

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM SOPEMI CORRESPONDENT TO THE OECD, 2014

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Table of Contents

SUMMARY	3
1. IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION FLOWS 2013.....	5
1.1 Total movement	5
1.2 Recent trends in the flow pattern	7
1.2.1 Total flows	8
1.3 The situation in 2013	8
1.3.1 Composition: sex, age and citizenship.....	8
1.3.2 Reason for moving	9
1.3.3 Usual occupation (prior to migration).....	10
1.4 Countries of origin and citizenship	12
1.5 Summary	13
1.6 Postscript: the situation in the year ending June 2014	13
2. SETTLEMENT	32
2.1 Settlement	32
2.1.1 Summary for 2013	32
2.1.2 Grants by category and nationality 2013	32
2.2 Family migration 2013.....	33
2.2.1 Visas issued 2013.....	33
2.2.2 Nationality and reasons	33
3. CITIZENSHIP	41
3.1 Summary for 2013	41
3.2 Grants by previous nationality in 2013	41
4. IMMIGRATION AND THE LABOUR MARKET.....	48
4.1 Stocks of foreign nationals in the UK in 2014.....	48
4.2 Stocks of foreign nationals working in the UK in 2014	49
4.3 Foreign workers by nationality and socio-economic class 2014	51
4.4 Foreign workers by nationality and region of residence 2014.....	51
4.5 Unemployment among foreign workers in the UK by region of residence 2014..	52
4.6 Inactivity and employment rate among foreign nationals in the UK by region of residence 2014	53
4.7 Country of Birth 2014.....	53
4.8 National Insurance statistics 2013/14	54
5. ENTRY THROUGH THE POINTS BASED SYSTEM (PBS) 2013 – 2014.....	81
5.1 Data availability	81
5.2 Tier 1	81
5.3 Tier 2 Visa applications and issues	82
5.4 Tier 2 Certificates of sponsorship in 2013 and 2014	84
5.4.1 Nationality and route of entry	84
5.4.2 Sector	84
5.4.3 Occupation	85
5.5 Students and Tier 4.	86
5.6 Youth mobility and temporary workers – Tier 5	86
5.7 Foreign labour immigration through the PBS 2013.....	87

6. ASYLUM	106
6.1 Main trends	106
6.2 Applications by nationality (excluding dependants).....	106
6.3 Asylum Appeals.....	107
6.4 Asylum ratio.....	107
7. MAJOR POLICY CHANGES.....	111
7.1 New Immigration Act 2014	111
7.2 Other changes.....	112
7.2.1 Labour.....	112
7.2.2 Students.....	113

SUMMARY

The number of foreign nationals living in the UK in 2014 rose to 5.154 million, an increase of 4.1 per cent on the year before. Foreign citizens accounted for 8.2 per cent of the total UK population. Citizens of the ten new Eastern European accession countries rose to 1.525 million and comprised 29.6 per cent of all foreigners. Poles were the largest foreign group, reaching 826,000 in 2014, 16 per cent of all foreign citizens. In 2014 there were 8.064 million people living in the UK and born outside the country: they now constitute 12.8 per cent of the total UK population.

In 2014 2.876 million foreign nationals worked in the UK, comprising 9.5 per cent of the total workforce, the highest recorded figure. Just over a third of these were highly skilled and almost four in ten worked in London. Some 225,000 foreign nationals were unemployed, a rate of 7.3 per cent, compared with 6.7 per cent of the domestic workforce.

In 2013, 212,000 more people entered than left the United Kingdom for at least a year, a 20 per cent increase on 2012. Data for the year ending June 2014 show a continuing rise, to 260,000. Immigration which had more or less plateaued in the last few years, with relatively modest fluctuations, increased sharply in 2013 but was still below the trend prior to 2011. The overall increase in net gain from migration between 2012 and 2013 was owing to a combination of a larger rise in inflow and a smaller fall in outflow. The behaviour of British people was less significant than recently. In 2013, the estimated number of people arriving to live in the UK for at least a year was 526,000, 28,000 more than in 2012. The outflow of 314,000 in 2013 was similar to the year before. The net outflow of 57,000 British citizens was more than compensated for by a net inflow of 269,000 non-British.

A shift has taken place in the net inflow by gender with the proportion of men falling to 39.6 per cent in 2013. Men accounted for only 42 per cent of the net overall gain whereas the traditional pattern was a balance of flows.

The main reason given for migrating to the UK in 2013 by the non-British was for work, 42 per cent of entrants. A further 40 per cent entered for study. However, whereas 58.5 per cent of OECD citizens came for work reasons, only 25.9 per cent of non-OECD citizens did so, more of the latter coming for study.

In 2013 the number of Tier 1 work visa issues fell by 41 per cent to 58,907, including 26,784, principal applicants and 32,123 dependants. Most Tier 1 visa issues are now made in-country. The major shift has been in issues to those out of the country, with both the Post Study Work Route and the general route down to negligible numbers. Entrepreneurs and investors are now the major routes for out-country Tier 1 migrants. In contrast, the number of in-country general issues has held up well, mainly the result of extensions for those already having visas. Data for the first six months of 2014 show major falls in issues for both in- and out-country routes. Entrepreneurs were the largest group, with over half of all issues in both routes.

In 2013, the number of Tier 2 visas for principal applicants rose by 21.3 per cent to 83,324, with dependant numbers also rising to 59,863, making a total of 143,187 having a right to enter or stay through this route. Half of Tier 2 visas issued outside the UK in

2013 were for intra-company transfers, which are not subject to the visa cap, compared with almost two-thirds in 2012. Most issues inside the UK were for extensions for general migrants.

In 2013, 185,000 students were given leave to enter for study purposes, accompanied by 14,000 dependants. In addition, there were 263,000 students visitors coming for periods under a year.

The number of people granted permission to stay permanently in 2013 increased by 18 per cent to 152,949, but was still notably lower than in 2010 (241,192). Family-related grants were the main category, rising to 59,638, with work-related grants falling to 59,249.

There were 208,059 grants in 2013: 55 per cent on the basis of residence; 22 per cent were based on marriage and 21 per cent to children related to British citizens. Former Indian and Pakistani nationals were the ones to naturalise, accounting for almost a quarter of grants.

There were 23,507 asylum applications in 2013, a rise of 8 per cent compared with 2012. Including dependants, the number was 29,395 in 2013. Of decisions made in 2013, 37 per cent were granted asylum, humanitarian protection, discretionary leave or other type of grant at either initial decision or appeal.

The Government target to reduce net immigration to 'the tens of thousands' by 2015 will not now be reached. In 2013 a number of minor changes were made to the Points Based System. The major legislative development in 2014 was a new Immigration Act. It is designed to make it easier to identify and deport illegal immigrants and make it more difficult for them to live in the UK.

1. IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION FLOWS 2013

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. IPS data are based on intentions and so it is likely that they exclude most people seeking asylum and dependants of asylum seekers. An adjustment is made for these. Further adjustments are made for other people who intend to be migrants but who in reality stay in the UK or abroad for less than a year and for those who state an initial intention to stay for more than a year but actually leave before this. These adjustments are used to produce Long-Term International Migration (LTIM). Details of them are in Table 1.1. However, it is not possible to provide breakdowns by migrant characteristics using LTIM data, so later parts of this section are based on IPS unadjusted statistics.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.2 and Figures 1.1 – 1.4 summarise the LTIM adjusted statistics for 1993-2013, broken down by citizenship. The LTIM net migration statistics for 2001-11 have been revised to take into account the recalculations consequent upon the results of the 2011 census and are not directly comparable with similar data in last year’s report. In 2013, 212,000 more people entered than left the United Kingdom for at least a year, a 20 per cent increase on 2012 (compared with a 17.7 per cent reduction the year before) but still 15.9 per cent below the 2010 peak.

The estimated number of people arriving to live in the UK for at least a year was 526,000, up from 498,000 in 2012. However, the level was still below the medium term trend of 566-596,000 during 2004-2011. The outflow of 314,000 was slightly fewer than in 2012 and the lowest since 2001. In general, fluctuations in outflow have been more pronounced than those in inflow. The overall increase in net gain from migration between 2012 and 2013 was owing to a combination of a larger rise in inflow and a smaller fall in outflow.

The flow patterns of foreign citizens and of British citizens differed. There was a net outflow of 57,000 British citizens, slightly down on the previous year (63,000). This was more than compensated for by a net inflow of 269,000 non-British, 29,000 more than the year before. The inflow of British, at 76,000, was similar to those of 2011 and 2012, while the estimated outflow of 134,000 was 9,000 fewer than in 2012 and the lowest for over a decade. Non-British inflow rose by 32,000, compared with a fall 70,000 in 2012. The outflow of non-British, 180,000, was virtually the same as in 2012.

Compared with 2012, in 2013 about the same number of British entered and slightly fewer left; at the same time more non-British arrived but outflow remained at the same level. Hence, like 2010 and 2012 but unlike 2011, the main reason for the change in net overall migration over the year 2012-13 was the increased inflow of non-British people.

Assessing the trend over the last decade or so for the principal geographical regions is complicated by accessions to the EU. Prior to 2004 and 2007, the A8 and A2 countries were included in the Other Foreign category and Malta and Cyprus in the New Commonwealth. Net immigration of A8 citizens coming into the UK for a period of at least a year increased from 71,000 in 2006 to 87,000 in 2007 but then collapsed to 20,000 in 2008 and 16,000 in 2009. 2010 saw a sharp change in trend, with a rise to 49,000. In 2011 the net gain fell to 40,000 and in 2012 it fell further to 30,000. However, in 2013 the trend was reversed with a rise to 44,000. As Table 1.2 shows, the net increase from the A8 countries has fluctuated considerably since 2004, but there has never been a net loss. Recorded flows of Bulgarians and Romanians (A2) have been small. In 2013 the estimated inflow from the two countries was 27,000, compared with 13,000 in 2012 and

the outflow was estimated at 5,000 (4,000 in 2012) (numbers calculated as EU(27) minus EU(15) and A8: negligible numbers assumed for Cyprus and Malta). The net inflow of Bulgarians and Romanians in 2013 was 22,000.

The trend in flows from EU(15) has tended to differ from that of the A8. In 2012 the inflow from the older EU members was more or less unchanged from the year before, while outflow fell. The consequence was the largest net gain from them for the last two decades. In 2013 inflow increased from 85,000 to 104,000 and although there was an increased outflow, from 41,000 to 47,000, the net increase rose from 44,000 to 58,000. Overall, the net gain from the EU(27) in 2013 rose from 82,000 to 124,000.

Net immigration of New Commonwealth citizens continued to fall, although at a slower rate than the year before, to 44,000 in 2013, as inflow fell while outflow remained at about the same level. The net gain from the Old Commonwealth remained low (6,000). In contrast, the net gain of the Other Foreign population rose from 81,000 to 96,000, the highest figure since 2005, because of a rise in inflow.

In summary, between 2012 and 2013 there was a net increase of 124,000 among those coming from EU(27) countries and a net increase of 145,000 among those from the rest of the world.

Over the longer term, gross migration flows increased but this trend has now changed. In 1993 the total of in- and out-movement was 532,000. By 2008 the gross flow topped the million mark, but fell back subsequently to 819,000 in 2012.

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

1.2 Recent trends in the flow pattern

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

smaller asylum adjustment. In 2012 the difference in net flow was 22,000; however, it rose again in 2013 to 34,000 (Table 1.1). Because of the small sample size, attention should be paid to the confidence intervals included in individual tables.

1.2.1 Total flows

The overall flow pattern for the IPS data is similar to that for LTIM so no detailed description of trends is presented here (Table 1.3). However, without the adjustments it is possible to calculate confidence intervals at the 95 per cent level for the various flows and these are shown in Table 1.4. Thus for 2013 the total inflow is estimated at 485,000 +/- 29,000, giving a range of 456,000-514,000. The outflow has a confidence interval of +/- 19,000, with a range of 276,000-314,000. Net migration is in the range of 154,000-224,000.

1.3 The situation in 2013

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

1.3.1 Composition: sex, age and citizenship

A breakdown of flows by sex shows that a shift has taken place. Men accounted for only 39.6 per cent of the net overall gain; in comparison, in 2012 it was 40.2 per cent, in 2011 there was a balance between males and females, while in 2010 men predominated. For the British, men were responsible for 70 per cent of the net loss. For the non-British the figure was 42 per cent indicating that women were more responsible for the net gain. Proportionately fewer men have been arriving: they represented 45 per cent of the inflow in 2013 compared with 49.4 per cent in 2012 and 54 per cent in 2011. Their share of the outflow has changed less - 57 per cent in 2013, 54.4 per cent in 2012 and 56 per cent in 2011 (Table 1.5). There are differences by nationality. In 2013 men made up 54.4 per cent of British but only 48.5 per cent of non-British immigrants, figures similar to 2012. British emigrants were again more likely to be male, 60 per cent in 2013, up from 56 per cent in 2012 and similar to the figure for 2011 (59.2 per cent). Among non-British emigrants in 2013 men predominated, accounting for 57 per cent, a higher proportion than in the two preceding years (52.7 and 53.7 per cent). As in previous years, the data suggest that men are more likely than women to come and go and that the latter are more likely to come and stay. This accounts for the rising net balance in favour of women.

The breakdown of gender balance for the non-British between in and out migration reveals substantial geographical differences. For the EU (15) and EFTA countries, in 2013 men were more likely than women to enter the UK (54.4 per cent of the flow) and were also more likely to leave (54.2 per cent). The situation for the A12 countries differed: the inflow was equally balanced but men were much more likely to be in the outflow (64.3 per cent). This was similar for the ISC flows: men were more likely to enter (56.8 per cent) but dominated the outflow (77.3 per cent). It appears that for these three regions men represent a turnover population. With regard to the more developed rest of the world countries, women dominated the inflow (60 per cent) but men the

outflow (52.9 per cent), although the sample size was low. Women also dominated the inflow from the (less developed) 'rest of the world' (42 per cent men) but the outflow was nearly balanced (51.4 per cent men). The reasons for these differences are likely to vary, depending on origin. The longer term trends show considerable annual fluctuations but there does seem to be a pattern emerging for inflows from Europe excluding EU(15) and EFTA, from the ISC and from the less developed rest of the world. It is a decline since 2009 in the proportion of males coming in and a steady or increasing proportion of them going out (Table 1.6). This is consistent with the hypothesis that the trend is for more women than men to enter the UK with a view to joining partners and/or deciding to settle, particularly from the A12 and ISC regions.

Net gains were mainly among young people in the 15-24 age group, the number of whom rose to 129,000 in 2013 from 110,000 the year before (Table 1.7). The 25-44 group totalled 38,000, virtually the same number as in 2012 and 2011. Figures 1.5-1.7 show the trend in flows for the 15-24 age group since 2005 by region of origin. There has been an increasing net outflow of British people. In contrast the trend for EU15 and EFTA 15-24 year olds has been for a steady net gain, especially in recent years. After a falling net gain for this age group from the rest of Europe in 2010-11, a combination of rising inflow and falling outflow has led to a higher net gain. The net gain for the same age group from other parts of the world has been falling since 2011, principally because of a fall in inflow. It is likely that this trend follows the constraints introduced by the government on those coming in to study.

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

1.3.2 Reason for moving

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

Table 1.8 and Figures 1.8-1.9 show the reasons for moving for in-, out- and net flows for OECD and non-OECD countries for the years 2005-13. In 2013, for all citizenships, 205,000 said their main reason for coming to the UK was to a definite job or to look for work, 30,000 more than the year before. This was 42.3 per cent of all entrants, higher than the three previous years and approaching the pre-recession high level of 43.6 per cent in 2007. The number leaving for work reasons was smaller than that for those

entering but represented a higher proportion of those leaving, 61.4 per cent. Hence, by this measure a smaller proportion of immigrants came to the UK for work reasons than that of emigrants leaving for work. However, some of those leaving for work reasons are likely to have entered for study purposes (below). Among the British, 46.8 per cent entered for work reasons and 59.2 per cent left for work reasons. Among the non-British, 168,000 came for work reasons, 41.5 per cent of all non-British and 107,000 (47.8 per cent) left for work. A further 162,000 non-British came primarily to study (about the same number as 2012 but down from 221,000 in 2011), 40 per cent of non-British arrivals. This continues the trend in recent years for more non-British to come for study, fewer for employment.

Reasons for coming to the UK vary between OECD (excluding the UK) and non-OECD area citizens. Whereas 58.5 per cent of OECD citizens came for work reasons, only 25.9 per cent of non-OECD citizens did so, although this was a higher percentage than the year before. Unlike OECD citizens, increasing numbers of those from non-OECD countries have been coming primarily to study but in 2013 the proportion fell to 53.3 per cent, down from 63 per cent in 2012. Non-OECD citizens were also much more likely than the former to come primarily as family members accompanying or joining someone else. In general, those from richer (OECD) countries say they are predominantly work motivated, while those from elsewhere are more likely to express study or family reasons for coming to the UK. However, the data for 2013 suggest that those from non-OECD countries are increasingly likely to come for work reasons, less so for study.

A report in November 2013 by the Office for National Statistics compared reasons for emigrants leaving the UK in 2012 with those they had expressed on entry (<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/migration1/migration-statistics-quarterly-report/november-2013/previous-reason-for-migration-short-story.html>). It was not possible on the basis of the evidence available to estimate net flows of particular categories. However the data indicate that substantial numbers of those entering for study left for work reasons.

1.3.3 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.

In 2013, 49.7 per cent (42.6 per cent in 2012, 46.5 per cent in 2011, 48.8 per cent in 2010 and 51.5 per cent in 2009) of the inflow and 72.9 per cent (63.1 per cent in 2012, 68.4 per cent in 2011, 65.8 per cent in 2010 and 70.6 per cent in 2009) of the outflow were people who had been in employment prior to entry or leaving (Table 1.9). This again implies that more of the inflow was coming into the UK to work, not having worked before entering, than was the case with the outflow. It is consistent with the tendency for young people to come for training, study or to learn English, gain employment and then leave. The most recent data thus suggest that the declining trend was reversed.

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

Professional and managerial workers have traditionally accounted for the majority of gainfully employed migrants. Numbers of non-British in this group rose from 82,000 in 1999 to fluctuate around 140,000 during most of the 2000s before falling to 110,000 in 2011, 87,000 in 2012, then rising to 94,000 in 2013. In contrast, the numbers of professional and managerial British citizens entering or re-entering the country fell steadily during the early 2000s before rising from 2007 to reach 39,000 in 2010, 33,000 in 2011, 38,000 in 2012 and 33,000 in 2013. However, in view of standard errors it is probable that in the last few years the trend has been fairly flat. The number of professional and managerial British leaving seems to have been falling. It rose to an estimated 67,000 (the highest figure since 2008) in 2011 fell to 63,000 in 2012 and 59,000 in 2013. Non-British highly skilled emigrant numbers rose after 2007 but fell to 58,000 in 2011, 49,000 in 2012, rising to 52,000 in 2013. The consequence of these trends was that in 2013 the country had a net loss of 26,000 highly skilled British workers, similar to the year before, and gained 42,000 (38,000 in 2012) non-British. Once again, the foreign inflow more than made up for the domestic loss, leading to an aggregate gain to the economy of 17,000, up from 13,000 in 2012 which was the smallest gain in recent years.

The overall figures hide marked differences according to origin and destination. Traditionally, the richer countries (Europe, Old Commonwealth and Other Developed Regions) have tended to fulfil the role of 'turnover regions'. Experience in recent years suggests that those professional and managerial workers who come to the UK from more developed countries are more likely to go again, those from elsewhere are more likely to stay. In 2013 the richer countries accounted for 66 per cent of the inflow of non-British professional and managerial workers but 77 per cent of the outflow. In consequence, they were responsible for only 52.4 per cent of the net gain of non-British, leaving the lesser developed regions (Indian Sub-continent, 'Rest of World'), which are the main object of the PBS, to account for almost half.

Figures 1.10-1.12 show the recent trends in the inflow, outflow and net flow of non-British professional and managerial workers by regions of origin and destination. Fluctuations from year to year reflect sampling error but some patterns emerge. Overall, differences in the scale of inflows vary by region (Figure 1.10). The level of inflow from the other foreign developed group is low and stable. That for the EU (15) and EFTA group rose prior to the recession and again recently. In contrast, inflows from the Old Commonwealth, the ISC and the rest of the world have tended to fall. Since the recession the flow from the rest of Europe (including the A12) has fallen then remained relatively low, although rising in 2013. There is also regional differentiation in outflows (Figure 1.11). In general, those to the EU(15) and EFTA and to the Old Commonwealth are higher than to elsewhere, although the general trend in both has been downward in recent years. Other flows are broadly flat. The resulting net flow pattern shows a clear tendency towards convergence in the level of flows involving the different regions (Figure 1.12). Substantial falls in net inflow by the highly skilled from the ISC and rest of the world are at least partly a result of the introduction of the PBS and the policy of the Coalition Government to reduce net immigration.

The situation for manual and clerical workers is less clear cut. Since 1999 there has been no clear trend in inflow by the British and while outflow has tended to rise, the trend is not as obvious as among professional and managerial workers. Like their more skilled counterparts, numbers of manual and clerical non-British immigrants have risen steadily

while the outflow has fluctuated at a relatively low level. By 2013, 36,000 departing British workers were more than compensated for by 92,000 foreign citizens arriving from abroad. This translates into a net loss of 15,000 British manual and clerical workers compensated by a net gain of 48,000 non-British. The fall in the net inflow of manual and clerical non-British workers is consistent with government attempts to introduce greater selectivity in foreign labour immigration.

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

In sum, the UK has seen rising inflows of non-British more than compensating for rising outflows of the domestic population. However, there seems to have been a shift in the balance between the two skill levels. In 1999 professional and managerial workers accounted for 82 per cent of the net gain of non-British workers, but by 2013 this proportion had fallen to 47 per cent. There also seems to have been a decline over recent years in the net gain of professional and managerial workers from less developed countries and for manual and clerical workers from the ISC.

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 2013. Because numbers are generally small, confidence intervals are wide. In recent years India has easily topped the list but in 2012 and 2013 the situation changed: China is now the leading source. British citizens are more likely to be returning from Australia, Spain, France or US, while Australia and the US continue to be their most popular destinations. For non-British immigrants, China has become the main country of last residence, again followed by India and Poland, although Spain, France and Italy are in the top ten. China and India are the main countries of next residence for non-British people.

Table 1.11 combines data relating to citizenship for two years, 2012 and 2013, in order to reduce confidence intervals and allow more countries to be listed. Data for 2013 are also shown. The dominance of Chinese, Indians and Poles in flows of the non-British is clear.

The data in Tables 1.10 and 1.11 show clearly the complex mix of countries with which the UK interacts. In some cases there is an exchange of flows involving nationality and country of last/next residence. For example, Britons go to the US and return while Americans come to the UK then leave. In other cases the flow is not reciprocal, most notably between the UK and India. Some flows that were important a few years ago are no longer so, such as immigration of nurses from the Philippines. Others, notably with Western European countries, are a response to proximity and factors such as training,

language acquisition, retirement or entrepreneurship. Among the A12 countries, Poland stands out: its citizens come and go (although more stay than go) but it is not a favoured destination for the British population. Perhaps the most significant trend is the growth of flows between the UK and China.

1.5 Summary

The LTIM and IPS data for 2013 show that the UK continues to attract immigrants at a high level. Immigration, which more or less plateaued in the last few years with relatively modest fluctuations, rose again in 2013 after its 2012 fall. Outflows, too, have fluctuated, albeit over a rather wider range. In several recent years, overall net flow has been more affected by emigration than immigration but that was not the case in 2013. Net migration rose mainly because of a rise in inflow.

The behaviour of the different origin and destination groups varies although there have been some shifts. Particularly noticeable in 2008 was the difference between EU (15) and EU (A8) citizens. Inflows of the former increased, those of the latter fell; although both sets of outflows increased, those of A8 citizens were proportionately much higher. In consequence, the net gain of EU (15) citizens was unchanged while that of A8 citizens fell sharply. In 2009 inflows from both regions fell, although much less from the EU(15); outflow from the EU(15) was stable but that from the A8 fell. There was a higher net gain from the EU(15) than from the A8. In 2010 inflow from the EU(15) fell as did the net gain; inflow from the A12 rose, outflow fell and net gain increased. In 2011, among the non-British, inflows from all origin regions except for the EU(15) changed little. Outflows tended to be stable or increase slightly in all regions apart from the EU(15). Hence, the relative stability over the year in net migration among the non-British was that the net inflow of EU(15) citizens compensated for the net outflow elsewhere, especially among those from the New Commonwealth. By 2012, the main reason for the change in net overall migration over the year 2011-12 was the behaviour of non-British people, whose reduced inflow more than compensated for their reduced outflow. In 2013 there was a rising net gain from the EU(27) and of the Other Foreign group, with a small net gain from the Old Commonwealth. In contrast there was a fall in those from the New Commonwealth.

1.6 Postscript: the situation in the year ending June 2014

The data in this section are from the ONS Migration Statistics Quarterly Report November 2014.

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/migration1/migration-statistics-quarterly-report/november-2014/index.html>

Net long-term migration to the UK was estimated to be 260,000 in the year ending June 2014, a statistically significant increase from 182,000 in the previous 12 months. 583,000 people immigrated to the UK in the year ending June 2014, a statistically significant increase from 502,000 in the previous 12 months. There were statistically significant increases in immigration of EU (up 45,000) and non-EU (up 30,000) citizens. An estimated 323,000 people emigrated from the UK in the year ending June 2014. Long-term emigration has been relatively stable since 2010.

There was a statistically significant increase in immigration for work (up 45,000 to 247,000), driven by increases for non-EU citizens (up 14,000), EU2 citizens (up 11,000) and EU15 (up 10,000). Estimated employment of EU nationals (excluding British) resident in the UK was 16 per cent higher in July to September 2014 compared to the same quarter in 2013.

Table 1.1 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1975 to 2013

	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

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Table 1.2 – Long-Term International Migration by citizenship, 1993 to 2013

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

Table 1.2 – Long-Term International Migration by citizenship, 1993 to 2013, *[continued]*

Balance										
1993	-1	-62	62	4	-	-	-	6	30	22
1994	77	-16	94	9	-	-	-	7	42	36
1995	76	-51	127	23	-	-	-	9	46	48
1996	55	-62	116	28	-	-	-	12	35	41
1997	48	-59	107	18	-	-	-	11	39	38
1998	140	-22	162	33	-	-	-	34	38	57
1999	163	-24	187	8	-	-	-	26	56	98
2000	158	-62	220	6	-	-	-	24	76	114
2001	171	-48	220	7	-	-	-	33	65	115
2002	153	-88	241	7	-	-	-	21	77	137
2003	148	-91	239	15	-	-	-	20	88	115
2004	245	-107	352	38	87	0	49	40	122	104
2005	206	-88	294	33	96	2	61	25	94	78
2006	198	-124	322	30	104	3	71	20	115	83
2007	233	-97	330	36	127	-1	87	13	103	88
2008	163	-87	251	37	63	3	20	9	91	87
2009	198	-44	242	29	58	2	16	-2	107	79
2010	252	-43	295	18	77	-	49	9	126	83
2011	215	-70	285	34	82	-	40	8	111	85
2012	177	-63	240	44	82	-	30	15	61	81
2013	212	-57	269	58	124	-	44	6	44	96

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.3 - International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1981 to 2013, thousands

(a) Inflows and Outflows

Date	Total		British		Non-British		of which:											
							EU15		EU25/EU27		Non-EU		of which:					
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	Old C'wlth In Out	New C'wlth In Out	Other Foreign In Out			
1981	153	233	60	164	93	68	11	15	-	-	83	54	11	13	36	16	36	25
1982	202	259	97	186	104	72	18	11	-	-	87	60	12	13	38	19	37	28
1983	202	185	96	122	106	62	14	12	-	-	94	52	11	11	43	16	40	25
1984	201	164	95	102	106	61	19	10	-	-	87	52	15	10	35	15	37	27
1985	232	174	110	108	123	65	21	12	-	-	101	54	19	12	35	16	47	26
1986	250	213	120	132	130	81	35	10	-	-	96	72	16	19	34	13	46	40
1987	212	210	98	130	113	79	25	19	-	-	88	61	19	18	34	13	35	30
1988	216	237	89	143	127	94	27	22	-	-	101	72	21	15	27	19	53	38
1989	250	205	104	122	145	83	29	21	-	-	116	62	24	11	43	15	49	36
1990	267	231	106	135	161	95	35	28	-	-	127	68	32	16	38	14	57	38
1991	255	247	110	141	145	106	33	32	-	-	112	74	25	18	35	15	51	41
1992	207	235	94	137	113	98	25	17	-	-	88	81	17	16	29	12	41	53
1993	204	223	86	130	118	93	26	24	-	-	92	69	22	17	26	15	44	38
1994	243	197	111	111	132	86	31	23	-	-	100	63	19	13	29	15	52	35
1995	235	198	86	122	150	77	42	20	-	-	107	57	26	17	29	10	52	30
1996	261	223	97	143	164	80	55	24	-	-	108	56	29	17	31	12	49	27
1997	273	232	90	135	182	97	62	32	-	-	120	65	31	19	45	17	45	29
1998	318	206	104	114	214	91	70	26	-	-	145	65	55	19	34	10	56	35
1999	354	245	115	115	239	130	59	47	-	-	180	83	55	29	46	10	79	45
2000	359	278	99	141	260	137	59	46	-	-	202	91	56	31	57	12	89	48
2001	372	250	110	133	262	117	53	40	-	-	209	77	60	31	60	13	89	33
2002	386	305	97	164	289	141	55	42	-	-	234	99	56	41	64	10	113	47
2003	427	314	99	170	327	144	61	42	-	-	266	102	55	41	88	12	124	48
2004	518	310	84	184	434	126	56	31	106	34	329	92	72	34	132	16	125	42
2005	496	328	91	174	405	154	48	31	118	47	287	107	61	39	111	20	115	49
2006	529	369	77	196	452	173	52	36	136	59	315	115	60	44	133	21	122	50
2007	527	318	71	159	455	158	63	37	172	65	284	94	44	33	125	24	115	37
2008	538	409	82	166	456	243	83	54	178	133	278	110	44	36	113	28	121	46
2009	528	337	98	127	430	211	76	52	150	102	280	108	30	32	131	31	119	45
2010	553	310	93	125	460	185	71	60	160	94	305	94	31	22	150	26	124	46
2011	531	332	78	142	453	190	80	53	162	92	296	103	30	21	146	37	120	45
2012	462	298	79	134	383	165	80	39	147	69	236	96	31	16	88	34	117	46
2013	485	295	79	125	406	170	99	45	186	73	220	97	23	18	68	32	129	48

Table 1.3 - International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1981 to 2013, thousands, *[continued]*

(b) Net

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

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Table 1.4 - International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1975 to 2013

	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

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes: Migration between the UK and the Republic of Ireland is included in IPS estimates for 2008 onwards but excluded for previous 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 1.5 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship and sex, 2013, thousands

	In						Out						Net					
	All	+/-CI	M	+/-CI	F	+/-CI	All	+/-CI	M	+/-CI	F	+/-CI	All	+/-CI	M	+/-CI	F	+/-CI
All Citizenships	485	29	240	20	245	21	295	19	172	15	123	12	+ 189	35	+ 68	25	+ 122	24
British	79	12	43	9	37	8	125	12	75	9	50	7	- 46	16	- 32	13	- 14	10
Non British	406	27	197	19	209	19	170	15	97	11	73	9	+ 235	31	+ 100	22	+ 135	22
EU28 & EFTA	190	20	100	15	90	14	76	12	44	9	32	8	+ 114	24	+ 56	18	+ 58	16
EU15 & EFTA	103	13	56	10	48	9	48	10	26	7	22	7	+ 55	17	+ 29	12	+ 26	11
Rest of Europe (28)	8	4	3	2	5	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	+ 5	5	+ 1	3	+ 4	4
Rest of Europe (15)	94	16	47	12	47	11	30	7	20	7	11	3	+ 64	18	+ 28	13	+ 36	12
Old Commonwealth	23	5	11	3	12	4	18	3	7	2	10	2	+ 5	6	+ 3	4	+ 2	4
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	44	6	25	5	18	4	22	4	17	3	4	2	+ 22	7	+ 8	6	+ 14	4
Other Foreign - developed countries	30	5	12	3	17	4	17	4	9	4	8	2	+ 12	7	+ 4	5	+ 9	5
Rest of World	112	14	46	8	66	11	35	5	18	4	17	3	+ 77	15	+ 28	9	+ 49	12
European Union 28	186	20	98	15	88	14	73	12	43	9	30	8	+ 113	24	+ 55	18	+ 58	16
European Union 15	99	13	54	10	46	9	45	10	25	7	20	7	+ 54	16	+ 28	12	+ 26	11
Old Commonwealth	23	5	11	3	12	4	18	3	7	2	10	2	+ 5	6	+ 3	4	+ 2	4
New Commonwealth (28)	68	8	36	6	32	6	32	4	23	4	10	2	+ 36	9	+ 14	7	+ 22	6
New Commonwealth (15)	71	9	37	6	34	6	34	4	23	4	11	2	+ 37	10	+ 14	7	+ 23	7
Other Foreign (28)	129	15	52	8	76	12	48	7	24	5	23	4	+ 81	16	+ 28	10	+ 53	13
Other foreign (15)	213	21	96	14	117	16	74	10	42	8	32	5	+ 139	23	+ 55	16	+ 84	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 error exceeds acceptable level

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

The EFTA consists of Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland

The Rest of Europe excludes the EFTA countries

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 – 2013, per cent

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
Inflow	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All citizenships	55.0	45.0	52.9	47.1	54.3	45.7	52.4	47.6	53.8	46.2	55.3	44.7	54.0	46.0	49.4	50.6	49.5	50.5
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
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
EU ¹ & EFTA (25)	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
EU ¹ & 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
Rest of Europe ² (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
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
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
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
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
Outflow																		
All citizenships	57.0	43.0	56.4	43.9	56.0	43.7	51.1	48.7	56.7	43.6	54.5	45.8	56.0	43.7	54.4	45.6	58.3	41.7
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
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
EU ¹ & EFTA (25)	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
EU ¹ & 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
Rest of Europe ² (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
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
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
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
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
Balance																		
All citizenships	51.2	48.8	45.0	54.4	51.7	48.3	56.6	43.4	49.2	50.8	56.4	43.6	50.5	49.5	40.2	59.8	36.0	64.6
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
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
EU ¹ & EFTA (25)	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
EU ¹ & 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
Rest of Europe ² (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
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
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
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
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

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Table 1.7 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, age and sex, 2013, thousands

Age-group and sex												
		All	British	Non British	EU28 & EFTA	EU15 & EFTA	Rest of Europe (28)	Rest of Europe (15)	Commonwealth ³	Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	Other Foreign - developed countries	Rest of World
Inflow												
All ages	All	485	79	406	190	103	8	94	23	44	30	112
	+/-											
	CI	29	12	27	20	13	4	16	5	6	5	14
	M	240	43	197	100	56	3	47	11	25	12	46
	+/-											
	CI	20	9	19	15	10	2	12	3	5	3	8
	F	245	37	209	90	48	5	47	12	18	17	66
Under 15	+/-											
	CI	21	8	19	14	9	3	11	4	4	4	11
	All	22	7	15	5	2	1	3	1	1	0~	8
	+/-											
	CI	7	3	6	3	2	1	2	1	1	0~	5
	M	10	4	6	1	1	0~	0~	0~	1	0~	3
	+/-											
15-24	CI	5	3	4	2	1	0~	1	1	1	0~	3
	F	12	3	9	3	1	0~	3	0~	0~	0~	4
	+/-											
	CI	5	2	5	2	1	1	2	0~	0~	0~	4
	All	214	14	199	94	52	2	45	7	15	14	66
	+/-											
	CI	19	4	19	14	9	1	10	2	4	4	11
25-44	M	91	6	85	42	22	1	21	3	9	5	23
	+/-											
	CI	12	3	11	9	6	1	7	2	3	3	5
	F	123	8	115	52	30	1	23	4	6	9	43
	+/-											
	CI	15	4	15	10	7	1	8	2	2	3	10
	All	205	35	171	77	43	5	39	13	26	14	36
45-59/64	+/-											
	CI	18	7	16	12	9	4	10	4	5	4	6
	M	111	18	93	47	28	2	21	7	15	6	17
	+/-											
	CI	13	5	12	9	8	2	6	3	4	2	5
	F	94	17	77	30	14	3	19	7	11	8	18
	+/-											
60/65 and over	CI	12	5	11	8	4	3	8	3	3	3	4
	All	34	16	18	12	6	0~	6	1	2	1	2
	+/-											
	CI	10	6	9	8	4	0~	7	1	1	1	2
	M	23	10	13	9	4	.	5	0~	1	1	2
	+/-											
	CI	9	5	8	8	3	.	7	1	1	1	2
	F	11	6	5	3	3	0~	1	0~	1	0~	0~
	+/-											
	CI	4	3	3	2	2	0~	1	0~	1	0~	0~
	All	10	7	3	2	0~	.	1	1	0~	0~	0~
	+/-											
	CI	5	4	2	2	1	.	2	1	0~	0~	0~
	M	5	4	0~	0~	0~	.	.	.	.	.	0~
	+/-											
	CI	4	4	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	0~
	F	5	2	2	1	0~	.	1	1	0~	0~	0~
	+/-											
	CI	3	2	2	2	0~	.	2	1	0~	0~	0~
	All											
	+/-											

Table 1.7 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, age and sex, 2013, *[continued]*

Outflow												
All ages	All	295	125	170	76	48	3	30	18	22	17	35
	+/-CI	19	12	15	12	10	2	7	3	4	4	5
	M	172	75	97	44	26	2	20	7	17	9	18
	+/-CI	15	9	11	9	7	2	7	2	3	4	4
	F	123	50	73	32	22	1	11	10	4	8	17
Under 15	+/-CI	12	7	9	8	7	1	3	2	2	2	3
	All	9	5	4	2	2	.	0~	0~	1	1	0~
	+/-CI	3	2	2	2	2	.	0~	0~	1	1	0~
	M	5	3	2	2	2	.	.	0~	1	0~	.
	+/-CI	3	2	2	2	2	.	.	0~	1	0~	.
15-24	F	3	2	1	1	0~	.	0~	.	0~	0~	0~
	+/-CI	2	1	1	1	0~	.	0~	.	0~	1	0~
	All	84	33	51	21	13	1	9	3	5	3	18
	+/-CI	9	6	8	6	5	1	4	2	2	1	3
	M	41	18	24	10	5	0~	5	0~	4	1	7
25-44	+/-CI	7	4	6	5	3	0~	3	0~	1	1	2
	F	43	16	27	11	7	0~	4	3	1	2	10
	+/-CI	6	4	5	4	3	0~	2	2	1	1	2
	All	167	66	101	45	29	2	18	12	15	11	16
	+/-CI	14	8	11	9	7	2	6	3	3	4	3
45-59/64	M	104	40	63	28	18	2	12	6	12	6	10
	+/-CI	11	6	9	7	5	2	5	2	3	4	2
	F	63	25	38	17	11	0~	6	6	3	5	6
	+/-CI	8	5	7	6	5	0~	3	2	1	2	2
	All	27	17	10	5	2	.	3	2	1	2	1
60/65 and over	+/-CI	7	6	4	3	1	.	3	1	1	1	1
	M	18	13	6	3	0~	.	3	1	1	1	0~
	+/-CI	6	5	3	3	0~	.	3	1	1	1	0~
	F	9	5	4	2	1	.	0~	1	0~	1	1
	+/-CI	3	3	2	1	1	.	1	1	0~	1	1
	All	8	4	4	3	3	.	.	0~	.	1	.
	+/-CI	4	2	4	4	4	.	.	0~	.	1	.
	M	3	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
	+/-CI	2	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
	F	5	2	2	2	2	.	.	0~	.	0~	.
	+/-CI	4	1	4	4	4	.	.	0~	.	0~	.

Table 1.7 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, age and sex, 2013, *[continued]*

Balance												
All ages	All	189	-46	235	114	55	5	64	5	22	12	77
	+/-CI	35	16	31	24	17	5	18	6	7	7	15
	M	68	-32	100	56	29	1	28	3	8	4	28
	+/-CI	25	13	22	18	12	3	13	4	6	5	9
	F	122	-14	135	58	26	4	36	2	14	9	49
	+/-CI	24	10	22	16	11	4	12	4	4	5	12
Under 15	All	13	2	11	3	0~	1	3	0~	0~	0~	7
	+/-CI	8	4	6	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	5
	M	5	1	4	0~	-1	0~	0~	0~	0~	0~	3
	+/-CI	5	3	4	3	2	0~	1	1	1	0~	3
	F	9	1	7	3	1	0~	3	0~	0~	0~	4
	+/-CI	5	2	5	2	1	1	2	0~	0~	1	4
15-24	All	129	-19	148	73	39	2	35	4	11	11	49
	+/-CI	21	7	20	15	10	2	11	3	4	4	12
	M	49	-12	61	32	17	1	16	3	6	4	16
	+/-CI	13	5	13	10	7	1	8	2	3	3	6
	F	80	-8	88	41	22	1	19	1	5	7	32
	+/-CI	17	5	16	11	8	1	8	2	2	3	10
25-44	All	38	-31	69	32	13	3	21	1	10	3	19
	+/-CI	22	11	20	15	11	4	11	5	6	5	7
	M	8	-22	30	19	11	0~	9	1	2	0~	7
	+/-CI	17	8	15	12	9	2	8	3	4	4	5
	F	31	-9	39	13	3	2	12	1	8	3	12
	+/-CI	15	7	13	10	7	3	8	4	4	3	5
45-59/64	All	7	-1	8	8	5	0~	3	-1	0~	-1	1
	+/-CI	12	8	9	9	4	0~	8	1	1	1	2
	M	5	-2	7	6	3	.	3	0~	0~	0~	2
	+/-CI	11	7	9	8	3	.	8	1	1	1	2
	F	2	2	1	2	1	0~	0~	0~	0~	-1	0~
	+/-CI	6	4	3	3	3	0~	1	1	1	1	1
60/65 and over	All	2	3	-1	-1	-2	.	1	0~	0~	-1	0~
	+/-CI	7	5	5	4	4	.	2	1	0~	1	0~
	M	1	3	-1	-1	-1	.	.	.	.	-1	0~
	+/-CI	5	4	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	0~
	F	0~	0~	0~	0~	-2	.	1	0~	0~	0~	0~
	+/-CI	5	2	4	4	4	.	2	1	0~	0~	0~

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

European Union estimates are shown for the EU15 and EU28 (EU25 plus Bulgaria, Romania and Croatia).

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 and Cyprus 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 1.8 – International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by Citizenship by reason for visit, 2005 – 2013

thousands																	
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		
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
Outflow	2005	328	31	93	15	73	14	53	12	13	6	.	.	19	5	78	18
	2006	369	34	102	16	84	14	50	11	18	9	.	.	24	6	92	22
	2007	318	27	98	13	75	12	42	8	13	5	12	6	22	9	56	14
	2008	409	41	134	20	84	16	58	12	21	8	10	2	16	5	87	28
	2009	337	22	113	13	90	11	43	7	19	4	10	2	15	4	46	9
	2010	310	20	108	11	73	8	37	6	26	9	9	2	15	3	46	9
	2011	332	22	120	12	76	9	31	5	17	5	10	2	15	6	59	12
	2012	298	20	110	10	65	7	33	6	18	5	11	2	19	9	43	10
	2013	295	19	107	11	74	8	27	5	21	5	12	3	12	3	42	10
Balance	2005	+ 168	49	+ 59	27	+ 1	21	+ 30	18	+ 111	19	.	.	15	9	- 48	21
	2006	+ 160	52	+ 47	27	- 19	19	+ 54	19	+ 124	19	.	.	15	12	- 49	26
	2007	+ 209	48	+ 65	29	- 7	19	+ 43	14	+ 126	18	+ 13	8	15	12	- 22	20
	2008	+ 129	57	+ 3	29	- 13	21	+ 29	19	+ 151	22	+ 10	7	15	10	- 48	31
	2009	+ 191	37	+ 11	22	- 27	15	+ 32	14	+ 189	17	- 2	3	15	6	- 11	13
	2010	+ 243	37	+ 7	19	+ 5	15	+ 41	13	+ 208	19	+ 1	4	15	4	- 16	14
	2011	+ 200	35	- 10	18	- 11	14	+ 44	12	+ 210	17	- 4	3	15	7	- 21	16
	2012	+ 164	34	- 2	16	+ 2	14	+ 28	11	+ 157	16	- 2	5	9	10	- 9	14
	2013	+ 189	35	+ 22	20	+ 3	14	+ 42	11	+ 151	17	- 8	3	1	6	- 20	12
All OECD countries																	
Inflow	2005	274	31	105	21	57	13	26	9	40	12	.	.	19	6	27	10
	2006	278	32	91	18	56	13	42	12	35	9	.	.	19	10	35	13
	2007	290	33	121	24	57	14	29	8	39	11	15	5	6	4	22	9
	2008	291	32	93	18	49	11	36	11	51	14	15	6	11	9	36	13
	2009	274	24	91	16	45	8	34	9	60	10	6	2	7	3	32	9
	2010	271	25	86	15	57	10	31	8	53	10	10	3	6	3	27	10
	2011	252	21	76	11	50	9	31	8	54	9	6	2	6	3	29	9
	2012	259	22	84	11	53	10	28	7	47	9	8	4	8	4	31	10
	2013	272	21	84	11	66	10	29	6	58	10	4	2	9	4	22	8
Outflow	2005	268	28	75	13	49	11	48	12	10	6	.	.	16	5	70	17
	2006	302	31	78	14	59	12	45	10	17	8	.	.	21	6	82	21
	2007	260	26	78	12	55	12	39	8	8	4	12	6	18	9	52	14
	2008	335	35	113	20	63	15	51	11	17	7	10	2	14	5	68	19
	2009	270	21	87	13	67	11	40	7	15	4	10	2	13	3	38	9
	2010	246	18	87	10	47	7	33	6	23	8	9	2	9	2	39	9
	2011	256	20	96	12	46	7	27	4	13	4	10	2	15	6	49	12
	2012	222	18	86	10	35	6	29	6	15	4	10	2	15	9	31	9
	2013	222	17	86	11	42	6	23	5	15	5	12	3	10	3	34	9
Balance	2005	+ 6	42	+ 30	24	+ 8	17	- 22	15	+ 30	14	.	.	+ 2	7	- 42	20
	2006	- 24	45	+ 13	22	- 3	18	- 3	16	+ 19	12	.	.	- 2	12	- 46	25
	2007	+ 30	42	+ 43	27	+ 2	18	- 9	11	+ 32	12	+ 3	7	- 12	10	- 29	17
	2008	- 44	48	- 20	27	- 14	19	- 15	16	+ 34	15	+ 5	7	- 3	10	- 32	23
	2009	+ 4	32	+ 4	20	- 22	13	- 6	11	+ 45	11	- 4	3	- 6	5	- 6	12
	2010	+ 25	31	0	18	+ 10	12	- 2	10	+ 31	13	0	4	- 3	4	- 11	13
	2011	- 4	29	- 20	16	+ 4	12	+ 4	9	+ 41	10	- 4	3	- 9	6	- 20	15
	2012	+ 37	29	- 2	15	+ 17	12	- 1	9	+ 32	10	- 3	4	- 7	10	0	14
	2013	+ 50	27	- 2	16	+ 24	12	+ 6	8	+ 43	11	- 8	3	- 1	5	- 12	12

Table 1.8 – International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by Citizenship by reason for visit, 2005 – 2013,
[continued]

British																		
Inflow	2005	91	18	23	9	25	7	13	8	7	5	.	.	3	1	21	9	
	2006	77	17	16	5	15	6	21	10	5	3	.	.	1	1	19	9	
	2007	71	14	14	5	18	6	10	5	9	5	0	0	4	4	17	8	
	2008	82	16	23	8	18	6	7	4	6	3	1	2	7	8	19	9	
	2009	98	14	25	7	20	6	16	7	11	4	.	.	3	2	23	7	
	2010	93	15	23	7	26	7	14	6	8	3	0	0	3	2	20	8	
	2011	78	12	18	5	18	5	13	6	5	2	1	1	3	2	21	7	
	2012	79	12	21	5	15	4	10	4	8	3	1	1	3	3	22	8	
	2013	79	12	20	5	17	5	10	4	9	4	0~	0~	4	2	19	7	
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	
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	
Other OECD																		
Inflow	2005	183	25	83	18	32	11	14	5	33	11	.	.	16	5	6	5	
	2006	201	27	75	17	40	12	20	7	30	8	.	.	18	10	16	9	
	2007	219	30	107	23	39	12	19	7	30	10	15	5	2	1	6	4	
	2008	209	28	69	16	31	10	29	11	45	13	14	6	5	3	17	9	
	2009	176	20	66	15	25	6	18	5	48	9	6	2	4	3	8	5	
	2010	177	20	63	13	31	7	17	6	46	9	10	3	3	2	8	5	
	2011	174	17	58	10	32	8	18	6	49	8	6	2	4	2	8	5	
	2012	180	19	63	10	38	9	18	5	39	8	7	4	5	3	9	6	
	2013	193	17	64	10	49	9	19	5	49	9	4	2	5	4	3	2	
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	
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	

Table 1.8 – International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by Citizenship by reason for visit, 2005 – 2013, *[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
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
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

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Note:

These data have been revised in line with recent changes to the weightings used to gross up the IPS data. Therefore they may not agree with previous " - 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 (prior to migration) and citizenship, 2013

	<i>thousands</i>							
	Total estimates +/-CI		Professional/Managerial estimates +/-CI		Manual and clerical estimates +/-CI		Others estimates +/-CI	
Inflow								
All Citizenships	485	29	127	13	114	16	244	20
British	79	12	33	7	21	7	25	6
Non British	406	27	94	11	92	15	219	19
EU28 & EFTA	190	20	39	8	69	14	82	12
EU15 & EFTA	103	13	28	7	25	6	51	9
Rest of Europe (28)	8	4	3	2	1	1	4	3
Rest of Europe (15)	94	16	14	5	45	13	35	9
Old Commonwealth	23	5	10	3	7	3	5	2
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	44	6	17	4	4	2	23	4
Other Foreign - developed countries	30	5	10	3	3	2	16	4
Rest of World	112	14	15	3	9	3	88	13
Outflow								
All Citizenships	295	19	110	11	80	11	105	11
British	125	12	59	8	36	6	30	6
Non British	170	15	52	8	44	9	74	9
EU28 & EFTA	76	12	22	6	31	8	23	7
EU15 & EFTA	48	10	16	5	13	6	19	7
Rest of Europe (28)	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1
Rest of Europe (15)	30	7	6	4	18	6	6	3
Old Commonwealth	18	3	10	2	5	2	3	1
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	22	4	7	2	3	1	12	3
Other Foreign - developed countries	17	4	7	4	1	1	9	2
Rest of World	35	5	5	2	3	2	27	4
Balance								
All Citizenships	189	35	17	17	33	20	140	23
British	-46	16	-26	11	-15	9	-5	9
Non British	235	31	42	14	48	17	145	21
EU28 & EFTA	114	24	17	10	38	16	60	14
EU15 & EFTA	55	17	11	9	11	8	32	11
Rest of Europe (28)	5	5	2	3	0	1	3	3
Rest of Europe (15)	64	18	7	6	27	14	30	9
Old Commonwealth	5	6	0	4	2	4	3	3
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	22	7	10	4	0	2	11	5
Other Foreign - developed countries	12	7	3	5	2	2	8	5
Rest of World	77	15	10	4	6	4	61	14

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 EU28 (EU25 plus Bulgari, Romania and Croatia).

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 and Cyprus 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 1.10 - International migration, estimates from International Passenger Survey, 2013, *thousands*

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

Country of Last Residence			Country of Next Residence		
Country	In-migrants	+/-CI	Country	Out-migrants	+/-CI
China	46	10	Australia	43	6
Spain	33	11	USA	23	5
India	33	5	Spain	16	5
Australia	29	6	China	16	3
Poland	27	7	France	15	5
France	22	6	Germany	14	6
USA	20	4	India	13	3
Italy	16	5	Republic of Ireland	12	7
Romania	15	6	Canada	11	3
Lithuania	12	7	Poland	10	5
Germany	12	5	New Zealand	10	3
Pakistan	11	3	United Arab Emirates	7	2
Malaysia	9	3	Switzerland	4	3
Portugal	8	4	Malaysia	4	2
Netherlands	8	5	Japan	4	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	18	5	Australia	34	5
Spain	9	5	USA	12	3
France	5	4	Spain	9	4
USA	4	2	New Zealand	7	2
Netherlands	3	3	France	7	4
South Africa	3	2	Canada	6	2
United Arab Emirates	3	2	United Arab Emirates	6	2
Switzerland	3	2	Germany	5	3
Germany	3	2	Republic of Ireland	3	3
Greece	2	3	Switzerland	3	3

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

Country of Last Residence			Country of Next Residence		
Country	In-migrants	+/-CI	Country	Out-migrants	+/-CI
China	46	10	China	14	3
India	32	5	India	13	3
Poland	27	7	USA	11	4
Spain	24	10	Australia	10	2
France	18	5	Poland	10	4
Italy	16	5	Republic of Ireland	9	6
USA	16	4	Germany	9	5
Romania	15	6	France	8	4
Australia	12	3	Spain	8	3
Lithuania	11	7	Canada	4	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 1.11 - Long-Term International Migration, estimates from the International Passenger Survey, top 20

End Years 2012-2013 combined			thousands			End Year 2013			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	158	16	British	259	19	British	79	12	British	125	12
China	87	12	India	31	4	China	46	10	India	14	3
India	66	8	China	28	4	India	30	5	China	14	3
Poland	58	13	Poland	26	8	Poland	28	7	Poland	11	5
Spain	38	8	USA	18	4	Spain	21	6	Ireland	10	6
Pakistan	30	5	Australia	17	3	Romania	19	9	USA	10	4
USA	30	6	Ireland	17	7	Italy	17	5	Australia	9	2
France	29	7	Germany	17	6	France	15	5	France	9	4
Italy	27	6	France	16	6	USA	12	3	Germany	9	5
Australia	27	6	Spain	13	4	Portugal	12	4	Spain	8	3
Romania	25	10	Malaysia	8	2	Lithuania	11	7	Pakistan	4	2
Lithuania	20	9	Pakistan	8	2	Australia	11	3	Latvia	4	3
Portugal	18	5	New Zealand	7	2	Pakistan	10	3	Malaysia	4	1
Germany	18	6	Hungary	6	3	Germany	10	5	New Zealand	4	2
Nigeria	15	4	Latvia	6	4	Ireland	10	5	Hungary	4	2
Malaysia	14	4	Japan	5	2	Malaysia	9	3	Japan	3	2
Ireland	14	6	Canada	5	2	Hungary	7	3	Canada	3	1
Canada	13	4	Lithuania	5	3	Nigeria	7	2	Lithuania	3	2
Hungary	13	4	Sweden	5	3	Canada	6	3	Sweden	3	2
Slovakia	10	5	Romania	4	3	Libya	6	4	Nigeria	2	1

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

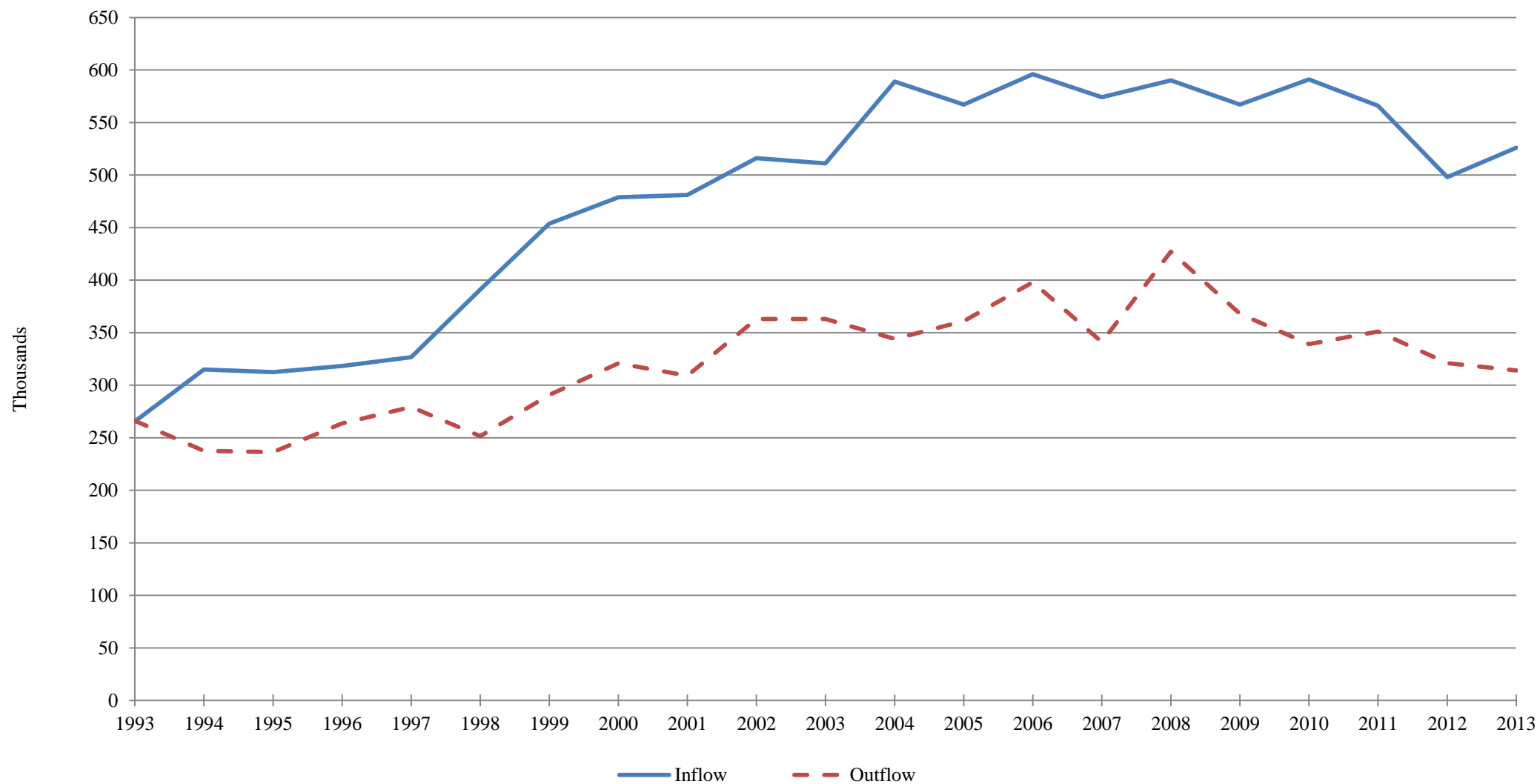
This table uses 95% confidence intervals (CI) to indicate the robustness of each estimate.
For any given estimate, there is a 95% probability that the true figure lies in the range: estimate +/- confidence interval.
Users are advised to be cautious when making inferences from estimates with large confidence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

Table 1.12 -Long-Term International Migration, by citizenship, Years ending June 2012-13

	British	EU	Non_EU	Total
<i>Inflow</i>				
Ye Jun 12	77	158	282	517
Ye Jun 13	77	183	242	503
<i>Outflow</i>				
Ye Jun 12	153	86	110	349
Ye Jun 13	141	78	102	320
<i>Balance</i>				
Ye Jun 12	- 76	+ 72	+ 172	+ 167
Ye Jun 13	- 64	+ 106	+ 140	+ 182

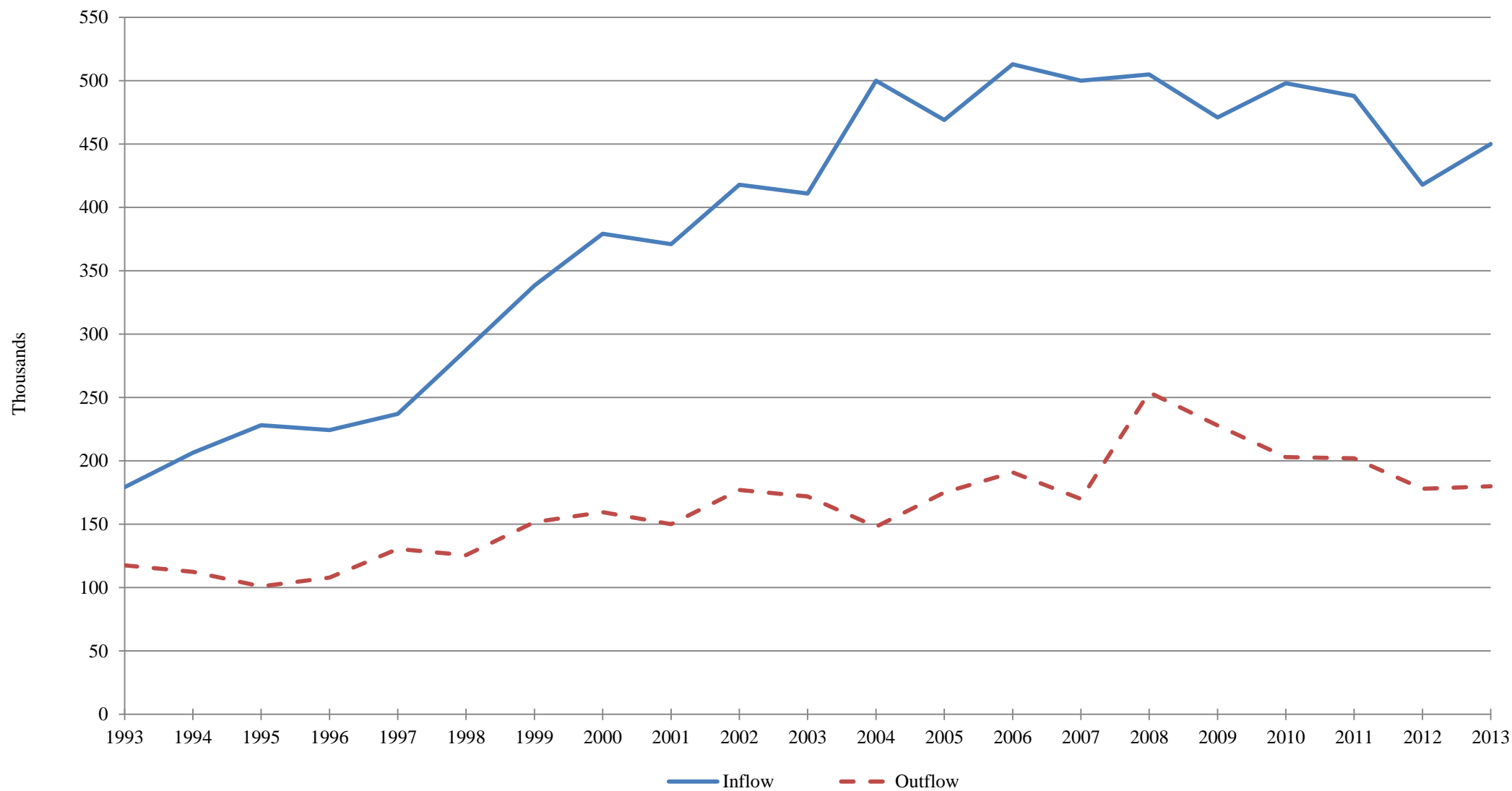
Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.1 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2013
Total In- and Outflows



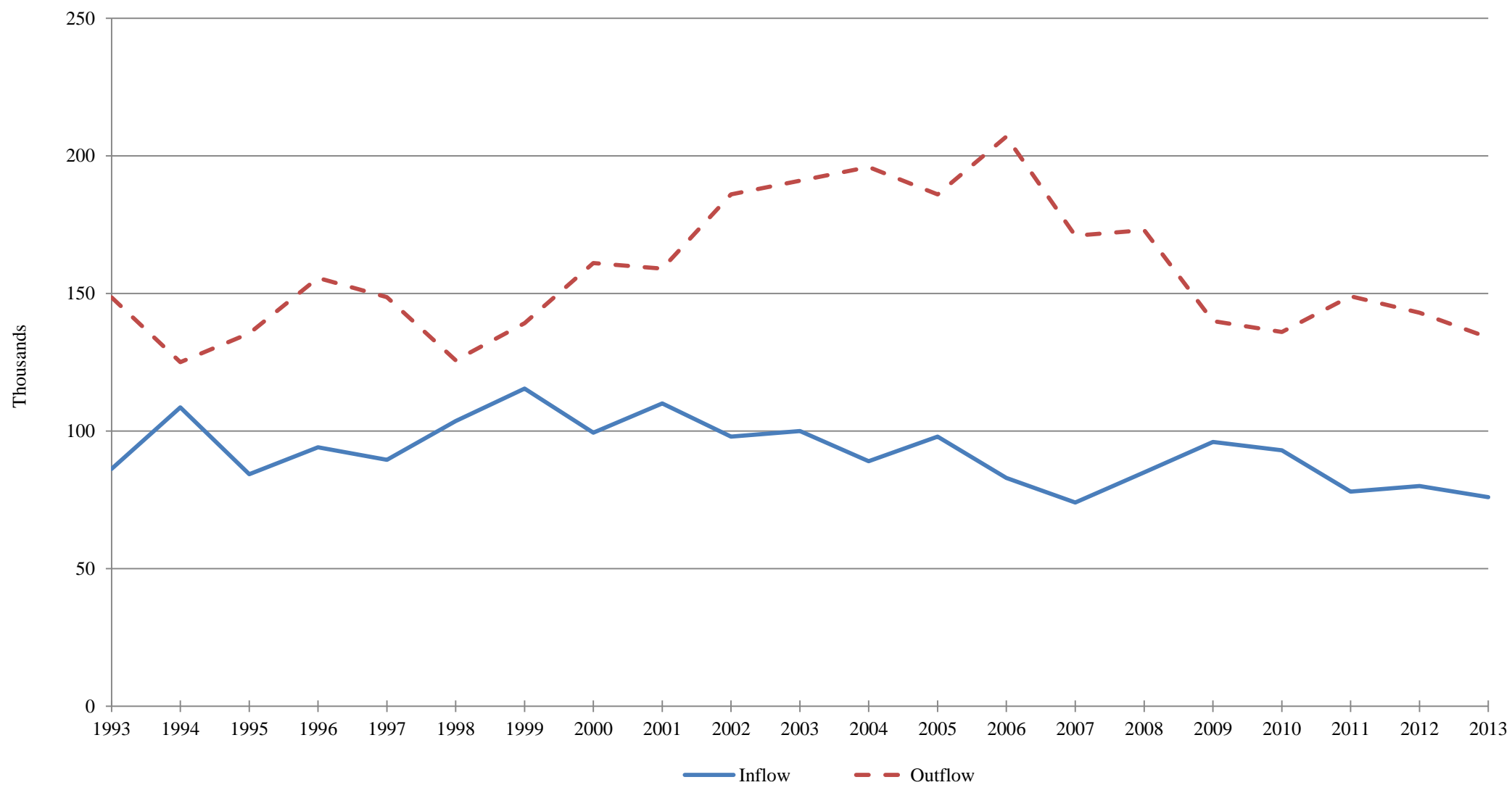
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.2 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2013
Non-British Citizens In- and Outflows



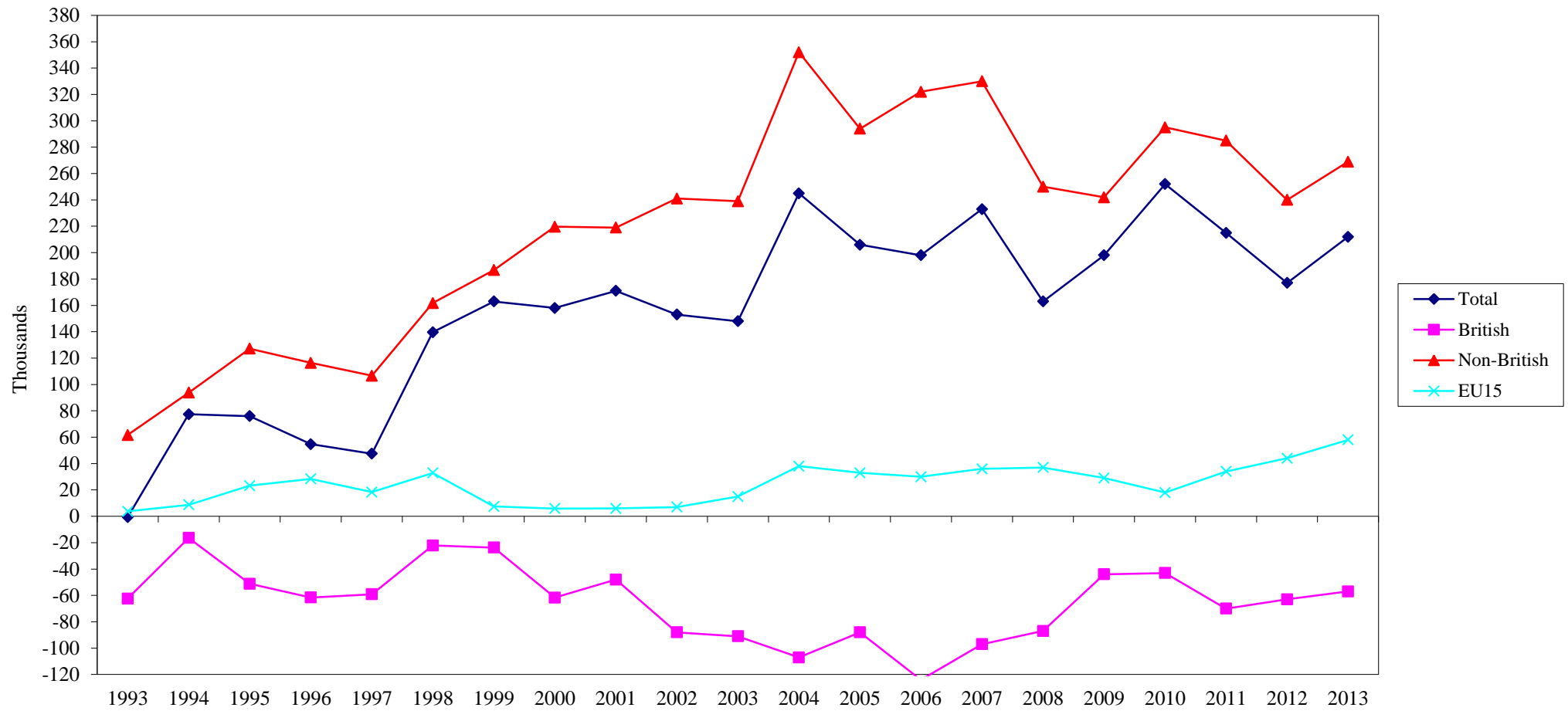
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.3 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2013
British Citizens In- and Outflows



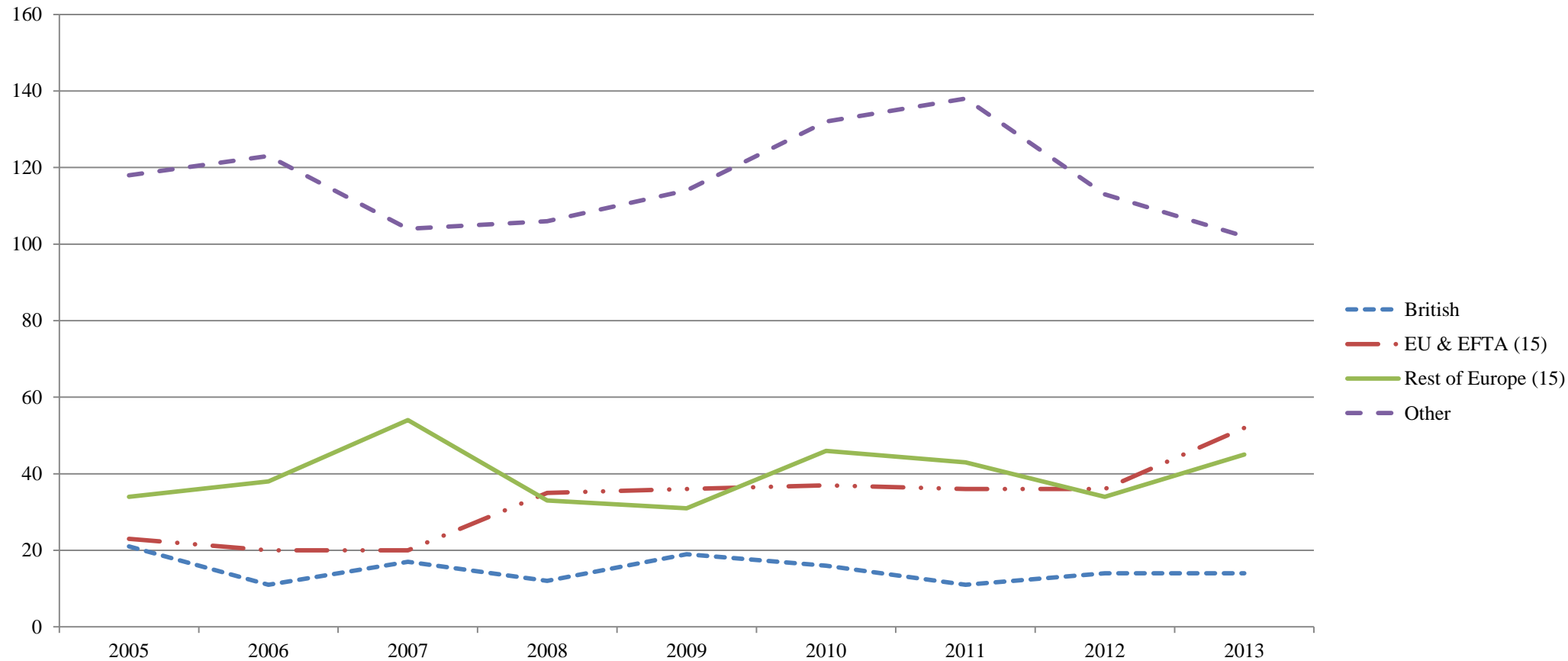
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.4 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2013 Net Flows By Citizenship



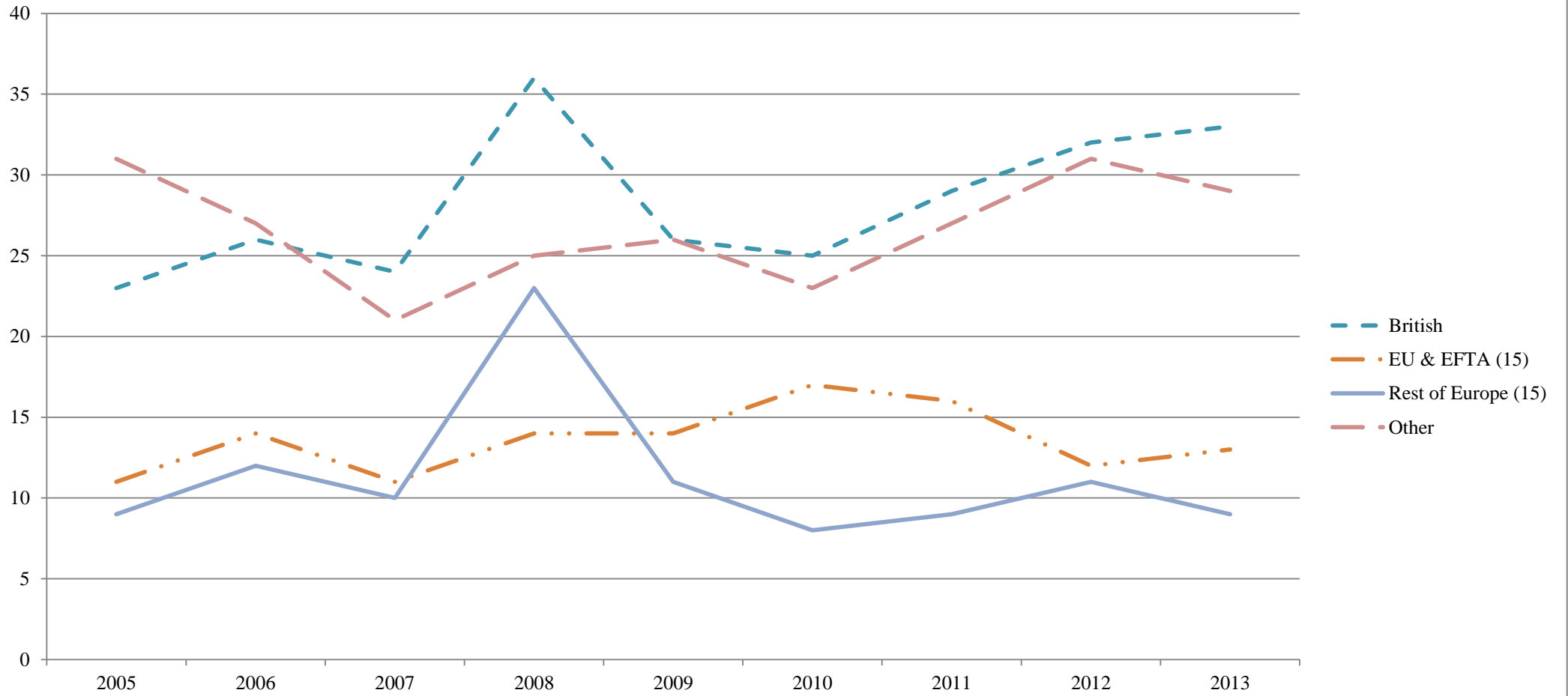
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.5 - Inflow by age 15-24 and citizenship



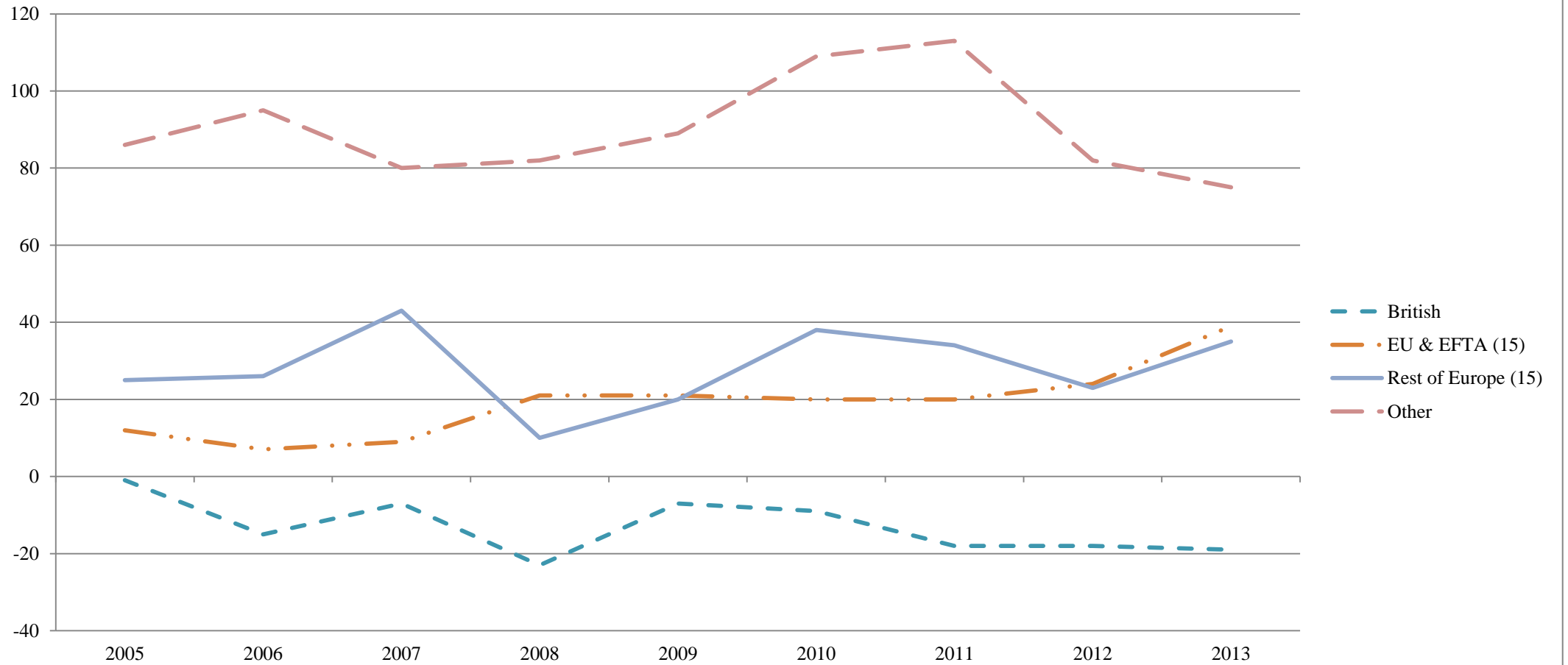
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.6 - Outflow by age 15-24 and citizenship



Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.7 - Net flow by age 15-24 and citizenship



Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.8 - Reasons for immigration, December 2004 - March 2014

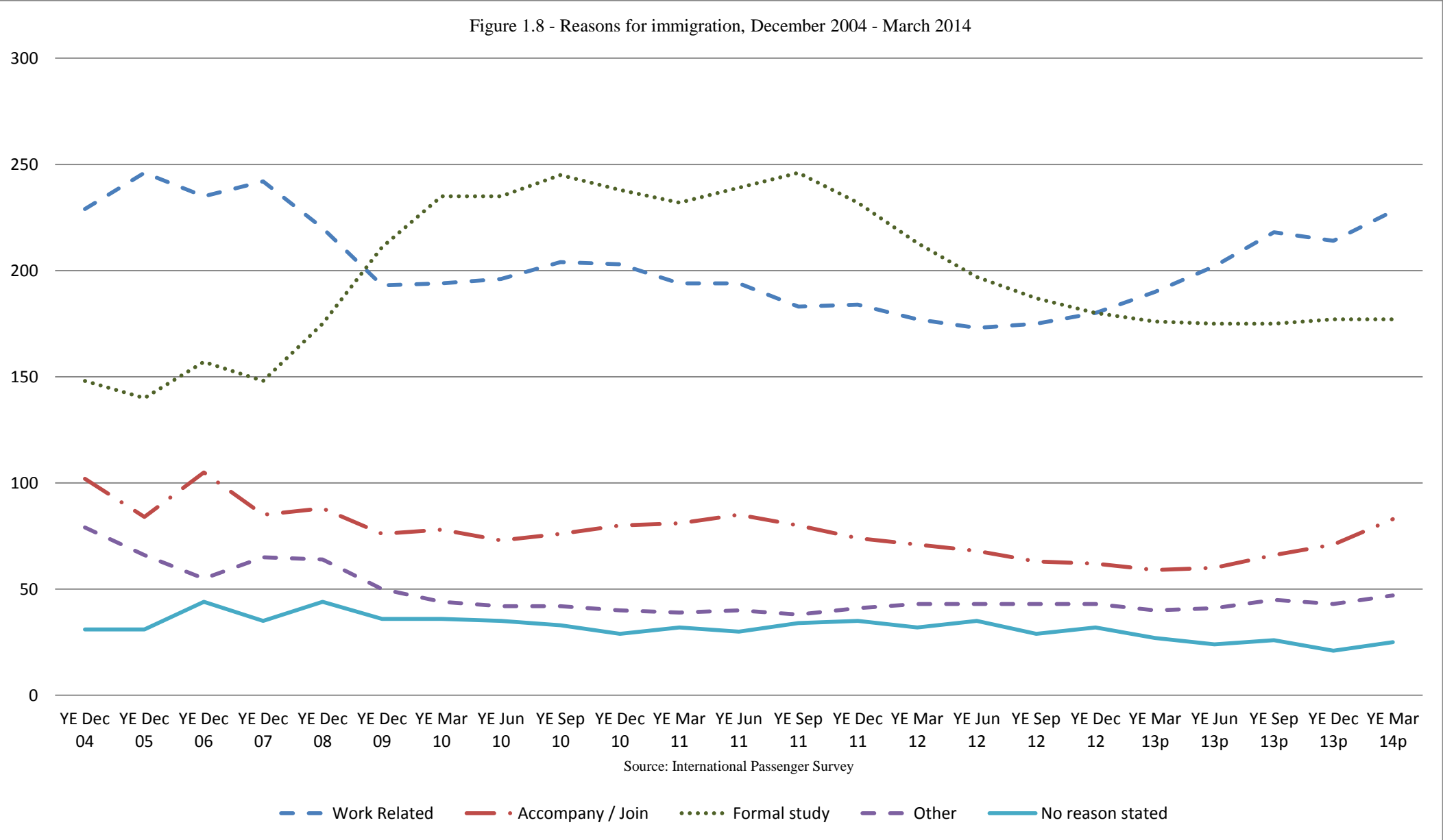


Figure 1.9 - Reasons for emigration, December 2004 - March 2014

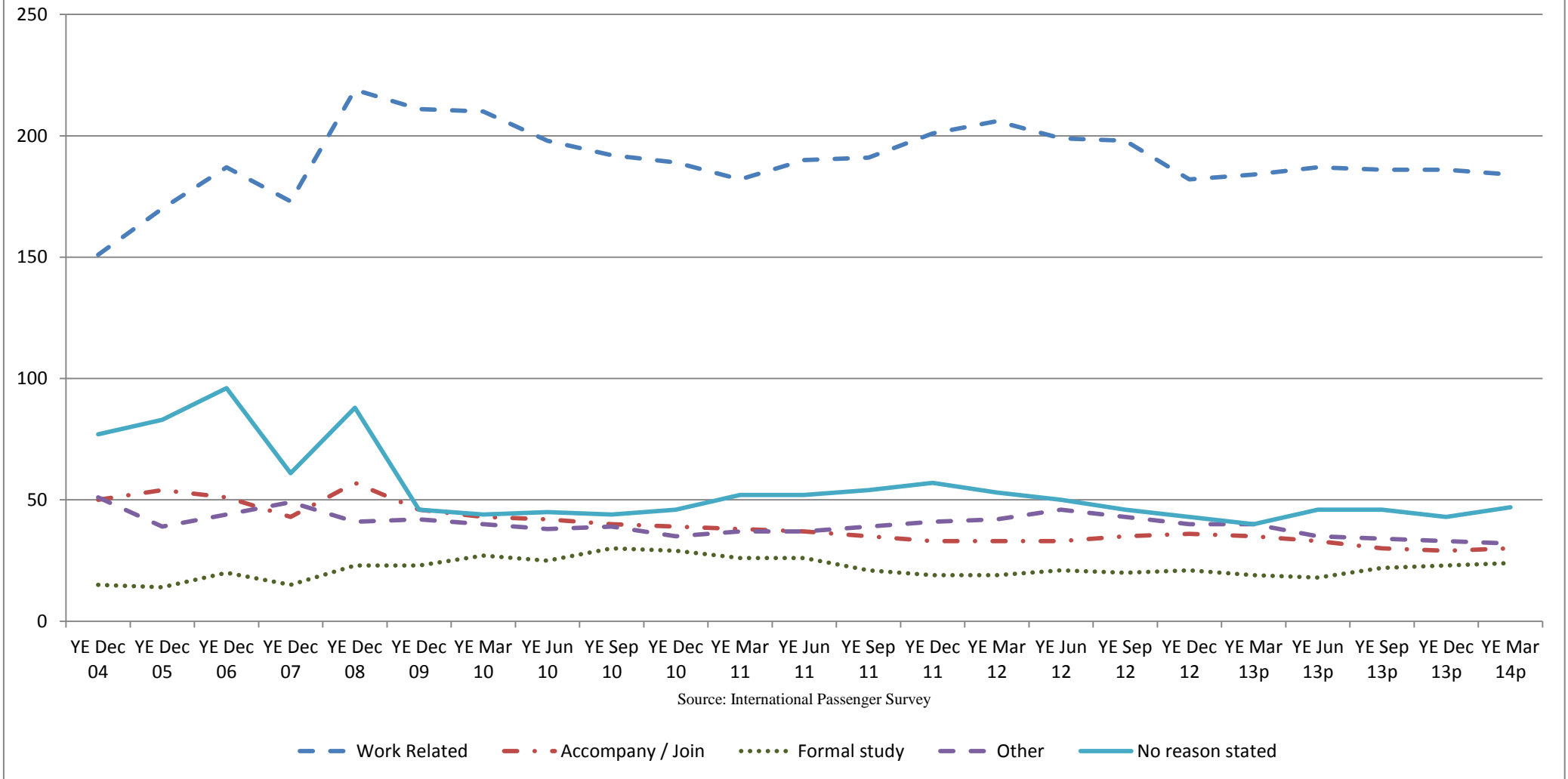


Figure 1.10 - Inflow of Professional and Managerial workers by citizenship

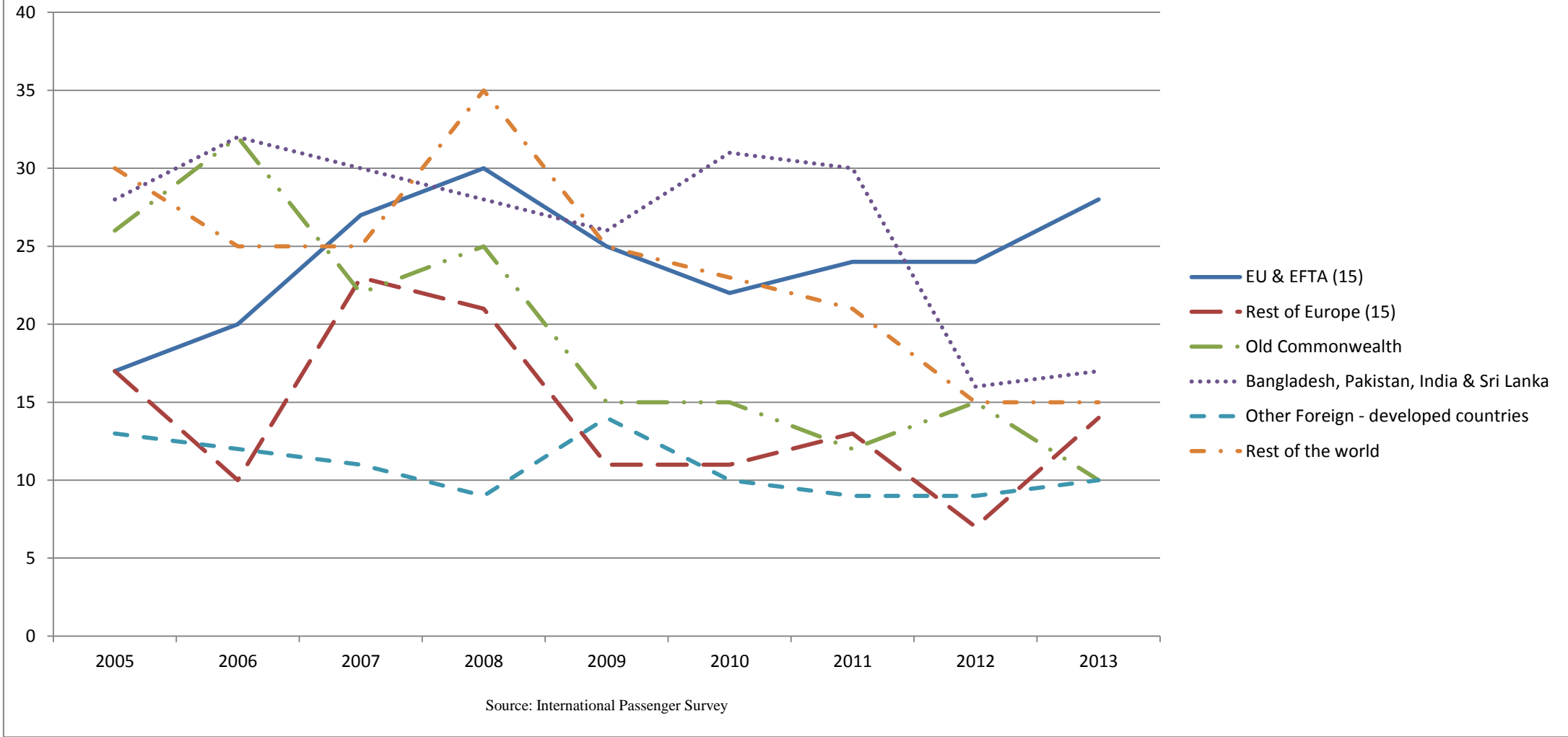


Figure 1.11 - Outflow of Professional and Managerial workers by citizenship

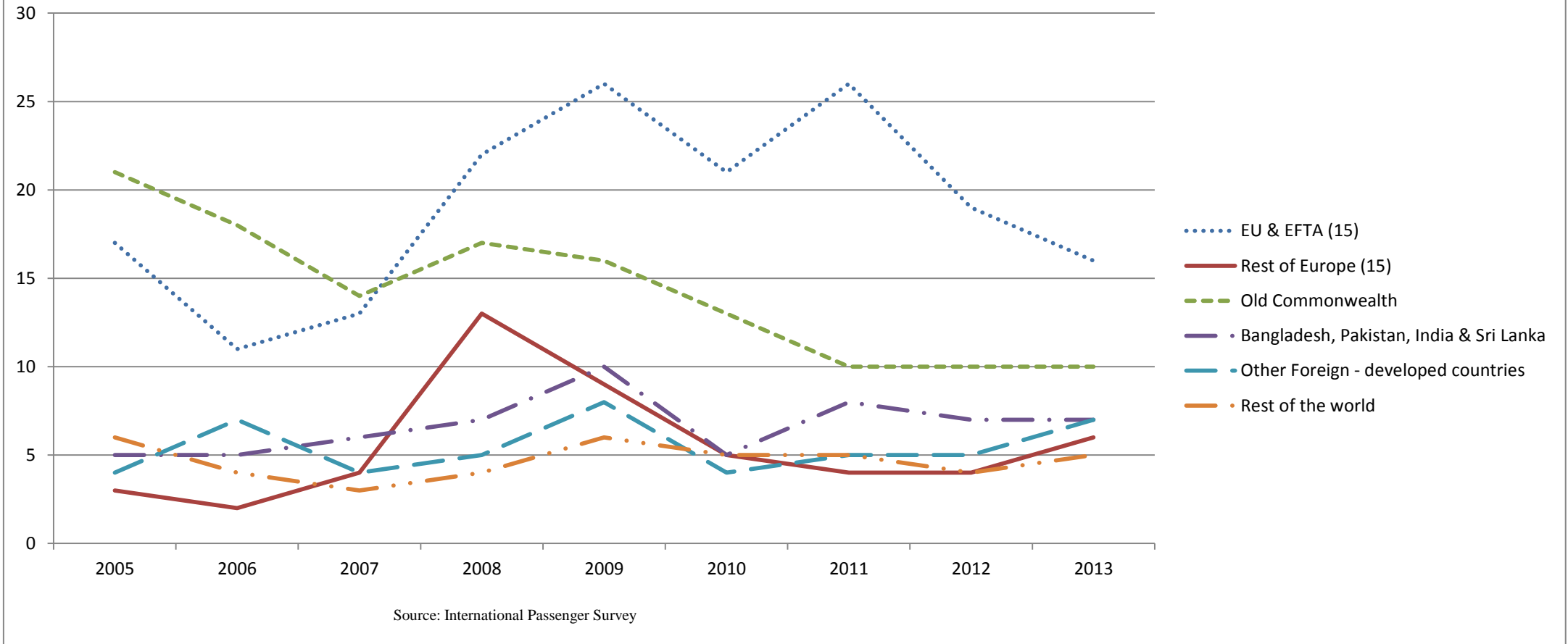
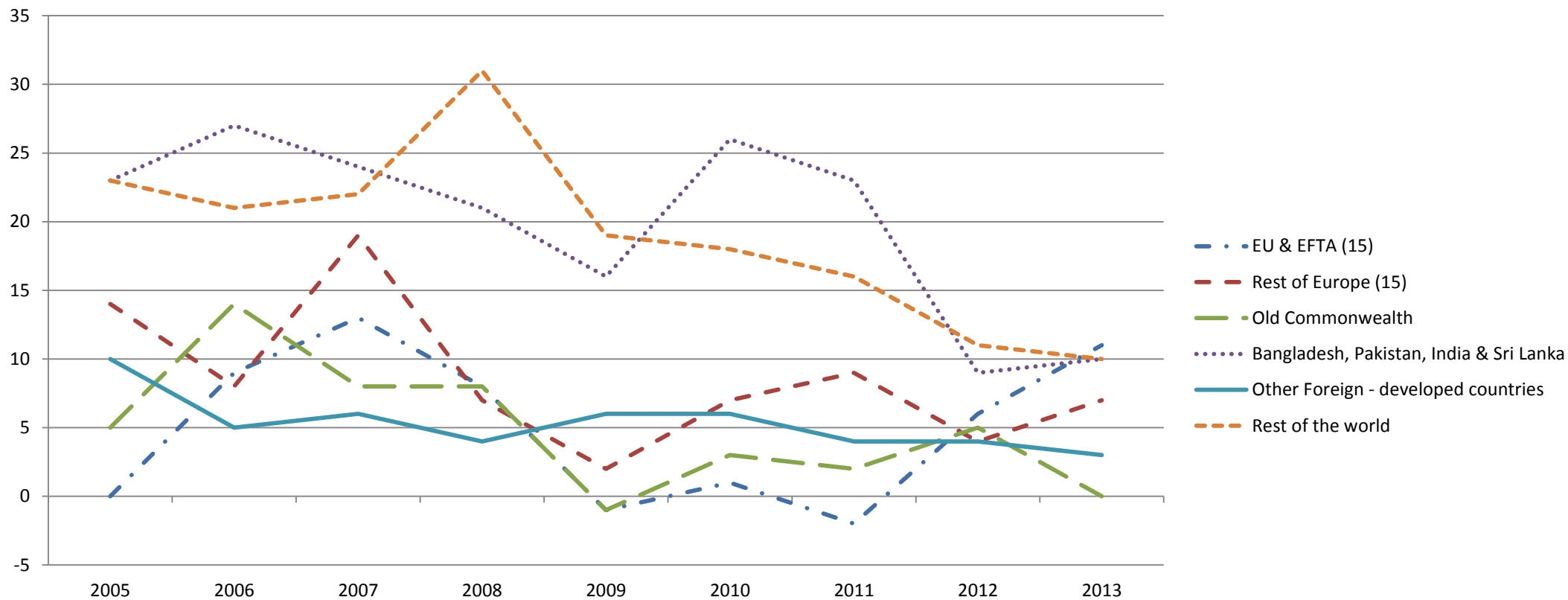
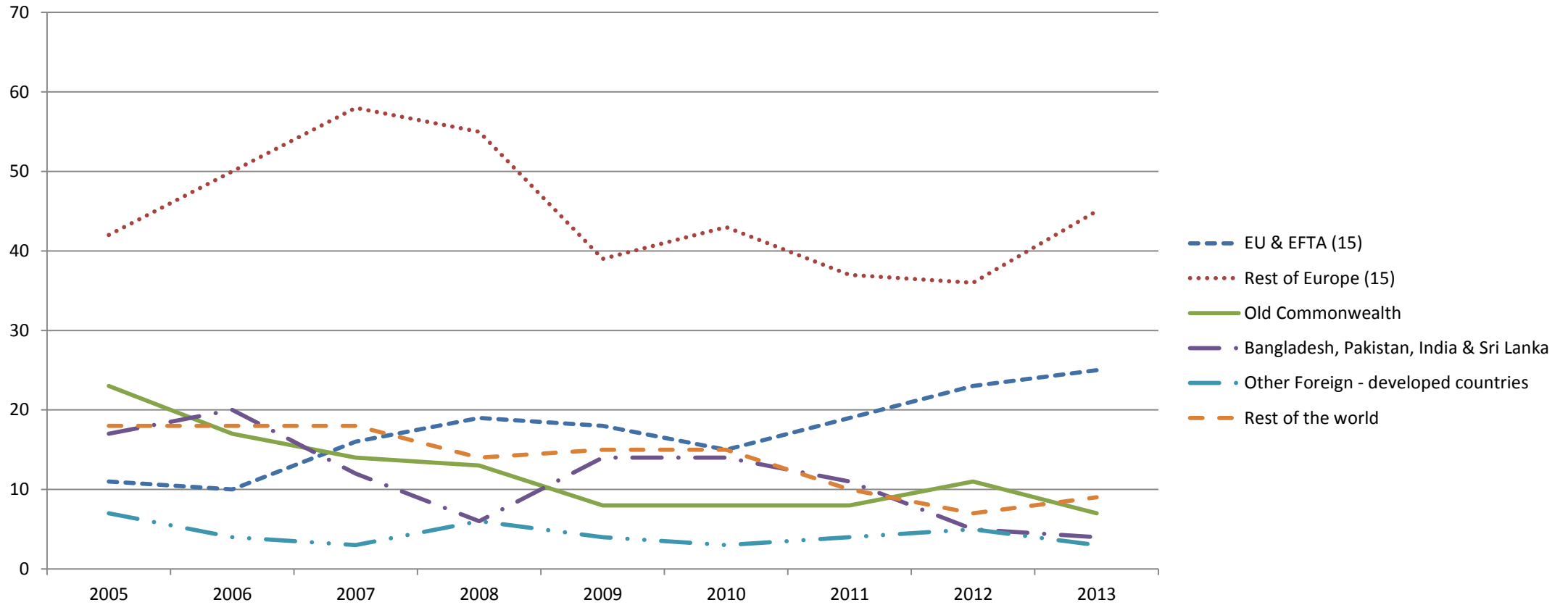


Figure 1.12 - Net flow of Professional and Managerial workers by citizenship



Source: International Passenger Survey

Figure 1.13 - Inflow of Manual and Clerical workers by citizenship



Source: International Passenger Survey

Figure 1.14 - Outflow of Manual and Clerical workers by citizenship

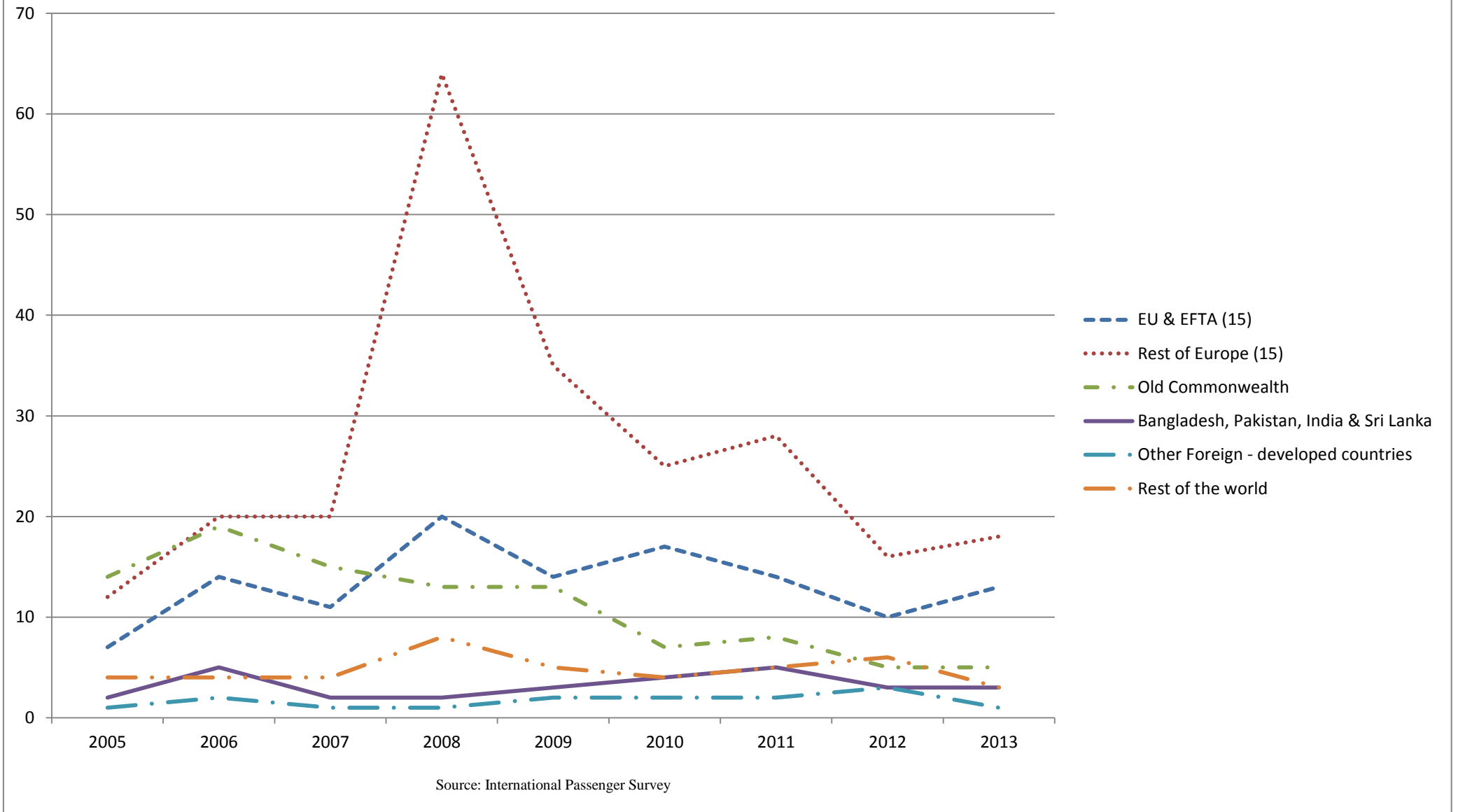
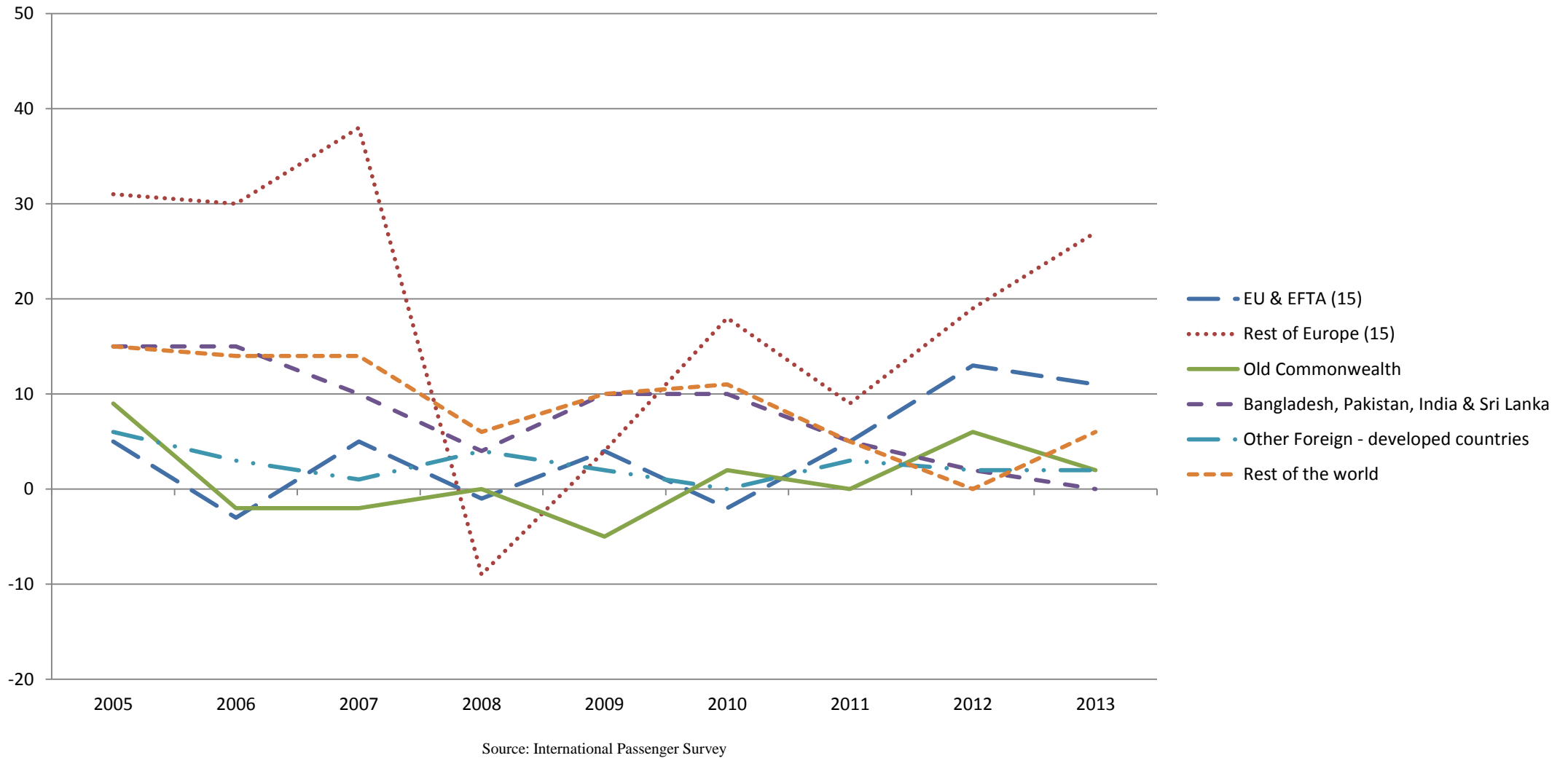


Figure 1.15 - Net flow of Manual and Clerical workers by citizenship



2. SETTLEMENT

The data in this section are taken from the Home Office's quarterly Immigration Statistics bulletin.

[<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/immigration-statistics-april-to-june-2014>]

[<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/immigration-statistics-january-to-march-2014>]

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 Border Agency / Home Office can also affect the numbers of decisions.

2.1.1 Summary for 2013

The number of people granted permission to stay permanently in 2013 increased by 18 per cent (+23,200) to 152,949, but was still notably lower than in 2010 (241,192) (Figure 2.1, Table 2.1). The increase was accounted for by rises in family-related grants (+12,264), asylum-related grants (+9,288), and discretionary or other grants (+4,594), partly offset by a fall in work-related grants (-2,946).

2.1.2 Grants by category and nationality 2013

Family-related grants to stay permanently rose by 26 per cent (+12,264), to 59,638, although they were still lower than in 2009 (72,239). The increase was driven by an increase in grants to wives (up 8,871 from 24,779 to 33,650) and husbands (up 3,986 from 12,620 to 16,606).

Work-related grants to stay permanently fell by 5 per cent to 59,249, continuing earlier falls from 84,347 in 2010 (Tables 2.1, 2.3, Figure 2.2)

Asylum-related grants to stay permanently rose by 81 per cent to 20,722. The levels in 2009 and 2010 were particularly low, reflecting a rule change in August 2005 that effectively delayed grants for some people. This rule change meant that people given refugee status no longer received a grant immediately; instead they were given 5 years' temporary permission to stay.

Grants to stay permanently on a discretionary or other basis rose by 53 per cent (+4,594) to 11,340. This mainly reflected an increase in grants under the Long Residency rules. The high number of grants in earlier years mainly resulted from a review of the backlog of cases from before March 2007 involving unsuccessful asylum applicants.

Of the total 154,689 grants of permission to stay permanently in 2013, around half (51 per cent or 79,651) were to Asian nationals and about a quarter were to African nationals (Table 2.2, Figure 2.3). Eight of the top 10 nationalities granted settlement in 2013 were also in the top 10 list for 2012. The exceptions were Somalia which ranked 8th, with 4,341 grants and Sri Lanka ranked 10th with 3,889 grants.

2.2 Family migration 2013

There are a number of ways that people can come to the UK for family reasons. The traditional ‘family route’ – where people come to join or accompany family members who are either British citizens or settled in the UK, as ‘visitors’ – where people come for a short time to visit family members, or as ‘other dependants joining or accompanying’ – where people come as dependants of migrants, for example those working or studying in the UK. The data presented in Table 2.4 differentiate between those immigrating to the UK via the ‘family route’ and those coming as ‘other dependants joining or accompanying’ migrants. ‘Visitors’ are excluded from the analysis.

Following a consultation on family migration, a number of changes to the Immigration Rules came into effect in July 2012. Within this analysis it is not possible to identify separately applications made under the previous or new rules. However, it is likely that changes to the Immigration Rules have impacted on the figures.

2.2.1 Visas issued and extensions of stay 2013

In 2013, 33,690 family route visas were issued (Table 2.4). This is a decrease of 18 per cent compared with 2012 (40,892) and is the lowest number of family route visas issued since comparable records began in 2005. There was a 9 per cent increase in the number of visas issued to other dependants joining or accompanying migrants in the UK (76,742) compared with the previous 12 months (70,633). The proportion of resolved family route visa applications that were refused was 34 per cent, compared with 27 per cent in 2012. There were 40,670 extensions of stay for family reasons in 2013. Of this total, 22,384 (55 per cent) were granted under the spouse category and 18,167 (45 per cent) were granted under the new Family Life (10 year) category.

2.2.2 Nationality and reasons

Nationalities with the highest number of visas issued for family reasons in 2013 were Pakistan (12 per cent), India (10 per cent), United States (6 per cent), Nepal (5 per cent) and Philippines (4 per cent). Of these nationalities, Pakistan and Nepal showed the biggest decreases compared with 2012 (-47 per cent and -34 per cent respectively). There were smaller decreases for India (-5 per cent) and the Philippines (-14 per cent) and a 1 per cent increase for the United States.

Of the total visas issued for family reasons, 24,641 (73 per cent) were issued to partners, 3,917 (12 per cent) were issued to children and 5,132 (15 per cent) were issued to other dependants. Compared with 2012, the number of family visas issued to partners fell by 22 per cent; visas issued to other dependants and children fell by 4 per cent and 3 per cent respectively.

Other dependants can be issued with a visa to join or accompany migrants who have not been granted the right to stay permanently in the UK. In 2013, 76,742 of these visas (excluding visitors) were issued, an increase of 9 per cent compared with the previous 12 months (70,633). Of the 76,742 visas issued, 60 per cent (45,928) were issued to other dependants of workers, 25 per cent (19,056) to other dependants of students and 15 per cent (11,758) to other dependants accompanying or joining a migrant in UK.

Table 2.1 – Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA nationals, 2007-2013

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (P)
Employment (5)							
Employment with a work permit after 4/5 years	15,165	23,275	25,425	23,053	15,056	9,431	6,982
- spouses and dependants	18,065	30,580	36,810	31,665	18,255	10,640	6,956
5 years aggregate of pre PBS categories and Tiers 1 and 2 (6)	:	5	1,993	6,613	13,253	18,228	19,644
- spouses and dependants	:	5	2,858	8,277	15,054	18,398	18,387
Permit-free employment, businessman, persons of independent means	865	2,065	4,881	5,783	2,737	1,574	2,215
- spouses and dependants	700	1,790	6,276	5,999	2,135	944	913
Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent	1,675	2,090	1,975	2,015	2,556	2,240	3,181
- spouses and dependants	730	970	967	942	845	737	966
Total employment-related grants	37,210	60,770	81,185	84,347	69,892	62,195	59,249
Asylum (1)							
Refugees (2) and persons given exceptional leave to remain	10,250	1,995	2,102	3,158	7,493	6,498	10,777
- spouses and dependants	3,940	830	1,008	1,773	5,510	4,936	9,945
Total asylum-related grants	14,190	2,825	3,110	4,931	13,003	11,434	20,722
Family formation and reunion (3)							
Husbands (4)	13,810	15,990	19,872	18,425	14,188	12,620	16,606
Wives (4)	23,175	25,340	35,728	34,722	27,496	24,779	33,650
Children	8,495	8,265	10,147	9,699	7,501	6,036	6,880
Parents and grandparents	1,000	975	1,003	1,766	1,783	1,389	703
Other and unspecified dependents	4,345	4,780	5,489	4,616	3,118	2,550	1,799
Total family grants	50,820	55,350	72,239	69,228	54,086	47,374	59,638
Other grants on discretionary basis (7)	18,750	29,095	37,940	82,295	29,547	8,479	13,088
Category unknown	3,880	900	307	391	350	267	252
All grants of settlement	124,855	148,935	194,781	241,192	166,878	129,749	152,949

Source: Home Office

Notes:

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

Table 2.2 – Grants of settlement by nationality, 1997 to 2013

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 (1)	2003 (1)(2)	2004 (1)(3)(4)	2005	2006	2007 (6)	2008	2009	2010	2011 (R)	2012	2013 (P)
Europe	7,440	7,060	15,760	14,935	13,775	11,600	15,295	26,585	20,810	15,580	8,660	9,955	10,580	14,160	9,533	6,807	8,952
Americas	7,790	10,785	8,515	11,550	11,975	11,680	16,465	14,130	13,905	12,085	10,435	11,590	15,120	15,781	13,069	10,702	13,235
Africa	13,205	16,090	27,025	44,845	31,925	39,165	44,860	39,430	54,080	32,240	34,050	40,405	47,730	63,059	40,536	29,165	39,996
Asia																	
Indian sub-continent	13,085	16,420	21,440	22,840	23,020	24,665	29,490	24,235	28,990	25,005	29,020	39,805	67,090				
Rest of Asia	12,530	13,695	18,650	25,080	21,135	21,920	25,455	28,860	54,750	45,040	38,935	42,975	49,650				
Asia Total	25,615	30,115	40,090	47,920	44,155	46,585	54,945	53,095	83,740	70,045	67,955	82,780	116,740	118,256	85,266	67,936	79,651
Middle east														18,330	7,397	4,377	6,491
Oceania	3,095	3,685	4,120	4,905	5,455	6,250	7,125	5,690	6,335	4,215	3,615	4,040	4,365	4,843	4,855	5,313	6,032
Other nationalities	1,280	1,540	1,375	1,560	910	545	595	285	255	285	140	160	245	278	338	173	332
All nationalities	58,420	69,275	96,895	125,715	108,190	115,825	139,280	139,210	179,120	134,445	124,855	148,935	194,780	234,707	160,994	124,473	154,689

Source: Home Office

Notes:

1. Excludes reconsideration cases and the outcome of appeals.

2. Includes grants under the Family ILR exercise.

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

also excludes dependants.

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

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

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

6. From 2007 excludes Bulgaria and Romania

(P) Provisional figures.

(R) Revised figures.

Table 2.3 - Grants of settlement, family migration, 1999 to 2013

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (2)	2006 (3)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (P)
Spouses and dependants															
Husbands															
settled on arrival	15	25	55	45	85	785	560	445	325	350	179	169	241	159	88
settled on removal of time limit:	15,370	15,730	17,780	16,640	19,210	11,860	15,195	18,105	17,750	22,870	27,284	26,182	19,349	16,418	20,018
of which															
on basis of marriage (4)	14,565	14,460	16,850	15,470	17,275	7,985	8,540	15,185	13,495	15,640	19,693	18,256	13,947	12,461	16,564
at same time as wife	805	1,270	930	1,170	1,935	3,875	6,660	2,915	4,250	7,235	7,592	7,926	5,402	3,957	3,454
Total husbands	15,385	15,755	17,835	16,685	19,295	12,645	15,760	18,550	18,070	23,220	27,464	26,351	19,590	16,577	20,106
Wives															
settled on arrival	150	165	240	190	275	2,450	2,080	1,300	795	705	348	600	669	358	298
settled on removal of time limit:	24,800	30,750	30,745	30,535	37,480	22,780	28,130	33,170	28,330	33,470	49,569	48,823	39,397	35,986	45,903
of which															
on basis of marriage (4)	19,945	24,100	26,590	24,930	30,560	12,520	15,205	26,365	22,405	24,635	35,380	34,122	26,827	24,421	33,546
at same time as husband	4,855	6,655	4,155	5,605	6,920	10,260	12,925	6,805	5,925	8,835	14,189	14,701	12,570	11,565	12,357
Total Wives	24,950	30,920	30,985	30,725	37,750	25,230	30,210	34,470	29,125	34,175	49,917	49,423	40,066	36,344	46,201
Children															
settled on arrival	1,710	1,520	1,730	1,505	1,590	7,485	5,385	5,105	4,390	3,260	2,408	2,464	2,354	1,821	893
settled on removal of time limit:	17,725	27,485	18,400	19,725	25,800	33,330	40,060	20,560	25,830	35,695	45,824	48,440	33,344	23,643	27,328
of which															
with parent accepted on basis of marriage	2,005	3,580	3,830	3,420	4,560	1,925	2,125	3,315	2,990	3,560	6,438	5,740	4,115	3,476	4,946
other	15,720	23,900	14,570	16,305	21,245	31,405	37,935	17,245	22,840	32,135	39,386	42,700	29,229	20,167	22,382
Total children	19,435	29,005	20,130	21,235	27,395	40,815	45,445	25,665	30,220	38,960	48,232	50,904	35,698	25,464	28,221
Parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren:															
settled on arrival	265	265	295	215	90	100	260	405	355	375	441	797	792	593	150
settled after entry (on removal of time limit)	815	2,175	1,465	1,530	3,020	1,885	1,185	1,060	645	600	562	969	991	796	634
Other and unspecified dependants (5)	4,380	7,150	6,600	6,940	6,360	8,405	11,520	8,050	5,785	5,455	6,368	6,136	4,307	4,022	2,657
Total spouses and dependants	66,225	85,265	77,305	77,335	93,910	89,080	104,380	88,205	84,200	102,785	132,984	134,580	101,444	83,796	97,969

Source: Home Office

Notes:

1. Includes reconsideration cases and the outcome of appeals

2. Includes nationals of Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May, but excludes them from this date

3. From 2007 excludes Bulgaria and Romania

4. Includes civil and unmarried partners.

5. Data from 1999 to 2002 include husbands, wives and children of port asylum seekers given indefinite leave to remain

Table 2.4 - Family immigration visa issues, 2013

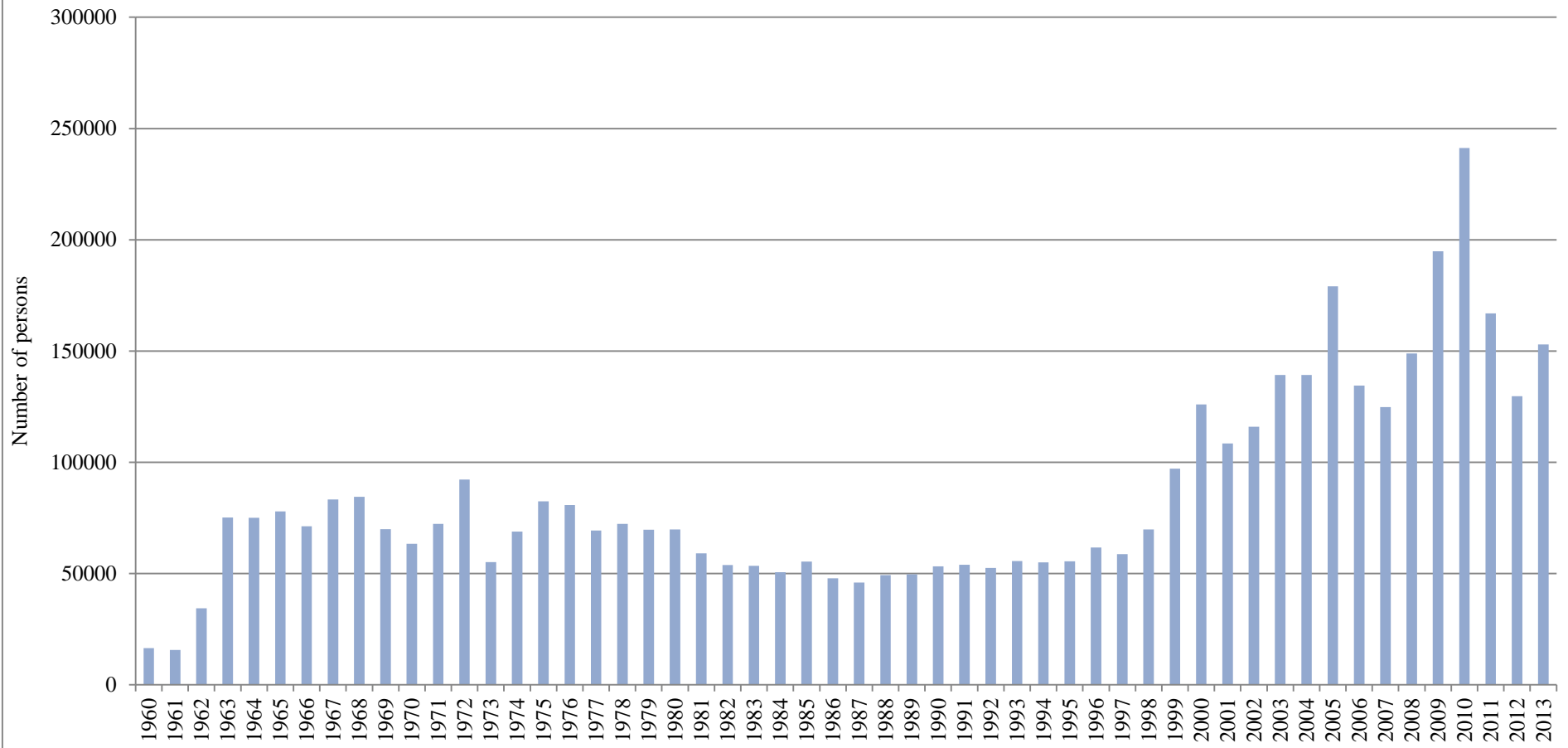
	2013	2012	Change: latest 12 months	Percentage change
Family-related visas issued	33,690	40,892	-7,202	-18%
of which:				
Partners	24,641	31,508	-6,867	-22%
Children	3,917	4,086	-169	-4
Other Dependants	5,132	5,298	-166	-3%
All other dependants (excl. Visitors visas)*	76,742	70,633	+6,109	+9%

Source: Home Office

Note:

* - accompanying migrants

Figure 2.1 - Total grants of settlement, 1960 to 2013

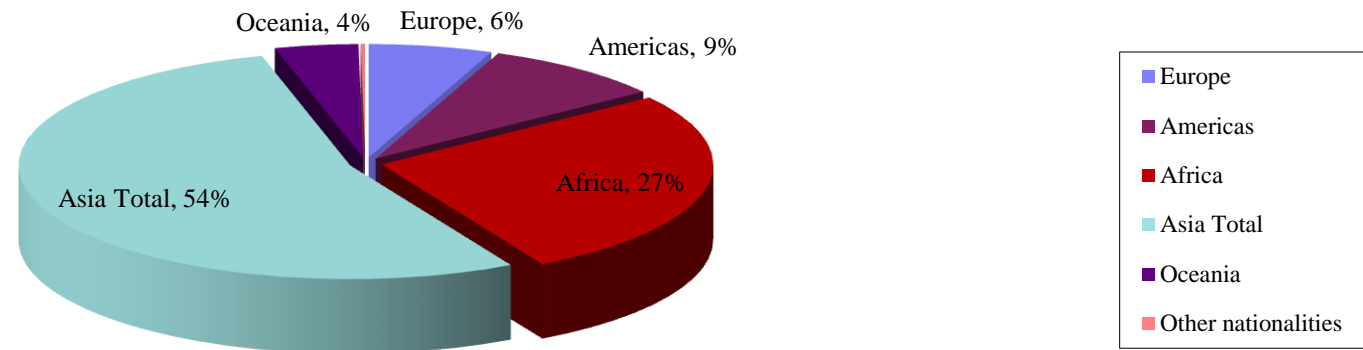


Source: Home Office

Figure 2.2 - Grants of settlement for spouses and children 1993 to 2013



Figure 2.3 - Acceptances for settlement by nationality, 2013



3. CITIZENSHIP

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

3.1 Summary for 2013

The number of applications and grants has risen significantly since the mid-1990s with 2013 having the highest figure since 1988 (Table 3.1, Figure 3.1). The overall increase in the last decade is likely, in part, to reflect increased grants of permission to stay permanently (known as settlement). After a period of residence those granted settlement become eligible to apply for citizenship. Grants in 2008 were reduced when staff resources were temporarily transferred from decision-making to deal with administration of new applications. There were 208,059 grants in 2013: 55 per cent on the basis of residence; 22 per cent were based on marriage and 21 per cent to children related to British citizens (Table 3.2; Figure 3.2).

3.2 Grants by previous nationality in 2013

Grants of citizenship by major world regions are in Table 3.3. Almost half (46 per cent) previously had the nationality of an Asian country, just over a quarter were from Africa and 12 per cent were European.

Former Indian and Pakistani nationals have accounted for the largest numbers of grants in almost every year, (the exception was 2007, when former nationals of Pakistan accounted for the fifth highest number of grants). As in 2012, together, former Indian and Pakistani nationals accounted for almost a quarter of grants in 2013 (Table 3.4).

Table 3.1 – Applications for British Citizenship Received and Decided In the United Kingdom, 1988-2013

	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

Source: Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin, Home Office

Notes:

1. Includes small numbers of applications withdrawn.

R - Revised

P - Provisional.

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

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

Table 3.2 – Grants of Citizenship in the United Kingdom by Basis of Grant(1), 1983-2013

	All Grants	Residence	Marriage	Minor children	Other ²
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 ^(P)	207,989	113,339	46,301	44,275	4,074

Source: Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin, Home Office

Notes:

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

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

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

R - Revised

P - Provisional.

Table 3.3 – Grants of Citizenship in the United Kingdom by Previous Nationality, 1992-2013

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

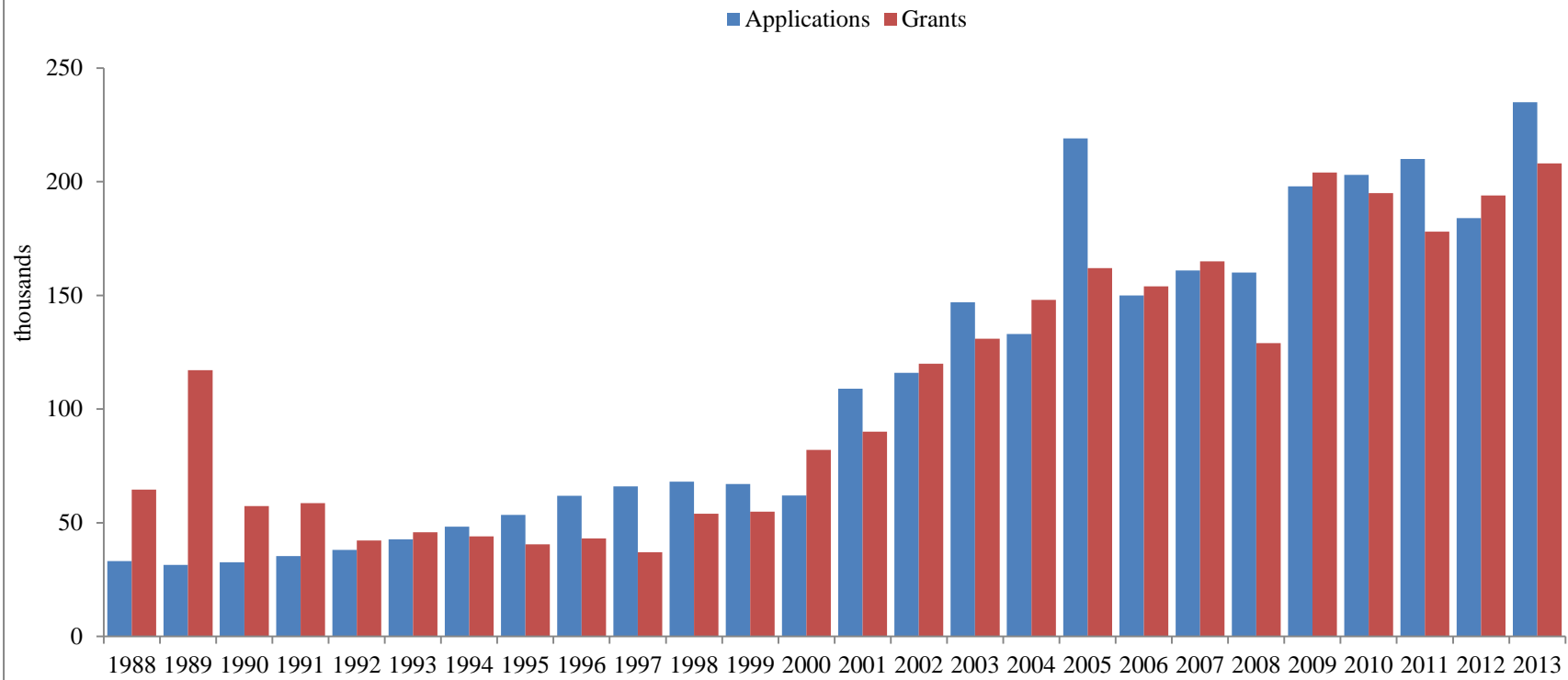
Source: Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin, Home Office

Table 3.4 - Grants of Citizenship for top 10 countries in the United Kingdom by Previous Nationality, 2013

Country of previous nationality	2013
India	36351
Pakistan	21655
Philippines	10374
Nigeria	9275
Bangladesh	8902
Nepal	7447
China	7289
South Africa	6448
Poland	6066
Somalia	5688
Total All Nationalities	207,989

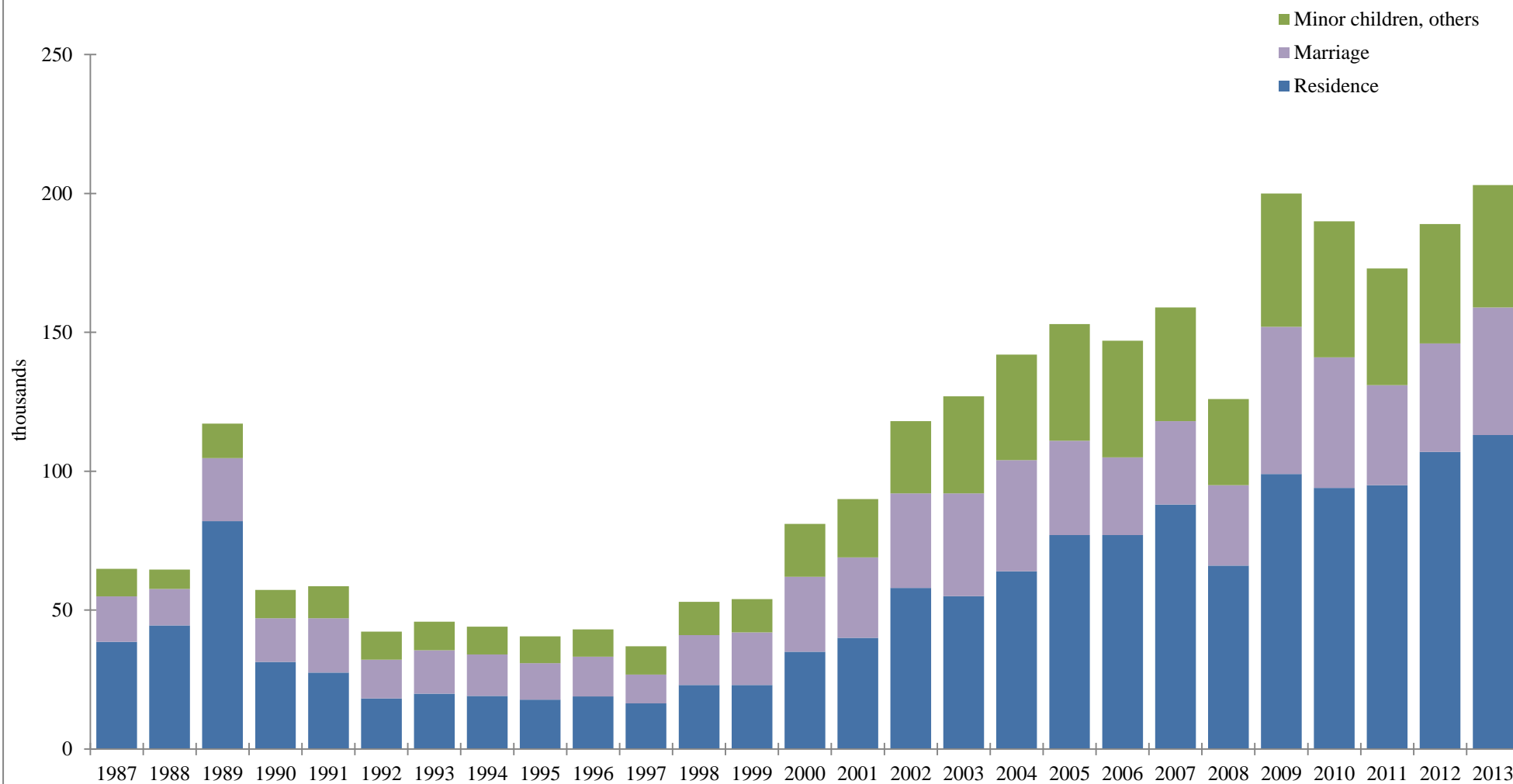
Source: Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin, Home Office

Figure 3.1 - Application for british citizenship received and grants made in the United Kingdom, 1988-2013



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 2013



Source: Home Office, Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin

4. IMMIGRATION AND THE LABOUR MARKET

The Labour Force Survey is the only source of data on the nationality of the foreign population and workforce in the UK. The survey includes all UK and foreign citizens, but the relatively small size of the sample (broadly speaking, one sample interviewee is weighted up to 300 people in total) means that disaggregation by nationality and migrant characteristics cannot be detailed. 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 2014

For the first time for some years, the number of foreign nationals in the UK stopped growing in 2012 and their proportion of the total population fell marginally, though well within the margins of sampling error. By 2013 the growth trend from the mid-1990s was re-established, the stock total of foreign nationals living in the UK rising to 4.941 million, an increase of 3.2 per cent on the year before, although the rate of growth was slower than in any of the years between 2008 and 2011. In 2014 growth speeded up again, the foreign national stock rising by 213,000 (4.1 per cent) to 5.154 million (Table 4.1). In comparison, the domestic population rose by only 0.5 per cent. In 2014 foreign citizens accounted for 8.2 per cent of the total UK population, compared with 7.9 per cent in 2013, 7.4 per cent in 2010 and 4.5 per cent in 2002.

Europe was the largest source of foreign residents, continuing its increasing trend both absolutely and relatively to reach 2.973 million in 2014, a rise of 316,000 on the year before, 2.657 million. This represented 57.7 per cent of the total foreign stock, up from 53.8 per cent in 2013 (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). The figure of 24.7 per cent in 2014 was similar to the year before but well down on the 31.7 per cent of all foreigners in 2005. The proportion of Europeans accounted for by nationals of EU(15)/EFTA states was 42.8 per cent, down from 45.7 per cent in 2013, and well below the figures of 79 per cent in 2004 and 63.6 per cent in 2006. The rise in the number of citizens of the ten new Eastern European accession countries (excluding Croatia) continued in 2014, when they numbered 1.525 million, an increase of 260,000 on the year before, to represent 29.6 per cent of all foreigners.

The dominance of the Irish has been waning for some time and in 2007, for the first time, they lost their dominance as Poland took that position. In 2010 the fall in the Irish population stopped and in 2011 rose to 386,000, an increase of 12 per cent. However, in the last three years the number has fallen again to reach 309,000 in 2014, only 6 per cent of the foreign total, the lowest recorded. Among EU(15)/EFTA nationals, it was from Mediterranean countries that the largest rises were seen, especially Greeks, Italians and Spaniards whose combined numbers rose by 120,000 over the year.

For several years Poles have been the largest foreign group and their numbers increased sharply in 2014 to 826,000, a 21.6 per cent increase over the year: they now account for 16 per cent of all foreign citizens. Numbers of other A10 Eastern European nationalities again rose, for example Latvians by 43,000, Hungarians by 26,000, Romanians by 17,000, although in other cases increases were much smaller or numbers were relatively static. Compared with 2008, the statistics do not suggest that the recession in the UK has resulted in a net return home by Polish and other A10 citizens; indeed, the reverse is the case.

Between 2012 and 2013, numbers from non-EEA countries increased by 153,000, 6.4 per cent. However, in 2014 the trend changed, with a loss of 101,000 representing a 4.2 per cent decline. Hence, the upward trend in foreign population stocks was accounted for entirely by EEA states.

There is a continuing small gender imbalance in the foreign population, the female proportion being 51.3 per cent, slightly down on 2013 (52.4 per cent), but in line with recent years. The balance varies by origin. Europeans as a whole continue to be more likely to be female (51.7 per cent) and this was the case for most nationalities. The male preponderance of Bulgarians in 2013 remains but that of Romanians has disappeared. There were again considerably more females than males from Oceania and the Americas as well as from Africa; Asians were more or less in balance. Sampling error means that the numbers fluctuate from year to year.

There is no doubt that the last few years have seen fundamental shifts in the national breakdown of the UK population. While the British population has largely stagnated, the foreign population has risen strongly. This trend has been accompanied by shifts in the nationalities involved. Poles are now a major force in the foreign stock but other national groups have also become visible, notably Lithuanians, Bulgarians and Romanians. However, there are anomalies. Some A8 citizens, especially Slovenians and Estonians, are marked by their absence. The main trend in 2014 is again the continued rise in the stock of citizens of the accession countries.

In sum, during 2013-14 stock changes were:

- UK total 0.8 per cent increase
- British citizens 0.5 per cent increase
- Foreign citizens 4.1 per cent increase
- EU(15)/EFTA 4.9 per cent increase
- EU(27)/EFTA 12.5 per cent increase
- Non-EEA -4.2 per cent decrease

4.2 Stocks of foreign nationals working in the UK in 2014

Numbers of foreign nationals working in the UK fluctuated until 1996, after which they rose strongly, to top a million for the first time in 1998 (3.9 per cent of the total in employment), continuing this trend in subsequent years. Continuing increase took the figure for 2008 to 2.283 million, 7.8 per cent of the total. By 2009, the rate of increase had slowed markedly as recession took hold. The number rose by only 10,000 to 2.293 million; however, the proportion continued its increasing trend to reach 8 per cent of the total in employment. In 2010, the rise was 98,000 (4.3 per cent), to reach 2.378 million, 8.3 per cent of the total. This was in marked contrast to the UK domestic workforce, the

number of which was unchanged from the year before. This implied that as the UK began its tentative emergence from recession, the foreign workforce experienced a greater rise in employment than the domestic one. The trend continued and by 2011 the foreign workforce had risen by a further 165,000 to 8.8 per cent of the UK total, while the domestic workforce increased by only 95,000 (Table 4.3). In 2012 the increase in the foreign workforce stopped, the number being the same as in 2011, while the domestic workforce rose by 0.9 per cent.

In 2013, the historic trend returned. Between 2012 and 2013 the UK domestic labour force in work rose by 213,000, the foreign workforce by 100,000. However, whereas the domestic increase was only 0.1 per cent, the rate of growth of the foreign workforce was higher, at 3.9 per cent, reaching 2.657 million, 9 per cent of the UK total. In 2014 both the domestic and foreign working populations increased, the former by 603,000, the latter by 224,000. However, foreign worker numbers increased at a much faster rate - 8.4 per cent compared with a domestic rise of 2.2 per cent. In consequence, the foreign workforce rose to 9.5 per cent of the UK total.

Over the last decade, Europeans have accounted for a growing proportion of the foreign workforce, a trend which continued in 2014 (62.6 per cent of the total, up from 58.3 per cent in 2013). This is rather more than their share (57.7 per cent) of the foreign population (Table 4.4). EU(15)/EFTA countries supplied 25.2 per cent of foreign workers, about the same as in 2013 and up from 24.6 per cent in 2012. The Irish continue to be the clear leaders in this group, but their dominance has been falling, from 22.6 per cent of all foreign workers in 1995 to 5.6 per cent in 2014. Numbers of A8 Europeans in the labour force have grown to reach 848,000 in 2014, an increase of 187,000 (28.3 per cent) over the year, and now account for 29.5 per cent of all foreign workers. The rise in 2014 was in marked contrast to the two previous years when the numbers were fairly stable. Comparison of tables 4.2 and 4.4 suggests that their growth was mainly of those in employment and not dependants, although the number of the latter has been increasing. The rise in the number of Polish workers in 2014 was particularly notable, up by 112,000 (25.7 per cent) to 548,000 and they continue to be the largest A8 national group. The number of A2 (Bulgarian and Romanian) workers rose by a modest amount, mainly because the increased number of Romanians offset decline in Bulgarian numbers. However, sampling error means that caution is needed in interpreting these figures.

The non-EEA workforce fell by 27,000 between 2013 and 2014, after a rise of 20,000 between 2012 and 2013, both figures well within the margin of error. The total of 1.077 million was 37.4 per cent of the overall total of foreign national workers, down from 44.1 per cent the year before. None of the major world regions outside Europe exhibited major changes in worker stock numbers, the largest shift being among Africans, down by 34,000.

The balance of the sexes varies. Among all foreign nationals, males again predominate (55.5 per cent – a similar percentage to most of the last few years) and this is true of both Europeans and non-Europeans. In very few cases were women preponderant, notably Germans, Canadians and Australians, and even then the differences were small and within the bounds of sampling error.

4.3 Foreign workers by nationality and socio-economic class 2014

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

Data for 2013 and 2014 suggest that the trend of the last few years towards a lower skilled foreign workforce, at least in terms of the occupations in which they are engaged, has paused: in both years 35.6 per cent of foreign workers were in the most skilled group (A), compared with 36.5 per cent in 2010 and 43.6 per cent in 2004. Even then, for the ninth year in succession, a lower proportion of foreign nationals were in highly skilled occupations than was the case for the domestic workforce. In addition, a higher proportion of foreign nationals were in the least skilled (routine) group. This shift in skill balance has been brought about by the inflow of workers from the A8 and A2 countries, only 13.8 and 13.6 per cent respectively of whom were in highly skilled occupations in 2014. The distributions of A8 and A2 vary, with over half of the former recorded as in routine occupations while a similar proportion of the latter were in intermediate occupations. It is likely that many of the latter were skilled with work permits or self employed craft workers, especially in construction trades, the only workers from Bulgaria and Romania to be allowed free entry before January 2014. However, there is wide evidence to suggest that many A8 and A2 citizens are in lower skilled occupations than their education and qualifications might suggest.

Unfortunately, sample size allows only limited analysis for nationalities and national groups. Where data are available, they do not show a uniform picture, indicating that different foreign groups have different roles in the UK labour market. EU(15) EFTA nationals are generally more skilled (54 per cent in Group A): Portugal is the main exception. Overall, the skill level of non-EU nationals is similar to that of the domestic population and higher than foreign nationals as a whole. This is especially the case for Australia, New Zealand, the US and Canada and has been a consistent pattern over the years. In contrast to the historical pattern, the Irish are now established as over-represented in the highly skilled category. Workers from Africa and South-east Asia are less well represented in the highly skilled category. Most non-British groups are under-represented in the ‘intermediate’ sector, the exceptions being Bulgarians and Romanians.

4.4 Foreign workers by nationality and region of residence 2014

The regional distribution of foreign workers is very uneven (Table 4.6). In 2011, the number in Greater London topped a million for the first time, fell back in 2012 to 967,000 but rose to 1.034 million in 2013 and to 1.079 million in 2014. During the last five years the capital had become relatively less important as a destination. Despite some fluctuation, its proportion of the total foreign working population fell from 45.3 per cent in 2005 to 37.8 per cent in 2012, fluctuating around that figure to 37.5 per cent in 2014. The Rest of the South East accounted for 526,000 foreign workers, 25,000 more than in the previous year, and 18.3 per cent of the total. Overall, 55.8 per cent of foreign workers

are in South East England. In comparison, only 10.9 per cent of UK nationals work in Greater London, and only 31.1 per cent in the South East as a whole.

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

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

4.5 Unemployment among foreign workers in the UK by region of residence 2014

Foreign nationals have a higher unemployment rate than the UK domestic workforce (Table 4.7). For both groups the number out of work has been falling: in the UK as a whole, from 2.462 million people registered unemployed in the spring of 2013 to 2.020 million in 2014, while the number of unemployed foreign nationals fell from 268,000 to 225,000. The respective unemployment rates in 2014 were 6.9 per cent for the total UK active workforce, 6.7 per cent for the domestic workforce and 7.3 per cent for foreign workers.

There were significant differences between national groups. Only those groups with cell sizes of over 10,000 are shown. For the UK as a whole, EU(15)/EFTA citizens were less likely to be unemployed, 5.6 per cent, while the rate for those from non-EEA countries was 9.5 per cent. Both groups had lower rates than in 2013. Among Southern Europeans, the rate was 6.8 per cent. The overall average unemployment rate for A8 countries was less than that for the domestic population, with Poles having the lowest rate of the groups recorded here (5.4 per cent). In contrast, unemployment rates for Africans, Middle Easterners, the ISC and South East Asians were relatively high.

Small numbers make it difficult to obtain a detailed regional picture, so the breakdown here is between Greater London and the Rest of the UK. For the domestic population London has a higher unemployment rate than that for the Rest of the UK (6.7 compared with 6.1 per cent), but this is not the case for foreign nationals for whom there is little if any regional difference. Africans have a higher unemployment rate in London than in the rest of the country as, to a lesser extent, do those from the EU(15)/EFTA including those from Southern Europe..

4.6 Inactivity and employment rate among foreign nationals in the UK by region of residence 2014

The total inactive population in the UK was 18.748 million, of whom 1.229 million foreign nationals (6.6 per cent) were inactive (neither employed nor unemployed and seeking work), all three figures being similar to the previous year. Among foreigners, 704,000 were non-EEA citizens and 525,000 were from the EEA (Table 4.7). The inactive population includes children 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 is higher than that of the domestic population, 66.4 compared with 58.7 per cent. Poles and the French have the highest employment rates, those from Asia and Africa have the lowest rates. For most, but not all groups, the employment rates of foreign nationals are higher in London than in the rest of the UK. Overall, the data support the view that most immigrants are working.

4.7 Country of Birth 2014

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 2014 there were 8.064 million people living in the UK and born outside the country (Tables 4.8 – 4.9), up by 2.6 per cent on 2013 (7.86 million). The foreign born now constitute 12.8 per cent of the total UK population. This continued the slowing increase in the total foreign born population, from 11 per cent in 2008.

Europeans are less well represented among the foreign born than among the foreign national population. Of those foreign born living in the UK in 2014, 39.4 per cent were born elsewhere in Europe, 36.4 per cent in EU(27)/EFTA countries (Table 4.10). The comparable nationality figures were 57.7 and 54.9 per cent respectively (Table 4.2). The A10 Eastern European countries accounted for 17.6 per cent of the foreign born (up from 15.5 per cent in 2013), compared with 29.6 per cent of foreign citizens. For the first time, Poles have taken over from Indians as the largest foreign born group, followed by Pakistanis and Irish.

In 2014, 4.686 million foreign born, 15.5 per cent of the UK total, were also working. This was a rise of 7.4 per cent, faster than the year before (4.9 per cent) and continuing the quickening rate of increase from 1.2 per cent during 2011-12 (Table 4.10). Overall, 58.1 per cent of the foreign born living in the UK were also working, up from 55.5 in 2013. Among the foreign born working population, Poles were by far the largest group, their numbers increasing by 23.8 per cent over the year; Indians were the second largest group (Table 4.11).

Table 4.12 shows the breakdown by CoB and socio-economic class. A greater proportion (39.5 per cent) are in professional and managerial jobs than those with foreign nationality (35.6 per cent – Table 4.5) and a smaller proportion in routine occupations.

There are some differences in the proportions by CoB and nationality living in the different regions of the UK (Tables 4.12 and 4.16). While the proportions of foreign nationals as a whole varies little across regions, this is not always the case for individual groups. For example, non-EU and EU(15)/EFTA citizens by nationality are more likely to be in London than those by CoB and less likely to be in the rest of the UK. Reasons are unclear but probably reflect naturalisation rates which vary by original nationality.

Overall, 2.352 million foreign born are inactive (Table 4.15). The employment rate for the foreign born is 63.3 per cent, below that for foreign nationals, 66.4 per cent (Table 4.7). The difference is particularly marked in London, probably reflecting the large number of students in the capital.

As by nationality, unemployment rate among those not born in the UK is higher than that of the domestic population, though the difference is smaller. Overall, unemployment rates are higher in London than in the rest of the country. Those born in the EU and Americas tend to have lower unemployment rates than others.

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, 63.9 percent of the foreign born had foreign nationality, while 5.3 per cent of UK citizens were born abroad, both proportions about the same as in the last few years. There were substantial differences between countries. For some countries, mainly European, there were more foreign nationals than had been born there. In contrast for others, mainly African and Asian, fewer than half of those born abroad had the nationality of their birthplace. In some cases, relatively small sample sizes may exaggerate differences. Many countries recorded substantial gender differences, usually with males more likely to have the nationality of their country of birth, although there some major exceptions.

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

The implications of Table 4.17 are considerable. Notably, they reflect the degree to which people born abroad have naturalised to British citizenship or, in some cases, retained a British citizenship already held before immigration. As a generalisation, naturalisation has been low among the European born and those from other OECD countries, much higher among those from much of Africa and Asia. Changing citizenship is one measure of intent towards permanent settlement, including attaining voting rights. One major conclusion from Table 4.17 is that detailed analysis of the patterns, trends and implications of immigration may vary considerably, depending upon whether the data are of country of birth or citizenship. Unfortunately, the LFS sample size is too small to provide many answers.

4.8 National Insurance statistics 2013/14

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 with those working fifty two. Overall, they probably present a fuller picture of the overall foreign increment to the UK workforce than any other single source but should be used only with appropriate caveats. For example, the temporary nature of many of the A8 migrants may lead to difficulties when comparing recent increments to the workforce with past years. The data in Table 4.18 relate to year of registration, not year of arrival in the UK and so may inflate the number compared with the two survey sources.

In the most recent year, 2013-14, there were 602,500 new registrations, a 7.2 per cent increase on 2012/13 (Table 4.18a). The EU accession countries accounted for 249,300 new registrations, an increase of 19.3 per cent on the previous year. The number from the EU(15) rose by 8 per cent to 190,200. Those from other major world regions changed little with the exception of Asia and the Middle East which experienced a loss of 10.9 per cent to 84,100. In effect, labour increases continued from those regions where the UK government is unable to exercise control while more or less stable numbers were the norm elsewhere.

The vast majority allocated NINOs are young, about 39 per cent of them aged 18-24 and a further 40.7 per cent aged 25-34, both proportions little changed from 2011 (Table 4.18b).

There have been some notable shifts in the main nationalities since 2002/3 but in recent years the pattern has been fairly stable (Table 4.18c). However, the data for 2013-14 show significant shifts. While Poland maintained its top spot, Romania rose to second place and Bulgaria entered the top ten. Spain, Italy and Portugal have risen in the rankings in the last few years as also has Greece although it is not in the top ten. In contrast, India and Pakistan both slipped, the latter dropping from the top ten. Three major forces seem to be at work. First, the flexible UK labour market has proved attractive to people from the stricken Mediterranean economies. Second, UK government restrictions on entry to the labour market via Tier 1 have impacted on those from the ISC. Finally, the removal of entry restrictions on Romanians and Bulgarians has helped promote them on the list.

Table 4.1 - Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2008,2010,2012-2014, thousands

			2008			2010			2012			2013			2014		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total			60242	29578	30664	61090	30021	31070	61900	30482	31418	62571	30879	31692	63067	31126	31941
UK			56040	27525	28515	56545	27793	28752	57083	28148	28935	57603	28515	29088	57908	28614	29294
Foreign Nationals			4186	2044	2142	4524	2218	2307	4788	2319	2469	4941	2352	2589	5154	2509	2645
Europe			1954	960	994	2184	1048	1136	2554	1215	1339	2657	1253	1404	2973	1436	1537
EU27/EFTA			1824	891	933	2060	989	1071	2415	1145	1270	2515	1192	1323	2829	1367	1462
EU25/EFTA			1766	860	906	1954	934	1020	2265	1066	1199	2305	1080	1225	2619	1259	1360
EU15/EFTA			1016	465	551	1113	522	591	1152	522	630	1213	550	663	1273	608	665
Austria			14	:	:	22	:	15	:	:	:	17	:	14	13	:	:
Belgium			17	:	:	12	:	:	20	:	12	17	:	:	18	:	11
Denmark			21	:	12	24	12	13	16	:	10	21	:	12	21	:	13
Finland			:	:	:	14	:	:	13	:	13	:	:	:	14	:	12
France			123	56	67	116	57	59	132	64	68	132	59	73	135	62	73
Germany			91	33	58	129	51	78	137	57	80	153	65	88	110	52	58
Greece			38	23	15	35	20	14	40	17	23	33	17	16	54	31	23
Ireland			359	157	202	344	160	184	356	152	204	345	145	200	309	149	160
Italy			96	57	39	117	56	61	125	63	62	138	62	76	182	96	86
Netherlands			41	20	21	58	34	24	59	29	30	83	46	37	85	49	36
Norway			:	:	:	18	:	11	17	:	10	:	:	:	16	:	11
Portugal			95	45	50	104	52	53	106	53	53	138	83	55	140	65	75
Spain			66	33	33	61	33	28	82	42	40	75	37	38	130	60	70
Sweden			16	:	12	43	17	26	26	10	16	27	:	18	34	13	21
Switzerland			11	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	12	13	:	:	10	:	:
A8 Accession			703	365	338	801	389	412	1079	526	553	1055	507	548	1315	633	682
Czech Republic			28	15	13	24	10	14	32	17	15	27	11	16	40	11	29
Hungary			19	11	:	37	18	19	48	24	24	57	34	23	83	52	31
Latvia			29	12	17	44	23	21	81	40	41	78	35	43	121	58	63
Lithuania			73	36	37	99	46	53	126	62	64	153	74	79	158	71	87
Poland			498	266	232	550	274	277	713	346	367	679	331	348	826	406	420
Slovak Republic			51	24	27	32	14	18	71	35	36	55	19	36	70	27	43
A2 Accession			58	31	27	106	55	51	150	79	71	210	112	98	210	108	102
Bulgaria			26	13	13	34	17	16	33	18	15	62	29	33	45	26	19
Romania			32	18	14	72	37	35	117	61	56	148	83	65	165	82	83
Eur			47	30	17	40	23	17	34	18	16	37	23	14	31	18	13
Cyprus			40	27	13	34	20	14	24	13	11	28	17	11	22	12	10
C & E Europe			41	25	16	39	20	19	38	20	18	40	17	23	36	21	15
Albania			16	11	:	15	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:
Eur Other			89	44	45	85	39	46	101	50	51	102	44	58	108	48	60
Russia			26	:	18	23	:	16	33	14	19	35	13	22	35	11	24
Turkey			43	26	17	45	23	22	42	24	18	43	22	21	53	29	24
Ukraine			15	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	10	:	:
Africa			574	274	300	592	284	308	538	280	258	535	266	269	463	224	239
Algeria			:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	11	:	:	10	:	:
Angola			:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cameroon			11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Congo Dem Rep			15	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:
Egypt			17	10	:	11	:	:	20	10	10	:	:	:	12	:	:
Eritrea			10	:	:	12	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:
Gambia			:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:
Ghana			66	33	33	47	23	24	36	18	18	48	21	27	37	16	21
Kenya			19	11	:	17	10	:	20	:	13	20	10	10	13	:	:
Libya			17	:	:	24	15	:	42	25	17	18	:	11	20	10	10
Mauritius			25	14	11	22	12	10	11	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:
Nigeria			81	39	42	106	58	48	102	55	47	114	64	50	84	49	35
Sierra Leone			10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	10	:	:
Somalia			68	28	40	71	25	46	36	19	16	48	21	27	40	15	25
South Africa			94	49	45	102	49	53	67	38	29	87	43	44	67	35	32
Sudan			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uganda			17	:	10	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:
Zambia			11	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:
Zimbabwe			61	25	36	53	26	27	59	32	27	48	24	24	44	21	23
Other Africa			52	24	28	76	35	41	69	31	38	54	26	28	52	18	34

Table 4.1 - Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2008,2010,2012-2014, (thousands), [continued]

			2008			2010			2012			2013			2014		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Americas		377	173	204	385	174	211	391	177	214	366	153	213	343	160	183
	Canada		43	23	20	58	25	33	63	30	33	48	16	32	53	20	33
	Jamaica		52	24	28	44	23	21	54	32	22	43	16	27	46	23	23
	US		117	49	68	133	60	73	146	55	91	149	73	76	145	75	70
	Other Americas		165	77	88	150	66	84	128	60	68	126	48	78	99	42	57
	Asia		1119	561	558	1191	626	565	1177	581	596	1234	611	623	1231	619	612
	Afghanistan		29	20	:	27	14	13	17	10	:	20	10	10	28	11	17
	Bangladesh		66	35	31	74	41	33	70	42	28	58	31	27	59	38	21
	China		109	51	58	107	55	52	87	42	45	93	50	43	106	52	54
	India		294	156	138	354	190	164	360	194	166	336	168	168	354	188	166
	Japan		28	12	16	29	:	21	31	:	24	29	12	17	30	:	21
	Malaysia		34	12	22	37	16	21	26	13	13	35	19	16	34	14	20
	Middle East		82	49	33	97	65	32	69	39	30	105	67	38	108	59	49
	Iran		32	19	13	39	25	14	33	18	15	35	22	13	42	22	20
	Iraq		35	22	13	34	24	10	26	14	12	52	33	19	34	18	16
	Other Middle East		15	:	:	24	16	:	10	:	:	18	12	6	32	19	13
	Pakistan		178	89	89	137	74	63	163	91	72	194	102	92	197	107	90
	Philippines		64	28	36	58	21	37	78	33	45	59	25	34	56	22	34
	Sri Lanka		36	21	15	57	31	26	50	22	28	59	31	28	67	38	29
	Vietnam		12	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	14	:	:	10	:	:
	Other Asia		187	84	103	214	111	103	213	82	131	232	89	143	182	76	106
	Oceania		155	72	83	164	84	80	120	63	57	132	61	71	141	67	74
	Australia		101	52	49	92	48	44	69	37	32	70	28	42	86	37	49
	New Zealand		31	10	21	50	23	27	30	15	15	33	17	16	45	26	19
	Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated		16	:	:	21	10	11	29	15	14	27	12	15	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

- not applicable

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

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.2 - Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2008, 2010, 2012-2014 (per cent)

			2008			2010			2012			2013			2014		
			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			46.7	47.0	46.4	48.3	47.2	49.2	53.3	52.4	54.2	53.8	53.3	54.2	57.7	57.2	58.1
EU27/EFTA			43.6	43.6	43.6	45.5	44.6	46.4	50.4	49.4	51.4	50.9	50.7	51.1	54.9	54.5	55.3
EU25/EFTA			42.2	42.1	42.3	43.2	42.1	44.2	47.3	46.0	48.6	46.7	45.9	47.3	50.8	50.2	51.4
EU15/EFTA			24.3	22.7	25.7	24.6	23.5	25.6	24.1	22.5	25.5	24.5	23.4	25.6	24.7	24.2	25.1
Austria			0.3	:	:	0.5	:	0.7	:	:	:	0.3	:	0.5	0.3	:	:
Belgium			0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.4	:	0.5	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	0.4
Denmark			0.5	:	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	:	0.5	0.4	:	0.5
Finland			:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	0.5	:	:	:	0.3	:	0.5
France			2.9	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.8
Germany			2.2	1.6	2.7	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.9	2.5	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.4	2.1	2.1	2.2
Greece			0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.9
Ireland			8.6	7.7	9.4	7.6	7.2	8.0	7.4	6.6	8.3	7.0	6.2	7.7	6.0	5.9	6.0
Italy			2.3	2.8	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.5	3.8	3.3
Netherlands			1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.4
Norway			:	:	:	0.4	:	0.5	0.4	:	0.4	:	:	:	0.3	:	0.4
Portugal			2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.8	3.5	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.8
Spain			1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.5	2.4	2.6
Sweden			0.4	:	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	:	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8
Switzerland			0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	0.5	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:
A8 Accession			16.8	17.9	15.8	17.7	17.5	17.9	22.5	22.7	22.4	21.4	21.6	21.2	25.5	25.2	25.8
Czech Republic			0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.1
Hungary			0.5	0.5	:	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.6	2.1	1.2
Latvia			0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.4
Lithuania			1.7	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.3
Poland			11.9	13.0	10.8	12.2	12.4	12.0	14.9	14.9	14.9	13.7	14.1	13.4	16.0	16.2	15.9
Slovak Republic			1.2	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.6
A2 Accession			1.4	1.5	1.3	2.3	2.5	2.2	3.1	3.4	2.9	4.3	4.8	3.8	4.1	4.3	3.9
Bulgaria			0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.7
Romania			0.8	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.4	2.6	2.3	3.0	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.1
Eur			1.1	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
Cyprus			1.0	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
C & E Europe			1.0	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6
Albania			0.4	0.5	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:
Eur Other			2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.3
Russia			0.6	:	0.8	0.5	:	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.9
Turkey			1.0	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9
Ukraine			0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
Africa			13.7	13.4	14.0	13.1	12.8	13.4	11.2	12.1	10.4	10.8	11.3	10.4	9.0	8.9	9.0
Algeria			:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
Angola			:	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cameroon			0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Congo Dem Rep			0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:
Egypt			0.4	0.5	:	0.2	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	:	:	:	0.2	:	:
Eritrea			0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:
Gambia			:	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:
Ghana			1.6	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8
Kenya			0.5	0.5	:	0.4	0.5	:	0.4	:	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	:	:
Libya			0.4	:	:	0.5	0.7	:	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Mauritius			0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	:	:	:	:	:
Nigeria			1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.7	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.3
Sierra Leone			0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
Somalia			1.6	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.1	2.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.9
South Africa			2.2	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.2
Sudan			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uganda			0.4	:	0.5	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:
Zambia			0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:
Zimbabwe			1.5	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Other Africa			1.2	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.3

Table 4.2 - Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2008, 2010, 2012-2014 (per cent), [continued]

			2008			2010			2012			2013			2014		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Americas		9.0	8.5	9.5	8.5	7.8	9.1	8.2	7.6	8.7	7.4	6.5	8.2	6.7	6.4	6.9
	Canada		1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2
	Jamaica		1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
	US		2.8	2.4	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.4	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.6
	Other Americas		3.9	3.8	4.1	3.3	3.0	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.0	3.0	1.9	1.7	2.2
	As ia		26.7	27.4	26.1	26.3	28.2	24.5	24.6	25.1	24.1	25.0	26.0	24.1	23.9	24.7	23.1
	Afghanis tan		0.7	1.0	:	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6
	Banglades h		1.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.8
	China		2.6	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.0
	India		7.0	7.6	6.4	7.8	8.6	7.1	7.5	8.3	6.7	6.8	7.1	6.5	6.9	7.5	6.3
	Japan		0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	:	0.9	0.7	:	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	:	0.8
	Malays ia		0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8
	Middle East		2.0	2.4	1.5	2.1	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.1	2.8	1.5	2.1	2.4	1.9
	Iran		0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8
	Iraq		0.8	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
	Other Middle East		0.4	:	:	0.5	0.7	:	0.2	:	:	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.5
	Pakis tan		4.3	4.4	4.2	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.4	3.9	2.9	3.9	4.3	3.6	3.8	4.3	3.4
	Philippines		1.5	1.4	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.3
	Sri Lanka		0.9	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.1
	Vietnam		0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:
	Other As ia		4.5	4.1	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.5	4.4	3.5	5.3	4.7	3.8	5.5	3.5	3.0	4.0
	Oceania		3.7	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.5	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
	Australia		2.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.9
	New Zealand		0.7	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.7
	Rest of World/Stateless/Not s tated		0.4	:	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

- not applicable

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

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.3 – Living and Working in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2008, 2010, 2012 – 2014, (thousands)

				2008			2010			2012			2013			2014		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total				29 166	15 725	13 441	28 664	15 270	13 394	29 158	15 632	13 526	29 473	15 728	13 745	30 300	16 185	14 115
UK				26 884	14 418	12 466	26 269	13 938	12 331	26 599	14 205	12 394	26 817	14 304	12 513	27 420	14 587	12 833
Foreign Nationals				2 278	1 304	974	2 393	1 331	1 062	2 557	1 425	1 132	2 652	1 421	1 231	2 876	1 595	1 281
Europe				1 167	657	510	1 252	673	579	1 468	779	689	1 548	809	739	1 799	946	853
EU27/EFTA				1 110	616	494	1 195	636	559	1 406	741	665	1 486	776	710	1 720	897	823
EU25/EFTA				1 071	592	479	1 126	595	531	1 315	686	629	1 359	702	657	1 588	815	773
EU15/EFTA				551	295	256	565	299	266	628	316	312	677	343	334	726	380	346
Austria				11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium				:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:
Denmark				11	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	:	17	:	:	16	:	:
France				76	39	37	62	38	24	81	45	36	82	44	38	87	44	43
Germany				54	26	28	70	30	40	67	34	33	86	40	46	75	35	40
Greece				17	13	:	16	10	:	26	12	14	22	12	10	34	23	11
Ireland				165	83	82	162	89	73	180	86	94	178	85	93	160	82	78
Italy				61	42	19	64	33	31	71	40	31	85	44	41	104	58	46
Netherlands				21	12	:	28	17	11	29	14	16	35	19	16	34	25	:
Portugal				57	30	27	53	31	22	61	36	25	75	48	27	85	46	39
Spain				41	21	20	40	21	19	49	24	25	44	25	19	78	40	38
Sweden				10	:	:	21	:	12	17	:	12	19	:	14	16	:	10
Switzerland				:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0
A8 Accession				497	280	217	544	284	260	675	364	311	661	345	316	848	435	413
Czech Republic				17	10	:	17	:	10	23	13	10	:	:	:	22	:	16
Hungary				17	10	:	28	16	12	31	16	15	39	24	15	66	38	28
Latvia				18	:	10	30	17	13	52	29	22	44	22	22	73	41	32
Lithuania				51	26	25	71	34	37	76	39	37	94	52	42	91	45	46
Poland				357	208	149	368	199	169	449	242	207	436	228	208	548	285	263
Slovak Republic				36	18	18	22	:	13	38	22	16	37	14	23	36	15	21
A2 Accession				39	24	15	69	41	28	91	55	36	127	74	53	132	82	50
Bulgaria				19	10	:	24	13	11	25	15	10	42	22	20	30	21	:
Romania				21	14	:	45	28	17	66	40	26	85	53	32	102	61	41
Eur				23	17	:	17	12	:	12	:	:	21	14	:	14	:	:
Cyprus				19	14	:	14	10	:	:	:	:	17	11	:	11	:	:
C & E Europe				22	18	:	20	11	:	19	12	:	18	10	:	21	16	:
Eur Other				35	23	12	37	26	11	43	26	17	44	23	21	58	33	25
Russia				:	:	:	:	:	:	17	:	10	15	:	:	18	:	12
Turkey				15	13	:	18	15	:	16	11	:	15	12	:	28	20	:
Africa				280	156	124	276	142	134	252	147	105	257	137	120	223	133	90
Ghana				40	23	17	24	14	10	23	12	11	25	11	14	19	:	10
Kenya				10	:	:	13	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Libya				:	:	:	:	:	:	18	14	:	10	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius				13	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nigeria				47	27	20	51	29	22	50	28	22	51	29	22	42	27	15
South Africa				68	35	33	65	32	33	45	25	19	54	27	27	46	27	19
Zimbabwe				35	13	22	30	13	17	27	14	12	28	14	14	29	16	13
Other Africa				67	44	23	78	38	40	74	44	29	75	43	32	66	41	25
Americas				205	100	105	202	100	102	205	104	101	198	87	111	195	105	90
Canada				23	11	12	33	16	17	32	17	15	33	12	21	34	14	20
Jamaica				26	12	14	20	11	:	25	15	10	18	:	14	25	14	11
US				64	29	35	66	35	31	78	32	46	75	39	36	78	48	30
Other Americas				92	48	44	83	38	45	70	40	30	72	32	40	58	29	29
Asia				505	331	174	544	353	191	537	341	196	546	333	213	557	356	201
Bangladesh				26	23	:	33	26	:	31	28	:	26	21	:	28	25	:
China				46	25	21	41	25	16	24	15	10	20	12	:	36	19	17
India				171	114	57	200	125	75	198	131	67	198	118	80	198	137	61
Malaysia				16	:	:	17	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	16	:	10
Middle East				23	17	:	26	22	:	22	16	:	42	33	:	30	22	:
Iran				11	:	:	10	:	:	12	:	:	12	:	:	12	:	:
Pakistan				61	54	:	52	47	:	63	57	:	69	56	13	75	63	12
Philippines				41	20	21	44	19	25	51	23	28	40	17	23	38	16	22
Sri Lanka				18	14	:	29	21	:	20	13	:	27	18	:	38	25	13
Other Asia				103	57	46	102	60	42	113	51	61	116	53	63	98	43	55
Oceania				117	59	58	111	60	51	87	49	38	93	48	45	100	48	52
Australia				76	41	35	64	35	29	55	31	24	48	24	24	64	29	35
New Zealand				27	10	17	35	17	18	22	12	10	23	11	12	32	17	15
Rest of World/Stateless/				:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

- not applicable

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

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.4 – Living and Working in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2008, 2010, 2012 - 2014 (per cent)

		2008			2010			2012			2013			2014		
		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	51.2	50.4	52.4	52.3	50.6	54.5	57.4	54.7	60.9	58.3	56.9	59.8	62.6	59.3	66.6
	EU27/EFTA	48.7	47.2	50.7	49.9	47.8	52.6	55.0	52.0	58.7	55.9	54.6	57.4	59.8	56.2	64.2
	EU25/EFTA	47.0	45.4	49.2	47.1	44.7	50.0	51.4	48.1	55.6	51.1	49.4	53.2	55.2	51.1	60.3
	EU5/EFTA	24.2	22.6	26.3	23.6	22.5	25.0	24.6	22.2	27.6	25.5	24.1	27.0	25.2	23.8	27.0
	Austria	0.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:
	Denmark	0.5	:	:	0.6	:	:	:	:	:	0.6	:	:	0.6	:	:
	France	3.3	3.0	3.8	2.6	2.9	2.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.4
	Germany	2.4	2.0	2.9	2.9	2.3	3.8	2.6	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.7	2.6	2.2	3.1
	Greece	0.7	1.0	:	0.7	0.8	:	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.9
	Ireland	7.2	6.4	8.4	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.0	8.3	6.7	6.0	7.5	5.6	5.1	6.1
	Italy	2.7	3.2	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.6
	Netherlands	0.9	0.9	:	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	:
	Portugal	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.8	3.4	2.2	3.0	2.9	3.0
	Spain	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.7	2.5	3.0
	Sweden	0.4	:	:	0.9	:	1.1	0.7	:	1.1	0.7	:	1.1	0.6	:	0.8
	Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.0
	A8 Accession	21.8	21.5	22.3	22.7	21.3	24.5	26.4	25.5	27.5	24.9	24.3	25.6	29.5	27.3	32.2
	Czech Republic	0.7	0.8	:	0.7	:	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	:	:	:	0.8	:	1.2
	Hungary	0.7	0.8	:	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.2	2.3	2.4	2.2
	Latvia	0.8	:	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.5
	Lithuania	2.2	2.0	2.6	3.0	2.6	3.5	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.6
	Poland	15.7	16.0	15.3	15.4	15.0	15.9	17.6	17.0	18.3	16.4	16.0	16.8	19.1	17.9	20.5
	Slovak Republic	1.6	1.4	1.8	0.9	:	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.6
	A2 Accession	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.9	3.1	2.6	3.6	3.9	3.2	4.8	5.2	4.3	4.6	5.1	3.9
	Bulgaria	0.8	0.8	:	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.3	:
	Romania	0.9	1.1	:	1.9	2.1	1.6	2.6	2.8	2.3	3.2	3.7	2.6	3.5	3.8	3.2
	Eur	1.0	1.3	:	0.7	0.9	:	0.5	:	:	0.8	1.0	:	0.5	:	:
	Cyprus	0.8	1.1	:	0.6	0.8	:	:	:	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.4	:	:
	C & E Europe	1.0	1.4	:	0.8	0.8	:	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.7	:	0.7	1.0	:
	Eur Other	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0
	Russia	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.6	:	0.9	0.6	:	:	0.6	:	0.9
	Turkey	0.7	1.0	:	0.8	1.1	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.6	0.8	:	1.0	1.3	:
	Africa	12.3	12.0	12.7	11.5	10.7	12.6	9.9	10.3	9.3	9.7	9.6	9.7	7.8	8.3	7.0
	Ghana	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	:	0.8
	Kenya	0.4	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.7	1.0	:	0.4	:	:	:	:	:
	Mauritius	0.6	:	:	0.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Nigeria	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.2
	South Africa	3.0	2.7	3.4	2.7	2.4	3.1	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.5
	Zimbabwe	1.5	1.0	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Other Africa	2.9	3.4	2.4	3.3	2.9	3.8	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.0
	Americas	9.0	7.7	10.8	8.4	7.5	9.6	8.0	7.3	8.9	7.5	6.1	9.0	6.8	6.6	7.0
	Canada	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.6
	Jamaica	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.8	:	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	:	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
	US	2.8	2.2	3.6	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.2	4.1	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.3
	Other Americas	4.0	3.7	4.5	3.5	2.9	4.2	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.3	3.2	2.0	1.8	2.3
	Asia	22.2	25.4	17.9	22.7	26.5	18.0	21.0	23.9	17.3	20.5	23.4	17.2	19.4	22.3	15.7
	Bangladesh	1.1	1.8	:	1.4	2.0	:	1.2	1.9	:	1.0	1.5	:	1.0	1.6	:
	China	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	:	1.3	1.2	1.3
	India	7.5	8.7	5.9	8.4	9.4	7.1	7.8	9.2	6.0	7.5	8.3	6.5	6.9	8.6	4.8
	Malaysia	0.7	:	:	0.7	:	:	0.5	:	:	:	:	:	0.6	:	0.8
	Middle East	1.0	1.3	:	1.1	1.7	:	0.9	1.1	0.0	1.6	2.3	:	1.0	1.4	:
	Iran	0.5	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.4	:	:
	Pakistan	2.7	4.1	:	2.2	3.5	:	2.5	4.0	:	2.6	3.9	1.1	2.6	3.9	0.9
	Philippines	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.4	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.5	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.7
	Sri Lanka	0.8	1.1	:	1.2	1.6	:	0.8	0.9	:	1.0	1.3	:	1.3	1.6	1.0
	Other Asia	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.4	3.6	5.4	4.4	3.7	5.1	3.4	2.7	4.3
	Oceania	5.1	4.5	6.0	4.6	4.5	4.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.0	4.1
	Australia	3.3	3.1	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.7
	New Zealand	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
	Rest of World/Stateless/Not s	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

- not applicable

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

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.5 - Living and Working in UK, by SEC, 2014

	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	12688	9531	6829	1252	30300	41.9	31.5	22.5	4.1	100.0
UK/GB	11664	8755	5985	1016	27420	42.5	31.9	21.8	3.7	100.0
Foreign nationals	1024	776	844	236	2876	35.6	27.0	29.3	8.2	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	491	290	206	173	1156	42.5	25.1	17.8	15.0	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	392	166	135	33	726	54.0	22.9	18.6	4.5	100.0
EU27/EFTA	533	486	638	63	1720	31.0	28.3	37.1	3.7	100.0
of which:										
France	62	14	:	:	87	71.3	16.1	:	:	100.0
Germany	41	21	:	:	75	54.7	28.0	:	:	100.0
Irish Republic	97	34	21	:	160	60.6	21.3	13.1	:	100.0
Northern EU	50	20	14	:	89	56.2	22.5	15.7	:	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	17	:	:	:	34	50.0	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	16	:	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	143	76	84	13	316	45.3	24.1	26.6	4.1	100.0
of which:										
Greece	21	:	:	:	34	61.8	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	51	23	24	:	104	49.0	22.1	23.1	:	100.0
Portugal	25	22	37	:	85	29.4	25.9	43.5	:	100.0
Spain	40	18	16	:	78	51.3	23.1	20.5	:	100.0
A8	117	244	460	27	848	13.8	28.8	54.2	3.2	100.0
of which:										
Hungary	:	14	42	:	66	:	21.2	63.6	:	100.0
Latvia	:	20	45	:	73	:	27.4	61.6	:	100.0
Lithuania	:	29	50	:	91	:	31.9	54.9	:	100.0
Poland	74	158	296	20	548	13.5	28.8	54.0	3.6	100.0
Slovakia	:	13	16	:	36	:	36.1	44.4	:	100.0
A2	18	71	40	:	132	13.6	53.8	30.3	:	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	:	12	13	:	30	:	40.0	43.3	:	100.0
Romania	14	58	27	:	102	13.7	56.9	26.5	:	100.0
Other Europe	35	19	19	:	79	44.3	24.1	24.1	:	100.0
of which:										
Russia	11	:	:	:	18	61.1	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	:	:	10	:	28	:	:	35.7	:	100.0
Africa	78	49	78	18	223	35.0	22.0	35.0	8.1	100.0
Middle East	:	:	12	:	30	:	:	40.0	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	144	85	92	18	339	42.5	25.1	27.1	5.3	100.0
South East Asia	55	63	58	12	188	29.3	33.5	30.9	6.4	100.0
Canada	23	:	:	:	34	67.6	:	:	:	100.0
United States	56	12	:	:	78	71.8	15.4	:	:	100.0
Caribbean/West										
Indies	:	10	15	:	37	:	27.0	40.5	0.0	100.0
Other Americas	19	15	:	:	47	40.4	31.9	:	:	100.0
Australia	38	15	:	:	64	59.4	23.4	:	:	100.0
New Zealand	24	:	:	:	32	75.0	:	:	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Group A: Professional, employers, managers

Group B: Intermediate

Group C: Routine

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

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

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

Non-EU: FN - EU27/EFTA

: 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, 2014

	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	4081	6053	8479	11687	30300	13.5	20.0	28.0	38.6	100.0
UK/GB	3002	5527	7859	11032	27420	10.9	20.2	28.7	40.2	100.0
Foreign nationals	1079	526	620	651	2876	37.5	18.3	21.6	22.6	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	468	213	219	256	1156	50.2	22.9	23.5	3.4	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	321	152	128	125	726	44.2	20.9	17.6	17.2	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	611	313	401	395	1720	35.5	18.2	23.3	23.0	100.0
of which:										
France	46	15	15	11	87	52.9	17.2	17.2	12.6	100.0
Germany	29	16	17	13	75	38.7	21.3	22.7	17.3	100.0
Irish Republic	51	38	31	40	160	31.9	23.8	19.4	25.0	100.0
Northern EU	44	20	13	12	89	49.4	22.5	14.6	13.5	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	18	:	:	:	34	52.9	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	16	0.0	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	150	61	53	52	316	47.5	19.3	16.8	16.5	100.0
of which:										
Greece	16	12	:	:	34	47.1	35.3	:	:	100.0
Italy	64	15	16	10	104	61.5	14.4	15.4	9.6	100.0
Portugal	33	16	21	15	85	38.8	18.8	24.7	17.6	100.0
Spain	32	17.0	11.0	18	78	41.0	21.8	14.1	23.1	100.0
A8	212	141	245	250	848	25.0	16.6	28.9	29.5	100.0
of which:										
Hungary	29	12	12	12	66	43.9	18.2	18.2	18.2	100.0
Latvia	10	14	25	24	73	13.7	19.2	34.2	32.9	100.0
Lithuania	34	16	21	20	91	37.4	17.6	23.1	22.0	100.0
Poland	121	86	173	168	548	22.1	15.7	31.6	30.7	100.0
Slovakia	:	:	12	12	36	:	:	33.3	33.3	100.0
A2	72	19	26	15	132	54.5	14.4	19.7	11.4	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	17	:	:	:	30	56.7	:	:	:	100.0
Romania	55	16	19	13	102	53.9	15.7	18.6	12.7	100.0
Other Europe	47	:	11	16	79	59.5	:	13.9	20.3	100.0
of which:										
Russia	:	:	:	:	18	:	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	13	:	:	:	28	46.4	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	81	47	42	53	223	36.3	21.1	18.8	23.8	100.0
Middle East	13	:	:	:	30	43.3	:	:	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	113	69	78	79	339	33.3	20.4	23.0	23.3	100.0
South East Asia	59	39	32	58	188	31.4	20.7	17.0	30.9	100.0
Canada	14	:	:	:	34	41.2	:	:	:	100.0
United States	33	14	15	16	78	42.3	17.9	19.2	20.5	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	22	:	:	:	37	59.5	:	:	:	100.0
Other Americas	27	:	10	:	47	57.4	:	21.3	:	100.0
Australia	41	:	:	:	64	64.1	:	:	:	100.0
New Zealand	14	:	:	:	32	43.8	:	:	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

A: Greater London (inner and outer)

B: Rest of South East

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

D: Rest of UK

Notes:

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

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

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

Non-EU: FN - EU27/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, 2014

	Numbers (thousands)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK
All nationalities	301	1719	2020	6.9	6.2	6.3
UK/GB	216	1579	1795	6.7	6.1	6.1
		0				
Foreign nationals	85	140	225	7.3	7.2	7.3
of which:						
Non-EU	51	70	121	9.8	9.2	9.5
EU 15/EFTA	26	17	43	7.5	4.0	5.6
EU 27/EFTA	34	70	104	5.3	5.9	5.7
of which:						
Southern EU	13	10	23	8.0	5.7	6.8
A8		46	53	:	6.7	5.9
of which:						
Poland		24	31	:	5.3	5.4
Africa	21	19	40	20.6	11.8	15.2
Middle East	5.0	6.0	11	27.8	26.1	26.8
Indian Sub-Continent	12	22	34	9.6	8.9	9.1
South East Asia	:	15	19	:	10.4	9.2

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

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

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

Union, Other Yugoslavia, Other Czechoslovakia

Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine.

Non-EU: FN - EU27/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, 2014

	Numbers (thousands)			Employment rate (per cent)		
	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK
All nationalities	2047	16701	18748	63.5	58.7	59.3
UK/GB	1648	15871	17519	61.7	58.3	58.7
Foreign nationals	399	830	1229	69.0	64.9	66.4
of which:						
Non-EU	232	472	704	62.3	55.9	58.4
EU 15/EFTA	110	221	331	70.2	63.0	66.0
EU 27/EFTA	167	358	525	75.2	72.2	73.2
of which:						
France	12	5	17	75.4	87.2	80.6
Germany		11	17	:	76.7	78.9
Irish Republic	28	110	138	63.0	49.3	53.0
Northern EU	12	31	43	69.8	57.7	63.1
of which:						
Netherlands	:	11	17	:	57.1	59.6
Southern EU	58	62	120	67.9	69.7	68.8
of which:						
Italy	20	23	43	73.6	62.5	68.9
Portugal	:	16	25	:	73.2	72.0
Spain	15	12	27	64.0	75.4	70.3
A8	31	114	145	84.8	79.9	81.1
of which:						
Latvia	:	12	17	:	79.7	77.7
Lithuania	:	16	23	:	73.1	75.8
Poland	17	61	78	83.4	83.4	83.4
A2	18	15	33	79.1	73.2	76.3
of which:						
Romania	14	13	27	78.6	72.3	75.6
Other Europe	19	17	36	65.3	60.4	63.2
of which:						
Turkey	:	7	16	:	62.5	59.6
Africa	55	68	123	51.6	62.0	57.8
Middle East	19	29	48	35.1	32.7	33.7
Indian Sub-Continent	60	147	207	61.1	57.2	58.4
South East Asia	45	130	175	54.6	47.1	49.2
Canada	:	10	13	:	66.7	70.8
United States	:	30	39	:	60.0	66.7
Caribbean/West Indies	:	16	22	:	46.9	60.7
Other Americas	:	13	19	:	58.8	68.1
Oceania	7	14	21	88.9	74.6	82.0
of which:						
Australia	3	:	10	93.2	:	86.5

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

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

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

Non-EU: FN - EU27/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, 2008, 2010, 2012 - 2014, thousands

			2008			2010			2012			2013			2014		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total			60242	29578	30664	61090	30021	31070	61900	30482	31418	62571	30879	31692	63067	31126	31941
UK Born			53597	26351	27246	54012	26580	27432	54286	26832	27454	54661	27110	27551	54995	27236	27759
Foreign Born			6633	3221	3412	7056	3429	3627	7588	3638	3950	7860	3745	4115	8064	3886	4178
Europe			2401	1159	1242	2571	1206	1365	2927	1360	1567	2988	1382	1606	3179	1518	1661
EU27/EFTA			2190	1054	1136	2359	1109	1250	2704	1252	1452	2749	1269	1480	2934	1398	1536
EU25/EFTA			2122	1019	1103	2245	1053	1192	2545	1173	1372	2536	1158	1378	2724	1284	1440
EU15/EFTA			1309	593	716	1371	626	745	1431	630	801	1436	628	808	1409	665	744
Austria			16	:	10	20	:	15	17	:	13	14	:	12	13	:	:
Belgium			22	:	13	19	:	10	32	14	19	24	13	11	24	13	11
Denmark			20	:	12	23	12	11	17	:	:	20	:	12	20	:	13
Finland			10	:	:	14	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:
France			129	57	72	122	53	69	146	68	78	128	60	68	127	62	65
Germany			273	122	151	301	129	172	303	137	166	343	150	193	279	129	150
Greece			29	16	13	34	20	14	47	21	26	36	17	19	52	30	22
Ireland			420	178	242	401	186	215	429	171	257	400	162	238	346	169	177
Italy			108	60	48	130	59	71	135	66	69	142	66	76	159	80	79
Netherlands			58	28	30	67	35	32	51	24	27	60	28	32	69	36	33
Norway			15	:	:	19	:	11	15	:	:	12	:	10	13	:	:
Portugal			91	42	49	91	43	48	84	41	43	114	60	54	111	47	64
Spain			65	32	33	67	37	30	85	40	44	73	31	42	118	50	68
Sweden			17	:	12	34	12	22	23	:	15	25	:	18	31	11	20
Switzerland			18	:	:	19	:	12	17	:	:	22	10	12	24	11	13
A8 Accession			703	370	333	773	373	400	1011	491	520	1006	480	526	1209	567	642
Czech Republic			29	14	15	23	:	14	36	18	17	27	14	13	14	:	:
Hungary			25	15	10	41	19	22	49	27	22	61	34	27	76	45	31
Latvia			30	13	17	41	22	19	76	36	41	75	33	42	116	58	58
Lithuania			70	35	35	91	41	50	117	56	61	140	67	73	137	59	78
Poland			495	269	226	534	267	267	658	319	339	650	311	339	764	362	402
Slovak Republic			50	23	27	31	13	18	66	31	34	48	18	30	70	25	45
A2 Accession			68	35	33	114	56	58	159	79	80	213	111	102	210	114	96
Bulgaria			29	14	15	37	17	20	40	20	21	62	28	34	48	27	21
Romania			39	21	18	77	39	38	118	59	59	151	82	69	162	87	75
Eur			110	56	54	101	54	47	103	52	51	94	50	44	106	52	54
Cyprus			87	47	40	73	40	33	71	35	36	67	35	32	75	36	39
Malta			23	:	14	28	14	14	32	17	15	28	15	13	32	16	16
C & E Europe			74	38	36	62	31	31	67	35	32	70	33	37	70	40	30
Albania			:	:	:	18	11	:	16	11	:	15	:	:	17	10	:
Kosovo			29	18	11	15	:	:	23	13	10	27	21	:	11	:	:
Eur Other			137	67	70	150	66	84	156	73	83	169	80	89	175	80	95
Russia			33	:	24	45	16	29	41	16	25	45	19	26	56	19	37
Turkey			69	41	28	80	39	41	62	35	27	81	44	37	86	47	39
Ukraine			22	:	13	14	:	:	23	:	17	22	:	15	15	:	12
Africa			1185	581	604	1284	617	667	1298	646	652	1350	657	693	1328	627	701
Algeria			16	11	:	15	13	:	25	17	8	24	16	8	19	:	10
Angola			10	:	:	25	11	14	14	:	:	10	:	:	15	:	:
Cameroon			18	:	:	10	:	:	11	:	:	13	:	:	12	:	:
Congo Dem Republic			20	:	13	16	:	:	16	:	:	16	:	:	29	14	15
Egypt			37	22	15	28	14	14	47	26	21	39	19	20	44	24	20
Eritrea			12	:	:	:	:	:	20	:	13	17	:	10	21	10	11
Ethiopia			14	:	:	12	:	:	17	:	10	12	:	:	14	:	:
Gambia			:	:	:	15	:	:	11	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:
Ghana			106	55	51	87	43	44	83	35	47	105	46	59	80	32	48
Kenya			140	76	64	118	66	52	139	67	72	150	79	71	131	60	71
Libya			11	:	:	17	10	:	22	13	10	16	:	:	26	14	12
Malawi			14	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	:	18	10	:	10	:	:
Mauritius			47	24	23	47	26	21	37	18	19	44	22	22	41	22	19
Morocco			20	8	12	19	10	:	21	:	12	17	:	10	30	13	17
Nigeria			137	65	72	167	84	83	162	85	76	202	101	101	170	86	84
Sierra Leone			15	:	10	23	11	12	17	:	:	20	:	13	30	14	16
Somalia			97	39	58	132	47	85	80	38	42	101	46	55	103	39	64
South Africa			204	96	108	227	104	123	208	107	101	224	108	116	201	98	103
Sudan			17	:	:	26	14	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	23	13	10
Tanzania			36	19	17	35	20	15	32	16	16	30	13	17	38	17	21
Uganda			60	28	32	45	23	22	66	29	37	68	32	36	51	23	28
Zambia			24	12	12	31	13	18	30	11	19	26	14	12	37	20	17
Zimbabwe			101	48	53	111	50	61	125	63	62	104	49	55	108	53	55
Other Africa			29	14	15	78	33	45	93	50	43	81	43	38	86	38	48

Table 4.9 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008, 2010, 2012 - 2014, thousands, [continued]

			2008			2010			2012			2013			2014		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Americas		642	287	355	657	298	359	704	314	390	712	309	403	671	290	381
	Canada		72	37	35	82	37	45	83	38	45	97	42	55	88	38	50
	Jamaica		142	61	81	134	62	72	151	71	80	140	52	88	128	58	70
	US		173	77	96	193	89	104	203	87	116	216	102	114	186	82	104
	Other Americas		255	112	143	248	110	138	267	118	149	259	113	146	269	112	157
	Asia		2196	1099	1097	2326	1198	1128	2483	1229	1254	2611	1298	1313	2670	1345	1325
	Afghanistan		55	37	18	49	29	20	54	32	23	54	32	22	71	36	35
	Bangladesh		193	102	91	193	102	91	191	101	91	184	95	89	187	104	83
	China		120	52	68	118	57	61	99	41	58	116	56	60	118	56	62
	India		601	307	294	687	360	327	750	393	357	746	380	366	733	386	347
	Japan		30	11	19	30	12	18	38	15	23	32	12	20	34	11	23
	Korea		12	:	:	23	13	10	15	:	10	20	:	14	13	:	:
	Malaysia		62	26	36	61	26	35	63	29	34	64	30	34	65	32	33
	Middle East		157	92	65	194	115	79	201	110	91	220	130	90	243	135	108
	Iran		63	38	25	66	39	27	68	34	34	67	38	29	70	36	34
	Iraq		58	34	24	68	45	23	77	43	34	94	58	36	92	55	37
	Israel		13	:	:	10	:	:	20	:	12	18	:	11	23	11	12
	Lebanon		:	:	:	21	12	:	14	:	:	23	16	:	26	15	11
	Other Middle East		23	11	12	29	15	14	22	16	:	18	11	:	32	18	14
	Pakistan		422	213	209	382	199	183	432	231	201	476	247	229	419	263	156
	Philippines		101	38	63	110	38	72	134	47	87	129	55	74	124	48	76
	Singapore		42	21	21	46	21	25	39	17	22	42	19	23	29	11	18
	Sri Lanka		96	51	45	118	66	52	127	66	61	148	69	79	146	81	65
	Vietnam		27	11	16	21	10	11	19	10	:	28	15	13	23	11	12
	Other Asia		278	132	146	294	150	144	319	132	188	352	152	200	465	167	298
	Oceania		197	92	105	212	107	105	169	87	82	187	92	95	205	103	102
	Australia		139	68	71	124	65	59	106	59	47	117	56	61	123	61	62
	New Zealand		44	16	28	74	34	40	50	23	27	52	24	28	67	36	31
	Rest of World/Stateless/Not		12	:	:	22	12	10	26	12	14	50	24	26	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.10 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008, 2010, 2012 - 2014 (per cent)

			2008			2010			2012			2013			2014		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Foreign Born		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Europe		36.2	36.0	36.4	36.4	35.2	37.6	38.6	37.4	39.7	38.0	36.9	39.0	39.4	39.1	39.8
	EU27/EFTA		33.0	32.7	33.3	33.4	32.3	34.5	35.6	34.4	36.8	35.0	33.9	36.0	36.4	36.0	36.8
	EU25/EFTA		32.0	31.6	32.3	31.8	30.7	32.9	33.5	32.2	34.7	32.3	30.9	33.5	33.8	33.0	34.5
	EU15/EFTA		19.7	18.4	21.0	19.4	18.3	20.5	18.9	17.3	20.3	18.3	16.8	19.6	17.5	17.1	17.8
	Austria		0.2	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	:
	Belgium		0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Denmark		0.3	:	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.3
	Finland		0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.1	:	:	:	:	:	0.1	:	:
	France		1.9	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
	Germany		4.1	3.8	4.4	4.3	3.8	4.7	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.7	3.5	3.3	3.6
	Greece		0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5
	Ireland		6.3	5.5	7.1	5.7	5.4	5.9	5.7	4.7	6.5	5.1	4.3	5.8	4.3	4.3	4.2
	Italy		1.6	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9
	Netherlands		0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
	Norway		0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	0.2	0.2	:	:
	Portugal		1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5
	Spain		1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.6
	Sweden		0.3	:	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
	Switzerland		0.3	:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	A8 Accession		10.6	11.5	9.8	11.0	10.9	11.0	13.3	13.5	13.2	12.8	12.8	12.8	15.0	14.6	15.4
	Czech Republic		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	:	:
	Hungary		0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.7
	Latvia		0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4
	Lithuania		1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.9
	Poland		7.5	8.4	6.6	7.6	7.8	7.4	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.2	9.5	9.3	9.6
	Slovak Republic		0.8	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1
	A2 Accession		1.0	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.3
	Bulgaria		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5
	Romania		0.6	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.8
	Eur		1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
	Cyprus		1.3	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
	Malta		0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
	C & E Europe		1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7
	Albania		:	:	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	0.3	:
	Kosovo		0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	:	0.1	:	:
	Eur Other		2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3
	Russia		0.5	:	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9
	Turkey		1.0	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.9
	Ukraine		0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	0.3
	Africa		17.9	18.0	17.7	18.2	18.0	18.4	17.1	17.8	16.5	17.2	17.5	16.8	16.5	16.1	16.8
	Algeria		0.2	0.3	:	0.2	0.4	:	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	:	0.2
	Angola		0.2	:	:	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	:	:
	Cameroon		0.3	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.1	:	:
	Congo Dem Republic		0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Egypt		0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
	Eritrea		0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Ethiopia		0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	0.2	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
	Gambia		:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:
	Ghana		1.6	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.1
	Kenya		2.1	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7
	Libya		0.2	:	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	0.3
	Malawi		0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.1	:	:
	Mauritius		0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
	Morocco		0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
	Nigeria		2.1	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.0
	Sierra Leone		0.2	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Somalia		1.5	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.5
	South Africa		3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.4	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5
	Sudan		0.3	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.2
	Tanzania		0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
	Uganda		0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7
	Zambia		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
	Zimbabwe		1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
	Other Africa		0.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1

Table 4.10 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008, 2010, 2012 - 2014 (per cent), [continued]

			2008			2010			2012			2013			2014		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Americas		9.7	8.9	10.4	9.3	8.7	9.9	9.3	8.6	9.9	9.1	8.3	9.8	8.3	7.5	9.1
	Canada		1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2
	Jamaica		2.1	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.7
	US		2.6	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.5
	Other Americas		3.8	3.5	4.2	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.8
	Asia		33.1	34.1	32.2	33.0	34.9	31.1	32.7	33.8	31.7	33.2	34.7	31.9	33.1	34.6	31.7
	Afghanistan		0.8	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8
	Bangladesh		2.9	3.2	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.0
	China		1.8	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
	India		9.1	9.5	8.6	9.7	10.5	9.0	9.9	10.8	9.0	9.5	10.1	8.9	9.1	9.9	8.3
	Japan		0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6
	Korea		0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	:
	Malaysia		0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
	Middle East		2.4	2.9	1.9	2.7	3.4	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.8	3.5	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.6
	Iran		0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8
	Iraq		0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.9
	Israel		0.2	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Lebanon		:	:	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	0.4	0.3
	Other Middle East		0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.4	0.5	0.3
	Pakistan		6.4	6.6	6.1	5.4	5.8	5.0	5.7	6.3	5.1	6.1	6.6	5.6	5.2	6.8	3.7
	Philippines		1.5	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.1	2.0	1.8	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.8
	Singapore		0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
	Sri Lanka		1.4	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.6
	Vietnam		0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Other Asia		4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.2	3.6	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.9	5.8	4.3	7.1
	Oceania		3.0	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.4
	Australia		2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
	New Zealand		0.7	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7
	Rest of World/Stateless/Not s		0.2	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.11 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008, 2010, 2012 - 2014, (thousands)

				2008			2010			2012			2013			2014		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total				29166	15725	13441	28664	15270	13394	29158	15632	13526	29473	15728	13745	30300	16185	14115
UK Born				25493	13638	11855	24831	13143	11688	24989	13295	11694	25095	13342	11753	25609	13588	12021
Foreign Born				3670	2085	1585	3827	2122	1705	4161	2332	1829	4365	2375	1990	4686	2594	2092
Europe				1421	788	633	1475	776	699	1704	899	805	1798	933	865	2000	1046	954
EU27/EFTA				1316	721	595	1369	712	657	1589	832	757	1673	862	811	1852	962	890
EU25/EFTA				1268	694	574	1292	669	623	1485	773	712	1532	783	749	1699	867	832
EU15/EFTA				708	379	329	697	360	337	754	380	374	804	402	402	803	414	389
Belgium				11	:	:	10	:	:	14	:	:	13	:	:	15	:	:
Denmark				10	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	14	:	:
France				88	44	44	64	36	28	91	49	42	87	48	39	86	45	41
Germany				160	84	76	177	83	94	173	94	79	203	98	105	192	97	95
Greece				16	10	:	15	10	:	30	16	14	23	12	11	37	23	14
Ireland				176	88	88	170	93	77	187	84	103	186	87	99	158	80	78
Italy				66	45	21	67	35	32	67	38	29	87	48	39	86	50	36
Netherlands				33	17	16	36	20	16	29	14	15	29	13	16	27	17	10
Portugal				58	30	28	51	27	24	49	28	21	67	41	26	70	34	36
Spain				38	21	17	42	22	20	47	22	26	43	22	21	61	31	30
Sweden				10	:	:	20	:	12	14	:	10	19	:	14	16	:	10
Switzerland				:	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	19	:	10
A8 Accession				502	284	218	549	283	266	690	371	319	678	352	326	848	429	419
Czech Republic				17	:	:	17	:	11	22	13	:	:	:	:	16	:	10
Hungary				20	13	:	29	15	14	34	20	14	41	24	17	57	30	27
Latvia				18	:	:	29	17	12	50	27	23	44	21	23	74	42	32
Lithuania				48	25	23	65	30	35	74	39	36	94	51	43	91	45	46
Poland				362	211	151	378	204	174	461	247	214	453	235	218	561	287	274
Slovak Republic				35	17	18	23	10	13	38	22	16	35	14	21	39	15	24
A2 Accession				48	27	21	77	43	34	104	59	45	141	79	62	153	95	58
Bulgaria				21	11	10	26	13	13	30	16	14	46	23	23	36	24	12
Romania				27	16	11	51	30	21	74	43	31	94	56	38	118	71	47
Eur				58	31	27	46	26	20	41	22	19	50	29	21	48	24	24
Cyprus				45	25	20	33	20	13	23	13	10	35	21	14	31	16	15
Malta				13	:	:	12	:	:	18	:	10	16	:	:	16	:	:
C & E Europe				39	26	13	31	18	13	35	23	12	38	22	16	48	30	18
Kosovo and Methonia				11	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	16	14	:	:	:	:
Eur Other				66	41	25	75	46	29	80	44	36	87	49	38	100	54	46
Russia				15	:	:	21	:	14	24	:	15	24	10	14	35	14	21
Turkey				33	25	:	38	28	10	30	20	10	39	27	12	48	31	17
Ukraine				14	:	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:
Africa				704	391	313	699	371	328	732	408	324	781	416	365	764	424	340
Algeria				10	:	:	:	:	:	16	13	:	14	11	:	11	:	:
Egypt				20	16	:	11	:	:	20	15	:	12	10	:	17	14	:
Ethiopia				:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:
Ghana				66	39	27	51	29	22	59	28	31	73	34	39	49	22	27
Kenya				96	57	39	82	46	36	87	46	41	88	49	39	81	42	39
Malawi				11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius				25	15	10	29	17	12	19	:	10	23	14	:	23	15	:
Morocco				12	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	11	:	:	16	13	:
Nigeria				93	50	43	94	51	43	95	50	45	110	56	54	103	56	47
Somalia				16	12	:	25	15	10	23	17	:	28	20	:	31	19	12
South Africa				148	71	77	148	55	93	134	74	59	158	82	76	147	78	69
Tanzania				22	11	11	19	:	10	18	10	:	15	:	:	22	11	11
Uganda				35	17	18	31	17	14	42	20	21	44	21	23	29	13	16
Zambia				17	10	:	19	:	10	20	:	12	17	:	10	22	12	10
Zimbabwe				69	35	34	73	30	43	73	41	32	70	35	35	77	39	38
Other Africa				64	39	25	117	86	31	101	64	38	96	50	46	120	73	47
Americas				340	161	179	339	165	174	366	182	184	365	166	199	359	177	182
Canada				42	21	21	47	22	25	52	27	25	57	28	29	56	27	29
Jamaica				65	28	37	57	29	28	72	32	40	67	22	45	61	28	33
US				89	42	47	96	48	48	109	52	57	105	58	47	93	45	48
Other Americas				144	70	74	139	66	73	133	71	62	136	58	78	149	77	72
Asia				1059	676	383	1167	733	434	1234	775	459	1283	787	496	1402	862	540
Afghanistan				23	20	:	15	12	:	18	15	:	23	18	:	31	23	:
Bangladesh				81	65	16	80	63	17	88	72	16	92	74	18	94	81	13
China				53	29	24	48	27	21	33	16	17	31	16	15	44	22	22
India				322	203	119	399	243	156	412	260	151	422	241	181	433	265	168
Japan				17	:	:	13	:	:	25	:	17	17	:	11	12	:	:
Malaysia				31	15	16	33	17	16	34	17	17	21	12	:	30	15	15
Middle East				58	40	18	75	55	20	89	64	25	109	80	29	95	67	28
Iran				24	14	10	25	16	:	33	19	13	35	21	14	32	19	13
Iraq				20	16	:	22	18	:	25	22	:	36	32	4	29	22	:
Other Middle East				14	10	:	28	21	:	31	22	:	38	27	11	34	26	:
Pakistan				161	134	27	157	128	29	186	153	33	198	150	48	221	179	42
Philippines				70	27	43	81	30	51	94	37	57	92	40	52	91	35	56
Singapore				29	14	15	34	17	17	23	:	14	28	14	14	21	:	14
Sri Lanka				57	40	17	66	45	21	75	51	24	80	52	28	100	60	40
Vietnam				:	:	:	12	:	:	10	:	:	13	:	:	12	:	:
Other Asia				157	80	77	154	81	73	148	69	79	157	75	82	218	96	122
Oceania				138	66	72	143	76	67	122	67	55	127	68	59	154	80	74
Australia				100	50	50	83	46	37	78	45	33	77	40	37	92	48	44
New Zealand				34	14	20	50	24	26	38	20	18	38	17	21	53	28	25
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stat				:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13	11	:	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note:

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

Table 4.12 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2008, 2010, 2012 - 2014 (per cent)

		2008			2010			2012			2013			2014		
		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	38.7	37.8	39.9	38.5	36.6	41.0	41.0	38.6	44.0	41.2	39.3	43.5	42.7	40.3	45.6
	EU27/EFTA	35.9	34.6	37.5	35.8	33.6	38.5	38.2	35.7	41.4	38.3	36.3	40.8	39.5	37.1	42.5
	EU25/EFTA	34.6	33.3	36.2	33.8	31.5	36.5	35.7	33.1	38.9	35.1	33.0	37.6	36.3	33.4	39.8
	EU15/EFTA	19.3	18.2	20.8	18.2	17.0	19.8	18.1	16.3	20.4	18.4	16.9	20.2	17.1	16.0	18.6
	Belgium	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:
	Denmark	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:
	France	2.4	2.1	2.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0
	Germany	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.6	3.9	5.5	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.1	5.3	4.1	3.7	4.5
	Greece	0.4	0.5	:	0.4	0.5	:	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7
	Ireland	4.8	4.2	5.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	3.6	5.6	4.3	3.7	5.0	3.4	3.1	3.7
	Italy	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7
	Netherlands	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5
	Portugal	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.7
	Spain	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4
	Sweden	0.3	:	:	0.5	:	0.7	0.3	:	0.5	0.4	:	0.7	0.3	:	0.5
								0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	:	0.5
	A8 Accession	13.7	13.6	13.8	14.3	13.3	15.6	16.6	15.9	17.4	15.5	14.8	16.4	18.1	16.5	20.0
	Czech Republic	0.5	:	:	0.4	:	0.6	0.5	0.5	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	0.5
	Hungary	0.5	0.6	:	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.3
	Latvia	0.5	:	:	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.5
	Lithuania	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.2
	Poland	9.9	10.1	9.5	9.9	9.6	10.2	11.1	10.6	11.7	10.4	9.9	11.0	12.0	11.1	13.1
	Slovak Republic	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.1
	A2 Accession	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.7	2.8
	Bulgaria	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.6
	Romania	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.2
	Eur	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1
	Cyprus	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
	Malta	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.4	:	0.5	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:
	C & E Europe	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9
	Kosovo and Methonia	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.4	0.6	:	:	:	:
	Eur Other	1.8	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2
	Russia	0.4	:	:	0.5	:	0.8	0.6	:	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0
	Turkey	0.9	1.2	:	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.8
	Ukraine	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:
	Africa	19.2	18.8	19.7	18.3	17.5	19.2	17.6	17.5	17.7	17.9	17.5	18.3	16.3	16.3	16.3
	Algeria	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	0.6	:	0.3	0.5	:	0.2	:	:
	Egypt	0.5	0.8	:	0.3	:	:	0.5	0.6	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.4	0.5	:
	Ethiopia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:
	Ghana	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.0	0.8	1.3
	Kenya	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.9
	Malawi	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:
	Mauritius	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	:	0.6	0.5	0.6	:	0.5	0.6	:
	Morocco	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	0.5	:
	Nigeria	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2
	Somalia	0.4	0.6	:	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.7	0.7	0.6
	South Africa	4.0	3.4	4.9	3.9	2.6	5.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.3
	Tanzania	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	:	0.6	0.4	0.4	:	0.3	:	:	0.5	0.4	0.5
	Uganda	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.8
	Zambia	0.5	0.5	:	0.5	:	0.6	0.5	:	0.6	0.4	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Zimbabwe	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.4	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8
	Other Africa	1.7	1.9	1.6	3.1	4.1	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.2
	Americas	9.3	7.7	11.3	8.9	7.8	10.2	8.8	7.8	10.1	8.4	7.0	10.0	7.7	6.8	8.7
	Canada	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.4
	Jamaica	1.8	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.2	1.5	0.9	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.6
	US	2.4	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.7	2.3
	Other Americas	3.9	3.4	4.7	3.6	3.1	4.3	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.4	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.4
	Asia	28.9	32.4	24.2	30.5	34.5	25.5	29.7	33.2	25.1	29.4	33.1	24.9	29.9	33.2	25.8
	Afghanistan	0.6	1.0	:	0.4	0.6	:	0.4	0.6	:	0.5	0.8	:	0.7	0.9	:
	Bangladesh	2.2	3.1	1.0	2.1	3.0	1.0	2.1	3.1	0.9	2.1	3.1	0.9	2.0	3.1	0.6
	China	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1
	India	8.8	9.7	7.5	10.4	11.5	9.1	9.9	11.2	8.3	9.7	10.1	9.1	9.2	10.2	8.0
	Japan	0.5	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.6	:	1.0	0.4	:	0.6	0.3	:	:
	Malaysia	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	:	0.6	0.6	0.7
	Middle East	1.6	1.9	1.1	2.0	2.6	1.2	2.1	2.7	1.4	2.5	3.4	1.5	2.0	2.6	1.3
	Iran	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	:	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
	Iraq	0.5	0.8	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.6	1.0	:	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	:
	Other Middle East	0.4	0.5	:	0.7	1.0	:	0.7	1.0	:	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.0	:
	Pakistan	4.4	6.4	1.7	4.1	6.0	1.7	4.5	6.6	1.8	4.5	6.3	2.4	4.7	6.9	2.0
	Philippines	1.9	1.3	2.7	2.1	1.4	3.0	2.3	1.6	3.1	2.1	1.7	2.6	1.9	1.3	2.7
	Singapore	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	:	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	:	0.7
	Sri Lanka	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.4	2.1	2.3	1.9
	Vietnam	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:
	Other Asia	4.3	3.8	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.5	3.0	4.3	3.6	3.2	4.1	4.7	3.7	5.8
	Oceania	3.8	3.2	4.5	3.7	3.6	3.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.5
	Australia	2.7	2.4	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1
	New Zealand	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
	Rest of World/Stateless/Not s	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	0.5	:	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note

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

Table 4.13 - Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and SEC, 2014

	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	12688	9531	6929	1152	30300	41.9	31.5	22.9	3.8	100.0
UK Born	10837	8229	5593	950	25609	42.3	32.1	21.8	3.7	100.0
Foreign Born	1850	1300	1335	201	4686	39.5	27.7	28.5	4.3	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	1250	762	694	130	2834	44.1	26.9	24.5	4.6	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	434	200	128	41	803	54.0	24.9	15.9	5.1	100.0
EU27/EFTA	600	538	641	71	1852	32.4	29.0	34.6	3.8	100.0
of which:										
France	62	13	:	:	86	72.1	15.1	:	:	100.0
Germany	81	63	35	13	192	42.2	32.8	18.2	6.8	100.0
Irish Republic	94	34	22	:	158	59.5	21.5	13.9	:	100.0
Northern EU	57	17	:	:	84	67.9	20.2	:	:	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	20	:	:	:	27	74.1	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	10	:	:	:	16	62.5	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	151	75	64	11	302	50.0	24.8	21.2	3.6	100.0
of which:										
Cyprus	15	10	:	:	31	48.4	32.3	:	:	100.0
Greece	24	10	:	:	37	64.9	27.0	:	:	100.0
Italy	44	20	17	:	86	51.2	23.3	19.8	:	100.0
Malta	:	:	:	16	16	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
Portugal	23	18	28	:	70	32.9	25.7	40.0	:	100.0
Spain	36	13	:	:	61	59.0	21.3	:	:	100.0
A8	119	247	455	27	848	14.0	29.1	53.7	3.2	100.0
of which:										
Hungary	:	12	33	:	57	:	21.1	57.9	:	100.0
Latvia	:	20	46	:	74	:	27.0	62.2	:	100.0
Lithuania	:	31	49	:	91	:	34.1	53.8	:	100.0
Poland	79	163	299	20	561	14.1	29.1	53.3	3.6	100.0
Slovakia	:	13	18	:	39	:	33.3	46.2	:	100.0
A2	23	78	49	:	153	15.0	51.0	32.0	:	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	:	15	13	:	36	:	41.7	36.1	:	100.0
Romania	16	63	35	:	118	13.6	53.4	29.7	:	100.0
Other Europe	69	44	29	:	148	46.6	29.7	19.6	:	100.0
of which:										
Russia	19	:	:	:	35	54.3	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	14	17	13	:	48	29.2	35.4	27.1	:	100.0
Africa	341	183	195	45	764	44.6	24.0	25.5	5.9	100.0
Middle East	41	32	21	:	95	43.2	33.7	22.1	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	332	251	239	26	848	39.2	29.6	28.2	3.1	100.0
South East Asia	180	129	122	28	459	39.2	28.1	26.6	6.1	100.0
Canada	39	12	:	:	56	69.6	21.4	:	:	100.0
United States	64	20	:	:	93	68.8	21.5	:	:	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	38	28	35	:	107	35.5	26.2	32.7	:	100.0
Other Americas	43	27	28	:	104	41.3	26.0	26.9	:	100.0
Australia	56	20	:	:	92	60.9	21.7	:	:	100.0
New Zealand	38	12	:	:	53	71.7	22.6	:	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Group A: Professional, employers, managers

Group B: Intermediate

Group C: Routine

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

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

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

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

Non-EU: FN - EU27/EFTA

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

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

Table 4.14 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Region of Residence, 2014

	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	4081	6053	8479	11687	30300	13.5	20.0	28.0	38.6	100.0
UK Born	2322	5155	7476	10656	25609	9.1	20.1	29.2	41.6	100.0
Foreign Born	1759	898	1003	1026	4686	37.5	19.2	21.4	21.9	100.0
of which:										100.0
Non-EU	1164	554	563	553	2834	41.1	19.5	19.9	19.5	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	291	167	155	190	803	36.2	20.8	19.3	23.7	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	595	344	440	473	1852	32.1	18.6	23.8	25.5	100.0
of which:										100.0
France	43	16	13	14	86	50.0	18.6	15.1	16.3	100.0
Germany	37	39	53	63	192	19.3	20.3	27.6	32.8	100.0
Irish Republic	49	36	31	42	158	31.0	22.8	19.6	26.6	100.0
Northern EU	32	22	14	16	84	38.1	26.2	16.7	19.0	100.0
of which:										100.0
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	27	:	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	16	:	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	128	59	53	62	302	42.4	19.5	17.5	20.5	100.0
of which:										100.0
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	31	:	:	:	:	100.0
Greece	18	10	:	:	37	48.6	27.0	:	:	100.0
Italy	53	12	10	11	86	61.6	14.0	11.6	12.8	100.0
Malta					16	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Portugal	25	14	16	15	70	35.7	20.0	22.9	21.4	100.0
Spain	23	11	11	16	61	37.7	18.0	18.0	26.2	100.0
A8	208	142	246	252	848	24.5	16.7	29.0	29.7	100.0
of which:										100.0
Hungary	22	11	12	12	57	38.6	19.3	21.1	21.1	100.0
Latvia	10	13	26	25	74	13.5	17.6	35.1	33.8	100.0
Lithuania	33	16	21	21	91	36.3	17.6	23.1	23.1	100.0
Poland	130	90	173	168	561	23.2	16.0	30.8	29.9	100.0
Slovakia			12	14	39	0.0	0.0	30.8	35.9	100.0
A2	87	23	27	16	153	56.9	15.0	17.6	10.5	100.0
of which:										100.0
Bulgaria	23	:	:	:	36	63.9	:	:	:	100.0
Romania	64	20	20	14	118	54.2	16.9	16.9	11.9	100.0
Other Europe	81	22	18	27	148	54.7	14.9	12.2	18.2	100.0
of which:										100.0
Russia	16	:	:	:	35	45.7	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	21	:	:	13	48	43.8	:	:	27.1	100.0
Africa	310	163	156	135	764	40.6	21.3	20.4	17.7	100.0
Middle East	48	13	14	20	95	50.5	13.7	14.7	21.1	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	312	162	193	181	848	36.8	19.1	22.8	21.3	100.0
South East Asia	156	104	90	109	459	34.0	22.7	19.6	23.7	100.0
Canada	20	12	13	11	56	35.7	21.4	23.2	19.6	100.0
United States	35	19	21	18	93	37.6	20.4	22.6	19.4	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	63	11	19	14	107	58.9	10.3	17.8	13.1	100.0
Other Americas	61	14	19	10	104	58.7	13.5	18.3	9.6	100.0
Australia	46	14	12	20	92	50.0	15.2	13.0	21.7	100.0
New Zealand	23	12	:	10	53	43.4	22.6	:	18.9	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

A: Greater London (inner and outer)

B: Rest of South East

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

D: Rest of UK

Notes:

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

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

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

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

Non-EU: FN - EU27/EFTA; : Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.15 - Unemployed foreign workers in UK, by Country of Birth and Region of Residence, 2014

	Numbers (thousands)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK
Total	301	1719	2020	6.9	6.2	6.3
UK Born	157	1494	1651	6.3	6.0	6.1
Foreign Born	144	225	369	7.6	7.1	7.3
of which:						
Non-EU	110	156	266	8.6	8.5	8.6
EU 15/EFTA	24	17	41	7.6	3.2	4.9
EU 27/EFTA	34	69	103	5.4	5.2	5.3
of which:						
Southern EU	12	:	19	8.6	:	5.9
A8	:	47	54	:	7.3	7.4
of which:						
Poland	7	24	31	5.1	5.3	5.2
Other Europe	:	:	12	:	:	7.5
Africa	47	46	93	13.2	9.2	10.9
Middle East	:	10	15	:	17.5	13.6
Indian Sub-Continent	26	52	78	7.7	8.8	8.4
South East Asia	12	27	39	7.1	8.2	7.8
Americas	:	11	20	:	5.8	5.3

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 - EU27/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, 2014

	Numbers (thousands)			Employment rate (per cent)		
	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK
Total	2047	16701	18748	63.5	58.7	59.3
UK Born	1169	15227	16396	63.7	58.2	58.7
Foreign Born	878	1474	2352	63.3	63.3	63.3
of which:						
Non-EU	667	1008	1675	60.0	58.9	59.4
EU 15/EFTA	118	306	424	67.2	61.3	63.3
EU 27/EFTA	211	466	677	70.8	70.1	70.4
of which:						
France	10	10	20	76.8	81.1	78.9
Germany	4	54	58	90.2	71.1	74.1
Irish Republic	34	142	176	57.6	43.1	46.7
Northern EU	14	34	48	61.5	59.8	60.4
of which:						
Netherlands	3	13	16	56.3	58.1	57.4
Southern EU	86	72	158	56.6	68.8	63.0
of which:						
Cyprus	28	8	36	17.6	75.8	46.3
Italy	23	25	48	67.1	55.0	62.8
Portugal	5	14	19	73.5	72.6	72.9
Spain	19	14	33	51.1	70.4	61.6
A8	42	126	168	62.3	77.5	75.3
of which:						
Latvia	5	12	17	66.7	80.0	77.9
Lithuania	7	16	23	80.5	74.4	76.5
Poland	28	70	98	78.8	82.1	81.3
A2	18	17	35	81.3	74.2	78.1
of which:						
Romania	14	14	28	81.0	74.0	77.6
Other Europe	28	21	49	69.2	72.8	70.8
of which:						
Turkey	18	11	29	50.0	62.8	57.8
Africa	197	207	404	56.0	64.2	60.6
Middle East	65	46	111	40.7	45.6	43.0
Indian Sub-						
Continent	177	364	541	60.6	56.3	57.8
South East Asia	93	206	299	59.8	56.5	57.6
Canada	7	14	21	71.4	70.6	70.9
United States	13	40	53	71.4	58.6	62.8
Caribbean/West						
Indies	53	52	105	52.1	44.0	48.4
Other Americas	19	27	46	73.5	58.9	66.7
Australia	3	12	15	92.0	78.0	84.4

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

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

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

Non-EU: FN - EU27/EFTA; : Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.17 - Living in UK, Country of Birth and Citizenship, 2014

	Citizenship			Country Of Birth			Citizenship as % of CoB		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	63067	31126	31941	63067	31126	31941	100.0	100.0	100.0
UK	57908	28614	29294	54995	27236	27759	105.3	105.1	105.5
Foreign Nationals	5154	2509	2645	8064	3886	4178	63.9	64.6	63.3
Europe	2973	1436	1537	3179	1518	1661	93.5	94.6	92.5
EU27/EFTA	2829	1367	1462	2934	1398	1536	96.4	97.8	95.2
EU25/EFTA	2619	1259	1360	2724	1284	1440	96.1	98.1	94.4
EU15/EFTA	1273	608	665	1409	665	744	90.3	91.4	89.4
Austria	13	:	:	13	:	:	100.0	:	:
Belgium	18	:	11	24	13	11	75.0	:	100.0
Denmark	21	:	13	20	:	13	105.0	:	100.0
Finland	14	:	12	11	:	:	127.3	:	:
France	135	62	73	127	62	65	106.3	100.0	112.3
Germany	110	52	58	279	129	150	39.4	40.3	38.7
Greece	54	31	23	52	30	22	103.8	103.3	104.5
Ireland	309	149	160	346	169	177	89.3	88.2	90.4
Italy	182	96	86	159	80	79	114.5	120.0	108.9
Netherlands	85	49	36	69	36	33	123.2	136.1	109.1
Norway	16	:	11	13	:	:	123.1	:	:
Portugal	140	65	75	111	47	64	126.1	138.3	117.2
Spain	130	60	70	118	50	68	110.2	120.0	102.9
Sweden	34	13	21	31	11	20	109.7	118.2	105.0
Switzerland	10	:	:	24	11	13	41.7	:	:
A8 Accession	1315	633	682	1209	567	642	108.8	111.6	106.2
Czech Republic	40	11	29	14	:	:	285.7	:	:
Hungary	83	52	31	76	45	31	109.2	115.6	100.0
Latvia	121	58	63	116	58	58	104.3	100.0	108.6
Lithuania	158	71	87	137	59	78	115.3	120.3	111.5
Poland	826	406	420	764	362	402	108.1	112.2	104.5
Slovak Republic	70	27	43	70	25	45	100.0	108.0	95.6
A2 Accession	210	108	102	210	114	96	100.0	94.7	106.3
Bulgaria	45	26	19	48	27	21	93.8	96.3	90.5
Romania	165	82	83	162	87	75	101.9	94.3	110.7
Eur	31	18	13	106	52	54	29.2	34.6	24.1
Cyprus	22	12	10	75	36	39	29.3	33.3	25.6
C & E Europe	36	21	15	70	40	30	51.4	52.5	50.0
Albania	12	:	:	17	10	:	70.6	:	:
Eur Other	108	48	60	175	80	95	61.7	60.0	63.2
Russia	35	11	24	56	19	37	62.5	57.9	64.9
Turkey	53	29	24	86	47	39	61.6	61.7	61.5
Ukraine	10	:	:	15	:	12	66.7	:	:

Table 4.17 - Living in UK, Country of Birth and Citizenship, 2014, [continued]

Africa	463	224	239	1328	627	701	34.9	35.7	34.1
Algeria	10	:	:	19	:	10	52.6	:	:
Angola	:	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	:
Cameroon	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:
Congo Dem Rep	11	:	:	29	14	15	37.9	:	:
Egypt	12	:	:	44	24	20	27.3	:	:
Eritrea	14	:	:	21	10	11	66.7	:	:
Gambia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ghana	37	16	21	80	32	48	46.3	50.0	43.8
Kenya	13	:	:	131	60	71	9.9	:	:
Libya	20	10	10	26	14	12	76.9	71.4	83.3
Mauritius	:	:	:	41	22	19	:	:	:
Nigeria	84	49	35	170	86	84	49.4	57.0	41.7
Sierra Leone	10	:	:	30	14	16	33.3	:	:
Somalia	40	15	25	103	39	64	38.8	38.5	39.1
South Africa	67	35	32	201	98	103	33.3	35.7	31.1
Sudan	:	:	:	23	13	10	:	:	:
Uganda	12	:	:	51	23	28	23.5	:	:
Zambia	:	:	:	37	20	17	:	:	:
Zimbabwe	44	21	23	108	53	55	40.7	39.6	41.8
Other Africa	52	18	34	86	38	48	60.5	47.4	70.8
Americas	343	160	183	671	290	381	51.1	55.2	48.0
Canada	53	20	33	88	38	50	60.2	52.6	66.0
Jamaica	46	23	23	128	58	70	35.9	39.7	32.9
US	145	75	70	186	82	104	78.0	91.5	67.3
Other Americas	99	42	57	269	112	157	36.8	37.5	36.3
Asia	1231	619	612	2670	1345	1325	46.1	46.0	46.2
Afghanistan	28	11	17	71	36	35	39.4	30.6	48.6
Bangladesh	59	38	21	187	104	83	31.6	36.5	25.3
China	106	52	54	118	56	62	89.8	92.9	87.1
India	354	188	166	733	386	347	48.3	48.7	47.8
Japan	30	:	21	34	11	23	88.2	:	91.3
Malaysia	34	14	20	65	32	33	52.3	43.8	60.6
Middle East	108	59	49	243	135	108	44.4	43.7	45.4
Iran	42	22	20	70	36	34	60.0	61.1	58.8
Iraq	34	18	16	92	55	37	37.0	32.7	43.2
Other Middle East	32	19	13	32	18	14	100.0	105.6	92.9
Pakistan	197	107	90	419	263	156	47.0	40.7	57.7
Philippines	56	22	34	124	48	76	45.2	45.8	44.7
Sri Lanka	67	38	29	146	81	65	45.9	46.9	44.6
Vietnam	10	:	:	23	11	12	43.5	:	:
Other Asia	182	76	106	465	167	298	39.1	45.5	35.6
Oceania	141	67	74	205	103	102	68.8	65.0	72.5
Australia	86	37	49	123	61	62	69.9	60.7	79.0
New Zealand	45	26	19	67	36	31	67.2	72.2	61.3

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	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
All	346.2	373.5	435.4	663.1	705.8	733.1	686.1	572.8	704.91	601.0	562.0	602.5
Europe - EU excluding Accession Countries	80.1	85.6	80.7	97.8	102.7	107.5	120.1	91.3	135.0	144.0	176.0	190.2
Europe - EU Accession Countries	17.7	29.5	116.8	276.7	317.9	332.4	257.0	183.0	224.8	206.0	209.0	249.3
Europe - non-EU	14.7	15.1	14.0	15.5	15.7	17.2	16.1	12.7	16.6	13.0	11.0	10.9
Africa	66.0	70.7	64.1	74.0	60.7	59.6	63.3	48.1	59.7	41.0	31.0	30.2
Asia and Middle East	113.6	116.1	109.4	134.4	143.8	149.9	163.0	190.6	213.5	150.0	95.0	84.1
The Americas	26.3	31.4	26.5	31.5	31.5	32.6	36.5	28.2	32.8	28.0	23.0	22.3
Australasia and Oceania	27.1	24.5	23.2	32.5	32.9	33.4	29.5	18.4	21.6	20.0	16.0	14.9
Others and Unknown	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Europe - EU Accession Countries	116.8	276.7	317.9	332.4	257.0	183.0	224.8	206.0	209.0	249.3
of which:										
A8	107.8	269.3	308.9	293.9	215.1	151.3	186.9	168.9	178.8	181.7
A2	7.0	6.0	7.0	36.9	40.0	30.2	35.9	35.6	28.2	64.6
Croatia	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5

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

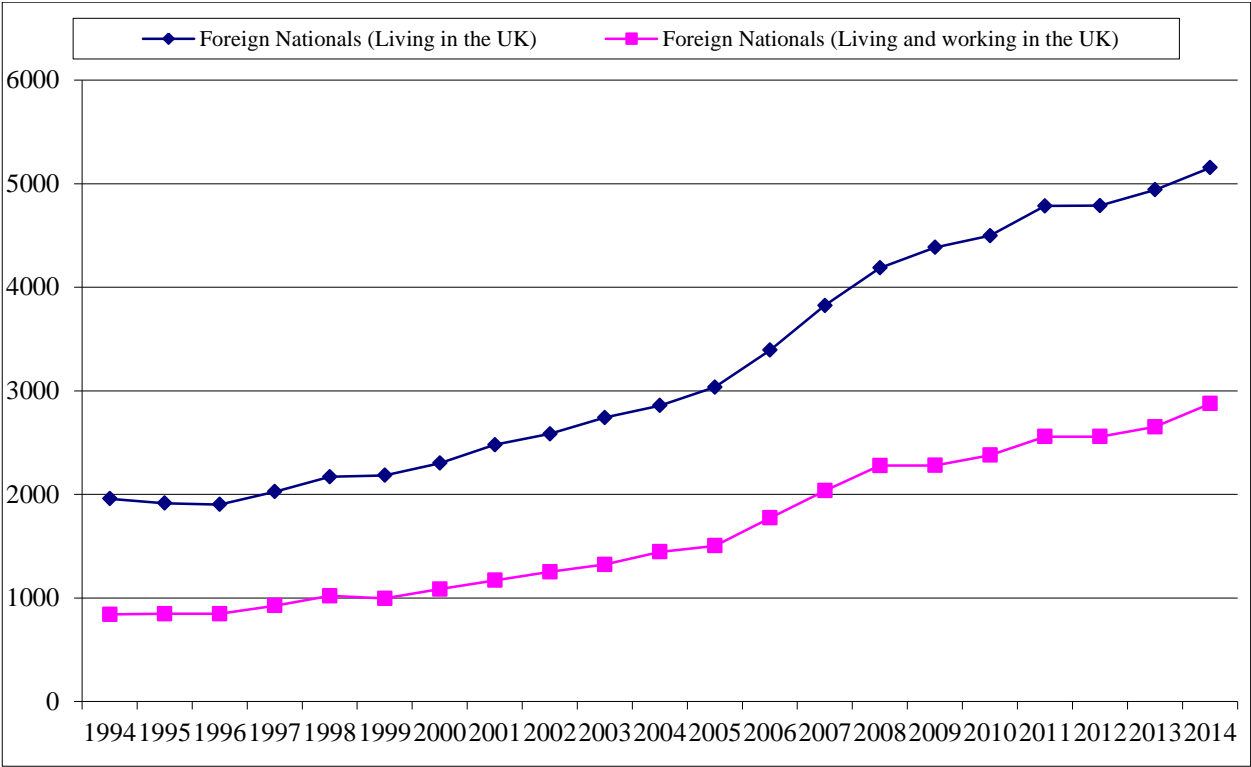
	2011	2012	2013
Total	671.05	518.95	617.2
Age At Registration Less than 18	8.39	6.6	7.9
18-24	260.31	196.68	232.1
25-34	270.41	204.92	240.4
35-44	82.95	68.47	85.1
45-54	33.42	28.72	35.5
55-59	7.2	6.38	8.2
60 and over	8.35	7.17	8.0

c) Top Ten Countries each Year of Registration

2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08	
India	24.8	India	31.5	Poland	61.1	Poland	171.1	Poland	220.4	Poland	210.7
Australia	18.7	South Africa	18.5	India	32.5	India	45.9	India	48.8	India	49.8
South Africa	18.5	Australia	17.3	Pakistan	20.2	Lithuania	30.9	Slovak Rep	28.6	Slovak Rep	30.0
Pakistan	16.7	Pakistan	16.8	South Africa	19.2	Slovak Rep	27.5	Pakistan	25.0	Pakistan	24.8
France	13.7	Portugal	14.1	Australia	16.5	South Africa	24.0	Australia	24.2	Australia	24.1
Philippines	11.6	China Rep	13.4	Lithuania	15.5	Australia	23.8	Lithuania	23.9	Romania	23.0
Spain	11.6	France	13.1	France	13.2	Pakistan	22.3	France	20.0	France	21.8
Zimbabwe	10.1	Spain	12.0	China Rep	12.6	France	17.2	South Africa	16.8	Lithuania	19.0
Iraq	10.0	Poland	11.3	Portugal	12.2	Latvia	14.4	Germany	15.1	Germany	15.5
Portugal	9.6	Philippines	10.9	Slovak Rep	11.1	Germany	13.4	China	13.0	Italy	15.4
2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
Poland	134.36	India	75.38	Poland	81.18	Poland	79.1	Poland	91.4	Poland	101.9
India	59.39	Poland	69.94	India	74.41	India	47.3	Spain	45.5	Romania	46.9
Slovak Rep	24.09	Lithuania	23.42	Pakistan	41.24	Pakistan	38.3	Italy	32.8	Spain	45.6
France	24.01	Latvia	23.20	Lithuania	40.84	Lithuania	33.2	India	31.3	Italy	42.0
Romania	23.95	Pakistan	22.96	Latvia	27.26	Spain	30.4	Lithuania	27.3	India	28.8
Pakistan	23.46	Bangladesh	21.18	Spain	24.37	Italy	24.3	Hungary	24.7	Portugal	27.3
Australia	21.39	Romania	17.68	France	22.55	Romania	22.9	Portugal	24.6	Hungary	23.6
Italy	18.63	France	16.45	Italy	22.10	France	21.6	France	21.2	Lithuania	22.4
Lithuania	17.62	Nigeria	16.23	Romania	22.00	Latvia	18.6	Romania	17.8	France	22.3
Nigeria	17.46	Nepal	14.59	Nigeria	17.84	Hungary	18.1	Pakistan	16.2	Bulgaria	17.8

Source: 100% extract from National Insurance Recording System

Figure 4.1 - Foreign Nationals 1994-2014, thousands



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

5. ENTRY THROUGH THE POINTS BASED SYSTEM (PBS) 2013 – 2014

5.1 Data availability

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

Statistics for Tier 1 in the PBS are derived from Home Office visa records and relate to individual migrants. For non-EEA migrants living outside the UK, the data record visas issued to individuals approved under Tier 1. However, this does not necessarily mean that the person used the visa and came to the UK. The assumption is that they did. The database for these visas is in London although decisions are made abroad and sent to the London database. Those applying under Tier 1 who were already in the UK are dealt with separately in Sheffield. These include a range of people who are allowed to extend their stay – the majority - or allowed to switch between immigration statuses.

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

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

5.2 Tier 1

Table 5.1 amalgamates in- and out-country data to list the number of applications and visa issues for Tier 1 during 2009-13. Part (a) shows principal applicants, part (b) dependants. The fall that began in 2011 continued. In 2013 there were 72,025 applications, 34,572 (32.4 per cent) fewer than in 2012. The number of issues fell by 41 per cent to 58,907. The number of principal applicant issues fell by 58 per cent to 26,784,

that of dependants by 11.1 per cent to 32,123. The main reason for the fall was the demise of the Post-Study Work Route (PSWR) to only 578 issues in 2014, in contrast to the peak of over 50,000 two years earlier.

There are substantial differences between those already in the country and those coming from overseas (Table 5.2). Most Tier 1 visa issues are now made in-country. The major shift has been in issues to those out of the country, with both the PSWR and the general route down to negligible numbers. Entrepreneurs and investors are now the major routes for out-country Tier 1 migrants. In contrast, the number of in-country general issues has held up well, mainly the result of extensions for those already having visas.

The picture for the first six months of 2014 (Tables 5.9 and 5.10) shows a further shift, with major falls in issues for both in- and out-country routes. Entrepreneurs were the largest group, with over half of all issues in both routes. The easing of the PSWR, allowing international graduates with PhDs to take up employment in the UK, has led to an increased number of issues, although it is still way below earlier years.

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

The breakdown by nationality shows a fairly consistent geographical pattern in recent years (Tables 5.3). Easily the largest group has been from India, followed by Pakistan, China and Nigeria. Particularly notable in 2013 is the continued fall in the proportion from India which appears to have suffered more than most from the closure of the PSWR. In 2013, only five of the top 20 countries were OECD member states.

5.3 Tier 2 Visa applications and issues

Visa applications and issues for Tier 2 migrants for both principal applicants and dependants in 2009-13 are summarised in Table 5.4 and for the first half of 2014 in Table 5.12. Most applications are approved and visas issued and the trend over the period is for the proportion of approvals to be relatively stable at 86 to 96 per cent. However, since the establishment of the PBS approval rates have varied by category, with higher rates for ICTs than general migrants. In 2012, the gap narrowed: 98 per cent of ICTs were approved, as were 95 per cent of general migrants; in 2013 the percentages were 100 (virtually) and 95. This partly reflects both increased efficiency by employers and better liaison with the Home Office on the application of the rules. It also reflects the high proportion of in-country extensions (see below). On average, principal applicants in 2013 were accompanied by 0.7 dependants, a consistent ratio compared with previous years..

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

have inflated the numbers for 2008. It is also impossible to distinguish the extent to which the reduced number in 2009 was because of the effects of recession or of the operation of the PBS. By 2010 the number of issues to principal applicants had risen to 60,079 (Table 5.4). Continuing recession, along with the effects of government policy to reduce skilled immigration, saw the total for 2011 fall to 57,111. In 2012, the number rose by 20.3 per cent to a total of 68,713 issues to principal applicants, the highest total since the PBS began. Numbers of dependants showed a similar trend, rising by 23 per cent. Data for 2013 indicate a continuing rise in principal applicants, by 21.3 per cent to 83,324, with dependant numbers rising by 18 per cent. As in 2012, the 2013 data show the importance of ICTs which account for half of all issues, although their percentage has slipped from 63.5 per cent in 2011. Meanwhile, there has been a relative increase in the general migrant category, up by five ten percentage points over the year.

The balance between Tier 2 issues in- and out-country has shifted and helps explain the overall rise. During 2009-11 around a third were issued in-country, the rest to workers living outside the UK. In 2012, 43 per cent were issued in-country and in 2014 it was 45.2 per cent (Table 5.5). These are to people already living in the UK; some would be changes of status, for example, international students entering the labour market under Tier 2, but the majority are extensions for non-EEA citizens already in the labour market. Hence, they would be continuing rather than new workers. The large number of extensions is partly a result of the adoption of the PBS. Before it was introduced, skilled workers could obtain entry clearance visas for up to five years; afterwards it was a three year maximum. For those workers coming to the end of their initial three-year period, it was possible for employers to request and receive an extended certificate.

There is 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, a position maintained in the first half of 2014 (Table 5.5). However, short term ICTs cannot be extended and those holding them have to go back for 12 months before they can return on the same route. In contrast, around three quarters of in-country visas in 2013 were for general migrants, with only a quarter for those living outside the UK. With the exception of small numbers (little in excess of 100 over the year) of Tier 4 dependants who apply for Tier 2, in-country visas are not subject to the cap. Since the visa cap applies only to non-ICTs and Tier 4 dependant switchers, the overall numbers of Tier 2 visas remains well under the number allowed. Further, the cap does not extend to dependants of Tier 2 visa holders.

Tier 2 principal applicants were accompanied by 59,863 dependants in 2013, making a total of 143,187 having a right to enter or stay through this route.

Data for the first six months of 2014 (Tables 5.11 and 5.12) suggest a continuing high level of Tier 2 visa issues. The distribution between in-and out-country and between routes of entry is broadly similar to 2014. Once again, the out-country total is running at a rate well below the cap and the bulk of issues are ICTs.

Overall, the visa data for Tier 2 in 2013 and the first half of 2014 do not suggest that in the period since 2009 there has been a substantial reduction in numbers of non-EEA

workers obtaining work visas, either new or extensions. This is mainly because of the continuing level of ICTs and willingness to extend the visas of those already in the UK.

5.4 Tier 2 Certificates of sponsorship in 2013 and 2014

A more detailed breakdown of the characteristics of Tier 2 migrants may be derived from data on certificates of sponsorship (CoS) issued to companies. These provide information on sector (of the company), occupation and nationality (of the designated foreign employee). They also identify the Tier 2 route of entry: shortage occupation (as defined by the Migration Advisory Committee), intra-company transfer (ICT) and occupations requiring a resident labour market test (RLMT). By definition, they exclude dependants. Because the visa and CoS data sources are not the same, there are (slight) differences in total number: 83,324 visa issues to principal applicants in 2013, 82,589 certificates of sponsorship.

5.4.1 Nationality and route of entry

Table 5.6 lists the top twenty nationalities by route of entry in 2013. Although ICTs remain dominant, their importance has been slipping, accounting for 50.2 per cent of certificates in 2013, (down from 55.1 per cent in 2012 and 63.7 per cent in 2011). Conversely, certificates requiring a RLMT have become more important, rising from 29.1 per cent in 2011, 39.6 per cent in 2012 to 45.1 per cent in 2013. Only 4.7 per cent entered through the shortage occupation route in 2013, down from 7.1 per cent in 2011 and 5.3 per cent in 2012. The first half of 2014 saw a similar pattern to 2013, with 53.3 per cent entering as ICTs, 43 per cent requiring RLMTs and only 3.8 per cent through the shortage route. The data suggest that the currently defined shortage occupation list is now responsible for relatively few labour immigrants and that the much less controlled ICTs still play the dominant role in Tier 2 immigration. However, a substantial proportion is in response to skills gaps that are not on the shortage list but which employers are unable to fill, even after carrying out RLMTs.

Most striking is the importance of Indians, especially among ICTs. In 2013, as in the three years before, about half of all certificates of sponsorship were for Indians, followed by Americans. Proportions varied by route of entry. Over two thirds of ICTs were Indian, similar proportions to the four previous years. Around one in eight ICTs were Americans. Japanese continue to be proportionately more important among ICTs than in the other routes. Although still the largest group, Indians were much less important in the shortage and resident labour market test (RLMT) routes. Filipinos, Pakistanis and Nigerians were again relatively over-represented in shortage occupations. As in 2012, over a quarter of the RLMT route were Indians, followed by Americans and Chinese. A striking feature of the Chinese is their continuing importance in the RLMT route, relative to the others. The first half of 2014 was one of continuity (Table 5.13). Indians again made up about half of the total and maintained their dominance among ICTs. Filipinos fell from fifth to seventh on the list, mainly because of relatively fewer from the shortage route.

5.4.2 Sector

The sectoral breakdown (SIC) for 2013 shows the continuing domination of the information and communication sector which accounts for a third of issues. Professional, scientific and technical activities, financial and insurance activities and human health and social work activities were also important (Table 5.7). Between them these four accounted for 70.8 per cent of all certificates issued in 2013, similar to 2011 and 2012,

and a slightly larger (72.9 per cent) proportion in the first half of 2014 (Table 5.14). In contrast, only 5.3 per cent went to the manufacturing sector in 2013, the same as the previous few years. In the first half of 2014, manufacturing's proportion was similar, 5.1 per cent.

The importance of individual sectors varied according to route of entry in 2013 (Table 5.7). Most (83 per cent, down from 89 per cent in 2012 and 92 per cent in 2011) of issues in information and communication were ICTs, a route also important (58 per cent but down from 60.8 per cent in 2012 and 72.3 per cent in 2011) for professional etc. activities and finance and insurance (56.1 per cent, down from 64.3 per cent). Shortage occupations in 2013 were predominantly in health and social work (31.9 per cent - 38.2 per cent in 2012), followed by professional etc. activities (17.1 per cent - 14 per cent in 2012) and accommodation and food service (10.5 per cent - 9.6 per cent in 2012). For the RLMT route the sectoral distribution was more even. Health etc. (19.1 per cent) and education (17 per cent) were the two largest sectors with similar proportions to the year before; professional etc. and finance and insurance and services were also important: these four accounted for 61.5 per cent (slightly fewer than in 2012) entering by this route. The sectoral breakdown in the first half of 2014 broadly replicated that for 2013 (Table 5.14).

The stability of the proportions entering industrial sectors over the years indicates a pervading structural sectoral demand by the UK economy for skilled labour. Furthermore, it appears that there is a consistent pattern of labour immigration by sector across the UK economy. Health occupations dominate the shortage and RLMT routes, information and communication the ICTs.

5.4.3 Occupation

As in the previous four years, at the single digit level, three groups accounted for the vast majority of issues (95.8 per cent) in 2013: professional occupations (71.6 per cent of the total, up from 62.9 in 2012 and 2011 and 56.3 per cent in 2010); associate professional and technical occupations (11.1 per cent, down from 13.5 per cent in 2012, 16.6 per cent in 2011 and 19.9 per cent in 2010); and managers and senior officials (12.1 per cent, down from 18.8 per cent in 2012, 13.4 per cent in 2011 and 15.5 per cent in 2010) (Table 5.8). These data suggest a trend, with professional occupations becoming more important and the other two less so.

The largest sub-groups at the three digit level were again IT occupations at 36 per cent, slightly up on 2012 (33.5 per cent) and functional managers (7.6 per cent, down from 11.3 per cent in 2012, and 10.7 per cent in 2011). The fall in relative importance of health associate professionals (nurses and senior care workers) continued, down to 1.3 per cent compared with 2.8 per cent in 2012, 6.7 per cent in 2009. Business and statistical service professionals grew from 6.8 per cent in 2012 to 8.5 per cent, although in recent years the group's relative importance has fluctuated.

The first half of 2014 saw a similar pattern (Table 5.15) as the proportion accounted for by the three main single digit groups was 97 per cent. IT occupations accounted for 40.3 per cent and functional managers 9.4 per cent; engineering professionals fell to 6.5 per cent and health professionals to 3.9 per cent, while health associate professionals accounted for less than one per cent.

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

The importance of individual occupations varies by route of entry. Not surprisingly, over half (59.4 per cent) of ICTs in 2013 were IT professional occupations, with IT service delivery occupations a further 0.8 per cent. Functional managers accounted for 9.3 per cent of ICTs in 2013; these would mainly be corporate managers on career development or specialist expertise moves. Business and finance associate professional occupations accounted for 8.9 per cent of ICTs.

The predominant occupations coming through the shortage route in 2013 were quite different. The major ones were engineering professionals (27.5 per cent, up from 20.6 per cent in 2012) health professionals (25.6 per cent) and health associate professionals (4.3 per cent), food preparation (10.8 per cent, similar to 2012 but well down on 25.1 per cent in 2011). Numbers are relatively small compared with the other two routes. The RLMT route saw a more diverse set of occupations than the other two. The main subgroups were IT professionals (13.4 per cent), business and statistical professionals (8.9 per cent) and health (7.3 per cent) and health associate professionals (2.4 per cent). Even though the numbers are very small in some cases, Table 5.8 demonstrates the wide range of occupational groups attracted via the RLMT route.

The data for the first half of 2014, (Table 5.15) show a broadly similar pattern to 2013, with total numbers running at a broadly similar level to the year before on an annualised basis. IT occupations again account for 40 per cent of the total and ICTs 53.3 per cent.

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 2013, 185,000 students were given leave to enter for study purposes (199,000 in 2012, accompanied by 14,000 dependants. In addition, there were 263,000 students visitors coming for periods under a year.

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

5.6 Youth mobility and temporary workers – Tier 5

In 2013, a total of 39,358 (37,960 in 2012) Tier 5 visas were issued to main applicants and their dependants. 20,857 people were allowed in through the youth mobility element of Tier 5 in 2013 (Table 5.17). The largest group in the youth mobility scheme was from Australia (52 per cent), followed by Canada and New Zealand (each 17 per cent).

5.7 Foreign labour immigration through the PBS 2013.

Table 5.17 summarises the visa issues for main applicants and dependants through the PBS for 2013. In total 181,876 (197,481 2012) visas were issued to applicants who brought in 95,442 (88,664 in 2012) dependants, giving a total of 277,318 people, a similar figure to the total for 2012 (286,145). These numbers are similar to those of the three previous years, suggesting an overall stable system.

Table 5.1 - Tier 1. Visa applications and issues, 2009 -2013

	2009				2010				2011				2012				2013			
a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%	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	21132	60.3	20387	76.1
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	744	2.1	578	2.2
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	11903	34.0	4691	17.5
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	1006	2.9	962	3.6
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	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	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	0	0.0	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	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	69	0.2	61	0.2
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	205	0.6	105	0.4
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	35059	100.0	26784	100.0
b) Dependants	Apps	%	Iss	%	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	2604	7.0	1738	5.4
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	4725	12.8	4389	13.7
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	2786	7.5	2517	7.8
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	1106	3.0	1046	3.3
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	34	0.1	28	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	36966	100.0	32123	100.0
Grand Total	125445		114171		157983		99716		121799		110937		106597		99878		72025		58907	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.2 - Tier 1. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, 2009-2013

a) In-Country

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%
General	26711	43.9	18117	33.1	20494	30.9	20,960	36.6	20,382	81.9
Post Study	30726	50.5	36121	66.0	44956	67.8	35,240	61.5	572	2.3
Gateway	3027	5.0	162	0.3	216	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
HS - Entrepreneur - Int	75	0.1	181	0.3	461	0.7	832	1.5	3,520	14.1
HS - HSMP IED Trans	163	0.3	30	0.1	11	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
MBA Provision	0	0.0	9	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	17	0.1
Total In-C PA	60839	100.0	54766	100.0	66296	100.0	57339	100.0	24886	100.0
Dependants	25799		17467		21962		24529		22405	

b) Out-Country

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%
Investor	153	0.8	211	1.3	331	3.9	470	7.5	567	29.9
Entrepreneur	118	0.6	190	1.2	420	4.9	702	11.2	1171	61.7
General	13935	75.5	10129	63.7	1895	22.1	25	0.4	5	0.3
Post Study	4244	23.0	5360	33.7	5925	69.0	4,931	78.6	6	0.3
Sole Rep	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Exceptional Talent	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	0.1	59	0.9	61	3.2
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	85	1.4	88	4.6
Total Out-C PA	18450	100.0	15891	100.0	8584	100.0	6272	100.0	1,898	100.0
Dependants										
Entrepreneur	181	2.0	241	2.1	490	3.5	959	8.2	1738	17.9
General	6113	67.5	7727	66.7	10024	71.1	5922	50.5	4389	45.2
Post study	2480	27.4	3245	28.0	3050	21.6	3899	33.2	2517	25.9
Investor	282	3.1	372	3.2	529	3.8	922	7.9	1046	10.8
Other	4	0.0	8	0.1	2	0.0	36	0.3	28	0.3
Total	9060	100.0	11593	100.0	14095	100.0	11738	100.0	9718	100.0

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.3 - Tier 1. Visa issues: top 20 nationalities, 2009 -2013

2009			2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Iss	%		Iss	%		Iss	%		Iss	%		Iss	%
India	41833	36.6	India	35806	35.9	India	38695	34.9	India	20719	20.7	India	8986	15.3
Pakistan	15237	13.3	Pakistan	13447	13.5	Pakistan	15509	14.0	Pakistan	7714	7.7	Pakistan	5679	9.6
Nigeria	10007	8.8	Nigeria	10046	10.1	Nigeria	10463	9.4	China	7188	7.2	Nigeria	1997	3.4
China	9211	8.1	China	8434	8.5	China	9148	8.2	Nigeria	5445	5.5	China	1838	3.1
Australia	4723	4.1	United States	4631	4.6	Bangladesh	4463	4.0	Bangladesh	2539	2.5	Sri Lanka	1021	1.7
United States	4465	3.9	Bangladesh	3565	3.6	Sri Lanka	3943	3.6	United States	2352	2.4	Bangladesh	941	1.6
Sri Lanka	3482	3.0	Sri Lanka	3328	3.3	United States	3510	3.2	Sri Lanka	1693	1.7	United States	879	1.5
South Africa	2683	2.3	Australia	2229	2.2	Russian Federation	1892	1.7	Australia	1339	1.3	Russia	711	1.2
Bangladesh	2574	2.3	Russia	1735	1.7	Nepal	1482	1.3	Russia	1207	1.2	Australia	372	0.6
New Zealand	2125	1.9	Malaysia	1635	1.6	Malaysia	1480	1.3	Nepal	1068	1.1	Iran	312	0.5
Russia	1867	1.6	South Africa	1426	1.4	Australia	1464	1.3	Iran	838	0.8	New Zealand	309	0.5
Malaysia	1826	1.6	Iran	1205	1.2	Iran	1336	1.2	South Africa	787	0.8	South Africa	276	0.5
Canada	1220	1.1	Canada	1087	1.1	South Africa	1200	1.1	Malaysia	711	0.7	Canada	266	0.5
Iran	1054	0.9	New Zealand	1024	1.0	Canada	888	0.8	New Zealand	641	0.6	Malaysia	245	0.4
Nepal	1026	0.9	Ghana	963	1.0	South Korea	804	0.7	Canada	587	0.6	Turkey	204	0.3
Ghana	954	0.8	Nepal	884	0.9	Ghana	731	0.7	Turkey	569	0.6	Nepal	194	0.3
Turkey	801	0.7	South Korea	792	0.8	New Zealand	699	0.6	Philippines	504	0.5	Egypt	182	0.3
Japan	721	0.6	Turkey	706	0.7	Turkey	682	0.6	Thailand	432	0.4	Ukraine	142	0.2
South Korea	708	0.6	Egypt	597	0.6	Mauritius	630	0.6	Taiwan	399	0.4	South Korea	103	0.2
Mauritius	641	0.6	Taiwan	591	0.6	Japan	602	0.5	South Korea	361	0.4	Mauritius	91	0.2
Total All Nat	114171	100.0	Total All Nat	99716	100.0	Total All Nat	110937	100.0	Total All Nat	99878	100.0	Total All Nat	58907	100.0

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.4 - Tier 2. Visa applications and issues, 2009 - 2013

	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	
Grand Total	98809		84730		113365		100341	
	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	
Grand Total	105693		97470		123567		118324	

	2013			
a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	42096	49.3	40164	48.2
ICT	41828	48.9	41809	50.2
Min. of Rel. Migrant	1236	1.4	1070	1.3
Sportspeople Migrant	264	0.3	238	0.3
Other	47	0.1	43	0.1
Total PA	85471	100.0	83324	100.0
<i>Dependants</i>	61491		59863	
Grand Total	146962		143187	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.5- Tier 2. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, 2009-2013

a) In-Country

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	13739	64.0	13504	66.2	11954	62.7	20210	68.4	28374	75.4
ICT	7038	32.8	6218	30.5	6568	34.4	8647	29.3	8549	22.7
Min. of Rel. Migrant	605	2.8	569	2.8	453	2.4	577	2.0	628	1.7
Sportspeople Migrant	82	0.4	104	0.5	92	0.5	99	0.3	103	0.3
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0	2	0.0
Total In-C PA	21464	100.0	20395	100.0	19067	100.0	29541	100.0	37656	100.0
Dependants	16536		14786		13560		20675		25500	

b) Out-Country

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	8557	27.4	9916	25.0	7784	20.5	9421	24.1	11790	25.8
ICT	22031	70.6	29174	73.5	29686	78.0	29255	74.7	33260	72.8
Min. of Rel. Migrant	372	1.2	365	0.9	342	0.9	303	0.8	442	1.0
Sportspeople Migrant	265	0.8	229	0.6	232	0.6	165	0.4	135	0.3
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	0.1	41	0.1
Total In-C PA	31225	100.0	39684	100.0	38044	100.0	39144	100.0	45668	100.0
Dependants	15505		24609		26799		28936		34363	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.6 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship, top 20 nationalities by routes of entry, 2013

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
India	10431	28.0	981	25.2	28315	68.3	39727	48.1
United States	3924	10.5	209	5.4	4688	11.3	8821	10.7
China	3018	8.1	123	3.2	776	1.9	3917	4.7
Australia	1646	4.4	143	3.7	781	1.9	2570	3.1
Philippines	1846	5.0	410	10.5	197	0.5	2453	3.0
Pakistan	1892	5.1	339	8.7	140	0.3	2371	2.9
Japan	405	1.1	25	0.6	1934	4.7	2364	2.9
Nigeria	1473	4.0	194	5.0	90	0.2	1757	2.1
Russian Federation	863	2.3	33	0.8	323	0.8	1219	1.5
Malaysia	879	2.4	84	2.2	253	0.6	1216	1.5
Indonesia	65	0.2	981	25.2	69	0.2	1115	1.4
South africa	550	1.5	78	2.0	375	0.9	1003	1.2
Canada	45	0.1	92	2.4	519	1.3	906	1.1
Sri lanka	672	1.8	104	2.7	77	0.2	853	1.0
Korea, Republic of	370	1.0	74	1.9	308	0.7	752	0.9
Bangladesh	550	1.5	120	3.1	27	0.1	697	0.8
Nepal	611	1.6	80	2.1	5	0.0	696	0.8
Egypt	384	1.0	117	3.0	155	0.4	656	0.8
New Zealand	482	1.3	54	1.4	95	0.2	631	0.8
Iran	506	1.4	66	1.7	29	0.1	601	0.7
Total	37248	100.0	3897	100.0	41444	100.0	82589	100.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.7 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by industrial sector and routes of entry, 2013

		RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
		num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
Total		37248	100.0	3897	100.0	41444	100.0	82589	100.0
J	Information and communication	4402	11.8	189	4.8	22349	53.9	26940	32.6
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	5056	13.6	665	17.1	7902	19.1	13623	16.5
K	Financial and insurance activities	4372	11.7	13	0.3	5119	12.4	9504	11.5
Q	Human health and social work activities	7121	19.1	1242	31.9	96	0.2	8459	10.2
P	Education	6341	17.0	168	4.3	55	0.1	6564	7.9
C	Manufacturing	1657	4.4	209	5.4	2472	6.0	4338	5.3
I	Accommodation and food service activities	2646	7.1	409	10.5	118	0.3	3173	3.8
S	Other service activities	1968	5.3	91	2.3	579	1.4	2638	3.2
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	848	2.3	7	0.2	571	1.4	1426	1.7
B	Mining and quarrying	334	0.9	183	4.7	843	2.0	1360	1.6
N	Administrative and support service activities	626	1.7	23	0.6	422	1.0	1071	1.3
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	708	1.9	203	5.2	127	0.3	1038	1.3
F	Construction	397	1.1	192	4.9	314	0.8	903	1.1
H	Transportation and storage	185	0.5	11	0.3	342	0.8	538	0.7
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	128	0.3	162	4.2	77	0.2	367	0.4
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	173	0.5	121	3.1	12	0.0	306	0.4
L	Real estate activities	147	0.4	0	0.0	18	0.0	165	0.2
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	69	0.2	1	0.0	7	0.0	77	0.1
E	Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management etc.	34	0.1	8	0.2	18	0.0	60	0.1
U	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	24	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	25	0.0
T	Activities of households as employers etc.	12	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	14	0.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.8 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, 2013

		RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
		num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
	Total	37248	100.0	3897	100.0	41444	100.0	82589	100.0
1	Managers and senior officials	4095	11.0	30	0.8	5859	14.1	9984	12.1
11	Corporate managers	3654	9.8	30	0.8	5819	14.0	9503	11.5
111	Corporate managers and senior officials	586	1.6	5	0.1	818	2.0	1409	1.7
112	Production managers	205	0.6	25	0.6	520	1.3	750	0.9
113	Functional managers	2380	6.4	0	0.0	3859	9.3	6239	7.6
114	Quality and customer care managers	96	0.3	0	0.0	93	0.2	189	0.2
115	Financial institution and office managers	132	0.4	0	0.0	379	0.9	511	0.6
116	Managers in distribution, storage and retailing	91	0.2	0	0.0	130	0.3	221	0.3
117	Protective service officers	5	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0	10	0.0
118	Health and social service managers	139	0.4	0	0.0	4	0.0	143	0.2
119	Managers and Directors in Retail and Wholesale	20	0.1	0	0.0	11	0.0	31	0.0
12	Managers and proprietors in agriculture and service	441	1.2	0	0.0	40	0.1	481	0.6
121	Managers in farming, horticulture, forestry and fishing	28	0.1	0	0.0	7	0.0	35	0.0
122	Managers and proprietors in hospitality and leisure services	324	0.9	0	0.0	19	0.0	343	0.4
123	Managers and proprietors in other service industries	22	0.1	0	0.0	7	0.0	29	0.0
124	Managers and Proprietors in Health and Care Services	34	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	34	0.0
125	Managers and Proprietors in Other Services	33	0.1	0	0.0	7	0.0	40	0.0
2	Professional Occupations	24017	64.5	2767	71.0	32319	78.0	59103	71.6
21	Science and technology professionals	9803	26.3	1404	36.0	27678	66.8	38885	47.1
211	Science professionals	2647	7.1	189	4.8	224	0.5	3060	3.7
212	Engineering professionals	2047	5.5	1071	27.5	2780	6.7	5898	7.1
213	Information and communication technology professionals	5006	13.4	141	3.6	24600	59.4	29747	36.0
214	Conservation and Environment Professionals	43	0.1	3	0.1	11	0.0	57	0.1
215	Research and Development Managers	60	0.2	0	0.0	63	0.2	123	0.1
22	Health professionals	4271	11.5	1030	26.4	15	0.0	5316	6.4
221	Health professionals	2731	7.3	998	25.6	14	0.0	3743	4.5
222	Therapy Professionals	138	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	138	0.2
223	Nursing and Midwifery Professionals	1402	3.8	32	0.8	1	0.0	1435	1.7
23	Teaching and research professionals	3819	10.3	170	4.4	72	0.2	4061	4.9
231	Teaching professionals	2236	6.0	170	4.4	50	0.1	2456	3.0
232	Research professionals	1583	4.2	0	0.0	22	0.1	1605	1.9
24	Business and public service professionals	6124	16.4	163	4.2	4554	11.0	10841	13.1
241	Legal professionals	668	1.8	0	0.0	344	0.8	1012	1.2
242	Business and statistical professionals	3323	8.9	13	0.3	3693	8.9	7029	8.5
243	Architects, town planners, surveyors	317	0.9	0	0.0	76	0.2	393	0.5
244	Public service professionals	1094	2.9	145	3.7	1	0.0	1240	1.5
245	Librarians and related professionals	31	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	0.0
246	Quality and Regulatory Professionals	211	0.6	5	0.1	293	0.7	509	0.6
247	Media Professionals	480	1.3	0	0.0	147	0.4	627	0.8
3	Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	5601	15.0	387	9.9	3141	7.6	9129	11.1
31	Science and technology associate professions	221	0.6	4	0.1	373	0.9	598	0.7
311	Science and engineering technicians	93	0.2	4	0.1	37	0.1	134	0.2
312	Draughtspersons and building inspectors	14	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.0	25	0.0
313	IT service delivery occupations	114	0.3	0	0.0	325	0.8	439	0.5
32	Health and social welfare associate professionals	1003	2.7	167	4.3	3	0.0	1173	1.4
321	Health associate professionals	877	2.4	167	4.3	2	0.0	1046	1.3
322	Therapists	103	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.0	104	0.1
323	Social welfare associate professionals	23	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	0.0
33	Protective service occupations	6	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	8	0.0
331	Protective service occupations	6	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	8	0.0
34	Culture, media and sports occupations	635	1.7	216	5.5	112	0.3	963	1.2
341	Artistic and literary occupations	184	0.5	161	4.1	52	0.1	397	0.5
342	Design associate professionals	142	0.4	54	1.4	14	0.0	210	0.3
343	Media associate professionals	309	0.8	1	0.0	46	0.1	356	0.4
35	Business and public service associate professionals	3736	10.0	0	0.0	2651	6.4	6387	7.7
351	Transport associate professionals	6	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.0	17	0.0
352	Legal associate professionals	13	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	14	0.0
353	Business and finance associate professionals	2143	5.8	0	0.0	1851	4.5	3994	4.8
354	Sales and related associate professionals	1529	4.1	0	0.0	764	1.8	2293	2.8
355	Conservation associate professionals	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
356	Public service and other associate professionals	44	0.1	0	0.0	23	0.1	67	0.1

Table 5.8 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, 2013, [continued]

4	Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	92	0.2	0	0.0	28	0.1	120	0.1
41	Administrative occupations	72	0.2	0	0.0	24	0.1	96	0.1
411	Administrative occupations: government and related occupations	14	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	17	0.0
412	Administrative occupations: finance	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
413	Administrative occupations: records	4	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	5	0.0
415	Administrative occupations: general	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0
416	Administrative Occupations: Office Managers and Supervisors	50	0.1	0	0.0	18	0.0	68	0.1
42	Secretarial and related occupations	20	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.0	24	0.0
421	Secretarial and related occupations	20	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.0	24	0.0
5	Skilled Trades Occupations	1640	4.4	713	18.3	60	0.1	2413	2.9
51	Skilled agricultural trades	74	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	74	0.1
511	Agricultural trades	74	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	74	0.1
52	Skilled metal and electrical trades	55	0.1	292	7.5	26	0.1	373	0.5
521	Metal forming, welding and related trades	10	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.0
522	Metal machining, fitting and instrument making trades	10	0.0	53	1.4	0	0.0	63	0.1
523	Vehicle trades	1	0.0	14	0.4	1	0.0	16	0.0
524	Electrical trades	34	0.1	224	5.7	25	0.1	283	0.3
53	Skilled constructions and building trades	14	0.0	0	0.0	16	0.0	30	0.0
531	Construction trades	14	0.0	0	0.0	16	0.0	30	0.0
54	Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	1497	4.0	421	10.8	18	0.0	1936	2.3
541	Textiles and garments trades	6	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	7	0.0
542	Printing trades	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
543	Food preparation trades	1480	4.0	421	10.8	16	0.0	1917	2.3
544	Skilled trades n.e.c.	6	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	7	0.0
549	Skilled trades n.e.c.	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
6	Personal Service Occupations	1695	4.6	0	0.0	1	0.0	1696	2.1
61	Caring personal service occupations	1693	4.5	0	0.0	1	0.0	1694	2.1
611	Healthcare and related personal services	773	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	773	0.9
613	Animal care services	58	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.0	59	0.1
614	Caring Personal Services	862	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	862	1.0
62	Leisure and other personal service occupations	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
621	Leisure and travel service occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
623	Housekeeping and Related Services	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
7	Sales and Customer Service Occupations	32	0.1	0	0.0	27	0.1	59	0.1
71	Sales occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
712	Sales related occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
713	Sales Supervisors	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
72	Customer service occupations	32	0.1	0	0.0	25	0.1	57	0.1
721	Customer service occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
722	Customer Service Managers and Supervisors	31	0.1	0	0.0	25	0.1	56	0.1
8	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	3	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0	8	0.0
81	Process, plant and machine operatives	3	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0	8	0.0
811	Process operatives	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
812	Plant and Machine Operatives	1	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	5	0.0
813	Assemblers and Routine Operatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
9	Elementary Occupations	73	0.2	0	0.0	4	0.0	77	0.1
92	Elementary administration and service occupations	73	0.2	0	0.0	4	0.0	77	0.1
922	Elementary personal services occupations	24	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.0	27	0.0
924	Elementary Security Occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
927	Other Elementary Services Occupations	48	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	49	0.1

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.9 - Tier 1. Visa applications and issues, Jan 2014 - Jun 2014

a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%
General	2383	23.8	2156	31.6
Post Study	69	0.7	38	0.6
Entrepreneur	6668	66.5	3834	56.1
Investor	743	7.4	695	10.2
Exceptional Talent	50	0.5	49	0.7
Other	111	1.1	60	0.9
Total PA	10024	100.0	6832	100.0
b) Dependants	Apps	%	Iss	%
Entrepreneur	1345	12.8	1081	12.4
General	7882	75.3	6520	75.0
Post Study	352	3.4	326	3.7
Investor	878	8.4	761	8.7
Other	14	0.1	10	0.1
Total	10471	100.0	8698	100.0
Grand Total	20495		15530	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.10 - Tier 1. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, Jan 2014 - Jun 2014

a) In-Country

Principal applicants	Iss	%
General	2,152	38.5
Post Study	37	0.7
HS - Entrepreneur - Int	3,161	56.6
HS - Investor - Int	229	4.1
Exceptional Talent	6	0.1
Other	2	0.0
Total In-C PA	5,587	100.0
Dependants	4,905	87.8

b) Out-Country

Principal applicants	Iss	%
Investor	466	37.4
Entrepreneur	673	54.1
General	4	0.3
Post Study	1	0.1
Exceptional Talent	43	3.5
Other	58	4.7
Total Out-C PA	1245	100.0
Dependants		%
Entrepreneur	1081	28.5
General	1615	42.6
Post Study	326	8.6
Investor	761	20.1
Other	10	0.3
Total	3793	100.0

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.11 - Tier 2. Visa applications and issues, Jan 2014 - Jun 2014

a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	19887	46.2	18722	45.1
ICT	22576	52.4	22289	53.7
Min. of Rel. Migrant	448	1.0	371	0.9
Sportspeople Migrant	105	0.2	101	0.2
Others	40	0.1	36	0.1
Total PA	43056	100.0	41519	100.0
Dependants	32228	74.9	30988	
Grand Total	75284		72507	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.12- Tier 2. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, Jan 2014 - Jun 2014

a) In-Country

Principal applicants	Iss	%
General Migrant	12185	72.7
ICT	4318	25.8
Min. of Rel. Migrant	202	1.2
Sportspeople Migrant	53	0.3
Other	0	0.0
Total In-C PA	16758	100.0
Dependants	12295	

b) Out-Country

Principal applicants	Iss	%
General Migrant	6537	26.4
ICT	17971	72.6
Min. of Rel. Migrant	169	0.7
Sportspeople Migrant	48	0.2
Other	36	0.1
Total In-C PA	24761	100.0
Dependants	18693	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.13 - Tier 2. Visa issues: top 20 nationalities by routes of entry, Jan 2014 - Jun 2014

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
India	5418	30.3	476	30.5	15292	69.0	21186	50.9
United States	1844	10.3	84	5.4	2431	11.0	4359	10.5
China	1381	7.7	54	3.5	415	1.9	1850	4.4
Japan	205	1.1	14	0.9	1177	5.3	1396	3.4
Australia	882	4.9	83	5.3	388	1.8	1353	3.3
Pakistan	939	5.3	139	8.9	75	0.3	1153	2.8
Philippines	767	4.3	65	4.2	123	0.6	955	2.3
Canada	478	2.7	47	3.0	278	1.3	803	1.9
Nigeria	634	3.5	80	5.1	49	0.2	763	1.8
Russian Federation	397	2.2	18	1.2	173	0.8	588	1.4
South Africa	250	1.4	27	1.7	212	1.0	489	1.2
Bangladesh	382	2.1	39	2.5	9	0.0	430	1.0
Malaysia	293	1.6	34	2.2	87	0.4	414	1.0
Korea, Republic of	183	1.0	21	1.3	185	0.8	389	0.9
Sri Lanka	310	1.7	33	2.1	27	0.1	370	0.9
New Zealand	294	1.6	17	1.1	39	0.2	350	0.8
Nepal	302	1.7	28	1.8	5	0.0	335	0.8
Egypt	220	1.2	33	2.1	73	0.3	326	0.8
Brazil	121	0.7	18	1.2	142	0.6	281	0.7
Iran	214	1.2	27	1.7	21	0.1	262	0.6
Total	17880	100.0	1563	100.0	22157	100.0	41600	100.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.14 - Tier 2.Certificates of sponsorship by industrial sector and routes of entry, , Jan 2014 - Jun 2014

		RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
		num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
Total		17880	100.0	1563	100.0	22157	100.0	41600	100.0
J	Information and communication	2438	13.6	108	6.9	12194	55.0	14740	35.4
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	2461	13.8	299	19.1	4346	19.6	7106	17.1
K	Financial and insurance activities	2242	12.5	5	0.3	2496	11.3	4743	11.4
Q	Human health and social work activities	3221	18.0	440	28.2	74	0.3	3735	9.0
P	Education	2693	15.1	53	3.4	19	0.1	2765	6.6
C	Manufacturing	746	4.2	113	7.2	1255	5.7	2114	5.1
S	Other service activities	1168	6.5	29	1.9	376	1.7	1573	3.8
I	Accommodation and food service activities	1102	6.2	161	10.3	56	0.3	1319	3.2
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	411	2.3	6	0.4	275	1.2	692	1.7
B	Mining and quarrying	129	0.7	71	4.5	415	1.9	615	1.5
N	Administrative and support service activities	350	2.0	16	1.0	185	0.8	551	1.3
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	338	1.9	97	6.2	72	0.3	507	1.2
F	Construction	193	1.1	56	3.6	109	0.5	358	0.9
H	Transportation and storage	111	0.6	3	0.2	203	0.9	317	0.8
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	55	0.3	41	2.6	44	0.2	140	0.3
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	60	0.3	60	3.8	0	0.0	120	0.3
L	Real estate activities	90	0.5	0	0.0	20	0.1	110	0.3
E	Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management etc.	20	0.1	5	0.3	13	0.1	38	0.1
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	33	0.2	0	0.0	4	0.0	37	0.1
U	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	14	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	15	0.0
T	Activities of households as employers etc.	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

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

		RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
		num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
	Total	17880	100.0	1563	100.0	22157	100.0	41600	100.0
1	Managers, directors and senior officials	1575	8.8	2	0.1	2333	10.5	3910	9.4
11	Corporate managers and directors	1399	7.8	2	0.1	2315	10.4	3716	8.9
111	Chief Executives and Senior Officials	286	1.6	0	0.0	372	1.7	658	1.6
112	Production Managers and Directors	105	0.6	2	0.1	272	1.2	379	0.9
113	Functional Managers and Directors	883	4.9	0	0.0	1387	6.3	2270	5.5
115	Financial Institution Managers and Directors	26	0.1	0	0.0	209	0.9	235	0.6
116	Managers and Directors in Transport and Logistics	34	0.2	0	0.0	71	0.3	105	0.3
118	Health and Social Services Managers and Directors	57	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.0	58	0.1
119	Managers and Directors in Retail and Wholesale	8	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	11	0.0
12	Other managers and proprietors	176	1.0	0	0.0	18	0.1	194	0.5
121	Managers and Proprietors in Agriculture Related Services	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
122	Managers and Proprietors in Hospitality and Leisure Services	96	0.5	0	0.0	5	0.0	101	0.2
123	Managers and proprietors in other service industries	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
124	Managers and Proprietors in Health and Care Services	46	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.0	47	0.1
125	Managers and Proprietors in Other Services	30	0.2	0	0.0	11	0.0	41	0.1
2	Professional occupations	12520	70.0	1234	79.0	18022	81.3	31776	76.4
21	Science, research, engineering and technology professionals	5634	31.5	682	43.6	15444	69.7	21760	52.3
211	Natural and Social Science Professionals	1898	10.6	82	5.2	129	0.6	2109	5.1
212	Engineering Professionals	838	4.7	491	31.4	1378	6.2	2707	6.5
213	Information Technology and Telecommunications Professionals	2805	15.7	105	6.7	13868	62.6	16778	40.3
214	Conservation and Environment Professionals	45	0.3	4	0.3	8	0.0	57	0.1
215	Research and Development Managers	48	0.3	0	0.0	61	0.3	109	0.3
22	Health Professionals	2680	15.0	432	27.6	12	0.1	3124	7.5
221	Health Professionals	1227	6.9	404	25.8	10	0.0	1641	3.9
222	Therapy Professionals	152	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.0	153	0.4
223	Nursing and Midwifery Professionals	1301	7.3	28	1.8	1	0.0	1330	3.2
23	Teaching and educational professionals	762	4.3	50	3.2	14	0.1	826	2.0
231	Teaching and Educational Professionals	756	4.2	50	3.2	14	0.1	820	2.0
232	Research professionals	6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0
24	Business, media and public service professionals	3444	19.3	70	4.5	2552	11.5	6066	14.6
241	Legal Professionals	331	1.9	0	0.0	187	0.8	518	1.2
242	Business, Research and Administrative Professionals	1908	10.7	0	0.0	1947	8.8	3855	9.3
243	Architects, Town Planners and Surveyors	187	1.0	0	0.0	54	0.2	241	0.6
244	Welfare Professionals	389	2.2	63	4.0	0	0.0	452	1.1
245	Librarians and Related Professionals	14	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	0.0
246	Quality and Regulatory Professionals	192	1.1	7	0.4	237	1.1	436	1.0
247	Media Professionals	423	2.4	0	0.0	127	0.6	550	1.3
3	Associate professional and technical occupations	2841	15.9	120	7.7	1754	7.9	4715	11.3
31	Science, engineering and technology associate professionals	75	0.4	4	0.3	55	0.2	134	0.3
311	Science, Engineering and Production Technicians	32	0.2	4	0.3	14	0.1	50	0.1
312	Draughtspersons and Related Architectural Technicians	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
313	Information Technology Technicians	38	0.2	0	0.0	41	0.2	79	0.2
32	Health and social care associate professionals	33	0.2	4	0.3	0	0.0	37	0.1
321	Health Associate Professionals	27	0.2	4	0.3	0	0.0	31	0.1
323	Welfare and Housing Associate Professionals	6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0
33	Protective service occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
331	Protective Service Occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
34	Culture, media and sports occupations	171	1.0	111	7.1	38	0.2	320	0.8
341	Artistic, Literary and Media Occupations	112	0.6	81	5.2	32	0.1	225	0.5
342	Design Occupations	55	0.3	30	1.9	5	0.0	90	0.2
343	Media associate professionals	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
344	Sports and Fitness Occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0

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

35	Business and public service associate professionals	2559	14.3	1	0.1	1661	7.5	4221	10.1
351	Transport Associate Professionals	2	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.0	9	0.0
352	Legal Associate Professionals	3	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	7	0.0
353	Business, Finance and Related Associate Professionals	1108	6.2	0	0.0	993	4.5	2101	5.1
354	Sales, Marketing and Related Associate Professionals	1428	8.0	1	0.1	649	2.9	2078	5.0
356	Public Services and Other Associate Professionals	18	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.0	26	0.1
4	Administrative and secretarial occupations	50	0.3	0	0.0	24	0.1	74	0.2
41	Administrative occupations	45	0.3	0	0.0	21	0.1	66	0.2
411	Administrative Occupations: Government and Related Organisations	8	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	11	0.0
413	Administrative Occupations: Records	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
416	Administrative Occupations: Office Managers and Supervisors	36	0.2	0	0.0	16	0.1	52	0.1
42	Secretarial and related occupations	5	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	8	0.0
421	Secretarial and Related Occupations	5	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	8	0.0
5	Skilled trades occupations	520	2.9	207	13.2	13	0.1	740	1.8
51	Skilled agricultural and related trades	7	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.0
511	Agricultural and Related Trades	7	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.0
52	Skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades	10	0.1	41	2.6	6	0.0	57	0.1
521	Metal Forming, Welding and Related Trades	1	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0
522	Metal Machining, Fitting and Instrument Making Trades	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
523	Vehicle Trades	0	0.0	11	0.7	0	0.0	11	0.0
524	Electrical and Electronic Trades	7	0.0	29	1.9	6	0.0	42	0.1
53	Skilled construction and building trades	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
531	Construction and Building Trades	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
54	Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	502	2.8	166	10.6	7	0.0	675	1.6
541	Textiles and Garments Trades	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
542	Printing Trades	497	2.8	166	10.6	7	0.0	670	1.6
544	Other Skilled Trades	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
6	Caring, leisure and other service occupations	334	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	334	0.8
61	Caring personal service occupations	333	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	333	0.8
611	Healthcare and related personal services	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
612	Childcare and Related Personal Services	2	0.0	0	0.0	0		2	0.0
613	Animal Care and Control Services	41	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	41	0.1
614	Caring Personal Services	289	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	289	0.7
62	Leisure, travel and related personal service occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
623	Housekeeping and Related Services	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
7	Sales and customer service occupations	23	0.1	0	0.0	9	0.0	32	0.1
72	Customer service occupations	23	0.1	0	0.0	9	0.0	32	0.1
722	Customer Service Managers and Supervisors	23	0.1	0	0.0	9	0.0	32	0.1
8	Process, plant and machine operatives	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
81	Process, plant and machine operatives	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
812	Plant and Machine Operatives	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
9	Elementary occupations	16	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	18	0.0
92	Elementary administration and service occupations	16	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	18	0.0
927	Other Elementary Services Occupations	16	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	18	0.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.16 - Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom in study categories, 2004 - 2013

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

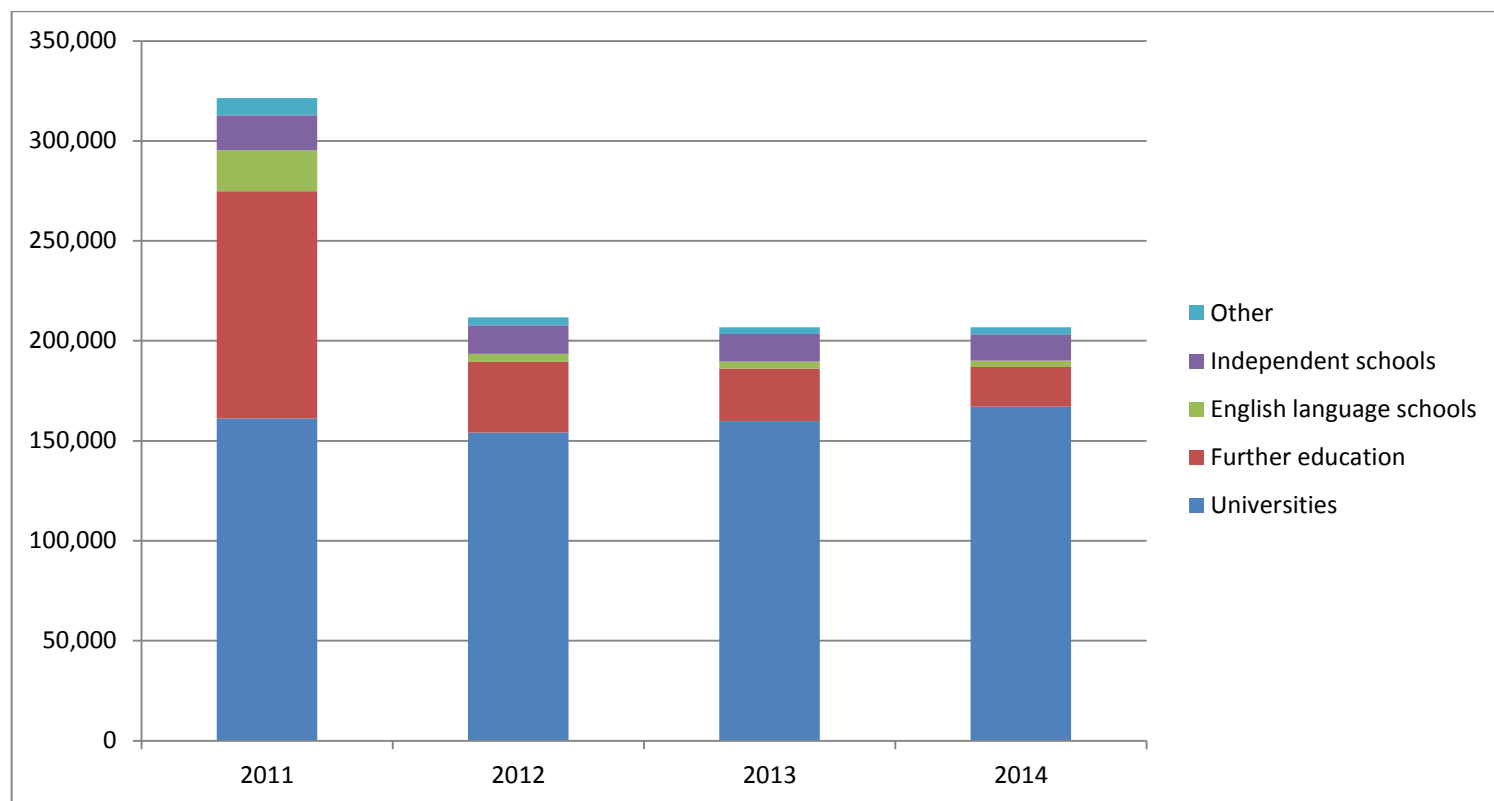
Source: Home Office

Table 5.17 - Out of country visas to the United Kingdom issued and in country extensions of stay by work categories, 2013

Category	Out of Country visas issued			In-country grants of extensions			Total		
	Main	Dependants	Total	Main	Dependants	Total	Main	Dependants	Total
PBS Categories									
Tier 1 (Highly Skilled Migrants) & pre-PBS equivalents									
Tier 1 - General	5	4,389	4,394	20,382	19,929	40,311	20,387	24,318	44,705
Tier 1 - Investors	567	1,046	1,613	395	404	799	962	1,450	2,412
Tier 1 - Entrepreneurs	1,171	1,722	2,893	3,327	1,676	5,003	4,498	3,398	7,896
Tier 1 - Graduate Entrepreneurs	:	16	16	193	46	239	193	62	255
Tier 1 - Post Study	6	2,517	2,523	572	332	904	578	2,849	3,427
Tier 1 - Exceptional Talent	61	23	84	10	16	26	71	39	110
Tier 1 - Other	:	2	2	:	2	2	:	4	4
Other permit free employment - Highly skilled	88	3	91	7	:	7	95	3	98
Sub-total	1,898	9,718	11,616	24,886	22,405	47,291	26,784	32,123	58,907
Tier 2 (Sponsored with a job) & pre-PBS equivalents									
Tier 2 - General	11,790	12,536	24,326	28,374	15,752	44,126	40,164	28,288	68,452
Tier 2 - Intra Company Transfers	33,260	21,638	54,898	8,549	8,947	17,496	41,809	30,585	72,394
Tier 2 - Ministers of Religion	442	:	442	628	674	1,302	1,070	674	1,744
Tier 2 - Sportsperson	135	:	135	103	71	174	238	71	309
Work Permit Holders	41	189	230	2	56	58	43	245	288
Sub-total	45,668	34,363	80,031	37,656	25,500	63,156	83,324	59,863	143,187
equivalents									
Tier 5 - Charity Workers	2,041	:	2,041	43	1	44	2,084	1	2,085
Tier 5 - Creative and Sporting	8,731	:	8,731	205	17	222	8,936	17	8,953
Tier 5 - Government Authorised Exchange	5,019	:	5,019	433	113	546	5,452	113	5,565
Tier 5 - International Agreement	493	:	493	290	164	454	783	164	947
Tier 5 - Religious Workers	2,216	:	2,216	103	8	111	2,319	8	2,327
Tier 5 - Youth Mobility Scheme	20,857	:	20,857	:	:	:	20,857	0	20,857
Tier 5 - Dependants / Other	:	1,702	1,702	:	:	:	:	1,702	1,702
Working holidaymakers	1	:	1	:	:	:	1	:	1
Sub-total	39,358	1,702	41,060	1,074	303	1,377	40,432	2,005	42,437
Non-PBS Categories									
Domestic workers in Private Households	16,528	145	16,673	5,215	429	5,644	21,743	574	22,317
UK Ancestry	4,162	:	4,162	1,122	276	1,398	5,284	276	5,560
Other permit free employment	734	:	734	2,991	:	2,991	3,725	:	3,725
Sub-total	21,424	145	21,569	9,328	705	10,033	30,752	850	31,602
PBS categories									
Main applicants	584	:	584	:	:	:	584	:	584
Dependants	:	:	:	:	601	601	:	601	601
Total all work categories	108,932	45,928	154,860	72,944	49,514	122,458	181,876	95,442	277,318

Source: Home Office

Figure 5.1 - Visa applications by education sectors, year ending June 2011–June 2014



Source: Home Office

6. ASYLUM

6.1 Main trends

The number of asylum applications has been relatively stable since 2005, having fallen substantially from a peak in 2002 (Figure 6.1). These falls coincide with: the introduction in 2002 of a process preventing certain nationalities from appealing a decision while in the country; the opening of juxtaposed controls in France and Belgium in 2002 and 2004; and the introduction of fast-track facilities in 2003.

There were 23,507 asylum applications in 2013, a rise of 1,664 (+8 per cent) compared with 2012. Including dependants, the number of asylum applications increased from 27,978 to 29,395 in 2013. This is an average of 1 dependant for every 4 main applicants. Most applications for asylum are made by those already in the country (88 per cent of applications in 2013) rather than by people arriving at port. The proportion of applications made at port has decreased since 2001 when 35 per cent of asylum applications were made there. This decrease coincides with the opening of UK border controls. Applicants tend to be young and male. Of those who applied for asylum in 2012, over half (57 per cent) were between the ages of 18 and 39, and 72 per cent were male.

The number of initial decisions on asylum applications increased by 5 per cent to 17,647 in 2013. Of these decisions, 37 per cent (6,542) were grants of asylum, a form of temporary protection or other type of grant. At the end of December 2013, 23,459 asylum seekers were being supported while their asylum claim was finally determined (under Section 95). The number of failed asylum seekers and their dependants receiving support (under Section 4) was 4,831.

In addition to those asylum seekers who apply in the UK, resettlement schemes are offered to those who have been referred to the Home Office by UNHCR (the UN agency for refugees). In 2013, a total of 967 refugees were resettled in the UK through this process, lower than the previous year (1,039).

6.2 Applications by nationality (excluding dependants)

World events have an effect on which nationals are applying for asylum at any particular time. For example, there have been increases in the number of applicants from Syria since the outbreak of the Syrian civil war in early 2011. Since the early nineties increasing numbers of people have sought asylum from Eritrea in the circumstances of international concern over human rights within the country. In 2013, the largest number of applications for asylum were from nationals of Pakistan (3,343), followed by Iran (2,417), Sri Lanka (1,808) and Syria (1,669). The 1,664 increase in applications in 2013 compared with 2012 was driven by rises from a number of nationalities, in particular from Syria (+681), Eritrea (+649), and Albania (+507). While Syria saw the largest increase in applications, it remains fourth for overall numbers of asylum applications.

6.3 Asylum Appeals

The HM Courts and Tribunals Service received 8,512 asylum appeals from main applicants in 2013, a rise of 315 (+4 per cent) compared with 2012 (8,197). This remains well below the peak in the number of appeals for the year 2009 (14,340) using comparable data available from 2007. In 2013, the proportion of appeals dismissed was 68 per cent, while 25 per cent of appeals were allowed and 7 per cent were withdrawn.

6.4 Asylum ratio

Table 6.3 shows the ratio of asylum applications as a proportion of total non-British immigration in recent years. From a peak of 27 per cent in 1999, the proportion had fallen to 6.4 per cent in 2013.

Table 6.1 - Asylum applications (including dependants) by category of grant, 2013

Category	Number
Total applications	29,395
Total initial decisions	22,411
Grants of asylum	7,464
Humanitarian (1)	686
Total refusals	13,942

Source: Home Office

Notes:

1) Includes grants of HP and DL

Table 6.2 - Asylum applications (excluding dependants) top 10 nationalities, 2013

a) Total applications		b) Grants and humanitarian (1)		c) Total refusals	
Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number
Pakistan	3343	Albania	159	Pakistan	2043
Iran	2417	Afghanistan	125	Sri Lanka	1028
Sri Lanka	1808	Iran	46	Iran	871
Syria	1669	Nigeria	21	Bangladesh	710
Eritrea	1377	Pakistan	20	Nigeria	640
Albania	1326	Vietnam	18	Afghanistan	594
Bangladesh	1123	Bangladesh	17	India	580
Afghanistan	1040	Zimbabwe	14	Albania	514
India	965	China	12	China	437
Nigeria	915	Iraq	12	Syria	212

Source: Home Office

Notes

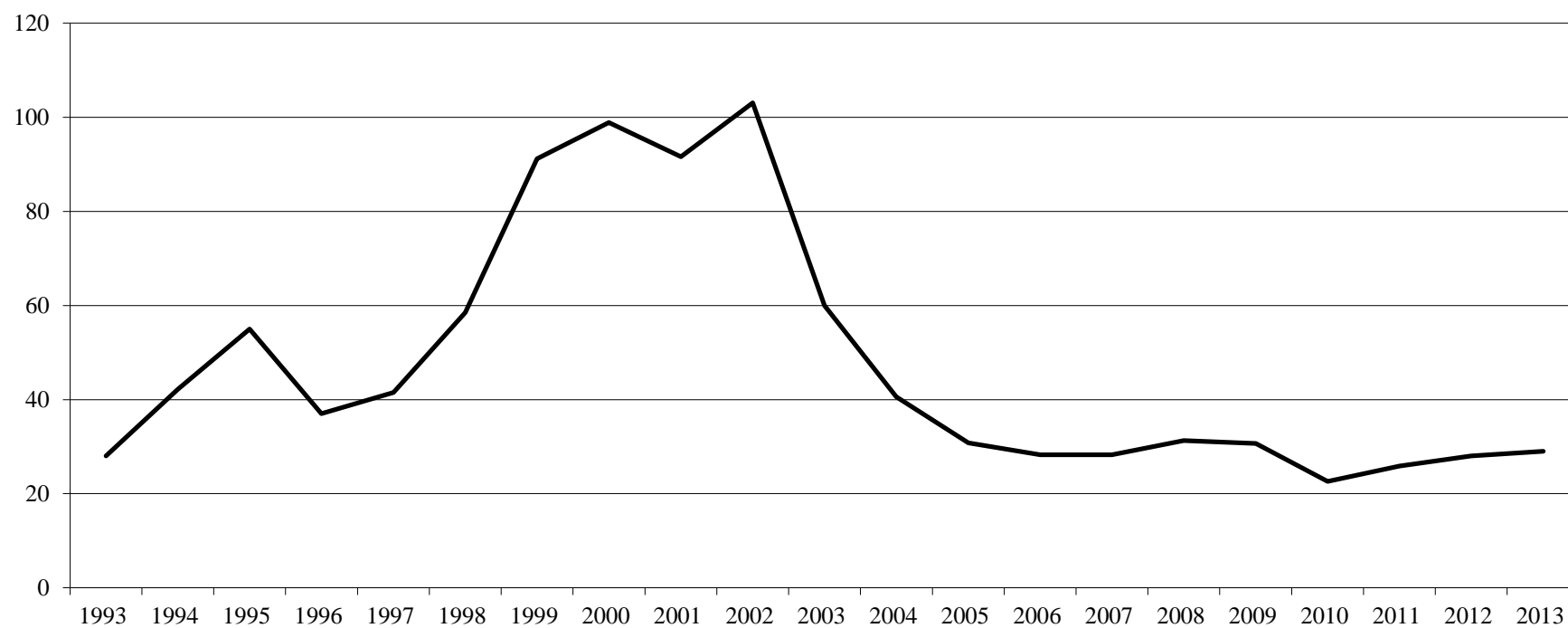
1) - Includes grants of asylum, grants of HP and DL

Table 6.3 - Asylum applications (including dependants) as a proportion of total non-British immigration into the UK, 1993-2013

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

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

Figure 6.1 - Asylum applications (including dependants) , 1993-2013, thousands



7. MAJOR POLICY CHANGES

7.1 New Immigration Act 2014

Last year's report summarised the new Immigration Bill, introduced in October 2013. The Bill was principally aimed at dealing with illegal migration and did not introduce any major new changes to the existing routes of entry. The government's intention was to make it easier to identify, remove and deport illegal immigrants and make it more difficult for them to live in the UK. The government's approach was to make the UK the least attractive destination for illegal immigrants. However, it was criticised by some migrant groups for making non-government agents, like landlords and bankers, responsible for immigration control. After Parliamentary scrutiny the Bill was passed into law in July 2014, more or less unchanged.

The Immigration Act is in seven parts.

Part 1 of the Act, and Schedules 1 and 2, contain *powers to enable the removal of persons unlawfully in the United Kingdom* ("the UK"), enforcement powers, restrictions on bail and additional powers to take biometric information.

Part 2 *amends rights of appeal*, limiting immigration appeals to circumstances where there has been a refusal of a human rights or asylum or humanitarian protection claim, or where refugee status or humanitarian protection has been revoked. It also provides a power for the Secretary of State to certify that to require an appellant who is liable to deportation to leave the UK before their appeal is determined would not cause serious irreversible harm, in which case the person may only appeal from outside the UK. It also provides that a court or tribunal considering a claim that a decision is unlawful on the grounds that it would breach a person's right to respect for private and family life under Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights ("the ECHR") must, in particular, have regard to the public interest and sets out what the public interest requires.

Part 3, and Schedule 3, cover new *powers to regulate migrants' access to services*. In general, landlords will be liable to a civil penalty if they rent out premises to migrants who are not lawfully present in the UK. Migrants with time-limited immigration status, such as certain categories of workers and students, can be required to make a contribution to the National Health Service ("the NHS") via a charge payable when applying for entry clearance or an extension of their leave to enter or remain. Banks will be required to undertake an immigration status check before opening a current account and will be prohibited from opening new accounts for those who are known to be unlawfully in the UK and who are disqualified from opening an account, and those unlawfully in the UK will be unable to obtain a UK driving licence and may have their licence revoked. Provision is also made for the enforcement of civil penalties against employers of persons without a right to work in the UK.

Part 4, and Schedules 4, 5 and 6, contain new *powers to investigate suspected sham marriages and civil partnerships* and extend powers for information to be shared by, and with, registration officials. Notices of marriage or civil partnership involving a non-European Economic Area ("non-EEA") national (without settled status or an EU law right of permanent residence and not exempt from immigration control or holding a

marriage or civil partnership visa) will be referred to the Home Office for a decision whether to investigate whether the proposed marriage or civil partnership is a sham.

Part 5, and Schedule 7, strengthen the powers of the Office of the Immigration Services Commissioner (“OISC”) and simplify the *regulatory scheme for the immigration advice* sector. This Part also makes provision for oversight of immigration enforcement functions in Northern Ireland.

Part 6 contains five *miscellaneous matters*. Firstly, it provides a power to register certain adults born to unmarried parents before 1 July 2006 as British citizens. Secondly, the power to deprive a person of their British citizenship is amended. Thirdly, this Part, together with Schedule 8, provides for the Secretary of State to enable third parties, including carrier and port operator staff, (as ‘designated persons’), to undertake embarkation checks on passengers departing from the UK. Schedule 8 also contains powers to direct carriers and port operators to make arrangements for a designated person to conduct embarkation checks. Fourthly, Part 6 makes provision for fees to be charged for immigration applications and other functions. Fifthly, it confirms the duty imposed on the Secretary of State or any other person by section 55 of the Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009 regarding the welfare of children.

Part 7 contains *general provisions*, including a power, by order, to make minor and consequential amendments to other enactments, general provisions about commencement and extent and provisions in respect of the parliamentary procedure to be applied to orders and regulations made under the Act.

7.2 Other changes

7.2.1 Labour

In October 2013 a number of minor changes were made to the PBS.

Tier 1

The Exceptional Talent category was expanded to make new provision for artists of exceptional promise; a “genuine earnings” test to combat abuse by applicants submitting bogus claims of their earnings, particularly self-employed earnings was introduced for the General category; minor changes were made to the Entrepreneur category to clarify the use of funds to satisfy the investment and maintenance criteria.

Tier 2

The English language A1 test for ICTs extending beyond 3 years was removed. It was also made easier to switch from Tier 1 Graduate Entrepreneur to Tier 2 General by removing the requirement for an RLMT; the applicant must also be paid “new entrant” rather than “experienced worker” salary rates. The rule that Tier 2 General applicants cannot own more than 10 per cent of the shares in the sponsor’s business for those earning more than £152,100 was waived. A Genuineness test for Tier 2 Minister of Religion was introduced.

Tier 5

A Genuineness test for all Tier 5 temporary work routes was introduced. Selective switching for Tier 4 graduates into Tier 5 Government Authorised Exchange work experience scheme is allowed, provided it directly relates to degree attained. Hong Kong

was added to the Youth Mobility Scheme (from Jan 2014) and there was an increase in the allocation of YMS places for Australia for 2014 (35,000 to 38,500).

Changes introduced in April and July 2014 were as follows.

Tier 2

Those who are applying for entry clearance or leave to remain under Tier 2 (General) or Tier 2 (Intra-Company Transfer-Long Term Staff) will be able to apply for a maximum grant of leave of five years at their first application instead of the current maximum grant of three years.

Tier 1

Additional restrictions on switching from Tier 1 (Post Study Work) and Tier 4 to Tier 1 (Entrepreneur) were introduced, following evidence that some switchers had not entered genuine entrepreneurial activity.

7.2.2 Students

In October 2013 the following changes were introduced.

Tier 4

A Genuineness test for Tier 4 students applying for leave to remain was introduced and the Genuine Student Rule guidance was amended to enable the consideration of how the circumstances of any dependant may affect the ability or motivation of the applicant to study.