workers were in the most skilled group (A), compared with 36.5 per cent in 2010 and 43.6 per cent in 2004. The trend was resumed in 2015 when the proportion in this group fell to 34.7 per cent. For the tenth 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, 33.8 per cent compared with 21.5 per cent of domestic workers. This shift in skill balance has been brought about by the inflow of workers from the A8 and A2 countries, only 16.1 and 16.9 per cent respectively of whom were in highly skilled occupations in 2015. However, both of these were higher than the year before (13.8 and 13.6 per cent), suggesting that upskilling may have been taking place. Half of A8 workers were in routine occupations; A2 citizens, especially Romanians, were more likely to be in intermediate occupations, perhaps because many of them were skilled with work permits or were self employed craft workers, especially in construction trades, the only workers from Bulgaria and Romania to be allowed free entry before January 2014. However, there is wide evidence to suggest that many A8 and A2 citizens are in lower skilled occupations than their education and qualifications might suggest.

Unfortunately, sample size allows only limited analysis for nationalities and national groups. Where data are available, they do not show a uniform picture, indicating that different foreign groups have different roles in the UK labour market. EU(15) EFTA nationals are generally more skilled with 50.3 per cent in Group A, although this was less than the year before (54 per cent). Portugal is the main exception; although the numbers are small and sampling error large, the Greek contingent seems particularly highly skilled. Overall, the skill level of non-EU nationals is similar to that of the domestic population and higher than foreign nationals as a whole. This is especially the case for Australia, New Zealand, the US and Canada and 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 Africa and South-east Asia are less well represented in the highly skilled category. Most non-British groups are under-represented in the ‘intermediate’ sector.

### **4.4 Foreign workers by nationality and region of residence 2015**

The regional distribution of foreign workers is very uneven (Table 4.6). In 2011, the number in Greater London topped a million for the first time, fell back in 2012 to 967,000 but rose to 1.034 million in 2013, 1.079 million in 2014 and 1.16 million in 2015.

During the last five years the capital had become relatively less important as a destination. Despite some fluctuation, its proportion of the total foreign working population fell from 45.3 per cent in 2005 to 37.5 per cent in 2014 and 36.7 per cent in 2015. The Rest of the South East accounted for 566,000 foreign workers, 40,000 more than in the previous year, and 17.9 per cent of the total. Overall, 54.6 per cent of foreign workers are in South East England. In comparison, only 11.3 per cent of UK nationals work in Greater London, and only 31.3 per cent in the South East as a whole.

Over the last two decades, this heavy concentration of foreign labour in the capital city and its surrounding region has been fairly stable. In recent years, the effects of the A8 immigration began to exercise a fundamental shift in distribution which saw the dominance of the South East lessening. It appears that for the most part a new spatial equilibrium has now been reached.

Although all foreign national groups are more heavily concentrated in Greater London than the domestic population, there are major differences between them. At least half of the French, Italians, Spanish, Australians and New Zealanders are located in London. For several other nationalities, the proportion is over 40 per cent. Some from northern EU countries, the A2 countries, Irish, some A8 citizens, Africans and those from the ISC and parts of South-east Asia are overrepresented in the Rest of the South East, although numbers are relatively small. Among those with concentrations in the Midlands, South West and East Anglia are the Portuguese and several A8 nationalities. The Irish, citizens of several A8 countries and those from the ISC have more than their 'share' in the rest of the UK. This pattern for the most part reflects that of recent years, with some minor variations. Although fluctuations from year to year are probably due to relatively small sample numbers, there is an emerging overall trend towards a more even geographical distribution of foreign labour across the UK as a whole. This is accompanied by different regional distributions for national groups.

#### **4.5 Unemployment among foreign workers in the UK by region of residence 2015**

Foreign nationals have a higher unemployment rate than the UK domestic workforce (Table 4.7). For both groups the number out of work has been falling: in the UK as a whole, from 2.462 million people registered unemployed in the spring of 2013 to 1.815 million in 2015, while the number of unemployed foreign nationals fell from 268,000 to 233,000. The respective unemployment rates in 2015 were 5.6 per cent for the total UK active workforce, 5.4 per cent for the domestic workforce and 6.9 per cent for foreign workers.

There were significant differences between national groups. Only those groups with cell sizes of over 10,000 are shown. Even then, sample numbers are relatively small so standard errors may be significant, especially with respect to annual variations. For the UK as a whole, EU15/EFTA citizens had a similar unemployment rate to that of all foreign citizens, among Southern Europeans, the rate was 8.1 per cent, that of A8 citizens was only 3.3 per cent while that of non-EU/EFTA citizens was 9.2 per cent. Africans had relatively high unemployment rates, South-east Asians low rates.

Small numbers make it difficult to obtain a detailed regional picture, so the breakdown here is between Greater London and the Rest of the UK. For the domestic population London had a higher unemployment rate than that for the Rest of the UK (6.5 compared

with 5.3 per cent), but this was not the case for foreign nationals for whom London rates were lower. This was also the case for EU states.

#### **4.6 Inactivity and employment rate among foreign nationals in the UK by region of residence 2015**

The total inactive population in the UK in 2015 was 19.174 million (up from 18.748 million in 2011, of whom 1.354 million (1.229 million in 2014) foreign nationals (6.6 per cent) were inactive (neither employed nor unemployed and seeking work). Among foreigners, 756,000 (704,000 in 2014) were non-EU15/EFTA citizens and 598,000 (525,000 in 2014) were from the EU15/EFTA (Table 4.8). The inactive population includes children, students and the elderly.

Employment rates by region of residence and nationality are also shown. The employment rate is the number employed divided by the total population – employed, unemployed and inactive. The employment rate of foreign nationals was again higher than that of the domestic population, 66.6 compared with 58.7 per cent. Poles and the French had the highest employment rates, those from Asia and Africa the lowest rates. For most, but not all groups, the employment rates of foreign nationals were higher in London than in the rest of the UK. Overall, the data support the view that most immigrants are working.

#### **4.7 Country of Birth 2015**

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

In 2015 there were 8.482 million people living in the UK and born outside the country (Tables 4.9 – 4.10), up by 5.2 per cent on 2014, an increase twice the rate of the previous year. The foreign born now constitute 13.3 per cent of the total UK population, up from 12.8 per cent in 2014. The data suggest that the slowing increase in the total foreign born population after 2008 has reversed.

Europeans are less well represented among the foreign born than among the foreign national population. Of those foreign born living in the UK in 2015, 41.1 per cent were born elsewhere in Europe, 38.2 per cent in EU(28)/EFTA countries (Table 4.10). The comparable nationality figures were 60.7 and 58.6 per cent respectively (Table 4.2). The A10 Eastern European countries accounted for 18.8 per cent of the foreign born (up from 17.6 per cent in 2014), compared with 30.6 per cent of foreign citizens. Poles and Indians are the two largest foreign born groups, followed by Pakistanis and Irish.

In 2015, 4.956 million foreign born, 16.1 per cent of the UK total, were also working. This was a rise of 5.8 per cent, slower than the year before (7.8 per cent) (Table 4.11). Overall, 58.4 per cent of the foreign born living in the UK were also working, about the same as in 2014 but up from 55.5 per cent in 2013. Among the foreign born working population, Poles were by far the largest national group (599,000), their numbers increasing by 9.8 per cent over the year; Indians were the second largest group (Table 4.12).

Table 4.13 shows the breakdown by CoB and socio-economic class in 2015. A greater proportion (37.6 per cent) were in professional and managerial jobs than those with foreign nationality (34.7 per cent – Table 4.5) and a smaller proportion in routine occupations. The pattern is similar to recent years. These differences vary by geographical region of origin. Broadly speaking, those born in the EU(15)/EFTA countries have higher proportions in the highly skilled category than those by nationality. This is also the case for Africans. In contrast, those born in the ISC have lower proportions than those by nationality. Sampling error where numbers are small may be one explanation. Rates of naturalisation, length of time and education in the UK, along with the historical operation of the work permit and PBS systems are also likely to be relevant factors.

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

Unemployment rates by CoB are similar to those by nationality for all foreign nationals (Table 4.15). Overall, 2.451 million foreign born are inactive (Table 4.16). The employment rate for the foreign born is 63.9 per cent, below that for foreign nationals, 66.6 per cent (Table 4.7). The difference is particularly marked in London, probably reflecting the large number of students in the capital.

Table 4.17 compares the national distributions of population by country of birth and by nationality; the last column shows the ratio between the two, with nationality numbers expressed as a percentage of those by country of birth for both males and females. Overall, 65.9 per cent of the foreign born had foreign nationality, while 5.2 per cent of UK citizens were born abroad, both proportions about the same as in the last few years. There were substantial differences between countries. For some countries, mainly European, there were more foreign nationals than had been born there. In contrast for others, mainly African and Asian, fewer than half of those born abroad had the nationality of their birthplace. In some cases, relatively small sample sizes may exaggerate differences. Many countries recorded substantial gender differences, usually with males more likely to have the nationality of their country of birth, although there some major exceptions.

The reasons for these differences are complex, reflecting amongst other things the entitlement of people born in former colonies to take the nationality of mother countries (e.g. Portugal) or the effects of Armed Forces stationed abroad (e.g. British in Germany). Most important are differential rates of naturalisation, related in part to the maturity of the immigration stream. There are systematic differences between some groups of countries. Most of those born in the A8 countries retain their nationality. However, as the East European stream matures, with more family settlement and births, it is likely that the current balance will shift. In contrast, most of those born in South Asian countries do not have the nationality of their countries of birth, following naturalisation.

The implications of Table 4.17 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 4.17 is that detailed analysis of the patterns, trends and implications of immigration may vary considerably, depending upon whether the data are of country of birth or citizenship. Unfortunately, the LFS sample size is too small to provide many answers.

#### **4.8 National Insurance statistics 2014/15**

An alternative source of data on the number of foreign nationals newly entering the UK labour force comes from the allocation of National Insurance numbers (NINOs). Every foreign worker who is legally employed requires a NINO so the allocation of new numbers should give an indication of the annual increment to the workforce. Comparisons of NINO data with those of other flow sources demonstrate the difficulty of putting together an accurate picture of labour migration into the UK. NINO data take no account of the length of time an individual allocated a number spends working in the UK and so they may include equally people who work for one week in the year and those working fifty two. Overall, they probably present a fuller picture of the overall foreign increment to the UK workforce than any other single source but should be used only with appropriate caveats. For example, the temporary nature of many of the A8 migrants may lead to difficulties when comparing recent increments to the workforce with past years. The data in Table 4.18 relate to year of registration, not year of arrival in the UK and so may inflate the number compared with the two survey sources.

In the most recent year, 2014-15, there were 824,200 new registrations, a 36.8 per cent per cent increase on 2013/14, compared with an increase of only 7.2 per cent the year before (Table 4.18a). The EU accession countries accounted for 291,400 new registrations, an increase of 62.9 per cent on the previous year. The number from the EU(15) rose by 25 per cent (8 per cent the year before) to 237,900. Those from non-EU/EFTA countries rose by 18.3 per cent to 180,400, with all major world regions showing increases. NINO data suggest that labour migration increased most from those countries where the UK government is unable to exercise entry control but there were also substantial increases from elsewhere.

The vast majority allocated NINOs are young, about 34.5 per cent of them aged 18-24 and a further 39.5 per cent aged 25-34 (Table 4.18b). However, it appears there might be a shift in the age structure taking place, with more older workers. Those aged 18-34 accounted for 74 per cent in 2013/4, down from 79.7 per cent the year before, while the proportion of those aged 35-59 rose from 20.9 to 23.8 per cent in 2014/5.

There have been some notable shifts in the main nationalities since 2002/3 but in recent years the pattern has been fairly stable (Table 4.18c). However, the data for 2014/15 show significant shifts. Romania rose to be the largest source, with 152,400 registrations. Poland fell to second place, despite an increase in numbers. Bulgaria rose from tenth place to fifth. Italy, Spain and Portugal have risen in the rankings in the last few years as also has Greece although it is not in the top ten. In contrast, India and Pakistan both slipped, the latter dropping from the top ten. Three major forces seem to be at work. First, the flexible UK labour market has proved attractive to people from the stricken Mediterranean economies. Second, UK government restrictions on entry to the labour

market via Tier 1 have impacted on those from the ISC. Finally, the removal of entry restrictions on Romanians and Bulgarians has helped promote them on the list.

Table 4.1 - Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2010,2012-2015, thousands

			2010			2012			2013			2014			2015		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total			61090	30021	31070	61900	30482	31418	62571	30879	31692	63067	31126	31941	63835	31401	32434
UK			56545	27793	28752	57083	28148	28935	57603	28515	29088	57908	28614	29294	58194	28692	29502
Foreign Nationals			4524	2218	2307	4788	2319	2469	4941	2352	2589	5154	2509	2645	5592	2680	2912
Europe			2184	1048	1136	2554	1215	1339	2657	1253	1404	2973	1436	1537	3397	1624	1773
EU27/28EFTA			2060	989	1071	2415	1145	1270	2515	1192	1323	2829	1367	1462	3277	1567	1710
EU25/EFTA			1954	934	1020	2265	1066	1199	2305	1080	1225	2619	1259	1360	2987	1413	1574
EU15/EFTA			1113	522	591	1152	522	630	1213	550	663	1273	608	665	1539	718	821
Austria			22	:	15	:	:	:	17	:	14	13	:	:	12	:	:
Belgium			12	:	:	20	:	12	17	:	:	18	:	11	28	12	16
Denmark			24	12	13	16	:	10	21	:	12	21	:	13	27	12	15
Finland			14	:	:	13	:	13	:	:	:	14	:	12	10	:	:
France			116	57	59	132	64	68	132	59	73	135	62	73	189	89	100
Germany			129	51	78	137	57	80	153	65	88	110	52	58	119	48	71
Greece			35	20	14	40	17	23	33	17	16	54	31	23	62	32	30
Ireland			344	160	184	356	152	204	345	145	200	309	149	160	329	153	176
Italy			117	56	61	125	63	62	138	62	76	182	96	86	212	121	91
Netherlands			58	34	24	59	29	30	83	46	37	85	49	36	81	35	46
Norway			18	:	11	17	:	10	:	:	:	16	:	11	18	:	11
Portugal			104	52	53	106	53	53	138	83	55	140	65	75	235	111	124
Spain			61	33	28	82	42	40	75	37	38	130	60	70	167	73	94
Sweden			43	17	26	26	10	16	27	:	18	34	13	21	32	13	19
Switzerland			:	:	:	12	:	12	13	:	:	10	:	:	13	:	11
A8 Accession			801	389	412	1079	526	553	1055	507	548	1315	633	682	1427	683	744
Czech Republic			24	10	14	32	17	15	27	11	16	40	11	29	43	13	30
Hungary			37	18	19	48	24	24	57	34	23	83	52	31	103	53	50
Latvia			44	23	21	81	40	41	78	35	43	121	58	63	117	52	65
Lithuania			99	46	53	126	62	64	153	74	79	158	71	87	192	94	98
Poland			550	274	277	713	346	367	679	331	348	826	406	420	855	421	434
Slovak Republic			32	14	18	71	35	36	55	19	36	70	27	43	104	46	58
A2 Accession			106	55	51	150	79	71	210	112	98	210	108	102	287	152	135
Bulgaria			34	17	16	33	18	15	62	29	33	45	26	19	68	35	33
Romania			72	37	35	117	61	56	148	83	65	165	82	83	219	117	102
Rest of EU			40	23	17	34	18	16	37	23	14	31	18	13	24	14	10
Cyprus			34	20	14	24	13	11	28	17	11	22	12	10	17	10	:
C & E Europe			39	20	19	38	20	18	40	17	23	36	21	15	18	10	8
Albania			15	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	13	:	:
Eur Other			85	39	46	101	50	51	102	44	58	108	48	60	102	47	55
Russia			23	:	16	33	14	19	35	13	22	35	11	24	34	12	22
Turkey			45	23	22	42	24	18	43	22	21	53	29	24	42	20	22
Ukraine			12	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	10	:	:	14	:	:
Africa			592	284	308	538	280	258	535	266	269	463	224	239	479	224	255
Algeria			:	:	:	14	:	:	11	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:
Congo Dem Rep			12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	12	:	:
Egypt			11	:	:	20	10	10	:	:	:	12	:	:	10	:	:
Eritrea			12	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	28	14	14
Gambia			14	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ghana			47	23	24	36	18	18	48	21	27	37	16	21	31	11	20
Kenya			17	10	:	20	:	13	20	10	10	13	:	:	17	:	:
Libya			24	15	:	42	25	17	18	:	11	20	10	10	:	:	:
Mauritius			22	12	10	11	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:
Nigeria			106	58	48	102	55	47	114	64	50	84	49	35	104	48	56
Sierra Leone			:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:
Somalia			71	25	46	36	19	16	48	21	27	40	15	25	43	20	23
South Africa			102	49	53	67	38	29	87	43	44	67	35	32	69	34	35
Uganda			13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:
Zambia			:	:	:	10	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Zimbabwe			53	26	27	59	32	27	48	24	24	44	21	23	44	17	27
Other Africa			76	35	41	69	31	38	54	26	28	52	18	34	111	53	58

Table 4.1 - Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2010,2012-2015, thousands, [continued]

	2010			2012			2013			2014			2015		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Americas	385	174	211	391	177	214	366	153	213	343	160	183	336	145	191
Canada	58	25	33	63	30	33	48	16	32	53	20	33	56	22	34
Jamaica	44	23	21	54	32	22	43	16	27	46	23	23	56	28	28
US	133	60	73	146	55	91	149	73	76	145	75	70	132	55	77
Other Americas	150	66	84	128	60	68	126	48	78	99	42	57	92	40	52
Asia	1191	626	565	1177	581	596	1234	611	623	1231	619	612	1233	615	618
Afghanistan	27	14	13	17	10	:	20	10	10	28	11	17	28	16	12
Bangladesh	74	41	33	70	42	28	58	31	27	59	38	21	61	25	36
China	107	55	52	87	42	45	93	50	43	106	52	54	122	57	65
India	354	190	164	360	194	166	336	168	168	354	188	166	379	203	176
Japan	29	:	21	31	:	24	29	12	17	30	:	21	30	12	18
Malaysia	37	16	21	26	13	13	35	19	16	34	14	20	35	15	20
Middle East	97	65	32	69	39	30	105	67	38	108	59	49	101	52	49
Iran	39	25	14	33	18	15	35	22	13	42	22	20	44	22	22
Iraq	34	24	10	26	14	12	52	33	19	34	18	16	41	21	20
Other Middle East	24	16	:	10	:	:	18	12	6	32	19	13	16	:	:
Pakistan	137	74	63	163	91	72	194	102	92	197	107	90	184	104	80
Philippines	58	21	37	78	33	45	59	25	34	56	22	34	60	26	34
Sri Lanka	57	31	26	50	22	28	59	31	28	67	38	29	50	22	28
Vietnam	:	:	:	14	:	:	14	:	:	10	:	:	13	:	:
Other Asia	214	111	103	213	82	131	232	89	143	182	76	106	170	78	92
Oceania	164	84	80	120	63	57	132	61	71	141	67	74	146	72	74
Australia	92	48	44	69	37	32	70	28	42	86	37	49	89	40	49
New Zealand	50	23	27	30	15	15	33	17	16	45	26	19	48	28	20
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stat	21	10	11	29	15	14	27	12	15	:	:	:	49	29	20

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note

- not applicable

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

Rest of EU: Cyprus and Malta, Croatia from 2015

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

R – Revised.

Table 4.2 - Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2010, 2012 - 2015 (per cent)

				2010			2012			2013			2014			2015		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
			Foreign Nationals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
			Europe	48.3	47.2	49.2	53.3	52.4	54.2	53.8	53.3	54.2	57.7	57.2	58.1	60.7	60.6	60.9
			EU27/28EFTA	45.5	44.6	46.4	50.4	49.4	51.4	50.9	50.7	51.1	54.9	54.5	55.3	58.6	58.5	58.7
			EU25/EFTA	43.2	42.1	44.2	47.3	46.0	48.6	46.7	45.9	47.3	50.8	50.2	51.4	53.4	52.7	54.1
			EU15/EFTA	24.6	23.5	25.6	24.1	22.5	25.5	24.5	23.4	25.6	24.7	24.2	25.1	27.5	26.8	28.2
			Austria	0.5	:	0.7	:	:	:	0.3	:	0.5	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:
			Belgium	0.3	:	:	0.4	:	0.5	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
			Denmark	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	:	0.5	0.4	:	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
			Finland	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	0.5	:	:	:	0.3	:	0.5	0.2	:	:
			France	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.4
			Germany	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.9	2.5	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.4	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.4
			Greece	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0
			Ireland	7.6	7.2	8.0	7.4	6.6	8.3	7.0	6.2	7.7	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.0
			Italy	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.8	4.5	3.1
			Netherlands	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6
			Norway	0.4	:	0.5	0.4	:	0.4	:	:	:	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.4
			Portugal	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.8	3.5	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.8	4.2	4.1	4.3
			Spain	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.7	3.2
			Sweden	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	:	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7
			Switzerland	:	:	:	0.3	:	0.5	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	0.4
			A8 Accession	17.7	17.5	17.9	22.5	22.7	22.4	21.4	21.6	21.2	25.5	25.2	25.8	25.5	25.5	25.5
			Czech Republic	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.0
			Hungary	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.0	1.7
			Latvia	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.2
			Lithuania	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4
			Poland	12.2	12.4	12.0	14.9	14.9	14.9	13.7	14.1	13.4	16.0	16.2	15.9	15.3	15.7	14.9
			Slovak Republic	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.0
			A2 Accession	2.3	2.5	2.2	3.1	3.4	2.9	4.3	4.8	3.8	4.1	4.3	3.9	5.1	5.7	4.6
			Bulgaria	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.1
			Romania	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.4	2.6	2.3	3.0	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.9	4.4	3.5
			Rest of EU	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
			Cyprus	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	:
			C & E Europe	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3
			Albania	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
			Eur Other	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.9
			Russia	0.5	:	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.8
			Turkey	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
			Ukraine	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:
			Africa	13.1	12.8	13.4	11.2	12.1	10.4	10.8	11.3	10.4	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.4	8.8
			Algeria	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:
			Congo Dem Rep	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
			Egypt	0.2	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
			Eritrea	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.5	0.5	0.5
			Gambia	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			Ghana	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7
			Kenya	0.4	0.5	:	0.4	:	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:
			Libya	0.5	0.7	:	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	:	:	:
			Mauritius	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:
			Nigeria	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.7	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.9
			Sierra Leone	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:
			Somalia	1.6	1.1	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
			South Africa	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
			Uganda	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:
			Zambia	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
			Zimbabwe	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9
			Other Africa	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.0

Table 4.2 - Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2010, 2012 - 2015 (per cent), [continued]

	2010			2012			2013			2014			2015		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Americas	8.5	7.8	9.1	8.2	7.6	8.7	7.4	6.5	8.2	6.7	6.4	6.9	6.0	5.4	6.6
Canada	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2
Jamaica	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
US	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.4	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.6
Other Americas	3.3	3.0	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.0	3.0	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.8
Asia	26.3	28.2	24.5	24.6	25.1	24.1	25.0	26.0	24.1	23.9	24.7	23.1	22.0	22.9	21.2
Afghanistan	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
Bangladesh	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.2
China	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2
India	7.8	8.6	7.1	7.5	8.3	6.7	6.8	7.1	6.5	6.9	7.5	6.3	6.8	7.6	6.0
Japan	0.6	:	0.9	0.7	:	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	:	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6
Malaysia	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7
Middle East	2.1	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.1	2.8	1.5	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7
Iran	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Iraq	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
Other Middle East	0.5	0.7	:	0.2	:	:	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	:	:
Pakistan	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.4	3.9	2.9	3.9	4.3	3.6	3.8	4.3	3.4	3.3	3.9	2.7
Philippines	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2
Sri Lanka	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0
Vietnam	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
Other Asia	4.7	5.0	4.5	4.4	3.5	5.3	4.7	3.8	5.5	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.0	2.9	3.2
Oceania	3.6	3.8	3.5	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.5
Australia	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7
New Zealand	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7
Rest of World/Stateless	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	:	:	:	0.9	1.1	0.7

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note

- not applicable

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

Rest of EU: Cyprus and Malta, Croatia from 2015

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

R – Revised.

Table 4.3 – Living and Working in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2010, 2012 – 2015, (thousands)

				2010			2012			2013			2014			2015		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total				28664	15270	13394	29158	15632	13526	29473	15728	13745	30300	16185	14115	30719	16296	14423
UK				26269	13938	12331	26599	14205	12394	26817	14304	12513	27420	14587	12833	27555	14607	12948
Foreign Nationals				2393	1331	1062	2557	1425	1132	2652	1421	1231	2876	1595	1281	3160	1687	1473
Europe				1252	673	579	1468	779	689	1548	809	739	1799	946	853	2052	1054	998
EU27/28/EFTA				1195	636	559	1406	741	665	1486	776	710	1720	897	823	1995	1018	977
EU25/EFTA				1126	595	531	1315	686	629	1359	702	657	1588	815	773	1815	911	904
EU15/EFTA				565	299	266	628	316	312	677	343	334	726	380	346	851	420	431
Belgium				:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	15	:	:
Denmark				15	:	:	:	:	:	17	:	:	16	:	:	17	:	:
France				62	38	24	81	45	36	82	44	38	87	44	43	117	59	58
Germany				70	30	40	67	34	33	86	40	46	75	35	40	67	31	36
Greece				16	10	:	26	12	14	22	12	10	34	23	11	33	16	17
Ireland				162	89	73	180	86	94	178	85	93	160	82	78	157	74	83
Italy				64	33	31	71	40	31	85	44	41	104	58	46	123	74	49
Netherlands				28	17	11	29	14	16	35	19	16	34	25	:	35	18	17
Portugal				53	31	22	61	36	25	75	48	27	85	46	39	125	63	62
Spain				40	21	19	49	24	25	44	25	19	78	40	38	108	49	59
Sweden				21	:	12	17	:	12	19	:	14	16	:	10	23	10	13
A8 Accession				544	284	260	675	364	311	661	345	316	848	435	413	957	489	468
Czech Republic				17	:	10	23	13	10	:	:	:	22	:	16	30	:	21
Hungary				28	16	12	31	16	15	39	24	15	66	38	28	79	43	36
Latvia				30	17	13	52	29	22	44	22	22	73	41	32	68	35	33
Lithuania				71	34	37	76	39	37	94	52	42	91	45	46	128	66	62
Poland				368	199	169	449	242	207	436	228	208	548	285	263	583	307	276
Slovak Republic				22	:	13	38	22	16	37	14	23	36	15	21	57	30	27
A2 Accession				69	41	28	91	55	36	127	74	53	132	82	50	178	106	72
Bulgaria				24	13	11	25	15	10	42	22	20	30	21	:	47	26	21
Romania				45	28	17	66	40	26	85	53	32	102	61	41	131	80	51
Rest of EU				17	12	:	12	:	:	21	14	:	14	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus				14	10	:	:	:	:	17	11	:	11	:	:	:	:	:
C & E Europe				20	11	:	19	12	:	18	10	:	21	16	:	10	:	:
Eur Other				37	26	11	43	26	17	44	23	21	58	33	25	47	28	19
Russia				:	:	:	17	:	10	15	:	:	18	:	12	14	:	:
Turkey				18	15	:	16	11	:	15	12	:	28	20	:	20	14	:
Africa				276	142	134	252	147	105	257	137	120	223	133	90	236	126	110
Ghana				24	14	10	23	12	11	25	11	14	19	:	10	22	:	13
Kenya				13	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Libya				:	:	:	18	14	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius				15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nigeria				51	29	22	50	28	22	51	29	22	42	27	15	52	24	28
South Africa				65	32	33	45	25	19	54	27	27	46	27	19	51	30	21
Zimbabwe				30	13	17	27	14	12	28	14	14	29	16	13	26	13	13
Other Africa				78	38	40	74	44	29	75	43	32	66	41	25	85	50	35
Americas				202	100	102	205	104	101	198	87	111	195	105	90	191	99	92
Canada				33	16	17	32	17	15	33	12	21	34	14	20	44	18	26
Jamaica				20	11	:	25	15	10	18	:	14	25	14	11	26	15	11
US				66	35	31	78	32	46	75	39	36	78	48	30	66	36	30
Other Americas				83	38	45	70	40	30	72	32	40	58	29	29	55	30	25
Asia				544	353	191	537	341	196	546	333	213	557	356	201	576	356	220
Bangladesh				33	26	:	31	28	:	26	21	:	28	25	:	19	14	:
China				41	25	16	24	15	10	20	12	:	36	19	17	49	24	25
India				200	125	75	198	131	67	198	118	80	198	137	61	202	135	67
Malaysia				17	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	16	:	10	11	:	:
Middle East				26	22	:	22	16	:	42	33	:	30	22	:	30	20	10
Iran				10	:	:	12	:	:	12	:	:	12	:	:	15	11	:
Pakistan				52	47	:	63	57	:	69	56	13	75	63	12	91	73	18
Philippines				44	19	25	51	23	28	40	17	23	38	16	22	44	18	26
Sri Lanka				29	21	:	20	13	:	27	18	:	38	25	13	22	12	10
Other Asia				102	60	42	113	51	61	116	53	63	98	43	55	108	53	55
Oceania				111	60	51	87	49	38	93	48	45	100	48	52	106	52	54
Australia				64	35	29	55	31	24	48	24	24	64	29	35	66	29	37
New Zealand				35	17	18	22	12	10	23	11	12	32	17	15	38	21	17

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

- not applicable

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

Rest of EU: Cyprus and Malta, Croatia from 2015

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

R – Revised.

Table 4.4 – Living and Working in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2010, 2012 - 2014 (per cent)

				2010			2012			2013			2014			2015		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Foreign Nationals			100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Europe			52.3	50.6	54.5	57.4	54.7	60.9	58.3	56.9	59.8	62.6	59.3	66.6	64.9	62.5	67.8
	EU27/28/EFTA			49.9	47.8	52.6	55.0	52.0	58.7	55.9	54.6	57.4	59.8	56.2	64.2	63.1	60.3	66.3
	EU25/EFTA			47.1	44.7	50.0	51.4	48.1	55.6	51.1	49.4	53.2	55.2	51.1	60.3	57.4	54.0	61.4
	EU15/EFTA			23.6	22.5	25.0	24.6	22.2	27.6	25.5	24.1	27.0	25.2	23.8	27.0	26.9	24.9	29.3
		Belgium		:	:	:	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.5	:	:
		Denmark		0.6	:	:	:	:	:	0.6	:	:	0.6	:	:	0.5	:	:
		France		2.6	2.9	2.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.9
		Germany		2.9	2.3	3.8	2.6	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.7	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.1	1.8	2.4
		Greece		0.7	0.8	:	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2
		Ireland		6.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.0	8.3	6.7	6.0	7.5	5.6	5.1	6.1	5.0	4.4	5.6
		Italy		2.7	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.4	3.3
		Netherlands		1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	:	1.1	1.1	1.2
		Portugal		2.2	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.8	3.4	2.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	4.0	3.7	4.2
		Spain		1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.4	2.9	4.0
		Sweden		0.9	:	1.1	0.7	:	1.1	0.7	:	1.1	0.6	:	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9
	A8 Accession			22.7	21.3	24.5	26.4	25.5	27.5	24.9	24.3	25.6	29.5	27.3	32.2	30.3	29.0	31.8
		Czech Republic		0.7	:	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	:	:	:	0.8	:	1.2	0.9	:	1.4
		Hungary		1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.4
		Latvia		1.3	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2
		Lithuania		3.0	2.6	3.5	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.2
		Poland		15.4	15.0	15.9	17.6	17.0	18.3	16.4	16.0	16.8	19.1	17.9	20.5	18.4	18.2	18.7
		Slovak Republic		0.9	:	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
	A2 Accession			2.9	3.1	2.6	3.6	3.9	3.2	4.8	5.2	4.3	4.6	5.1	3.9	5.6	6.3	4.9
		Bulgaria		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.3	:	1.5	1.5	1.4
		Romania		1.9	2.1	1.6	2.6	2.8	2.3	3.2	3.7	2.6	3.5	3.8	3.2	4.1	4.7	3.5
	Rest of EU			0.7	0.9	:	0.5	:	:	0.8	1.0	:	0.5	:	:	:	:	:
		Cyprus		0.6	0.8	:	:	:	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.4	:	:	:	:	:
	C & E Europe			0.8	0.8	:	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.7	:	0.7	1.0	:	0.3	:	:
	Eur Other			1.5	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.3
		Russia		:	:	:	0.6	:	0.9	0.6	:	:	0.6	:	0.9	0.4	:	:
		Turkey		0.8	1.1	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.6	0.8	:	1.0	1.3	:	0.6	0.8	0.0
	Africa			11.5	10.7	12.6	9.9	10.3	9.3	9.7	9.6	9.7	7.8	8.3	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.5
		Ghana		1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	:	0.8	0.7	:	0.9
		Kenya		0.5	:	:	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		Libya		:	:	:	0.7	1.0	:	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		Mauritius		0.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		Nigeria		2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.9
		South Africa		2.7	2.4	3.1	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.4
		Zimbabwe		1.3	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9
	Other Africa			3.3	2.9	3.8	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.4
	Americas			8.4	7.5	9.6	8.0	7.3	8.9	7.5	6.1	9.0	6.8	6.6	7.0	6.0	5.9	6.2
		Canada		1.4	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.8
		Jamaica		0.8	0.8	:	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	:	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7
		US		2.8	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.2	4.1	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0
	Other Americas			3.5	2.9	4.2	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.3	3.2	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.7
	Asia			22.7	26.5	18.0	21.0	23.9	17.3	20.5	23.4	17.2	19.4	22.3	15.7	18.2	21.1	14.9
		Bangladesh		1.4	2.0	:	1.2	1.9	:	1.0	1.5	:	1.0	1.6	:	0.6	0.8	:
		China		1.7	1.9	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	:	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7
		India		8.4	9.4	7.1	7.8	9.2	6.0	7.5	8.3	6.5	6.9	8.6	4.8	6.4	8.0	4.5
		Malaysia		0.7	:	:	0.5	:	:	:	:	:	0.6	:	0.8	0.3	:	:
		Middle East		1.1	1.7	:	0.9	1.1	0.0	1.6	2.3	:	1.0	1.4	:	0.9	1.2	0.7
		Iran		0.4	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.5	0.7	:
		Pakistan		2.2	3.5	:	2.5	4.0	:	2.6	3.9	1.1	2.6	3.9	0.9	2.9	4.3	1.2
		Philippines		1.8	1.4	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.5	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.8
		Sri Lanka		1.2	1.6	:	0.8	0.9	:	1.0	1.3	:	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
	Other Asia			4.3	4.5	4.0	4.4	3.6	5.4	4.4	3.7	5.1	3.4	2.7	4.3	3.4	3.1	3.7
	Oceania			4.6	4.5	4.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.0	4.1	3.4	3.1	3.7
		Australia		2.7	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.7	2.1	1.7	2.5
		New Zealand		1.5	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

- not applicable

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

Rest of EU: Cyprus and Malta, Croatia from 2015

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

R – Revised.

Table 4.5 - Living and Working in UK, by SEC, 2015

	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	12811	9697	6996	1216	30719	41.7	31.6	22.8	4.0	100.0
UK/GB	11712	8831	5928	1084	27555	42.5	32.0	21.5	3.9	100.0
Foreign nationals	1098	864	1068	131	3160	34.7	27.3	33.8	4.1	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	481	287	324	74	1165	41.3	24.6	27.8	6.4	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	428	201	196	26	851	50.3	23.6	23.0	3.1	100.0
EU28/EFTA	617	577	744	57	1995	30.9	28.9	37.3	2.9	100.0
of which:										
France	77	23	15	:	117	65.8	19.7	12.8	:	100.0
Germany	39	12	11	:	67	58.2	17.9	16.4	:	100.0
Irish Republic	92	40	24	:	157	58.6	25.5	15.3	:	100.0
Northern EU	69	18	14	:	105	65.7	17.1	13.3	:	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	23	:	:	:	35	65.7	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	16	:	:	:	23	69.6	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	149	104	132	12	397	37.5	26.2	33.2	3.0	100.0
of which:										
Greece	23			:	33	69.7	0.0	0.0	:	100.0
Italy	47	37	36	:	123	38.2	30.1	29.3	:	100.0
Portugal	35	33	54	:	125	28.0	26.4	43.2	:	100.0
Spain	41	27	36	:	108	38.0	25.0	33.3	:	100.0
A8	154	299	478	26	957	16.1	31.2	49.9	2.7	100.0
of which:										
Hungary	14	18	45	:	79	17.7	22.8	57.0	:	100.0
Latvia	:	19	42	:	68	:	27.9	61.8	:	100.0
Lithuania	15	42	65	:	128	11.7	32.8	50.8	:	100.0
Poland	95	197	278	13	583	16.3	33.8	47.7	2.2	100.0
Slovakia	:	12	36	:	57	:	21.1	63.2	:	100.0
A2	30	75	68	:	178	16.9	42.1	38.2	:	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	:	15	21	:	47	:	31.9	44.7	:	100.0
Romania	22	60	46	:	131	16.8	45.8	35.1	:	100.0
Other Europe	17	26	14	:	57	29.8	45.6	24.6	:	100.0
of which:										
Russia	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	:	10	:	:	20	:	50.0	:	:	100.0
Africa	86	61	74	15	236	36.4	25.8	31.4	6.4	100.0
Middle East	10	10	:	:	30	33.3	33.3	:	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	129	84	107	14	334	38.6	25.1	32.0	4.2	100.0
South East Asia	73	49	70	19	211	34.6	23.2	33.2	9.0	100.0
Canada	31	:	:	:	44	70.5	:	:	:	100.0
United States	45	11	:	:	66	68.2	16.7	:	:	100.0
Caribbean/West										
Indies	:	12	19		36	:	33.3	52.8	0.0	100.0
Other Americas	20	:	12	:	46	43.5	:	26.1	:	100.0
Australia	41	13	:	:	66	62.1	19.7	:	:	100.0
New Zealand	25	:	:	:	38	65.8	:	:	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Group A: Professional, employers, managers

Group B: Intermediate

Group C: Routine

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

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

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

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

Non-EU: FN - EU28/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 Region of Residence, 2015

	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	4277	6086	8605	11752	30719	13.9	19.8	28.0	38.3	100.0
UK/GB	3115	5519	7886	11035	27555	11.3	20.0	28.6	40.0	100.0
Foreign nationals	1160	566	718	716	3160	36.7	17.9	22.7	22.7	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	469	226	218	252	1165	40.3	19.4	18.7	21.6	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	395	144	156	156	851	46.4	16.9	18.3	18.3	100.0
EU 28/EFTA	691	340	500	464	1995	34.6	17.0	25.1	23.3	100.0
of which:										
France	67	17	16	17	117	57.3	14.5	13.7	14.5	100.0
Germany	27	12	11	17	67	40.3	17.9	16.4	25.4	100.0
Irish Republic	56	28	29	44	157	35.7	17.8	18.5	28.0	100.0
Northern EU	36	29	19	21	105	34.3	27.6	18.1	20.0	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	:	11	:	:	35	:	31.4	:	:	100.0
Sweden	12			:	23	52.2	0.0	0.0	:	100.0
Southern EU	207	56	78	56	397	52.1	14.1	19.6	14.1	100.0
of which:										
Greece	16	:	:	:	33	48.5	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	76	15	19	13	123	61.8	12.2	15.4	10.6	100.0
Portugal	46	22	38	19	125	36.8	17.6	30.4	15.2	100.0
Spain	66	11	18	13	108	61.1	10.2	16.7	12.0	100.0
A8	219	155	300	283	957	22.9	16.2	31.3	29.6	100.0
of which:										
Hungary	23	:	31	16	79	29.1	:	39.2	20.3	100.0
Latvia	:	10	19	30	68	:	14.7	27.9	44.1	100.0
Lithuania	45	19	38	26	128	35.2	14.8	29.7	20.3	100.0
Poland	116	98	183	186	583	19.9	16.8	31.4	31.9	100.0
Slovakia	10	11	19	17	57	17.5	19.3	33.3	29.8	100.0
A2	74	38	43	23	178	41.6	21.3	24.2	12.9	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	16	12	13	:	47	34.0	25.5	27.7	:	100.0
Romania	58	26	30	17	131	44.3	19.8	22.9	13.0	100.0
Other Europe	21	14	:	:	57	36.8	24.6	:	:	100.0
of which:										
Russia	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	11	:	:	:	20	55.0	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	88	48	47	53	236	37.3	20.3	19.9	22.5	100.0
Middle East	:	:	11	:	30	:	:	36.7	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	116	58	71	89	334	34.7	17.4	21.3	26.6	100.0
South East Asia	82	54	37	38	211	38.9	25.6	17.5	18.0	100.0
Canada	20	11	10	:	44	45.5	25.0	22.7	:	100.0
United States	28	:	13	18	66	42.4	:	19.7	27.3	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	21	:	:	:	36	58.3	:	:	:	100.0
Other Americas	19	:	:	11	46	41.3	:	:	23.9	100.0
Australia	34	13	:	10	66	51.5	19.7	:	15.2	100.0
New Zealand	24	:	:	:	38	63.2	:	:	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

A: Greater London (inner and outer)

B: Rest of South East

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

D: Rest of UK

Notes:

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

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

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

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

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.7 - Unemployed foreign workers in UK, by Citizenship and Region of Residence, 2015

	Numbers (thousands)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK
All nationalities	297	1518	1815	6.5	5.4	5.6
UK/GB	216	1366	1582	6.5	5.3	5.4
Foreign nationals	81	152	233	6.5	7.1	6.9
of which:						
Non-EU	44	74	118	8.6	9.6	9.2
EU 15/EFTA	28	35	63	6.6	7.1	6.9
EU 28/EFTA	37	78	115	5.1	5.6	5.5
of which:						
Southern EU	20	15	35	8.8	7.3	8.1
A8	:	30	33	:	3.9	3.3
of which:						
Slovakia	:	13	18	:	11.1	9.2
Africa	18	22	40	17.0	12.9	14.5
Indian Sub-Continent	:	18	24	:	7.6	6.7
South East Asia	:	:	13	:	:	5.8

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Notes:

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

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

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

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

Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine.

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

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Americas: includes US and Canada

Table 4.8 - Inactive foreign nationals and employment rate in UK, by Citizenship and Region of Residence, 2015

	Numbers (thousands)			Employment rate (per cent)		
	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK
All nationalities	2179	16995	19174	63.3	58.8	59.4
UK/GB	1701	16119	17820	61.9	58.3	58.7
Foreign nationals	478	876	1354	67.5	66.1	66.6
of which:						
Non-EU	269	487	756	60.0	55.4	57.1
EU 15/EFTA	152	241	393	68.7	62.3	65.1
EU 28/EFTA	209	389	598	73.7	73.6	73.7
of which:						
France	17	12	29	77.0	73.5	75.5
Germany	6	25	31	79.4	61.5	67.7
Irish Republic	37	112	149	58.9	46.1	50.0
Northern EU	13	25	38	72.0	69.0	70.0
of which:						
Southern EU	82	58	140	67.0	72.2	69.4
of which:						
Greece	9	6	15	61.5	68.0	64.7
Italy	25	24	49	71.7	62.7	68.0
Portugal	26	18	44	56.8	77.5	68.3
Spain	15	7	22	77.6	79.2	78.3
A8	34	120	154	85.5	83.1	83.7
of which:						
Hungary	5	7	12	82.1	84.8	84.0
Lithuania	4	15	19	90.0	79.0	82.6
Poland	21	65	86	83.5	86.3	85.7
Slovakia	1	15	16	90.9	70.1	73.1
A2	15	25	40	78.7	73.2	75.4
of which:						
Romania	12	21	33	77.3	70.9	73.6
Other Europe	30	13	43	38.9	69.2	53.8
of which:						
Turkey	16	4	20	41	69	50.0
Africa	67	66	133	51	63	57.7
Middle East	11	30	41	40.9	36.2	37.5
Indian Sub-Continent	77	150	227	58.3	56.5	57.1
South East Asia	45	127	172	61.7	49.0	53.3
United States	9	28	37	73.7	55.1	61.7
Caribbean/West Indies	13	19	32	55.3	42.9	49.3
Other Americas	10	9	19	59.4	73.0	66.7
Australia	2	12	14	94.4	71.1	81.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.9 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2010, 2012 - 2015

				2010			2012			2013			2014			2015		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total				61090	30021	31070	61900	30482	31418	62571	30879	31692	63067	31126	31941	63835	31401	32434
UK Born				54012	26580	27432	54286	26832	27454	54661	27110	27551	54995	27236	27759	55295	27321	27974
Foreign Born				7056	3429	3627	7588	3638	3950	7860	3745	4115	8064	3886	4178	8482	4046	4436
Europe				2571	1206	1365	2927	1360	1567	2988	1382	1606	3179	1518	1661	3487	1660	1827
EU27/28 EFTA				2359	1109	1250	2704	1252	1452	2749	1269	1480	2934	1398	1536	3239	1528	1711
EU25/EFTA				2245	1053	1192	2545	1173	1372	2536	1158	1378	2724	1284	1440	2944	1365	1579
EU15/EFTA				1371	626	745	1431	630	801	1436	628	808	1409	665	744	1522	696	826
Austria				20	:	15	17	:	13	14	:	12	13	:	:	15	:	:
Belgium				19	:	10	32	14	19	24	13	11	24	13	11	33	15	18
Denmark				23	12	11	17	:	:	20	:	12	20	:	13	24	10	14
Finland				14	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:
France				122	53	69	146	68	78	128	60	68	127	62	65	174	83	91
Germany				301	129	172	303	137	166	343	150	193	279	129	150	252	112	140
Greece				34	20	14	47	21	26	36	17	19	52	30	22	52	26	26
Ireland				401	186	215	429	171	257	400	162	238	346	169	177	372	160	212
Italy				130	59	71	135	66	69	142	66	76	159	80	79	168	92	76
Netherlands				67	35	32	51	24	27	60	28	32	69	36	33	72	37	35
Norway				19	:	11	15	:	:	12	:	10	13	:	:	18	:	12
Portugal				91	43	48	84	41	43	114	60	54	111	47	64	141	69	72
Spain				67	37	30	85	40	44	73	31	42	118	50	68	128	51	77
Sweden				34	12	22	23	:	15	25	:	18	31	11	20	26	:	17
Switzerland				19	:	12	17	:	:	22	10	12	24	11	13	16	:	13
A8 Accession				773	373	400	1011	491	520	1006	480	526	1209	567	642	1310	633	677
Czech Republic				23	:	14	36	18	17	27	14	13	14	:	:	40	12	28
Hungary				41	19	22	49	27	22	61	34	27	76	45	31	100	52	48
Latvia				41	22	19	76	36	41	75	33	42	116	58	58	108	48	60
Lithuania				91	41	50	117	56	61	140	67	73	137	59	78	171	84	87
Poland				534	267	267	658	319	339	650	311	339	764	362	402	783	381	402
Slovak Republic				31	13	18	66	31	34	48	18	30	70	25	45	95	41	54
A2 Accession				114	56	58	159	79	80	213	111	102	210	114	96	291	151	140
Bulgaria				37	17	20	40	20	21	62	28	34	48	27	21	71	36	35
Romania				77	39	38	118	59	59	151	82	69	162	87	75	220	15	205
Other EU				101	54	47	103	52	51	94	50	44	106	52	54	116	48	68
Cyprus				73	40	33	71	35	36	67	35	32	75	36	39	76	34	42
Malta				28	14	14	32	17	15	28	15	13	32	16	16	35	12	23
C & E Europe				62	31	31	67	35	32	70	33	37	70	40	30	71	45	26
Albania				18	11	:	16	11	:	15	:	:	17	10	:	25	18	:
Kosovo				15	:	:	23	13	10	27	21	:	11	:	:	19	11	:
Eur Other				150	66	84	156	73	83	169	80	89	175	80	95	177	87	90
Russia				45	16	29	41	16	25	45	19	26	56	19	37	41	12	29
Turkey				80	39	41	62	35	27	81	44	37	86	47	39	87	50	37
Ukraine				14	:	:	23	:	17	22	:	15	15	:	12	27	14	13
Africa				1284	617	667	1298	646	652	1350	657	693	1328	627	701	1360	629	731
Algeria				15	13	:	25	17	8	24	16	8	19	:	10	24	10	14
Angola				25	11	14	14	:	:	10	:	:	15	:	:	24	11	13
Cameroon				10	:	:	11	:	:	13	:	:	12	:	:	11	:	:
Congo Dem Republic				16	:	:	16	:	:	16	:	:	29	14	15	25	10	15
Egypt				28	14	14	47	26	21	39	19	20	44	24	20	33	19	14
Eritrea				:	:	:	20	:	13	17	:	10	21	10	11	30	13	17
Ethiopia				12	:	:	17	:	10	12	:	:	14	:	:	20	10	10
Gambia				15	:	:	11	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:
Ghana				87	43	44	83	35	47	105	46	59	80	32	48	87	37	50
Kenya				118	66	52	139	67	72	150	79	71	131	60	71	125	61	64
Libya				17	10	:	22	13	10	16	:	:	26	14	12	18	11	:
Malawi				:	:	:	15	:	:	18	10	:	10	:	:	21	9	12
Mauritius				47	26	21	37	18	19	44	22	22	41	22	19	34	19	15
Morocco				19	10	:	21	:	12	17	:	10	30	13	17	27	15	12
Nigeria				167	84	83	162	85	76	202	101	101	170	86	84	206	98	108
Sierra Leone				23	11	12	17	:	:	20	:	13	30	14	16	30	11	19
Somalia				132	47	85	80	38	42	101	46	55	103	39	64	130	57	73
South Africa				227	104	123	208	107	101	224	108	116	201	98	103	178	82	96
Sudan				26	14	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	23	13	10	:	:	:
Tanzania				35	20	15	32	16	16	30	13	17	38	17	21	37	14	23
Uganda				45	23	22	66	29	37	68	32	36	51	23	28	70	38	32
Zambia				31	13	18	30	11	19	26	14	12	37	20	17	25	10	15
Zimbabwe				111	50	61	125	63	62	104	49	55	108	53	55	103	41	62
Other Africa				78	33	45	93	50	43	81	43	38	86	38	48	91	43	48

Table 4.9 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2010, 2012 - 2015, [continued]

			2010			2012			2013			2014			2015		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Americas			657	298	359	704	314	390	712	309	403	671	290	381	708	315	393
	Canada		82	37	45	83	38	45	97	42	55	88	38	50	95	44	51
	Jamaica		134	62	72	151	71	80	140	52	88	128	58	70	149	59	90
	US		193	89	104	203	87	116	216	102	114	186	82	104	158	80	78
	Other Americas		248	110	138	267	118	149	259	113	146	269	112	157	306	132	174
Asia			2326	1198	1128	2483	1229	1254	2611	1298	1313	2670	1345	1325	2701	1344	1357
	Afghanis tan		49	29	20	54	32	23	54	32	22	71	36	35	65	38	27
	Banglades h		193	102	91	191	101	91	184	95	89	187	104	83	198	101	97
	China		118	57	61	99	41	58	116	56	60	118	56	62	114	46	68
	India		687	360	327	750	393	357	746	380	366	733	386	347	784	395	389
	Japan		30	12	18	38	15	23	32	12	20	34	11	23	39	13	26
	Korea		23	13	10	15	:	10	20	:	14	13	:	:	12	:	:
	Malaysia		61	26	35	63	29	34	64	30	34	65	32	33	58	25	33
	Middle East		194	115	79	201	110	91	220	130	90	243	135	108	202	112	90
		Iran	66	39	27	68	34	34	67	38	29	70	36	34	77	42	35
		Iraq	68	45	23	77	43	34	94	58	36	92	55	37	79	46	33
		Israel	10	:	:	20	:	12	18	:	11	23	11	12	16	:	:
		Lebanon	21	12	:	14	:	:	23	16	:	26	15	11	:	:	:
		Other Middle East	29	15	14	22	16	:	18	11	:	32	18	14	30	16	14
	Pakistan		382	199	183	432	231	201	476	247	229	419	263	156	510	275	235
	Philippines		110	38	72	134	47	87	129	55	74	124	48	76	150	64	86
	Singapore		46	21	25	39	17	22	42	19	23	29	11	18	46	26	20
	Sri Lanka		118	66	52	127	66	61	148	69	79	146	81	65	125	63	62
	Vietnam		21	10	11	19	10	:	28	15	13	23	11	12	31	12	19
	Other Asia		294	150	144	319	132	188	352	152	200	465	167	298	367	170	197
Oceania			212	107	105	169	87	82	187	92	95	205	103	102	217	104	113
	Australia		124	65	59	106	59	47	117	56	61	123	61	62	131	62	69
	New Zealand		74	34	40	50	23	27	52	24	28	67	36	31	66	34	32
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated			22	12	10	26	12	14	50	24	26	:	:	:	58	34	24

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.10 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2010, 2012 - 2015 (per cent)

			2010			2012			2013			2014			2015		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Foreign Born			100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe			36.4	35.2	37.6	38.6	37.4	39.7	38.0	36.9	39.0	39.4	39.1	39.8	41.1	41.0	41.2
EU27/28 EFTA			33.4	32.3	34.5	35.6	34.4	36.8	35.0	33.9	36.0	36.4	36.0	36.8	38.2	37.8	38.6
EU25/EFTA			31.8	30.7	32.9	33.5	32.2	34.7	32.3	30.9	33.5	33.8	33.0	34.5	34.7	33.7	35.6
EU15/EFTA			19.4	18.3	20.5	18.9	17.3	20.3	18.3	16.8	19.6	17.5	17.1	17.8	17.9	17.2	18.6
Austria			0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
Belgium			0.3	:	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Denmark			0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Finland			0.2	:	:	0.1	:	:	:	:	:	0.1	:	:	:	:	:
France			1.7	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.1
Germany			4.3	3.8	4.7	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.7	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.0	2.8	3.2
Greece			0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Ireland			5.7	5.4	5.9	5.7	4.7	6.5	5.1	4.3	5.8	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.8
Italy			1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.7
Netherlands			0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
Norway			0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	0.2	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	0.3
Portugal			1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6
Spain			0.9	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7
Sweden			0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	:	0.4
Switzerland			0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	0.3
A8 Accession			11.0	10.9	11.0	13.3	13.5	13.2	12.8	12.8	12.8	15.0	14.6	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.3
Czech Republic			0.3	:	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.5	0.3	0.6
Hungary			0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.1
Latvia			0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4
Lithuania			1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0
Poland			7.6	7.8	7.4	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.2	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.2	9.4	9.1
Slovak Republic			0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2
A2 Accession			1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.3	3.4	3.7	3.2
Bulgaria			0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8
Romania			1.1	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.6	0.4	4.6
Other EU			1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5
Cyprus			1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Malta			0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
C & E Europe			0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.6
Albania			0.3	0.3	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.3	0.4	:
Kosovo			0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	0.3	:
Eur Other			2.1	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0
Russia			0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.7
Turkey			1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8
Ukraine			0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Africa			18.2	18.0	18.4	17.1	17.8	16.5	17.2	17.5	16.8	16.5	16.1	16.8	16.0	15.5	16.5
Algeria			0.2	0.4	:	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	:	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Angola			0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cameroon			0.1	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.1	:	:
Congo Dem Republic			0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Egypt			0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
Eritrea			:	:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Ethiopia			0.2	:	:	0.2	:	0.2	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	0.2	0.2
Gambia			0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.1	:	:
Ghana			1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1
Kenya			1.7	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
Libya			0.2	0.3	:	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	:
Malawi			:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	0.2	0.3
Mauritius			0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
Morocco			0.3	0.3	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Nigeria			2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4
Sierra Leone			0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Somalia			1.9	1.4	2.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6
South Africa			3.2	3.0	3.4	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.2
Sudan			0.4	0.4	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	:	:
Tanzania			0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
Uganda			0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7
Zambia			0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Zimbabwe			1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.4
Other Africa			1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1

Table 4.10 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2010, 2012 - 2015 (per cent)

			2010			2012			2013			2014			2015		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Americas		9.3	8.7	9.9	9.3	8.6	9.9	9.1	8.3	9.8	8.3	7.5	9.1	8.3	7.8	8.9
	Canada		1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
	Jamaica		1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.0
	US		2.7	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.8
	Other Americas		3.5	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.9
	Asia		33.0	34.9	31.1	32.7	33.8	31.7	33.2	34.7	31.9	33.1	34.6	31.7	31.8	33.2	30.6
	Afghanistan		0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6
	Bangladesh		2.7	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.2
	China		1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.5
	India		9.7	10.5	9.0	9.9	10.8	9.0	9.5	10.1	8.9	9.1	9.9	8.3	9.2	9.8	8.8
	Japan		0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6
	Korea		0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.1	:	:
	Malaysia		0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
	Middle East		2.7	3.4	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.8	3.5	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.0
	Iran		0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8
	Iraq		1.0	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.7
	Israel		0.1	:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	:
	Lebanon		0.3	0.3	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	0.4	0.3	:	:	:
	Other Middle East		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
	Pakistan		5.4	5.8	5.0	5.7	6.3	5.1	6.1	6.6	5.6	5.2	6.8	3.7	6.0	6.8	5.3
	Philippines		1.6	1.1	2.0	1.8	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9
	Singapore		0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
	Sri Lanka		1.7	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4
	Vietnam		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
	Other Asia		4.2	4.4	4.0	4.2	3.6	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.9	5.8	4.3	7.1	4.3	4.2	4.4
	Oceania		3.0	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5
	Australia		1.8	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
	New Zealand		1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
	Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	:	:	:	0.7	0.8	0.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note

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

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.11 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2010, 2012 - 2015 (thousands)

			2010			2012			2013			2014			2015		
Total			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
UK Born			28664	15270	13394	29158	15632	13526	29473	15728	13745	30300	16185	14115	30719	16296	14423
Foreign Born			24831	13143	11688	24989	13295	11694	25095	13342	11753	25609	13588	12021	25750	13606	12144
Europe			3827	2122	1705	4161	2332	1829	4365	2375	1990	4686	2594	2092	4956	2682	2274
EU27/28 EFTA			1475	776	699	1704	899	805	1798	933	865	2000	1046	954	2217	1137	1080
EU25/EFTA			1369	712	657	1589	832	757	1673	862	811	1852	962	890	2071	1047	1024
EU15/EFTA			1292	669	623	1485	773	712	1532	783	749	1699	867	832	1878	933	945
Belgium			697	360	337	754	380	374	804	402	402	803	414	389	856	418	438
Denmark			10	:	:	14	:	:	13	:	:	15	:	:	18	10	:
France			13	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	14	:	:	17	:	10
Germany			64	36	28	91	49	42	87	48	39	86	45	41	112	60	52
Greece			177	83	94	173	94	79	203	98	105	192	97	95	163	73	90
Ireland			15	10	:	30	16	14	23	12	11	37	23	14	32	16	16
Italy			170	93	77	187	84	103	186	87	99	158	80	78	162	74	88
Netherlands			67	35	32	67	38	29	87	48	39	86	50	36	93	56	37
Portugal			36	20	16	29	14	15	29	13	16	27	17	10	33	19	14
Spain			51	27	24	49	28	21	67	41	26	70	34	36	82	43	39
Sweden			42	22	20	47	22	26	43	22	21	61	31	30	80	34	46
Switzerland			20	:	12	14	:	10	19	:	14	16	:	10	21	:	13
A8 Accession			:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	19	:	10	:	:	:
Czech Republic			549	283	266	690	371	319	678	352	326	848	429	419	968	491	477
Hungary			17	:	11	22	13	:	:	:	:	16	:	10	29	:	20
Latvia			29	15	14	34	20	14	41	24	17	57	30	27	76	42	34
Lithuania			29	17	12	50	27	23	44	21	23	74	42	32	68	36	32
Poland			65	30	35	74	39	36	94	51	43	91	45	46	127	65	62
Slovak Republic			378	204	174	461	247	214	453	235	218	561	287	274	599	311	288
A2 Accession			23	10	13	38	22	16	35	14	21	39	15	24	58	26	32
Bulgaria			77	43	34	104	59	45	141	79	62	153	95	58	189	112	77
Romania			26	13	13	30	16	14	46	23	23	36	24	12	50	27	23
Other EU			51	30	21	74	43	31	94	56	38	118	71	47	139	85	54
Cyprus			46	26	20	41	22	19	50	29	21	48	24	24	58	26	32
Malta			33	20	13	23	13	10	35	21	14	31	16	15	35	17	18
C & E Europe			12	:	:	18	:	10	16	:	:	16	:	:	19	:	11
Kosovo and Methonia			31	18	13	35	23	12	38	22	16	48	30	18	50	34	16
Eur Other			:	:	:	11	:	:	16	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Russia			75	46	29	80	44	36	87	49	38	100	54	46	96	56	40
Turkey			21	:	14	24	:	15	24	10	14	35	14	21	24	:	15
Ukraine			38	28	10	30	20	10	39	27	12	48	31	17	44	33	11
Africa			:	:	:	13	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	:
Algeria			699	371	328	732	408	324	781	416	365	764	424	340	785	412	373
Egypt			:	:	:	16	13	:	14	11	:	11	:	:	13	:	:
Ethiopia			11	:	:	20	15	:	12	10	:	17	14	:	12	10	:
Ghana			:	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:
Kenya			51	29	22	59	28	31	73	34	39	49	22	27	58	23	35
Malawi			82	46	36	87	46	41	88	49	39	81	42	39	73	39	34
Mauritius			:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:
Morocco			29	17	12	19	:	10	23	14	:	23	15	:	24	17	:
Nigeria			:	:	:	11	:	:	11	:	:	16	13	:	16	12	:
Somalia			94	51	43	95	50	45	110	56	54	103	56	47	131	60	71
South Africa			25	15	10	23	17	:	28	20	:	31	19	12	44	29	15
Tanzania			148	55	93	134	74	59	158	82	76	147	78	69	127	70	57
Uganda			19	:	10	18	10	:	15	:	:	22	11	11	16	:	:
Zambia			31	17	14	42	20	21	44	21	23	29	13	16	42	24	18
Zimbabwe			19	:	10	20	:	12	17	:	10	22	12	10	18	:	10
Other Africa			73	30	43	73	41	32	70	35	35	77	39	38	72	36	36
Americas			117	86	31	101	64	38	96	50	46	120	73	47	115	56	59
Canada			339	165	174	366	182	184	365	166	199	359	177	182	394	190	204
Jamaica			47	22	25	52	27	25	57	28	29	56	27	29	65	28	37
US			57	29	28	72	32	40	67	22	45	61	28	33	70	27	43
Other Americas			96	48	48	109	52	57	105	58	47	93	45	48	84	48	36
Asia			139	66	73	133	71	62	136	58	78	149	77	72	175	87	88
Afghanistan			1167	733	434	1234	775	459	1283	787	496	1402	862	540	1409	868	541
Bangladesh			15	12	:	18	15	:	23	18	:	31	23	:	28	26	:
China			80	63	17	88	72	16	92	74	18	94	81	13	88	70	18
India			48	27	21	33	16	17	31	16	15	44	22	22	45	22	23
Japan			399	243	156	412	260	151	422	241	181	433	265	168	433	267	166
Malaysia			13	:	:	25	:	17	17	:	11	12	:	:	24	10	14
Middle East			33	17	16	34	17	17	21	12	:	30	15	15	30	17	13
Iran			75	55	20	89	64	25	109	80	29	95	67	28	90	60	30
Iraq			25	16	:	33	19	13	35	21	14	32	19	13	38	26	12
Other Middle East			22	18	:	25	22	:	36	32	4	29	22	:	29	19	10
Pakistan			28	21	:	31	22	:	38	27	11	34	26	:	23	15	:
Philippines			157	128	29	186	153	33	198	150	48	221	179	42	250	198	52
Singapore			81	30	51	94	37	57	92	40	52	91	35	56	107	43	64
Sri Lanka			34	17	17	23	:	14	28	14	14	21	:	14	23	11	12
Vietnam			66	45	21	75	51	24	80	52	28	100	60	40	70	43	27
Other Asia			12	:	:	10	:	:	13	:	:	12	:	:	17	:	:
Oceania			154	81	73	148	69	79	157	75	82	218	96	122	204	93	111
Australia			143	76	67	122	67	55	127	68	59	154	80	74	151	73	78
New Zealand			83	46	37	78	45	33	77	40	37	92	48	44	87	41	46
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated			50	24	26	38	20	18	38	17	21	53	28	25	52	27	25
			:	:	:	:	:	:	13	11	:	:	:	:	13	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

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

Table 4.12 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2010, 2012 - 2015 (per cent)

				2010			2012			2013			2014			2015		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Foreign Born				100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe				38.5	36.6	41.0	41.0	38.6	44.0	41.2	39.3	43.5	42.7	40.3	45.6	44.7	42.4	47.5
EU27/28 EFTA				35.8	33.6	38.5	38.2	35.7	41.4	38.3	36.3	40.8	39.5	37.1	42.5	41.8	39.0	45.0
EU25/EFTA				33.8	31.5	36.5	35.7	33.1	38.9	35.1	33.0	37.6	36.3	33.4	39.8	37.9	34.8	41.6
EU15/EFTA				18.2	17.0	19.8	18.1	16.3	20.4	18.4	16.9	20.2	17.1	16.0	18.6	17.3	15.6	19.3
Belgium				0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.4	0.4	:
Denmark				0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	0.4
France				1.7	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3
Germany				4.6	3.9	5.5	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.1	5.3	4.1	3.7	4.5	3.3	2.7	4.0
Greece				0.4	0.5	:	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Ireland				4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	3.6	5.6	4.3	3.7	5.0	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.3	2.8	3.9
Italy				1.8	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.6
Netherlands				0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
Portugal				1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
Spain				1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.0
Sweden				0.5	:	0.7	0.3	:	0.5	0.4	:	0.7	0.3	:	0.5	0.4	:	0.6
Switzerland				:	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	:	0.5	:	:	:
A8 Accession				14.3	13.3	15.6	16.6	15.9	17.4	15.5	14.8	16.4	18.1	16.5	20.0	19.5	18.3	21.0
Czech Republic				0.4	:	0.6	0.5	0.5	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	0.5	0.6	:	0.9
Hungary				0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5
Latvia				0.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
Lithuania				1.7	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.7
Poland				9.9	9.6	10.2	11.1	10.6	11.7	10.4	9.9	11.0	12.0	11.1	13.1	12.1	11.6	12.7
Slovak Republic				0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4
A2 Accession				2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.7	2.8	3.8	4.2	3.4
Bulgaria				0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
Romania				1.3	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.8	3.2	2.4
Other EU				1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4
Cyprus				0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8
Malta				0.3	:	:	0.4	:	0.5	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.4	:	0.5
C & E Europe				0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.7
Kosovo and Methonia				:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.4	0.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eur Other				2.0	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.8
Russia				0.5	:	0.8	0.6	:	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.5	:	0.7
Turkey				1.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.5
Ukraine				:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:
Africa				18.3	17.5	19.2	17.6	17.5	17.7	17.9	17.5	18.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	15.8	15.4	16.4
Algeria				:	:	:	0.4	0.6	:	0.3	0.5	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:
Egypt				0.3	:	:	0.5	0.6	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.4	0.5	:	0.2	0.4	:
Ethiopia				:	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:
Ghana				1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.5
Kenya				2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5
Malawi				:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:
Mauritius				0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	:	0.6	0.5	0.6	:	0.5	0.6	:	0.5	0.6	:
Morocco				:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	0.5	:	0.3	0.4	:
Nigeria				2.5	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.2	3.1
Somalia				0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.7
South Africa				3.9	2.6	5.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.5
Tanzania				0.5	:	0.6	0.4	0.4	:	0.3	:	:	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	:	:
Uganda				0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
Zambia				0.5	:	0.6	0.5	:	0.6	0.4	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	:	0.4
Zimbabwe				1.9	1.4	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.6
Other Africa				3.1	4.1	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.6
Americas				8.9	7.8	10.2	8.8	7.8	10.1	8.4	7.0	10.0	7.7	6.8	8.7	7.9	7.1	9.0
Canada				1.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.6
Jamaica				1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.2	1.5	0.9	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.9
US				2.5	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.6
Other Americas				3.6	3.1	4.3	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.4	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.9
Asia				30.5	34.5	25.5	29.7	33.2	25.1	29.4	33.1	24.9	29.9	33.2	25.8	28.4	32.4	23.8
Afghanistan				0.4	0.6	:	0.4	0.6	:	0.5	0.8	:	0.7	0.9	:	0.6	1.0	:
Bangladesh				2.1	3.0	1.0	2.1	3.1	0.9	2.1	3.1	0.9	2.0	3.1	0.6	1.8	2.6	0.8
China				1.3	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0
India				10.4	11.5	9.1	9.9	11.2	8.3	9.7	10.1	9.1	9.2	10.2	8.0	8.7	10.0	7.3
Japan				0.3	:	:	0.6	:	1.0	0.4	:	0.6	0.3	:	:	0.5	0.4	0.6
Malaysia				0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	:	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Middle East				2.0	2.6	1.2	2.1	2.7	1.4	2.5	3.4	1.5	2.0	2.6	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.3
Iran				0.7	0.8	:	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.5
Iraq				0.6	0.8	:	0.6	1.0	:	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	:	0.6	0.7	0.4
Other Middle East				0.7	1.0	:	0.7	1.0	:	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.0	:	0.5	0.6	:
Pakistan				4.1	6.0	1.7	4.5	6.6	1.8	4.5	6.3	2.4	4.7	6.9	2.0	5.0	7.4	2.3
Philippines				2.1	1.4	3.0	2.3	1.6	3.1	2.1	1.7	2.6	1.9	1.3	2.7	2.2	1.6	2.8
Singapore				0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	:	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	:	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5
Sri Lanka				1.7	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.4	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.2
Vietnam				0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:
Other Asia				4.0	3.8	4.3	3.5	3.0	4.3	3.6	3.2	4.1	4.7	3.7	5.8	4.1	3.5	4.9
Oceania				3.7	3.6	3.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.0	2.7	3.4
Australia				2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.5	2.0
New Zealand				1.3	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated				:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	0.5	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:

Table 4.13 - Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and SEC, 2015

	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	12811	9697	6996	1215	30719	41.7	31.6	22.8	4.0	100.0
UK Born	10947	8250	5526	1027	25750	42.5	32.0	21.5	4.0	100.0
Foreign Born	1862	1443	1464	187	4956	37.6	29.1	29.5	3.8	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	1188	840	732	126	2886	41.2	29.1	25.4	4.4	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	455	204	171	26	856	53.2	23.8	20.0	3.0	100.0
EU28/EFTA	674	603	732	61	2070	32.6	29.1	35.4	2.9	100.0
of which:										
France	77	18	10	:	112	68.8	16.1	8.9	:	100.0
Germany	77	47	34	:	163	47.2	28.8	20.9	:	100.0
Irish Republic	90	44	27	:	162	55.6	27.2	16.7	:	100.0
Northern EU	71	17	13	:	104	68.3	16.3	12.5	:	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	23	:	:	:	33	69.7	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	15	:	:	:	21	71.4	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	148	87	96	11	342	43.3	25.4	28.1	3.2	100.0
of which:										
Cyprus	14	10	10	:	35	40.0	28.6	28.6	:	100.0
Greece	22	:	:	:	32	68.8	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	40	27	23	:	93	43.0	29.0	24.7	:	100.0
Malta	10	:	:	:	19	52.6	:	:	:	100.0
Portugal	27	18	35	:	82	32.9	22.0	42.7	:	100.0
Spain	35	19	22	:	80	43.8	23.8	27.5	:	100.0
A8	159	303	478	28	968	16.4	31.3	49.4	2.9	100.0
of which:										
Hungary	14	17	43	:	76	18.4	22.4	56.6	:	100.0
Latvia		17	44	:	68	0.0	25.0	64.7	:	100.0
Lithuania	15	42	65	:	127	11.8	33.1	51.2	:	100.0
Poland	101	204	280	14	599	16.9	34.1	46.7	2.3	100.0
Slovakia		12	36	:	58	0.0	20.7	62.1	:	100.0
A2	36	78	71	:	189	19.0	41.3	37.6	:	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	11	15	22	:	50	22.0	30.0	44.0	:	100.0
Romania	25	63	49	:	139	18.0	45.3	35.3	:	100.0
Other Europe	57	56	32	:	146	32.6	29.1	35.4	2.9	100.0
of which:										
Turkey	13	19	12	:	44	29.5	43.2	27.3	:	100.0
Africa	339	208	199	39	785	43.2	26.5	25.4	5.0	100.0
Middle East	38	30	18	:	90	42.2	33.3	20.0	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	277	282	255	28	842	32.9	33.5	30.3	3.3	100.0
South East Asia	185	138	131	24	478	38.7	28.9	27.4	5.0	100.0
Canada	46	10	:	:	65	32.6	29.1	35.4	2.9	100.0
United States	57	16	:	:	84	32.6	29.1	35.4	2.9	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	28	36	47	:	119	32.6	29.1	35.4	2.9	100.0
Other Americas	66	27	22	11	126	32.6	29.1	35.4	2.9	100.0
Australia	58	20	:	:	87	66.7	23.0	:	:	100.0
New Zealand	35	12	:	:	52	67.3	23.1	:	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Group A: Professional, employers, managers

Group B: Intermediate

Group C: Routine

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

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

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

Non-EU: FN - EU28/EFTA

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

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

Table 4.14 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Region of Residence, 2015

	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	4277	6086	8605	11751	30719	13.9	19.8	28.0	38.3	100.0
UK Born	2416	5167	7506	10661	25750	9.4	20.1	29.1	41.4	100.0
Foreign Born	1854	917	1098	1087	4956	37.4	18.5	22.2	21.9	100.0
of which:										100.0
Non-EU	1199	539	569	579	2886	41.5	18.7	19.7	20.1	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	331	164	171	190	856	38.7	19.2	20.0	22.2	100.0
EU 28/EFTA	655	378	529	508	2070	31.6	18.3	25.6	24.5	100.0
of which:										
France	65	16	13	18	112	58.0	14.3	11.6	16.1	100.0
Germany	30	38	40	55	163	18.4	23.3	24.5	33.7	100.0
Irish Republic	56	30	30	46	162	34.6	18.5	18.5	28.4	100.0
Northern EU	32	30	21	21	104	30.8	28.8	20.2	20.2	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	:	11	:	:	33	:	33.3	:	:	100.0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	21	:	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	155	57	72	58	342	45.3	16.7	21.1	17.0	100.0
of which:										
Cyprus	13	:	:	:	35	37.1	:	:	:	100.0
Greece	15	:	:	:	32	46.9	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	58	12	13	10	93	62.4	12.9	14.0	10.8	100.0
Malta	:	:	:	:	19	:	:	:	:	100.0
Portugal	26	16	26	14	82	31.7	19.5	31.7	17.1	100.0
Spain	41	:	18	12	80	51.3	:	22.5	15.0	100.0
A8	227	156	301	284	968	23.5	16.1	31.1	29.3	100.0
of which:										
Hungary	22	:	31	15	76	28.9	:	40.8	19.7	100.0
Latvia	:	10	20	29	68	:	14.7	29.4	42.6	100.0
Lithuania	44	17	39	27	127	34.6	13.4	30.7	21.3	100.0
Poland	126	99	185	189	599	21.0	16.5	30.9	31.6	100.0
Slovakia	10	11	19	18	58	17.2	19.0	32.8	31.0	100.0
A2	81	43	43	22	189	42.9	22.8	22.8	11.6	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	17	14	13	:	50	34.0	28.0	26.0	:	100.0
Romania	64	29	31	15	139	46.0	20.9	22.3	10.8	100.0
Other Europe	69	38	18	21	146	47.3	26.0	12.3	14.4	100.0
of which:										
Turkey	24	:	:	:	44	54.5	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	353	153	154	125	785	45.0	19.5	19.6	15.9	100.0
Middle East	31	13	21	25	90	34.4	14.4	23.3	27.8	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	325	138	180	199	842	38.6	16.4	21.4	23.6	100.0
South East Asia	163	117	91	107	478	34.1	24.5	19.0	22.4	100.0
Canada	22	18	17	:	65	33.8	27.7	26.2	:	100.0
United States	35	13	18	18	84	41.7	15.5	21.4	21.4	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	64	10	23	22	119	53.8	8.4	19.3	18.5	100.0
Other Americas	59	14	23	30	126	46.8	11.1	18.3	23.8	100.0
Australia	44	16	15	12	87	50.6	18.4	17.2	13.8	100.0
New Zealand	29	:	:	:	52	55.8	:	:	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

A: Greater London (inner and outer)

B: Rest of South East

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

D: Rest of UK

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.15 - Unemployed foreign workers in UK, by Country of Birth and Region of Residence, 2015

	Numbers (thousands)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK
Total	297	1518	1815	6.5	5.4	5.6
UK Born	163	1294	1457	6.3	5.3	5.4
Foreign Born	133	217	350	6.7	6.5	6.6
of which:						
Non-EU	103	142	245	7.9	7.8	7.8
EU 15/EFTA	20	31	51	5.7	5.6	5.6
		0				
EU 28/EFTA	30	75	105	4.4	5.0	4.8
of which:						
Southern EU	13	14	27	7.7	7.0	7.3
A8	:	28	32	:	3.6	3.2
of which:						
Poland	:	10	12	:	2.1	2.0
Africa	40	50	90	10.2	10.4	10.3
Indian Sub-Continent	22	45	67	6.3	8.0	7.4
South East Asia	11	14	25	6.3	4.3	5.0
Americas, total	18	15	33	9.0	6.6	7.7

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Americas: includes US and Canada

Table 4.16 - Inactive foreign nationals and employment rate in UK, by Country of Birth and Region of Residence, 2015

	Numbers (thousands)			Employment rate (per cent)		
	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK
Total	2179	16995	19174	63.3	58.8	59.4
UK Born	1251	15441	16692	63.1	58.2	58.7
Foreign Born	923	1528	2451	63.7	64.0	63.9
of which:						
Non-EU	707	1036	1743	59.7	58.9	59.2
EU 15/EFTA	135	315	450	68.1	60.3	63.1
		0				
EU 28/EFTA	216	492	708	72.7	71.4	71.8
of which:						
France	19	17	36	75.6	69.1	72.7
Germany	7	50	57	78.9	70.0	71.5
Irish Republic	45	144	189	54.4	41.9	45.5
Northern EU	10	26	36	72.7	70.6	71.2
Southern EU	77	81	158	63.3	66.3	64.9
of which:						
Cyprus	26	9	35	31.7	68.8	47.9
Italy	21	28	49	69.0	53.8	62.4
Portugal	18	13	31	54.2		67.8
A8	35	123	158	85.3	83.1	83.6
of which:						
Poland	21	67	88	84.6	86.0	85.7
A2	17	31	48	78.6	71.1	74.1
of which:						
Romania	14	24	38	77.1	69.4	72.8
Other Europe	50	25	75	54.8	70.0	61.9
of which:						
Turkey	32	5	37	42.1	80.0	53.7
Africa	224	186	410	57.2	64.7	61.1
Middle East	35	46	81	44.9	52.7	49.7
Indian Sub-Continent	208	410	618	58.6	53.2	55.1
South East Asia	91	191	282	61.5		60.9
Caribbean/West Indies	50	62	112	52.0	45.5	48.8
Other Americas	29	28	57	64.1	67.0	65.6

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Notes:

Employment rate: (Employed/(Employed +Unemployed+Inactvie))\*100

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

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

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

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

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.17 - Living in UK, Country of Birth and Citizenship, 2015

	Citizenship			Country Of Birth			Citizenship as % of CoB		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	63835	31401	32434	63835	31401	32434	100.0	100.0	100.0
UK	58194	28692	29502	55295	27321	27974	105.2	105.0	105.5
Foreign Nationals	5592	2680	2912	8482	4046	4436	65.9	66.2	65.6
Europe	3397	1624	1773	3487	1660	1827	97.4	97.8	97.0
EU28/EFTA	3277	1567	1710	3239	1528	1711	101.2	102.6	99.9
EU25/EFTA	2987	1413	1574	2944	1365	1579	101.5	103.5	99.7
EU15/EFTA	1539	718	821	1522	696	826	101.1	103.2	99.4
Austria	12	:	:	15	:	:	80.0	:	:
Belgium	28	12	16	33	15	18	84.8	80.0	88.9
Denmark	27	12	15	24	10	14	112.5	120.0	107.1
Finland	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	189	89	100	174	83	91	108.6	107.2	109.9
Germany	119	48	71	252	112	140	47.2	42.9	50.7
Greece	62	32	30	52	26	26	119.2	123.1	115.4
Ireland	329	153	176	372	160	212	88.4	95.6	83.0
Italy	212	121	91	168	92	76	126.2	131.5	119.7
Netherlands	81	35	46	72	37	35	112.5	94.6	131.4
Norway	18	:	11	18	:	12	100.0	:	91.7
Portugal	235	111	124	141	69	72	166.7	160.9	172.2
Spain	167	73	94	128	51	77	130.5	143.1	122.1
Sweden	32	13	19	26	:	17	123.1	:	111.8
Switzerland	13	:	11	16	:	13	81.3	:	84.6
A8 Accession	1427	683	744	1310	633	677	108.9	107.9	109.9
Czech Republic	43	13	30	40	12	28	107.5	108.3	107.1
Hungary	103	53	50	100	52	48	103.0	101.9	104.2
Latvia	117	52	65	108	48	60	108.3	108.3	108.3
Lithuania	192	94	98	171	84	87	112.3	111.9	112.6
Poland	855	421	434	783	381	402	109.2	110.5	108.0
Slovak Republic	104	46	58	95	41	54	109.5	112.2	107.4
A2 Accession	287	152	135	291	151	140	98.6	100.7	96.4
Bulgaria	68	35	33	71	36	35	95.8	97.2	94.3
Romania	219	117	102	220	15	205	99.5	780.0	49.8
Eur	24	14	10	116	48	68	20.7	29.2	14.7
Cyprus	17	10	:	76	34	42	22.4	29.4	:
C & E Europe	18	10	8	71	45	26	25.4	22.2	30.8
Albania	13	:	:	25	18	:	52.0	:	:
Eur Other	102	47	55	177	87	90	57.6	54.0	61.1
Russia	34	12	22	41	12	29	82.9	100.0	75.9
Turkey	42	20	22	87	50	37	48.3	40.0	59.5
Ukraine	14	:	:	27	14	13	51.9	:	:
Africa	479	224	255	1360	629	731	35.2	35.6	34.9
Congo Dem Rep	12	:	:	25	10	15	48.0	:	:
Egypt	10	:	:	33	19	14	30.3	:	:
Eritrea	28	14	14	30	13	17	93.3	107.7	82.4
Ghana	31	11	20	87	37	50	35.6	29.7	40.0
Kenya	17	:	:	125	61	64	13.6	:	:
Mauritius	10	:	:	34	19	15	29.4	:	:
Nigeria	104	48	56	206	98	108	50.5	49.0	51.9
Somalia	43	20	23	130	57	73	33.1	35.1	31.5
South Africa	69	34	35	178	82	96	38.8	41.5	36.5
Zimbabwe	44	17	27	103	41	62	42.7	41.5	43.5
Americas	336	145	191	708	315	393	47.5	46.0	48.6
Canada	56	22	34	95	44	51	58.9	50.0	66.7
Jamaica	56	28	28	149	59	90	37.6	47.5	31.1
US	132	55	77	158	80	78	83.5	68.8	98.7
Other Americas	92	40	52	306	132	174	30.1	30.3	29.9
Asia	1233	615	618	2701	1344	1357	45.6	45.8	45.5
Afghanistan	28	16	12	65	38	27	43.1	42.1	44.4
Bangladesh	61	25	36	198	101	97	30.8	24.8	37.1
China	122	57	65	114	46	68	107.0	123.9	95.6
India	379	203	176	784	395	389	48.3	51.4	45.2
Japan	30	12	18	39	13	26	76.9	92.3	69.2
Malaysia	35	15	20	58	25	33	60.3	60.0	60.6
Middle East	101	52	49	202	112	90	50.0	46.4	54.4
Iran	44	22	22	77	42	35	57.1	52.4	62.9
Iraq	41	21	20	79	46	33	51.9	45.7	60.6
Pakistan	184	104	80	510	275	235	36.1	37.8	34.0
Philippines	60	26	34	150	64	86	40.0	40.6	39.5
Sri Lanka	50	22	28	125	63	62	40.0	34.9	45.2
Vietnam	13	:	:	31	12	19	41.9	:	:
Oceania	146	72	74	217	104	113	67.3	69.2	65.5
Australia	89	40	49	131	62	69	67.9	64.5	71.0
New Zealand	48	28	20	66	34	32	72.7	82.4	62.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 4.18 - Overseas Nationals entering the UK and allocated a NINo [National Insurance Number]

a) by Year of Registration and Continent of Origin							
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	
<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>	
Europe - EU excluding Accession Countries	80.1	85.6	80.7	97.8	102.7	107.5	
Europe - EU Accession Countries	17.7	29.5	116.8	276.7	317.9	332.4	
Europe - non-EU	14.7	15.1	14.0	15.5	15.7	17.2	
Africa	66.0	70.7	64.1	74.0	60.7	59.6	
Asia and Middle East	113.6	116.1	109.4	134.4	143.8	149.9	
The Americas	26.3	31.4	26.5	31.5	31.5	32.6	
Australasia and Oceania	27.1	24.5	23.2	32.5	32.9	33.4	
Others and Unknown	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<b>All</b>	<b>686.1</b>	<b>572.8</b>	<b>704.91</b>	<b>601.0</b>	<b>562.0</b>	<b>602.5</b>	<b>824.2</b>
Europe - EU excluding Accession Countries	120.1	91.3	135.0	144.0	176.0	190.2	237.9
Europe - EU Accession Countries	257.0	183.0	224.8	206.0	209.0	249.3	391.4
Europe - non-EU	16.1	12.7	16.6	13.0	11.0	10.9	14.4
Africa	63.3	48.1	59.7	41.0	31.0	30.2	36.3
Asia and Middle East	163.0	190.6	213.5	150.0	95.0	84.1	99.9
The Americas	36.5	28.2	32.8	28.0	23.0	22.3	25.2
Australasia and Oceania	29.5	18.4	21.6	20.0	16.0	14.9	17.2
Others and Unknown	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.8
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	
Europe - EU Accession Countries	116.8	276.7	317.9	332.4	257.0	183.0	
of which:							
A8	107.8	269.3	308.9	293.9	215.1	151.3	
A2	7.0	6.0	7.0	36.9	40.0	30.2	
Croatia	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15		
Europe - EU Accession Countries	224.8	206.0	209.0	249.3	391.4		
of which:							
A8	186.9	168.9	178.8	181.7	194.7		
A2	35.9	35.6	28.2	64.6	192.9		
Croatia	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7		

b) Calendar Year of Registration Date

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

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	671.05	518.95	617.2	824.2
Age At Registration Less than 18	8.39	6.6	7.9	10.8
18-24	260.31	196.68	232.1	284.3
25-34	270.41	204.92	240.4	325.4
35-44	82.95	68.47	85.1	129.2
45-54	33.42	28.72	35.5	55.1
55-59	7.2	6.38	8.2	11.9
60 and over	8.35	7.17	8.0	7.6

c) Top Ten Countries each Year of Registration

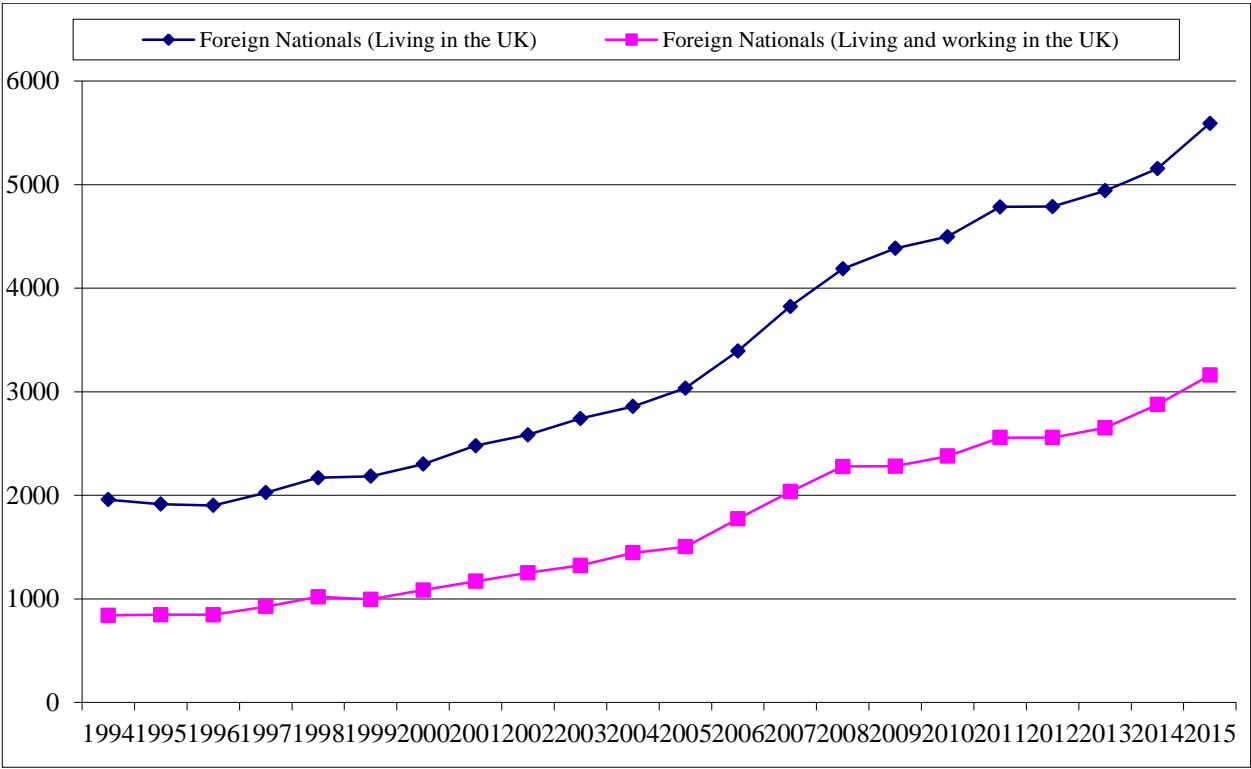
2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
India	24.8	India	31.5	Poland	61.1	Poland	171.1	Poland	220.4	Poland	210.7
Australia	18.7	South Africa	18.5	India	32.5	India	45.9	India	48.8	India	49.8
South Africa	18.5	Australia	17.3	Pakistan	20.2	Lithuania	30.9	Slovak Rep	28.6	Slovak Rep	30.0
Pakistan	16.7	Pakistan	16.8	South Africa	19.2	Slovak Rep	27.5	Pakistan	25.0	Pakistan	24.8
France	13.7	Portugal	14.1	Australia	16.5	South Africa	24.0	Australia	24.2	Australia	24.1
Philippines	11.6	China Rep	13.4	Lithuania	15.5	Australia	23.8	Lithuania	23.9	Romania	23.0
Spain	11.6	France	13.1	France	13.2	Pakistan	22.3	France	20.0	France	21.8
Zimbabwe	10.1	Spain	12.0	China Rep	12.6	France	17.2	South Africa	16.8	Lithuania	19.0
Iraq	10.0	Poland	11.3	Portugal	12.2	Latvia	14.4	Germany	15.1	Germany	15.5
Portugal	9.6	Philippines	10.9	Slovak Rep	11.1	Germany	13.4	China	13.0	Italy	15.4

2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
Poland	134.36	India	75.38	Poland	81.18	Poland	79.1	Poland	91.4	Poland	101.9	Romania	152.4
India	59.39	Poland	69.94	India	74.41	India	47.3	Spain	45.5	Romania	46.9	Poland	115.6
Slovak Rep	24.09	Lithuania	23.42	Pakistan	41.24	Pakistan	38.3	Italy	32.8	Spain	45.6	Italy	57.6
France	24.01	Latvia	23.20	Lithuania	40.84	Lithuania	33.2	India	31.3	Italy	42.0	Spain	54.2
Romania	23.95	Pakistan	22.96	Latvia	27.26	Spain	30.4	Lithuania	27.3	India	28.8	Bulgaria	40.6
Pakistan	23.46	Bangladesh	21.18	Spain	24.37	Italy	24.3	Hungary	24.7	Portugal	27.3	India	34.8
Australia	21.39	Romania	17.68	France	22.55	Romania	22.9	Portugal	24.6	Hungary	23.6	Portugal	33.4
Italy	18.63	France	16.45	Italy	22.10	France	21.6	France	21.2	Lithuania	22.4	France	27.9
Lithuania	17.62	Nigeria	16.23	Romania	22.00	Latvia	18.6	Romania	17.8	France	22.3	Hungary	23.6
Nigeria	17.46	Nepal	14.59	Nigeria	17.84	Hungary	18.1	Pakistan	16.2	Bulgaria	17.8	Lithuania	22.2

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

Figure 4.1 - Foreign Nationals 1994-2015, thousands



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## **5. ENTRY THROUGH THE POINTS BASED SYSTEM (PBS) 2014 – 2015**

### **5.1 Data availability**

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

Statistics for Tier 1 in the PBS are derived from Home Office 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 range of people who are allowed to extend their stay – the majority – or allowed to switch between immigration statuses.

The two sources use broadly the same categories but there are minor variations. The data in Table 5.1 are an amalgam of the London and Sheffield sources. Tier 1 visa data record nationality and category (investor, entrepreneur, post-study, migrant) but, as with the previous HSMP statistics, do not record occupation or sector entered. They also distinguish between prime applicant and dependants.

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

### **5.2 Tier 1**

Table 5.1 amalgamates in- and out-country data to list the number of applications and visa issues for Tier 1 during 2009-14. Part (a) shows principal applicants, part (b) dependants. The fall that began in 2011 continued. In 2014 the number halved to 36,197 applications, 35,828 fewer than in 2013. The number of issues fell by 46 per cent to

27,050. The number of principal applicant issues fell by 15,066 (56 per cent) to 11,718, that of dependants by 18,192 (49.2 per cent) to 15,332. The main reason for the fall was the reduced number in the General category, whereas in previous years the main cause was the demise of the Post-Study Work Route (PSWR) which had only 50 issues in 2014, in contrast to the peak of over 50,000 in 2011.

There are substantial differences between those already in the country and those coming from overseas (Table 5.2). Most Tier 1 visa issues are now made in-country. The major shift has been in issues to those out of the country, with both the PSWR and the general route down to negligible numbers. In 2014, entrepreneurs and investors were the major routes for out-country Tier 1 migrants. Between 2013 and 2014 the number rose, mainly because of a doubling in the number of investors. The number of in-country general issues held up well, until 2014, mainly the result of extensions for those already having visas, before falling steeply. Numbers coming through the entrepreneur route rose in 2014 to account for over half of all in-country issues.

The picture for the first six months of 2015 (Tables 5.3 and 5.4) shows a further shift, with major falls in issues for both in- and out-country routes. Entrepreneurs were the largest group of out-country issues, accounting for over a third of the total. General migrants dominate the in-country applications, mainly as a result of extensions.

The data indicate that the government has been successful in numerical terms in closing the Tier 1 route except for a small number of entrepreneurs, investors, international PhD graduates and those with exceptional talent. A reduction in the number of extensions and some other changes of status means that the stream of highly skilled non-EEA workers continuing in or seeking work is now low.

The breakdown by nationality shows a fairly consistent geographical pattern in recent years (Table 5.5). Easily the largest group has been from India, followed by Pakistan, China and Nigeria. Particularly notable in 2014 is the continued fall in the proportion from India which appears to have suffered more than most from the closure of the PSWR. In 2014, again only five of the top 20 countries were OECD member states.

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

Visa applications and issues for Tier 2 migrants for both principal applicants and dependants in 2009-14 are summarised in Table 5.6. Most applications are approved and visas issued and the trend over the period is for the proportion of approvals to be relatively stable at 86 to 97 per cent. In total, in 2014 there were 151,631 issues of which 87,729 were to principal applicants (an increase of 5.3 per cent on the previous year) and 63,902 dependants (up 6.7 per cent). However, since the establishment of the PBS approval rates have varied by category, with higher rates for ICTs than general migrants. In 2012, the gap narrowed: 98 per cent of ICTs were approved, as were 95 per cent of general migrants; in 2013 the percentages were 100 (virtually) and 95 and in 2014 they were 99.3 and 94.8 per cent. This partly reflects both increased efficiency by employers and better liaison with the Home Office on the application of the rules. It also reflects the high proportion of in-country extensions (see below). On average, principal applicants in 2014 were accompanied by 0.73 dependants, a consistent ratio compared with previous years.

Since the introduction of the PBS, the number of Tier 2 issues has been well down on the levels of work permits prior to 2008. The total of 52,689 issues for principal applicants in 2009 was well below 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 making this comparison however. It is thought that some employers brought forward their applications in anticipation of the demise of the work permit system and of the uncertainties of the new PBS. This would have inflated the numbers for 2008. It is also impossible to distinguish the extent to which the reduced number in 2009 was because of the effects of recession or of the operation of the PBS. By 2010 the number of issues to principal applicants had risen to 60,079 (Table 5.6). Continuing recession, along with the effects of government policy to reduce skilled immigration, saw the total for 2011 fall to 57,111. In 2012, the number rose by 20.3 per cent to a total of 68,713 issues to principal applicants, the highest total since the PBS began. Numbers of dependants showed a similar trend, rising by 23 per cent. Data for 2013 indicate a continuing rise in principal applicants, by 21.3 per cent to 83,324, with dependant numbers rising by 18 per cent. As in 2012, the 2013 data show the importance of ICTs which account for half of all issues, although their percentage has slipped from 63.5 per cent in 2011. The distribution in 2014 was broadly similar to 2013; just over half were ICTs and approaching half were General.

The balance between Tier 2 issues in- and out-country has shifted and helps explain the overall rise. During 2009-11 around a third were issued in-country, the rest to workers living outside the UK. In 2012, 43 per cent were issued in-country in 2013 it was 45.2 per cent but fell to 40.2 per cent in 2014 (Table 5.7). These are issued to people already living in the UK; some would be changes of status, for example, international students entering the labour market under Tier 2, but the majority are extensions for non-EEA citizens already in the labour market. Hence, they would be continuing rather than new workers. The large number of extensions is partly a result of the adoption of the PBS. Before it was introduced, skilled workers could obtain entry clearance visas for up to five years; afterwards it was a three year maximum. For those workers coming to the end of their initial three-year period, it was possible for employers to request and receive an extended certificate. The number of out-country issues increased to 52,463, almost 60 per cent of the total and a reflection of the appetite for the growing UK economy for non-EEA skills.

There continues to be a marked difference in the balance of visas issued to different types of applicant for those workers already in the UK and those applying overseas. Intra-company transfers, which are not subject to the visa cap, account for the bulk of out-country issues, where they have consistently been responsible for around three-quarters of the total, although slipping below 70 per cent in 2014 (Table 5.7). However, short term ICTs cannot be extended and those holding them have to go back for 12 months before they can return on the same route. In contrast, around three quarters of in-country visas in 2014 were for general migrants, with less than a quarter for those living outside the UK.

Tier 2 principal applicants were accompanied by 63,902 dependants in 2014, making a total of 151,631 (143,187 in 2013) having a right to enter or stay through this route.

Data for the first six months of 2015 (Tables 5.8 and 5.9) suggest a continuing high level of Tier 2 visa issues. The distribution between in-and out-country and between routes of

entry is broadly similar to 2014. Again the bulk of issues were ICTs. For the first time in the summer of 2014 the cap (for non-ICTs) was reached.

Overall, the visa data for Tier 2 in 2014 and the first half of 2015 do not suggest that in the period since 2009 there has been a substantial reduction in numbers of non-EEA workers obtaining work visas, either new or extensions. This is mainly because of the continuing level of ICTs and willingness to extend the visas of those already in the UK, together with a rise in General migrants coming to the UK to work.

#### **5.4 Tier 2 Certificates of sponsorship in 2014 and 2015**

A more detailed breakdown of the characteristics of Tier 2 migrants may be derived from data on certificates of sponsorship (CoS) issued to companies. There are two sets of CoS issues: those for workers recruited from outside the UK (out-country) and those for workers already in the UK (in-country). The former group are new recruits, the latter are mainly extensions for workers already in the UK and include those granted an initial period of limited leave to remain in the UK (i.e. switchers, almost all students). Broadly speaking, the two categories are similar to the old work permits and first permissions. The number of out-country issues is governed by the Tier 2 quota, currently 20,700 per year, allocated proportionately on a monthly basis. In-country extensions and switchers are not part of the quota. Because the visa and CoS data sources are not the same, there are (slight) differences in total number: 87,729 visa issues to principal applicants in 2014, 87,386 certificates of sponsorship.

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

The total number of CoS issues in 2014 was 87,386, 90 per cent of them from the top 20 countries of origin (Table 5.10). Since 2009 the general trend has been upward, particularly in 2013 and 2014. Almost half were Indians, accounting for a similar proportion over the period. Americans occupied second place, their proportion falling slightly since 2009. Other 'traditional' sources such as Australia and South Africa also became relatively less significant. In contrast, numbers of Chinese and Pakistanis have risen proportionately, although still accounting for only small percentages of the total.

Half of all issues were for ICTs, similar to 2013, but lower than for the period 2009-2012. Over two thirds were for Indians, their proportion tending to rise slightly over the period while that of Americans fell, although their numbers continued to rise.

Some 46 per cent of issues in 2014 came through the RLMT route. Indians were again the largest group with 28.4 per cent of the total. As with ICTs, the proportion accounted for by them steadily increased after 2009. Although their numbers increased, the proportion accounted for by Americans tended to fall while those of Chinese and Pakistanis increased over the period as a whole. With the exception of South Africans the numbers of each of the nationalities listed increased over the period.

Only four per cent of the total entered via the Shortage route in 2014 and the overall number fell consistently over the period, from 11 per cent in 2009, largely in response to revisions in the number of occupations deemed to be ones of shortage. India was again the major source, followed by Pakistan and America. For most of the countries listed, the number of issues fell, in contrast to the other two routes.

The data suggest that the currently defined shortage occupation list is now responsible for relatively few labour immigrants and that the much less controlled ICTs still play the dominant role in Tier 2 immigration. However, a substantial proportion is in response to skills gaps that are not on the shortage list but which employers are unable to fill, even after carrying out RLMTs. Most striking is the importance of Indians, especially among ICTs. In 2014 and in the first six months of 2015 (Table 5.11), about half of all certificates of sponsorship were for Indians.

#### **5.4.2 CoS by Sector**

Apart from minor fluctuations in its proportion of the total, the information and communication sector has consistently been the main importer of non-EEA workers, with around a third of the total (Table 5.12). Professional, scientific and technical activities and financial and insurance activities occupy second and third places on the list for 2014, both showing increases since 2009. Other services also increased proportionately. In contrast, health and social work and education became relatively less important although their numbers continued to increase. Within a general rise in CoS numbers, the main trend was for the business services sector of the economy to become more dependent on non-EEA skilled labour. The trend in both manufacturing and construction numbers was upward but the sectors' proportions remained fairly flat and low.

Three sectors, accounting for 86.1 per cent of the total, dominated the ICT route (Table 5.13). The information and communication sector alone was responsible for over half of them. This was the pattern each year from 2009. The only other sector to exceed five per cent was manufacturing. The pattern for RLMT uses was different. It was much more widespread with no dominant sector. Human health and social work activities led the field in most years, with 18.5 per cent in 2014. However, since 2009 this sector has become relatively less important, despite rising numbers. Education, 15.7 per cent in 2014, was consistently the second largest sector and also became relatively less important over the period. In contrast, professional, scientific and technical activities, financial and insurance activities and information and communication each increased in both numbers and proportions. Between them, these five sectors accounted for three quarters of all RLMT uses. In summary, the 'public' sectors, health and education, became less important avenues for skilled migrant workers while business services became more so. Since 2009 there have been significant changes in the sectoral distribution coming through the shortage route, in the context of a continuing decline in numbers. While human health and social work activities remained the largest group in 2014, its number and proportion had declined significantly. A similar situation occurred in accommodation and food service activities. In contrast, the number in the professional, scientific and technical activities sector increased, as did its proportion of the route total. Numbers in other sectors tended to be small and fluctuated over the period.

The number of CoS uses by industrial sector in the first six months of 2015 showed a similar distribution to calendar year 2014 (Table 5.14). The two major sectors, IT and professional, scientific and technical activities had over half of the total (53.7 per cent, slightly more than 51.7 per cent in 2014). Over half (53 per cent) came through the ICT route and only 3.6 per cent through the shortage route. The continuing stability of the pattern by both sector and route of entry suggests that there is a persistent accommodation between employer requirements, training provision and the PBS.

### 5.4.3 Occupation

#### *The situation in 2014 and 2015*

The distribution by occupation for the full list at 3-digit level is in Table 5.15. Although a substantial number of occupations are represented, the bulk were professional occupations, accounting for 77.7 per cent of the total, most of them science and technology professionals (50.9 per cent).

In the first six months of 2015, 41,168 CoS were used, almost the same number as in the equivalent period of 2014 (Table 5.16). Of these, 53.1 per cent entered via the ICT route, 43.3 per cent through the RLMT route and only 3.6 per cent as shortage occupations. The main categories were similar to the full year 2014, the principal shift being a fall in the proportion of health professionals from 8.6 to 7.8 per cent.

#### *The trend since 2009*

The analysis in this section is based on the top 10 occupations, as of 2014, at the three-digit level (5.17). Service rather than manufacturing occupations dominate the list. In 2014 information and communication technology professionals (IT) were the largest group, with 39 per cent of the total. During the period 2009-14 both their number and proportion steadily increased. Business and statistical professionals (mainly accountants) were the second largest group, followed by engineering professionals; the number and proportions of both had increased over the period, although the growth of the latter stalled in the last two years. Although the number of health professionals (mainly doctors and anaesthetists) increased, that of nurses and midwives declined. Given that there is recent evidence of increased recruitment of foreign nurses in the NHS, it appears that they are coming from EEA countries and not through Tier 2.

Trends and patterns vary by route of entry. In each year since 2009 the largest group has been ICTs, rising from 29,277 (54.3 per cent of the total) in 2009 to 44,324 (50.7 per cent) in 2014. The number of those requiring a RLMT also rose, from 18,842 (34.9 per cent) to 39,763 (45.5 per cent) in 2014. In contrast, those entering through the shortage route fell from 5,833 (10.8 per cent) to 3,299 (3.8 per cent). There has thus been a substantial shift in balance away from the shortage route into ICTs and especially RLMT. Information and communication technology professionals (IT) accounted for almost two-thirds of ICTs (Table 5.18). The pattern for the other two routes was quite different. Two occupations dominated the shortage route: engineering (31 per cent) and health (26.1 per cent) professionals. Among those requiring a RLMT, the bulk of the quota, IT (15.5 per cent), business and statistical services (11.7 per cent) and science (10.3 per cent) professionals were the main groups. Overall, the RLMT route produced the greatest diversity of occupations, with several other occupations accounting for more than five per cent of those entering that way.

A more detailed picture of how non-EEA labour immigration is responding to the labour market may be obtained by disaggregating the data into those certificates granted in- and out-country and by route of entry. In 2014, the majority, 54,388 (62.2 per cent) were out-country issues. However, 37,175 (68.4 per cent of all out-country uses) were for ICTs which are exempt from the cap (Table 5.19). Of these, IT professionals accounted for 63.8 per cent and business and statistical professionals for 9.5 per cent. Engineering professionals, business and finance associate professionals and functional managers accounted for most of the rest. The trend from 2009 shows some clear patterns. Within ICTs, the number and proportion of IT and business and statistical professionals has

increased; both the number and proportion of engineering professionals grew until 2013 and although the number continued to rise slowly the proportion fell in 2014; business and financial associate professional and functional manager proportions both fell. What the data demonstrate is the growing importance of non-EEA nationals entering via ICTs in the business services sector of the UK economy. One implication is that UK employers are failing adequately to train the domestic workforce and that this is a systemic failure. Another is that the globalisation of the business services sector creates an environment in which certain skills routinely move internationally.

Not surprisingly, ICTs were a smaller proportion (21.7 per cent in 2014) of in-country than out-country uses. Even so, IT workers still dominated in 2014, with 56.7 per cent of the total. Functional managers and business and statistical services professionals held the next two places. These three groups accounted for three quarters of all in-country uses. The same two occupations dominated the in-country shortage route as was the case with out-country issues: engineering (29.4 per cent in 2014) and health (24.6 per cent) professionals (Table 5.20). It appears that employers of these occupations wish to extend their workers' stay in the UK. However, the trend since 2009 has changed. Both number and proportion of engineering professionals granted extensions increased, as was the case with health professionals. In contrast, the number and proportion of extensions for nurses and midwives fell.

Since 2009 the proportion of extensions accounted for by the RLMT route has increased from 54.6 to 73.1 per cent (Table 5.21). As with out-country RLMT uses, a wide range of occupations is involved. Several trends are evident: IT and business and statistical services, along with sales and related associate professionals and to a lesser extent engineering professionals, have increased their representation. In contrast, science and teaching professionals and nurses and midwives both show relative declines.

What seems to be happening is an increasing concentration of certificates on a small group of occupations relating to IT, corporate management and business services. The health sector is now much less important than it was in the early years of the century. Despite this relative concentration, certificates still go to a wide range of occupations: for example, 17 three-digit categories used over a thousand certificates in both 2013 and 2014.

## **5.5 Students and Tier 4.**

During the past decade students have become the largest group of immigrants, Table 5.22 summarises student movement into the UK in recent years. In 2014, 178,000 students were given leave to enter for study purposes, slightly fewer than the year before (185,000) accompanied by 13,000 dependants. In addition, there were 279,000 students visitors coming for periods under a year.

Government attempts to curb abuse of the student entry route have been responsible for the reduction. However, measures have impacted differentially across sectors. Numbers coming to higher education institutions have held up while those to further education and language colleges have fallen (Figure 5.1).

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

In 2014, a total of 43,696 (39,358 in 2013) Tier 5 visas were issued to main applicants and their dependants. The majority, 23,525, were allowed in through the youth mobility element of Tier 5 in 2014 (Table 5.23). The largest group in the youth mobility scheme was from Australia, followed by Canada and New Zealand.

## **5.7 Foreign labour immigration through the PBS and other work categories 2014.**

Table 5.23 summarises the visa issues for main applicants and dependants through the PBS and other work categories for 2014. In total 172,905 (181,876 in 2013) visas were issued to applicants who brought in 82,646 (95,442 in 2013) dependants, giving a total of 255,551, down from 277,318 in 2013 and 286,145) in 2012.

Table 5.1 - Tier 1. Visa applications and issues, 2009 -2014

	2009				2010				2011			
a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
General	39358	45.4	40646	51.2	49552	48.1	28246	40.0	23638	29.0	22389	29.9
Post Study	46230	53.4	34970	44.1	49111	47.7	41481	58.7	55770	68.3	50881	68.0
Entrepreneur	433	0.5	193	0.2	397	0.4	371	0.5	1324	1.6	881	1.2
Investor	334	0.4	290	0.4	396	0.4	357	0.5	565	0.7	488	0.7
MBA Provision	10	0.0	23	0.0	23	0.0	9	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Gateway	193	0.2	3027	3.8	3229	3.1	162	0.2	230	0.3	216	0.3
HSMP IED Trans	45	0.1	163	0.2	230	0.2	30	0.0	17	0.0	11	0.0
Sole Rep	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.0	6	0.0
Exceptional Talent	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	64	0.1	7	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total PA	86603	100.0	79312	100.0	102942	100.0	70656	100.0	81620	100.0	74880	100.0
b) Dependants	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
Entrepreneur	233	0.6	181	0.5	306	0.6	241	0.8	663	1.7	490	1.4
General	34857	89.7	31912	91.5	50422	91.6	25194	86.7	35163	87.5	31986	88.7
Post study	3421	8.8	2480	7.1	3864	7.0	3245	11.2	3721	9.3	3050	8.5
Investor	326	0.8	282	0.8	438	0.8	372	1.3	623	1.6	529	1.5
Other	5	0.0	4	0.0	11	0.0	8	0.0	9	0.0	2	0.0
Total Dep	38842	100.0	34859	100.0	55041	100.0	29060	100.0	40179	100.0	36057	100.0
Grand Total	125445		114171		157983		99716		121799		110937	

Table 5.1 - Tier 1. Visa applications and issues, 2009 -2014, [continued]

	2012				2013				2014			
a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
General	21432	31.6	20985	33.0	21132	60.3	20387	76.1	3832	22.0	3570	30.5
Post Study	43147	63.7	40171	63.2	744	2.1	578	2.2	106	0.6	50	0.4
Entrepreneur	2226	3.3	1534	2.4	11903	34.0	4691	17.5	11199	64.3	6052	51.6
Investor	822	1.2	774	1.2	1006	2.9	962	3.6	1907	10.9	1773	15.1
MBA Provision	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gateway	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HSMP IED Trans	114	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sole Rep	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Exceptional Talent	0	0.0	59	0.1	69	0.2	61	0.2	94	0.5	91	0.8
Other	31	0.0	88	0.1	205	0.6	105	0.4	76	0.4	61	0.5
Total PA	67741	100.0	63611	100.0	35059	100.0	26784	100.0	17423	100.0	11718	100.0
b) Dependants	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
Entrepreneur	1905	4.9	959	2.6	2604	7.0	1738	5.4	2923	15.6	2303	15.0
General	24952	64.2	30451	84.0	4725	12.8	4389	13.7	2755	14.7	2644	17.2
Post study	10589	27.3	3899	10.8	2786	7.5	2517	7.8	386	2.1	360	2.3
Investor	1390	3.6	922	2.5	1106	3.0	1046	3.3	2131	11.4	1823	11.9
Other	20	0.1	36	0.1	34	0.1	28	0.1	43	0.2	35	0.2
Total Dep	38856	100.0	36267	100.0	36966	100.0	32123	100.0	18774	100.0	15332	100.0
Grand Total	106597		99878		72025		58907		36197		27050	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.2 - Tier 1. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, 2009-2014

## a) In-Country

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%
General	26711	43.9	18117	33.1	20494	30.9	20960	36.6	20380	81.9	3563	39.5
Post Study	30726	50.5	36121	66.0	44956	67.8	35240	61.5	571	2.3	49	0.5
Gateway	3027	5.0	162	0.3	216	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HS - Entrepreneur - Int	75	0.1	181	0.3	461	0.7	832	1.5	3520	14.1	4790	53.1
HS - HSMP IED Trans	163	0.3	30	0.1	11	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HS - Investor - Int	137	0.2	146	0.3	157	0.2	304	0.5	395	1.6	601	6.7
MBA Provision	0	0.0	9	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	17	0.1	26	0.3
Total In-C PA	60839	100.0	54766	100.0	66296	100.0	57339	100.0	24883	100.0	9029	100.0
Dependants	25799		17467		21962		24529		22405		8167	

## b) Out-Country

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%
Investor	153	0.8	211	1.3	331	3.9	470	7.5	565	29.7	1172	43.6
Entrepreneur	118	0.6	190	1.2	420	4.9	702	11.2	1179	62.0	1262	46.9
General	13935	75.5	10129	63.7	1895	22.1	25	0.4	5	0.3	7	0.3
Post Study	4244	23.0	5360	33.7	5925	69.0	4,931	78.6	6	0.3	1	0.0
Sole Rep	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Exceptional Talent	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	0.1	59	0.9	60	3.2	91	3.4
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	85	1.4	88	4.6	156	5.8
Total Out-C PA	18450	100.0	15891	100.0	8584	100.0	6272	100.0	1903	100.0	2689	100.0
Dependants												
Entrepreneur	181	2.0	241	2.1	490	3.5	959	8.2	1733	17.9	2303	32.1
General	6113	67.5	7727	66.7	10024	71.1	5922	50.5	4385	45.2	2644	36.9
Post study	2480	27.4	3245	28.0	3050	21.6	3899	33.2	2517	25.9	360	5.0
Investor	282	3.1	372	3.2	529	3.8	922	7.9	1038	10.7	1823	25.4
Other	4	0.0	8	0.1	2	0.0	36	0.3	28	0.3	35	0.5
Total	9060	100.0	11593	100.0	14095	100.0	11738	100.0	9701	100.0	7165	100.0

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.3 - Tier 1. Visa applications and issues, Jan 2015 - Jun 2015

a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%
General	2107	38.1	1977	48.6
Post Study	24	0.4	8	0.2
Entrepreneur	2829	51.1	1599	39.3
Investor	325	5.9	314	7.7
Exceptional Talent	72	1.3	67	1.6
Other	176	3.2	105	2.6
Total PA	5533	100.0	4070	100.0
b) Dependants	Apps	%	Iss	%
Entrepreneur	1432	21.0	1117	18.5
General	841	12.3	767	12.7
Post Study	20	0.3	12	0.2
Investor	293	4.3	332	5.5
Other	28	0.4	24	0.4
Total	6828	100.0	6025	100.0
Grand Total	12361		10095	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.4- Tier 1. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, Jan 2015 - Jun 2015

## a) In-Country

Principal applicants	Iss	%
General	1977	61.0
Post Study	8	0.2
HS - Entrepreneur - Int	1023	31.5
HS - Investor - Int	212	6.5
Exceptional Talent	23	0.7
Other	0	0.0
Total In-C PA	3243	100.0
Dependants	3757	115.8

## b) Out-Country

Principal applicants	Iss	%
Investor	102	12.3
Entrepreneur	576	69.6
General	0	0.0
Post Study	0	0.0
Exceptional Talent	44	5.3
Other	105	12.7
Total Out-C PA	827	100.0
Dependants		%
Entrepreneur	1117	49.3
General	767	33.8
Post Study	12	0.5
Investor	332	14.6
Other	24	1.1
Total	2268	100.0

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.5 - Tier 1. Visa issues: top 20 nationalities, 2009 -2014

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

2012			2013			2014		
	Iss	%		Iss	%		Iss	%
India	20719	20.7	India	8986	15.3	India	3064	11.3
Pakistan	7714	7.7	Pakistan	5679	9.6	Pakistan	2209	8.2
China	7188	7.2	Nigeria	1997	3.4	China	1590	5.9
Nigeria	5445	5.5	China	1838	3.1	Nigeria	827	3.1
Bangladesh	2539	2.5	Sri Lanka	1021	1.7	Russia	555	2.1
United States	2352	2.4	Bangladesh	941	1.6	United States	404	1.5
Sri Lanka	1693	1.7	United States	879	1.5	Bangladesh	376	1.4
Australia	1339	1.3	Russia	711	1.2	Sri Lanka	323	1.2
Russia	1207	1.2	Australia	372	0.6	Australia	248	0.9
Nepal	1068	1.1	Iran	312	0.5	Turkey	193	0.7
Iran	838	0.8	New Zealand	309	0.5	Iran	141	0.5
South Africa	787	0.8	South Africa	276	0.5	Nepal	93	0.3
Malaysia	711	0.7	Canada	266	0.5	New Zealand	93	0.3
New Zealand	641	0.6	Malaysia	245	0.4	Canada	90	0.3
Canada	587	0.6	Turkey	204	0.3	South Africa	86	0.3
Turkey	569	0.6	Nepal	194	0.3	Ukraine	84	0.3
Philippines	504	0.5	Egypt	182	0.3	Hong Kong	81	0.3
Thailand	432	0.4	Ukraine	142	0.2	Egypt	77	0.3
Taiwan	399	0.4	South Korea	103	0.2	Malaysia	75	0.3
South Korea	361	0.4	Mauritius	91	0.2	South Korea	72	0.3
Total All Nat	99878	100.0	Total All Nat	58907	100.0	Total All Nat	27050	100.0

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.6 - Tier 2. Visa applications and issues, 2009 - 2014

	2009				2010			
a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	28135	46.0	22296	42.3	28595	42.2	23420	39.0
ICT	31133	50.9	29069	55.2	37480	55.3	35392	58.9
Min. of Rel. Migrant	1452	2.4	977	1.9	1339	2.0	934	1.6
Sportspeople Migrant	426	0.7	347	0.7	384	0.6	333	0.6
Total PA	61146	100.0	52689	100.0	67798	100.0	60079	100.0
<i>Dependants</i>	37663		32041		45567		40262	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>98809</b>		<b>84730</b>		<b>113365</b>		<b>100341</b>	
	2011				2012			
a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	22768	36.9	19738	34.6	31252	43.8	29631	43.1
ICT	37571	60.9	36254	63.5	38694	54.3	37902	55.2
Min. of Rel. Migrant	992	1.6	795	1.4	1017	1.4	880	1.3
Sportspeople Migrant	353	0.6	324	0.6	283	0.4	264	0.4
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	0.0	36	0.1
Total PA	61684	100.0	57111	100.0	71277	100.0	68713	100.0
<i>Dependants</i>	44009		40359		52290		49611	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>105693</b>		<b>97470</b>		<b>123567</b>		<b>118324</b>	
	2013				2014			
a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	42096	49.3	40164	48.2	44263	48.9	41954	47.8
ICT	41828	48.9	41809	50.2	44987	49.7	44666	50.9
Min. of Rel. Migrant	1236	1.4	1070	1.3	997	1.1	825	0.9
Sportspeople Migrant	264	0.3	238	0.3	244	0.3	231	0.3
Other	47	0.1	43	0.1	55	0.1	53	0.1
Total PA	85471	100.0	83324	100.0	90551	100.0	87729	100.0
<i>Dependants</i>	61491		59863		65889		63902	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>146962</b>		<b>143187</b>		<b>156440</b>		<b>151631</b>	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.7- Tier 2. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, 2009-2014

## a) In-Country

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2013	
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	13739	64.0	13504	66.2	11954	62.7	20210	68.4	28377	75.4	26700	75.7
ICT	7038	32.8	6218	30.5	6568	34.4	8647	29.3	8546	22.7	8045	22.8
Min. of Rel. Migrant	605	2.8	569	2.8	453	2.4	577	2.0	628	1.7	427	1.2
Sportspeople Migrant	82	0.4	104	0.5	92	0.5	99	0.3	103	0.3	94	0.3
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0
Total In-C PA	21464	100.0	20395	100.0	19067	100.0	29541	100.0	37656	100.0	35266	100.0
Dependants	16536		14786		13560		20675		25499		25668	

## b) Out-Country

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	8557	27.4	9916	25.0	7784	20.5	9421	24.1	11779	25.8	15254	29.1
ICT	22031	70.6	29174	73.5	29686	78.0	29255	74.7	33240	72.8	36621	69.8
Min. of Rel. Migrant	372	1.2	365	0.9	342	0.9	303	0.8	441	1.0	398	0.8
Sportspeople Migrant	265	0.8	229	0.6	232	0.6	165	0.4	135	0.3	137	0.3
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	0.1	41	0.1	53	0.1
Total In-C PA	31225	100.0	39684	100.0	38044	100.0	39144	100.0	45636	100.0	52463	100.0
Dependants	15505		24609		26799		28936		34346		38234	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.8 - Tier 2. Visa applications and issues, Jan 2015 - Jun 2015

a) Principal applicants	Apps		Iss	
		%		%
General Migrant	20067	46.7	18874	45.5
ICT	22285	51.8	22037	53.2
Min. of Rel. Migrant	515	1.2	418	1.0
Sportspeople Migrant	116	0.3	100	0.2
Others	11	0.0	11	0.0
Total PA	42996	100.0	41441	100.0
Dependants	33610	78.2	32360	
Grand Total	76606		73801	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.9- Tier 2. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, Jan 2015 - Jun 2015

## a) In-Country

Principal applicants	Iss	%
General Migrant	11040	71.1
ICT	4220	27.2
Min. of Rel. Migrant	214	1.4
Sportspeople Migrant	54	0.3
Other	0	0.0
Total In-C PA	15529	100.0
Dependants	12961	

## b) Out-Country

Principal applicants	Iss	%
General Migrant	7834	30.2
ICT	17817	68.8
Min. of Rel. Migrant	204	0.8
Sportspeople Migrant	46	0.2
Other	11	0.0
Total In-C PA	25912	100.0
Dependants	19399	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.10 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship, top 20 nationalities by routes of entry, 2014

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
India	11286	28.4	979	29.7	30768	69.4	42130	48.2
United States of America	4170	10.5	212	6.4	4733	10.7	9115	10.4
China	2990	7.5	124	3.8	927	2.1	4041	4.6
Australia	1842	4.6	169	5.1	777	1.8	2788	3.2
Pakistan	2202	5.5	302	9.2	147	0.3	2651	3.0
Japan	401	1.0	25	0.8	2051	4.6	2477	2.8
Philippines	1733	4.4	123	3.7	246	0.6	2102	2.4
Canada	1219	3.1	126	3.8	548	1.2	1893	2.2
Nigeria	1342	3.4	144	4.4	103	0.2	1589	1.8
Russian Federation	938	2.4	30	0.9	9	0.0	1314	1.5
Malaysia	884	2.2	68	2.1	173	0.4	1125	1.3
South Africa	597	1.5	66	2.0	411	0.9	1074	1.2
Bangladesh	951	2.4	67	2.0	19	0.0	1037	1.2
Sri Lanka	716	1.8	73	2.2	67	0.2	856	1.0
South Korea	397	1.0	35	1.1	324	0.7	756	0.9
Nepal	680	1.7	56	1.7	9	0.0	745	0.9
New Zealand	588	1.5	41	1.2	98	0.2	727	0.8
Egypt	505	1.3	76	2.3	144	0.3	671	0.8
Brazil	298	0.7	30	0.9	283	0.6	611	0.7
Turkey	327	0.8	22	0.7	220	0.5	569	0.7
Total	39763	100.0	3299	100.0	44324	100.0	87386	100.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.11 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship, top 20 nationalities by routes of entry, Jan 2015 - Jun 2015

	<b>RLMT</b>		<b>Short</b>		<b>ICT</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
India	4786	26.9	490	33.3	15144	69.2	20420	49.6
United States	1915	10.7	72	4.9	2308	10.6	4295	10.4
China	1420	8.0	55	3.7	485	2.2	1960	4.8
Australia	1016	5.7	72	4.9	364	1.7	1452	3.5
Japan	176	1.0	14	1.0	1259	5.8	1449	3.5
Pakistan	852	4.8	101	6.9	49	0.2	1002	2.4
Philippines	795	4.5	48	3.3	142	0.6	985	2.4
Canada	533	3.0	53	3.6	265	1.2	851	2.1
Nigeria	554	3.1	61	4.1	39	0.2	654	1.6
Russia	462	2.6	16	1.1	172	0.8	650	1.6
South Africa	362	2.0	20	1.4	158	0.7	540	1.3
New Zealand	395	2.2	31	2.1	47	0.2	473	1.1
Malaysia	330	1.9	33	2.2	102	0.5	465	1.1
Bangladesh	344	1.9	26	1.8	16	0.1	386	0.9
Egypt	245	1.4	37	2.5	64	0.3	346	0.8
South Korea	155	0.9	14	1.0	162	0.7	331	0.8
Sri Lanka	268	1.5	25	1.7	31	0.1	324	0.8
Turkey	209	1.2	12	0.8	98	0.4	319	0.8
Nepal	262	1.5	47	3.2	5	0.0	314	0.8
Brazil	131	0.7	12	0.8	127	0.6	270	0.7
Total	17823	100.0	1473	100.0	21872	100.0	41168	100.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.12 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by industrial sector, total, 2009-2014

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	53952	62399	56806	68114	82589	87386
J Information and communication	17619	20920	21060	23474	26940	29764
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	7994	9089	9545	11386	13623	15347
K Financial and insurance activities	5259	7255	7199	8244	9504	10242
Q Human health and social work activities	7951	8551	4792	6485	8459	8422
P Education	4580	4001	3407	5059	6564	6491
C Manufacturing	2330	2714	2992	3663	4338	4185
S Other service activities	980	914	831	1138	2638	3112
I Accommodation and food service activities	2336	4013	2212	2498	3173	2530
G Wholesale and retail trade; vehicle repair	793	870	927	1170	1426	1427
B Mining and quarrying	852	901	1168	1235	1360	1262
N Administrative and support service activities	627	627	645	847	1071	1120
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	610	661	646	812	1038	1091
F Construction	658	523	470	742	903	815
H Transportation and storage	387	409	343	538	538	598
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	583	462	267	354	306	315
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	139	212	135	252	367	278
L Real estate activities	51	59	52	84	165	224
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management etc	37	33	43	59	60	66
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	141	150	30	50	77	63
U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	20	11	32	18	25	28
T Activities of households as employers etc.	5	9	10	6	14	6

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
J Information and communication	32.7	33.5	37.1	34.5	32.6	34.1
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	14.8	14.6	16.8	16.7	16.5	17.6
K Financial and insurance activities	9.7	11.6	12.7	12.1	11.5	11.7
Q Human health and social work activities	14.7	13.7	8.4	9.5	10.2	9.6
P Education	8.5	6.4	6.0	7.4	7.9	7.4
C Manufacturing	4.3	4.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	4.8
S Other service activities	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.7	3.2	3.6
I Accommodation and food service activities	4.3	6.4	3.9	3.7	3.8	2.9
G Wholesale and retail trade; vehicle repair	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
B Mining and quarrying	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.4
N Administrative and support service activities	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2
F Construction	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9
H Transportation and storage	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
L Real estate activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management etc	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
T Activities of households as employers etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Notes:

For the years 2009-2011:

Category E was a part of D, 36-39; subtracted from D

Category H was a part of G, 49-53; subtracted from H

Category T was a part of S, 97-98; subtracted from S

Table 5.13 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by industrial sector and routes of entry, 2009-2014

	ICT						RLMT						Shortage					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	29277	36023	36203	37546	41444	44324	18842	17987	16514	26954	37248	39763	5833	8389	4089	3614	3897	3299
J Information and communication	16148	19323	19370	20420	22349	24349	5421	4728	3071	4986	7121	7353	2399	3706	1623	1380	1242	936
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	5414	6724	6902	6926	7902	8931	4028	3609	3127	4813	6341	6233	321	397	312	505	665	595
K Financial and insurance activities	3451	5063	4626	4629	5119	4922	2259	1968	2331	3955	5056	5821	1377	2797	985	347	409	273
C Manufacturing	1722	2112	2288	2285	2472	2423	1804	2186	2567	3590	4372	5312	222	284	190	149	203	257
B Mining and quarrying	687	744	935	807	843	857	1421	1505	1589	2908	4402	5227	65	134	96	169	209	232
S Other service activities	134	157	178	322	579	669	773	710	604	799	1968	2362	495	331	230	208	168	214
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	383	458	491	582	571	551	873	1087	1105	1978	2646	2139	50	92	101	146	189	188
H Transportation and storage	291	300	272	378	342	369	543	468	608	1209	1657	1530	294	264	124	133	121	129
N Administrative and support service activities	279	288	347	331	422	349	329	394	349	578	848	865	79	80	106	178	183	124
F Construction	306	298	253	293	314	282	270	271	266	495	626	733	160	38	77	208	192	106
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	95	97	167	110	127	147	293	280	289	553	708	687	24	49	56	105	162	95
Q Human health and social work activities	131	117	98	119	96	133	192	187	140	241	397	427	73	47	49	17	91	81
I Accommodation and food service activities	86	129	122	173	118	118	86	77	127	250	334	281	78	68	32	21	23	38
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	53	103	46	68	77	88	92	106	69	157	185	224	81	18	87	10	7	11
L Real estate activities	22	25	20	25	18	47	28	33	30	58	147	177	4	6	6	25	13	8
P Education	57	61	50	38	55	44	289	196	140	209	173	174	9	7	9	9	8	7
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management etc	7	9	15	27	18	23	62	60	33	79	128	95	4	3	2	3	11	5
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0	2	3	12	12	12	39	75	23	49	69	56	96	66	2	0	1	0
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	6	9	5	1	7	7	21	17	19	23	34	36	1	1	2	1	0	0
U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	5	3	12	0	1	3	14	8	20	18	24	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
T Activities of households as employers etc.	0	1	3	0	2	0	5	8	7	6	12	6	1	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5.13 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by industrial sector and routes of entry, 2009-2014, [continued]

	ICT						RLMT						Shortage					
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
J Information and communication	55.2	53.6	53.5	54.4	53.9	54.9	28.8	26.3	18.6	18.5	19.1	18.5	41.1	44.2	39.7	38.2	31.9	28.4
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	18.5	18.7	19.1	18.4	19.1	20.1	21.4	20.1	18.9	17.9	17.0	15.7	5.5	4.7	7.6	14.0	17.1	18.0
K Financial and insurance activities	11.8	14.1	12.8	12.3	12.4	11.1	12.0	10.9	14.1	14.7	13.6	14.6	23.6	33.3	24.1	9.6	10.5	8.3
C Manufacturing	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.5	9.6	12.2	15.5	13.3	11.7	13.4	3.8	3.4	4.6	4.1	5.2	7.8
B Mining and quarrying	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.9	7.5	8.4	9.6	10.8	11.8	13.1	1.1	1.6	2.3	4.7	5.4	7.0
S Other service activities	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.5	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.0	5.3	5.9	8.5	3.9	5.6	5.8	4.3	6.5
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.2	4.6	6.0	6.7	7.3	7.1	5.4	0.9	1.1	2.5	4.0	4.8	5.7
H Transportation and storage	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	2.9	2.6	3.7	4.5	4.4	3.8	5.0	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.1	3.9
N Administrative and support service activities	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.0	2.6	4.9	4.7	3.8
F Construction	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.7	0.5	1.9	5.8	4.9	3.2
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.7	0.4	0.6	1.4	2.9	4.2	2.9
Q Human health and social work activities	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.5	2.3	2.5
I Accommodation and food service activities	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.2
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
L Real estate activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2
P Education	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management etc	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
T Activities of households as employers etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Notes:

For the years 2009-2011:

Category E was a part of D, 36-39; subtracted from D

Category H was a part of G, 49-53; subtracted from H

Category T was a part of S, 97-98; subtracted from S

Table 5.14 - Tier 2.Certificates of sponsorship by industrial sector and routes of entry, Jan 2015 - Jun 2015

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
<b>Total</b>	17823	<b>100.0</b>	1473	<b>100.0</b>	21872	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41168</b>	<b>100.0</b>
J Information and communication	2476	13.9	115	7.8	12106	55.3	14697	35.7
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	2879	16.2	256	17.4	4280	19.6	7415	18.0
K Financial and insurance activities	2552	14.3	5	0.3	2408	11.0	4965	12.1
Q Human health and social work activities	3304	18.5	381	25.9	70	0.3	3755	9.1
P Education	2638	14.8	77	5.2	22	0.1	2737	6.6
C Manufacturing	660	3.7	109	7.4	1315	6.0	2084	5.1
S Other service activities	1056	5.9	43	2.9	335	1.5	1434	3.5
I Accommodation and food service activities	668	3.7	140	9.5	43	0.2	851	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	316	1.8	1	0.1	306	1.4	623	1.5
N Administrative and support service activities	303	1.7	31	2.1	178	0.8	512	1.2
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	326	1.8	116	7.9	70	0.3	512	1.2
B Mining and quarrying	102	0.6	65	4.4	282	1.3	449	1.1
F Construction	206	1.2	34	2.3	140	0.6	380	0.9
H Transportation and storage	93	0.5	1	0.1	197	0.9	291	0.7
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	36	0.2	57	3.9	64	0.3	157	0.4
L Real estate activities	100	0.6	0	0.0	28	0.1	128	0.3
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	57	0.3	41	2.8	2	0.0	100	0.2
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management etc	16	0.1	1	0.1	17	0.1	34	0.1
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.0	28	0.1
U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	13	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	14	0.0
T Activities of households as employers etc.	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.15 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, 2014

		RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
		num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
	Total	39763	100.0	3299	100.0	44324	100.0	87386	100.0
1	Managers and senior officials	3339	8.4	7	0.2	4263	9.6	7609	8.7
11	Corporate managers	2986	7.5	7	0.2	4240	9.6	7233	8.3
111	Corporate managers and senior officials	559	1.4	0	0.0	652	1.5	1211	1.4
112	Production managers	244	0.6	7	0.2	478	1.1	729	0.8
113	Functional managers	1909	4.8	0	0.0	2595	5.9	4504	5.2
114	Quality and customer care managers	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
115	Financial institution and office managers	61	0.2	0	0.0	383	0.9	444	0.5
116	Managers in distribution, storage and retailing	73	0.2	0	0.0	121	0.3	194	0.2
118	Health and social service managers	127	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.0	129	0.1
119	Managers and Directors in Retail and Wholesale	12	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.0	21	0.0
12	Managers and proprietors in agriculture and service	353	0.9	0	0.0	23	0.1	376	0.4
121	Managers in farming, horticulture, forestry and fishing	8	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0
122	Managers and proprietors in hospitality and leisure services	156	0.4	0	0.0	6	0.0	162	0.2
123	Managers and proprietors in other service industries	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
124	Managers and Proprietors in Health and Care Services	133	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.0	134	0.2
125	Managers and Proprietors in Other Services	56	0.1	0	0.0	15	0.0	71	0.1
2	Professional Occupations	28778	72.4	2641	80.1	36515	82.4	67934	77.7
21	Science and technology professionals	12168	30.6	1371	41.6	30982	69.9	44521	50.9
211	Science professionals	4094	10.3	158	4.8	224	0.5	4476	5.1
212	Engineering professionals	1743	4.4	1024	31.0	2883	6.5	5650	6.5
213	Information and communication technology professionals	6153	15.5	184	5.6	27759	62.6	34096	39.0
214	Conservation and Environment Professionals	77	0.2	5	0.2	20	0.0	102	0.1
215	Research and Development Managers	101	0.3	0	0.0	96	0.2	197	0.2
22	Health professionals	6586	16.6	920	27.9	23	0.1	7529	8.6
221	Health professionals	3375	8.5	861	26.1	18	0.0	4254	4.9
222	Therapy Professionals	318	0.8	0	0.0	3	0.0	321	0.4
223	Nursing and Midwifery Professionals	2893	7.3	59	1.8	2	0.0	2954	3.4
23	Teaching and research professionals	1991	5.0	199	6.0	37	0.1	2227	2.5
231	Teaching professionals	1982	5.0	199	6.0	37	0.1	2218	2.5
232	Research professionals	9	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.0
24	Business and public service professionals	8033	20.2	151	4.6	5473	12.3	13657	15.6
241	Legal professionals	796	2.0	0	0.0	371	0.8	1167	1.3
242	Business and statistical professionals	4658	11.7	0	0.0	4166	9.4	8824	10.1
243	Architects, town planners, surveyors	442	1.1	0	0.0	119	0.3	561	0.6
244	Public service professionals	886	2.2	141	4.3	0	0.0	1027	1.2
245	Librarians and related professionals	34	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	35	0.0
246	Quality and Regulatory Professionals	383	1.0	10	0.3	564	1.3	957	1.1
247	Media Professionals	834	2.1	0	0.0	252	0.6	1086	1.2
3	Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	5987	15.1	290	8.8	3452	7.8	9729	11.1
31	Science and technology associate professions	131	0.3	6	0.2	82	0.2	219	0.3
311	Science and engineering technicians	41	0.1	6	0.2	28	0.1	75	0.1
312	Draughtspersons and building inspectors	18	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.0
313	IT service delivery occupations	72	0.2	0	0.0	54	0.1	126	0.1
32	Health and social welfare associate professionals	71	0.2	9	0.3	0	0.0	80	0.1
321	Health associate professionals	47	0.1	9	0.3	0	0.0	56	0.1
323	Social welfare associate professionals	24	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	0.0
33	Protective service occupations	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
331	Protective service occupations	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
34	Culture, media and sports occupations	341	0.9	273	8.3	62	0.1	676	0.8
341	Artistic and literary occupations	209	0.5	210	6.4	51	0.1	470	0.5
342	Design associate professionals	127	0.3	63	1.9	9	0.0	199	0.2
343	Media associate professionals	5	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	7	0.0
35	Business and public service associate professionals	5440	13.7	2	0.1	3308	7.5	8750	10.0
351	Transport associate professionals	3	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.0	16	0.0
352	Legal associate professionals	3	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0	8	0.0
353	Business and finance associate professionals	2511	6.3	0	0.0	1998	4.5	4509	5.2
354	Sales and related associate professionals	2891	7.3	2	0.1	1279	2.9	4172	4.8
355	Conservation associate professionals	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
356	Public service and other associate professionals	31	0.1	0	0.0	13	0.0	44	0.1

Table 5.15 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, 2014, [continued]

4	Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	97	0.2	0	0.0	39	0.1	136	0.2
41	Administrative occupations	92	0.2	0	0.0	35	0.1	127	0.1
411	Administrative occupations: government and related occupations	11	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	14	0.0
413	Administrative occupations: records	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0
416	Administrative Occupations: Office Managers and Supervisors	79	0.2	0	0.0	30	0.1	109	0.1
42	Secretarial and related occupations	5	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	9	0.0
421	Secretarial and related occupations	5	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	9	0.0
5	Skilled Trades Occupations	940	2.4	360	10.9	30	0.1	1330	1.5
51	Skilled agricultural trades	10	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.0
511	Agricultural trades	10	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.0
52	Skilled metal and electrical trades	24	0.1	73	2.2	11	0.0	108	0.1
521	Metal forming, welding and related trades	3	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	7	0.0
522	Metal machining, fitting and instrument making trades	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
523	Vehicle trades	0	0.0	24	0.7	0	0.0	24	0.0
524	Electrical trades	17	0.0	45	1.4	11	0.0	73	0.1
53	Skilled constructions and building trades	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
531	Construction trades	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
54	Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	905	2.3	287	8.7	19	0.0	1211	1.4
541	Textiles and garments trades	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
543	Food preparation trades	896	2.3	287	8.7	19	0.0	1202	1.4
544	Skilled trades n.e.c.	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
6	Personal Service Occupations	535	1.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	536	0.6
61	Caring personal service occupations	533	1.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	534	0.6
611	Healthcare and related personal services	4	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
612	Childcare and Related Personal Services	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
613	Animal care services	66	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	66	0.1
614	Caring Personal Services	458	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	458	0.5
62	Leisure and other personal service occupations	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
621	Leisure and travel service occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
623	Housekeeping and Related Services	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
7	Sales and Customer Service Occupations	59	0.1	0	0.0	17	0.0	76	0.1
72	Customer service occupations	59	0.1	0	0.0	17	0.0	76	0.1
722	Customer Service Managers and Supervisors	59	0.1	0	0.0	17	0.0	76	0.1
8	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	1	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0	7	0.0
81	Process, plant and machine operatives	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
812	Plant and Machine Operatives	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
82	Transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0	6	0.0
823	Other Drivers and Transport Operatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0	6	0.0
9	Elementary Occupations	27	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	29	0.0
92	Elementary administration and service occupations	27	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	29	0.0
927	Other Elementary Services Occupations	27	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	29	0.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.16 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, Jan 2015 - Jun 2015

		RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
		num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
	Total	17823	100.0	1473	100.0	21872	100.0	41168	100.0
1	Managers, directors and senior officials	1635	9.2	2	0.1	2261	10.3	3898	9.5
11	Corporate managers and directors	1465	8.2	2	0.1	2254	10.3	3721	9.0
111	Chief Executives and Senior Officials	311	1.7	0	0.0	384	1.8	695	1.7
112	Production Managers and Directors	103	0.6	2	0.1	210	1.0	315	0.8
113	Functional Managers and Directors	923	5.2	0	0.0	1368	6.3	2291	5.6
114	Quality and customer care managers	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
115	Financial Institution Managers and Directors	36	0.2	0	0.0	221	1.0	257	0.6
116	Managers and Directors in Transport and Logistics	32	0.2	0	0.0	60	0.3	92	0.2
118	Health and Social Services Managers and Directors	57	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.0	59	0.1
119	Managers and Directors in Retail and Wholesale	3	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0	11	0.0
12	Other managers and proprietors	170	1.0	0	0.0	7	0.0	177	0.4
121	Managers and Proprietors in Agriculture Related Services	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
122	Managers and Proprietors in Hospitality and Leisure Services	33	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.0	35	0.1
124	Managers and Proprietors in Health and Care Services	112	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	112	0.3
125	Managers and Proprietors in Other Services	23	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.0	28	0.1
2	Professional occupations	12978	72.8	1174	79.7	17922	81.9	32074	77.9
21	Science, research, engineering and technology professionals	5682	31.9	674	45.8	15385	70.3	21741	52.8
211	Natural and Social Science Professionals	1922	10.8	67	4.5	81	0.4	2070	5.0
212	Engineering Professionals	742	4.2	512	34.8	1288	5.9	2542	6.2
213	Information Technology and Telecommunications Professionals	2945	16.5	91	6.2	13962	63.8	16998	41.3
214	Conservation and Environment Professionals	26	0.1	4	0.3	12	0.1	42	0.1
215	Research and Development Managers	47	0.3	0	0.0	42	0.2	89	0.2
22	Health Professionals	2822	15.8	369	25.1	11	0.1	3202	7.8
221	Health Professionals	1432	8.0	354	24.0	10	0.0	1796	4.4
222	Therapy Professionals	122	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	122	0.3
223	Nursing and Midwifery Professionals	1268	7.1	15	1.0	1	0.0	1284	3.1
23	Teaching and educational professionals	733	4.1	65	4.4	17	0.1	815	2.0
231	Teaching and Educational Professionals	731	4.1	65	4.4	17	0.1	813	2.0
232	Research professionals	2	0.0	0	0.0		0.0	2	0.0
24	Business, media and public service professionals	3741	21.0	66	4.5	2509	11.5	6316	15.3
241	Legal Professionals	400	2.2	0	0.0	195	0.9	595	1.4
242	Business, Research and Administrative Professionals	2145	12.0	62	4.2	1879	8.6	4086	9.9
243	Architects, Town Planners and Surveyors	227	1.3	0	0.0	67	0.3	294	0.7
244	Welfare Professionals	431	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	431	1.0
245	Librarians and Related Professionals	15	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	16	0.0
246	Quality and Regulatory Professionals	154	0.9	4	0.3	253	1.2	411	1.0
247	Media Professionals	369	2.1	0	0.0	114	0.5	483	1.2

Table 5.16 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, Jan 2015 - Jun 2015, [continued]

3	Associate professional and technical occupations	2586	14.5	123	8.4	1644	7.5	4353	10.6
31	Science, engineering and technology associate professionals	61	0.3	3	0.2	34	0.2	98	0.2
311	Science, Engineering and Production Technicians	15	0.1	3	0.2	19	0.1	37	0.1
312	Draughtspersons and Related Architectural Technicians	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
313	Information Technology Technicians	41	0.2	0	0.0	15	0.1	56	0.1
32	Health and social care associate professionals	19	0.1	5	0.3	0	0.0	24	0.1
321	Health Associate Professionals	7	0.0	5	0.3	0	0.0	12	0.0
323	Welfare and Housing Associate Professionals	12	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.0
34	Culture, media and sports occupations	145	0.8	114	7.7	23	0.1	282	0.7
341	Artistic, Literary and Media Occupations	82	0.5	84	5.7	13	0.1	179	0.4
342	Design Occupations	59	0.3	30	2.0	10	0.0	99	0.2
343	Media associate professionals	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
344	Sports and Fitness Occupations	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
35	Business and public service associate professionals	2361	13.2	1	0.1	1587	7.3	3949	9.6
351	Transport Associate Professionals	6	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	9	0.0
352	Legal Associate Professionals	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
353	Business, Finance and Related Associate Professionals	1226	6.9	0	0.0	884	4.0	2110	5.1
354	Sales, Marketing and Related Associate Professionals	1114	6.3	1	0.1	695	3.2	1810	4.4
355	Conservation and Environmental Associate Professionals	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
356	Public Services and Other Associate Professionals	13	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.0	17	0.0
4	Administrative and secretarial occupations	64	0.4	0	0.0	14	0.1	78	0.2
41	Administrative occupations	64	0.4	0	0.0	12	0.1	76	0.2
411	Administrative Occupations: Government and Related Organisations	4	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	7	0.0
412	Administrative Occupations: Finance	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
413	Administrative Occupations: Records	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
415	Other Administrative Occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
416	Administrative Occupations: Office Managers and Supervisors	57	0.3	0	0.0	9	0.0	66	0.2
42	Secretarial and related occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
421	Secretarial and Related Occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
5	Skilled trades occupations	302	1.7	174	11.8	21	0.1	497	1.2
51	Skilled agricultural and related trades	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
511	Agricultural and Related Trades	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
52	Skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades	18	0.1	29	2.0	6	0.0	53	0.1
521	Metal Forming, Welding and Related Trades	10	0.1	6	0.4	0	0.0	16	0.0
523	Vehicle Trades	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.0	3	0.0
524	Electrical and Electronic Trades	8	0.0	22	1.5	4	0.0	34	0.1
53	Skilled construction and building trades	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.0	10	0.0
531	Construction and Building Trades	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.0	10	0.0
54	Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	282	1.6	145	9.8	5	0.0	432	1.0
541	Textiles and Garments Trades	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
543	Food Preparation and Hospitality Trades	281	1.6	145	9.8	5	0.0	431	1.0
6	Caring, leisure and other service occupations	219	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	219	0.5
61	Caring personal service occupations	219	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	219	0.5
611	Healthcare and related personal services	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
613	Animal Care and Control Services	26	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	0.1
614	Caring Personal Services	192	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	192	0.5
7	Sales and customer service occupations	31	0.2	0	0.0	10	0.0	41	0.1
71	Customer service occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
713	Sales Supervisors	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
72	Customer service occupations	31	0.2	0	0.0	8	0.0	39	0.1
722	Customer Service Managers and Supervisors	31	0.2	0	0.0	8	0.0	39	0.1
9	Elementary occupations	8	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0
92	Elementary administration and service occupations	8	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0
927	Other Elementary Services Occupations	8	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.17 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation, top 10, 2009-2014

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
213 Information and communication technology professionals	16420	20036	20454	22818	29747	34096
242 Business and statistical professionals	2337	3737	4224	4652	7029	8824
212 Engineering professionals	2591	2411	3160	4543	5898	5650
353 Business and finance associate professionals	2811	3576	3553	4028	3994	4509
113 Functional managers	2988	3890	4197	5765	4763	4495
211 Science professionals	2904	2676	2527	3741	4665	4485
221 Health professionals	2433	2665	2448	2884	3743	4254
354 Sales and related associate professionals	1675	2197	2383	2508	3769	4181
223 Nursing and Midwifery Professionals	3639	2848	1196	1918	2481	3010
231 Teaching professionals	2247	1718	1360	2058	2456	2218
Others	13907	16645	11304	13199	14044	11664
Total	53952	62399	56806	68114	82589	87386

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
213 Information and communication technology professionals	30.4	32.1	36.0	33.5	36.0	39.0
242 Business and statistical professionals	4.3	6.0	7.4	6.8	8.5	10.1
212 Engineering professionals	4.8	3.9	5.6	6.7	7.1	6.5
353 Business and finance associate professionals	5.2	5.7	6.3	5.9	4.8	5.2
113 Functional managers	5.5	6.2	7.4	8.5	5.8	5.1
211 Science professionals	5.4	4.3	4.4	5.5	5.6	5.1
221 Health professionals	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.9
354 Sales and related associate professionals	3.1	3.5	4.2	3.7	4.6	4.8
223 Nursing and Midwifery Professionals	6.7	4.6	2.1	2.8	3.0	3.4
231 Teaching professionals	4.2	2.8	2.4	3.0	3.0	2.5
Others	25.8	26.7	19.9	19.4	17.0	13.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Notes:

Science professionals: include group 232 (large numbers for years 2009-2013) plus group 211

Nursing and Midwifery Professionals: are the group 321 for years 2009-2012, and group 321 plus group 223 after that

Sales and related associate professionals:

SOC2010 in 2013 was updated with new 4dgt lvl categories 3545 and 3546

3545 for the years 2009-2012 included some\* of the occupations from categories 1132 and 1152.

3546 for the years 2009-2012 included some\* of the occupations from categories 1222, 1223, 3539 and 7129.

\* For the list of the occupations please refer to "SOC2010 volume 2: the coding index".

The number of 1132 which was added to the category 3545 was also subtracted from the category 113.

Table 5.18 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, top 10, 2009-2014

		ICT						Shortage						RLMT					
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
213	Information and communication tech professionals	15344	18763	18987	20032	24600	27759	11	5	14	61	141	184	1065	1268	1453	2725	5006	6153
242	Business and statistical professionals	1453	2787	2863	2621	3693	4166	8	4	2	26	13	0	876	946	1359	2005	3323	4658
212	Engineering professionals	1678	1746	2142	2388	2780	2883	310	232	365	745	1071	1024	603	433	653	1410	2047	1743
353	Business and finance associate professionals	1745	2149	2090	2061	1851	1998	1	2	3	0	0	0	1065	1425	1460	1967	2143	2511
113	Functional managers	2522	3470	3647	3878	3128	2592	3	0	5	0	0	0	463	420	545	995	1635	1903
211	Science professionals	198	241	275	261	246	224	128	106	127	148	189	158	2578	2329	2125	3332	4230	4103
221	Health professionals	2	3	7	11	14	18	501	865	1104	1034	998	861	1930	1797	1337	1839	2731	3375
354	Sales and related associate professionals	1075	1595	1679	1964	1496	1282	5	23	6	1	0	2	610	1175	995	1826	2406	2898
223	Nursing and Midwifery Professionals	2	2	0	0	3	2	1123	625	253	353	199	68	2514	2221	943	1565	2279	2940
231	Teaching professionals	39	31	37	37	50	37	543	347	238	250	170	199	1665	1340	1085	1771	2236	1982
	Others	5219	5236	4476	4293	3583	3363	3200	6180	1972	996	1116	803	5473	4633	4559	7519	9212	7497
	Total	29277	36023	36203	37546	41444	44324	5833	8389	4089	3614	3897	3299	18842	17987	16514	26954	37248	39763

		ICT						Shortage						RLMT					
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
213	Information and communication tech professionals	52.4	52.1	52.4	53.4	59.4	62.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.7	3.6	5.6	5.7	7.0	8.8	10.1	13.4	15.5
242	Business and statistical professionals	5.0	7.7	7.9	7.0	8.9	9.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	4.6	5.3	8.2	7.4	8.9	11.7
212	Engineering professionals	5.7	4.8	5.9	6.4	6.7	6.5	5.3	2.8	8.9	20.6	27.5	31.0	3.2	2.4	4.0	5.2	5.5	4.4
353	Business and finance associate professionals	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	7.9	8.8	7.3	5.8	6.3
113	Functional managers	8.6	9.6	10.1	10.3	7.5	5.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.3	3.3	3.7	4.4	4.8
211	Science professionals	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	2.2	1.3	3.1	4.1	4.8	4.8	13.7	12.9	12.9	12.4	11.4	10.3
221	Health professionals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	10.3	27.0	28.6	25.6	26.1	10.2	10.0	8.1	6.8	7.3	8.5
354	Sales and related associate professionals	3.7	4.4	4.6	5.2	3.6	2.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.2	6.5	6.0	6.8	6.5	7.3
223	Nursing and Midwifery Professionals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.3	7.5	6.2	9.8	5.1	2.1	13.3	12.3	5.7	5.8	6.1	7.4
231	Teaching professionals	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	9.3	4.1	5.8	6.9	4.4	6.0	8.8	7.4	6.6	6.6	6.0	5.0
	Others	17.8	14.5	12.4	11.4	8.6	7.6	54.9	73.7	48.2	27.6	28.6	24.3	29.0	25.8	27.6	27.9	24.7	18.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Notes:

Science professionals: include group 232 (large numbers for years 2009-2013) plus group 211

Nursing and Midwifery Professionals: are the group 321 for years 2009-2012, and group 321 plus group 223 after that

Sales and related associate professionals:

SOC2010 in 2013 was updated with new 4dgt lvi categories 3545 and 3546

3545 for the years 2009-2012 included some\* of the occupations from categories 1132 and 1152.

3546 for the years 2009-2012 included some\* of the occupations from categories 1222, 1223, 3539 and 7129.

\* For the list of the occupations please refer to "SOC2010 volume 2: the coding index".

The number of 1132 which was added to the category 3545 was also subtracted from the category 113.

Table 5.19 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation, top 10, ICT, In- and Out-country, 2009-2014

		Out-country						In-country					
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
213	Information and communication technology professionals	12339	15748	15672	15984	20573	23707	3005	3015	3315	4048	4027	4052
242	Business and statistical professionals	1174	2472	2618	2199	3078	3549	279	315	245	422	615	617
212	Engineering professionals	1433	1539	1912	2113	2463	2561	245	207	230	275	317	322
353	Business and finance associate professionals	1483	1886	1846	1665	1400	1640	262	263	244	396	451	358
113	Functional managers	1965	2853	2957	2895	2224	1855	557	617	690	983	904	737
211	Science professionals	157	201	238	212	197	183	41	40	37	49	49	41
221	Health professionals	2	3	6	11	13	18	0	0	1	0	1	0
354	Sales and related associate professionals	827	1343	1474	1511	1164	1062	248	252	205	453	332	220
223	Nursing and Midwifery Professionals	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
231	Teaching professionals	38	31	35	35	50	35	1	0	2	2	0	2
	Others	4136	4404	3817	3228	2585	2563	1083	832	659	1065	998	800
	Total	23556	30482	30575	29853	33749	37175	5721	5541	5628	7693	7695	7149

		Out-country						In-country					
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
213	Information and communication technology professionals	52.4	51.7	51.3	53.5	61.0	63.8	52.5	54.4	58.9	52.6	52.3	56.7
242	Business and statistical professionals	5.0	8.1	8.6	7.4	9.1	9.5	4.9	5.7	4.4	5.5	8.0	8.6
212	Engineering professionals	6.1	5.0	6.3	7.1	7.3	6.9	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.5
353	Business and finance associate professionals	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.3	5.1	5.9	5.0
113	Functional managers	8.3	9.4	9.7	9.7	6.6	5.0	9.7	11.1	12.3	12.8	11.7	10.3
211	Science professionals	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
221	Health professionals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
354	Sales and related associate professionals	3.5	4.4	4.8	5.1	3.4	2.9	4.3	4.5	3.6	5.9	4.3	3.1
223	Nursing and Midwifery Professionals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
231	Teaching professionals	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Others	17.6	14.4	12.5	10.8	7.7	6.9	18.9	15.0	11.7	13.8	13.0	11.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

## Notes:

Science professionals: include group 232 (large numbers for years 2009-2013) plus group 211

Nursing and Midwifery Professionals: are the group 321 for years 2009-2012, and group 321 plus group 223 after that

Sales and related associate professionals:

SOC2010 in 2013 was updated with new 4dgt lvi categories 3545 and 3546

3545 for the years 2009-2012 included some\* of the occupations from categories 1132 and 1152.

3546 for the years 2009-2012 included some\* of the occupations from categories 1222, 1223, 3539 and 7129.

\* For the list of the occupations please refer to "SOC2010 volume 2: the coding index".

The number of 1132 which was added to the category 3545 was also subtracted from the category 113.

Table 5.20 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation, top 10, Short, In- and Out-country, 2009-2014

		Out-country						In-country					
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
213	Information and communication technology professionals	5	3	2	23	38	74	6	2	12	38	103	110
242	Business and statistical professionals	7	1	1	18	7	0	1	3	1	8	6	0
212	Engineering professionals	124	109	159	353	522	515	186	123	206	392	549	509
353	Business and finance associate professionals	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
113	Functional managers	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0
211	Science professionals	66	60	70	76	92	88	62	46	57	72	97	70
221	Health professionals	248	546	462	376	404	434	253	319	642	658	594	427
354	Sales and related associate professionals	2	9	3	0	0	1	3	14	3	1	0	1
223	Nursing and Midwifery Professionals	350	282	121	111	52	15	773	343	132	242	147	53
231	Teaching professionals	133	103	51	69	60	106	410	244	187	181	110	93
	Others	1397	2686	921	478	547	333	1803	3494	1051	518	569	470
	Total	2335	3799	1792	1504	1722	1566	3498	4590	2297	2110	2175	1733

		Out-country						In-country					
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
213	Information and communication technology professionals	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.5	2.2	4.7	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.8	4.7	6.3
242	Business and statistical professionals	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0
212	Engineering professionals	5.3	2.9	8.9	23.5	30.3	32.9	5.3	2.7	9.0	18.6	25.2	29.4
353	Business and finance associate professionals	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
113	Functional managers	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
211	Science professionals	2.8	1.6	3.9	5.1	5.3	5.6	1.8	1.0	2.5	3.4	4.5	4.0
221	Health professionals	10.6	14.4	25.8	25.0	23.5	27.7	7.2	6.9	27.9	31.2	27.3	24.6
354	Sales and related associate professionals	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
223	Nursing and Midwifery Professionals	15.0	7.4	6.8	7.4	3.0	1.0	22.1	7.5	5.7	11.5	6.8	3.1
231	Teaching professionals	5.7	2.7	2.8	4.6	3.5	6.8	11.7	5.3	8.1	8.6	5.1	5.4
	Others	59.8	70.7	51.4	31.8	31.8	21.3	51.5	76.1	45.8	24.5	26.2	27.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Notes:

Science professionals: include group 232 (large numbers for years 2009-2013) plus group 211

Nursing and Midwifery Professionals: are the group 321 for years 2009-2012, and group 321 plus group 223 after that

Sales and related associate professionals:

SOC2010 in 2013 was updated with new 4dgt lvi categories 3545 and 3546

3545 for the years 2009-2012 included some\* of the occupations from categories 1132 and 1152.

3546 for the years 2009-2012 included some\* of the occupations from categories 1222, 1223, 3539 and 7129.

\* For the list of the occupations please refer to "SOC2010 volume 2: the coding index".

The number of 1132 which was added to the category 3545 was also subtracted from the category 113.

Table 5.21 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation, top 10, RLMT, In- and Out-country, 2009-2014

		Out-country						In-country					
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
213	Information and communication technology professionals	504	670	731	1068	1742	2727	561	598	722	1657	3264	3426
242	Business and statistical professionals	468	475	648	725	1122	2011	408	471	711	1280	2201	2647
212	Engineering professionals	223	123	228	368	452	590	380	310	425	1042	1595	1153
353	Business and finance associate professionals	598	755	769	812	799	988	467	569	691	1155	1344	1523
113	Functional managers	237	229	325	524	872	1011	226	191	220	471	763	892
211	Science professionals	1110	949	809	1351	1635	1738	1468	1380	1316	1981	2595	2365
221	Health professionals	949	707	442	411	609	1079	981	1090	895	1428	2122	2296
354	Sales and related associate professionals	273	478	393	593	665	767	337	682	602	1233	1741	2131
223	Nursing and Midwifery Professionals	518	818	307	486	735	1320	1996	1403	636	1079	1544	1620
231	Teaching professionals	595	500	436	629	929	820	1070	840	649	1142	1307	1162
	Others	2271	2048	1778	2178	2586	2596	3202	2701	2781	5341	6626	4901
	Total	7746	7752	6866	9145	12146	15647	11096	10235	9648	17809	25102	24116

		Out-country						In-country					
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
213	Information and communication technology professionals	6.5	8.6	10.6	11.7	14.3	17.4	5.1	5.8	7.5	9.3	13.0	14.2
242	Business and statistical professionals	6.0	6.1	9.4	7.9	9.2	12.9	3.7	4.6	7.4	7.2	8.8	11.0
212	Engineering professionals	2.9	1.6	3.3	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.0	4.4	5.9	6.4	4.8
353	Business and finance associate professionals	7.7	9.7	11.2	8.9	6.6	6.3	4.2	5.6	7.2	6.5	5.4	6.3
113	Functional managers	3.1	3.0	4.7	5.7	7.2	6.5	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.7
211	Science professionals	14.3	12.2	11.8	14.8	13.5	11.1	13.2	13.5	13.6	11.1	10.3	9.8
221	Health professionals	12.3	9.1	6.4	4.5	5.0	6.9	8.8	10.6	9.3	8.0	8.5	9.5
354	Sales and related associate professionals	3.5	6.2	5.7	6.5	5.5	4.9	3.0	6.7	6.2	6.9	6.9	8.8
223	Nursing and Midwifery Professionals	6.7	10.6	4.5	5.3	6.1	8.4	18.0	13.7	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.7
231	Teaching professionals	7.7	6.4	6.4	6.9	7.6	5.2	9.6	8.2	6.7	6.4	5.2	4.8
	Others	29.3	26.4	25.9	23.8	21.3	16.6	28.9	26.4	28.8	30.0	26.4	20.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Notes:

Science professionals: include group 232 (large numbers for years 2009-2013) plus group 211

Nursing and Midwifery Professionals: are the group 321 for years 2009-2012, and group 321 plus group 223 after that

Sales and related associate professionals:

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3545 for the years 2009-2012 included some\* of the occupations from categories 1132 and 1152.

3546 for the years 2009-2012 included some\* of the occupations from categories 1222, 1223, 3539 and 7129.

\* For the list of the occupations please refer to "SOC2010 volume 2: the coding index".

The number of 1132 which was added to the category 3545 was also subtracted from the category 113.

Table 5.22 - Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom in study categories, 2004 – 2014

Year	Study Total	Students and dependants (excluding student visitors)	Students (excluding dependants and student visitors)	PBS Tier 4 Students - Total	Student visitors
2004	307,000	307,000	294,000	:	:
2005	297,000	297,000	284,000	:	:
2006	326,000	326,000	309,000	:	:
2007	367,000	363,000	346,000	:	3,400
2008	384,000	243,000	223,000	:	140,000
2009	489,000	291,000	270,000	188,000	198,000
2010	536,000	296,000	272,000	244,000	240,000
2011	529,000	267,000	247,000	226,000	262,000
2012	510,000	211,000	20,000	179,000	299,000
2013	462,000	199,000	185,000	179,000	263,000
2014	470,000	191,000	178,000	176,000	279,000

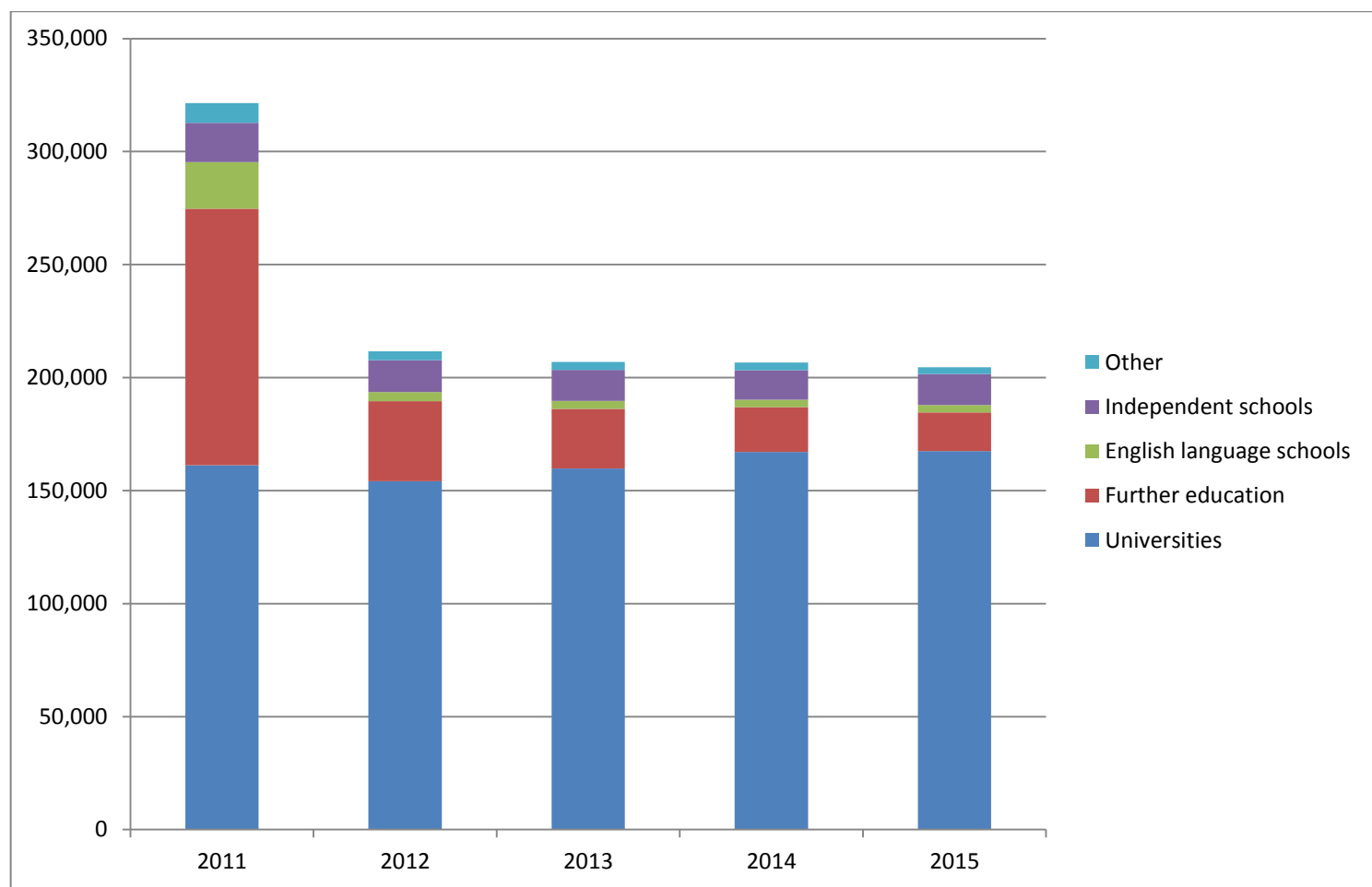
Source: Home Office

Table 5.23 - Out of country visas to the United Kingdom issued and in country extensions of stay by work categories, 2014

Category	Out of Country visas issued			In-country grants of extensions			Total		
	Main	Dependants	Total	Main	Dependants	Total	Main	Dependants	Total
<b>PBS Categories</b>									
<b>Tier 1 (Highly Skilled Migrants) &amp; pre-PBS equivalents</b>									
Tier 1 - General	7	2,644	2,651	3,563	4,674	8,237	3,570	7,318	10,888
Tier 1 - Investors	1,172	1,823	2,995	601	574	1,175	1,773	2,397	4,170
Tier 1 - Entrepreneurs	1,087	2,261	3,348	4,401	2,761	7,162	5,488	5,022	10,510
Tier 1 - Graduate Entrepreneurs	175	42	217	389	104	493	564	146	710
Tier 1 - Post Study	1	360	361	49	37	86	50	397	447
Tier 1 - Exceptional Talent	91	29	120	21	17	38	112	46	158
Tier 1 - Other	0	5	5	:	:	0	:	5	5
Other permit free employment - Highly skilled	156	1	157	5	:	5	161	1	162
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,689</b>	<b>7,165</b>	<b>9,854</b>	<b>9,029</b>	<b>8,167</b>	<b>17,196</b>	<b>11,718</b>	<b>15,332</b>	<b>27,050</b>
<b>Tier 2 (Sponsored with a job) &amp; pre-PBS equivalents</b>									
Tier 2 - General	15,254	14,372	29,626	26,700	16,043	42,743	41,954	30,415	72,369
Tier 2 - Intra Company Transfers	36,621	23,833	60,454	8,045	8,999	17,044	44,666	32,832	77,498
Tier 2 - Ministers of Religion	398	:	398	427	523	950	825	523	1,348
Tier 2 - Sportsperson	137	:	137	94	96	190	231	96	327
Work Permit Holders	53	29	82	:	7	7	53	36	89
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>52,463</b>	<b>38,234</b>	<b>90,697</b>	<b>35,266</b>	<b>25,668</b>	<b>60,934</b>	<b>87,729</b>	<b>63,902</b>	<b>151,631</b>
<b>Tier 5 (Temporary workers and Youth Mobility) &amp; pre-PBS equivalents</b>									
Tier 5 - Charity Workers	2,079	:	2,079	37	3	40	2,116	3	2,119
Tier 5 - Creative and Sporting	8,506	:	8,506	471	11	482	8,977	11	8,988
Tier 5 - Government Authorised Exchange	5,693	:	5,693	691	180	871	6,384	180	6,564
Tier 5 - International Agreement	460	:	460	255	112	367	715	112	827
Tier 5 - Religious Workers	1,914	:	1,914	65	12	77	1,979	12	1,991
Tier 5 - Youth Mobility Scheme	23,525	:	23,525	:	:		23,525	0	23,525
Tier 5 - Dependants / Other	:	1,826	1,826	:	:		:	1,826	1,826
Working holidaymakers	:	:	0	:	:		0	:	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>42,177</b>	<b>1,826</b>	<b>44,003</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>1,837</b>	<b>43,696</b>	<b>2,144</b>	<b>45,840</b>
<b>Non-PBS Categories</b>									
Domestic workers in Private Households	16,750	72	16,822	4,025	384	4,409	20,775	456	21,231
UK Ancestry	4,372	:	4,372	737	234	971	5,109	234	5,343
Other permit free employment	769	:	769	2,479	:	2,479	3,248	:	3,248
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>21,891</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>21,963</b>	<b>7,241</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>7,859</b>	<b>29,132</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>29,822</b>
<b>Other permit free employment in pre-PBS equivalents or non-PBS categories</b>									
Main applicants	630	:	630	:	:	:	630	:	630
Dependants	:	:	:	:	578	578	:	578	578
<b>Total all work categories</b>	<b>119,850</b>	<b>47,297</b>	<b>167,147</b>	<b>53,055</b>	<b>35,349</b>	<b>88,404</b>	<b>172,905</b>	<b>82,646</b>	<b>255,551</b>

Source: Home Office

Figure 5.1 - Visa applications by education sectors, year ending June 2011–June 2015



Source: Home Office

## 6. ASYLUM

The data and most of the text in this section are taken from the Home Office publication *Immigration Statistics, October-December 2014* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/immigration-statistics-october-to-december-2014/immigration-statistics-october-to-december-2014#family-1>) and Home Office publication *Immigration Statistics, April-June 2015* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/immigration-statistics-april-to-june-2015>)

### 6.1 Applications by nationality

There were 25,033 asylum applications in 2014, an increase of 6 per cent compared with 2013 (23,584) (Table 6.1). The number of applications remains low relative to the peak number of applications in 2002 (84,132).

In 2014, the largest number of applications for asylum came from nationals of Eritrea (3,233), followed by Pakistan (2,726), Syria (2,025) and Iran (2,000) (Table 6.2). In 2014, the number of asylum applications from Eritrean nationals more than doubled to 3,233 from 1,387 in 2013.

Most applications for asylum are made by those already in the country (90 per cent of applications) rather than by people arriving at port. Applicants tend to be young and male.

In 2014 asylum applicants, including dependants, accounted for 5.8 per cent of total non-British immigration to the UK (Table 6.3, Figure 6.1).

### 6.2 Decisions

The number of initial decisions on asylum applications increased by 14 per cent, to 19,936 during 2014. Of these decisions, 41 per cent (8,096) were grants of asylum, a form of temporary protection or other type of grant, compared with 37 per cent (6,542) in 2013. Grants rates for asylum, humanitarian protection, discretionary leave or other grants of stay vary between nationalities. For example, 87 per cent of the total decisions made for nationals of Eritrea were grants, compared with 20 per cent for Pakistani nationals, 54 per cent for Iranian nationals and 86 per cent for Syrian nationals.

The HM Courts and Tribunals Service received 8,200 asylum appeals from main applicants in 2014, a fall of 4 per cent compared with 2013 (8,519).

### **6.3 Applications pending**

At the end of 2014, 22,974 of the applications received since April 2006 from main applicants were pending a decision (initial decision, appeal or further review), 34 per cent more than at the end of 2013 (17,180). The majority of the increase was accounted for by a rise in the number pending an initial decision (from 13,628 to 17,067). The number of applications pending further review increased by 66 per cent from 3,552 in 2013 to 5,907 in 2014.

### **6.4 Support**

At the end of December 2014, 29,753 asylum seekers were being supported while their asylum claim was finally determined (under Section 95). The number of failed asylum seekers and their dependants receiving support (under Section 4) was 4,994. These were up 27 per cent and 3 per cent respectively compared with the previous year.

In addition to those asylum seekers who apply in the UK, resettlement schemes are offered. In 2014, a total of 787 were resettled in the UK. Of these, 143 were granted Humanitarian Protection under the Syrian Vulnerable Persons Relocation Scheme.

### **6.5 Unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (UASCs)**

There were 1,861 asylum applications from UASCs in 2014, an increase of 47 per cent from 2013 (1,265). These applications represented 7 per cent of all main applications for asylum. Despite the recent increase in UASC applications, they remain below the peak of 3,976 in 2008. There were 1,277 initial decisions for UASCs in 2014, 15 per cent higher than in 2013 (1,112). Overall, there was a fall in the proportion of decisions that were grants, from 73 per cent of decisions in 2013 to 71 per cent in 2014.

### **6.6 Dependants**

Including dependants, the number of asylum applications increased from 29,875 in 2013 to 31,433 in 2014, an increase of 5 per cent. This is an average of one dependant for every four main applicants. In 2014, 6,044 initial decisions were made relating to dependants. Of these 1,711 (28 per cent) were granted asylum, 217 (4 per cent) were granted a form of temporary protection or other type of grant, and 4,116 (68 per cent) were refused.

### **6.7 Applications and grants, year ending June 2015**

There were 25,771 asylum applications from main applicants in the year ending June 2015, a 10 per cent increase on Y/E June 2014. Eritreans were the largest group (3,568), followed by Pakistanis (2,302) and Syrians (2,302). Grants of asylum or alternative protection were made in 41 per cent of initial decisions. The highest positive decision

rates were for Syrians (87 per cent), Sudanese (83 per cent) and Eritreans (73 per cent). In comparison, only 22 per cent of Pakistanis were granted some form of protection.

Table 6.1 - Asylum applications (including dependants) by category of grant, 2014

Category	Number
Total applications	25,033
Total initial decisions	19,782
Grants of asylum	7,266
Humanitarian (1)	268
Total refusals	11,632

Source: Home Office

Notes:

1) Includes grants of HP and DL

Table 6.2 - Asylum applications (excluding dependants) top 10 nationalities, 2014

a) Total applications		b) Grants and humanitarian (1)		c) Total refusals	
Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number
Eritrea	3233	Iran	26	Pakistan	1810
Pakistan	2726	Albania	22	Sri Lanka	1060
Syria	2025	Nigeria	21	Iran	808
Iran	2000	Turkey	17	Albania	787
Albania	1576	Afghanistan	16	Afghanistan	615
Sudan	1449	China	14	Nigeria	607
Sri Lanka	1292	Pakistan	13	China	589
Afghanistan	1139	Syria	12	India	576
Nigeria	899	Vietnam	11	Bangladesh	527
Bangladesh	748	Somalia	10	Eritrea	308

Source: Home Office

Notes

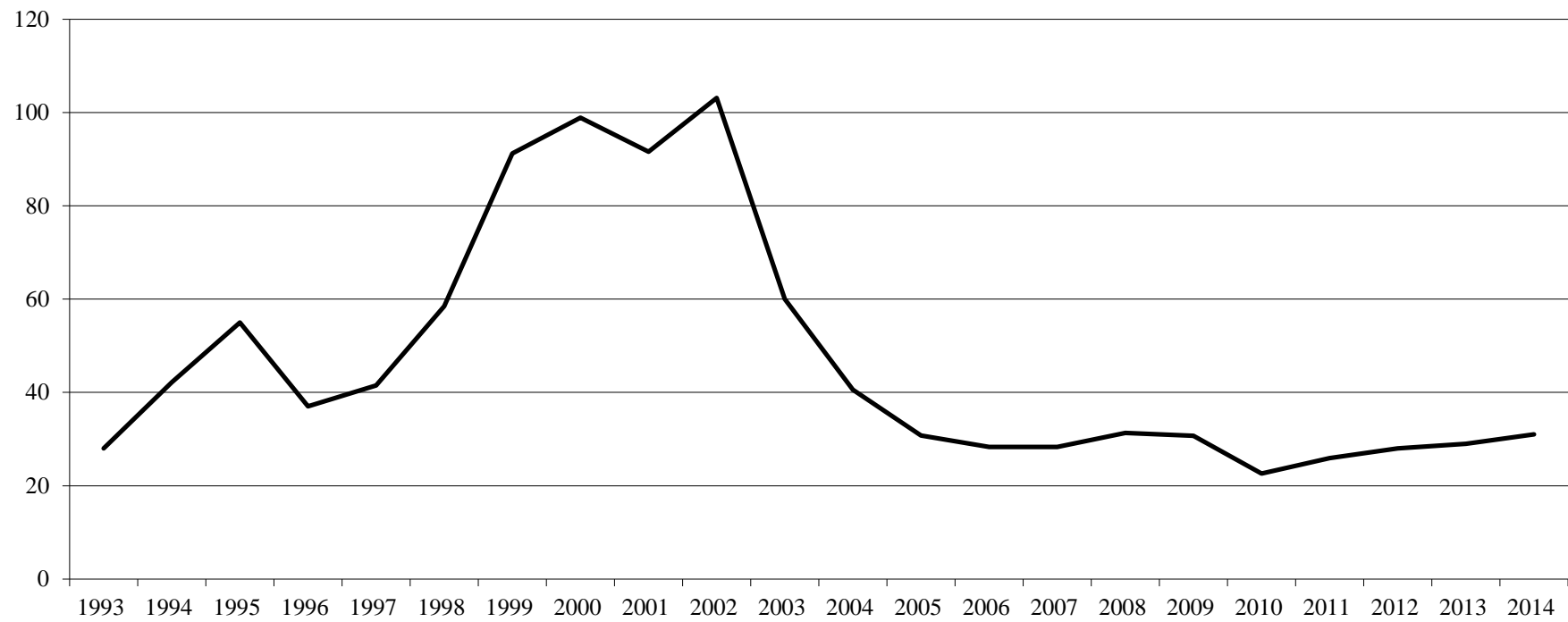
1) - Includes grants of asylum, grants of HP and DL

Table 6.3 - Asylum applications (including dependants) as a proportion of total non-British immigration into the UK, 1993-2014

	Asylum Applications (thousands)	Non-British Immigration (thousands)	Ratio (per cent)
	(a)	(b)	a/b = (c)
1993	28.0	179.3	15.6
1994	42.2	206.4	20.5
1995	55.0	228.1	24.1
1996	37.0	224.3	16.5
1997	41.5	237.2	17.5
1998	58.5	287.4	20.4
1999	91.2	338.4	27.0
2000	98.9	379.3	26.1
2001	91.6	371.0	24.7
2002	103.1	418.0	24.7
2003	60.0	411.0	14.6
2004	40.6	500.0	8.1
2005	30.8	469.0	6.6
2006	28.3	513.0	5.5
2007	28.3	500.0	5.7
2008	31.3	505.0	6.2
2009	30.7	471.0	6.5
2010	22.6	498.0	4.5
2011	25.9	488.0	5.3
2012	28.0	418.0	6.7
2013	29.0	450.0	6.4
2014	32.0	551.0	5.8

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

Figure 6.1 - Asylum applications (including dependants) , 1993-2014, thousands



## **7. POLICY DEVELOPMENTS**

In the lead-up to the General Election in May 2015 and in the immediate aftermath there were no major migration and integration policy enactments or proposals. The election of a Conservative government, replacing a Conservative-dominated Coalition government, led to an immediate reaffirmation of the previous government's prime policy objective of reducing net immigration to less than 100,000. This had been the main policy aim since May 2010, despite which net immigration increased from 256,000 in 2010 to 330,000 during the year ending June 2015. A new Immigration Bill is proposed for the coming months with the objective of reducing illegal working and access to some benefits. Longer term proposals await the outcome of any renegotiation with the rest of the EU on freedom of movement.

### **7.1 Asylum**

Until January 2014, the UK Government's policy was to be generous with humanitarian aid to Syria's neighbours rather than to accept recognised Syrian refugees for resettlement in the UK. The UK has committed £1 billion (€1.4 billion) to help refugees in the region, both inside Syria and in neighbouring countries, since 2012. However, subsequently the Government decided to establish a 'Vulnerable Persons Relocation Scheme' (VPRS), in order to provide a route for selected Syrian refugees currently in Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon to come to the UK. The scheme prioritised victims of sexual violence and torture, and the elderly and disabled. The Government initially expected that several hundred refugees would arrive in the UK through the scheme over three years, although there was no fixed quota. The resettled refugees are given five years' Humanitarian Protection status, with permission to work and access public funds. By the end of June 2015, 216 people had been resettled in the UK under the scheme.

On 7 September, the Prime Minister announced a significant extension of the Vulnerable Persons Relocation Scheme for Syrian refugees. The Government intends to resettle up to 20,000 refugees from Syria's neighbouring countries over the next five years. However, it does not intend to offer resettlement to Syrian refugees already in Europe, or to participate in the EU's proposed refugee resettlement and relocation schemes.

Separate to the asylum route, a temporary concession allows Syrians who are already in the UK to apply for an extension to their visa or switch into a different visa category, without having to leave the UK. The concession was first introduced in October 2012 and has been extended until 28 February 2016.

### **7.2 Labour migration Tier 1**

Tier 1 (General) is closed to overseas applicants. Applications from people who are not already in the UK with leave in a category that permits switching into Tier 1 (General) will no longer be accepted. Dependants can still apply to join applicants who have obtained prior entry clearance for Tier 1 (General).

With effect from 6 April 2015, Tier 1 (General) closed and applications to extend leave will no longer be accepted. Applicants currently in the UK at that time and who wish to apply to extend their stay must have submitted an application on or before 5

April 2015. Tier 1 (General) extensions will be granted for either three years or the balance the applicant needs to take their time granted in the category to five years, whichever is longer. Applicants who wish to apply for indefinite leave to remain in the future must still ensure that they do not have excessive absences from the UK throughout the five years and can meet the specific Tier 1 (General) Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR) requirements.

The Home Office will assess what provisions are needed for ILR applications once all extension applications have been processed after April 2015, and will consider making adjustments in a future change to the Immigration Rules. Under the current Rules however, applications for ILR will no longer be accepted in the Tier 1 (General) category from 6 April 2018. Applicants who are currently in the UK and who wish to apply for ILR must submit an application on or before 5 April 2018.

The ability of Tier 1 (General) Migrants to switch into the Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) category has been restricted. There is a new requirement for Tier 1 (Investor) applicants to open a UK-regulated investment account before making an initial application. Changes have also been made to the rules for Tier 1 (Investor) migrants maintaining their investments (the “topping-up” rules). Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) initial applicants are now required to submit a business plan.

Following the changes to the Immigration Rules in April 2015, the Home Office has introduced a new requirement for applicants to provide an overseas criminal record certificate from any country where they have lived continuously for 12 months or more in the last 10 years. The Home Office will refuse an application where an applicant has failed to provide a valid criminal record certificate from the relevant authority. In order to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the policy the Home Office has decided to introduce this requirement in phases, starting with Tier 1 (Investor) and (Entrepreneur) applicants, and their dependants who are 18 years old or above. The requirement will apply to all Tier 1 (Investor) and (Entrepreneur) applications submitted outside the UK on or after 1 September 2015. Providing the requirement is implemented successfully, it should be rolled out across all applications by the beginning of 2016.

### **7.3 Labour migration Tier 2**

Upon coming to power, the new government asked the Migration Advisory Committee to review the operation of Tier 2, particularly the minimum salary levels specified for individual occupations. A preliminary response in August 2015 concluded that there was no widespread undercutting of salary levels and that Tier 2 migrants were generally paid in line with, and often more than, equivalent resident workers. Any undercutting within Tier 2 was isolated rather than widespread. However, the MAC did point out that the minimum salary threshold had been set in 2009 and that wage inflation since then would justify raising the minimum to a level not yet specified.

In a change to the Immigration Rules in October 2015, nurses and four digital technology jobs were added to the Shortage Occupation list. At the same time, a £35,000 minimum earnings threshold for Tier 2 settlement was announced, to come into force in April 2016.

## **7.4 Students: Post study work**

An international graduate wishing to apply in the UK under Tier 1 (Graduate Entrepreneur), Tier 2 (General), Tier 5 (Temporary Worker), Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) or Tier 1 (Investor) on or after 12 November 2015, must have or have last been sponsored by a UK recognised body or by an institution in receipt of public funding as a higher education institution (HEI), or by an overseas HEI at which they were studying a short-term study abroad programme. For Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) and Tier 1 (Investor) applications they can also be or have last been sponsored by an embedded college offering pathway courses or if they have Tier 4 (Child) Student leave. It is recommended that the student checks with their sponsor if it falls within one of these groups, but it includes universities. If they meet all other relevant requirements, they will continue to be able to make an application in the UK. If they have studied at a different type of institution, they may make an application but it will need to be an entry clearance application made outside the UK. An application under any of these schemes on or after 6 April 2015 in most cases requires payment of an immigration health surcharge.

## **7.5 Visitors**

The Immigration Rules for visitors have been consolidated and clarified, by streamlining 15 visitor routes down to four: visitor (standard); visitor for marriage or civil partnership; visitor for permitted paid engagements and transit visitor. The student visitor and extended student visitor routes are rebranded into new routes for short term study. The “parent of a child at school” route has been rebranded as “parent of a Tier 4 (child) student” and placed into Part 7 of the Immigration Rules.

In November 2014 a change to the business visitor route and Tier 2 (General) allowed graduates of an overseas nursing school to take an ‘Objective Structured Clinical Examination’ (OSCE). This is a new requirement, introduced by the Nursing and Midwifery Council, for foreign nurses before they can obtain professional registration and start working in the UK.

## **7.6 Language teaching**

On 21 July the Skills Funding Agency announced that ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages) courses for students receiving Job Seeker’s Allowance will be cut with immediate effect. This will affect 16,000 individuals. This latest cut is on top of a 24 per cent reduction to funding for Further Education during 2015, which has meant extensive losses to ESOL provision nationally. In addition, it has been announced that adult courses will be cut by a further 3.9 per cent, which will be applied retrospectively to adult budgets set in March. The government has not presented any viable alternative provision for students to learn English.

## **7.7 Education**

In September 2015, although there was no formal statement, it was widely reported in the media that the UK Education Secretary had asked officials to conduct an investigation into the impact of immigration on Britain's state schools, in particular to investigate how much of a “pull factor” state schools are for immigrants with families

who decide to move to the UK. The inquiry will search for evidence if increasing levels of immigration to Britain can be attributed in part to what she called “education tourism”.

## **7.8 Irregular migration**

With respect to housing, the Right to Rent checks form part of a package of measures intended to create a “hostile environment” for irregular migrants in the UK. They are contained in the Immigration Act 2014, which stipulates that the provisions are to be implemented on a phased basis. The checks came into force in five local authorities in the West Midlands on 1<sup>st</sup> December 2014. Assurances were given to Parliament during the passage of the Act that the scheme would be thoroughly and transparently evaluated before any decision on a national roll-out took place. The Home Office conducted an evaluation of the checks from 1<sup>st</sup> December 2014 to 1<sup>st</sup> May 2015, but at present it has yet to make public its findings. Despite this, the Government has announced it will go ahead with a national rollout and measures to widen and strengthen the proposals. However, an evaluation by the Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants found that 42 per cent of landlords are unlikely to rent to those without British passports.

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