

# **INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND THE UNITED KINGDOM**

## **REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM SOPEMI CORRESPONDENT TO THE OECD, 2017**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2016-17

### *Migration Flows*

In 2016 there was a substantial (and statistically significant) fall in net immigration: 249,000 more people entered than left the United Kingdom for at least a year, a 25 per cent decrease on 2015. The estimated number of people arriving to live in the UK for at least a year was 589,000, a statistically significant fall of 42,000 from the year before. The outflow of 340,000 was up from 298,000 in 2015, a statistically significant increase. The overall decrease in net gain from migration between 2015 and 2016 was owing to a smaller inflow and an equivalent rise in outflow. Both British and especially non-British inflows fell, by 10,000 and 33,000 respectively. Emigration by British people increased by 10,000, that by the non-British by 31,000. Net migration of EU citizens fell by 51,000 to 133,000. Non-EU net migration was 176,000 slightly below that of the year before (188,000). The estimate of immigration for EU citizens was 250,000, compared with 269,000 in 2015. Immigration of non-EU citizens saw a decrease from 279,000 to 265,000. The data therefore indicate that in 2016 ‘unmanaged’ (EEA) migration fell much more sharply than ‘managed’ (non-EEA) migration.

Data for the year ending June 2017 indicate net immigration of 230,000 (down from 336,000 in YE June 2016), comprising 107,000 EU citizens (189,000 in YE June 2016), 173,000 non-EU citizens (196,000 in YE June 2016) with a loss of 49,000 British citizens (same as YE June 2016). Immigration of EU citizens totalled 230,000 (284,000 in YE June 2016) that of non-EU citizens 263,000 (291,000 in YE June 2016).

### *Stocks of foreign population and workers*

Between 2016 and 2017 the total population of the UK rose by 0.7 per cent to 64.890 million, while that of UK nationals rose by only 0.5 per cent to 58.727 million. The population of foreign citizens rose by 3.1 per cent (186,000) to 6.137 million, accounting for 9.5 per cent of the national total. There was a marked slowdown in the growth of the foreign population compared with the year before, when the rise was 6.4 per cent (359,000).

After a period of relative stability, the proportion of foreign citizens from the EU(15)/EFTA states began to rise in 2015 and this continued in the following two years to reach 1.745 million, 28.4 per cent of the foreign national total, in 2017. The number of citizens of the A8 accession countries fell for the first time, by 24,000 to 1.533 million in 2017, 26.2 per cent of the total. In contrast, the number of A2 (Bulgarians and Romanians) rose by 85,000 to 491,000, 6.8 per cent of the total. Non-EU/EFTA country numbers rose by 61,000 to 2.350 million, 38.3 per cent of the total.

In 2017 the numbers of foreign nationals working in the UK continued to grow, although more slowly. The total workforce increased by 1.1 per cent (half as much as the year before) to 31.747 million, the UK domestic workforce by 0.8 per cent (again half the rate of the previous year) and the foreign workforce by 8.3 per cent (same as the year before) to 3.552 million, 11.2 per cent of the total, up from 9.1 per cent. Hence, compared with the previous year both the domestic and foreign workforces grew more slowly. Overall, 64 per cent of the total workforce growth in 2016-17 (60 per cent in 2015-16) was accounted for by UK citizens, 36 per cent by foreigners.

EU/EFTA countries as a whole (2.378 million) supplied 66.9 per cent of foreign workers, with EU15/EFTA (1.036 million, up from 957,000) countries 29.2 per cent, A8 accession countries (996,000, similar to the year before) 28 per cent and A2 (336,000, up from 266,000) 9.5 per cent. The non-EEA workforce in 2017 was virtually unchanged from the last two years, at 1.174 million, 33 per cent of all foreign workers.

Just over a third of foreign workers in 2017 were highly skilled, continuing a decade-long trend of decline in their relative importance. Citizens from the EU(15)/EFTA countries and from non-EU sources except Africa, were over represented in higher skilled occupations. Those from the A8 and A2 and Africa were less likely to be in these occupations, more so in lower skilled ones.

Foreign nationals had a higher unemployment rate (5.3 per cent) than the UK domestic workforce (4.3 per cent). EU15/EFTA citizens had a lower unemployment rate (4.1 per cent) than that of all foreign citizens, that of A8 citizens was similar to the domestic rate with only 3.4 per cent of Poles out of work. Unemployment rate among non-EU/EFTA citizens was higher at 7.7 per cent. Africans and those from the ISC had relatively high unemployment rates.

In 2017 there were 9.369 million people living in the UK and born outside the country, up by 4 per cent from 8.988 in 2016, a slower rate of growth than the year before. The foreign born now constitute 14.4 per cent of the total UK population. In 2017, 5.646 million foreign born, 17.8 per cent of the UK total, were also working, a rise of 5.3 per cent but slower than the year before (8.2 per cent).

Overall, 60.3 per cent of the foreign born living in the UK were also working, continuing the rising trend of the last few years. Among the foreign born working population, Poles were by far the largest national group (666,000), their numbers decreasing by 4.2 per cent over the year; Indians were the second largest group, their number changing little over the last five years.

National Insurance (NINo) data suggest a change may be under way in labour migration to the UK with a general fall in the number of new registrations of foreign workers. In 2016-17 there was a substantial fall from 826,500 to 785,700 new registrations. The fall was particularly marked in registrations from the EU accession countries, down 8.2 per cent to 368,500, and from non-EU/EFTA countries with a fall of 7.8 per cent to 180,500. The number from the EU(15) fell by only 3.2 per cent to 221,300.

#### *Managed labour migration through the points based system*

Tier 1 is now largely the domain of entrepreneurs and investors as the UK seeks to attract 'high net worth' immigrants. In 2016 entrepreneurs and investors were again the major routes for Tier 1 migrants, accounting for 71.6 per cent of in-country issues and half of those out-country. A major shift in 2016 was the rise in the 'other permit free employment – high value' category to a third of the total. Comparison between the first six months of 2017 with the corresponding period in 2016 shows that entrepreneurs and investors account for 93.5 per cent of in-country issues and 56.6 per cent of out-country issues, with exceptional talent visas increasing from 5.3 to 15.4 per cent of the total.

In 2016 there were 156,732 Tier 2 visa issues, up from 151,281 in 2015. Of these, 89,825 were to principal applicants, the highest number since the PBS began. In addition, 66,907 visas were issued to dependents, also the highest recorded number. For the first time the number of general issues exceeded those for intra-company transfers (ICTs), suggesting a growing general shortage of skills which is being met through labour immigration. Data for the first six months of 2017 suggest a continuing high level of Tier 2 visa issues, the total number rising by 5.9 per cent to 42,650. This was because a 12.1 per cent increase in general migrants (to 21,154) more than compensated for a fall of 4.7 per cent in ICTs.

The total number of Certificates of Sponsorship (CoS) issues in 2016 was 89,167. Almost half were Indians, followed by Americans with 10 per cent. ICTs accounted for over half of the certificates, three quarters of them going to Indians. Just under half were for Resident Labour Market Test (RLMT) entrants, Indians being nearly a quarter of them. Only 7.4 per cent came through the shortage route. Data for the first six months of 2017 show a similar pattern.

Service rather than manufacturing occupations dominate the list. In 2016 information and communication technology professionals (IT) were the largest group, with 39.7 per cent of the total. The main demand for foreign IT workers came from two occupations: programmers and software development professionals (33.2 per cent of IT workers), closely followed by business analysts, architects and systems designers (30.8 per cent). Business, research and administrative professionals were the second largest group (9,730 issues, 11.1 per cent of the total), with management consultants and business analysts (52 per cent of the group), chartered and certified accountants (25.6 per cent) and business and financial project management professionals (12.3 per cent) the main occupations. Engineering professionals (5.9 per cent) were the third largest group. Design and development engineers were the largest engineering category with a third of the group total.

The pattern of issues during the first six months of 2017 was similar to that for calendar year 2016. What seems to be happening is an increasing concentration of certificates on a small group of occupations relating to IT, corporate management and business services.

### *Students*

In 2016, 170,000 students were given leave to enter for study purposes, fewer than the year before (174,000) accompanied by 9,000 dependents. In addition, there were 250,000 students visitors coming for periods under a year, 56,000 fewer than the year before.

### *Family and settlement*

In 2016 there were 60,670 grants of settlement in the UK, down by 27.7 per cent on 90,839 in 2015 and the lowest level since 1998. The fall was because of fewer employment related grants and those on the basis of family formation or reunion, with falls of 41.3 and 58.3 per cent respectively.

There were 38,119 family-related visas granted in 2016, an increase of 9 per cent compared with 2015 (37,719). In addition, 63,907 visas were granted to dependents (excluding visitor visas) joining or accompanying migrants in the UK, a 7 per cent

decline over the year. Some two thirds of these were granted to other dependents of workers, the bulk of the remainder were with students. The largest national group granted family visas was Pakistani.

### *Citizenship*

Compared with 2015, applications for British citizenship fell by 20,161 (13 per cent) to 130,646 in 2016. Grants of British citizenship increased by 31,404 (27 per cent) to 149,457.

There were 163,350 British citizenship decisions in 2016, 26 per cent more than in 2015 (129,132). Grants of British citizenship increased by 31,404 (27 per cent) to 149,457,

### *Asylum*

Asylum applications in the UK from main applicants decreased by 7 per cent to 30,603 in 2016, the first annual fall in asylum applications since 2010. The largest number of applications for asylum came from long-standing national sources: Iran (4,192), followed by Pakistan (2,857), Iraq (2,666), Afghanistan (2,341), Bangladesh (1,939), Albania (1,488), and India (1,488). Of the 24,984 initial decisions on asylum applications from main applicants, 34 per cent were grants of asylum or an alternative form of protection, compared to 40 per cent in the previous year.

### *Policy*

The UK Government's policy on future immigration from the EU and on the position of EU citizens in the UK was set out in July 2017 in a command paper *Safeguarding the Position of EU Citizens Living in the UK and UK Nationals Living in the EU*. The paper assumes a 'hard' Brexit in stating that free movement rights "will come to an end". A series of principles is set out with the expectation that the EU will offer reciprocal treatment for UK nationals resident in its member states.

A number of questions remain unanswered, with the paper stating that much detail about how the new system will work is as yet undetermined; for example, what new rules will apply to EU citizens; what proof of residence will be necessary in applying for settled status; what fees will be payable. There are also bureaucratic concerns, including the administrative task of dealing with potentially over 3 million applications for settled status, the role of the ECJ and the acceptability of reciprocity in each of the member states. Added to this is the need to bring on board the various 'systems agents' – such as employers, landlords, public service providers, banks – who will be expected to apply the new regime. Furthermore, the timetable relies on the other member states implementing a similar regime for resident or visiting British citizens.

# 1. IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION FLOWS 2016

## 1.1 Total movement

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

The Office for National Statistics suggests that the overall totals derived from the IPS should be adjusted to produce Long Term International Migration (LTIM) statistics. The adjustments generally result in a higher LTIM total than that derived directly from the IPS. Details of the adjustments are in Table 1.1. IPS data are based on intentions and so it is likely that they exclude most people seeking asylum and dependants of asylum seekers. An adjustment is made for these (35,000 in the immigration data for 2016). Further adjustments are made for other people: visitor switchers - those who intend to enter, or leave, the UK for less than 12 months but will actually stay or stay away for longer, numbering 29,000 in 2016; and migrant switchers - those who intend to enter, or leave, the UK for at least 12 months without those intentions being realised, numbering 14,000 in 2016. 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 revised its net migration estimates for 2001 to 2011 in light of the results of the 2011 Census, which showed that net migration over this period was higher than suggested by previously published Long-Term International Migration (LTIM) estimates. The revised net migration estimates are for the whole of the UK and are for all citizenship groups combined. Only LTIM net migration estimates have been revised. Research has shown that it is likely that the International Passenger Survey (IPS) missed migrants during the middle part of the decade, following EU Accession in 2004. Since 2009, the coverage of the IPS sample has been improved, but prior to 2009, the IPS did not adequately cover regional airports and would have missed immigrants to the UK and emigrants leaving the UK. Therefore users should refer to the revised LTIM net migration estimates when analysing net migration during 2001-11.

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

More information on the revised estimates is in the ONS report on the 'Quality of Long-Term International Migration Estimates from 2001-2011' and the related Guidance

Note for users on the revised net migration series.

Confidence intervals 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, as did the minority Conservative government after the 2017 general election. Because the only measurement of net migration is derived from the IPS, it has therefore assumed considerable political importance.

Table 1.2 for 2007 – 2016 and Figures 1.1 – 1.4 for 1993 - 2016 summarise the Long Term International Migration (LTIM) adjusted statistics, broken down by citizenship. The tables include confidence intervals. In the year ending (YE) December 2016:

- Net Long-Term International Migration was +249,000 (down 83,000 from 2015, a statistically significant fall)
- Immigration was 589,000 (down 42,000 from 2015, a statistically significant fall)
- Emigration was 340,000 (up 41,000 from 2015, a statistically significant rise)

The decrease in net migration was the result of a decrease in immigration and a similar increase in emigration. Both British and especially non-British inflows fell, by 10,000 and 33,000 respectively. Emigration by British people increased by 10,000, that by the non-British by 31,000. Net migration of EU citizens fell by 51,000 to 133,000. Non-EU net migration was 176,000 slightly below that of the year before. The estimate of immigration for EU citizens was 250,000, compared with 269,000 in 2015. Immigration of non-EU citizens saw a decrease from 279,000 to 265,000.

Assessing the trend over the last decade or so for the principal geographical regions is complicated by accessions to the EU and by a change in the regional presentations for non-EEA countries. Prior to 2004 and 2007, the A8 and A2 countries were included in the Other Foreign category and Malta and Cyprus in the New Commonwealth. From 2016 a new regional breakdown (Table 1.2) has replaced the older groupings (Old and New Commonwealths, Other Foreign).

Net immigration of A8 citizens coming into the UK for a period of at least a year has fluctuated, peaking at 87,000 in 2007. In 2015, it was 47,000, a similar level to recent years (except 2012). However, in 2016 there was a sharp fall to an increase of only 5,000. Recorded flows of Bulgarians and Romanians (A2) have been rising, the estimate for 2015 (calculated as EU(27) minus EU(15) and A8 and negligible numbers assumed for Croatia, Cyprus and Malta) being a net gain of 58,000, almost unchanged in 2016 at 54,000. The trend in flows from EU(15) differs from that of the A8 but has been changing. Net inflow rose steadily from 2010 to 80,000 in 2015, falling slightly to 73,000 in 2016. A8 inflow fell from 73,000 to 48,000, with A2 inflow more or less unchanged. Overall, in 2016 the UK had a net gain of 176,000 non-EU citizens and 133,000 EU citizens.

Asian net immigration (113,000) has been stable over the last three years and well down on the peak of 168,000 in 2010 (Table 1.2). Net immigration from Africa was almost unchanged over the year at 26,000 in 2016. That from the Americas was 16,000, with 8,000 from Oceania. Table 1.2 takes the long view, over a period of 40 years. Not since 1993 has the country suffered net emigration. 2014 and 2015 saw the highest recorded immigration, but there was a fall in 2016, although the number remained high.

The flow patterns of foreign citizens and of British citizens differed (Table 1.3). There was a net outflow of 48,000 British citizens, more than in 2015 but similar to the three years before that. This was more than compensated for by a net inflow of 259,000 non-British, the lowest since 2011. The estimated inflow of British, at 72,000 was the lowest since 2007. The outflow of British rose slightly to 121,000 but was still at a historically low level. Non-British inflow of 455,000 was below that of 2015 (482,000) but still the third highest on record. The outflow of non-British (195,000) was the highest since 2009 in the immediate aftermath of the recession.

Compared with 2015, in 2016 fewer British entered and more left; at the same time fewer non-British arrived and more left. Hence, the main reason for the change in net overall migration over the year 2015-16 was the decreased inflow and increased outflow of both groups, but with the scale of changes being greater for the non-British, in contrast to the previous year.

The picture since the early 1990s is presented in Figures 1.1-1.4. For most of the period, total in- and outflow rose, with minor fluctuations. After 2008 outflow fell, with inflow following suit after 2010 but in 2013 the two flows began to diverge again, a trend continued in 2014 and to a lesser extent in 2015 but reversed in 2016 (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, fell sharply in 2012 then rose again in 2013, more steeply in 2014 before flattening off in 2015 and falling in 2016 (Figure 1.2). The number of non-British leaving also tended to rise, although much less steeply except for 2008, where after it fell back until rising in 2016.

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 fluctuated but over the last 15 years or so has trended downwards. The main trend of British outflow was upward until 2006, followed by a fall in most years, then rising in 2016. 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, contributing to the overall net population gain. The trend of low net positive migration from the EU (15) was remarkably consistent for much of the period, although after 2010 there was a steady rise to the highest level of the period in 2015, but this now seems to be falling.

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

In the rest of this section, unadjusted data from the IPS only are used so that the total flows are lower than most of those discussed in section 1.1. The gap between the IPS and adjusted statistics was reduced after the early 2000s, mainly because of the

inclusion of a smaller asylum adjustment. In 2012 the difference in net flow was 22,000; however, it then rose to reach 54,000 in 2015, falling to 44,000 in 2016 (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 2016 the total inflow is estimated at 527,000 +/- 34,000, giving a range of 493,000-561,000. The outflow has a confidence interval of +/- 23,000, with a range of 293,000-339,000. Net migration is in the range of 170,000-252,000.

## **1.3 The situation in 2016**

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, now superseded (see Table 1.2) is also included for comparative purposes with past SOPEMI reports.

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

Previous reports have suggested that 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 in the last three years; by 2016 47.8 per cent of the net gain was male (Table 1.5). Because of sampling error there are likely to be variations from year to year.

For the British, men were responsible for 55.1 per cent of the net loss (61.3 in 2015) (Table 1.6). For the non-British less than half, 48.8 per cent (47.5 in 2015) of the net gain was male. Total inflow was again fairly equally balanced between the sexes. The male share of the outflow has fluctuated – 52.6 per cent in 2016, 54.8 per cent in 2015, 53.2 per cent in 2014 and 58.3 per cent in 2013 (Table 1.6). There are differences by nationality. British males are more likely to enter and leave. In 2016 men made up 58.3 per cent (55.4 in 2015, 46.8 per cent in 2014) of British immigrants. British emigrants were again more likely to be male, 57 per cent in 2016 and 2015, 58.2 per cent in 2014. Given their predominance in the outward flow, the data suggest they are a little more likely than women to stay abroad. The consistency of this pattern indicates that the explanation is not a lag effect. Among the non-British, inflow of the sexes was almost in balance. In contrast, males were predominant in the outflow as in recent years. The data thus suggest that men are more likely than women to come and go and that the latter are more likely to come and stay. This may account for the consistent net balance in favour of women.

The breakdown of gender balance for the non-British between in and out migration reveals substantial geographical differences but proportions vary from year to year

(Table 1.5). 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. By 2015, women were predominant in the inflow but men in the outflow. In 2016 both flows were more or less in balance. Men dominated both flow exchanges with the A10 countries and those with the rest of the developed world and the Old Commonwealth, suggesting a turnover rather than a settlement population. In contrast, women dominated flows to and from the ISC, a departure from the situation in almost all years since 2005. They were also predominant in the inflow from the (less developed) 'rest of the world'.

The reasons for these differences 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 (until 2016) ISC male dominated, a mixed situation for the EU (15) and EFTA, women dominating in those from elsewhere.

The fall in net migration overall in 2016 impacted differently on the various age groups. Net gains were mainly among young people in the 15-24 age group, the number of whom, at 114,000 in 2016 was the same as the year before, although well down on 146,000 in 2014. (Table 1.7). In contrast, the net gain of 83,000 in the 25-44 group fell sharply from 141,000 in 2015.

The downward trend in the 15-24 group before 2016 follows the constraints introduced by the government on those coming in to study. Figures 1.5-1.7 show the trend in flows for the 15-24 age group since 2005 by region of origin. The inflow of British people has been fairly flat in recent years while outflow rose after 2009 before peaking in 2014 and falling back in 2015 and 2016; net outflow was mostly flat but rose slightly in 2016. In contrast the trend for EU15 and EFTA 15-24 year olds was a steady net gain until the last year when fewer arrived and more left. The net gain for this age group from the rest of Europe fell, with fewer arriving while departures flat-lined. The net gain for the same age group from other parts of the world has generally fallen since 2011, including in 2016 as both inflow and outflow fell.

When analysed by citizenship, age and sex the situation becomes more complicated. Annual variations fluctuate and may be a response to sampling error. In 2016 there were net losses of British citizens across the board. Although the estimate for this group is small and the confidence interval wide, the pattern is ongoing. 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 the gap between the number of older Britons returning and leaving has narrowed. The data for British over 60/65s do not suggest large numbers who may have previously emigrated to retire coming back in old age. This may, of course, change if Brexit results in retired Britons deciding to return to the UK.

### **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 2005-16. In 2016, for all citizenships, 263,000 said their main reason for coming to the UK was to a definite job or to look for work, 31,000 fewer than the year before. The fall was principally among those coming to look for work. The number leaving for work reasons was 171,000 in 2016, 12,000 more than the year before. Hence, the year saw a shift in trend with fewer labour migrants coming and more leaving. Overall, 50 per cent of arrivals were for work reasons, down from 52 per cent the year before, 54 per cent of departures (down from 57 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, although work was less important for both flows than in 2015. However, some of those leaving for work reasons are likely to have entered for study purposes (below).

Britons were more likely to leave for work reasons than to enter. Among them, 48.6 per cent entered for work reasons, down from 53 per cent in 2015, and 57 per cent left for work reasons, up from 52.8 per cent in 2015.

Among the non-British, 228,000 (down from 250,000 in 2015) entered for work reasons in 2016, 50 per cent of the total; 106,000 (54.4 per cent) left for work. A further 125,000 non-British came primarily to study (down from 148,000 in 2015, 182,000 in 2014 and 221,000 in 2011), 27.5 per cent (30.7 in 2015 and 36.1 per cent in 2014) of non-British arrivals. These data reinforce what is now a clear trend for a higher proportion of non-British to come for employment, a lower one for study.

Reasons for coming to the UK continue to vary between OECD (excluding the UK) and non-OECD area citizens. Overall, the data suggest that those from richer (OECD) countries continue to be predominantly work motivated while those from elsewhere, although still more likely to express study or family reasons for coming to the UK, are increasingly likely to come for work reasons. Whereas 64.5 per cent of OECD citizens came for work reasons, similar to recent years, only 37 per cent of non-OECD citizens did so, a smaller proportion than in 2015 (40 per cent) but still higher than most recent years and suggesting that employment is now a more important reason for immigration for this group. Unlike OECD citizens, until recently increasing numbers of those from non-OECD countries came primarily to study, peaking at 63 per cent in 2012, then falling annually to 36.2 per cent in 2016. 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, 23 and 10.5 per cent respectively.

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

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

The data give a further indication of the primary role of employment status in UK immigration. In 2016, 275,000 non-British citizens entered the UK, having been in employment before moving, down from 316,000 in 2015. A further 52,000 (down from 62,000 in 2015) British entered. In 2016, 61.9 per cent of the inflow (similar to 2015 and up from 56.3 per cent in 2014) and 74 per cent of the outflow (up from 66.7 in 2015 and 2014) were people who had been in employment prior to entry or leaving (Table

1.9). The inflow figure has increased in recent years, that of the outflow now seems to be rising after a period of stability. The difference again implies that more of the inflow was coming into the UK to work, not having worked before entering, than was the case with the outflow, although this is narrowing.

There are differences between the behaviour of the British and non-British, consistent with the tendency for young people to come for training, study or to learn English, gain employment and then leave, although this might now be changing with a higher proportion already in employment before coming to the UK. A higher proportion of British people had been in employment prior to entering, 72.2 per cent compared with 60.4 per cent of the foreign population. For both groups, higher proportions of those leaving, 81.8 and 69.2 per cent respectively, had worked before emigration.

The IPS identifies two categories of these people: professional and managerial; manual and clerical. Professional and managerial workers have traditionally accounted for the majority of gainfully employed immigrants. Numbers of non-British in this group rose from 82,000 in 1999, fluctuated around 140,000 during most of the 2000s, fell to 87,000 in 2012, then rose to 154,000 in 2015 before falling to 134,000 in 2016, 48.7 per cent of non-British labour immigrants. In contrast, the numbers of professional and managerial British citizens entering or re-entering the country fell steadily during the early 2000s, rose after 2007 then fluctuated from 2011 between 35,000 and 39,000, with 36,000 in 2016. The number of professional and managerial British leaving has fluctuated. It rose to an estimated 67,000 (the highest figure since 2008) in 2011 then fell steadily to 49,000 in 2015 before rising again in 2016 to 63,000. Non-British professional and managerial emigrant numbers have fluctuated in recent years around 50,000, the figure for 2016 being 57,000. The consequence of these trends was that in 2016 the country had a net loss of 27,000 professional and managerial British workers, and gained 77,000 non-British. Once again, the foreign inflow more than made up for the domestic loss, leading to an aggregate gain to the economy of 50,000 (43,000 fewer than the year before). 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 (Figures 1.10 and 1.11). 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 2016 the richer countries accounted for 64.2 per cent of the inflow of non-British professional and managerial workers but 75.4 per cent of the outflow. In consequence, they were responsible for 55.8 per cent of the net gain of non-British, leaving the lesser developed regions (Indian Sub-continent, 'Rest of World'), which are the main object of the PBS, to account for the rest.

Figures 1.10-1.12 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). After several years of generally rising inflows, 2015 and 2016 saw changes. Broadly speaking, flows from the more developed countries (Europe, Old Commonwealth, other developed) fell, in contrast to a rise in numbers from the ISC and an unchanged flow from the rest of the

(poor) world. Numbers from poorer countries, the ISC and rest of the world, fell while those from other regions continued to rise. There was limited regional differentiation in outflows, but the general pattern was one of increased outflow except among those from the ISC. The resulting net flow pattern, while still positive shows decreases from all regions except for the ISC (Figure 1.12). The implication is that the UK is no longer sucking in high level skills at the rate of recent years.

The situation for manual and clerical workers is somewhat different (Figures 1.13-1.15). Like their more skilled counterparts, numbers of manual and clerical non-British immigrants have tended to rise while the outflow has been fairly stable at a relatively low level. By 2016, 36,000 departing British manual and clerical workers were more than compensated for by 141,000 foreign citizens arriving from abroad. This translates into a net loss of 19,000 British manual and clerical workers compensated by a net gain of 62,000 non-British. The large net inflow of manual and clerical non-British workers is despite government attempts to introduce greater selectivity in foreign labour immigration.

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 broad picture is of continued immigration by Europeans. The inflow from the rest of Europe (mainly A12) fell as the recession began but was then fairly stable before rising steeply in 2013 and 2014, much less so in 2015 and 2016. The flows from the EU(15) and EFTA were generally flatter, although tending to rise during 2016. The selectivity of managed migration beyond Europe means that the trend for the other regions is generally flat. The regional pattern of outflows has also generally been more stable (Figure 1.14). However, both European groups showed an increase in emigration on 2016. In consequence, their net immigration fell, on contrast to the other regions (Figure 1.15).

What these data suggest is that in 2016 there was a shift in the flows of more and less skilled labour, measured in terms of their work status and the skill levels of the jobs taken. The recent pattern of rising inflows of non-British more than compensating for rising outflows of the domestic population has continued but at a lower level. There also seems to have been a shift in the balance between the two skill levels. In 1999 professional and managerial workers accounted for 82 per cent of the net gain of non-British workers; by 2013 this proportion had fallen to 47 per cent, rose to 57.8 per cent in 2015 before falling to 53.8 per cent in 2016. The geographical pattern also changed in 2016, with fewer professional and managerial workers coming from Europe while the number of manual and clerical workers from there increased. It seems that the UK labour market appears less attractive to highly skilled workers already doing those jobs elsewhere and that this particularly affects Europeans. It is too early to say if the six month effect of Brexit in the data explains this in any way.

#### **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 2016. 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. However, in 2015 Romania took pole position, followed by China and India, the situation continuing in 2016. British citizens were

again more likely to be returning from Australia, France or the USA; the same countries plus Spain were their most popular destinations. For non-British immigrants, Romania, China, India and Poland were the main countries of last residence. Poland, China, Spain and the USA were the main countries of next residence for non-British people.

Table 1.11 combines data relating to citizenship for two years, 2015 and 2016, in order to reduce confidence intervals and allow more countries to be listed, as well as data for 2016 alone. Among foreign immigrants the dominance of Romanians, 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 America and return while Americans come to the UK then leave. In other cases the flow is not reciprocal, most notably between the UK and India. Some flows that were important a few years ago are no longer so, such as immigration (mainly nurses) from the Philippines. Other flows, notably with Western European countries, are a response to proximity and factors such as training, language acquisition, retirement or entrepreneurship. Among the A12 countries, Poland stands out: its citizens come and go (although more stay than go) but it is not a favoured destination for the British population. Romanians tend to come and stay. Perhaps the most significant trend over the last decade is the growth of flows between the UK and China while India retains its role as a major flow partner. For 2015 and 2016 the most notable trend is the rise in importance of Romania as a source.

## **1.5 Postscript: the situation in the year ending June 2017**

The information here is taken from the Migration Statistics Quarterly Report, November 2017.

(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/migrationstatisticsquarterlyreport/november2017>)

The reporting period for the International Passenger Survey data in this release is for year ending (YE) June 2017 and therefore these data cover almost a year after the EU Referendum. The data suggest that Brexit has had some impact on the migration behaviour of EU citizens. However, it is too soon to say if this is the precursor of a longer term trend.

### **1.5.1 Migration flows**

Table 1.12 summarises flows over recent years by major citizenship groups for years ending June. Long-Term International Migration estimates in the YE June 2016 were: *net migration* = +230,000, down from 336,000 in YE June 2016, a statistically significant difference

*immigration* = 572,000, down from 652,000 in YE 2016, a statistically significant difference *emigration* = 342,000, up from 316,000 in YE June 2016, the difference not statistically significant.

Net migration changes by citizenship are in Table 1.13. Over three-quarters of the decrease in net migration to YE June 2017 was accounted for by a statistically significant decrease of 82,000 for EU citizens, falling from the recent high recorded in

YE June. EU net migration was the lowest since YE June 2013. The change in EU net migration was accounted for by decreases for both EU15 (down 29,000) and EU8 citizens (down 34,000) (both statistically significant), and a decrease of 21,000 for EU2 citizens (not statistically significant). Given the wider economic changes across the EU, a decrease in EU net migration might be expected.

Net migration for EU8 citizens was small, with similar numbers arriving as leaving. EU15 citizens still make up the majority of the EU migrating population but this was at its lowest level since YE June 2013. Non-EU net migration was also down (although the change over the last year was not statistically significant) and British net migration remained the same.

Immigration remains much higher than emigration accounting for the positive net migration over the last 20 years. In the YE June 2017 there was a statistically significant decrease of 80,000 for immigration compared with YE June 2016. This decrease was driven by falls for both EU citizens (down 54,000 to 230,000) and non-EU citizens (down 28,000 to 263,000). The majority of the reduction in immigration relates to fewer EU citizens coming to the UK to look for work (a 47,000 decrease).

EU8 citizens saw a statistically significant decrease of 24,000 in immigration to 49,000. This fall continues a decline in EU8 immigration seen since the 2008 recession, following the peak in the immediate period following these countries' accession to the EU in 2004.

EU15 immigration was still the largest group in the EU but saw a decrease to the lowest level in three years (down to 119,000). EU2 saw a more modest decrease, to 58,000, similar to the change reported last quarter: neither change was statistically significant.

The emigration estimate of 342,000 was similar to YE March 2017. The highest estimate recorded for emigration (427,000) was in YE December 2008, following the 2008 recession. The overall rise in EU emigration to 123,000 in YE June 2017 was the highest level since YE December 2008 when EU8 emigration was at its peak (134,000). The rise was accounted for by increases for EU15, EU8 and EU2 citizens but none of the individual EU group changes were statistically significant. Combined with immigration these emigration increases were reflected in the statistically significant net migration decreases for EU15 and EU8 citizens.

Emigration from the UK for British citizens was stable (128,000) and is now similar to the number of EU citizens emigrating (123,000).

### **1.5.2 Reasons for moving**

Long Term International Migration data indicate an estimated 51,000 decrease in people immigrating for work to 261,000 in the year ending (YE) June 2017 compared with the YE June 2016, which was the highest estimate recorded (312,000). This difference was statistically significant.

The number of people immigrating for a definite job has remained stable (187,000) over recent years. Fewer people arrived to the UK looking for work (down 56,000 to 74,000 – a statistically significant decrease), which has driven the overall decrease in work. Of

all people moving to the UK for work, 28 per cent were looking for work in YE June 2017 compared with 42 per cent in YE June 2016.

International Passenger Survey (IPS) data show that the decrease in people arriving looking for work was accounted for by EU citizens, down 47,000 to 35,000 (statistically significant). Of EU workers, 24 per cent were looking for work in YE June 2017 compared with 43 per cent in YE June 2016. In YE June 2017, EU15 immigrants were less likely to move looking for work than they were a year ago (down 22,000 over the year to 12,000), as were EU8 immigrants (down 17,000 to 10,000) (both statistically significant changes)

Table 1.1 - Long-Term International Migration adjustments, 1996 - 2016

*thousands*

Year	Components		Adjustments				
	Long-Term	International	Irish	Northern	Asylum	Visitor	Migrant
	International	Passenger	Republic <sup>3</sup>	Ireland	Seekers adjustment <sup>5</sup>	Switchers	Switchers
	(LTIM)	Survey (IPS)			All	adjustment	adjustment
<b>Inflow to UK</b>							
1996	318	261	15		31	25	-13
1997	327	273	11		34	23	-14
1998	391	318	9		51	28	-16
1999	454	354	8		80	29	-18
2000	479	359	6		92	40	-18
2001	481	372	6		84	36	-19
2002	516	386	8		96	45	-19
2003	511	427	8		54	44	-21
2004	589	518	8		36	43	-16
2005	567	496	8		26	51	-15
2006	596	529	9		24	50	-16
2007	574	527	9		23	37	-21
2008	590	530	0	18	27	35	-20
2009	567	519	0	12	25	28	-18
2010	591	547	-	12	19	30	-17
2011	566	525	-	11	20	25	-15
2012	498	452	-	12	22	24	-13
2013	526	472	-	13	24	30	-13
2014	632	570	-	13	26	36	-13
2015	631	558	-	13	33	40	-14
2016	589	521		13	35	29	-14
<b>Outflow from UK</b>							
1996	- 264	- 223	- 19		- 7	- 17	+ 2
1997	- 279	- 232	- 21		- 10	- 18	+ 2
1998	- 251	- 206	- 21		- 10	- 16	+ 2
1999	- 291	- 245	- 19		- 8	- 21	+ 2
2000	- 321	- 278	- 16		- 10	- 19	+ 3
2001	-309	-250	-17		-18	-26	+ 2
2002	-363	-305	-17		-21	-22	+ 3
2003	-363	-314	-15		-17	-21	+ 3
2004	-344	-310	-15		-16	-16	+ 13
2005	-361	-328	-17		-15	-15	+ 14
2006	-398	-369	-16		-15	-16	+ 17
2007	-341	-318	-14		-11	-13	+ 14
2008	-427	-405	0	-10	-10	-16	+ 13
2009	-368	-334	0	-13	-9	-21	+ 9
2010	-339	-308	-	-12	-8	-19	+ 8
2011	-351	-328	-	-13	-6	-14	+ 11
2012	-321	-298	-	-14	-5	-14	+ 10
2013	-314	-294	-	-11	-5	-14	+ 9
2014	-320	-297	-	-12	-4	-16	+ 9
2015	-298	-278	-	-10	-3	-16	+ 9
2016	-340	-315	-	-11	-4	-19	+ 10

Table 1.1 - Long-Term International Migration adjustments, 1996 – 2016, [continued]

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
2015	334	280	-	3	30	24	-5
2016	249	205	-	2	31	10	-4

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

Table 1.2 - Long-Term International Migration by citizenship, 2007 – 2016

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

Table 1.2 - Long-Term International Migration by citizenship, 2007 – 2016, [continued]

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

Table 1.3 - International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1981 to 2016, thousands

## (a) Inflows and Outflows

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

Table 1.3 - International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1981 to 2016, thousands, [continued]

## (b) Net flows

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

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.

Table 1.4 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1975 to 2016

	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
2015	565	33	279	20	+ 287	38	83	12	114	13	- 31	17	482	30	165	16	+ 318	34
2016	527	34	316	23	+ 211	41	73	14	121	13	- 49	19	454	31	195	19	+ 260	37

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Table 1.5 - Overall International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship and sex, 2016

*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>527</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>14</b>	+ <b>211</b>	<b>41</b>	+ <b>100</b>	<b>31</b>	+ <b>111</b>	<b>27</b>
British	72	14	42	12	30	8	121	13	69	10	52	8	- 49	19	- 27	15	- 22	11
Non British	455	31	235	23	220	21	195	19	108	15	86	12	+ 260	37	+ 127	28	+ 133	24
EU28 & EFTA	235	24	130	18	105	16	112	16	64	13	48	10	+ 123	29	+ 66	22	+ 56	19
EU15 & EFTA	127	17	61	12	65	13	58	11	29	8	29	7	+ 69	21	+ 33	14	+ 36	15
Rest of Europe (28)	9	4	6	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	+ 8	4	+ 5	4	+ 3	2
Rest of Europe (15)	117	17	75	14	43	9	56	12	36	10	19	7	+ 62	21	+ 39	17	+ 23	11
Old Commonwealth	26	6	11	4	15	5	17	5	6	3	10	5	+ 10	8	+ 5	5	+ 5	6
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	48	8	26	6	22	6	16	4	12	4	3	1	+ 32	9	+ 14	7	+ 19	6
Other Foreign - developed countries	37	8	17	5	20	6	16	4	8	3	8	3	+ 21	9	+ 9	6	+ 12	6
Rest of World	100	16	45	11	55	11	33	7	17	5	16	4	+ 67	17	+ 28	13	+ 39	12
European Union 28	231	24	128	18	103	16	111	16	64	13	47	10	+ 120	29	+ 64	22	+ 56	18
European Union 15	123	17	59	11	64	13	57	11	29	8	28	7	+ 66	20	+ 30	14	+ 36	15
Old Commonwealth	26	6	11	4	15	5	17	5	6	3	10	5	+ 10	8	+ 5	5	+ 5	6
New Commonwealth (28)	69	11	40	9	29	6	23	5	16	4	8	3	+ 45	12	+ 25	10	+ 21	7
New Commonwealth (15)	71	11	42	9	29	6	25	6	17	4	8	4	+ 47	12	+ 25	10	+ 21	7
Other Foreign (28)	129	16	56	11	73	12	44	7	23	6	21	4	+ 85	18	+ 33	13	+ 52	13
Other foreign (15)	234	23	123	17	112	15	97	14	57	11	40	8	+ 138	27	+ 66	21	+ 72	17

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 - 2016, per cent

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
<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>	<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	50.4	49.6	52.6	47.2
British	56.0	45.1	50.6	50.6	49.3	50.7	54.9	45.1	53.1	46.9	51.6	49.5	53.8	46.2	53.2	46.8	54.4	46.8	46.8	54.4	55.4	44.6	58.3	41.7
Non British	54.8	45.2	53.5	46.5	55.2	44.8	52.0	48.0	54.0	46.0	56.1	43.9	54.1	45.9	48.6	51.4	48.5	51.5	50.8	49.2	49.6	50.4	51.6	48.4
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	53.0	47.4	55.3	44.7
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	44.4	55.6	48.0	51.2
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	75.0	25.0	66.7	33.3
Old Commonwealth	45.9	54.1	43.3	58.3	50.0	50.0	45.5	52.3	46.7	53.3	41.9	58.1	43.3	56.7	41.9	58.1	47.8	52.2	36.1	63.9	61.1	38.9	64.1	36.8
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	62.8	37.2	68.0	32.0	60.2	40.9	59.2	39.5	69.3	31.7	69.5	29.7	66.7	33.3	59.7	40.3	56.8	40.9	62.5	37.5	50.0	50.0	42.3	57.7
Other Foreign - developed countries	51.4	45.9	40.0	60.0	55.2	41.4	37.5	62.5	44.4	52.8	42.4	57.6	46.7	53.3	44.1	55.9	40.0	56.7	50.0	50.0	54.2	47.9	54.2	45.8
Rest of the world	48.5	51.5	49.5	50.5	42.5	56.6	49.1	51.7	48.1	51.9	48.7	51.3	49.1	50.9	46.9	53.1	41.1	58.9	45.1	54.9	45.7	54.3	45.9	54.1
<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	54.8	45.2	56.3	43.7
British	63.2	37.4	58.2	42.3	61.0	39.0	54.2	45.2	52.8	47.2	56.8	43.2	59.2	40.8	56.0	43.3	60.0	40.0	58.3	40.9	57.0	43.0	57.0	43.0
Non British	50.6	50.0	54.3	45.7	51.3	48.7	49.0	51.0	58.3	41.2	53.0	47.6	53.7	45.8	52.7	47.3	57.1	42.9	49.1	50.9	53.3	46.7	55.4	44.1
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	56.1	43.9	57.1	42.9
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	56.9	43.1	50.0	50.0
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	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Old Commonwealth	48.7	51.3	47.7	52.3	48.5	51.5	44.4	55.6	53.1	46.9	45.5	54.5	47.6	52.4	37.5	62.5	38.9	55.6	42.9	57.1	56.3	46.9	64.3	33.9
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	64.3	42.9	84.6	23.1	87.5	12.5	57.9	42.1	76.2	19.0	77.8	27.8	76.9	23.1	78.3	21.7	77.3	18.2	72.2	22.2	38.5	61.5	35.3	58.8
Other Foreign - developed countries	77.3	27.3	52.2	47.8	40.0	60.0	56.3	43.8	38.1	57.1	43.8	56.3	53.3	46.7	46.7	53.3	52.9	47.1	31.3	68.8	77.8	16.7	75.0	18.8
Rest of the world	61.5	38.5	59.3	40.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	53.3	51.6	48.4	54.5	45.5	48.5	51.5	50.0	50.0	51.4	48.6	44.1	55.9	37.5	62.5	50.0	50.0
<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	46.0	53.7	47.4	52.6
British	71.1	28.9	63.0	37.0	70.5	29.5	54.8	46.4	51.7	48.3	71.9	28.1	65.6	34.4	61.8	38.2	69.6	30.4	80.9	19.1	61.3	38.7	55.1	44.9
Non British	57.8	42.2	52.9	47.1	57.2	42.8	55.4	44.6	49.5	50.5	58.5	41.5	54.4	45.6	45.4	54.6	42.6	57.4	51.7	48.3	47.5	52.5	48.8	51.2
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	51.5	48.5	53.7	45.5
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	36.5	63.5	47.8	52.2
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	66.7	33.3	62.5	37.5
Old Commonwealth	40.9	59.1	25.0	75.0	54.5	45.5	50.0	50.0	-	-	25.0	75.0	33.3	66.7	46.7	53.3	60.0	40.0	31.8	68.2	62.6	37.4	62.9	37.1
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	64.1	35.9	65.6	33.3	53.2	46.8	59.6	40.4	66.7	33.3	69.7	31.3	63.8	37.2	48.7	51.3	36.4	63.6	58.7	43.5	57.9	42.1	50.0	50.0
Other Foreign - developed countries	21.4	78.6	12.5	87.5	71.4	28.6	18.8	81.3	53.3	46.7	41.2	64.7	40.0	60.0	42.1	57.9	33.3	75.0	59.1	36.4	35.5	61.3	43.8	59.4
Rest of the world	43.8	56.2	46.3	53.8	41.5	58.5	48.8	51.2	46.6	53.4	45.7	53.1	49.3	52.1	46.7	55.0	36.4	63.6	46.8	53.2	52.6	47.4	42.9	57.1

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, 2016

		thousands										
Age-group and sex												
		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	527	72	455	235	127	9	117	26	48	37	100
	+/-CI	34	14	31	24	17	4	17	6	8	8	16
	M	277	42	235	130	61	6	75	11	26	17	45
	+/-CI	26	12	23	18	12	4	14	4	6	5	11
	F	249	30	220	105	65	3	43	15	22	20	55
	+/-CI	23	8	21	16	13	2	9	5	6	6	11
Under 15	All	26	7	19	8	5	2	5	1	3	1	3
	+/-CI	9	7	5	4	3	2	3	1	2	1	2
	M	17	5	11	3	2	2	4	1	3	1	1
	+/-CI	8	7	4	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
	F	10	2	8	5	3	.	2	0~	0~	1	2
	+/-CI	4	1	3	3	2	.	2	1	0~	1	1
15-24	All	200	14	186	93	49	1	44	7	11	16	58
	+/-CI	22	7	21	15	11	1	11	4	4	6	13
	M	96	9	87	46	20	0~	26	2	5	8	26
	+/-CI	17	5	16	12	7	0~	9	1	3	4	9
	F	104	5	99	46	29	1	18	6	6	8	32
	+/-CI	15	4	14	10	8	1	6	3	3	4	9
25-44	All	259	37	222	115	63	6	58	16	33	17	36
	+/-CI	23	9	21	17	13	3	11	4	6	5	8
	M	142	20	121	69	34	4	39	9	17	7	16
	+/-CI	17	7	15	12	8	3	9	3	4	3	6
	F	117	16	101	46	29	3	19	7	16	10	20
	+/-CI	16	6	15	12	10	2	7	3	5	4	6
45-59/64	All	35	10	25	17	7	0~	10	2	0~	2	3
	+/-CI	9	4	8	7	4	1	6	1	0~	1	2
	M	19	5	14	10	4	0~	6	0~	0~	2	2
	+/-CI	7	2	6	6	3	1	5	0~	0~	1	2
	F	16	5	11	7	3	.	4	2	0~	1	1
	+/-CI	5	3	4	4	3	.	3	1	0~	1	1
60/65 and over	All	6	4	2	2	1	.	0~	0~	.	0~	.
	+/-CI	4	3	2	2	2	.	0~	0~	.	0~	.
	M	4	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	0~	.
	+/-CI	3	3	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	0~	.
	F	2	1	1	1	0~	.	0~	0~	.	0~	.
	+/-CI	2	1	1	1	1	.	0~	0~	.	0~	.

Table 1.7 - International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, age and sex, 2016, [continued]

<b>Outflow</b>												
All ages	All	316	121	195	112	58	1	56	17	16	16	33
	+/-CI	23	13	19	16	11	1	12	5	4	4	7
	M	178	69	108	64	29	1	36	6	12	8	17
	+/-CI	18	10	15	13	8	1	10	3	4	3	5
	F	138	52	86	48	29	.	19	10	3	8	16
	+/-CI	14	8	12	10	7	.	7	5	1	3	4
Under 15	All	13	8	5	1	1	.	.	2	0~	1	1
	+/-CI	5	3	3	2	2	.	.	3	0~	1	1
	M	4	3	1	.	.	.	.	0~	0~	1	0~
	+/-CI	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	0~	0~	1	0~
	F	8	5	4	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	0~
	+/-CI	4	2	3	2	2	.	.	3	.	1	0~
15-24	All	86	30	56	30	18	1	13	3	3	4	14
	+/-CI	11	6	9	8	6	1	5	2	1	2	4
	M	41	16	25	12	7	1	7	2	2	2	6
	+/-CI	8	4	6	5	4	1	4	2	1	2	2
	F	45	14	31	18	11	.	7	2	1	2	8
	+/-CI	8	4	7	6	5	.	4	1	1	1	3
25-44	All	176	56	119	72	34	0~	38	9	12	8	18
	+/-CI	17	9	15	13	8	0~	10	3	4	3	6
	M	109	34	75	47	19	0~	28	4	9	4	10
	+/-CI	15	7	13	12	7	0~	9	2	3	2	4
	F	67	23	44	25	15	.	10	5	2	4	8
	+/-CI	9	5	8	6	4	.	4	2	1	2	4
45-59/64	All	31	19	13	7	4	.	4	2	1	2	1
	+/-CI	8	6	6	5	2	.	4	3	1	1	1
	M	19	12	7	4	3	.	2	0~	1	1	0~
	+/-CI	5	5	3	3	2	.	2	0~	1	1	1
	F	13	7	6	3	1	.	2	2	0~	1	0~
	+/-CI	6	3	5	4	1	.	4	3	0~	1	0~
60/65 and over	All	10	8	2	1	0~	.	1	0~	.	0~	0~
	+/-CI	4	4	2	1	1	.	1	1	.	0~	0~
	M	5	5	0~	.	.	.	.	.	.	0~	0~
	+/-CI	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	0~	0~
	F	5	3	2	1	0~	.	1	0~	.	0~	.
	+/-CI	3	3	2	1	1	.	1	1	.	0~	.

Table 1.7 - International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, age and sex, 2016, [continued]

<b>Balance</b>												
All ages	All	211	-49	260	123	69	8	62	10	32	21	67
	+/-CI	41	19	37	29	21	4	21	8	9	9	17
	M	100	-27	127	66	33	5	39	5	14	9	28
	+/-CI	31	15	28	22	14	4	17	5	7	6	13
	F	111	-22	133	56	36	3	23	5	19	12	39
	+/-CI	27	11	24	19	15	2	11	6	6	6	12
Under 15	All	14	-1	14	7	4	2	5	0	3	0	2
	+/-CI	10	7	6	4	3	2	3	3	2	1	2
	M	12	2	10	3	2	2	4	1	3	0	1
	+/-CI	8	7	4	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	1
	F	1	-3	4	4	2	.	2	-1	0	0	1
	+/-CI	5	3	5	3	3	.	2	3	0	1	2
15-24	All	114	-16	130	62	31	0	31	4	8	12	44
	+/-CI	25	9	23	17	12	2	12	4	4	6	13
	M	55	-7	62	34	13	-1	20	0	3	6	20
	+/-CI	18	7	17	13	8	1	10	2	3	4	10
	F	59	-9	68	28	18	1	11	4	5	6	25
	+/-CI	17	6	16	11	9	1	7	4	3	4	9
25-44	All	83	-20	103	43	29	6	20	6	21	9	18
	+/-CI	29	12	26	21	15	3	15	5	7	6	10
	M	33	-14	46	22	15	4	11	4	8	3	6
	+/-CI	22	10	20	17	11	3	13	4	5	3	8
	F	51	-6	57	21	14	3	9	2	14	6	12
	+/-CI	18	8	17	13	11	2	8	3	5	4	7
45-59/64	All	4	-8	13	10	4	0	6	0	0	0	2
	+/-CI	12	7	10	9	5	1	7	3	1	2	2
	M	1	-7	8	6	2	0	4	0	0	1	2
	+/-CI	9	5	7	7	4	1	6	0	1	1	2
	F	3	-2	5	4	2	.	2	0	0	-1	1
	+/-CI	8	4	6	5	3	.	4	3	0	1	1
60/65 and over	All	-5	-4	0	0	1	.	-1	0	.	0	0
	+/-CI	6	5	3	3	2	.	1	1	.	1	0
	M	-2	-3	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	0	0
	+/-CI	5	4	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	0	0
	F	-3	-2	-1	-1	0	.	-1	0	.	0	.
	+/-CI	3	3	2	2	1	.	1	1	.	0	.

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

The EFTA consists of Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland

The Rest of Europe excludes the EFTA countries

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.8 - International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by Citizenship by reason for visit, 2005 - 2016

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	2015	565	33	171	19	123	17	71	9	157	16	4	2	29	9	11	5	
	2016	527	34	172	19	91	14	83	12	132	18	5	2	32	10	12	6	
	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	
Balance	2013	295	19	107	11	74	8	27	5	21	5	12	3	12	3	42	10	
	2014	297	22	104	11	67	11	26	5	21	6	12	3	49	12	18	6	
	2015	279	20	94	11	65	9	25	6	22	6	14	5	39	9	20	7	
	2016	316	23	110	13	61	8	24	6	20	6	10	3	66	13	25	7	
	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	
All OECD countries	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	
	2015	+ 287	38	+ 77	21	+ 58	19	+ 46	11	+ 135	17	- 10	5	10	13	- 9	8	
	2016	+ 211	41	+ 62	23	+ 30	16	+ 59	14	+ 112	19	- 6	4	34	17	- 13	9	
	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	2015	322	25	106	14	91	13	30	6	57	11	4	2	25	9	8	4
		2016	292	26	114	16	62	11	29	7	47	10	3	2	29	10	7	5
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	
Balance	2013	222	17	86	11	42	6	23	5	15	5	12	3	10	3	34	9	
	2014	227	20	83	10	41	10	23	5	17	5	12	3	34	9	17	6	
	2015	210	18	73	10	39	7	22	6	15	5	14	5	29	8	18	7	
	2016	240	20	86	11	37	7	21	6	16	5	10	3	48	11	23	7	
	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	

Table 1.8 - International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by Citizenship by reason for visit, 2005 – 2016, [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
	2015	83	12	20	6	24	6	10	4	9	4	0	1	19	6	1	1
	2016	72	14	19	6	16	5	6	3	7	5	0	1	22	10	1	1
Outflow	2005	174	22	52	11	20	6	38	11	4	3	.	.	14	5	46	14
	2006	196	26	57	12	24	7	34	8	5	4	.	.	17	5	59	19
	2007	159	20	53	10	21	7	33	8	3	2	10	5	13	8	27	10
	2008	166	22	72	18	19	4	36	10	3	1	9	2	9	4	18	7
	2009	127	11	42	7	22	5	28	5	7	3	10	2	7	2	11	4
	2010	125	11	49	7	18	4	22	4	8	3	9	2	7	2	13	4
	2011	142	13	59	8	19	4	22	4	6	2	10	2	10	3	17	7
	2012	134	14	57	7	15	3	22	5	6	2	10	2	12	8	11	6
	2013	125	12	53	8	21	5	15	3	6	3	11	3	6	2	14	5
	2014	127	13	51	8	16	4	17	3	8	3	11	3	11	6	13	5
	2015	114	13	43	7	13	3	15	5	8	3	14	5	6	3	15	6
	2016	121	13	52	8	13	4	14	4	7	3	9	2	9	4	16	6
Balance	2005	- 83	29	- 29	14	+ 5	9	- 25	13	+ 3	6	.	.	- 12	5	- 26	17
	2006	- 119	31	- 42	13	- 9	9	- 12	13	0	5	.	.	- 16	5	- 40	21
	2007	- 88	24	- 40	11	- 2	9	- 23	9	+ 6	5	- 10	5	- 9	9	- 11	13
	2008	- 84	28	- 49	19	0	7	- 29	11	+ 3	3	- 8	3	- 2	9	+ 1	12
	2009	- 29	18	- 17	10	- 2	8	- 12	9	+ 5	5	- 10	2	- 5	3	+ 12	8
	2010	- 32	18	- 26	10	+ 8	8	- 7	8	0	5	- 9	2	- 4	3	+ 7	9
	2011	- 64	18	- 42	10	- 1	6	- 8	7	- 1	3	- 9	3	- 7	4	+ 4	10
	2012	- 55	19	- 36	9	- 1	5	- 12	7	+ 2	4	- 9	3	- 9	9	+ 11	9
	2013	- 46	16	- 33	9	- 4	7	- 4	5	+ 3	4	- 11	3	- 2	3	+ 5	9
	2014	- 47	19	- 28	12	+ 5	7	- 6	5	- 2	4	- 11	3	+ 6	9	- 11	5
	2015	- 31	18	- 24	10	+ 11	7	- 5	6	+ 1	5	- 13	5	+ 13	7	- 14	6
	2016	- 49	19	- 33	10	+ 3	6	- 8	5	0	6	- 9	3	+ 13	10	- 15	6
<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
	2015	239	21	86	12	67	11	20	5	48	10	4	2	7	6	7	4
	2016	220	22	95	15	47	10	23	6	40	9	3	1	8	4	6	5
Outflow	2005	94	17	23	8	29	9	10	5	6	5	.	.	2	1	23	10
	2006	105	17	21	6	35	10	12	6	12	8	.	.	5	2	22	8
	2007	101	16	25	6	35	10	6	2	5	3	1	2	5	4	24	9
	2008	169	27	41	9	45	15	14	5	14	7	0	0	5	3	50	18
	2009	143	17	45	11	45	9	12	5	9	3	1	1	5	2	27	8
	2010	121	15	37	7	29	6	12	4	15	8	1	0	2	1	26	8
	2011	114	15	37	8	27	6	5	2	7	3	0	0	6	5	32	9
	2012	88	12	30	6	20	5	8	3	8	4	0	1	3	2	20	7
	2013	97	13	33	8	21	4	8	3	9	4	1	1	4	2	20	7
	2014	100	15	32	6	25	10	6	3	9	4	1	2	23	7	3	3
	2015	96	13	30	7	26	6	7	3	7	3	0	0	23	8	4	3
	2016	119	15	33	7	24	5	7	4	8	4	1	1	39	10	7	4
Balance	2005	+ 89	31	+ 59	20	+ 2	14	+ 3	7	+ 27	12	.	.	+ 14	5	- 17	11
	2006	+ 95	32	+ 55	18	+ 6	16	+ 9	9	+ 19	11	.	.	+ 14	10	- 6	12
	2007	+ 118	34	+ 83	24	+ 4	16	+ 14	7	+ 26	10	+ 13	5	- 3	4	- 18	10
	2008	+ 40	39	+ 29	19	- 14	18	+ 14	12	+ 31	15	+ 13	6	- 1	4	- 33	20
	2009	+ 33	26	+ 21	18	- 20	11	+ 6	7	+ 40	9	+ 5	2	- 1	4	- 18	9
	2010	+ 56	25	+ 26	15	+ 2	9	+ 5	7	+ 31	12	+ 9	3	+ 1	2	- 18	9
	2011	+ 60	23	+ 21	13	+ 5	10	+ 13	6	+ 42	9	+ 5	2	- 2	5	- 24	11
	2012	+ 91	22	+ 34	12	+ 18	10	+ 10	6	+ 31	9	+ 7	4	+ 2	4	- 10	10
	2013	+ 96	21	+ 31	13	+ 28	10	+ 11	6	+ 40	10	+ 3	2	+ 1	4	- 17	7
	2014	+ 141	28	+ 60	17	+ 19	13	+ 22	8	+ 54	14	+ 3	3	- 17	8	- 1	3
	2015	+ 143	25	+ 57	14	+ 41	13	+ 13	6	+ 41	10	+ 3	2	- 17	10	+ 3	5
	2016	+ 101	26	+ 62	16	+ 23	11	+ 16	7	+ 31	10	+ 2	2	- 31	11	- 1	6

Table 1.8 - International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by Citizenship by reason for visit, 2005 – 2016, [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
	2015	243	21	65	12	32	11	40	7	100	12	.	.	3	2	3	2
	2016	235	23	59	10	28	8	54	10	85	15	2	2	2	1	5	4
Outflow	2005	60	13	18	6	24	9	5	3	3	2	.	.	3	2	8	5
	2006	68	13	24	8	25	7	5	3	1	1	.	.	3	2	10	6
	2007	57	8	20	5	20	3	4	2	6	3	0	0	4	3	4	3
	2008	74	22	21	5	21	5	7	4	3	3	0	0	2	1	19	20
	2009	67	7	26	4	23	4	3	1	4	2	.	.	3	1	8	3
	2010	64	7	21	4	27	4	4	1	3	1	.	.	2	1	8	3
	2011	76	8	24	4	30	5	4	2	4	2	.	.	4	3	10	4
	2012	76	8	24	4	29	4	4	2	3	1	0	0	4	2	12	3
	2013	73	8	21	4	32	5	4	2	6	3	.	.	2	1	8	4
	2014	70	11	21	5	26	4	3	2	4	2	0	0	15	8	1	1
	2015	69	9	21	4	26	5	3	2	8	3	.	.	10	4	1	1
	2016	75	12	24	7	24	5	3	2	4	3	0	0	18	8	2	1
Balance	2005	+ 162	25	+ 29	11	- 7	12	+ 52	11	+ 81	13	.	.	+ 12	6	- 6	6
	2006	+ 183	26	+ 34	14	- 16	7	+ 57	10	+ 106	15	.	.	+ 5	4	- 3	9
	2007	+ 180	23	+ 22	10	- 9	5	+ 52	9	+ 94	14	+ 9	4	+ 4	6	+ 7	10
	2008	+ 174	31	+ 23	11	+ 1	10	+ 44	10	+ 117	16	+ 5	2	+ 1	2	- 16	20
	2009	+ 187	19	+ 7	8	- 5	6	+ 39	8	+ 145	13	+ 3	1	+ 3	4	- 5	3
	2010	+ 219	20	+ 7	7	- 5	8	+ 43	7	+ 177	14	+ 1	0	+ 1	2	- 5	4
	2011	+ 203	20	+ 11	8	- 15	8	+ 40	7	+ 169	14	.	.	+ 1	4	- 2	6
	2012	+ 127	18	0	7	- 15	7	+ 29	6	+ 125	13	0	0	- 2	2	- 10	4
	2013	+ 139	22	+ 23	13	- 21	7	+ 36	8	+ 107	14	0~	0~	+ 1	2	- 7	4
	2014	+ 193	26	+ 35	13	+ 4	9	+ 45	9	+ 114	16	0	0	- 8	9	+ 3	4
	2015	+ 175	23	+ 44	13	+ 6	12	+ 37	7	+ 92	12	.	.	- 6	4	+ 1	2
	2016	+ 159	26	+ 34	12	+ 4	9	+ 52	10	+ 81	15	+ 1	2	- 16	8	+ 3	4

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 and citizenship, 2016

*thousands*

	Total		Professional/Managerial		Manual and clerical		Others	
	estimates	+/-CI	estimates	+/-CI	estimates	+/-CI	estimates	+/-CI
<b>Inflow</b>								
All Citizenships	527	34	169	17	157	19	200	23
British	72	14	36	9	16	6	19	9
Non British	455	31	134	15	141	18	181	21
EU28 & EFTA	235	24	57	11	107	16	70	13
EU15 & EFTA	127	17	44	10	40	10	42	10
Rest of Europe (28)	9	4	4	2	2	2	4	3
Rest of Europe (15)	117	17	17	5	68	13	32	9
Old Commonwealth	26	6	12	4	10	4	4	2
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	48	8	26	5	5	3	17	5
Other Foreign - developed countries	37	8	13	4	5	3	18	6
Rest of World	100	16	21	6	11	5	68	14
<b>Outflow</b>								
All Citizenships	316	23	120	13	114	15	82	11
British	121	13	63	10	36	6	22	5
Non British	195	19	57	9	78	14	60	10
EU28 & EFTA	112	16	29	7	68	13	15	6
EU15 & EFTA	58	11	21	6	26	8	11	5
Rest of Europe (28)	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Rest of Europe (15)	56	12	9	4	43	11	4	2
Old Commonwealth	17	5	8	3	4	2	5	4
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	16	4	7	3	2	1	6	3
Other Foreign - developed countries	16	4	6	2	1	1	9	3
Rest of World	33	7	6	2	2	1	25	6
<b>Balance</b>								
All Citizenships	211	41	50	22	43	24	118	25
British	-49	19	-27	13	-19	8	-3	10
Non British	260	37	77	17	62	23	121	23
EU28 & EFTA	123	29	28	13	39	21	55	14
EU15 & EFTA	69	21	23	12	15	12	31	11
Rest of Europe (28)	8	4	4	2	1	3	3	3
Rest of Europe (15)	62	21	9	6	25	17	28	9
Old Commonwealth	10	8	4	5	7	4	-1	5
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	32	9	18	6	3	3	11	6
Other Foreign - developed countries	21	9	7	5	5	3	9	7
Rest of World	67	17	15	6	9	5	43	15

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, 2016, 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
Romania	50	11	Australia	31	5
China	35	10	USA	25	5
India	33	6	Spain	24	6
France	33	10	Poland	21	7
Poland	27	9	France	19	7
Italy	27	7	China	14	3
USA	25	6	Canada	13	5
Australia	25	6	Germany	13	5
Spain	25	10	India	11	3
Germany	15	6	Italy	11	4
Republic of Ireland	12	7	Romania	9	6
Pakistan	12	5	Republic of Ireland	8	6
Portugal	12	6	Lithuania	7	5
South Africa	11	4	United Arab Emirates	6	3
Netherlands	9	5	New Zealand	5	2

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

Country of Last Residence			Country of Next Residence		
Country	In-migrants	+/-CI	Country	Out-migrants	+/-CI
Australia	11	5	Australia	25	5
France	7	7	USA	14	4
USA	7	4	Spain	12	5
Germany	4	4	France	11	5
South Africa	4	2	Canada	6	3
Spain	4	4	Germany	5	2
New Zealand	3	2	New Zealand	4	2
Canada	3	3	United Arab Emirates	4	2
Republic of Ireland	2	3	China	3	2
Belgium	2	3	Singapore	3	2

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
Romania	50	11	Poland	20	7
China	35	10	Spain	12	4
India	33	6	China	11	3
Poland	27	9	USA	11	3
France	26	7	Italy	9	4
Italy	26	6	India	9	3
Spain	21	9	Romania	9	6
USA	18	5	France	8	4
Australia	14	4	Germany	8	4
Portugal	12	6	Canada	7	4

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

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

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

End Years 2015-2016 combined			thousands			End Year 2016			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	155	19	British	235	18	British	72	14	British	121	13
Romania	111	18	Poland	35	9	Romania	55	12	Poland	22	7
China	78	13	India	24	4	India	35	7	China	12	3
India	71	10	China	24	4	China	35	10	India	11	3
Poland	69	13	Spain	19	6	Poland	29	9	Italy	10	4
Italy	52	9	France	16	6	Italy	26	6	Romania	10	6
France	41	8	USA	16	4	France	25	7	Spain	10	4
Spain	38	10	Romania	15	7	Spain	18	8	France	9	4
USA	35	7	Italy	15	5	USA	17	5	USA	9	3
Australia	29	7	Germany	14	6	Australia	13	4	Germany	8	4
Portugal	22	7	Australia	13	3	Portugal	12	6	Canada	7	4
Germany	19	5	Republic of Ireland	11	6	Republic of Ireland	11	7	Lithuania	7	5
Pakistan	19	5	Canada	10	5	Pakistan	11	4	Australia	7	2
Greece	16	6	Lithuania	9	5	Germany	9	4	Republic of Ireland	6	4
Republic of Ireland	16	8	Portugal	8	3	Turkey	7	4	Portugal	4	2
Nigeria	14	5	Malaysia	7	3	Bulgaria	6	3	Netherlands	4	4
Netherlands	14	7	Slovakia	7	4	South Africa	6	3	Slovakia	4	2
Hungary	12	5	Netherlands	6	5	Nigeria	6	4	Czech Republic	4	2
Japan	12	4	Pakistan	6	3	Netherlands	6	5	Malaysia	3	2
Bulgaria	11	4	Czech Republic	6	3	Japan	5	3	Pakistan	3	2

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

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

Table 1.12 - Long-Term International Migration, by citizenship, Years ending June 2012-17

	British	EU	Non_EU	Total
<i>Inflow</i>				
Ye Jun 12	77	158	282	517
Ye Jun 13	77	183	242	502
Ye Jun 14	83	223	268	574
Ye Jun 15	85	265	288	639
Ye Jun 16	77	284	291	652
Ye Jun 17	79	230	263	572
<i>Outflow</i>				
Ye Jun 12	153	86	110	349
Ye Jun 13	141	78	102	320
Ye Jun 14	131	85	105	320
Ye Jun 15	131	85	86	303
Ye Jun 16	127	95	95	316
Ye Jun 17	128	123	90	342
<i>Balance</i>				
Ye Jun 12	- 76	+ 72	+ 172	<b>+ 167</b>
Ye Jun 13	- 64	+ 106	+ 140	<b>+ 182</b>
Ye Jun 14	- 48	+ 138	+ 164	<b>+ 254</b>
Ye Jun 15	- 46	+ 180	+ 202	<b>+ 336</b>
Ye Jun 16	- 45	+ 189	+ 196	<b>+ 336</b>
Ye Jun 17	- 49	+ 107	+ 173	<b>+ 230</b>

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

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

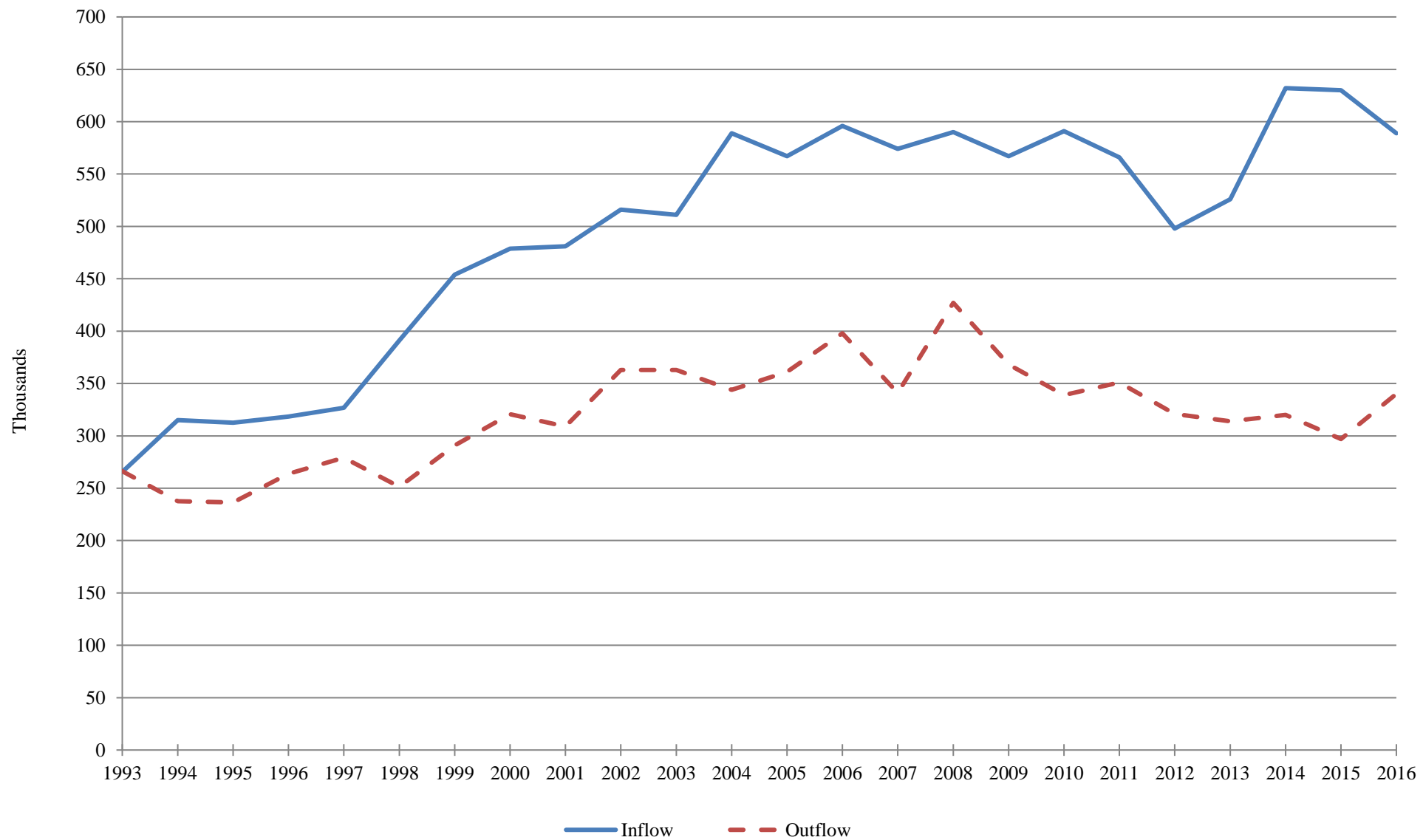
	YE June 2016	95% CI	YE June 2017	95% CI	Difference
Total	+ 336	+/-40	+ 230	+/-42	-106*
British	- 49	+/-18	- 49	+/-21	0
EU	+ 189	+/-30	+ 107	+/-29	-82*
(of which) EU15	+ 84	+/-20	+ 55	+/-20	-29
(of which) EU8	+ 42	+/-15	+ 8	+/-14	-34*
(of which) EU2	+ 62	+/-16	+ 41	+/-14	-21
Non-EU	+ 196	+/-21	+ 173	+/-23	-23
(of which) Asia	+ 124	+/-16	+ 109	+/-17	-15
(of which) Rest of World	+ 59	+/-12	+ 51	+/-15	-8

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

Notes:

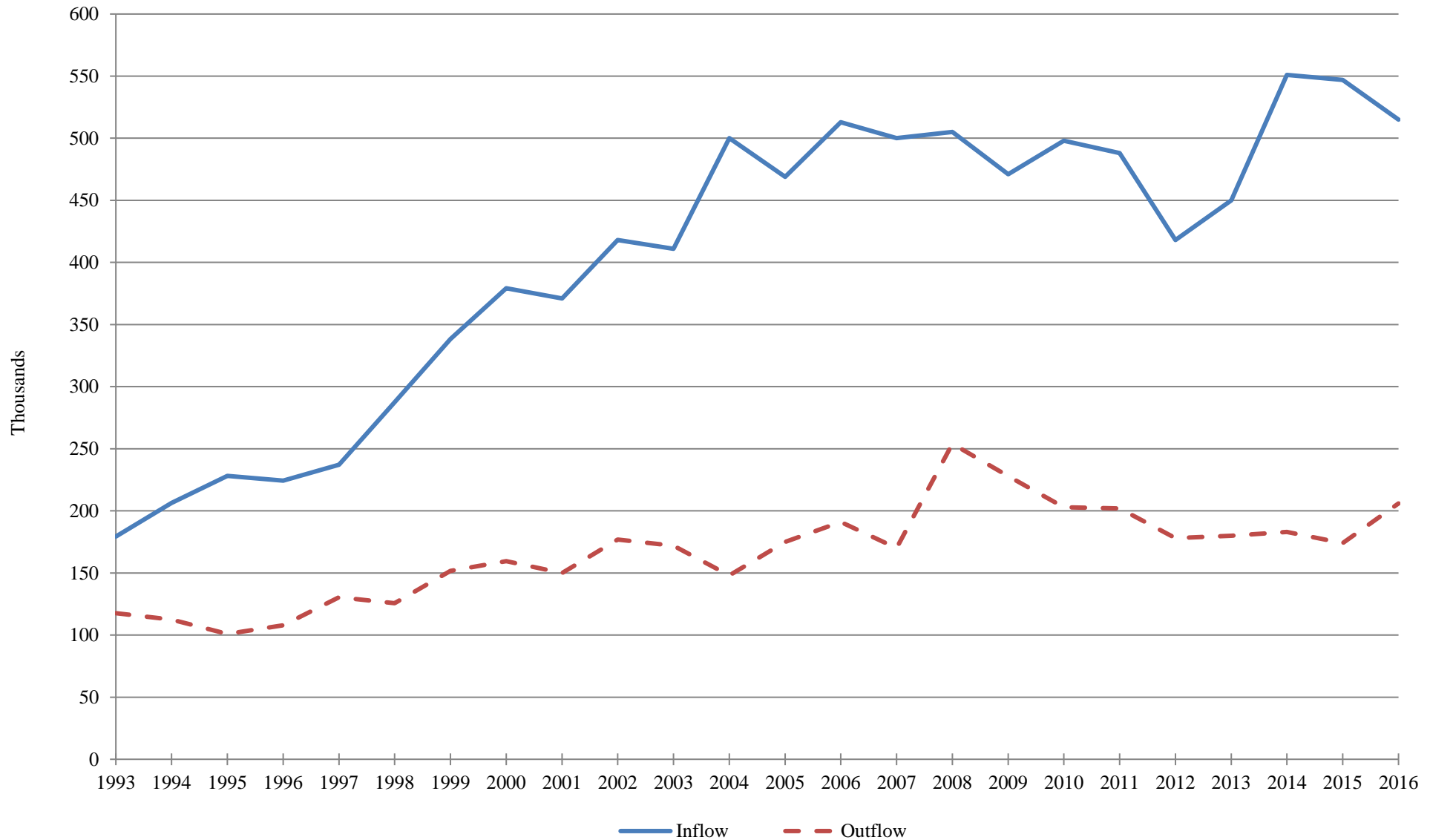
- 1. EU other and Other Europe citizenship groupings are not included as separate groups in the table but are included under the EU and non-EU totals.
- 2. 2017 estimates are provisional.
- 3. Figures are rounded to the nearest thousand. Figures may not sum due to rounding.
- 4. CI is Confidence Interval.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

Figure 1.1 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2016  
Total In- and Outflows



Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.2 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2016  
Non-British Citizens In- and Outflows



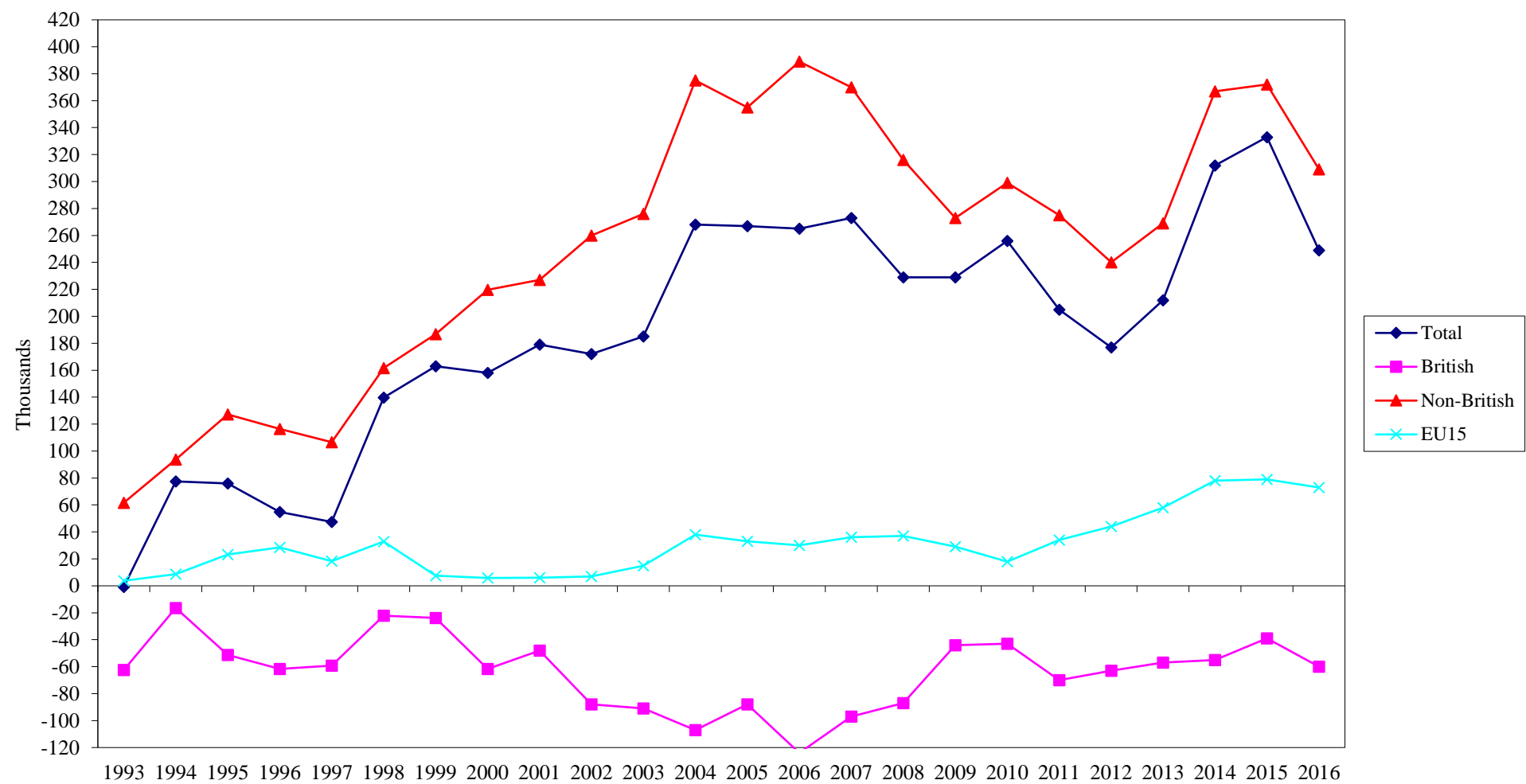
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.3 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2016  
British Citizens In- and Outflows



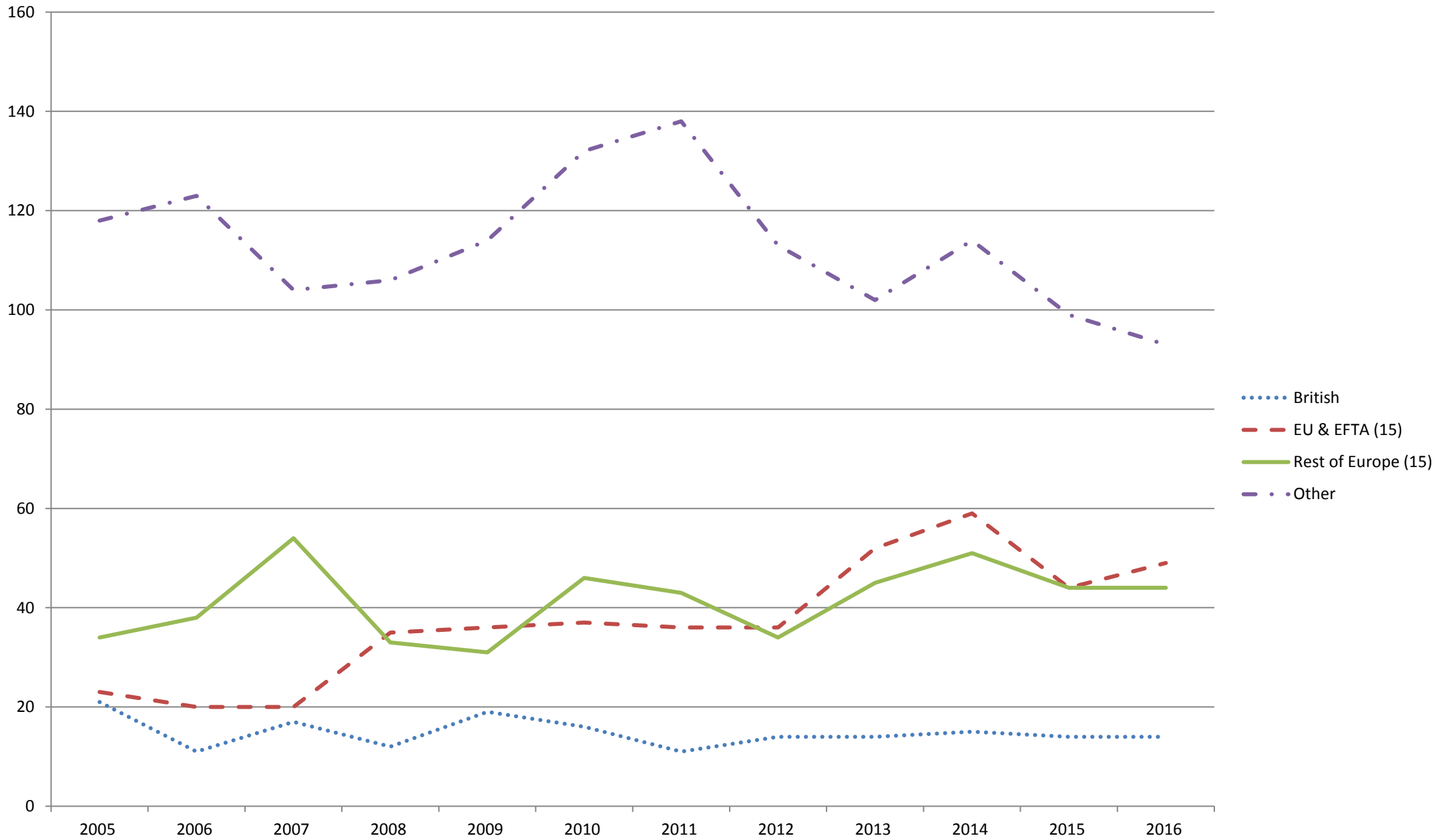
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.4 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2016 Net Flows By Citizenship



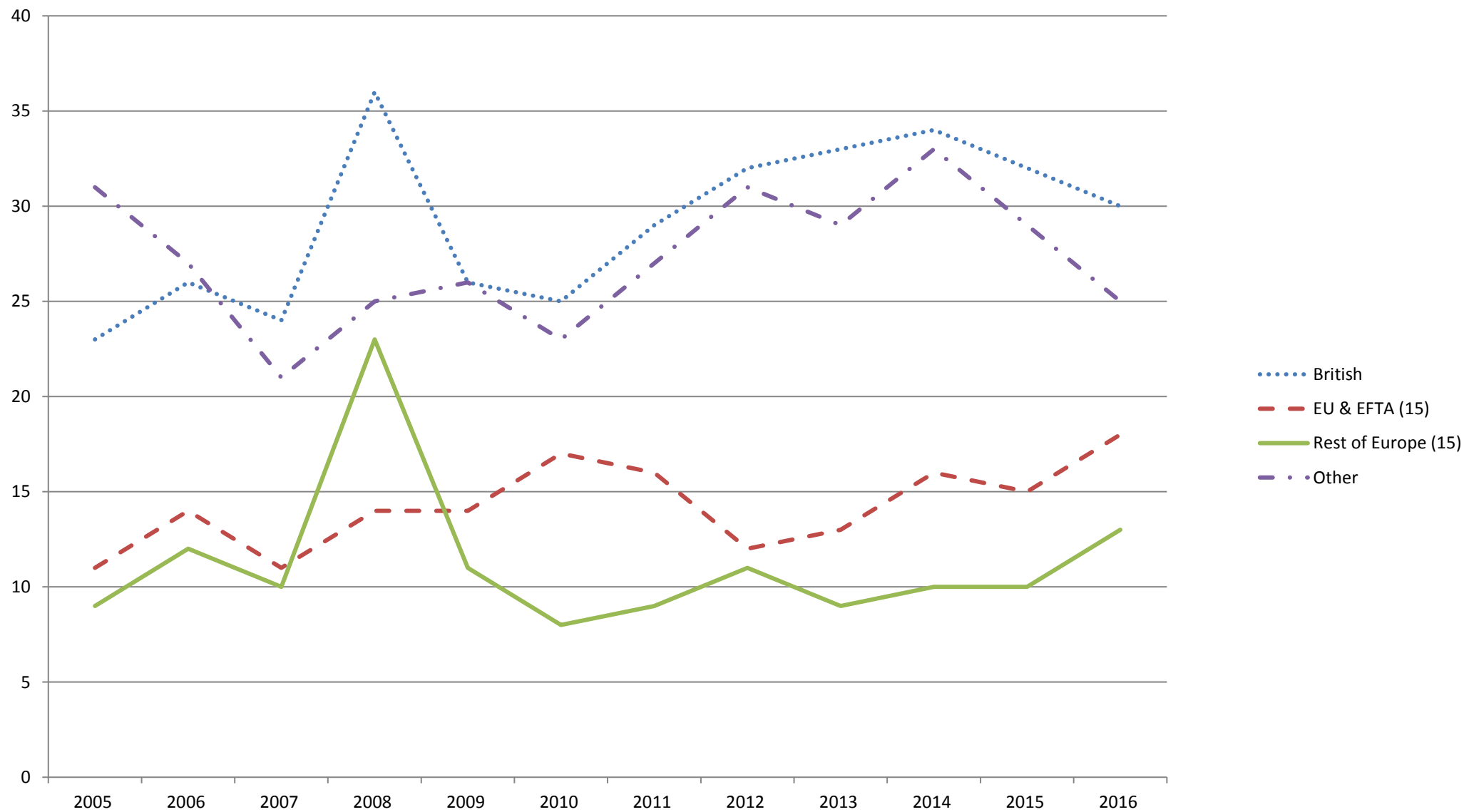
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

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

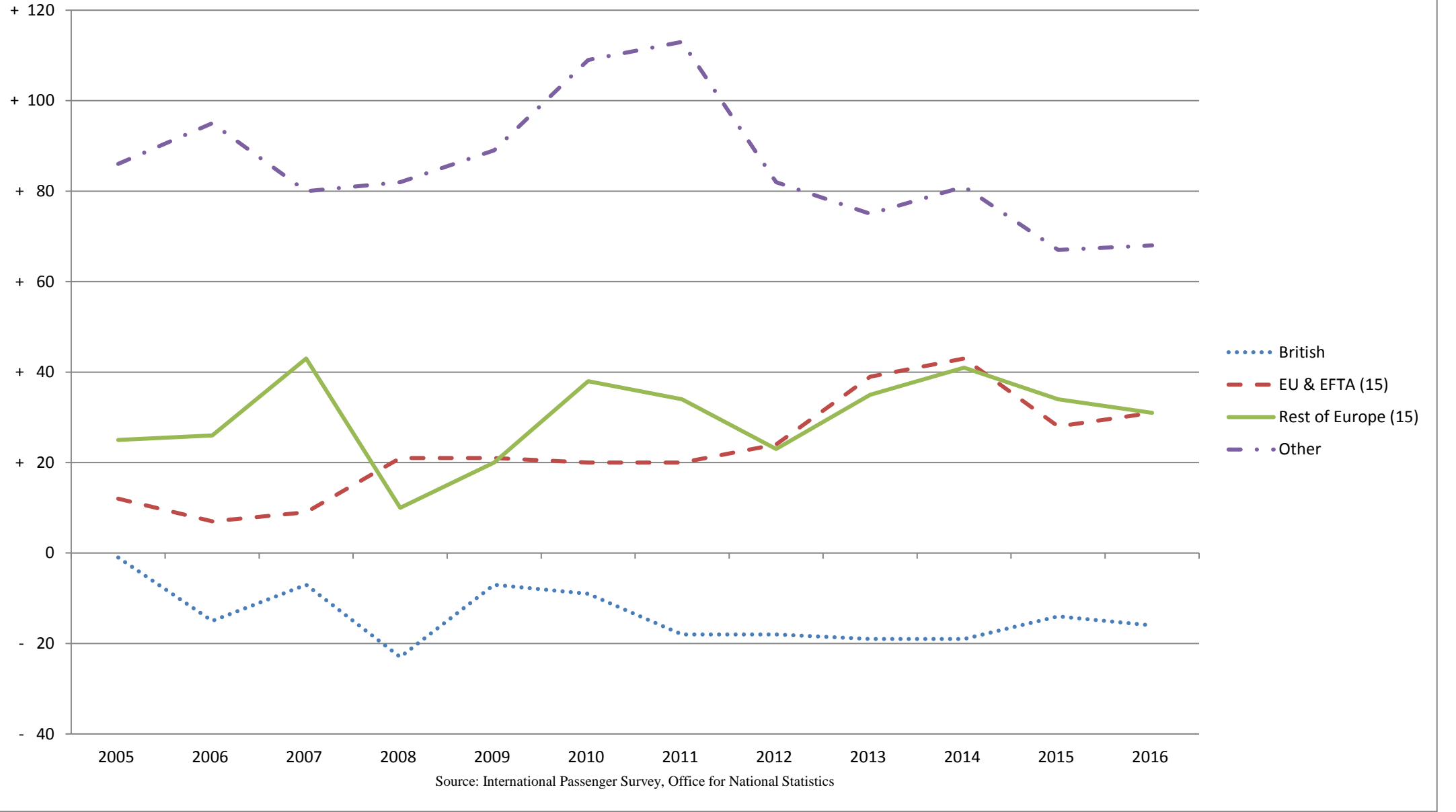
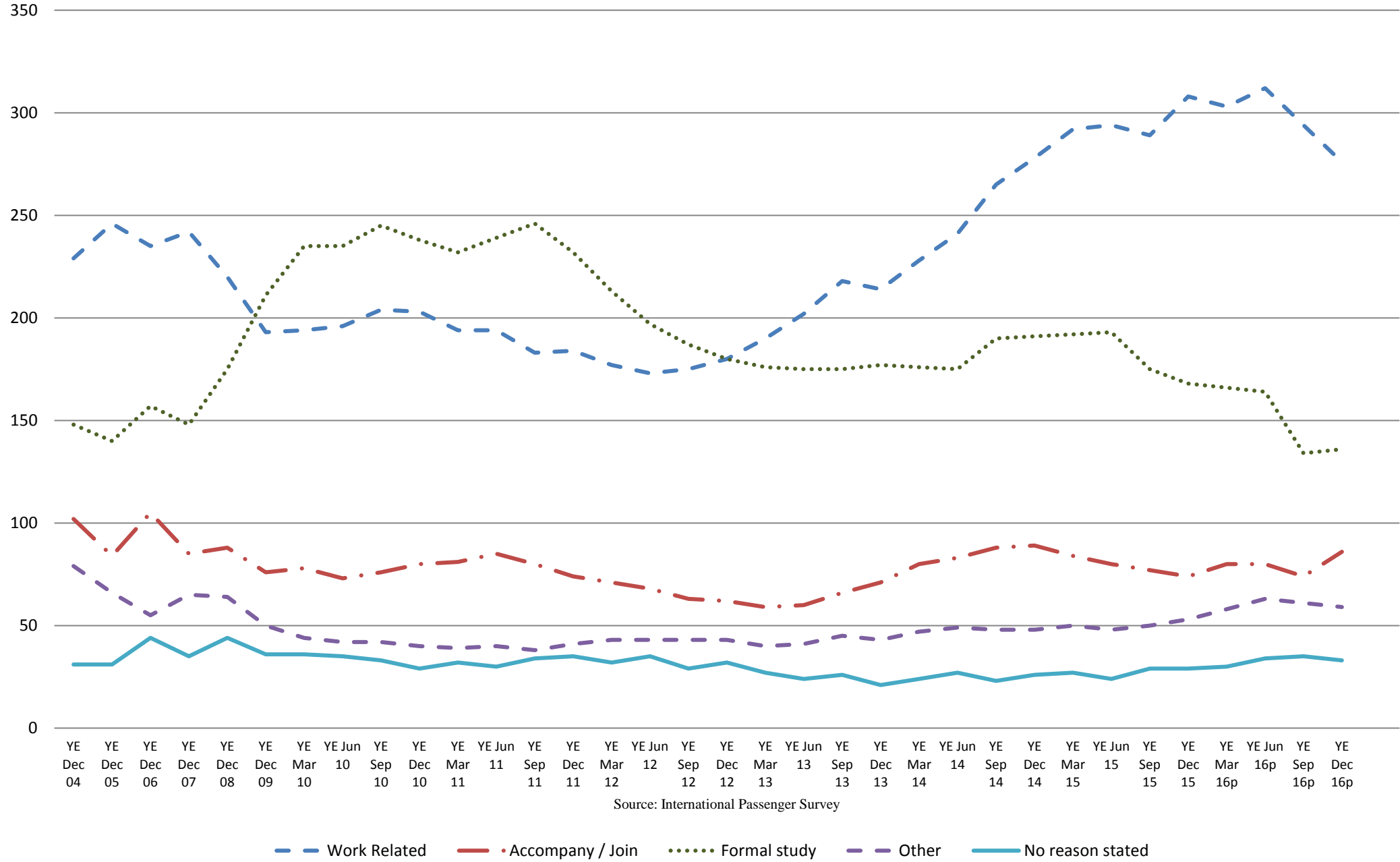


Figure 1.8 - Reasons for immigration, December 2004 - December 2016



Source: International Passenger Survey

Figure 1.9 - Reasons for emigration, December 2004 - December 2016

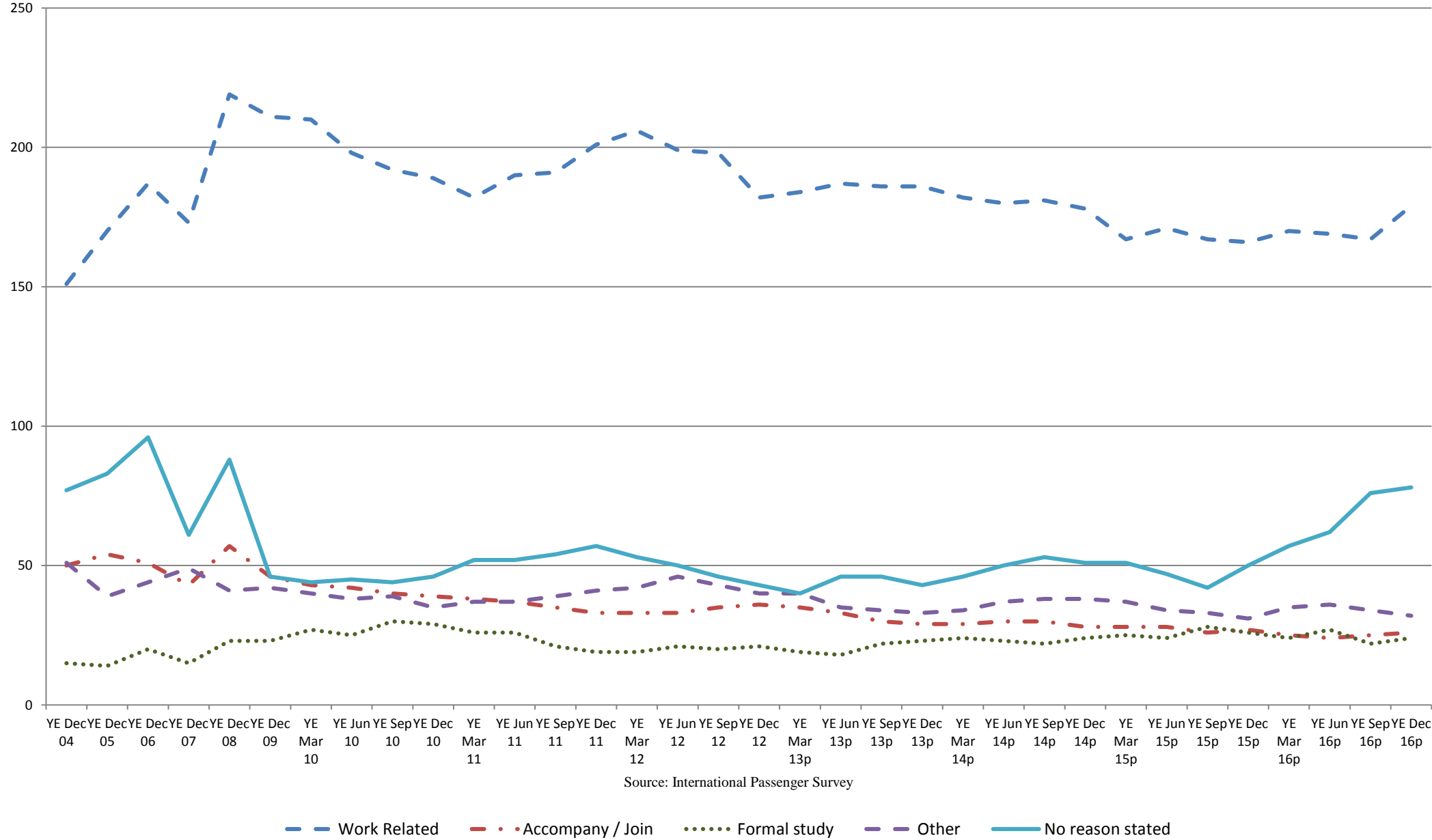


Figure 1.10 - Inflow of Professional and Managerial workers by citizenship

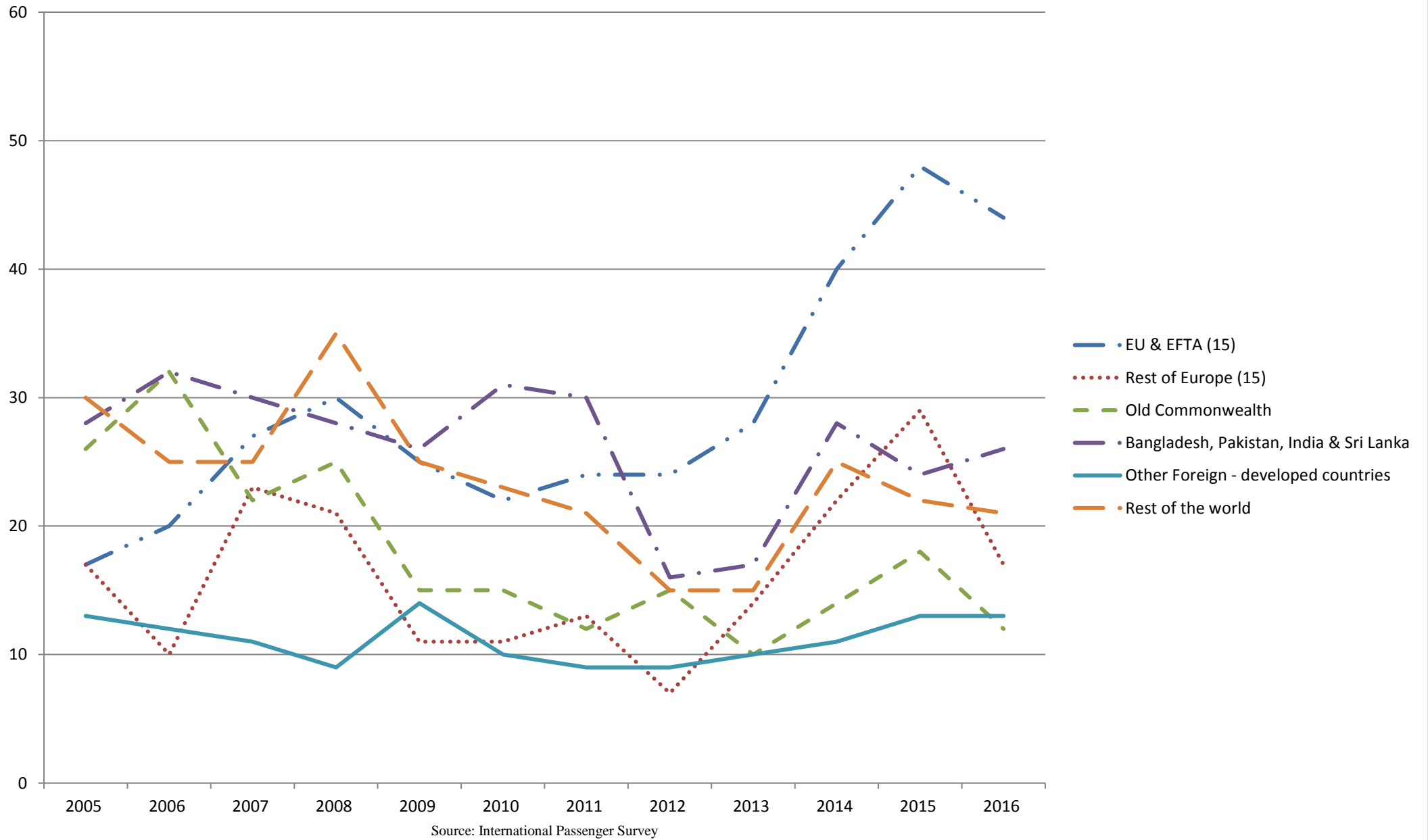


Figure 1.11 - Outflow of Professional and Managerial workers by citizenship

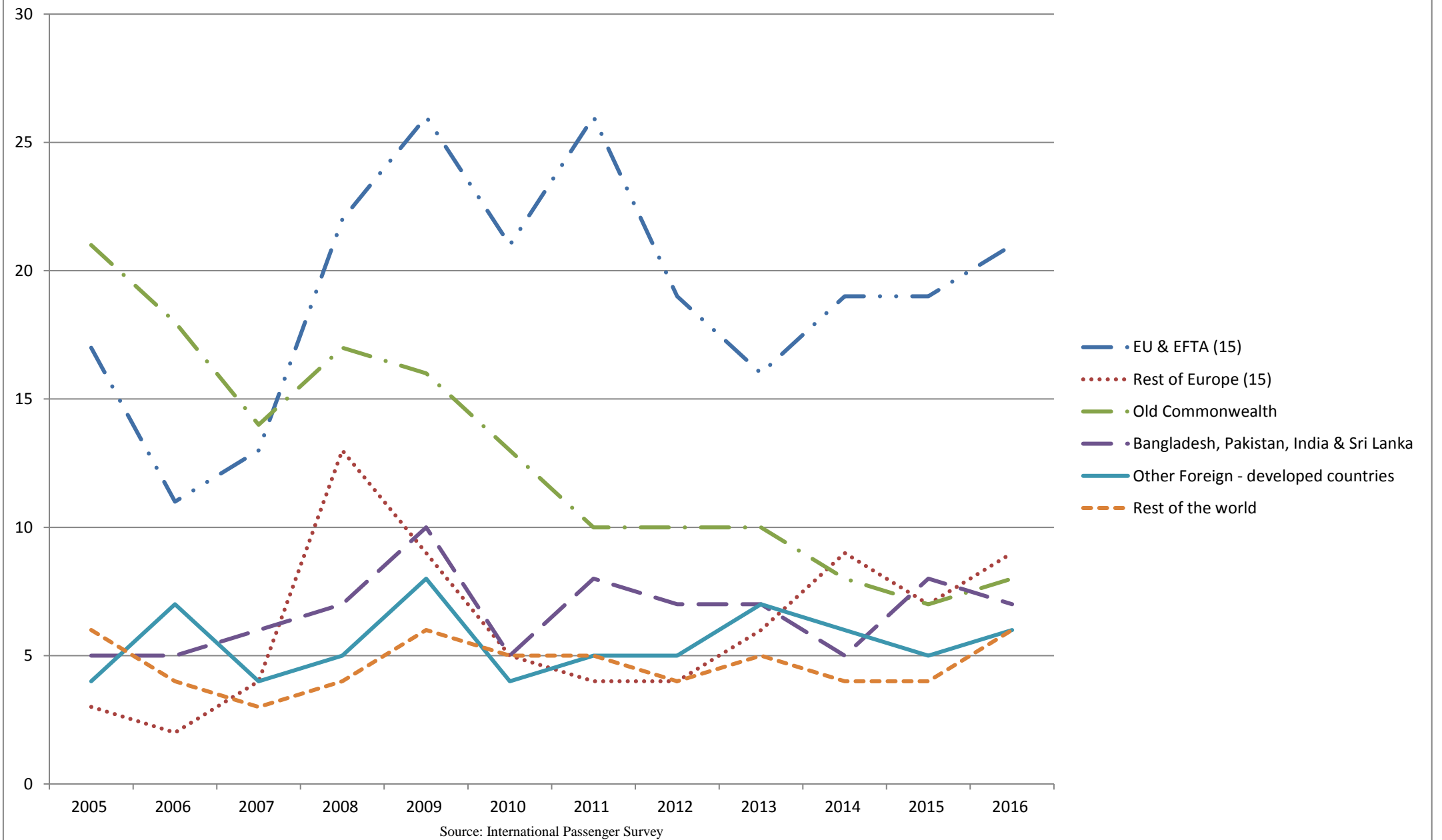


Figure 1.12 - Net flow of Professional and Managerial workers by citizenship

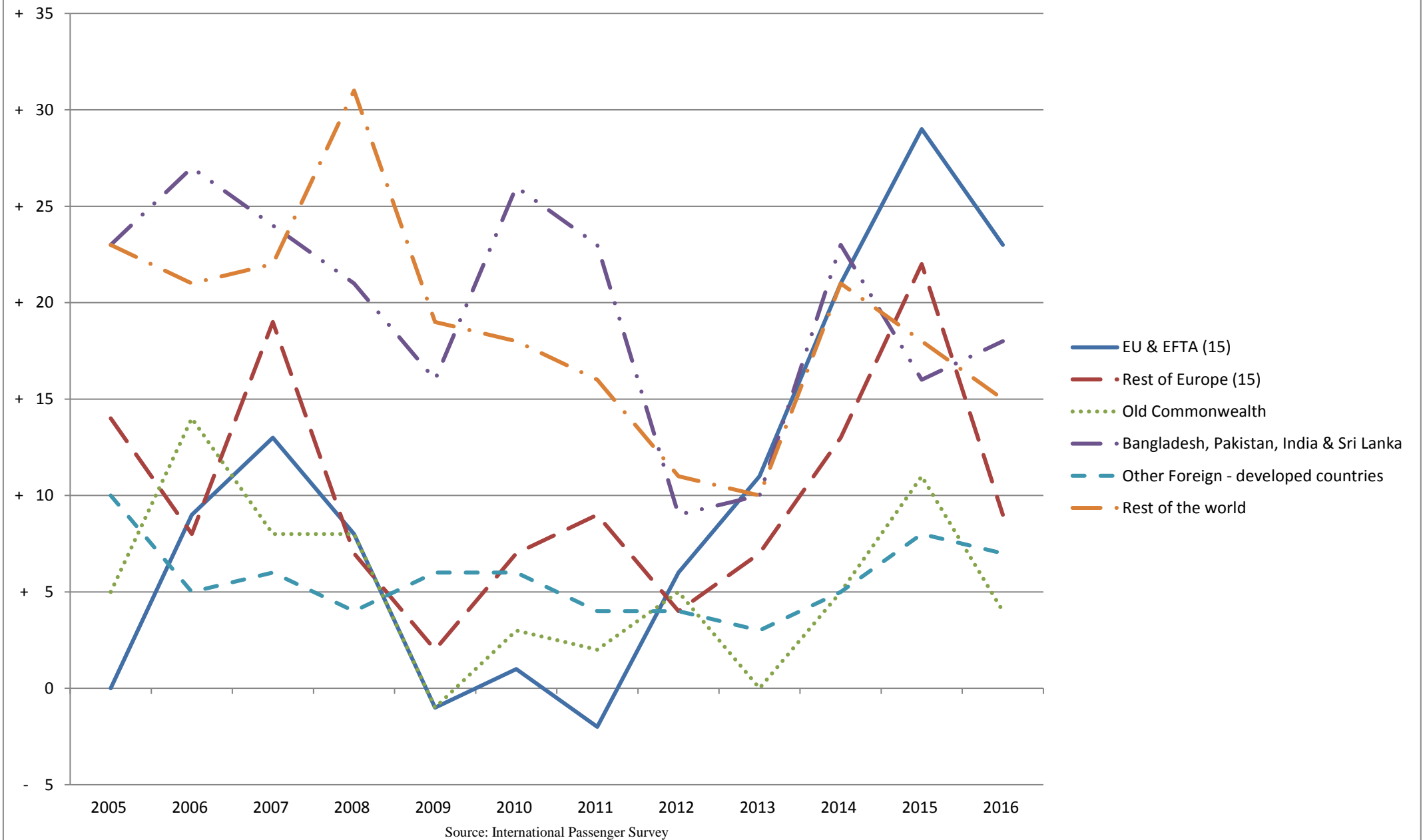


Figure 1.13 - Inflow of Manual and Clerical workers by citizenship

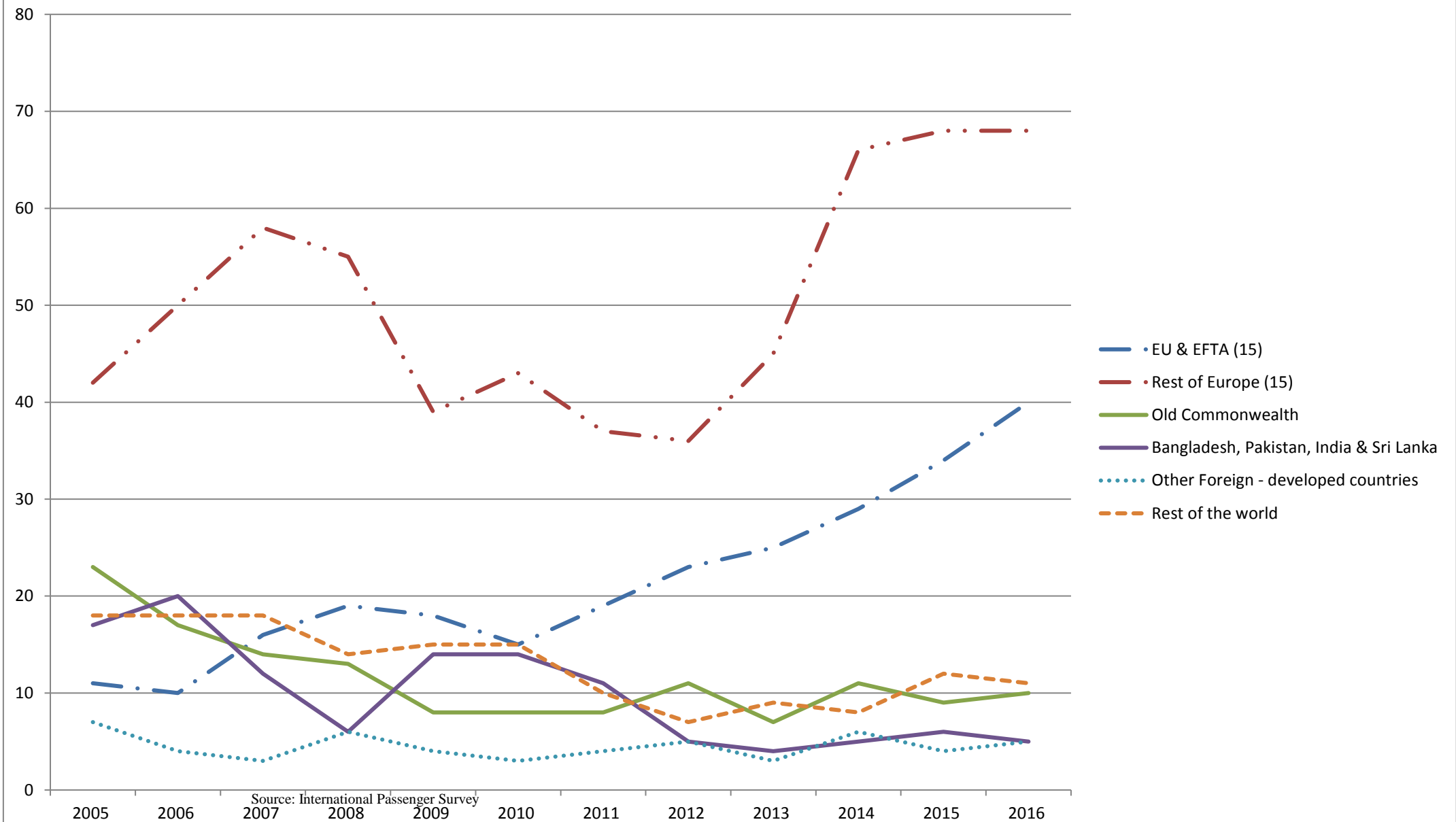


Figure 1.14 - Outflow of Manual and Clerical workers by citizenship

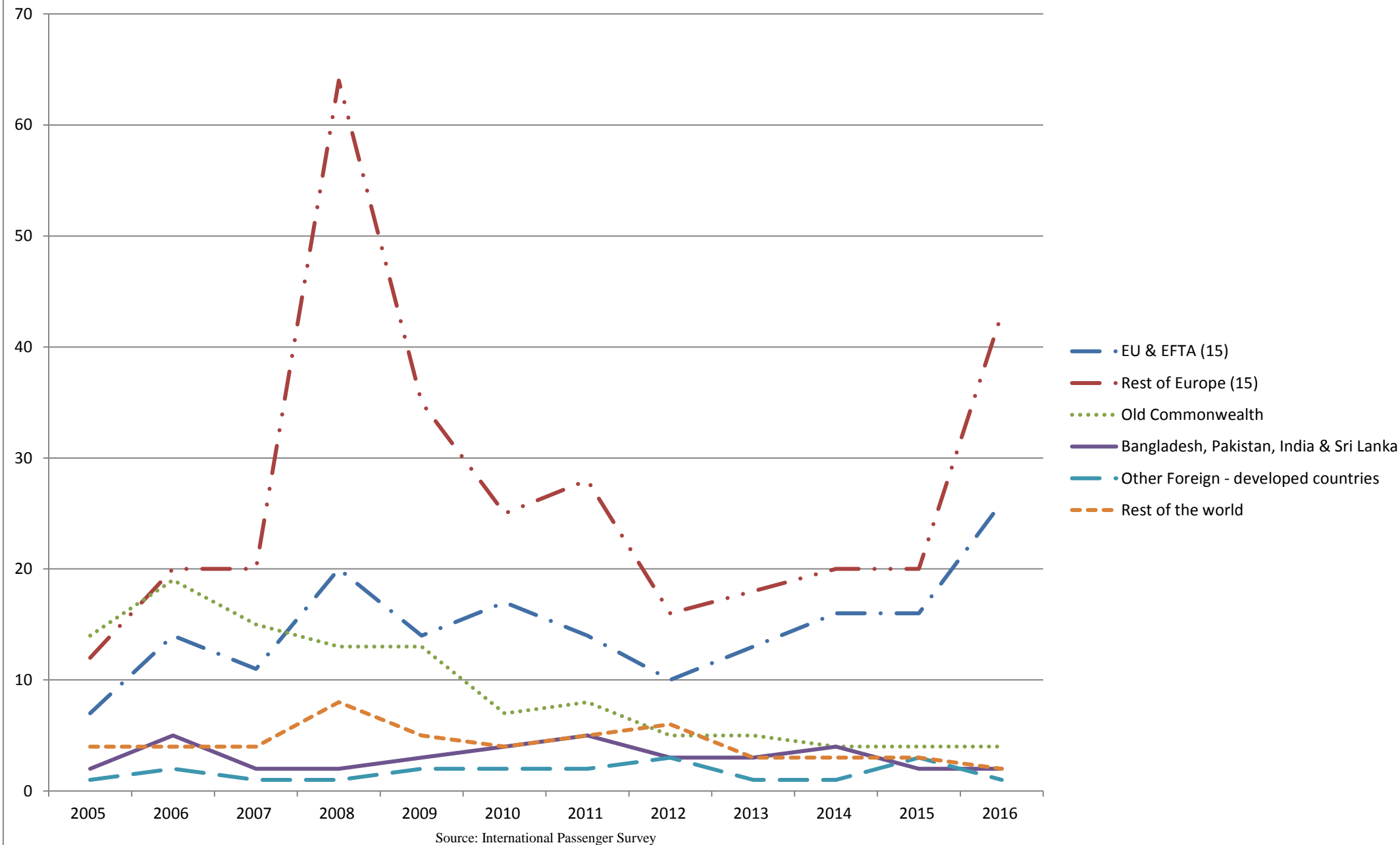
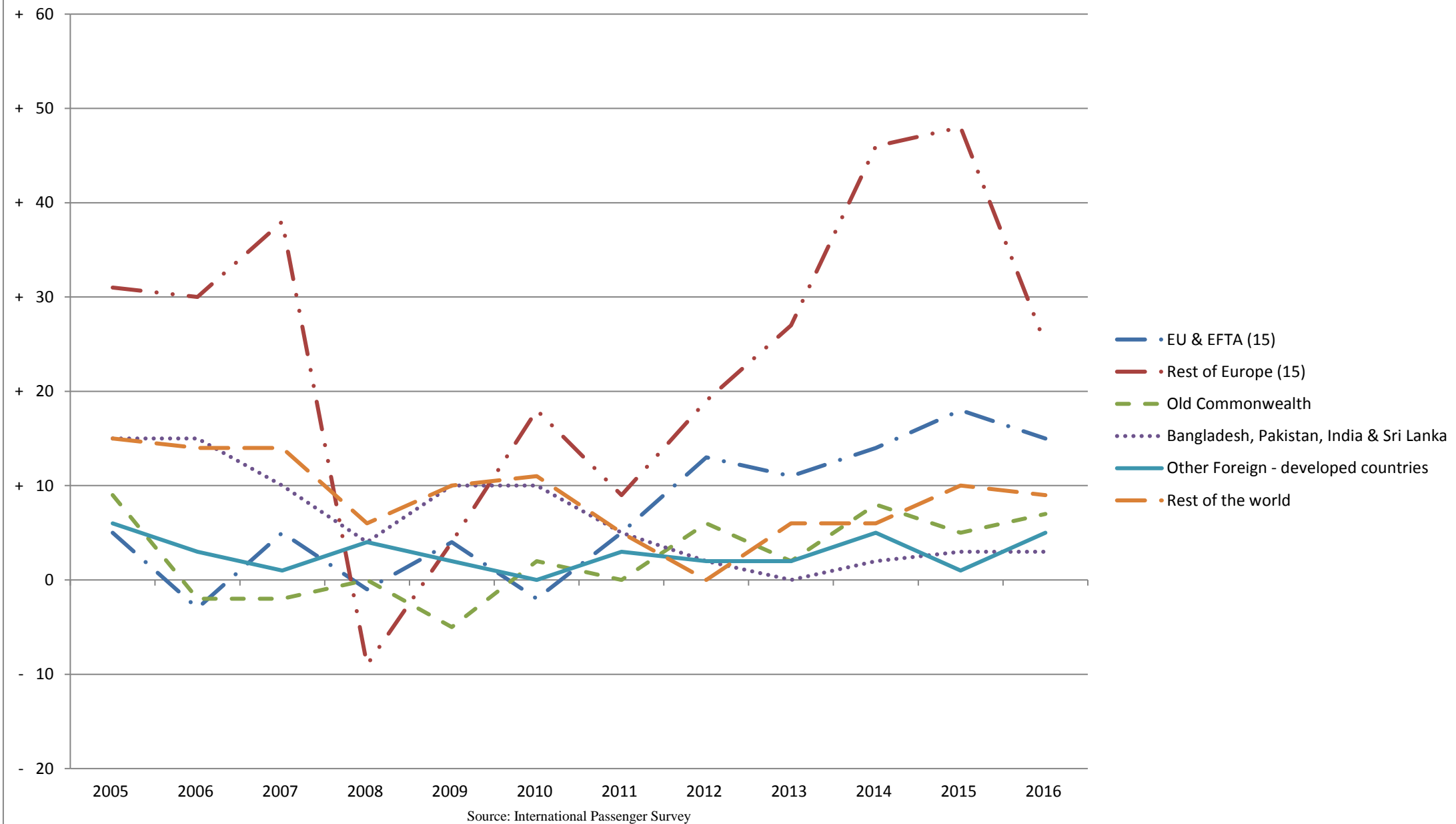


Figure 1.15 - Net flow of Manual and Clerical workers by citizenship



## 2. SETTLEMENT AND FAMILY MIGRATION

The data for this section are taken from the Home Office publication *Immigration Statistics, April-June 2017* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/immigration-statistics-april-to-june-2017/why-do-people-come-to-the-uk-4-for-family-reasons>).

### 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 2016

There was a sharp fall in the numbers granted settlement in 2016. 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, dependents 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 dependent 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 dependents. However, if a student dependent 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 had been living together in the UK for at least two years, and would be counted in the relevant PBS dependent 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 dependent can obtain a grant of further leave to remain in the Points Based System dependent 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 dependent category when granted settlement.

In 2016 there were 60,670 grants of settlement in the UK, down by 27.7 per cent on 90,839 in 2015 and the lowest level since 1998 (Table 2.1, Figure 2.1). The fall is because of fewer employment related grants and those on the basis of family formation or reunion, with falls of 41.3 and 58.3 per cent respectively (Figure 2.2). Employment related grants fell because fewer were in the 5 years aggregate of pre-PBS categories and Tiers 1 and 2 group, together with

their spouses and dependents. Fewer husbands, wives and children all contributed to the reduction in family grants.

The data on grants of settlement by nationality in Table 2.2 list those granted settlement on removal of time limit and exclude those who had settlement on arrival. Half of the grants were to citizens of Asian countries, from where there was a 40 per cent fall over the year. Africans (26 per cent) were again the second largest group, although their number also fell by a third from the year before.

In Table 2.3 and Figure 2.3 the “spouses and dependents” category includes people granted settlement on the grounds of their relationship to another person already settled or a British citizen, and other dependents (for example dependents of PBS work categories) granted settlement at the same time as the main applicant. Between 2015 and 2016 the total number of spouses and dependents fell by 45 per cent, those of husbands by 60 per cent, wives by 51 per cent, children by 43.7 per cent.

EEA nationals are seeking documents to confirm their situation in the UK. In 2016, the number of issues of permanent residence documentation to EEA nationals who have been resident 5 years or more (and their non-EEA family members) more than trebled (261 per cent) to 65,195 from 18,064 in the previous year, an increase of 47,131 and, again, the highest recorded annual figure.

## **2.2 Family migration 2016**

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 dependents joining or accompanying’ – where people come as dependents 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 dependents joining or accompanying’ migrants. ‘Visitors’ are excluded from the analysis.

In 2016, 38,119 family-related visas were granted, an increase of 9 per cent compared with 2015 (37,719) (Table 2.4). In addition, 63,907 visas were granted to dependents (excluding visitor visas) joining or accompanying migrants in the UK), a 7 per cent decline over the year. Some two thirds of these were granted to other dependents of workers, the bulk of the remainder were with students. The largest national group granted family visas was Pakistani.

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

Table 2.1 – Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA nationals, 2008-2016

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 (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	191	91
- spouses and dependants	30,580	36,810	31,665	18,255	10,640	6,985	1,330	230	102
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	19,450	11,762
- spouses and dependants	5	2,858	8,277	15,054	18,398	18,387	14,600	15,802	8,239
Permit-free employment, businessman, persons of independent means	2,065	4,881	5,783	2,737	1,574	2,221	1,565	1,866	1,174
- spouses and dependants	1,790	6,276	5,999	2,135	944	914	503	508	378
Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent	2,090	1,975	2,015	2,556	2,240	3,181	1,872	1,369	1,244
- spouses and dependants	970	967	942	845	737	966	490	363	331
<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>39,791</b>	<b>23,340</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	9,997	7,572
- spouses and dependants	830	1,008	1,773	5,510	4,936	10,098	8,105	8,898	6,882
<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>18,895</b>	<b>14,454</b>
<b>Family formation and reunion (3)</b>									
Husbands (4)	15,990	19,872	18,425	14,188	12,620	16,652	9,526	4,721	1,540
Wives (4)	25,340	35,728	34,722	27,496	24,779	33,844	18,704	9,373	3,731
Children	8,265	10,147	9,699	7,501	6,036	7,418	4,101	2,430	1,462
Parents and grandparents	975	1,003	1,766	1,783	1,389	784	181	64	330
Other and unspecified dependents	4,780	5,489	4,616	3,118	2,550	951	328	220	161
<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>16,808</b>	<b>6,927</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>15,102</b>	<b>15,791</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>243</b>	<b>158</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>	<b>90,839</b>	<b>60,670</b>

Source: Home Office, Immigration statistics, April to June 2017

Notes:

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

(P) Provisional figures.

Table 2.2 – Grants of settlement by nationality, 2000 to 2016

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

Source: Home Office, Immigration statistics, April to June 2017

Notes:

1. Excludes reconsideration cases and the outcome of appeals.

2. Includes grants under the Family ILR exercise.

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

also excludes dependants.

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

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

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

6. From 2007 excludes Bulgaria and Romania

2016 Excludes persons given settlement on arrival.

(P) Provisional figures.

Table 2.3 - Grants of settlement, family migration, 2001 - 2016

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

Source: Home Office, Immigration statistics, April to June 2017

Notes:

1. Includes reconsideration cases and the outcome of appeals
2. Includes nationals of Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May, but excludes them from this date.
3. From 2007 excludes Bulgaria and Romania
4. Includes civil and unmarried partners
5. Data from 2001 to 2002 include husbands, wives and children of port asylum seekers given indefinite leave to remain

Table 2.4 - Family immigration visa issues, 2016

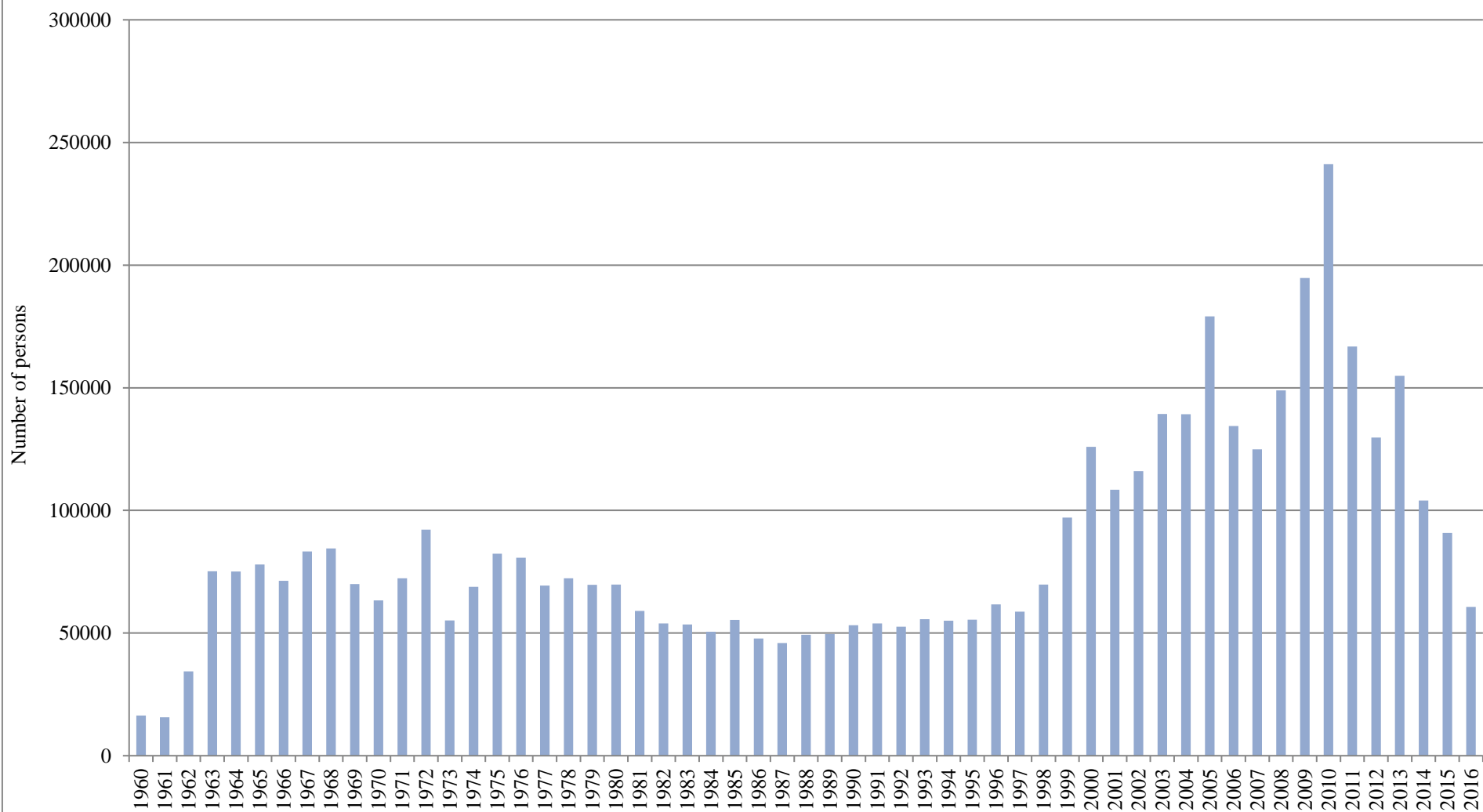
	2013	2014	2015	2016	Change: latest 12 months	Percentage change
Family-related visas issued	33,162	34,876	37,719	38,119	+ 3243	9%
of which:						
Partners	24,562	26,944	29,521	29,090	+ 2146	8%
Children	3,901	2,959	3,067	2,661	- 298	-10%
Other Dependants	4,699	4,973	5,131	6,368	+ 1395	28%
All other dependants (excl. Visitors visas)*	76,621	78,106	68,649	63,907	- 14199	-18%

Source: Home Office, Immigration statistics, October to December 2016, table vi04

Note:

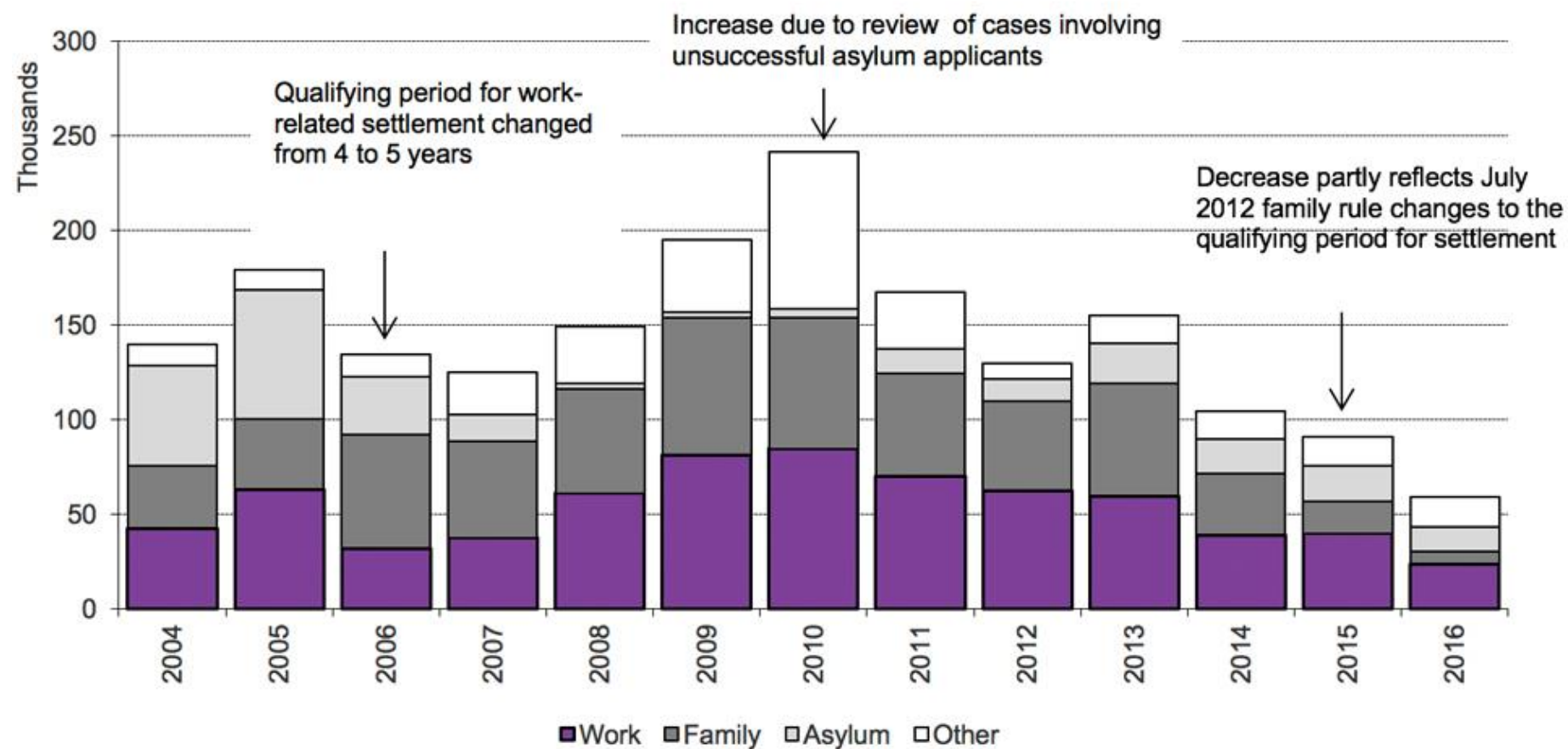
\* - work, study and accompanying migrants

Figure 2.1 - Total grants of settlement, 1960 to 2016



Source: Home Office, Immigration statistics, April to June 2017

Figure 2.2 - Long-term trends in grants to stay permanently, 2004 -2016



Source: Immigration statistics, April to June 2017

Figure 2.3 - Grants of settlement for spouses and children 1993 to 2016



Source: Home Office, Immigration statistics, April to June 2016

—•— Husbands

— Wives

--- Children

Source: Immigration statistics, April to June 2017

### 3. CITIZENSHIP

This section is taken from the Home Office publication *Immigration Statistics, October-December 2016* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/immigration-statistics-october-to-december-2016/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 Applications and decisions

Compared with 2015, applications for British citizenship fell by 20,161 (13 per cent) to 130,646 in 2016, compared to 2015 and 44 per cent (101,616) lower than the peak in 2013 (232,262) (Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1).

There were 163,350 British citizenship decisions in 2016, 26 per cent more than in 2015 (129,132). Grants of British citizenship increased by 31,404 (27 per cent) to 149,457, while refusals and withdrawals rose by 2,814 (25 per cent) to 13,893. Higher numbers were refused or withdrawn, following the introduction of enhanced checks on cases requiring higher levels of assurance in April 2015, for example those cases with previous asylum refusals and cases with adverse immigration histories.

The 31,404 increase in grants of British citizenship reflects increases in numbers of people granted citizenship in all broad categories (residence, marriage, as children) (Table 3.2 and Figure 3.2). Grants on 'Other grounds' almost doubled to 8,146 mostly due to increases in decisions under section 1(4) of the British Nationality Act 1981 relating to persons who had spent the first 10 years of their life in the UK, and section 4G (implemented in April 2015), which refers to persons born before 1 July 2006 to a British father, where their parents were unmarried at the time of their birth.

#### 3.2 Applications by nationality

Former Indian and Pakistani nationals had the highest numbers of citizenship grants in most years from 1998 to 2016, over a quarter (28 per cent) of grants in 2016 (Table 3.3 and Table 3.4).

Applications from both non-EU and EU nationals fell by 17,904 and 2,257 respectively. As a proportion of total applications for citizenship, EU nationals have grown from 3 per cent of the total in 2008 to 11 per cent in 2016. Increases in applications from EU nationals in recent years are likely to reflect immigration in earlier years rather than recent events.

Applications received from nationals of most EU states increased in the latter half of 2015, particularly in the fourth quarter of 2015, possibly due to people anticipating a change in the rules. After 12 November 2015, a person applying for citizenship who is claiming to have permanent residence as an EEA national or the family member of an EEA national has been required to provide a permanent residence card or a document certifying permanent residence as evidence that they meet the requirement to be free of immigration time restrictions, and this may reduce numbers eligible to apply immediately. Applications from EU nationals rose again in the last 3 quarters of 2016, although numbers are lower than in the previous year, whereas applications from non-EU nationals fell.

Table 3.1 – Applications for British Citizenship Received and Decided In the United Kingdom, 1988-2016

	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	130,937	127,259	125,653	6,174
2015	154,615	150,807	118,053	11,079
2016	134,296	130,646	149,457	13,893

Source: Immigration Statistics, October to December 2016

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), 1983-2016

	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	125,653	62,511	26,185	32,298	4,659	
2015	118,053	60,762	24,434	28,724	4,133	
2016	149,457	77,664	26,786	36,861	8,146	

Source: Immigration Statistics, October to December 2016

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, 1992-2016

Previous Nationality	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
European Economic Area *	2,257	2,177	2,058	1,755	1,722	1,546	1,699	1,710	2,075	1,680	1,575	4,245	4,180
Remainder of Europe	2,996	3,298	3,107	2,860	2,928	2,784	4,647	5,575	9,370	9,405	17,755	15,255	15,950
Total Europe	5,253	5,475	5,165	4,615	4,650	4,330	6,346	7,285	11,445	11,085	19,330	19,500	20,130
Americas	4,562	4,828	4,531	4,096	4,266	3,544	5,224	5,415	6,965	7,245	8,035	10,455	12,080
Africa	6,304	7,452	7,877	7,940	9,162	8,018	12,941	12,863	21,925	29,790	37,560	40,145	45,255
Indian sub-continent	10,528	12,246	11,263	9,879	10,792	8,465	14,619	14,786	22,145	23,745	26,685	29,700	33,455
Middle East	3,821	4,330	4,322	3,543	3,535	2,833	4,288	4,713	6,620	5,330	9,440	6,250	6,985
Remainder of Asia	5,176	5,690	5,144	4,817	5,207	4,102	6,395	6,154	9,150	8,630	15,355	13,330	16,125
Total Asia	19,525	22,266	20,729	18,239	19,534	15,400	25,302	25,653	37,915	37,705	51,480	49,280	56,565
Oceania	1,462	1,452	1,539	1,666	1,542	1,443	1,645	1,524	1,670	1,515	1,740	3,875	4,620
Other	5,137	4,318	4,192	3,960	3,915	4,275	2,475	2,162	2,290	2,565	1,985	7,280	9,625
All Grants	42,243	45,791	44,033	40,516	43,069	37,010	53,935	54,902	82,210	90,295	120,125	130,535	148,275
Previous Nationality	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
European Economic Area *	4,090	3,745	5,880	3,885	6,750	8,419	7,406	10,535	17,645	10,071	12,970	16,754	
Remainder of Europe	24,600	20,290	14,515	10,875	15,955	11,918	10,085	11,631	10,437	5,908	5,280	6,461	
Total Europe	28,690	24,035	20,395	14,760	22,719	20,637	17,791	22,520	28,412	15,979	18,250	23,215	
Americas	13,605	12,015	12,530	10,050	12,895	11,885	10,545	12,807	11,830	10,977	8,850	10,916	
Africa	47,235	46,270	51,255	40,910	55,284	51,251	46,854	53,151	47,859	42,760	31,690	37,881	
Indian sub-continent	30,380	29,100	24,885	24,900	59,520								
Middle East	10,185	10,230	12,685	12,880	11,614	9,765	14,155	10,763	7,166	4,801	4,617	5,180	
Remainder of Asia	22,050	24,285	35,640	21,085	34,900								
Total Asia	62,615	63,615	73,210	58,865	95,189	95,884	83,018	89,346	107,377	56,795	50,528	66,780	
Oceania	4,985	4,980	4,285	3,060	4,406	4,025	3,751	4,316	4,369	4,637	3,413	4,048	
Other	4,570	3,100	2,965	1,660	1,682	1,599	1,671	1,306	976	681	705	1,437	
All Grants	161,700	154,020	164,635	129,310	203,789	195,046	177,785	194,209	207,989	125,653	118,053	149,457	

Source: Immigration Statistics, October to December 2016

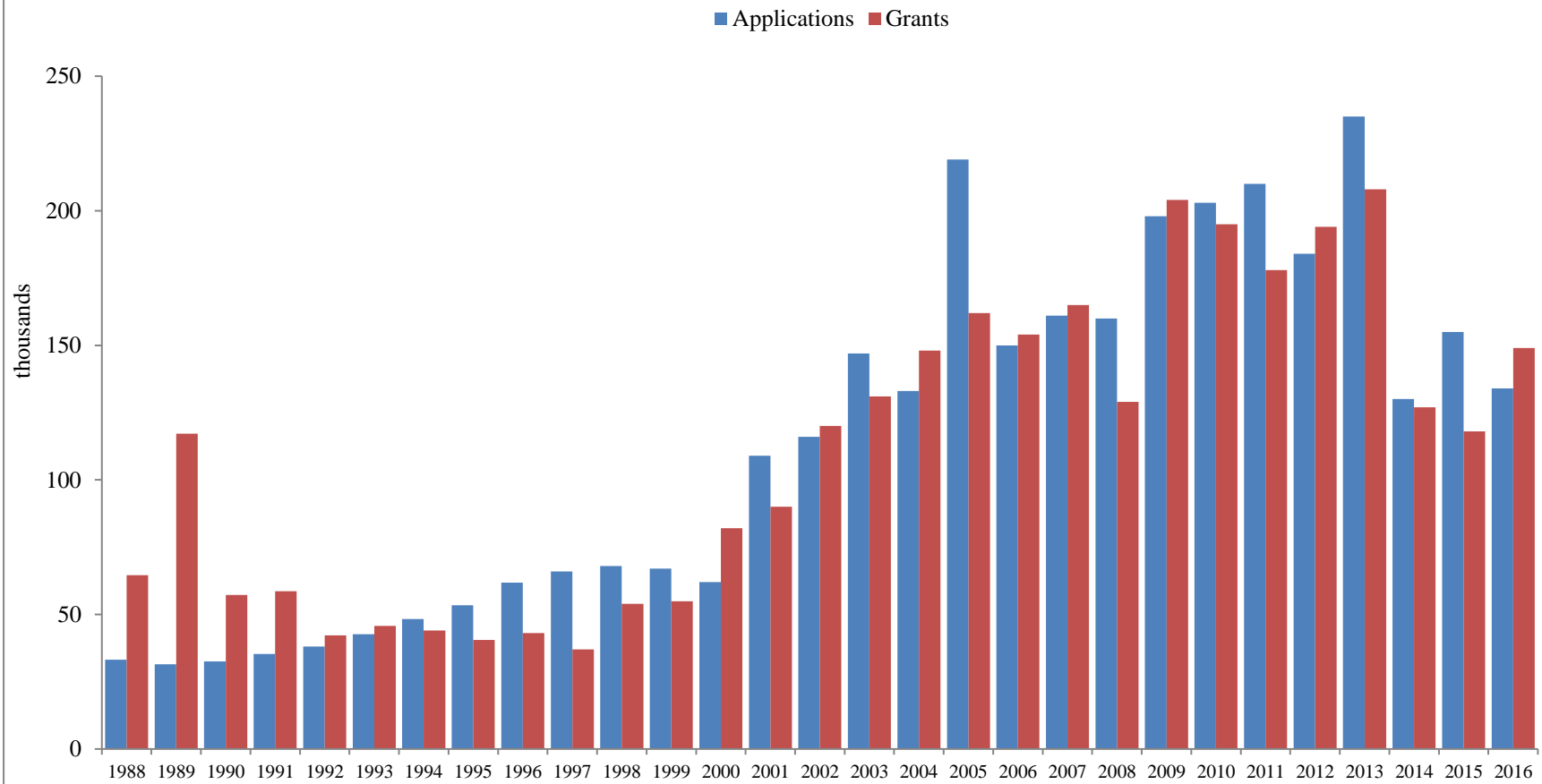
Note: from 2010 the figure is for EU2+EU8+EU14+EU Other

Table 3.4 - Grants of Citizenship for top 10 countries in the United Kingdom by Previous Nationality, 2016

Country of previous nationality	2016
India	24,656
Pakistan	16,774
Nigeria	9,883
South Africa	5,047
Bangladesh	4,622
Zimbabwe	4,441
Poland	4,391
Philippines	4,250
United States	3,812
Ghana	3,554
Total All Nationalities	149,457

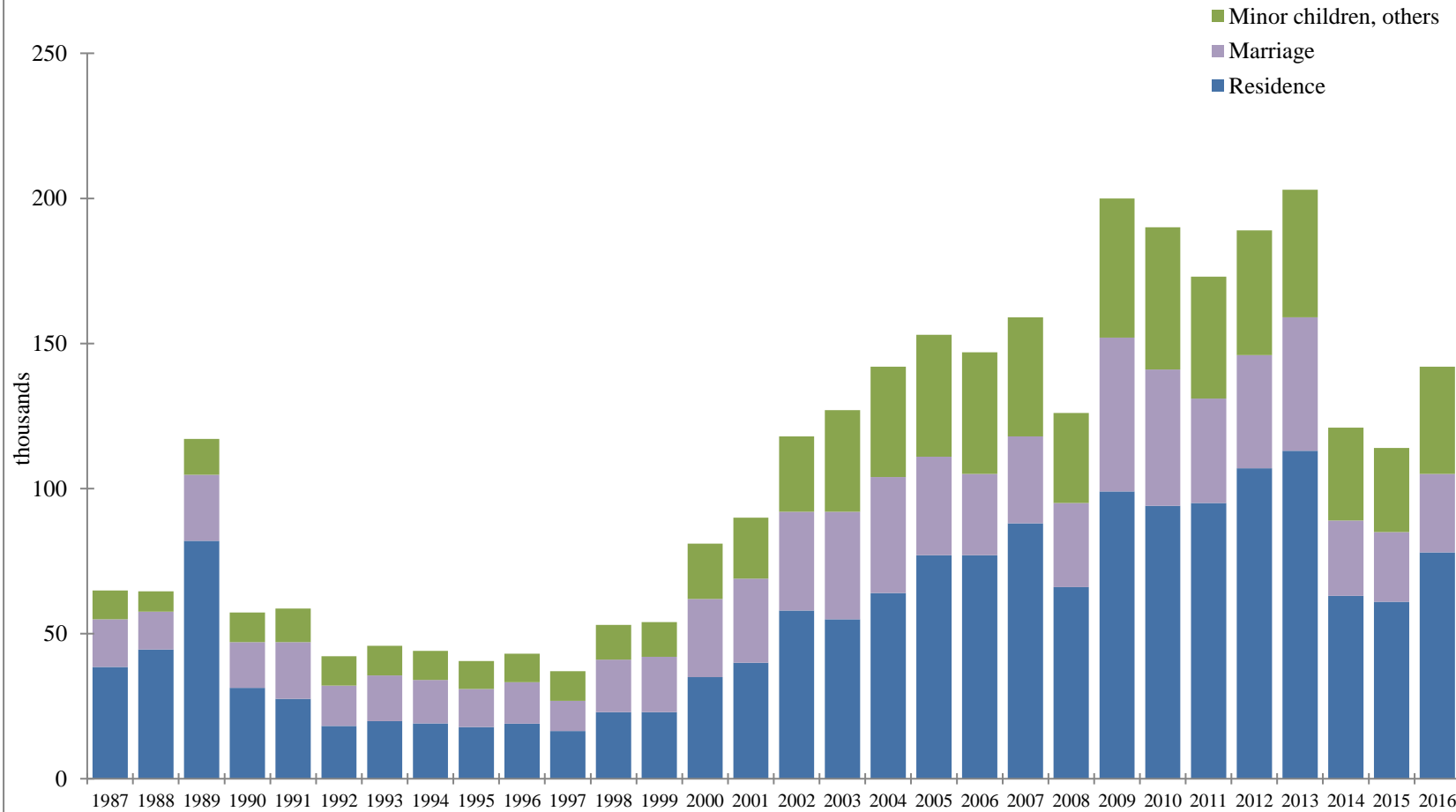
Source: Immigration Statistics, October to December 2016

Figure 3.1 - Application for British citizenship received and grants made in the United Kingdom, 1988-2016



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 2016



Source: Home Office, Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin

## **4. IMMIGRATION AND THE LABOUR MARKET 2017**

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 2017**

Between 2016 and 2017 the total population of the UK rose by 0.7 per cent to 64.890 million, while that of UK nationals rose by only 0.5 per cent to 58.727 million. The population of foreign citizens rose by 3.1 per cent (186,000) to 6.137 million, accounting for 9.5 per cent of the national total. There was a marked slowdown in the growth of the foreign population compared with the year before, when the rise was 6.4 per cent (359,000) (Tables 4.1 – 4.2, Figure 4.1).

Europe was the largest source of foreign residents, almost two thirds of the total and continuing its upward trend both absolutely and relatively to reach 3.933 million in 2017, a rise of 152,000 4 per cent on the year before, well below the increase of 384,000 during 2015-16 (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 and again in 2016; this continued in 2017 although more slowly, rising by 72,000 to 1.745 million, 28.4 per cent of the foreign national total.

Whereas the EU(15)/EFTA states accounted for 60.7 per cent of the overall increase in foreign national numbers in 2014-15, in the following two years the proportions were 34.9 per cent and 38.7 per cent respectively. The number of citizens of the A8 accession countries fell for the first time, by 24,000 to 1.533 million in 2017, 26.2 per cent of the total. In contrast, the number of A2 (Bulgarians and Romanians) rose by 85,000 to 491,000, 6.8 per cent of the total. Non-EU/EFTA country numbers rose by 61,000 to 2.350 million, 38.3 per cent of the total.

Among EU(15)/EFTA nationals, trends have fluctuated in the last few years, although sampling errors may have played a part where numbers are relatively low. Whereas it was from Mediterranean countries that the largest rises were seen in 2015, especially Greeks, Italians, Portuguese and Spaniards, things changed in 2016. With the exception of Italy, numbers from these countries were stable or declined while those from France and Germany both rose, that of the Irish was stable, with numbers from elsewhere in northern and western Europe generally changing little. In 2017, Mediterranean sources

reasserted themselves as Italian, Spanish and Portuguese numbers increased, along with Irish, while Germans fell and French were stable.

For several years Poles have been the largest foreign group. In 2016 they topped a million for the first time, but 2017 saw a slight fall to 994,000, again 16.9 per cent of all foreign citizens. Numbers of other A8 Eastern European nationalities also changed little. In contrast Romanians increased by 58,000 (about half as many as the previous year) to 383,000; Bulgarians by 28,000 (twice the increase of the year before) to 109,000. The data for 2017 suggest that the general rise in the stock of eastern Europeans has been halted for most nationalities; the A2 group is the main exception.

The trend in numbers from non-EU15/EFTA countries appears to have shifted. Between 2012 and 2013 they increased by 153,000, 6.4 per cent. However, in 2014 the trend changed, with a loss of 101,000; the figure for 2015 was almost identical to the year before but in 2016 the decline continued. This reversed in 2017 with a rise of 61,000 (2.7 per cent) to 2.350 million. The gains were from Africa (96,000), with all of the other major world regions posting losses. Indians (377,000) continue to be the largest group, then Pakistanis (167,000) and Chinese (132,000).

There is a continuing small gender imbalance in the foreign population, the female proportion in 2016 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 (52.3 per cent) and this was the case for most nationalities, the main exceptions coming from Greece, Spain, Romania, the Middle East and Pakistan. 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.

In sum, during 2016-17 stock changes were (data for 2015-16 in parenthesis):

- UK total 0.7 per cent increase (0.9)
- British citizens 0.5 per cent increase (0.4)
- Foreign citizens 3.1 per cent increase (6.4)
- EU(15)/EFTA 4.3 per cent increase (8.7)
- EU(27/28)/EFTA 3.4 per cent increase (11.7)
- EU(10) 1 per cent increase (14.5)
- Non-EEA 2.7 per cent increase (-1.1)

The data suggest substantial shifts in UK population trends. In particular, the rapid growth over recent years in stocks of EEA citizens has been curbed, although the numbers continue to increase and still exceed the growth of the British population. Meanwhile, the stable or downward trend in the non-EEA population was reversed in 2017. The figures here contain almost three annual quarters of data after the Brexit referendum. Although causation is by no means clear, it is likely that the effects of that decision are beginning to work through the data.

## **4.2 Stocks of foreign nationals working in the UK in 2017**

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. In 2017 growth continued, although more slowly (Tables 4.3 – 4.4). The total workforce increased by 1.1 per cent (half as much as the year before) to 31.747 million, the UK domestic workforce by 0.8 per cent (again half the rate of the previous year) and the foreign workforce by 8.3 per cent (same as the year before) to 3.552 million, 11.2 per cent of the total, up from 9.1 per cent. Hence, compared with the previous year both the domestic and foreign workforces grew more slowly. Overall, 64 per cent of the total workforce growth in 2016-17 (60 per cent in 2015-16) was accounted for by UK citizens, 36 per cent by foreigners.

The major shifts in foreign worker numbers in recent years have been among the citizens of EU/EFTA countries, while the pattern for the rest of the world has been relatively stable. Over the last decade, Europeans as a whole have accounted for a growing proportion of the foreign workforce, a trend which continued in 2016-17 (from 67 to 69 per cent of the total). This is rather more than their share (64.1 per cent) of the foreign population (Table 4.4). EU/EFTA countries (2.378 million) supplied 66.9 per cent of foreign workers, EU15/EFTA (1.036 million, up from 957,000) countries 29.2 per cent, A8 accession countries (996,000, similar to the year before) 28 per cent and A2 (336,000, up from 266,000) 9.5 per cent.

There seems to have been a shift in trend in 2017. In the EU15/EFTA group, the long fall in the number and proportion of the Irish, halted in 2016, reasserted itself in 2017, their proportion of all foreign labour falling from 22.6 per cent in 1995 to 4.7 per cent in 2017. Mediterranean sources became more important: numbers of Greeks, Italians, Portuguese and Spaniards all increasing. There was a small fall in the total number of A8 citizens, mainly the result of fewer Poles. In contrast, Bulgarian and especially Romanian numbers grew, the latter now accounting for 7.5 per cent of all foreign workers.

The non-EEA workforce in 2017 was virtually unchanged from the last two years, at 1.174 million, 33 per cent of all foreign workers. In recent years, numbers have shown minor fluctuations around this level. Of the major world regions outside Europe Africa increased its worker stock numbers, mainly South Africans and Zimbabweans; in contrast Asian numbers fell, especially that of Indians.

As with the total population, the balance of the sexes varies. However, whereas women were predominant among all immigrants, for foreign workers males predominated (54 per cent). This pattern has held for most of the last few years and is the case for both Europeans and non-Europeans. In very few cases were women preponderant, notably Germans, Filipinos and those from 'Other America'; even then the differences were within the bounds of sampling error.

### **4.3 Foreign workers by nationality and socio-economic class 2017**

For the purposes of Table 4.5, the working population has been grouped into three major categories, based on the standard classification by socio-economic group.

There has been a trend over more than a decade for the foreign workforce to become less skilled, at least in terms of the occupations in which they are engaged. After a pause in 2013 and 2014, the trend was resumed in 2015 when the proportion in this group fell to 34.7 per cent. A recovery to 36.5 per cent in 2016 halted the downward trend before a further fall in 2017 (to 34.7 per cent). This meant that for the twelfth 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, 31.7 per cent compared with 20.4 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 and 14.9 per cent respectively of whom were in highly skilled occupations in 2017, proportions not dissimilar from those during the last few years. Almost half (49.3 per cent) of A8 workers were in routine occupations, compared with 44.9 per cent of A2 workers and one fifth of UK domestic workers. A2 citizens, especially Romanians, were again more likely to be in intermediate occupations, then those from the A8 countries, EU15/EFTA and domestic workers. A possible reason is that many of them were skilled, entering with work permits prior to January 2014 and were self-employed craft workers, especially in construction trades. However, there is wide evidence to suggest that many A8 and A2 citizens are in lower skilled occupations than their education and qualifications might suggest.

Unfortunately, sample size allows only limited analysis for nationalities and national groups. Where data are available, they do not show a uniform picture, indicating that different foreign groups have different roles in the UK labour market. EU(15)/EFTA nationals are generally more skilled with 48.5 per cent in Group A (51.8 in 2016). As in 2016, Portugal continues to be the main exception (23.3 per cent) although the numbers are small and sampling error large, the Greek contingent seems particularly highly skilled. There is a continuing trend for the skill level of non-EU nationals to be similar to that of the domestic population and higher than foreign nationals as a whole. As ever, this is especially the case for Australia, New Zealand, the US and Canada. In contrast to the historical pattern, the 2017 data show the Irish are now established as over-represented in the highly skilled category. Workers from Africa are less well represented in the highly skilled category, in contrast to those from the Middle East, ISC and South-east Asia. Most non-British groups are again under-represented in the 'intermediate' sector.

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

#### **4.4 Foreign workers by nationality and region of residence 2017**

London continues to be a magnet for foreign workers (Table 4.6). In 2011, the number in Greater London topped a million for the first time, rising to 1.321 million in 2017. During the last five years the capital has become relatively less important as a destination. Despite some fluctuation, its proportion of the total foreign working population fell from 45.3 per cent in 2005 to 37.2 per cent in 2017. The Rest of the South East accounted for 603,000 foreign workers, 17 per cent of the total. In

comparison, only 11.7 per cent of UK nationals work in Greater London, but they are more likely than foreigners to live and work in the Rest of the South East (20.4 per cent).

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

Although all foreign national groups are more heavily concentrated in Greater London than the domestic population, there are major differences between them. More than half of the French, Italians, Portuguese, 'Other Americans' and Australians are located in London. For several other nationalities, including some from eastern Europe, the proportion is over 40 per cent. Germans, Greeks, Slovaks, Bulgarians, Romanians and Americans 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 Dutch and several A8 nationalities. Citizens of several A8 countries and those from the Middle East have more than their 'share' in the rest of the UK. This pattern for the most part reflects that of recent years, although fluctuations from year to year are probably due to relatively small sample numbers. On the whole, there is now a more even geographical distribution of foreign labour across the UK, accompanied by different regional distributions for national groups which appear to be relatively stable.

#### **4.5 Unemployment among foreign workers in the UK by region of residence 2017**

In 2017, the national unemployment rate was 4.4 per cent. Foreign nationals had a higher unemployment rate (5.3 per cent) than the UK domestic workforce (4.3 per cent) (Table 4.7). For both groups the number out of work has been falling: in the UK as a whole, from 2.462 million people registered unemployed in the spring of 2013 to 1.457 million in 2017, while the number of unemployed foreign nationals fell from 268,000 to 199,000.

There were significant differences between national groups. Only those with cell sizes of over 10,000 are shown. Sample numbers are relatively small so standard errors may be significant, especially with respect to annual variations. Even so, the overall pattern is consistent from year to year. For the UK as a whole, EU15/EFTA citizens had a lower unemployment rate (4.1 per cent) than that of all foreign citizens, that of A8 citizens was similar to the domestic rate with only 3.4 per cent of Poles out of work. Unemployment rate among non-EU/EFTA citizens was higher at 7.7 per cent, similar to the year before. Africans and those from the ISC had relatively high unemployment rates. The relatively high unemployment rate for non-EEA citizens, whose entry to the UK is subject to immigration control, may seem counter-intuitive. However, in addition to those entering with work visas and presumed to be highly skilled are others coming to settle, raise families or seek asylum.

Small numbers make it difficult to obtain a detailed regional picture, so the breakdown here is between Greater London and the Rest of the UK. Even then, numbers are small and sampling errors large. For the domestic population the data suggest that London had a higher unemployment rate than that for the Rest of the UK. For foreign nationals

as a whole this was hardly the case, although some groups do seem to have higher unemployment rates in the capital.

#### **4.6 Inactivity and employment rate among foreign nationals in the UK by region of residence 2017**

The total inactive population (neither employed nor unemployed and seeking work) in the UK in 2017 was 19.287 million (similar to 2015 and 2016), of whom 1.420 million (1.132 million in 2016) were foreign nationals. Among foreigners, 773,000 (755,000 in 2016) were non-EU15/EFTA citizens and 647,000 (same as in 2016) were from the EU/EFTA (Table 4.8). The inactive population includes children, students and the elderly.

Employment rates by region of residence and nationality are also shown. The employment rate is the number employed divided by the total population – employed, unemployed and inactive. The employment rate of foreign nationals continues to be higher than that of the domestic population, 70.6 compared with 64.1 per cent. The A8, A2 and Mediterranean countries again had the highest employment rates, those from the Middle East, ISC and West Indies the lowest rates. There was no clear regional pattern by nationality. Overall, the data support the view that most immigrants are working, more so than the domestic population.

#### **4.7 Country of Birth 2017**

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

In 2017 there were 9.369 million people living in the UK and born outside the country, up by 4 per cent from 8.988 in 2016, a slower rate of growth than the year before (Tables 4.9 – 4.10). The foreign born now constitute 14.4 per cent of the total UK population, up from 14 per cent in 2016 and 13.3 per cent in 2015. The data suggest that the slowing increase in the total foreign born population after 2008, reversed in 2016, has been reasserted.

Europeans are less well represented among the foreign born than among the foreign national population. Of those foreign born living in the UK in 2017, 42.5 per cent were born elsewhere in Europe, 39.4 per cent in EU(28)/EFTA countries (Table 4.10). The comparable nationality figures were 64.1 and 61.7 per cent respectively (Table 4.2). The A10 Eastern European countries accounted for 19.9 per cent of the foreign born, compared with 31.6 per cent of foreign citizens. Poles (878,000) and Indians (799,000) were the two largest foreign born groups, followed by Pakistanis (535,000) and Irish (372,000).

In 2017, 5.646 million foreign born, 17.8 per cent of the UK total, were also working, a rise of 5.3 per cent but slower than the year before (8.2 per cent) (Tables 4.11 – 4.12). Overall, 60.3 per cent of the foreign born living in the UK were also working, continuing the rising trend of the last few years. Among the foreign born working population, Poles were by far the largest national group (666,000), their numbers

decreasing by 4.2 per cent over the year, compared with an increase of 16 per cent the year before; Indians were the second largest group, their number changing little over the last five years.

Table 4.13 shows the breakdown by CoB and socio-economic class in 2017. As in previous years, a greater proportion (39.5 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. These differences vary by geographical region of origin. Once again, those born in the EU(15)/EFTA countries have higher proportions in the highly skilled category than those by nationality. This is also the case for Africans. In contrast, those born in the ISC have lower proportions than those by nationality. Sampling error where numbers are small may be one explanation. Rates of naturalisation, length of time and education in the UK, along with the historical operation of the work permit and PBS systems 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, EU(15)/EFTA citizens by CoB are less likely to be in London than those by nationality and more 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, 2.633 million foreign born are inactive (Table 4.16). The employment rate for the foreign born is 65.7 per cent, below that for foreign nationals at 68.7 per cent (Table 4.7). The difference is particularly marked in London, probably reflecting the large number of students in the capital.

Table 4.17 compares the national distributions of population by country of birth and by nationality; the last column shows the ratio between the two, with nationality numbers expressed as a percentage of those by country of birth for both males and females. Overall, 65.5 per cent of the foreign born had foreign nationality, while 5.8 per cent of UK citizens were born abroad, both proportions similar to those of the last few years. There were substantial differences between countries. For some 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 were some major exceptions.

The reasons for these differences are complex, reflecting amongst other things the entitlement of people born in former colonies to take the nationality of mother countries (e.g. Portugal) or the effects of Armed Forces stationed abroad (e.g. British in Germany). Most important are differential rates of naturalisation, related in part to the maturity of the immigration stream. There are systematic differences between some groups of countries. Most of those born in the EEA countries retain their nationality. This is particularly the case for A8 citizens where the effects of inter-marriage in what is still a young migration stream are unknown. As the East European stream matures, with more family settlement and births, the current balance might be expected to shift. However, in view of Brexit it is likely that many of those EEA nationals who decide to

stay will apply for UK citizenship. In contrast, most of those born in South Asian and some African countries do not have the nationality of their countries of birth, following naturalisation.

The implications of Table 4.17 are considerable, especially in view of the UK government's proposals for post-Brexit arrangements. They reflect the degree to which people born abroad have naturalised to British citizenship or, in some cases, retained a British citizenship already held before immigration. As a generalisation, naturalisation has been low among 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. The data confirm a general reluctance for EEA citizens to seek UK nationality before now. One major conclusion from Table 4.17 is that detailed analysis of the patterns, trends and implications of immigration may vary considerably, depending upon whether the data are of country of birth or citizenship. Unfortunately, the LFS sample size is too small to provide many answers.

#### **4.8 National Insurance statistics 2016/17**

An alternative source of data on the number of foreign nationals newly entering the UK labour force comes from the allocation of National Insurance numbers (NINOs). Every foreign worker who is legally employed requires a NINO so the allocation of new numbers should give an indication of the annual increment to the workforce. Comparisons of NINO data with those of other flow sources demonstrate the difficulty of putting together an accurate picture of labour migration into the UK. NINO data take no account of the length of time an individual allocated a number spends working in the UK and so they may include equally people who work for one week in the year and those working fifty two. Overall, they probably present a fuller picture of the overall foreign increment to the UK workforce than any other single source but should be used only with appropriate caveats. For example, the temporary nature of many of the A10 migrants may lead to difficulties when comparing recent increments to the workforce with past years. A recent study by the ONS of the differences between NINO and IPS<sup>1</sup> numbers concluded that they were the result of short-term (often seasonal) migration for work, picked up in the NI system but not in the IPS which excludes moves for less than a year.

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

NINO data suggest a change may be under way in labour migration to the UK with a general fall in the number of new registrations of foreign workers. Statistics from the last few years suggest a consistent pattern of increases, mainly from those countries where the UK government was unable to exercise entry control, but there were also substantial increases from elsewhere. However, this rise in NINOs stopped in 2015-16 and in 2016-17 there was a substantial fall from 826,500 to 785,700 new registrations

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<sup>1</sup>

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

(Table 4.18a). The fall was particularly marked in registrations from the EU accession countries, down 8.2 per cent to 368,500 and from non-EU/EFTA countries with a fall of 7.8 per cent to 180,500. The number from the EU(15) fell by only 3.2 per cent to 221,300.

Data on age are by calendar year, not financial year. What has not changed is that the vast majority allocated NINOs are young, 34.4 per cent of them aged 18-24 and a further 37.6 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 72 per cent in 2016, down from 73.6 per cent in 2015, 74 per cent in 2014 and 79.7 per cent in 2013.

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

Table 4.1 - Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, thousands, 2013-2017

			2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total			62571	30879	31692	63067	31126	31941	63835	31401	32434	64419	31697	32722	64890	31964	32926
UK			57603	28515	29088	57908	28614	29294	58194	28692	29502	58429	28823	29606	58727	29020	29707
Foreign Nationals			4941	2352	2589	5154	2509	2645	5592	2680	2912	5951	2853	3098	6137	2926	3211
Europe			2657	1253	1404	2973	1436	1537	3397	1624	1773	3781	1810	1971	3933	1905	2028
EU27/28EFTA			2515	1192	1323	2829	1367	1462	3277	1567	1710	3662	1756	1906	3787	1834	1953
EU25/EFTA			2305	1080	1225	2619	1259	1360	2987	1413	1574	3250	1545	1705	3296	1577	1719
EU15/EFTA			1213	550	663	1273	608	665	1539	718	821	1673	779	894	1745	831	914
Austria			17	:	14	13	:	:	12	:	:	29	13	16	16	:	:
Belgium			17	:	:	18	:	11	28	12	16	21	:	14	31	15	16
Denmark			21	:	12	21	:	13	27	12	15	24	:	15	27	12	15
Finland			:	:	:	14	:	12	10	:	:	10	:	:	13	:	10
France			132	59	73	135	62	73	189	89	100	181	74	107	186	97	89
Germany			153	65	88	110	52	58	119	48	71	166	61	105	131	50	81
Greece			33	17	16	54	31	23	62	32	30	61	31	30	69	40	29
Ireland			345	145	200	309	149	160	329	153	176	330	157	173	343	151	192
Italy			138	62	76	182	96	86	212	121	91	262	148	114	296	151	145
Netherlands			83	46	37	85	49	36	81	35	46	102	52	50	97	44	53
Norway			:	:	:	16	:	11	18	:	11	14	:	:	12	:	:
Portugal			138	83	55	140	65	75	235	111	124	247	112	135	269	133	136
Spain			75	37	38	130	60	70	167	73	94	162	80	82	191	102	89
Sweden			27	:	18	34	13	21	32	13	19	54	21	33	40	17	23
Switzerland			13	:	:	10	:	:	13	:	11	:	:	:	22	:	18
A8 Accession			1055	507	548	1315	633	682	1427	683	744	1557	753	804	1533	734	799
Czech Republic			27	11	16	40	11	29	43	13	30	39	18	21	40	12	28
Hungary			57	34	23	83	52	31	103	53	50	101	45	56	91	37	54
Latvia			78	35	43	121	58	63	117	52	65	113	52	61	119	61	58
Lithuania			153	74	79	158	71	87	192	94	98	204	93	111	196	96	100
Poland			679	331	348	826	406	420	855	421	434	1006	503	503	994	490	504
Slovak Republic			55	19	36	70	27	43	104	46	58	81	36	45	76	31	45
A2 Accession			210	112	98	210	108	102	287	152	135	406	208	198	491	257	234
Bulgaria			62	29	33	45	26	19	68	35	33	81	42	39	109	56	53
Romania			148	83	65	165	82	83	219	117	102	324	166	158	382	200	182
Rest of EU			37	23	14	31	18	13	24	14	10	26	16	10	24	15	:
Cyprus			28	17	11	22	12	10	17	10	:	14	:	:	14	:	:
C & E Europe			40	17	23	36	21	15	18	10	8	21	14	:	25	15	10
Albania			:	:	:	12	:	:	13	:	:	16	11	:	22	13	:
Eur Other			102	44	58	108	48	60	102	47	55	98	40	58	121	56	65
Russia			35	13	22	35	11	24	34	12	22	41	14	27	33	11	22
Turkey			43	22	21	53	29	24	42	20	22	37	20	17	50	29	21
Ukraine			12	:	:	10	:	:	14	:	:	12	:	:	13	:	:
Africa			535	266	269	463	224	239	479	224	255	459	231	228	555	257	298
Algeria			11	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	12	:	:
Congo Dem Rep			:	:	:	11	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt			:	:	:	12	:	:	10	:	:	25	11	14	15	11	:
Eritrea			:	:	:	14	:	:	28	14	14	16	13	3	20	:	11
Gambia			10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	10
Ghana			48	21	27	37	16	21	31	11	20	38	17	21	47	23	24
Kenya			20	10	10	13	:	:	17	:	:	17	:	10	14	:	:
Libya			18	:	11	20	10	10	:	:	:	11	:	:	21	:	14
Mauritius			12	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nigeria			114	64	50	84	49	35	104	48	56	95	56	39	106	52	54
Sierra Leone			12	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:
Somalia			48	21	27	40	15	25	43	20	23	39	23	16	33	14	19
South Africa			87	43	44	67	35	32	69	34	35	65	27	38	101	45	56
Uganda			:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:
Zambia			12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Zimbabwe			48	24	24	44	21	23	44	17	27	43	16	27	70	36	34
Other Africa			54	26	28	52	18	34	111	53	58	88	40	48	71	32	39

Table 4.1 - Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, thousands, 2013-2017, [continued]

	2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Americas	366	153	213	343	160	183	336	145	191	353	159	194	341	140	201
Canada	48	16	32	53	20	33	56	22	34	52	21	31	52	20	32
Jamaica	43	16	27	46	23	23	56	28	28	37	19	18	36	18	18
US	149	73	76	145	75	70	132	55	77	127	55	72	130	55	75
Other Americas	126	48	78	99	42	57	92	40	52	137	64	73	123	47	76
Asia	1234	611	623	1231	619	612	1233	615	618	1226	589	637	1177	564	613
Afghanistan	20	10	10	28	11	17	28	16	12	47	28	19	52	31	21
Bangladesh	58	31	27	59	38	21	61	25	36	80	38	42	74	36	38
China	93	50	43	106	52	54	122	57	65	113	54	59	132	61	71
India	336	168	168	354	188	166	379	203	176	347	174	173	317	160	157
Japan	29	12	17	30	:	21	30	12	18	40	14	26	30	13	17
Malaysia	35	19	16	34	14	20	35	15	20	47	20	27	33	13	20
Middle East	105	67	38	108	59	49	101	52	49	96	56	40	104	57	47
Iran	35	22	13	42	22	20	44	22	22	33	18	15	31	20	11
Iraq	52	33	19	34	18	16	41	21	20	28	16	12	50	26	24
Other Middle East	18	12	6	32	19	13	16	:	:	35	22	13	23	11	12
Pakistan	194	102	92	197	107	90	184	104	80	175	88	87	167	91	76
Philippines	59	25	34	56	22	34	60	26	34	61	23	38	55	20	35
Sri Lanka	59	31	28	67	38	29	50	22	28	47	22	25	44	18	26
Vietnam	14	:	:	10	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other Asia	232	89	143	182	76	106	170	78	92	173	72	101	161	62	99
Oceania	132	61	71	141	67	74	146	72	74	131	65	66	124	56	68
Australia	70	28	42	86	37	49	89	40	49	97	44	53	76	37	39
New Zealand	33	17	16	45	26	19	48	28	20	29	19	10	39	16	23
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stat	27	12	15	:	:	:	49	29	20	39	21	18	26	18	:

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.

Other EU includes Croatia from 2015

Table 4.2 - Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2013-2017 (per cent)

		2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
		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		53.8	53.3	54.2	57.7	57.2	58.1	60.7	60.6	60.9	63.5	63.4	63.6	64.1	65.1	63.2
	EU27/28EFTA	50.9	50.7	51.1	54.9	54.5	55.3	58.6	58.5	58.7	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.7	62.7	60.8
	EU25/EFTA	46.7	45.9	47.3	50.8	50.2	51.4	53.4	52.7	54.1	54.6	54.2	55.0	53.7	53.9	53.5
	EU15/EFTA	24.5	23.4	25.6	24.7	24.2	25.1	27.5	26.8	28.2	28.1	27.3	28.9	28.4	28.4	28.5
	Austria	0.3	:	0.5	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	:	:
	Belgium	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Denmark	0.4	:	0.5	0.4	:	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	:	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
	Finland	:	:	:	0.3	:	0.5	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	0.3
	France	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.6	3.5	3.0	2.6	3.5
	Germany	3.1	2.8	3.4	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.1	3.4	2.8	2.1	3.4
	Greece	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
	Ireland	7.0	6.2	7.7	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6
	Italy	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.8	4.5	3.1	4.4	5.2	3.7	4.4	5.2	3.7
	Netherlands	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6
	Norway	:	:	:	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	:	0.2	0.0	0.0
	Portugal	2.8	3.5	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.8	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.4
	Spain	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6
	Sweden	0.5	:	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.1
	Switzerland	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	:
	A8 Accession	21.4	21.6	21.2	25.5	25.2	25.8	25.5	25.5	25.5	26.2	26.4	26.0	26.2	26.4	26.0
	Czech Republic	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
	Hungary	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8
	Latvia	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0
	Lithuania	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.6
	Poland	13.7	14.1	13.4	16.0	16.2	15.9	15.3	15.7	14.9	16.9	17.6	16.2	16.9	17.6	16.2
	Slovak Republic	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5
	A2 Accession	4.3	4.8	3.8	4.1	4.3	3.9	5.1	5.7	4.6	6.8	7.3	6.4	6.8	7.3	6.4
	Bulgaria	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3
	Romania	3.0	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.9	4.4	3.5	5.4	5.8	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.1
	Rest of EU	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3
	Cyprus	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
	C & E Europe	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	:	0.4	0.5	:
	Albania	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	0.4	:
	Eur Other	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.9
	Russia	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.9
	Turkey	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
	Ukraine	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
Africa		10.8	11.3	10.4	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.4	8.8	7.7	8.1	7.4	7.7	8.1	7.4
	Algeria	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
	Congo Dem Rep	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Egypt	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
	Eritrea	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1
	Gambia	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Ghana	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
	Kenya	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.3
	Libya	0.4	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	:	:	:	0.2	:	0.1	0.2	:	0.1
	Mauritius	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Nigeria	2.3	2.7	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.3
	Sierra Leone	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Somalia	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5
	South Africa	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2
	Uganda	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
	Zambia	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Zimbabwe	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9
	Other Africa	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5

Table 4.2 - Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2013-2017 (per cent), [continued]

	2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Asia	25.0	26.0	24.1	23.9	24.7	23.1	22.0	22.9	21.2	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6
Afghanistan	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6
Bangladesh	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
China	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
India	6.8	7.1	6.5	6.9	7.5	6.3	6.8	7.6	6.0	5.8	6.1	5.6	5.8	6.1	5.6
Japan	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	:	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8
Malaysia	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9
Middle East	2.1	2.8	1.5	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.3
Iran	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Iraq	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
Other Middle East	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	:	:	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4
Pakistan	3.9	4.3	3.6	3.8	4.3	3.4	3.3	3.9	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.8
Philippines	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2
Sri Lanka	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Vietnam	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Other Asia	4.7	3.8	5.5	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.5	3.3	2.9	2.5	3.3
Oceania	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1
Australia	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7
New Zealand	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stat	0.5	0.5	0.6	:	:	:	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note

- not applicable

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

Rest of EU: Cyprus and Malta, Croatia from 2015

C &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, thousands, 2013-2017

			2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total			29473	15728	13745	30300	16185	14115	30719	16296	14423	31389	16666	14723	31747	16804	14943
UK			26817	14304	12513	27420	14587	12833	27555	14607	12948	27960	14800	13160	28190	14884	13306
Foreign Nationals			2652	1421	1231	2876	1595	1281	3160	1687	1473	3425	1864	1561	3552	1917	1635
Europe			1548	809	739	1799	946	853	2052	1054	998	2287	1338	949	2454	1322	1132
EU27/28/EFTA			1486	776	710	1720	897	823	1995	1018	977	2247	1196	1051	2378	1276	1102
EU25/EFTA			1359	702	657	1588	815	773	1815	911	904	1977	1031	946	2039	1069	970
EU15/EFTA			677	343	334	726	380	346	851	420	431	957	491	466	1036	547	489
Austria			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	13	:	:
Belgium			:	:	:	10	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	:	17	10	:
Denmark			17	:	:	16	:	:	17	:	:	11	:	:	18	10	:
France			82	44	38	87	44	43	117	59	58	108	51	57	120	66	54
Germany			86	40	46	75	35	40	67	31	36	85	33	52	79	32	47
Greece			22	12	10	34	23	11	33	16	17	45	24	21	57	35	22
Ireland			178	85	93	160	82	78	157	74	83	184	97	87	166	84	82
Italy			85	44	41	104	58	46	123	74	49	163	99	64	181	100	81
Netherlands			35	19	16	34	25	:	35	18	17	46	26	20	48	23	25
Portugal			75	48	27	85	46	39	125	63	62	134	66	68	172	95	77
Spain			44	25	19	78	40	38	108	49	59	110	55	55	115	68	47
Sweden			19	:	14	16	:	10	23	10	13	26	12	14	21	12	:
A8 Accession			661	345	316	848	435	413	957	489	468	1006	529	477	996	516	480
Czech Rep			:	:	:	22	:	16	30	:	21	24	10	14	25	:	18
Hungary			39	24	15	66	38	28	79	43	36	63	30	33	56	28	28
Latvia			44	22	22	73	41	32	68	35	33	64	35	29	70	39	31
Lithuania			94	52	42	91	45	46	128	66	62	124	61	63	130	71	59
Poland			436	228	208	548	285	263	583	307	276	671	365	306	657	345	312
Slovak Rep			37	14	23	36	15	21	57	30	27	51	23	28	44	19	25
A2 Accession			127	74	53	132	82	50	178	106	72	266	163	103	336	204	132
Bulgaria			42	22	20	30	21	:	47	26	21	60	32	28	70	41	29
Romania			85	53	32	102	61	41	131	80	51	206	131	75	266	164	102
Rest of EU			21	14	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	18	13	:	11	9	2
Cyprus			17	11	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
C & E Europe			18	10	:	21	16	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	15	11	4
Eur Other			44	23	21	58	33	25	47	28	19	40	24	16	61	35	26
Russia			15	:	:	18	:	12	14	:	:	16	:	:	19	:	12
Turkey			15	12	:	28	20	:	20	14	:	17	11	:	23	18	:
Africa			257	137	120	223	133	90	236	126	110	255	142	113	316	172	144
Ghana			25	11	14	19	:	10	22	:	13	25	12	13	28	17	11
Kenya			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:
Libya			10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nigeria			51	29	22	42	27	15	52	24	28	55	36	19	61	33	28
South Africa			54	27	27	46	27	19	51	30	21	49	24	25	77	37	40
Zimbabwe			28	14	14	29	16	13	26	13	13	30	11	19	48	23	25
Other Africa			75	43	32	66	41	25	85	50	35	85	54	31	83	53	30
Americas			198	87	111	195	105	90	191	99	92	205	104	101	188	84	104
Canada			33	12	21	34	14	20	44	18	26	27	14	13	35	15	20
Jamaica			18	:	14	25	14	11	26	15	11	22	14	:	16	:	:
US			75	39	36	78	48	30	66	36	30	78	38	40	73	38	35
Other Americas			72	32	40	58	29	29	55	30	25	78	38	40	64	24	40
Asia			546	333	213	557	356	201	576	356	220	573	338	235	507	295	212
Bangladesh			26	21	:	28	25	:	19	14	:	32	21	11	29	22	:
China			20	12	:	36	19	17	49	24	25	48	25	23	46	20	26
India			198	118	80	198	137	61	202	135	67	184	114	70	161	99	62
Malaysia			:	:	:	16	:	10	11	:	:	19	:	12	14	:	:
Middle East			42	33	:	30	22	:	30	20	10	35	26	:	27	18	:
Iran			12	:	:	12	:	:	15	11	:	20	12	:	17	10	:
Pakistan			69	56	13	75	63	12	91	73	18	74	58	16	66	53	13
Philippines			40	17	23	38	16	22	44	18	26	42	17	25	39	15	24
Sri Lanka			27	18	:	38	25	13	22	12	10	27	15	12	23	13	10
Other Asia			116	53	63	98	43	55	108	53	55	112	55	57	102	48	54
Oceania			93	48	45	100	48	52	106	52	54	95	53	42	87	43	44
Australia			48	24	24	64	29	35	66	29	37	71	35	36	48	27	21
New Zealand			23	11	12	32	17	15	38	21	17	21	14	:	33	14	19

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

Other EU includes Croatia from 2015

Table 4.4 – Living and Working in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2013-2017 (per cent)

			2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
			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			58.3	56.9	59.8	62.6	59.3	66.6	64.9	62.5	67.8	66.8	71.8	60.8	69.1	69.0	69.2
EU27/28/EFTA			55.9	54.6	57.4	59.8	56.2	64.2	63.1	60.3	66.3	65.6	64.2	67.3	66.9	66.6	67.4
EU25/EFTA			51.1	49.4	53.2	55.2	51.1	60.3	57.4	54.0	61.4	57.7	55.3	60.6	57.4	55.8	59.3
EU15/EFTA			25.5	24.1	27.0	25.2	23.8	27.0	26.9	24.9	29.3	27.9	26.3	29.9	29.2	28.5	29.9
Austria			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.4	:	:
Belgium			:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.5	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	0.5	:
Denmark			0.6	:	:	0.6	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.5	0.5	:
France			3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.2	2.7	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.3
Germany			3.2	2.8	3.7	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.5	1.8	3.3	2.2	1.7	2.9
Greece			0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.3
Ireland			6.7	6.0	7.5	5.6	5.1	6.1	5.0	4.4	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.6	4.7	4.4	5.0
Italy			3.2	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.4	3.3	4.8	5.3	4.1	5.1	5.2	5.0
Netherlands			1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	:	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5
Portugal			2.8	3.4	2.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.5	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.7
Spain			1.7	1.8	1.5	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.4	2.9	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.5	2.9
Sweden			0.7	:	1.1	0.6	:	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	:
A8 Accession			24.9	24.3	25.6	29.5	27.3	32.2	30.3	29.0	31.8	29.4	28.4	30.6	28.0	26.9	29.4
Czech Republic			:	:	:	0.8	:	1.2	0.9	:	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	:	1.1
Hungary			1.5	1.7	1.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.7
Latvia			1.7	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
Lithuania			3.5	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.3	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.6
Poland			16.4	16.0	16.8	19.1	17.9	20.5	18.4	18.2	18.7	19.6	19.6	19.6	18.5	18.0	19.1
Slovak Republic			1.4	1.0	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.5
A2 Accession			4.8	5.2	4.3	4.6	5.1	3.9	5.6	6.3	4.9	7.8	8.7	6.6	9.5	10.6	8.1
Bulgaria			1.6	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.3	:	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.8
Romania			3.2	3.7	2.6	3.5	3.8	3.2	4.1	4.7	3.5	6.0	7.0	4.8	7.5	8.6	6.2
Rest of EU			0.8	1.0	:	0.5	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	0.7	:	0.3	0.5	0.1
Cyprus			0.6	0.8	:	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
C & E Europe			0.7	0.7	:	0.7	1.0	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	0.6	0.2
Eur Other			1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.6
Russia			0.6	:	:	0.6	:	0.9	0.4	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.5	0.0	0.7
Turkey			0.6	0.8	:	1.0	1.3	:	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.6	:	0.6	0.9	0.0
Africa			9.7	9.6	9.7	7.8	8.3	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.2	8.9	9.0	8.8
Ghana			0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	:	0.8	0.7	:	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7
Kenya			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:
Libya			0.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nigeria			1.9	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7
South Africa			2.0	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.9	2.4
Zimbabwe			1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.5
Other Africa			2.8	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.3	2.8	1.8
Americas			7.5	6.1	9.0	6.8	6.6	7.0	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.6	6.5	5.3	4.4	6.4
Canada			1.2	0.8	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.2
Jamaica			0.7	:	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	:	0.5	:	:
US			2.8	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.1
Other Americas			2.7	2.3	3.2	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.3	2.4
Asia			20.5	23.4	17.2	19.4	22.3	15.7	18.2	21.1	14.9	16.7	18.1	15.1	14.3	15.4	13.0
Bangladesh			1.0	1.5	:	1.0	1.6	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.1	:
China			0.8	0.8	:	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.6
India			7.5	8.3	6.5	6.9	8.6	4.8	6.4	8.0	4.5	5.4	6.1	4.5	4.5	5.2	3.8
Malaysia			:	:	:	0.6	:	0.8	0.3	:	:	0.6	:	0.8	0.4	:	:
Middle East			1.6	2.3	:	1.0	1.4	:	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	:	0.8	0.9	:
Iran			0.5	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.5	0.7	:	0.6	0.6	:	0.5	0.5	:
Pakistan			2.6	3.9	1.1	2.6	3.9	0.9	2.9	4.3	1.2	2.2	3.1	1.0	1.9	2.8	0.8
Philippines			1.5	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.5
Sri Lanka			1.0	1.3	:	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
Other Asia			4.4	3.7	5.1	3.4	2.7	4.3	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.7	2.9	2.5	3.3
Oceania			3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.0	4.1	3.4	3.1	3.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.7
Australia			1.8	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.7	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
New Zealand			0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.8	:	0.9	0.7	1.2

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

Table 4.5 - Living and Working in UK, by SEC, 2017

	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	13551	10138	6882	1176	31747	42.7	31.9	21.7	3.7	100.0
UK/GB	12317	9076	5757	1040	28190	43.7	32.2	20.4	3.7	100.0
Foreign nationals	1233	1058	1125	136	3552	34.7	29.8	31.7	3.8	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	517	335	272	50	1174	44.0	28.5	23.2	4.3	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	502	270	209	55	1036	48.5	26.1	20.2	5.3	100.0
EU28/EFTA	716	723	853	86	2378	30.1	30.4	35.9	3.6	100.0
of which:										
France	87	21	:	:	120	72.5	17.5	:	:	100.0
Germany	44	22	:	:	79	55.7	27.8	:	:	100.0
Irish Republic	101	44	18	:	166	60.8	26.5	10.8	:	100.0
Northern EU	65	25	29	:	126	51.6	19.8	23.0	:	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	24	13	:	:	48	50.0	27.1	:	:	100.0
Sweden	12				21	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Southern EU	201	152	147	33	533	37.7	28.5	27.6	6.2	100.0
of which:										
Greece	32	:	:	:	57	56.1	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	66	58	43	14	181	36.5	32.0	23.8	7.7	100.0
Portugal	40	54	74	:	172	23.3	31.4	43.0	:	100.0
Spain	60	27	21	:	115	52.2	23.5	18.3	:	100.0
A8	159	318	491	28	996	16.0	31.9	49.3	2.8	100.0
of which:										
Hungary	17	15	23	:	56	30.4	26.8	41.1	:	100.0
Latvia	:	19	45	:	70	:	27.1	64.3	:	100.0
Lithuania	25	41	60	:	130	19.2	31.5	46.2	:	100.0
Poland	99	216	324	18	657	15.1	32.9	49.3	2.7	100.0
Slovakia					44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
A2	50	131	151	:	336	14.9	39.0	44.9	:	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	14	30	26	:	70	20.0	42.9	37.1	:	100.0
Romania	36	101	125	:	266	13.5	38.0	47.0	:	100.0
Other Europe	28	26	20	:	75	37.3	34.7	26.7	:	100.0
Africa	111	84	96	24	315	35.2	26.7	30.5	7.6	100.0
Middle East	13	:	:	:	27	48.1	:	:	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	129	85	58	:	280	46.1	30.4	20.7	:	100.0
South East Asia	78	53	60	:	200	39.0	26.5	30.0	:	100.0
Canada	22	10	:	:	35	62.9	28.6	:	:	100.0
United States	54	15	:	:	73	74.0	20.5	:	:	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies			:	10	24	0.0	0.0	:	41.7	100.0
Other Americas	23	20	11	:	56	41.1	35.7	19.6	:	100.0
Australia	33	10	:	:	48	68.8	20.8	:	:	100.0
New Zealand	15	16	:	:	33	45.5	48.5	:	:	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, 2017

	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	4632	6366	8707	12042	31747	14.6	20.1	27.4	37.9	100.0
UK/GB	3310	5761	7894	11225	28190	11.7	20.4	28.0	39.8	100.0
Foreign nationals	1321	603	811	817	3552	37.2	17.0	22.8	23.0	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	490	218	219	247	1174	41.7	18.6	18.7	21.0	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	492	161	188	195	1036	47.5	15.5	18.1	18.8	100.0
EU 28/EFTA	831	385	592	570	2378	34.9	16.2	24.9	24.0	100.0
of which:										
France	69	18	13	20	120	57.5	15.0	10.8	16.7	100.0
Germany	31	21	15	12	79	39.2	26.6	19.0	15.2	100.0
Irish Republic	57	25	34	50	166	34.3	15.1	20.5	30.1	100.0
Northern EU	49	21	29	27	126	38.9	16.7	23.0	21.4	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	14	:	13	12	48	29.2	:	27.1	25.0	100.0
Sweden	10	:	:	:	21	47.6	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	273	76	98	86	533	51.2	14.3	18.4	16.1	100.0
of which:										
Greece	21	14	11	11	57	36.8	24.6	19.3	19.3	100.0
Italy	100	20	30	31	181	55.2	11.0	16.6	17.1	100.0
Portugal	92	23	31	26	172	53.5	13.4	18.0	15.1	100.0
Spain	56	18	25	16	115	48.7	15.7	21.7	13.9	100.0
A8	189	144	339	324	996	19.0	14.5	34.0	32.5	100.0
of which:										
Hungary	26	:	:	12	56	46.4	:	:	21.4	100.0
Latvia			29	28	70	0.0	0.0	41.4	40.0	100.0
Lithuania	35	19	49	27	130	26.9	14.6	37.7	20.8	100.0
Poland	104	93	237	223	657	15.8	14.2	36.1	33.9	100.0
Slovakia		:	:	23	44	0.0	:	:	52.3	100.0
A2	146	77	63	50	336	43.5	22.9	18.8	14.9	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	30	15	:	17	70	42.9	21.4	:	24.3	100.0
Romania	116	62	55	33	266	43.6	23.3	20.7	12.4	100.0
Other Europe	34	10	15	16	75	45.3	13.3	20.0	21.3	100.0
of which:										
Turkey	:	:	:	:	23	:	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	115	67	62	71	315	36.5	21.3	19.7	22.5	100.0
Middle East	:	:	:	11	27	:	:	:	40.7	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	111	48	56	65	280	39.6	17.1	20.0	23.2	100.0
South East Asia	84	37	39	40	200	42.0	18.5	19.5	20.0	100.0
Canada	18	:	:	:	35	51.4	:	:	:	100.0
United States	35	21	:	10	73	47.9	28.8	:	13.7	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	10				24	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other Americas	32	:	:	:	56	57.1	:	:	:	100.0
Australia	30	:	:	:	48	62.5	:	:	:	100.0
New Zealand	14	:	:	:	33	42.4	:	:	:	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, 2017

	Numbers (thousands)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK
All nationalities	266	1191	1457	5.4	4.2	4.4
UK/GB	191	1067	1258	5.5	4.1	4.3
Foreign nationals	75	124	199	5.4	5.3	5.3
of which:						
Non-EU	41	57	98	7.7	7.7	7.7
EU 15/EFTA	15	29	44	3.0	5.1	4.1
EU 28/EFTA	34	67	101	3.9	4.2	4.1
of which:						
Southern EU	10	11	21	3.5	4.1	3.8
A8	14	31	45	6.9	3.7	4.3
of which:						
Poland	:	21	23	:	3.7	3.4
Africa	14	16	30	10.9	7.4	8.7
Indian Sub-Continent	10	16	26	8.3	8.6	8.5
South East Asia	:	:	13	:	:	6.1

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, 2017

	Numbers (thousands)			Employment rate (per cent)		
	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK
All nationalities	2138	17149	19287	65.8	59.7	60.5
UK/GB	1663	16204	17867	64.1	59.0	59.6
		0				
Foreign nationals	475	945	1420	70.6	67.6	68.7
of which:						
Non-EU	272	501	773	61.0	55.1	57.4
EU 15/EFTA	153	263	416	74.5	65.1	69.3
EU 28/EFTA	203	444	647	77.8	75.2	76.1
of which:						
France	20	17	37	76.7	73.9	75.5
Germany	10	27	37	75.6	61.5	66.4
Irish Republic	51	94	145	51.4	51.9	51.7
Northern EU	16	33	49	73.1	66.4	68.9
Southern EU	55	90	145	80.8	72.0	76.3
of which:						
Italy	24	40	64	78.1	65.3	71.8
Portugal	18	24	42	82.1	74.1	78.2
Spain	9	14	23	81.2	78.7	79.9
A8	22	145	167	84.0	82.1	82.5
of which:						
Hungary	:	:	13	:	:	72.7
Lithuania	:	19	22	:	79.8	82.3
Poland	14	82	96	86.7	84.3	84.7
A2	23	30	53	83.9	83.7	83.8
of which:						
Bulgaria	:	10	17	:	78.4	79.5
Romania	16	20	36	84.7	85.2	85.0
Other Europe	30	21	51	51.5	64.1	57.7
Africa	45	93	138	66.1	64.7	65.2
Middle East	17	34	51	29.2	32.8	31.8
Indian Sub-Continent	76	126	202	56	54	55.1
South East Asia	58	143	201	57.1	43.4	48.3
Canada	:	13	13	:	53.1	68.6
United States	:	24	32	:	58.5	66.4
Caribbean/West Indies	11	:	18	45.5	:	54.5
Other Americas	16	18	34	61.5	55.8	58.9
Australia	:	:	13	:	:	76.2

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, 2013 - 2017

			2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total			62571	30879	31692	63067	31126	31941	63835	31401	32434	64419	31697	32722	64890	31964	32926
UK Born			54661	27110	27551	54995	27236	27759	55295	27321	27974	55392	27377	28015	55491	27489	28002
Foreign Born			7860	3745	4115	8064	3886	4178	8482	4046	4436	8988	4301	4687	9369	4458	4911
Europe			2988	1382	1606	3179	1518	1661	3487	1660	1827	3918	1838	2080	3983	1868	2115
EU27/28 EFTA			2749	1269	1480	2934	1398	1536	3239	1528	1711	3669	1729	1940	3688	1731	1957
EU25/EFTA			2536	1158	1378	2724	1284	1440	2944	1365	1579	3272	1527	1745	3204	1481	1723
EU15/EFTA			1436	628	808	1409	665	744	1522	696	826	1738	798	940	1741	788	953
Austria			14	:	12	13	:	:	15	:	:	23	11	12	15	:	:
Belgium			24	13	11	24	13	11	33	15	18	38	16	22	44	22	22
Denmark			20	:	12	20	:	13	24	10	14	27	10	17	17	:	11
Finland			:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:
France			128	60	68	127	62	65	174	83	91	167	62	105	191	104	87
Germany			343	150	193	279	129	150	252	112	140	337	127	210	304	118	186
Greece			36	17	19	52	30	22	52	26	26	74	40	34	72	43	29
Ireland			400	162	238	346	169	177	372	160	212	365	180	185	372	164	208
Italy			142	66	76	159	80	79	168	92	76	239	135	104	240	117	123
Netherlands			60	28	32	69	36	33	72	37	35	73	40	33	68	27	41
Norway			12	:	10	13	:	:	18	:	12	14	:	:	13	:	:
Portugal			114	60	54	111	47	64	141	69	72	157	74	83	161	70	91
Spain			73	31	42	118	50	68	128	51	77	130	64	66	155	74	81
Sweden			25	:	18	31	11	20	26	:	17	49	17	32	34	14	20
Switzerland			22	10	12	24	11	13	16	:	13	19	:	14	31	:	26
A8 Accession			1006	480	526	1209	567	642	1310	633	677	1437	678	759	1374	642	732
Czech Rep			27	14	13	14	:	:	40	12	28	31	16	15	40	12	28
Hungary			61	34	27	76	45	31	100	52	48	98	46	52	86	31	55
Latvia			75	33	42	116	58	58	108	48	60	103	46	57	108	53	55
Lithuania			140	67	73	137	59	78	171	84	87	178	77	101	172	81	91
Poland			650	311	339	764	362	402	783	381	402	936	454	482	878	429	449
Slovak Rep			48	18	30	70	25	45	95	41	54	77	33	44	77	32	45
A2 Accession			213	111	102	210	114	96	291	151	140	389	198	191	484	250	234
Bulgaria			62	28	34	48	27	21	71	36	35	83	44	39	110	56	54
Romania			151	82	69	162	87	75	220	15	205	306	155	151	373	194	179
Other EU			94	50	44	106	52	54	116	48	68	105	55	50	96	56	40
Cyprus			67	35	32	75	36	39	76	34	42	78	41	37	59	32	27
Malta			28	15	13	32	16	16	35	12	23	20	10	10	30	19	11
C & E Europe			70	33	37	70	40	30	71	45	26	76	37	39	58	32	26
Albania			15	:	:	17	10	:	25	18	:	29	16	13	24	14	10
Kosovo			27	21	:	11	:	:	19	11	:	22	14	:	20	12	:
Eur Other			169	80	89	175	80	95	177	87	90	173	72	101	237	105	132
Russia			45	19	26	56	19	37	41	12	29	57	18	39	65	20	45
Turkey			81	44	37	86	47	39	87	50	37	66	34	32	102	55	47
Ukraine			22	:	15	15	:	12	27	14	13	19	:	11	29	16	13
Africa			1350	657	693	1328	627	701	1360	629	731	1309	627	682	1531	704	827
Algeria			24	16	8	19	:	10	24	10	14	19	13	6	28	16	12
Angola			10	:	:	15	:	:	24	11	13	11	:	:	20	12	8
Cameroon			13	:	:	12	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:
Congo Dem Rep			16	:	:	29	14	15	25	10	15	17	:	12	10	:	:
Egypt			39	19	20	44	24	20	33	19	14	39	18	21	45	29	16
Eritrea			17	:	10	21	10	11	30	13	17	21	16	:	25	:	17
Ethiopia			12	:	:	14	:	:	20	10	10	17	10	:	15	:	:
Gambia			13	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	15	:	:	27	12	15
Ghana			105	46	59	80	32	48	87	37	50	93	39	54	115	47	68
Kenya			150	79	71	131	60	71	125	61	64	113	52	61	127	58	69
Libya			16	:	:	26	14	12	18	11	:	20	:	12	31	13	18
Malawi			18	10	:	10	:	:	21	9	12	15	10	:	12	:	:
Mauritius			44	22	22	41	22	19	34	19	15	18	:	11	42	20	22
Morocco			17	:	10	30	13	17	27	15	12	27	13	14	29	17	12
Nigeria			202	101	101	170	86	84	206	98	108	222	120	102	201	101	100
Sierra Leone			20	:	13	30	14	16	30	11	19	21	:	13	26	10	16
Somalia			101	46	55	103	39	64	130	57	73	103	45	58	98	36	62
South Africa			224	108	116	201	98	103	178	82	96	195	89	106	275	127	148
Sudan			:	:	:	23	13	10	:	:	:	30	14	16	31	16	15
Tanzania			30	13	17	38	17	21	37	14	23	34	14	20	41	20	21
Uganda			68	32	36	51	23	28	70	38	32	53	20	33	55	26	29
Zambia			26	14	12	37	20	17	25	10	15	28	13	15	34	19	15
Zimbabwe			104	49	55	108	53	55	103	41	62	110	55	55	146	63	83
Other Africa			81	43	38	86	38	48	91	43	48	88	45	43	86	36	50

Table 4.9 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2013 - 2017, [continued]

	2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Americas	712	309	403	671	290	381	708	315	393	780	357	423	716	328	388
Canada	97	42	55	88	38	50	95	44	51	101	50	51	98	49	49
Jamaica	140	52	88	128	58	70	149	59	90	142	57	85	134	61	73
US	216	102	114	186	82	104	158	80	78	160	73	87	132	58	74
Other Americas	259	113	146	269	112	157	306	132	174	377	177	200	352	160	192
Asia	2611	1298	1313	2670	1345	1325	2701	1344	1357	2763	1357	1406	2898	1429	1469
Afghanistan	54	32	22	71	36	35	65	38	27	97	58	39	92	54	38
Bangladesh	184	95	89	187	104	83	198	101	97	230	122	108	261	137	124
China	116	56	60	118	56	62	114	46	68	114	51	63	122	52	70
India	746	380	366	733	386	347	784	395	389	755	377	378	799	408	391
Japan	32	12	20	34	11	23	39	13	26	41	14	27	40	18	22
Korea	20	:	14	13	:	:	12	:	:	21	:	12	21	:	15
Malaysia	64	30	34	65	32	33	58	25	33	72	31	41	67	22	45
Middle East	220	130	90	243	135	108	202	112	90	201	109	92	208	114	94
Iran	67	38	29	70	36	34	77	42	35	56	30	26	72	42	30
Iraq	94	58	36	92	55	37	79	46	33	70	33	37	75	37	38
Israel	18	:	11	23	11	12	16	:	:	21	13	:	23	12	11
Lebanon	23	16	:	26	15	11	:	:	:	19	11	:	13	:	:
Other Middle East	18	11	:	32	18	14	30	16	14	35	22	13	25	14	11
Pakistan	476	247	229	419	263	156	510	275	235	482	251	231	535	283	252
Philippines	129	55	74	124	48	76	150	64	86	145	55	90	158	60	98
Singapore	42	19	23	29	11	18	46	26	20	45	16	29	59	28	31
Sri Lanka	148	69	79	146	81	65	125	63	62	134	68	66	151	74	77
Vietnam	28	15	13	23	11	12	31	12	19	27	12	15	29	12	17
Other Asia	352	152	200	465	167	298	367	170	197	399	184	215	356	161	195
Oceania	187	92	95	205	103	102	217	104	113	204	114	90	228	117	111
Australia	117	56	61	123	61	62	131	62	69	143	74	69	129	66	63
New Zealand	52	24	28	67	36	31	66	34	32	45	32	13	71	38	33
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	50	24	26	:	:	:	58	34	24	39	19	20	30	17	13

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 (until 2015)

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Other EU includes Croatia from 2015

Table 4.10 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2013 - 2017 (per cent)

			2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
			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			38.0	36.9	39.0	39.4	39.1	39.8	41.1	41.0	41.2	43.6	42.7	44.4	42.5	41.9	43.1
EU27/28 EFTA			35.0	33.9	36.0	36.4	36.0	36.8	38.2	37.8	38.6	40.8	40.2	41.4	39.4	38.8	39.8
EU25/EFTA			32.3	30.9	33.5	33.8	33.0	34.5	34.7	33.7	35.6	36.4	35.5	37.2	34.2	33.2	35.1
EU15/EFTA			18.3	16.8	19.6	17.5	17.1	17.8	17.9	17.2	18.6	19.3	18.6	20.1	18.6	17.7	19.4
Austria			0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	:
Belgium			0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Denmark			0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	:	0.2
Finland			:	:	:	0.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.1	:	:
France			1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.4	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.8
Germany			4.4	4.0	4.7	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.7	3.0	4.5	3.2	2.6	3.8
Greece			0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6
Ireland			5.1	4.3	5.8	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.2
Italy			1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.5
Netherlands			0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8
Norway			0.2	:	0.2	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.1	:	:
Portugal			1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9
Spain			0.9	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6
Sweden			0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	:	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
Switzerland			0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.5
A8 Accession			12.8	12.8	12.8	15.0	14.6	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.3	16.0	15.8	16.2	14.7	14.4	14.9
Czech Rep			0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6
Hungary			0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.1
Latvia			1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Lithuania			1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9
Poland			8.3	8.3	8.2	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.2	9.4	9.1	10.4	10.6	10.3	9.4	9.6	9.1
Slovak Rep			0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9
A2 Accession			2.7	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.3	3.4	3.7	3.2	4.3	4.6	4.1	5.2	5.6	4.8
Bulgaria			0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.1
Romania			1.9	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.6	0.4	4.6	3.4	3.6	3.2	4.0	4.4	3.6
Other EU			1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.8
Cyprus			0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5
Malta			0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
C & E Europe			0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5
Albania			0.2	:	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Kosovo			0.3	0.6	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.2	0.3	:
Eur Other			2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.7
Russia			0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.9
Turkey			1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.0
Ukraine			0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Africa			17.2	17.5	16.8	16.5	16.1	16.8	16.0	15.5	16.5	14.6	14.6	14.6	16.3	15.8	16.8
Algeria			0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	:	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
Angola			0.1	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	:	:	0.2	0.3	0.2
Cameroon			0.2	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.1	:	:	:	:	:	0.1	:	:
Congo Dem Rep			0.2	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	:	0.3	0.1	:	:
Egypt			0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3
Eritrea			0.2	:	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	:	0.3	:	0.3
Ethiopia			0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	:	0.2	:	:
Gambia			0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ghana			1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4
Kenya			1.9	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
Libya			0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	:	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Malawi			0.2	0.3	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	:	0.1	:	:
Mauritius			0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	:	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Morocco			0.2	:	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Nigeria			2.6	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.0
Sierra Leone			0.3	:	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Somalia			1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.3
South Africa			2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.9	2.8	3.0
Sudan			:	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Tanzania			0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Uganda			0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Zambia			0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Zimbabwe			1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.7
Other Africa			1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0

Table 4.10 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2013 - 2017 (per cent), [continued]

		2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Americas		9.1	8.3	9.8	8.3	7.5	9.1	8.3	7.8	8.9	8.7	8.3	9.0	7.6	7.4	7.9
	Canada	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
	Jamaica	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.5
	US	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.5
	Other Americas	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.9
Asia		33.2	34.7	31.9	33.1	34.6	31.7	31.8	33.2	30.6	30.7	31.6	30.0	30.9	32.1	29.9
	Afghanistan	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.8
	Bangladesh	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.5
	China	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4
	India	9.5	10.1	8.9	9.1	9.9	8.3	9.2	9.8	8.8	8.4	8.8	8.1	8.5	9.2	8.0
	Japan	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Korea	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.3
	Malaysia	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.9
	Middle East	2.8	3.5	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.6	1.9
	Iran	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6
	Iraq	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
	Israel	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.2	0.3	0.2
	Lebanon	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	0.4	0.3	:	:	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.1	:	:
	Other Middle East	0.2	0.3	:	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
	Pakistan	6.1	6.6	5.6	5.2	6.8	3.7	6.0	6.8	5.3	5.4	5.8	4.9	5.7	6.3	5.1
	Philippines	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.3	2.0
	Singapore	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
	Sri Lanka	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6
	Vietnam	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Other Asia	4.5	4.1	4.9	5.8	4.3	7.1	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	3.8	3.6	4.0
Oceania		2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.7	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.3
	Australia	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3
	New Zealand	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.7
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated		0.6	0.6	0.6	:	:	:	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3

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, 2013 - 2017 (thousands)

	2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	29473	15728	13745	30300	16185	14115	30719	16296	14423	31388	16666	14722	31747	16804	14943
UK Born	25095	13342	11753	25609	13588	12021	25750	13606	12144	26023	13726	12297	26096	13736	12360
Foreign Born	4365	2375	1990	4686	2594	2092	4956	2682	2274	5360	2936	2423	5646	3065	2581
Europe	1798	933	865	2000	1046	954	2217	1137	1080	2504	1320	1184	2591	1366	1225
EU27/28 EFTA	1673	862	811	1852	962	890	2071	1047	1024	2371	1240	1131	2412	1263	1149
EU25/EFTA	1532	783	749	1699	867	832	1878	933	945	2090	1074	1016	2045	1040	1005
EU15/EFTA	804	402	402	803	414	389	856	418	438	1008	503	505	1004	504	500
Belgium	13	:	:	15	:	:	18	10	:	18	11	:	26	15	11
Denmark	14	:	:	14	:	:	17	:	10	12	:	:	12	:	:
France	87	48	39	86	45	41	112	60	52	101	43	58	117	66	51
Germany	203	98	105	192	97	95	163	73	90	193	82	111	193	86	107
Greece	23	12	11	37	23	14	32	16	16	48	29	19	57	37	20
Ireland	186	87	99	158	80	78	162	74	88	191	101	90	156	80	76
Italy	87	48	39	86	50	36	93	56	37	148	90	58	133	69	64
Netherlands	29	13	16	27	17	10	33	19	14	34	21	13	31	12	19
Portugal	67	41	26	70	34	36	82	43	39	100	49	51	108	56	52
Spain	43	22	21	61	31	30	80	34	46	91	43	48	94	49	45
Sweden	19	:	14	16	:	10	21	:	13	24	10	14	18	10	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	19	:	10	:	:	:	10	:	:	23	:	19
A8 Accession	678	352	326	848	429	419	968	491	477	1024	534	490	1000	511	489
Czech Rep	:	:	:	16	:	10	29	:	20	21	10	11	26	:	18
Hungary	41	24	17	57	30	27	76	42	34	62	29	33	54	25	29
Latvia	44	21	23	74	42	32	68	36	32	63	36	27	70	38	32
Lithuania	94	51	43	91	45	46	127	65	62	121	59	62	127	67	60
Poland	453	235	218	561	287	274	599	311	288	695	371	324	666	347	319
Slovak Rep	35	14	21	39	15	24	58	26	32	51	23	28	46	22	24
A2 Accession	141	79	62	153	95	58	189	112	77	276	164	112	362	220	142
Bulgaria	46	23	23	36	24	12	50	27	23	63	33	30	78	45	33
Romania	94	56	38	118	71	47	139	85	54	212	131	81	283	175	108
Other EU	50	29	21	48	24	24	58	26	32	63	39	24	47	28	19
Cyprus	35	21	14	31	16	15	35	17	18	46	31	15	28	16	12
Malta	16	:	:	16	:	:	19	:	11	13	:	:	14	:	:
C & E Europe	38	22	16	48	30	18	50	34	16	44	31	13	39	26	13
Kosovo and Methonia	16	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eur Other	87	49	38	100	54	46	96	56	40	94	51	43	140	77	63
Russia	24	10	14	35	14	21	24	:	15	30	11	19	44	16	28
Turkey	39	27	12	48	31	17	44	33	11	32	23	:	54	40	14
Ukraine	14	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	:	12	:	:	19	12	:
Africa	781	416	365	764	424	340	785	412	373	805	426	379	977	504	473
Algeria	14	11	:	11	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	13	12	:
Egypt	12	10	:	17	14	:	12	10	:	18	11	:	24	18	:
Ethiopia	10	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:
Ghana	73	34	39	49	22	27	58	23	35	66	28	38	82	39	43
Kenya	88	49	39	81	42	39	73	39	34	68	34	34	73	35	38
Malawi	12	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:
Mauritius	23	14	:	23	15	:	24	17	:	15	:	:	22	10	12
Morocco	11	:	:	16	13	:	16	12	:	14	:	:	20	12	8
Nigeria	110	56	54	103	56	47	131	60	71	134	78	56	138	74	64
Somalia	28	20	:	31	19	12	44	29	15	52	28	24	43	21	22
South Africa	158	82	76	147	78	69	127	70	57	138	70	68	210	107	103
Tanzania	15	:	:	22	11	11	16	:	:	19	:	10	21	12	:
Uganda	44	21	23	29	13	16	42	24	18	35	15	20	33	17	16
Zambia	17	:	10	22	12	10	18	:	10	18	:	:	28	17	11
Zimbabwe	70	35	35	77	39	38	72	36	36	83	43	40	104	46	58
Other Africa	96	50	46	120	73	47	115	56	59	133	79	54	147	78	69
Americas	365	166	199	359	177	182	394	190	204	423	220	203	403	193	210
Canada	57	28	29	56	27	29	65	28	37	57	34	23	68	35	33
Jamaica	67	22	45	61	28	33	70	27	43	59	30	29	59	25	34
US	105	58	47	93	45	48	84	48	36	90	41	49	81	40	41
Other Americas	136	58	78	149	77	72	175	87	88	217	115	102	195	93	102
Asia	1283	787	496	1402	862	540	1409	868	541	1471	881	590	1518	918	600
Afghanistan	23	18	:	31	23	:	28	26	:	41	38	:	35	28	:
Bangladesh	92	74	18	94	81	13	88	70	18	112	87	25	130	99	31
China	31	16	15	44	22	22	45	22	23	46	24	22	49	22	27
India	422	241	181	433	265	168	433	267	166	439	266	173	439	264	175
Japan	17	:	11	12	:	:	24	10	14	30	13	17	26	14	12
Malaysia	21	12	:	30	15	15	30	17	13	37	16	21	34	11	23
Middle East	109	80	29	95	67	28	90	60	30	81	53	28	83	56	27
Iran	35	21	14	32	19	13	38	26	12	35	22	13	40	23	17
Iraq	36	32	4	29	22	:	29	19	10	26	19	:	20	17	:
Other Middle East	38	27	11	34	26	:	23	15	:	20	12	:	23	16	:
Pakistan	198	150	48	221	179	42	250	198	52	225	171	54	251	193	58
Philippines	92	40	52	91	35	56	107	43	64	107	42	65	119	47	72
Singapore	28	14	14	21	:	14	23	11	12	30	12	18	36	18	18
Sri Lanka	80	52	28	100	60	40	70	43	27	79	46	33	94	57	37
Vietnam	13	:	:	12	:	:	17	:	:	16	:	:	16	:	:
Other Asia	157	75	82	218	96	122	204	93	111	228	104	124	206	101	105
Oceania	127	68	59	154	80	74	151	73	78	139	81	58	153	79	74
Australia	77	40	37	92	48	44	87	41	46	103	54	49	84	47	37
New Zealand	38	17	21	53	28	25	52	27	25	30	23	7	53	25	28
Rest of World/Stateless/No	13	11	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 4.12 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2013 - 2017 (per cent)

	2013			2014			2015			2016			2017		
	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	41.2	39.3	43.5	42.7	40.3	45.6	44.7	42.4	47.5	46.7	45.0	48.9	45.9	44.6	47.5
EU27/28 EFTA	38.3	36.3	40.8	39.5	37.1	42.5	41.8	39.0	45.0	44.2	42.2	46.7	42.7	41.2	44.5
EU25/EFTA	35.1	33.0	37.6	36.3	33.4	39.8	37.9	34.8	41.6	39.0	36.6	41.9	36.2	33.9	38.9
EU15/EFTA	18.4	16.9	20.2	17.1	16.0	18.6	17.3	15.6	19.3	18.8	17.1	20.8	17.8	16.4	19.4
Belgium	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.4	0.4	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.5	0.5	0.4
Denmark	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
France	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.5	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.0
Germany	4.7	4.1	5.3	4.1	3.7	4.5	3.3	2.7	4.0	3.6	2.8	4.6	3.4	2.8	4.1
Greece	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.8
Ireland	4.3	3.7	5.0	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.3	2.8	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.7	2.8	2.6	2.9
Italy	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.6	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5
Netherlands	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7
Portugal	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0
Spain	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7
Sweden	0.4	:	0.7	0.3	:	0.5	0.4	:	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	0.4	:	0.5	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.4	:	0.7
A8 Accession	15.5	14.8	16.4	18.1	16.5	20.0	19.5	18.3	21.0	19.1	18.2	20.2	17.7	16.7	18.9
Czech Rep	:	:	:	0.3	:	0.5	0.6	:	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	:	0.7
Hungary	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.1
Latvia	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Lithuania	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3
Poland	10.4	9.9	11.0	12.0	11.1	13.1	12.1	11.6	12.7	13.0	12.6	13.4	11.8	11.3	12.4
Slovak Rep	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9
A2 Accession	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.7	2.8	3.8	4.2	3.4	5.1	5.6	4.6	6.4	7.2	5.5
Bulgaria	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.3
Romania	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.8	3.2	2.4	4.0	4.5	3.3	5.0	5.7	4.2
Other EU	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7
Cyprus	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Malta	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.4	:	0.5	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
C & E Europe	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5
Kosovo and Methonia	0.4	0.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eur Other	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.4
Russia	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.5	:	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.1
Turkey	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	:	1.0	1.3	0.5
Ukraine	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	:
Africa	17.9	17.5	18.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	15.8	15.4	16.4	15.0	14.5	15.6	17.3	16.4	18.3
Algeria	0.3	0.5	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	0.4	:
Egypt	0.3	0.4	:	0.4	0.5	:	0.2	0.4	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.4	0.6	:
Ethiopia	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:
Ghana	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7
Kenya	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.5
Malawi	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:
Mauritius	0.5	0.6	:	0.5	0.6	:	0.5	0.6	:	0.3	:	:	0.4	0.3	0.5
Morocco	0.3	:	:	0.3	0.5	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.3
Nigeria	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5
Somalia	0.6	0.8	:	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9
South Africa	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.8	3.7	3.5	4.0
Tanzania	0.3	:	:	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	:	:	0.4	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	:
Uganda	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Zambia	0.4	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	:	0.4	0.3	:	:	0.5	0.6	0.4
Zimbabwe	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.2
Other Africa	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.7
Americas	8.4	7.0	10.0	7.7	6.8	8.7	7.9	7.1	9.0	7.9	7.5	8.4	7.1	6.3	8.1
Canada	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3
Jamaica	1.5	0.9	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.3
US	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.6
Other Americas	3.1	2.4	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.5	3.0	4.0
Asia	29.4	33.1	24.9	29.9	33.2	25.8	28.4	32.4	23.8	27.4	30.0	24.3	26.9	30.0	23.2
Afghanistan	0.5	0.8	:	0.7	0.9	:	0.6	1.0	:	0.8	1.3	:	0.6	0.9	:
Bangladesh	2.1	3.1	0.9	2.0	3.1	0.6	1.8	2.6	0.8	2.1	3.0	1.0	2.3	3.2	1.2
China	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0
India	9.7	10.1	9.1	9.2	10.2	8.0	8.7	10.0	7.3	8.2	9.1	7.1	7.8	8.6	6.8
Japan	0.4	:	0.6	0.3	:	:	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Malaysia	0.5	0.5	:	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.9
Middle East	2.5	3.4	1.5	2.0	2.6	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.0
Iran	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7
Iraq	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	:	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	:	0.4	0.6	:
Other Middle East	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.0	:	0.5	0.6	:	0.4	0.4	:	0.4	0.5	:
Pakistan	4.5	6.3	2.4	4.7	6.9	2.0	5.0	7.4	2.3	4.2	5.8	2.2	4.4	6.3	2.2
Philippines	2.1	1.7	2.6	1.9	1.3	2.7	2.2	1.6	2.8	2.0	1.4	2.7	2.1	1.5	2.8
Singapore	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	:	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Sri Lanka	1.8	2.2	1.4	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.4
Vietnam	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:
Other Asia	3.6	3.2	4.1	4.7	3.7	5.8	4.1	3.5	4.9	4.3	3.5	5.1	3.6	3.3	4.1
Oceania	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.0	2.7	3.4	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.9
Australia	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.4
New Zealand	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.8	1.1
Rest of World/Stateless/Not	0.3	0.5	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Table 4.13 - Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and SEC, 2017

	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	13551	10138	6882	1176	31747	42.7	31.9	21.7	3.7	100.0
UK Born	11350	8421	5353	972	26096	43.5	32.3	20.5	3.7	100.0
Foreign Born	2201	1713	1529	203	5646	39.0	30.3	27.1	3.6	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	1419	973	725	117	3234	43.9	30.1	22.4	3.6	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	534	266	152	52	1004	53.2	26.5	15.1	5.2	100.0
EU28/EFTA	782	740	804	86	2412	32.4	30.7	33.3	3.6	100.0
of which:										
France	86	21	:	:	117	73.5	17.9	:	:	100.0
Germany	103	56	22	12	193	53.4	29.0	11.4	6.2	100.0
Irish Republic	92	39	21	:	156	59.0	25.0	13.5	:	100.0
Northern EU	63	24	10	:	106	59.4	22.6	9.4	:	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	16	:	:	:	31	51.6	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	18	:	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	188	124	96	25	433	43.4	28.6	22.2	5.8	100.0
of which:										
Cyprus	10	10	:	:	28	35.7	35.7	:	:	100.0
Greece	32	10	:	:	57	56.1	17.5	:	:	100.0
Italy	56	43	24	10	133	42.1	32.3	18.0	7.5	100.0
Malta	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	100.0
Portugal	32	32	40	:	108	29.6	29.6	37.0	:	100.0
Spain	51	25	14	:	94	54.3	26.6	14.9	:	100.0
A8	163	321	489	27	1000	16.3	32.1	48.9	2.7	100.0
of which:										
Hungary	17	13	24	:	54	31.5	24.1	44.4	:	100.0
Latvia	:	20	45	:	70	:	28.6	64.3	:	100.0
Lithuania	24	42	57	:	127	18.9	33.1	44.9	:	100.0
Poland	102	220	325	19	666	15.3	33.0	48.8	2.9	100.0
Slovakia	:	13	28	:	46	:	28.3	60.9	:	100.0
A2	65	139	152	:	362	18.0	38.4	42.0	:	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	21	31	26	:	78	26.9	39.7	33.3	:	100.0
Romania	44	108	126	:	283	15.5	38.2	44.5	:	100.0
Other Europe	74	62	38	:	179	41.3	34.6	21.2	:	100.0
of which:										
Turkey	18	22	12	:	54	33.3	40.7	22.2	:	100.0
Africa	408	266	245	58	977	41.8	27.2	25.1	5.9	100.0
Middle East	44	23	13	:	83	53.0	27.7	15.7	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	354	322	217	21	914	38.7	35.2	23.7	2.3	100.0
South East Asia	220	141	139	21	521	42.2	27.1	26.7	4.0	100.0
Canada	48	16	:	:	68	70.6	23.5	:	:	100.0
United States	58	18	:	:	81	71.6	22.2	:	:	100.0
Caribbean/West										
Indies	32	36	28	:	96	33.3	37.5	29.2	:	100.0
Other Americas	84	46	22	:	159	52.8	28.9	13.8	:	100.0
Australia	54	20	:	:	84	64.3	23.8	:	:	100.0
New Zealand	30	19	:	:	53	56.6	35.8	:	:	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

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, 2017

	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	4632	6366	8707	12042	31747	14.6	20.1	27.4	37.9	100.0
UK Born	2488	5324	7474	10810	26096	9.5	20.4	28.6	41.4	100.0
Foreign Born	2143	1041	1230	1232	5646	38.0	18.4	21.8	21.8	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	1386	616	610	622	3234	42.9	19.0	18.9	19.2	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	397	183	200	224	1004	39.5	18.2	19.9	22.3	100.0
EU 28/EFTA	757	425	620	610	2412	31.4	17.6	25.7	25.3	100.0
of which:										
France	65	21	13	18	117	55.6	17.9	11.1	15.4	100.0
Germany	35	48	53	57	193	18.1	24.9	27.5	29.5	100.0
Irish Republic	48	21	36	51	156	30.8	13.5	23.1	32.7	100.0
Northern EU	35	22	24	25	106	33.0	20.8	22.6	23.6	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	:	:	:	12	31	:	:	:	38.7	100.0
Sweden	10	:	:	:	18	55.6	:	:	0.0	100.0
Southern EU	205	74	79	75	433	47.3	17.1	18.2	17.3	100.0
of which:										
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	28	:	:	:	:	100.0
Greece	22	12	10	13	57	38.6	21.1	17.5	22.8	100.0
Italy	81	16	17	19	133	60.9	12.0	12.8	14.3	100.0
Malta	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	100.0
Portugal	47	18	23	20	108	43.5	16.7	21.3	18.5	100.0
Spain	47	16	16	15	94	50.0	17.0	17.0	16.0	100.0
A8	188	147	340	325	1000	18.8	14.7	34.0	32.5	100.0
of which:										
Hungary	25	:	:	12	54	46.3	:	:	22.2	100.0
Latvia	:	:	27	30	70	:	:	38.6	42.9	100.0
Lithuania	33	19	48	27	127	26.0	15.0	37.8	21.3	100.0
Poland	107	98	239	222	666	16.1	14.7	35.9	33.3	100.0
Slovakia	:	:	:	24	46	:	:	:	52.2	100.0
A2	161	82	67	52	362	44.5	22.7	18.5	14.4	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	35	18	:	17	78	44.9	23.1	:	21.8	100.0
Romania	126	64	59	34	283	44.5	22.6	20.8	12.0	100.0
Other Europe	92	23	33	31	179	51.4	12.8	18.4	17.3	100.0
of which:										
Turkey	31	:	:	11	54	57.4	:	:	20.4	100.0
Africa	401	216	176	184	977	41.0	22.1	18.0	18.8	100.0
Middle East	31	19	13	20	83	37.3	22.9	15.7	24.1	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	393	143	200	178	914	43.0	15.6	21.9	19.5	100.0
South East Asia	208	102	98	113	521	39.9	19.6	18.8	21.7	100.0
Canada	23	17	:	20	68	33.8	25.0	:	29.4	100.0
United States	32	24	12	13	81	39.5	29.6	14.8	16.0	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	50	20	18	:	96	52.1	20.8	18.8	:	100.0
Other Americas	84	27	24	24	159	52.8	17.0	15.1	15.1	100.0
Australia	43	12	12	17	84	51.2	14.3	14.3	20.2	100.0
New Zealand	22	13	13	:	53	41.5	24.5	24.5	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

A: Greater London (inner and outer)

B: Rest of South East

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

D: Rest of UK

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.15 - Unemployed foreign workers in UK, by Country of Birth and Region of Residence, 2017

	Numbers (thousands)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK
Total	265	1192	1457	5.4	4.2	4.4
UK Born	140	1000	1140	5.3	4.1	4.2
Foreign Born	122	195	317	5.4	5.3	5.3
of which:						
Non-EU	95	123	218	6.4	6.2	6.3
EU 15/EFTA	:	32	41	:	5.0	3.9
EU 28/EFTA	27	72	99	3.4	4.2	3.9
of which:						
Southern EU	:	:	13	:	:	2.9
A8	12	12	24	6.9	1.4	2.3
of which:						
Poland	:	21	23	:	3.6	3.3
Africa	44	35	79	9.9	5.7	7.5
Indian Sub-Continent	27	40	67	6.4	7.1	6.8
South East Asia	:	18	25	:	5.4	4.6
Americas, total	11	10	21	5.5	4.5	5.0

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, 2017

	Numbers (thousands)			Employment rate (per cent)		
	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK
Total	2138	17148	19286	65.8	59.7	60.5
UK Born	1181	15448	16629	65.3	58.9	59.5
Foreign Born	950	1683	2633	66.7	65.1	65.7
of which:						
Non-EU	721	1139	1860	62.9	59.4	60.9
EU 15/EFTA	158	336	494	70.4	62.3	65.2
EU 28/EFTA	229	544	773	74.7	72.9	73.4
of which:						
France	24	24	48	73.0	66.7	70.1
Germany	:	75	84	:	64.5	66.8
Irish Republic	55	122	177	45.7	45.4	45.5
Northern EU	15	37	52	70.0	62.8	65.0
Southern EU	66	94	160	73.7	69.5	71.5
of which:						
Cyprus	12	14	26	36.8	58.3	50.9
Italy	29	38	67	71.7	56.5	64.9
Portugal	12	14	26	78.3		79.4
A8	28	152	180	80.3	83.6	83.1
of which:						
Poland	17	85	102	84.3	84.2	84.2
A2	26	30	56	83.9	84.5	84.2
of which:						
Romania	19	20	39	84.0	85.8	85.0
Other Europe	44	31	75	65.2	71.9	68.3
of which:						
Turkey	30	13	43	49.2	63.9	54.5
Africa	164	232	396	65.8	68.3	67.3
Middle East	37	54	91	43.7	45.2	44.6
Indian Sub-Continent	261	398	659	57.7	54.3	55.7
South East Asia	96	239	335	66.9		59.1
Caribbean/West Indies	54	55	109	45.9	44.7	45.3
Other Americas	29	43	72	71.2	61.0	66.0
Americas, total	92	148	240	64.8	57.4	60.7

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 4.17 - Living in UK, Country of Birth and Citizenship, 2017

			Nationality			Country Of Birth			Citizenship as % of CoB		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total			64890	31964	32926	64890	31964	32926	100.0	100.0	100.0
UK			58727	29020	29707	55491	27489	28002	105.8	105.6	106.1
Foreign Nationals			6137	2926	3211	9369	4458	4911	65.5	65.6	65.4
Europe			3933	1905	2028	3983	1868	2115	98.7	102.0	95.9
EU27/28EFTA			3787	1834	1953	3688	1731	1957	102.7	106.0	99.8
EU25/EFTA			3296	1577	1719	3204	1481	1723	102.9	106.5	99.8
EU15/EFTA			1745	831	914	1741	788	953	100.2	105.5	95.9
Austria			16	:	:	15	:	:	106.7	:	:
Belgium			31	15	16	44	22	22	70.5	68.2	72.7
Denmark			27	12	15	17	:	11	158.8	:	136.4
Finland			13	:	10	11	:	:	118.2	:	:
France			186	97	89	191	104	87	97.4	93.3	102.3
Germany			131	50	81	304	118	186	43.1	42.4	43.5
Greece			69	40	29	72	43	29	95.8	93.0	100.0
Ireland			343	151	192	372	164	208	92.2	92.1	92.3
Italy			296	151	145	240	117	123	123.3	129.1	117.9
Netherlands			97	44	53	68	27	41	142.6	163.0	129.3
Norway			12	:	:	13	:	:	92.3	:	:
Portugal			269	133	136	161	70	91	167.1	190.0	149.5
Spain			191	102	89	155	74	81	123.2	137.8	109.9
Sweden			40	17	23	34	14	20	117.6	121.4	115.0
Switzerland			22	:	18	31	:	26	71.0	:	69.2
A8 Accession			1533	734	799	1374	642	732	111.6	114.3	109.2
Czech Republic			40	12	28	40	12	28	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hungary			91	37	54	86	31	55	105.8	119.4	98.2
Latvia			119	61	58	108	53	55	110.2	115.1	105.5
Lithuania			196	96	100	172	81	91	114.0	118.5	109.9
Poland			994	490	504	878	429	449	113.2	114.2	112.2
Slovak Republic			76	31	45	77	32	45	98.7	96.9	100.0
A2 Accession			491	257	234	484	250	234	101.4	102.8	100.0
Bulgaria			109	56	53	110	56	54	99.1	100.0	98.1
Romania			382	200	182	373	194	179	102.4	103.1	101.7
Rest of EU			24	15	:	96	56	40	25.0	26.8	:
Cyprus			14	:	:	59	32	27	23.7	:	:
C & E Europe			25	15	10	58	32	26	43.1	46.9	38.5
Albania			22	13	9	24	14	10	91.7	92.9	90.0
Eur Other			121	56	65	237	105	132	51.1	53.3	49.2
Russia			33	11	22	65	20	45	50.8	55.0	48.9
Turkey			50	29	21	102	55	47	49.0	52.7	44.7
Ukraine			13	:	:	29	16	13	44.8	:	:
Africa			555	257	298	1531	704	827	36.3	36.5	36.0
Egypt			15	11	:	45	29	16	33.3	37.9	:
Eritrea			20	:	11	25	:	17	80.0	:	64.7
Gambia			15	:	10	27	12	15	55.6	:	66.7
Ghana			47	23	24	115	47	68	40.9	48.9	35.3
Kenya			14	:	:	127	58	69	11.0	:	:
Libya			21	:	14	31	13	18	67.7	:	77.8
Nigeria			106	52	54	201	101	100	52.7	51.5	54.0
Sierra Leone			12	:	:	26	10	16	46.2	:	:
Somalia			33	14	19	98	36	62	33.7	38.9	30.6
South Africa			101	45	56	275	127	148	36.7	35.4	37.8
Zimbabwe			70	36	34	146	63	83	47.9	57.1	41.0
Americas			341	140	201	716	328	388	47.6	42.7	51.8
Canada			52	20	32	98	49	49	53.1	40.8	65.3
Jamaica			36	18	18	134	61	73	26.9	29.5	24.7
US			130	55	75	132	58	74	98.5	94.8	101.4
Asia			1177	564	613	2898	1429	1469	40.6	39.5	41.7
Afghanistan			52	31	21	92	54	38	56.5	57.4	55.3
Bangladesh			74	36	38	261	137	124	28.4	26.3	30.6
China			132	61	71	122	52	70	108.2	117.3	101.4
India			317	160	157	799	408	391	39.7	39.2	40.2
Japan			30	13	17	40	18	22	75.0	72.2	77.3
Malaysia			33	13	20	67	22	45	49.3	59.1	44.4
Middle East			104	57	47	208	114	94	50.0	50.0	50.0
Iran			31	20	11	72	42	30	43.1	47.6	36.7
Iraq			50	26	24	75	37	38	66.7	70.3	63.2
Pakistan			167	91	76	535	283	252	31.2	32.2	30.2
Philippines			55	20	35	158	60	98	34.8	33.3	35.7
Sri Lanka			44	18	26	151	74	77	29.1	24.3	33.8
Oceania			124	56	68	228	117	111	54.4	47.9	61.3
Australia			76	37	39	129	66	63	58.9	56.1	61.9
New Zealand			39	16	23	71	38	33	54.9	42.1	69.7

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	2008/09	
<b>All</b>	<b>346.2</b>	<b>373.5</b>	<b>435.4</b>	<b>663.1</b>	<b>705.8</b>	<b>733.1</b>	<b>686.1</b>	
Europe - EU excluding Accession Countries	80.1	85.6	80.7	97.8	102.7	107.5	120.1	
Europe - EU Accession Countries	17.7	29.5	116.8	276.7	317.9	332.4	257.0	
Europe - non-EU	14.7	15.1	14.0	15.5	15.7	17.2	16.1	
Africa	66.0	70.7	64.1	74.0	60.7	59.6	63.3	
Asia and Middle East	113.6	116.1	109.4	134.4	143.8	149.9	163.0	
The Americas	26.3	31.4	26.5	31.5	31.5	32.6	36.5	
Australasia and Oceania	27.1	24.5	23.2	32.5	32.9	33.4	29.5	
Others and Unknown	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
<b>All</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>	<b>826.5</b>	785.7
Europe - EU excluding Accession Countries	91.3	135.0	144.0	176.0	190.2	237.9	228.7	221.3
Europe - EU Accession Countries	183.0	224.8	206.0	209.0	249.3	391.4	402.2	368.5
Europe - non-EU	12.7	16.6	13.0	11.0	10.9	14.4	15.7	15.4
Africa	48.1	59.7	41.0	31.0	30.2	36.3	33.2	32.6
Asia and Middle East	190.6	213.5	150.0	95.0	84.1	99.9	101.0	101.8
The Americas	28.2	32.8	28.0	23.0	22.3	25.2	24.8	24.4
Australasia and Oceania	18.4	21.6	20.0	16.0	14.9	17.2	19.4	17.1
Others and Unknown	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.8	1.0	10.0
	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	2015/16	2016/17	
Europe - EU Accession Countries	224.8	206.0	209.0	249.3	391.4	402.2	368.5	
of which:								
A8	186.9	168.9	178.8	181.7	194.7	173.9	144.6	
A2	35.9	35.6	28.2	64.6	192.9	224.5	223.9	
Croatia	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	

b) Calendar Year of Registration Date

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

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

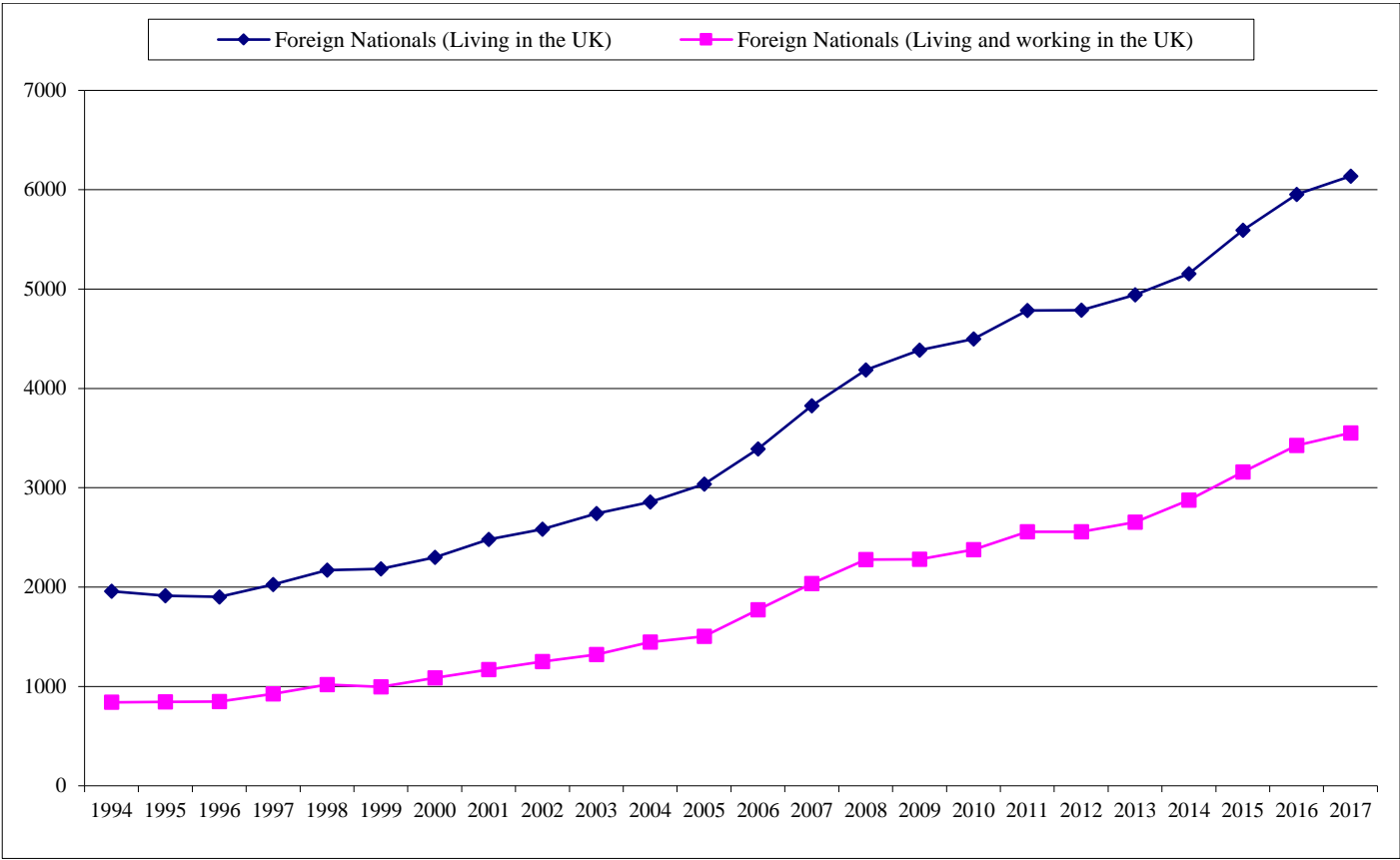
c) Top Ten Countries each Year of  
Registration

2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
India	24.8	India	31.5	Poland	61.1	Poland	171.1	Poland	220.4	Poland	210.7	Poland	134.36
Australia	18.7	South Africa	18.5	India	32.5	India	45.9	India	48.8	India	49.8	India	59.39
South Africa	18.5	Australia	17.3	Pakistan	20.2	Lithuania	30.9	Slovak Rep	28.6	Slovak Rep	30.0	Slovak Rep	24.09
Pakistan	16.7	Pakistan	16.8	South Africa	19.2	Slovak Rep	27.5	Pakistan	25.0	Pakistan	24.8	France	24.01
France	13.7	Portugal	14.1	Australia	16.5	South Africa	24.0	Australia	24.2	Australia	24.1	Romania	23.95
Philippines	11.6	China Rep	13.4	Lithuania	15.5	Australia	23.8	Lithuania	23.9	Romania	23.0	Pakistan	23.46
Spain	11.6	France	13.1	France	13.2	Pakistan	22.3	France	20.0	France	21.8	Australia	21.39
Zimbabwe	10.1	Spain	12.0	China Rep	12.6	France	17.2	South Africa	16.8	Lithuania	19.0	Italy	18.63
Iraq	10.0	Poland	11.3	Portugal	12.2	Latvia	14.4	Germany	15.1	Germany	15.5	Lithuania	17.62
Portugal	9.6	Philippines	10.9	Slovak Rep	11.1	Germany	13.4	China	13.0	Italy	15.4	Nigeria	17.46

2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
India	75.38	Poland	81.18	Poland	79.1	Poland	91.4	Poland	101.9	Romania	152.4	Romania	179.2	Romania	181.9
Poland	69.94	India	74.41	India	47.3	Spain	45.5	Romania	46.9	Poland	115.6	Poland	108.7	Poland	83.6
Lithuania	23.42	Pakistan	41.24	Pakistan	38.3	Italy	32.8	Spain	45.6	Italy	57.6	Italy	57.3	Italy	61.8
Latvia	23.20	Lithuania	40.84	Lithuania	33.2	India	31.3	Italy	42.0	Spain	54.2	Spain	48.5	Spain	44.1
Pakistan	22.96	Latvia	27.26	Spain	30.4	Lithuania	27.3	India	28.8	Bulgaria	40.6	Bulgaria	39.6	Bulgaria	42.1
Bangladesh	21.18	Spain	24.37	Italy	24.3	Hungary	24.7	Portugal	27.3	India	34.8	India	34.2	India	34.5
Romania	17.68	France	22.55	Romania	22.9	Portugal	24.6	Hungary	23.6	Portugal	33.4	Portugal	31.2	Portugal	28.8
France	16.45	Italy	22.10	France	21.6	France	21.2	Lithuania	22.4	France	27.9	France	27.2	France	24.9
Nigeria	16.23	Romania	22.00	Latvia	18.6	Romania	17.8	France	22.3	Hungary	23.6	Lithuania	21.4	Lithuania	19.6
Nepal	14.59	Nigeria	17.84	Hungary	18.1	Pakistan	16.2	Bulgaria	17.8	Lithuania	22.2	Hungary	21.2	Hungary	17.7

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

Figure 4.1 - Foreign Nationals 1994-2017, thousands



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## **5. ENTRY THROUGH THE POINTS BASED SYSTEM (PBS) 2016 – 2017**

### **5.1 Data availability**

Labour immigration to the UK from non-EEA countries is now managed through the points-based system (PBS). Statistics for Tier 1 in the PBS are derived from Home Office entry visa records and relate to individuals. For non-EEA individuals outside the UK, the data record visas issued to individuals approved under Tier 1. However, this does not necessarily mean that the person used the visa and came to the UK. The assumption is that they did. The central statistical database for the outcomes of these visa applications is collated in the UK although the caseworking decisions are made at posts abroad. Those applying under Tier 1 who were already in the UK are dealt with separately by caseworkers in Sheffield and outcomes recorded on a different database. These include a range of people who are allowed to extend their stay – the majority - or are allowed to switch between immigration statuses.

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

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 prior points-based assessment. The second type of data is from the certificates of sponsorship issued by employers through the online sponsor management system. These data do not necessarily correspond with approved applications, as they do not record whether or not an individual's application has been approved. As with visas, there is no guarantee that a used certificate means that the individual for which it is issued actually arrives in the UK and takes up work. Thus the data may exaggerate the level of labour immigration but the assumption is that any effect is marginal. The data on certificates of sponsorship do, however, contain information about the job into which an individual is recruited, such as the industry of the employer and occupational group into which the job falls. They also record the pay and allowances offered. The information is provided by employers when they assign a certificate of sponsorship and the accuracy of the information provided is checked by the Home Office during consideration of an individual's application. Certificate data may be used to categorise individuals according to their route of entry: shortage occupations (as defined by the Migration Advisory Committee); other occupations, requiring a resident labour market test (RLMT); and intra-company transfers (ICTs).

### **5.2 Tier 1**

Immigration through Tier 1 has fallen substantially in recent years and the trend continued in 2016. Table 5.1 amalgamates in- and out-country data to list the number of applications and visa issues for Tier 1 during 2009-16. Part (a) shows principal applicants, part (b) dependents. The fall that began in 2011 continued. In 2016 the

number fell from 19,746 applications in 2015 to 10,523, with issues falling from 15,999 to 7,364. The number of principal applicant issues fell from 6,096 to 4,851, that of dependents from 9,503 to 2,513. The main reason for the fall during 2015-16 was again the reduced number of Entrepreneurs and Investors, who between them accounted for three quarters of all Tier 1 visas, but there were falls in all categories. The Post-Study Work Route (PSWR), prior to 2012 the main source of Tier 1, visas had only 6 issues in 2016, in contrast to the peak of over 50,000 in 2011.

Tier 1 is now largely the domain of entrepreneurs and investors as the UK seeks to attract 'high net worth' immigrants. 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, down to 2,824 in 2016 from 4,475 in 2015 and 9,029 in 2014. The major shift has been in issues to those out of the country, down to 1,621 in 2015 (2,689 in 2014) but rising in 2016 to 2,027. Both the PSWR and the general route are down to negligible numbers. In 2016 entrepreneurs and investors were again the major routes for Tier 1 migrants, accounting for 71.6 per cent of in-country issues and half of those out-country. A major shift in 2016 was the rise in the 'other permit free employment – high value' category to a third of the total.

Since 2013 the government has been largely successful in drastically reducing entry through the Tier 1 route with emphasis switching to entrepreneurs, investors and those with exceptional talent. Comparison between the first six months of 2017 with the corresponding period in 2016 shows that Tier 1 is now largely given over to entrepreneurs and investors who dominate visa issues (Tables 5.3 – 5.4). They account for 93.5 per cent of in-country issues and 56.6 per cent of out-country issues. Their increased numbers do not completely compensate for reductions in the general category so the overall total of issues is down by 15 per cent. The other major increase is out-country exceptional talent visa issues, increasing from 5.3 to 15.4 per cent of the total.

The data indicate a major change over recent years in the nature of immigration by highly skilled workers looking for employment. A reduction in the number of extensions and some other changes of status means that the stream of highly skilled non-EEA workers continuing in or seeking work is now low. In 2016 this trend was accompanied by a shift in the breakdown by nationality. There has been a fairly consistent geographical pattern in recent years (Table 5.5), with easily the largest group from India, followed by Pakistan and China. In 2016 the pattern changed. Overall, the distribution from the different sources was more even as the reliance on India lessened. China became the leading origin (17.5 per cent), followed by Turkey (11.2 per cent)<sup>2</sup>, while India slipped down to fourth place (9.7 per cent) behind Pakistan (10.7 per cent). In 2016, only five of the top 20 countries were OECD member states.

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<sup>2</sup> The increase in Turkish numbers resulted from the European Community Association Agreement (Ankara Agreement). They must have a genuine intention to set up a viable business, bring sufficient funds to establish the business or be able to pay their share of the costs of running the business, with the share of the profits enough to support the entrepreneur and family without needing to have another job. If these conditions are met, the applicant will be granted leave to remain for an initial period of 12 months, after which (s)he may then submit an application for an extension under the same category.

### 5.3 Tier 2 Visa applications and issues in 2016 and 2017

Since the introduction of the PBS, the number of Tier 2 issues has been below the levels of work permits prior to 2008. The total of 52,689 issues for principal applicants in 2009 was well below the total number (including extensions and changes of employment) of work permits issued the year before and on the 77,660 work permits and first permissions alone. Considerable caution is needed in making this comparison however. It is thought that some employers brought forward their applications in anticipation of the demise of the work permit system and of the uncertainties of the new PBS. This would have inflated the numbers for 2008. It is also impossible to distinguish the extent to which the reduced number in 2009 was because of the effects of recession or the operation of the PBS.

Visa applications and issues for Tier 2 migrants for both principal applicants and dependents in 2009-16 are summarised in Table 5.6. Most applications are approved and visas then issued and the trend over the period is for the proportion of approvals to be relatively stable at 86 to 97 per cent. In total, in 2016 there were 156,732 issues, up from 151,281 in 2015. Of these, 89,825 were to principal applicants, up from 87,568 in 2015 and the highest number since the PBS began. In addition, 66, 907 visas were issued to dependents compared with 63,713 in 2015 and also the highest recorded number.

Since the establishment of the PBS approval rates have varied by category, with higher rates for ICTs<sup>3</sup> than general migrants. This gap has been narrowing since 2012 as ICT numbers have remained fairly stable while those of general migrants have increased. By 2016, for the first time the number of the latter exceeded (just) that of the former, accounting for 49.5 per cent of total principal applicant issues. Hence, the data suggest a growing general shortage of skills which is being met through labour immigration. It remains to be seen whether 2016 indicates a shift in trend away from the dominance of ICTs. Total immigration data are affected by more than visas issued to workers. On average, each principal applicant in 2016 was accompanied by 0.74 dependents, a consistent ratio compared with previous years.

The balance between Tier 2 issues in- and out-country has shifted and helps explain the overall rise (Table 5.7). During 2009-11 around a third were issued in-country, the rest to workers living outside the UK. In 2012, 43 per cent were issued in-country in 2013 it was 45.2 per cent but fell to 40.2 per cent in 2014, 37.9 per cent in 2015, with a slight

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<sup>3</sup> There are three types of intra-company transfer (ICT).

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

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

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

rise to 38.9 per cent in 2016 (Table 5.7). These are issued to people already living in the UK; some would be changes of status, for example, international students entering the labour market under Tier 2, but the majority were extensions for non-EEA citizens already in the labour market. Hence, they are continuing rather than new workers. The large number of extensions is partly a result of the adoption of the PBS. Before it was introduced, skilled workers could obtain entry clearance visas for up to five years; afterwards it was a three year maximum. For those workers coming to the end of their initial three-year period, it was possible for employers to request and receive an extended certificate. The number of out-country issues increased slightly to 54,841 (from 54,383), a reflection of the appetite of the UK economy for non-EEA skills.

There continues to be a marked difference in the balance of visas issued to different types of applicant for those workers already in the UK and those applying overseas. Intra-company transfers, which are not subject to the visa cap, account for the bulk of out-country issues, where they have consistently been responsible for around three-quarters of the total, although slipping to 67 per cent in 2015 and 65.7 per cent in 2016 (Table 5.7). Although short term ICTs cannot be extended and those holding them have to go back for 12 months before they can return on the same route, the same is not true for longer term ICTs which account for almost a quarter of in-country issues. In contrast, the majority (74.7 per cent) of in-country visas in 2016 were for general migrants. While only a third for those living outside the UK were for general migrants, the number has been increasing steadily.

Tier 2 principal applicants were accompanied by 66,907 dependents in 2016 (up from 63,713), making a total of 156,732 in 2016 (151,281 in 2015) having a right to enter or stay through this route.

Data for the first six months of 2017 (Tables 5.8 and 5.9) suggest a continuing high level of Tier 2 visa issues. The total number of issues to principal applicants rose by 5.9 per cent to 42,650. This was because a 12.1 per cent increase in general migrants (to 21,154) more than compensated for a fall of 4.7 per cent in ICTs. For the first time in recent years, issues to general migrants outnumber those to ICTs. The distribution between in-and out-country and between routes of entry was broadly similar to the year before, with in-country issues dominated by general migrants, out-country by ICTs.

Overall, the visa data for Tier 2 in 2016 [and the first half of 2017] suggest a rising demand for non-EEA workers. This is mainly because of the continuing level of ICTs and willingness to extend the visas of those already in the UK, together with a rise in general migrants coming to the UK to work.

#### **5.4 Tier 2 Certificates of sponsorship in 2016 and 2017**

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: 89,825 visa issues to principal applicants in 2016, 89,167 certificates of sponsorship.

#### **5.4.1 Nationality and route of entry in 2016**

The total number of CoS issues in 2016 was 89,167, 89 per cent of them from the top 20 countries of origin (Table 5.10). Since 2009 the general trend has been upward, with an increase of 2.6 per cent between 2015 and 2016. Almost half were Indians, accounting for a similar proportion over the period. Americans occupied second place, their proportion stable at around 10 per cent in recent years. Other 'traditional' sources such as Australia and South Africa also became relatively less significant. In contrast, the number of Chinese has risen proportionately, although still accounting for a small percentages of the total. Over the year, the largest increase was among those from the Philippines, up from 1,825 to 2,952 as nurses were added to the shortage list.

Around half of all issues were for ICTs, similar to the last three years, but lower than for the period 2009-2012. Indians continue to dominate this route of entry, accounting for towards three quarters of the total, their proportion tending to rise slightly over the last few years, while Americans made up 9 per cent. Of other nationalities, only the Japanese were well represented in the ICT stream.

The RLMT route was responsible for 43.8 per cent of issues in 2016. Indians were again the largest group with between a fifth and a quarter of the total. As with ICTs, the proportion accounted for by them steadily increased after 2009 but fell in 2016. In contrast, the number of Chinese rose, from 2,115 to 3,409. as did the number of Pakistanis. The number and proportion accounted for by Americans also increased in 2016.

Whereas only four per cent of the total entered via the Shortage route in 2015, in 2016 the number increased sharply to 7.4 per cent of the total, although this was still below the 2009 figure of 11 per cent. The rise was in response to revisions in the number of occupations deemed to be ones of shortage, particularly nurses with the Philippines and India easily the main sources. Only small numbers from elsewhere enter through this route.

The data suggest that although the shortage occupation list is responsible for relatively few labour immigrants it has a marked effect on particular flows. It is clear that the much less controlled ICTs still play 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 dominant role of Indians, especially among ICTs.

Data for the first six months of 2017 show a recurring pattern with similar proportions to 2016 (Table 5.11). Nearly half were Indians, who made up 70.9 per cent of ICTs and a third of entries through the shortage route. Over a fifth of shortage entries were from the Philippines. Americans made up almost ten per cent of the overall total, followed by the Chinese and Australians. In total, 42,468 CoS were used during the six month period.

### 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 and this was again the situation in 2016 (Table 5.12). Professional, scientific and technical activities and financial and insurance activities occupied second and third places on the list for 2016, their proportions of the total being about the same as in the previous year but higher than in 2009. Other services also increased proportionately. Health and social work became relatively less important after 2009 but in 2014 and 2015 the sector's numbers and proportions stabilised before increasing in 2016 with an additional 1,902 issues. Over the year the proportion in the education sector rose from 7.6 to 8.4 per cent. Within a general rise in CoS numbers in recent years, the main trend has been for the business services sector of the economy to become more dependent on non-EEA skilled labour. Both manufacturing and construction numbers increased slightly in 2016 but overall their proportions have remained fairly flat and low.

The pattern by route of entry has been fairly stable over the last few years. In 2016, ICTs were 48.8 per cent of issues (51.2 per cent in 2015), RLMTs 43.8 per cent (41.9) and Shortage 7.4 per cent (6.9). The ICT route remains dominated by the information and communications sector with 24,577 issues (56.5 per cent of the total), both figures similar to 2015. Professional, scientific and technical activities, and finance and insurance between them accounted for a third of the total (Table 5.12). The only other sector to exceed five per cent was manufacturing. Thus, business services and the ICT route are inextricably linked.

As in the last few years, the pattern for the RLMT route was different, the distribution more widespread and with no dominant sector. Human health and social work activities led the field in most years, with 18.6 per cent in 2014 and 2015, falling to 15.8 per cent in 2016 with a thousand fewer issues over the year. However, this fall is largely explained by larger numbers of health workers entering by the shortage route. Education, 18.2 per cent in 2016, has consistently been the second largest sector while also becoming relatively less important over the period. In contrast, professional, scientific and technical activities, financial and insurance activities and information and communication have each increased in both numbers and proportions in recent years. Between them, these five sectors accounted for 81.5 per cent of all RLMT uses. Of the other sectors, only manufacturing exceeded a thousand issues. Hence, labour market testing occurs mainly in the business services and public service (health and education) sectors.

The number coming through the shortage route depends on the decisions of the Migration Advisory Committee about which occupations should be added to or removed from the shortage list. This then affects the numbers entering by the RLMT route. Since 2009 there have been significant changes in the sectoral distribution coming through the shortage route, in the context of a continuing decline in numbers until 2016. After continuing falls in the human health and social work activities sector, the addition of nurses to the list in early 2016 brought about a change. Its proportion of entries through the route rose from 28.4 per cent in 2015 to 60.2 per cent in 2016, the number of issues rising from 984 to 3,998 over the year. Of other sectors, only professional, scientific and technical activities accounted for more than ten per cent of the 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 2017 showed a similar distribution to calendar year 2016 (Table 5.13). The two biggest sectors were information and communication and professional, scientific and technical activities. Health and social work numbers and proportion continued to increase reaching 12.3 per cent of the total and accounted for over half those coming through the shortage route.

In total, IT and professional, scientific and technical activities continued to be the two main groups. Identifying shortage occupations clearly has some effect but the continuing general stability of the pattern by both sector and route of entry suggests that there is a persistent accommodation between employer requirements, training provision and the PBS.

### **5.4.3 Occupation**

#### *The situation in 2016 and 2017*

The distribution by occupation for the full list at 3-digit level is in Table 5.14. Although a substantial number of occupations are represented, the bulk were professional occupations, accounting for 82.1 per cent of the total in 2016 (up from 80 per cent in 2015 and 77.7 per cent in 2014), most of them science and technology professionals (51.4 per cent).

Service rather than manufacturing occupations dominate the list. In 2016 information and communication technology professionals (IT) were the largest group, with 39.7 per cent of the total. During the period 2009-16 both their number and proportion steadily increased. The main demand for foreign IT workers came from two occupations. Programmers and software development professionals accounted for 33.2 per cent of IT workers, closely followed by business analysts, architects and systems designers (30.8 per cent). IT project and programmers accounted for a further 8.5 per cent, web designers and developers 5 per cent; 18.3 per cent were classified as IT and telecommunications specialisms not elsewhere specified.

Business, research and administrative professionals were the second largest group (9,730 issues, 11.1 per cent of the total). The largest occupational group among these was management consultants and business analysts with 52 per cent of the group. Chartered and certified accountants were another 25.6 per cent, while 12.3 per cent were business and financial project management professionals.

Engineering professionals (5.9 per cent) were the third largest group, the number and proportions having increased over the period, although growth stalled in the last two years. Design and development engineers were the largest engineering category with a third of the group total. The number of health professionals (mainly doctors and anaesthetists), which had increased, fell in 2016; that of nurses and midwives rose by a thousand over the year.

Information and communication technology professionals (IT) accounted for almost two-thirds of ICTs. The pattern for the other two routes was quite different. Two occupations dominated the shortage route: engineering (17.8 per cent, down from 31.2 per cent in 2015) and nurses and midwives (42.7 per cent, up from 2.9 per cent). Among those requiring a RLMT, the bulk of the quota, IT (17 per cent), business, research and administrative services (14 per cent) and science professionals (12.1 per cent) were the

main groups. Overall, the RLMT route produced the greatest diversity of occupations, with several other occupations accounting for more than five per cent of those entering that way.

The pattern of issues during the first six months of 2017 was similar to that for calendar year 2016 (Table 5.15). Of 42,468 CoS used (about a thousand fewer than in the equivalent period of 2016), 48.6 per cent entered via the ICT route (51.8 per cent Jan-Jun 2016), 44.8 per cent through the RLMT route (41.3 ) and 6.6 per cent (6.3) as shortage occupations. IT workers were the largest group with 39.9 per cent of the total.

What seems to be happening is an increasing concentration of certificates on a small group of occupations relating to IT, corporate management and business services. The health sector ebbs and flows, depending on the identification of shortage occupations. The data demonstrate particularly the growing importance of non-EEA nationals entering via ICTs in the business services sector of the UK economy. This implies that UK employers are failing adequately to train the domestic workforce and that this is a systemic failure. Another reason however is that the globalisation of the business services sector creates an environment in which certain skills routinely move internationally.

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

During the past decade students have become the largest group of immigrants, Table 5.16 summarises student movement into the UK in recent years. In 2016, 170,000 students were given leave to enter for study purposes, fewer than the year before (174,000) accompanied by 9,000 dependents. In addition, there were 250,000 students visitors coming for periods under a year, 56,000 fewer than the year before.

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

Further data on students are in Section 1.

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

In 2016, a total of 42,033 (44,379 in 2015) Tier 5 visas were issued to main applicants and their dependents. The majority, 22,342, were allowed in through the youth mobility element of Tier 5 in 2015 (Table 5.17), about the same number as the previous year. 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 2016.**

Table 5.17 summarises the visa issues for main applicants and dependents through the PBS and other work categories for 2016. In total 167,746 visas were issued to applicants who brought in 77,529 dependents, giving a total of 245,275. Each of these categories

showed a decrease on the last three years. Each of these figures is similar to the year before.

Table 5.1 - Tier 1. Visa applications and issues, 2009 -2016

	2009				2010				2011				2012			
a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%	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	21432	31.6	20985	33.0
Post Study	46230	53.4	34970	44.1	49111	47.7	41481	58.7	55770	68.3	50881	68.0	43147	63.7	40171	63.2
Entrepreneur	433	0.5	193	0.2	397	0.4	371	0.5	1324	1.6	881	1.2	2226	3.3	1534	2.4
Investor	334	0.4	290	0.4	396	0.4	357	0.5	565	0.7	488	0.7	822	1.2	774	1.2
MBA Provision	10	0.0	23	0.0	23	0.0	9	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gateway	193	0.2	3027	3.8	3229	3.1	162	0.2	230	0.3	216	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
HSMP IED Trans	45	0.1	163	0.2	230	0.2	30	0.0	17	0.0	11	0.0	114	0.2	0	0.0
Sole Rep	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.0	6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Exceptional Talent	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	64	0.1	7	0.0	0	0.0	59	0.1
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	0.0	88	0.1
Total PA	86603	100.0	79312	100.0	102942	100.0	70656	100.0	81620	100.0	74880	100.0	67741	100.0	63611	100.0
b) Dependants	Apps	%	Iss	%	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	1905	4.9	959	2.6
General	34857	89.7	31912	91.5	50422	91.6	25194	86.7	35163	87.5	31986	88.7	24952	64.2	30451	84.0
Post study	3421	8.8	2480	7.1	3864	7.0	3245	11.2	3721	9.3	3050	8.5	10589	27.3	3899	10.8
Investor	326	0.8	282	0.8	438	0.8	372	1.3	623	1.6	529	1.5	1390	3.6	922	2.5
Other	5	0.0	4	0.0	11	0.0	8	0.0	9	0.0	2	0.0	20	0.1	36	0.1
Total Dep	38842	100.0	34859	100.0	55041	100.0	29060	100.0	40179	100.0	36057	100.0	38856	100.0	36267	100.0
Grand Total	125445		114171		157983		99716		121799		110937		106597		99878	

Table 5.1 - Tier 1. Visa applications and issues, 2009 -2016, [continued]

	2013				2014				2015				2016			
a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
General	21132	60.3	20387	76.1	3832	22.0	3570	30.5	2165	24.6	2017	33.1	45	0.6	30	0.6
Post Study	744	2.1	578	2.2	106	0.6	50	0.4	41	0.5	9	0.1	8	0.1	5	0.1
Entrepreneur	11903	34.0	4691	17.5	11199	64.3	6052	51.6	5117	58.2	2819	46.2	4898	66.6	2839	58.5
Investor	1006	2.9	962	3.6	1907	10.9	1773	15.1	734	8.3	681	11.2	878	11.9	811	16.7
MBA Provision	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gateway	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HSMP IED Trans	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sole Rep	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Exceptional Talent	69	0.2	61	0.2	94	0.5	91	0.8	127	1.4	122	2.0	321	4.4	306	6.3
Other	205	0.6	105	0.4	76	0.4	61	0.5	608	6.9	448	7.3	1200	16.3	860	17.7
Total PA	35059	100.0	26784	100.0	17423	100.0	11718	100.0	8792	100.0	6096	100.0	7350	100.0	4851	100.0
b) Dependants	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
Entrepreneur	2604	7.0	1738	5.4	2923	15.6	2303	15.0	2566	23.4	2020	21.3	2249	70.9	1698	67.6
General	4725	12.8	4389	13.7	2755	14.7	2644	17.2	7784	71.1	6861	72.2	337	10.6	290	11.5
Post study	2786	7.5	2517	7.8	386	2.1	360	2.3	23	0.2	14	0.1	2	0.1	6	0.2
Investor	1106	3.0	1046	3.3	2131	11.4	1823	11.9	484	4.4	516	5.4	419	13.2	372	14.8
Other	34	0.1	28	0.1	43	0.2	35	0.2	97	0.9	92	1.0	166	5.2	147	5.8
Total Dep	36966	100.0	32123	100.0	18774	100.0	15332	100.0	10954	100.0	9503	100.0	3173	100.0	2513	100.0
Grand Total	72025		58907		36197		27050		19746		15599		10523		7364	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.2 - Tier 1. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, 2009-2016

## a) In-Country

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Iss	%	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	2015	45.0	28	1.0
Post Study	30726	50.5	36121	66.0	44956	67.8	35240	61.5	571	2.3	49	0.5	9	0.2	4	0.1
Gateway	3027	5.0	162	0.3	216	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	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	1901	42.5	2023	71.6
HS - HSMP IED Trans	163	0.3	30	0.1	11	0.0	0	0.0	0	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	489	10.9	596	21.1
MBA Provision	0	0.0	9	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	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	61	1.4	173	6.1
Total In-C PA	60839	100.0	54766	100.0	66296	100.0	57339	100.0	24883	100.0	9029	100.0	4475	100.0	2824	100.0
Dependants	25799		17467		21962		24529		22405		8167		5723		4129	

## b) Out-Country

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Iss	%	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	192	11.8	215	10.6
Entrepreneur	118	0.6	190	1.2	420	4.9	702	11.2	1179	62.0	1262	46.9	918	56.6	816	40.3
General	13935	75.5	10129	63.7	1895	22.1	25	0.4	5	0.3	7	0.3	2	0.1	2	0.1
Post Study	4244	23.0	5360	33.7	5925	69.0	4,931	78.6	6	0.3	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Sole Rep	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	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	122	7.5	306	15.1
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	85	1.4	88	4.6	156	5.8	387	23.9	687	33.9
Total Out-C PA	18450	100.0	15891	100.0	8584	100.0	6272	100.0	1903	100.0	2689	100.0	1621	100.0	2027	100.0
Dependants																
Entrepreneur	181	2.0	241	2.1	490	3.5	959	8.2	1733	17.9	2303	32.1	2020	53.4	1698	67.6
General	6113	67.5	7727	66.7	10024	71.1	5922	50.5	4385	45.2	2644	36.9	1138	30.1	290	11.5
Post study	2480	27.4	3245	28.0	3050	21.6	3899	33.2	2517	25.9	360	5.0	14	0.4	6	0.2
Investor	282	3.1	372	3.2	529	3.8	922	7.9	1038	10.7	1823	25.4	516	13.7	372	14.8
Other	4	0.0	8	0.1	2	0.0	36	0.3	28	0.3	35	0.5	92	2.4	147	5.8
Total	9060	100.0	11593	100.0	14095	100.0	11738	100.0	9701	100.0	7165	100.0	3780	100.0	2513	100.0

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.3 - Tier 1. Visa applications and issues, Jan 2017 - Jun 2017

a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%
General	32	0.6	25	0.7
Post Study	5	0.1	3	0.1
Entrepreneur	3549	64.9	2204	63.6
Investor	613	11.2	561	16.2
Exceptional Talent	330	6.0	312	9.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total PA	5468	100.0	3463	100.0
b) Dependants	Apps	%	Iss	%
Entrepreneur	1039	25.1	767	22.8
General	107	2.6	66	2.0
Post Study	0	0.0	0	0.0
Investor	279	6.8	213	6.3
Other	101	2.4	96	2.9
Total	4133	100.0	3361	100.0
Grand Total	9601		6824	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.4- Tier 1. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, Jan 2017 - Jun 2017

## a) In-Country

Principal applicants	Iss	%
General	24	1.1
Post Study	3	0.1
HS - Entrepreneur - Int	1638	75.1
HS - Investor - Int	401	18.4
Exceptional Talent	114	5.2
Other	0	0.0
Total In-C PA	2180	100.0
Dependants	2219	

## b) Out-Country

Principal applicants	Iss	%
Investor	160	12.5
Entrepreneur	566	44.1
General	1	0.1
Post Study	0	0.0
Exceptional Talent	198	15.4
Other	0	0.0
Total Out-C PA	1283	100.0
Dependants		%
Entrepreneur	767	67.2
General	66	5.8
Post Study	0	0.0
Investor	213	18.7
Other	96	8.4
Total	1142	100.0

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.5 - Tier 1. Visa issues: top 20 nationalities, 2009 -2016\*

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

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

Table 5.5 - Tier 1. Visa issues: top 20 nationalities, 2009 -2016\*, [continued]

2015			2016		
	Iss	%		Iss	%
India	1553	2.4	China	849	3.2
Pakistan	834	1.3	Turkey	544	2.0
China	613	1.0	Pakistan	521	1.9
United States	363	0.6	India	469	1.8
Russia	353	0.6	Russia	345	1.3
Turkey	296	0.5	United States	340	1.3
Nigeria	294	0.5	Nigeria	185	0.7
Australia	190	0.3	Australia	139	0.5
Iran	126	0.2	Iran	118	0.4
Bangladesh	110	0.2	Canada	111	0.4
Canada	90	0.1	Egypt	87	0.3
Sri Lanka	90	0.1	Hong Kong	87	0.3
Egypt	84	0.1	Bangladesh	71	0.3
Hong Kong	71	0.1	Korea (South)	65	0.2
New Zealand	70	0.1	Malaysia	63	0.2
Korea (South)	64	0.1	Sri Lanka	47	0.2
South Africa	63	0.1	Israel	46	0.2
Malaysia	60	0.1	Iraq	44	0.2
Ukraine	59	0.1	Japan	42	0.2
Israel	47	0.1	South Africa	41	0.2
Total, excl dep	6096	9.6	Total, excl dep	4851	18.1
Total All Nat	15599		Total All Nat	7364	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Notes:

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

Table 5.6 - Tier 2. Visa applications and issues, 2009 - 2016

	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>	
	2015				2016			
a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	44569	49.2	41821	47.8	47077	50.6	44458	49.5
ICT	44527	49.1	44658	51.0	44708	48.1	44323	49.3
Min. of Rel. Migrant	998	1.1	821	0.9	948	1.0	786	0.9
Sportspeople Migrant	236	0.3	216	0.2	227	0.2	214	0.2
Other	329	0.4	52	0.1	38	0.0	44	0.0
Total PA	90659	100.0	87568	100.0	92998	100.0	89825	100.0
<i>Dependants</i>	65915		63713		69115		66907	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>156574</b>		<b>151281</b>		<b>162113</b>		<b>156732</b>	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.7- Tier 2. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, 2009-2016

## a) In-Country

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Iss	%	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	24446	73.7	26131	74.7
ICT	7038	32.8	6218	30.5	6568	34.4	8647	29.3	8546	22.7	8045	22.8	8237	24.8	8303	23.7
Min. of Rel. Migrant	605	2.8	569	2.8	453	2.4	577	2.0	628	1.7	427	1.2	410	1.2	444	1.3
Sportspeople Migrant	82	0.4	104	0.5	92	0.5	99	0.3	103	0.3	94	0.3	91	0.3	106	0.3
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	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	33185	100.0	34984	100.0
Dependants	16536		14786		13560		20675		25499		25668		26034		28504	81.47725

## b) Out-Country

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016	
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Iss	%	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	17375	31.9	18327	33.4
ICT	22031	70.6	29174	73.5	29686	78.0	29255	74.7	33240	72.8	36621	69.8	36421	67.0	36020	65.7
Min. of Rel. Migrant	372	1.2	365	0.9	342	0.9	303	0.8	441	1.0	398	0.8	411	0.8	342	0.6
Sportspeople Migrant	265	0.8	229	0.6	232	0.6	165	0.4	135	0.3	137	0.3	125	0.2	108	0.2
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	0.1	41	0.1	53	0.1	51	0.1	44	0.1
Total Out-C PA	31225	100.0	39684	100.0	38044	100.0	39144	100.0	45636	100.0	52463	100.0	54383	100.0	54841	100.0
Dependants	15505		24609		26799		28936		34346		38234		37679		38403	

Table 5.8 - Tier 2. Visa applications and issues, Jan 2017 - Jun 2017

a) Principal applicants	Apps		Iss	
		%		%
General Migrant	22587	50.8	21154	49.6
ICT	21260	47.8	21008	49.3
Min. of Rel. Migrant	474	1.1	353	0.8
Sportspeople Migrant	117	0.3	105	0.2
Others	32	0.1	30	0.1
Total PA	44470	100.0	42650	100.0
Dependants	36628	82.4	34922	
Grand Total	81098		77572	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.9- Tier 2. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, Jan 2017 - Jun 2017

a) In-Country

Principal applicants	Iss	%
General Migrant	12100	74.5
ICT	3884	23.9
Min. of Rel. Migrant	190	1.2
Sportspeople Migrant	57	0.4
Other	0	0.0
Total In-C PA	16231	100.0
Dependants	14600	

b) Out-Country

Principal applicants	Iss	%
General Migrant	9054	34.3
ICT	17124	64.8
Min. of Rel. Migrant	163	0.6
Sportspeople Migrant	48	0.2
Other	30	0.1
Total In-C PA	26419	100.0
Dependants	20322	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.10 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship, top 20 nationalities by routes of entry, 2016

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
India	8928	22.9	1744	26.3	31354	72.0	42026	47.1
USA	4528	11.6	230	3.5	3923	9.0	8681	9.7
China	3409	8.7	159	2.4	787	1.8	4355	4.9
Philippines	715	1.8	1909	28.8	328	0.8	2952	3.3
Japan	432	1.1	24	0.4	2061	4.7	2517	2.8
Australia	963	2.5	508	7.7	725	1.7	2196	2.5
Pakistan	1864	4.8	229	3.5	102	0.2	2195	2.5
Canada	1535	3.9	134	2.0	487	1.1	2156	2.4
Nigeria	1437	3.7	247	3.7	97	0.2	1781	2.0
Malaysia	1266	3.2	66	1.0	228	0.5	1560	1.7
Russian Federation	1207	3.1	47	0.7	279	0.6	1533	1.7
South Africa	873	2.2	136	2.0	363	0.8	1372	1.5
New Zealand	736	1.9	71	1.1	110	0.3	917	1.0
Egypt	656	1.7	101	1.5	87	0.2	844	0.9
Turkey	543	1.4	44	0.7	203	0.5	790	0.9
South Korea	436	1.1	21	0.3	332	0.8	789	0.9
Brazil	463	1.2	43	0.6	240	0.6	746	0.8
Sri Lanka	538	1.4	52	0.8	104	0.2	694	0.8
Singapore	426	1.1	19	0.3	207	0.5	652	0.7
Iran	542	1.4	57	0.9	24	0.1	623	0.7
Total	39011	100.0	6636	100.0	43520	100.0	89167	100.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.11 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship, top 20 nationalities by routes of entry, Jan 2017 - Jun 2017

	<b>RLMT</b>		<b>Short</b>		<b>ICT</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
India	4687	24.6	931	33.5	14606	70.7	20224	47.6
USA	2007	10.5	111	4.0	1964	9.5	4082	9.6
China	1554	8.2	68	2.4	418	2.0	2040	4.8
Australia	1307	6.9	170	6.1	348	1.7	1825	4.3
Philippines	908	4.8	616	22.1	139	0.7	1663	3.9
Japan	173	0.9	8	0.3	1145	5.5	1326	3.1
Pakistan	782	4.1	111	4.0	50	0.2	943	2.2
Nigeria	795	4.2	119	4.3	28	0.1	942	2.2
Canada	583	3.1	52	1.9	230	1.1	865	2.0
Russian Federation	505	2.7	19	0.7	140	0.7	664	1.6
South Africa	445	2.3	41	1.5	140	0.7	626	1.5
New Zealand	450	2.4	31	1.1	37	0.2	518	1.2
Egypt	387	2.0	37	1.3	65	0.3	489	1.2
Turkey	307	1.6	28	1.0	128	0.6	463	1.1
Malaysia	316	1.7	33	1.2	80	0.4	429	1.0
South Korea	176	0.9	14	0.5	182	0.9	372	0.9
Brazil	217	1.1	18	0.6	105	0.5	340	0.8
Sri lanka	254	1.3	34	1.2	51	0.2	339	0.8
Iran	277	1.5	28	1.0	5	0.0	310	0.7
Singapore	176	0.9	7	0.3	86	0.4	269	0.6
Total	19035	100.0	2783	100.0	20650	100.0	42468	100.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.12 - Tier 2.Certificates of sponsorship by industrial sector and routes of entry, 2016

		RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
		num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
J	Information and communication	5184	13.3	328	4.9	24577	56.5	30089	33.7
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	7110	18.2	744	11.2	8783	20.2	16637	18.7
K	Financial and insurance activities	6239	16.0	15	0.2	4859	11.2	11113	12.5
Q	Human health and social work activities	6183	15.8	3998	60.2	147	0.3	10328	11.6
P	Education	7085	18.2	309	4.7	54	0.1	7448	8.4
C	Manufacturing	1695	4.3	307	4.6	2304	5.3	4306	4.8
	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	937	2.4	14	0.2	703	1.6	1654	1.9
G	Arts, entertainment and recreation	841	2.2	245	3.7	167	0.4	1253	1.4
R	Other service activities	998	2.6	24	0.4	220	0.5	1242	1.4
S	Administrative and support service activities	630	1.6	34	0.5	301	0.7	965	1.1
N	Construction	531	1.4	102	1.5	269	0.6	902	1.0
F	Accommodation and food service activities	609	1.6	153	2.3	120	0.3	882	1.0
I	Mining and quarrying	224	0.6	78	1.2	489	1.1	791	0.9
B	Transportation and storage	185	0.5	9	0.1	372	0.9	566	0.6
H	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	107	0.3	152	2.3	65	0.1	324	0.4
D	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	161	0.4	121	1.8	13	0.0	295	0.3
O	Real estate activities	210	0.5	1	0.0	56	0.1	267	0.3
L	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	40	0.1	0	0.0	11	0.0	51	0.1
A	Water supply; sewerage, waste management etc	20	0.1	2	0.0	8	0.0	30	0.0
E	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	18	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	19	0.0
U	Activities of households as employers etc.	4	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	5	0.0
T									
<b>Total</b>		39011	100.0	6636	100.0	43520	100.0	89167	100.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.13 - Tier 2.Certificates of sponsorship by industrial sector and routes of entry, Jan 2017 - Jun 2017

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19035</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2783</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20650</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42468</b>	<b>100.0</b>
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14	0.1	0	0.0	9	0.0	23	0.1
B Mining and quarrying	72	0.4	36	1.3	294	1.4	402	0.9
C Manufacturing	788	4.1	141	5.1	1170	5.7	2099	4.9
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	50	0.3	84	3.0	60	0.3	194	0.5
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management etc	15	0.1	5	0.2	5	0.0	25	0.1
F Construction	234	1.2	39	1.4	107	0.5	380	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	439	2.3	11	0.4	343	1.7	793	1.9
G Transportation and storage	102	0.5	2	0.1	175	0.8	279	0.7
H Accommodation and food service activities	248	1.3	79	2.8	65	0.3	392	0.9
I Information and communication	2705	14.2	169	6.1	11876	57.5	14750	34.7
J Financial and insurance activities	2684	14.1	5	0.2	2189	10.6	4878	11.5
L Real estate activities	105	0.6	1	0.0	40	0.2	146	0.3
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	3218	16.9	400	14.4	3825	18.5	7443	17.5
N Administrative and support service activities	346	1.8	11	0.4	164	0.8	521	1.2
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	67	0.4	63	2.3	4	0.0	134	0.3
P Education	3198	16.8	83	3.0	18	0.1	3299	7.8
Q Human health and social work activities	3694	19.4	1456	52.3	88	0.4	5238	12.3
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	455	2.4	176	6.3	100	0.5	731	1.7
S Other service activities	587	3.1	22	0.8	117	0.6	726	1.7
T Activities of households as employers etc.	3	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0
U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	11	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.14 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, 2016

		RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
		num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
		39011	100.0	6636	100.0	43520	100.0	89167	100.0
1	Managers, directors and senior officials	3117	8.0	14	0.2	3719	8.5	6850	7.7
11	Corporate managers and directors	3045	7.8	14	0.2	3705	8.5	6764	7.6
111	Chief Executives and Senior Officials	682	1.7	0	0.0	630	1.4	1312	1.5
112	Production Managers and Directors	213	0.5	14	0.2	324	0.7	551	0.6
113	Functional Managers and Directors	1947	5.0	0	0.0	2243	5.2	4190	4.7
115	Financial Institution Managers and Directors	81	0.2	0	0.0	372	0.9	453	0.5
116	Managers and Directors in Transport and Logistics	56	0.1	0	0.0	126	0.3	182	0.2
117	Senior Officers in Protective Services	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
118	Health and Social Services Managers and Directors	64	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.0	67	0.1
119	Managers and Directors in Retail and Wholesale	2	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0	8	0.0
12	Other managers and proprietors	72	0.2	0	0.0	14	0.0	86	0.1
121	Managers and Proprietors in Agriculture Related Services	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
122	Managers and Proprietors in Hospitality and Leisure Services	22	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	24	0.0
124	Managers and Proprietors in Health and Care Services	38	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	38	0.0
125	Managers and Proprietors in Other Services	11	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.0	22	0.0
2	Professional occupations	30884	79.2	5796	87.3	36500	83.9	73180	82.1
21	Science, research, engineering and technology professionals	13323	34.2	1538	23.2	30939	71.1	45800	51.4
211	Natural and Social Science Professionals	4711	12.1	65	1.0	134	0.3	4910	5.5
212	Engineering Professionals	1820	4.7	1184	17.8	2258	5.2	5262	5.9
213	Information Technology and Telecommunications Professionals	6635	17.0	280	4.2	28448	65.4	35363	39.7
214	Conservation and Environment Professionals	66	0.2	9	0.1	13	0.0	88	0.1
215	Research and Development Managers	91	0.2	0	0.0	86	0.2	177	0.2
22	Health Professionals	6005	15.4	3782	57.0	15	0.0	9802	11.0
221	Health Professionals	4998	12.8	947	14.3	15	0.0	5960	6.7
222	Therapy Professionals	328	0.8	2	0.0	0	0.0	330	0.4
223	Nursing and Midwifery Professionals	679	1.7	2833	42.7	0	0.0	3512	3.9
23	Teaching and educational professionals	2606	6.7	304	4.6	38	0.1	2948	3.3
231	Teaching and Educational Professionals	2602	6.7	304	4.6	38	0.1	2944	3.3
232	Research professionals	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
24	Business, media and public service professionals	8950	22.9	172	2.6	5508	12.7	14630	16.4
241	Legal Professionals	842	2.2	0	0.0	334	0.8	1176	1.3
242	Business, Research and Administrative Professionals	5476	14.0	34	0.5	4220	9.7	9730	10.9
243	Architects, Town Planners and Surveyors	519	1.3	0	0.0	117	0.3	636	0.7
244	Welfare Professionals	856	2.2	125	1.9	0	0.0	981	1.1
245	Librarians and Related Professionals	31	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	0.0
246	Quality and Regulatory Professionals	369	0.9	13	0.2	557	1.3	939	1.1
247	Media Professionals	857	2.2	0	0.0	280	0.6	1137	1.3
3	Associate professional and technical occupations	4662	12.0	545	8.2	3259	7.5	8466	9.5
31	Science, engineering and technology associate professionals	28	0.1	14	0.2	51	0.1	93	0.1
311	Science, Engineering and Production Technicians	10	0.0	14	0.2	7	0.0	31	0.0
312	Draughtspersons and Related Architectural Technicians	7	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	9	0.0
313	Information Technology Technicians	11	0.0	0	0.0	42	0.1	53	0.1
32	Health and social care associate professionals	55	0.1	279	4.2	1	0.0	335	0.4
321	Health Associate Professionals	24	0.1	279	4.2	1	0.0	304	0.3
323	Welfare and Housing Associate Professionals	31	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	0.0
33	Protective service occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
331	Protective Service Occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
34	Culture, media and sports occupations	279	0.7	252	3.8	46	0.1	577	0.6
341	Artistic, Literary and Media Occupations	176	0.5	179	2.7	35	0.1	390	0.4
342	Design Occupations	101	0.3	73	1.1	11	0.0	185	0.2
343	Media associate professionals	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
344	Sports and Fitness Occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
35	Business and public service associate professionals	4299	11.0	0	0.0	3160	7.3	7459	8.4
351	Transport Associate Professionals	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
352	Legal Associate Professionals	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
353	Business, Finance and Related Associate Professionals	2442	6.3	0	0.0	1944	4.5	4386	4.9
354	Sales, Marketing and Related Associate Professionals	1846	4.7	0	0.0	1209	2.8	3055	3.4
356	Public Services and Other Associate Professionals	9	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	13	0.0

Table 5.14 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, 2016, [continued]

4	Administrative and secretarial occupations	21	0.1	0	0.0	13	0.0	34	0.0
41	Administrative occupations	18	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.0	30	0.0
411	Administrative Occupations: Government and Related Organisations	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0
412	Administrative Occupations: Finance	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
413	Administrative Occupations: Records	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
416	Administrative Occupations: Office Managers and Supervisors	15	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.0	25	0.0
42	Secretarial and related occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0
421	Secretarial and Related Occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0
5	Skilled trades occupations	206	0.5	281	4.2	22	0.1	509	0.6
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	14	0.0	148	2.2	5	0.0	167	0.2
521	Metal Forming, Welding and Related Trades	1	0.0	16	0.2	0	0.0	17	0.0
523	Vehicle Trades	1	0.0	22	0.3	1	0.0	24	0.0
524	Electrical and Electronic Trades	12	0.0	110	1.7	0	0.0	122	0.1
53	Skilled construction and building trades	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
531	Construction and Building Trades	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
54	Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	187	0.5	133	2.0	17	0.0	337	0.4
543	Food Preparation and Hospitality Trades	183	0.5	133	2.0	16	0.0	332	0.4
544	Other Skilled Trades	4	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	5	0.0
6	Caring, leisure and other service occupations	98	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.0	99	0.1
61	Caring personal service occupations	97	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	97	0.1
612	Childcare and Related Personal Services	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
613	Animal Care and Control Services	45	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	45	0.1
614	Caring Personal Services	51	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	51	0.1
62	Leisure, travel and related personal service occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
621	Leisure and Travel Services	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	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	14	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0	19	0.0
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	14	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	17	0.0
722	Customer Service Managers and Supervisors	14	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	17	0.0
9	Elementary occupations	9	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	10	0.0
92	Elementary administration and service occupations	9	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	10	0.0
927	Other Elementary Services Occupations	9	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	10	0.0
		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.15 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, Jan 2017 - Jun 2017

		RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
		num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
		19035	100.0	2783	100.0	20650	100.0	42468	100.0
1	Managers, directors and senior officials	1501	7.9	5	0.2	1938	9.4	3444	8.1
11	Corporate managers and directors	1454	7.6	5	0.2	1936	9.4	3395	8.0
111	Chief Executives and Senior Officials	325	1.7	0	0.0	330	1.6	655	1.5
112	Production Managers and Directors	129	0.7	5	0.2	227	1.1	361	0.9
113	Functional Managers and Directors	909	4.8	0	0.0	1140	5.5	2049	4.8
115	Financial Institution Managers and Directors	27	0.1	0	0.0	183	0.9	210	0.5
116	Managers and Directors in Transport and Logistics	30	0.2	0	0.0	52	0.3	82	0.2
118	Health and Social Services Managers and Directors	32	0.2	0	0.0	4	0.0	36	0.1
119	Managers and Directors in Retail and Wholesale	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
12	Other managers and proprietors	47	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.0	49	0.1
121	Managers and Proprietors in Agriculture Related Services	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
122	Managers and Proprietors in Hospitality and Leisure Services	6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0
124	Managers and Proprietors in Health and Care Services	36	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	0.1
125	Managers and Proprietors in Other Services	5	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	6	0.0
2	Professional occupations	15118	79.4	2347	84.3	17085	82.7	34550	81.4
21	Science, research, engineering and technology professionals	6729	35.4	776	27.9	14666	71.0	22171	52.2
211	Natural and Social Science Professionals	2464	12.9	26	0.9	55	0.3	2545	6.0
212	Engineering Professionals	759	4.0	601	21.6	1189	5.8	2549	6.0
213	Information Technology and Telecommunications Professionals	3407	17.9	145	5.2	13378	64.8	16930	39.9
214	Conservation and Environment Professionals	45	0.2	4	0.1	3	0.0	52	0.1
215	Research and Development Managers	54	0.3	0	0.0	41	0.2	95	0.2
22	Health Professionals	3475	18.3	1397	50.2	13	0.1	4885	11.5
221	Health Professionals	2179	11.4	474	17.0	13	0.1	2666	6.3
222	Therapy Professionals	168	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	168	0.4
223	Nursing and Midwifery Professionals	1128	5.9	923	33.2	0	0.0	2051	4.8
23	Teaching and educational professionals	869	4.6	75	2.7	16	0.1	960	2.3
231	Teaching and Educational Professionals	869	4.6	75	2.7	16	0.1	960	2.3
24	Business, media and public service professionals	4045	21.3	99	3.6	2390	11.6	6534	15.4
241	Legal Professionals	399	2.1	0	0.0	182	0.9	581	1.4
242	Business, Research and Administrative Professionals	2323	12.2	90	3.2	1813	8.8	4226	10.0
243	Architects, Town Planners and Surveyors	252	1.3	0	0.0	61	0.3	313	0.7
244	Welfare Professionals	407	2.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	408	1.0
245	Librarians and Related Professionals	9	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.0
246	Quality and Regulatory Professionals	216	1.1	9	0.3	205	1.0	430	1.0
247	Media Professionals	439	2.3		0.0	128	0.6	567	1.3

Table 5.15 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, Jan 2017 - Jun 2017, [continued]

3	Associate professional and technical occupations	2303	12.1	3	0.1	1618	7.8	3924	9.2
31	Science, engineering and technology associate professionals	9	0.0	31	1.1	18	0.1	58	0.1
311	Science, Engineering and Production Technicians	5	0.0	311	11.2	2	0.0	318	0.7
312	Draughtspersons and Related Architectural Technicians	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
313	Information Technology Technicians	3	0.0	0	0.0	16	0.1	19	0.0
32	Health and social care associate professionals	68	0.4	85	3.1	0	0.0	153	0.4
321	Health Associate Professionals	60	0.3	85	3.1	0	0.0	145	0.3
323	Welfare and Housing Associate Professionals	8	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0
34	Culture, media and sports occupations	137	0.7	170	6.1	28	0.1	335	0.8
341	Artistic, Literary and Media Occupations	89	0.5	120	4.3	23	0.1	232	0.5
342	Design Occupations	47	0.2	50	1.8	5	0.0	102	0.2
344	Sports and Fitness Occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
35	Business and public service associate professionals	2089	11.0	0	0.0	1572	7.6	3661	8.6
351	Transport Associate Professionals	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0
352	Legal Associate Professionals	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
353	Business, Finance and Related Associate Professionals	1093	5.7	0	0.0	915	4.4	2008	4.7
354	Sales, Marketing and Related Associate Professionals	994	5.2	0	0.0	650	3.1	1644	3.9
356	Public Services and Other Associate Professionals	1	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	4	0.0
4	Administrative and secretarial occupations	9	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	12	0.0
41	Administrative occupations	9	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	12	0.0
411	Administrative Occupations: Government and Related Organisations	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	3	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	6	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	8	0.0
5	Skilled trades occupations	68	0.4	5	0.2	6	0.0	79	0.2
52	Skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades	6	0.0	52	1.9	1	0.0	59	0.1
521	Metal Forming, Welding and Related Trades	3	0.0	521	18.7	0	0.0	524	1.2
523	Vehicle Trades	0	0.0	13	0.5	0	0.0	13	0.0
524	Electrical and Electronic Trades	3	0.0	87	3.1	1	0.0	91	0.2
54	Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	62	0.3	71	2.6	5	0.0	138	0.3
543	Food Preparation and Hospitality Trades	62	0.3	71	2.6	5	0.0	138	0.3
6	Caring, leisure and other service occupations	30	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	0.1
61	Caring personal service occupations	30	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	0.1
612	Childcare and Related Personal Services	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
613	Animal Care and Control Services	13	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.0
614	Caring Personal Services	15	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.0
7	Sales and customer service occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
72	Customer service occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
722	Customer Service Managers and Supervisors	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
9	Elementary occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
92	Elementary administration and service occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
927	Other Elementary Services Occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.16 - Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom in study categories, 2004 – 2016

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	200,000	179,000	299,000
2013	462,000	199,000	185,000	179,000	263,000
2014	473,000	193,000	180,000	179,000	280,000
2015	492,000	185,000	174,000	174,000	306,000
2016	430,000	179,000	170,000	170,000	250,000

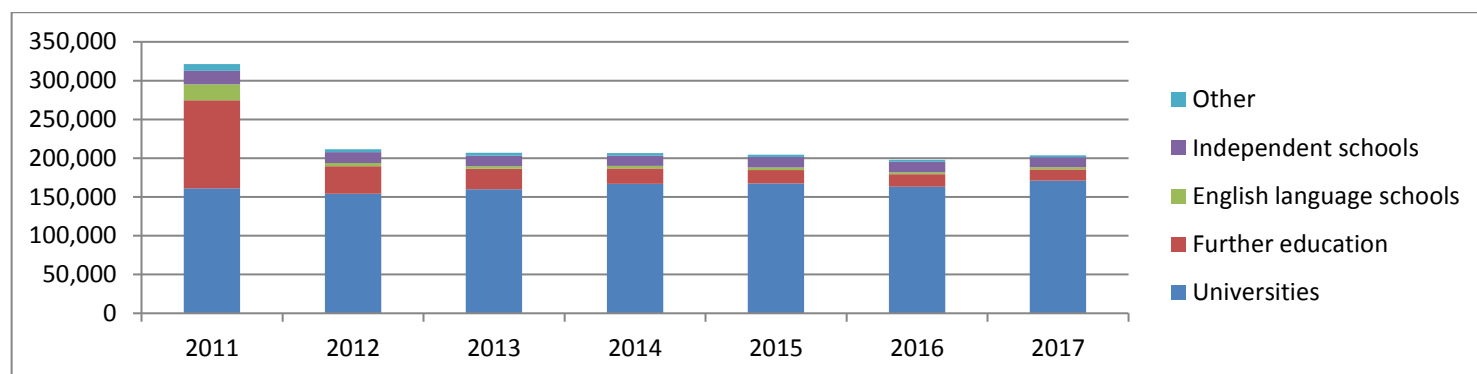
Source: Home Office

Table 5.17 - Out of country visas to the United Kingdom issued and in country extensions of stay by work categories, 2016

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	2	290	292	2,824	1,412	4,236	2,826	1,702	4,528
Tier 1 - Investors	215	372	587	28	1,040	1,068	243	1,412	1,655
Tier 1 - Entrepreneurs	816	1,698	2,514	596	1,443	2,039	1,412	3,141	4,553
Tier 1 - Graduate Entrepreneurs	169	26	195	1,501	128	1,629	1,670	154	1,824
Tier 1 - Post Study	1	6	7	522	1	523	523	7	530
Tier 1 - Exceptional Talent	306	121	427	4	105	109	310	226	536
Tier 1 - Other	0	0	0	173	0	173	:	0	173
Other permit free employment - Highly skilled	518	0	518	0	0	0	518	0	518
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>4,540</b>	<b>5,648</b>	<b>4,129</b>	<b>9,777</b>	<b>7,675</b>	<b>6,642</b>	<b>14,317</b>
<b>Tier 2 (Sponsored with a job) &amp; pre-PBS equivalents</b>									
Tier 2 - General	18327	14,244	32,571	26,131	18,058	44,189	44,458	32,302	76,760
Tier 2 - Intra Company Transfers	36,020	24,141	60,161	8,303	9,838	18,141	44,323	33,979	78,302
Tier 2 - Ministers of Religion	342	0	342	444	512	956	786	512	1,298
Tier 2 - Sportsperson	108	0	108	106	93	199	214	93	307
Work Permit Holders	44	18	62	0	3	3	44	21	65
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>54,841</b>	<b>38,403</b>	<b>93,244</b>	<b>34,984</b>	<b>28,504</b>	<b>63,488</b>	<b>89,825</b>	<b>66,907</b>	<b>156,732</b>
<b>Tier 5 (Temporary workers and Youth Mobility) &amp; pre-PBS equivalents</b>									
Tier 5 - Charity Workers	1,773	:	1,773	18	16	34	1,791	16	1,807
Tier 5 - Creative and Sporting	7,007	:	7,007	366	38	404	7,373	38	7,411
Tier 5 - Government Authorised Exchange	6,396	:	6,396	760	213	973	7,156	213	7,369
Tier 5 - International Agreement	413	:	413	237	106	343	650	106	756
Tier 5 - Religious Workers	1,816	:	1,816	70	:	70	1,886	0	1,886
Tier 5 - Youth Mobility Scheme	22,342	:	22,342	:	:	:	22,342	0	22,342
Tier 5 - Dependants / Other	:	2,286	2,286	:	:	:	:	2,286	2,286
Working holidaymakers	:	:	0	:	:	:	0	:	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>39,747</b>	<b>2,286</b>	<b>42,033</b>	<b>1,451</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>41,198</b>	<b>2,659</b>	<b>43,857</b>
<b>Non-PBS Categories</b>									
Domestic workers in Private Households	18,556	23	18,579	2,080	265	2,345	20,636	288	20,924
UK Ancestry	4,132	:	4,132	565	181	746	4,697	181	4,878
Other permit free employment	628	:	628	2,361	:	2,361	2,989	:	2,989
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>23,316</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23,339</b>	<b>5,006</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>5,452</b>	<b>28,322</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>28,791</b>
<b>Other permit free employment in pre-PBS equivalents or non-PBS categories</b>									
Main applicants	726	:	726	:	:	:	726	:	726
Dependants	:	:	:	:	852	852	:	852	852
<b>Total all work categories</b>	<b>120,657</b>	<b>43,225</b>	<b>163,882</b>	<b>47,089</b>	<b>34,304</b>	<b>81,393</b>	<b>167,746</b>	<b>77,529</b>	<b>245,275</b>

Source: Home Office

Figure 5.1 - Visa applications by education sectors, year ending June 2011–June 2017



Source: Home Office

## 6. ASYLUM 2016

This section is taken from the Home Office publication *Immigration Statistics, October-December 2016* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/immigration-statistics-october-to-december-2016/asylum>).

### 6.1 Asylum applications in 2016

Asylum applications in the UK from main applicants decreased by 7 per cent to 30,603 in 2016, the first annual fall in asylum applications since 2010 (Table 6.1). Including dependants, there were 38,500 applications (Figure 6.1). Numbers of asylum applications (excluding dependants) in the last two quarters of 2016 (7,146 in July to September and 7,419 in October to December) were considerably lower than in the same two quarters of 2015 (10,231 in July to September and 10,196 in October to December).

The largest number of applications for asylum came from nationals of Iran (4,192), followed by Pakistan (2,857), Iraq (2,666), Afghanistan (2,341), Bangladesh (1,939), Albania (1,488), and India (1,488) (Table 6.2a). Most applications for asylum are made by people already in the country (87 per cent of applications in 2016) rather than immediately on arrival in the UK at a port.

There were 7,419 asylum applications made between October and December 2016. Additional matching of cases shows that around 10 per cent of these were transferred from Calais as part of a UK operation. There were 3,175 asylum applications from unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (UASC) in 2016, a small (2 per cent) decrease compared to 2015 (3,253). Overall, UASC applications represented 10 per cent of all main applications for asylum.

Asylum application numbers continue to represent a small proportion (7.5 per cent) of non-British immigration (Table 6.3).

### 6.2 Asylum decisions in 2016

Of the 24,984 initial decisions on asylum applications from main applicants, 34 per cent were grants of asylum or an alternative form of protection, compared to 40 per cent in the previous year. A separate Home Office analysis shows that for the years 2012 to 2014, on average 36 per cent of decisions were granted initially, but this proportion rose to 49 per cent after appeal.

Grant rates vary considerably between nationalities (Table 6.2b). For example, at initial decision, the grant rate for Iranian nationals was 37 per cent (1,455 grants), compared with 12 per cent (286 grants) for Iraqi nationals. Overall, there were 8,466 grants at

initial decision for all nationalities in 2016, which corresponds to the grant rate of 34 per cent.

There were 1,591 grants of asylum or an alternative form of protection to Syrian main applicants at initial decision in 2016. The grant rate for Syrian applicants was 86 per cent, but some of those not granted will have been transferred to have their case assessed by another EU member state and other applicants may have been found not to be Syrian following investigation. An additional 4,369 Syrian nationals (including dependants) were granted humanitarian protection under the Syrian Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme (VPRS) 2016. Since this scheme began in 2014, a total of 5,706 people have been resettled.

### **6.3 Applications pending**

At the end of 2016, 24,903 applications (received since April 2006) from main applicants were pending a decision (initial decision, appeal or further review), 6 per cent fewer than at the end of 2015 (26,409). The number who had been awaiting an initial decision for more than 6 months increased by 143 per cent (from 3,626 to 8,825) while those pending further review decreased by 59 per cent to 3,428.

Table 6.1 - Asylum applications (including dependants) by category of grant, 2016

Category	Number
Total applications	30,603
Total initial decisions	24,984
Grants of asylum	7,136
Humanitarian (1)	304
Total refusals	16,518

Source: Home Office

Notes:

1) Includes grants of HP and DL

Table 6.2 - Asylum applications (excluding dependants) top 10 nationalities, 2016

a) Total applications

Country	Number
Iran	4192
Pakistan	2857
Iraq	2666
Afghanistan	2341
Bangladesh	1939
Albania	1488
India	1488
Syria	1409
Sudan	1314
Eritrea	1238

b) Total grants

Country	Number
Syria	1591
Iran	1455
Eritrea	1235
Sudan	1173
Afghanistan	603
Pakistan	292
Iraq	286
Albania	221
Ethiopia	190
Uganda	110

c) Total refusals

Country	Number
Iran	2460
Iraq	2102
Pakistan	1740
Bangladesh	1161
Afghanistan	1112
India	907
Nigeria	706
Sri Lanka	685
Albania	602
Eritrea	598

Source: Home Office

Notes

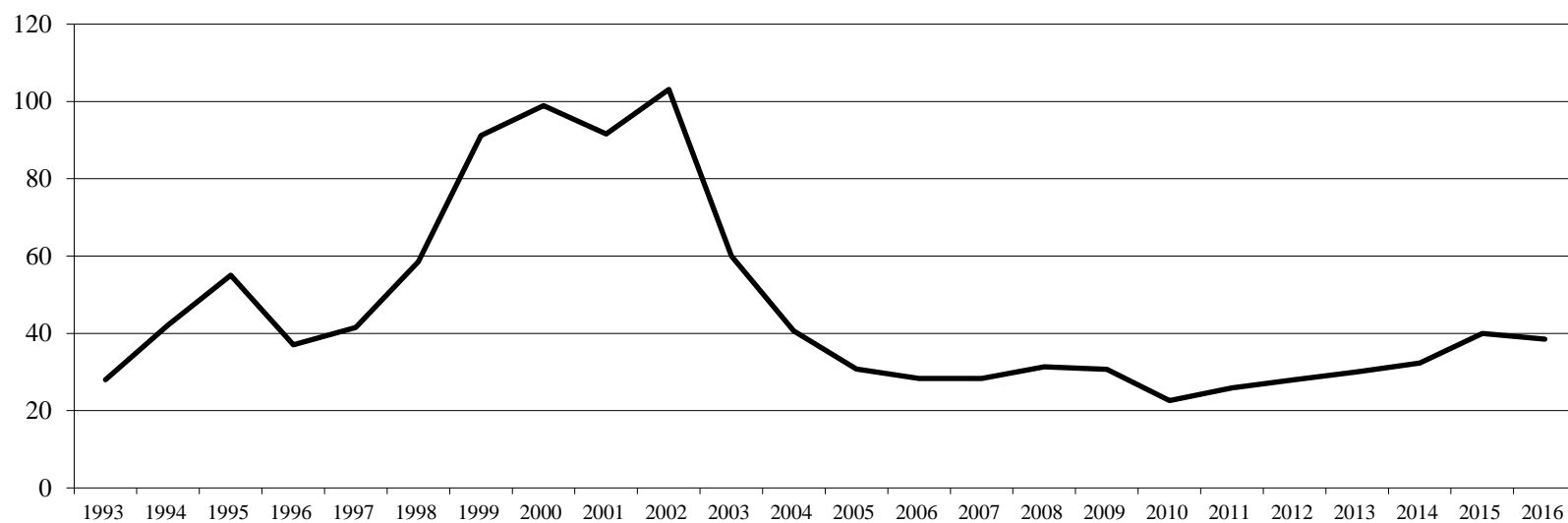
1) - Includes grants of asylum, grants of HP and DL

Table 6.3 - Asylum applications (including dependants) as a proportion of total non-British immigration into the UK, 1993-2016

	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	30.0	450.0	6.7
2014	32.3	551.0	5.9
2015	40.0	547.0	7.3
2016	38.5	515.0	7.5

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

Figure 6.1 - Asylum applications (including dependants) , 1993-2016, thousands



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

## **7. POLICY DEVELOPMENTS**

### **7.1 Labour migration**

In November 2016, the first of the two phases of changes to Tier 2 announced in March 2016 was implemented, including raising the Tier 2 (General) salary threshold to £35,000 (with some exceptions) and changes to Intra-Company Transfers.

In January 2017 the Migration Advisory Committee reported on its review of possible shortages in certain teaching occupations and whether any should be added to the Shortage Occupation List. It recommended that secondary education teachers in the subjects of: maths, physics, computer science, Mandarin and science should be added to the list.

In July 2017 the Home Office commissioned the Migration Advisory Committee (MAC) to report on the impact on the UK labour market of the UK's exit from the European Union and how the UK's immigration system should be aligned with a modern industrial strategy. The completion deadline is September 2018. A consultation by the MAC, calling for evidence from interested parties, closes late October 2017.

### **7.2 Students**

In August 2017 the government asked the Migration Advisory Committee (MAC) to examine the impact both EU and non-EU students have on the labour market and economy whilst in the UK. Issues the MAC will be asked to consider will include:

- the impact of tuition fees and other spending by international students on the national, regional, and local economy and on the education sector
- the role students play in contributing to local economic growth
- the impact their recruitment has on the provision and quality of education provided to domestic students

For some years there has been a political debate about the inclusion of students in the national net migration figures and target. This was mainly because of a 'gap' between the numbers of immigrants arriving to study and the numbers of emigrants who had previously arrived to study. A research update in August 2017 by the ONS has clarified the situation<sup>4</sup>. This new statistical analysis, using IPS and Exit Checks data, supplemented by a survey of graduated international students, indicates that the gap is narrow and that the vast majority (97 per cent) of international students depart from the UK at the conclusion of their studies.

### **7.3 Asylum**

In 2016, the UK transferred over 900 unaccompanied asylum-seeking children to the UK from Europe. This included over 200 children pursuant to section 67 of the Immigration Act, in accordance with the published criteria in place at the time of the Calais camp clearance. In July 2017, following consultation with local authorities on

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<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/articles/whatshappeningwithinternationalstudentmigration/2017-08-24>

capacity, the Government announced that the specified number of children to be transferred under section 67 will be 480. This number includes those children already transferred under section 67, and is exclusive of children transferred under the family reunion criteria of the Dublin Regulation.

## 7.4 Integration

There is currently no coherent immigrant integration policy in the UK, with responsibility for such issues spread around several government departments. The need for a strategic approach underlay the All Party Parliamentary Group<sup>5</sup> study on Social Integration. In August 2017 it published its final report into the Integration of Immigrants. Commenting that “The UK’s policy approach in this regard has been remarkably non-interventionist –especially when compared to those of most European countries”, the APPG proposed four core recommendations: (1) ministers should devolve substantive immigration policy powers to the constituent nations and regions of the UK – creating a regionally-led immigration system; (2) the government should develop a comprehensive and proactive strategy for the integration of immigrants; (3) rather than being seen as security risks or ‘the other’, immigrants should be viewed as Britons-in-waiting; (4) ministers should develop a new strategy for the promotion of English language learning reflecting the guiding principle that no one should be able to live in the country for a considerable length of time without speaking English. In order to bring this about, 56 specific proposals were listed<sup>6</sup>.

## 7.5 Brexit

### *Government view*

The UK Government’s policy on future immigration from the EU and on the position of EU citizens in the UK was set out in July 2017 in a command paper *Safeguarding the Position of EU Citizens Living in the UK and UK Nationals Living in the EU*<sup>7</sup>. The paper assumes a ‘hard’ Brexit in stating that free movement rights “will come to an end”. A series of principles is set out with the expectation that the EU will offer reciprocal treatment for UK nationals resident in its member states. These are:

1. until the UK’s exit, while the UK remains a member of the EU, EU citizens resident here will continue to enjoy the rights they have under EU Treaties. We will comply in full with our legal obligations, including in respect of administrative procedures for providing documentation for those exercising Treaty rights;
2. after we leave the EU, we will create new rights in UK law for qualifying EU citizens resident here before our exit. Those rights will be enforceable in the UK legal system and will provide legal guarantees for these EU citizens. Furthermore, we are also ready to make commitments in the Withdrawal Agreement which will have the status of international law. The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) will not have jurisdiction in the UK;
3. these rights will apply to all EU citizens equally and we will not treat citizens of one member state differently to those of another;

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<sup>5</sup> APPGs are informal groups of interested members of both Houses of Parliament. They do not make policy.

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.socialintegrationappg.org.uk/>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-the-position-of-eu-citizens-in-the-uk-and-uk-nationals-in-the-eu>

4. qualifying EU citizens will have to apply for their residence status. The administrative procedures which they will need to comply with in order to obtain these new rights will be modernised and kept as smooth and simple as possible;
5. the application process will be a separate legal scheme, in UK law, rather than the current one for certifying the exercise of rights under EU law. Accordingly we will tailor the eligibility criteria so that, for example, we will no longer require evidence that economically inactive EU citizens have previously held “comprehensive sickness insurance” in order to be considered continuously resident;
6. all qualifying EU citizens will be given adequate time to apply for their new residence status after our exit. There will be no cliff-edge at the point of the UK’s withdrawal from the EU;
7. we guarantee that qualifying individuals will be granted “settled status” in UK law (indefinite leave to remain pursuant to the Immigration Act 1971). This means they will be free to reside in any capacity and undertake any lawful activity, to access public funds and services and to apply for British citizenship;
8. to qualify, the EU citizen must have been resident in the UK before a specified date and must have completed a period of five years’ continuous residence in the UK before they apply for settled status, at which point they must still be resident;
9. those EU citizens who arrived and became resident before the specified date but who have not accrued five years’ continuous residence at the time of the UK’s exit will be able to apply for temporary status in order to remain resident in the UK until they have accumulated five years, after which they will be eligible to apply for settled status;
10. those EU citizens who arrived after the specified date will be allowed to remain in the UK for at least a temporary period and may become eligible to settle permanently, depending on their circumstances – but this group should have no expectation of guaranteed settled status;
11. family dependants who join a qualifying EU citizen in the UK before the UK’s exit will be able to apply for settled status after five years (including where the five years falls after our exit), irrespective of the specified date. Those joining after our exit will be subject to the same rules as those joining British citizens or alternatively to the post-exit immigration arrangements for EU citizens who arrive after the specified date;
12. the specified date will be no earlier than the 29 March 2017, the date the formal Article 50 process for exiting the EU was triggered, and no later than the date of the UK’s withdrawal from the EU. We expect to discuss the specified date with our European partners as part of delivering a reciprocal deal; and
13. we will apply rules to exclude those who are serious or persistent criminals and those whom we consider a threat to the UK.

A further set of principles relates to benefits, pensions, healthcare, economic and other rights, in the expectation that these rights will be reciprocated by EU member states. The Government intends that:

- (a) EU citizens with settled status will continue to have access to UK benefits on the same basis as a comparable UK national under domestic law;
- (b) EU citizens arriving before the specified date who do not have five years’ residence at the time of the UK’s exit but who remain legally in the UK on a

pathway to settled status will continue to be able to access the same benefits that they can access now– (broadly, equal access for workers/the self-employed and limited access for those not working). If these individuals go on to acquire settled status, they will then be able to access benefits on the same terms as comparable UK residents;

- (c) existing rules on the rights of EU citizens and UK nationals to export UK benefits to the EU will be protected for those who are exporting such UK benefits on the specified date, including child benefit, subject to on-going entitlement to the benefit;
- (d) the UK will continue to export and uprate the UK State Pension within the EU;
- (e) the UK will continue to aggregate periods of relevant insurance, work or residence within the EU accrued before exit to help meet the entitlement conditions for UK contributory benefits and State Pension, even where entitlement to these rights may be exercised after exit;
- (f) the UK will seek to protect the healthcare arrangements currently set out in EU Social Security Coordination Regulations and domestic UK law for EU citizens who arrive in the UK before the specified date and for UK nationals living in the EU before the specified date;
- (g) the UK will also seek to protect the ability of individuals who are eligible for a UK European Health Insurance Card (EHIC) before the specified date to continue to benefit from free, or reduced cost, needs-arising healthcare while on a temporary stay in the EU. The UK will seek an ongoing arrangement akin to the EHIC scheme as part of negotiations on our future arrangements with the EU;
- (h) the UK will ensure qualifying EU citizens who arrived in the UK before the specified date will continue to be eligible for Higher Education (HE) and Further Education (FE) student loans and ‘home fee’ status in line with persons with settled status in the UK. Such persons will also be eligible to apply for maintenance support on the same basis they do now;
- (i) to help provide certainty for EU students starting courses as we implement the UK’s exit (including those who are not currently living in the UK), we have already confirmed that current EU students and those starting courses at a university or FE institution in the 2017/18 and 2018/19 academic years, will continue to be eligible for student support and home fee status for the duration of their course. We will also ensure that these students have a parallel right to remain in the UK to complete their course; and
- (j) the UK will seek to ensure that citizens with professional qualifications obtained in the EU27 prior to the UK’s withdrawal from the EU will continue to have those qualifications recognised in the UK (and vice versa).

The policy paper also states that obtaining documentation showing their settled status will enable EU citizens resident in the UK to carry on living here lawfully and will help them to demonstrate to employers and other service providers their ongoing rights to be in the UK and to enjoy entitlements to benefits and public services. EU citizens resident in the UK will not need to apply for their new British settled status before exit. However, the Government plans to set up an application process before exit to enable those who wish to do so to get their new status at their earliest convenience.

### *Comment*

Reception of the paper was varied. Acceptance of the positive role played by EU citizens in the economy and local society was viewed favourably. Similarly, a liberal approach is proposed towards health insurance and the export of child benefits.

However, the document leaves a number of questions unanswered, with the paper stating that much detail about how the new system will work is as yet undetermined: for example, what new rules will apply to EU citizens; what proof of residence will be necessary in applying for settled status; what fees will be payable. Substantive issues include the rights of settled citizens to bring in close relatives after the UK leaves the EU; what happens to settled citizens who subsequently leave the UK after Brexit, perhaps for work reasons, but who intend to return at some time; what is the status of third country nationals married to non-British EEA citizens; how the system will work for EU students at UK universities after 2019.

It must be assumed that future labour immigration control will see the resurrection of some of the temporary schemes, mainly for lower skilled workers, that existed prior to the introduction of the PBS in 2008, some of which continued in part thereafter. These include the Seasonal Agricultural Worker Scheme and the Sectors Based Scheme, together with some form of the Worker Registration Scheme. Whatever system is adopted will also have to take advantage of regional demand for labour. Both Scotland and London for example, for different reasons, may be expected to support continued access to both more and less skilled foreign workers.

There are also bureaucratic concerns, including the administrative task of dealing with potentially over 3 million applications for settled status, the role of the ECJ and the acceptability of reciprocity in each of the member states. Added to this is the need to bring on board the various 'systems agents' – such as employers, landlords, public service providers, banks – who will be expected to apply the new regime. It is doubtful if these tasks and roles can be implemented by the spring of 2019. Furthermore, the timetable relies on the other member states implementing a similar regime for resident or visiting British citizens.

Finally, the new regime will have to marry what are currently two different systems: for EEA and non-EEA citizens. Thus far, there is little information in the public realm about how this will be done.