

**INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND THE UNITED
KINGDOM**

**REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM SOPEMI
CORRESPONDENT TO THE OECD, 2013**

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**The assistance of Victoria Bauer in the production of tables and
figures is gratefully acknowledged**

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SUMMARY

Migration flows

In 2012, 177,000 more people entered than left the United Kingdom for at least a year, a 17.7 per cent reduction on 2011 and 29.8 per cent down on 2010 which was the highest recorded net figure. The estimated number of people arriving to live in the UK for at least a year was 498,000 in 2012, the first time since 2001 that the inflow fell below half a million, and 68,000 fewer than in 2011. The outflow of 321,000 was 30,000 fewer than the year before and the lowest figure since 2001. There was a net outflow of 63,000 British citizens, which was more than compensated for by a net inflow of 240,000 non-British.

Compared with 2011, in 2012 about the same number of British entered and slightly fewer left; at the same time fewer non-British arrived but fewer left. Hence, like 2010 but unlike 2011, 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.

A breakdown of flows by sex shows that a shift has taken place. Men accounted for only 40.2 per cent of the net overall gain. Until 2012 the balance of flows by gender has been fairly consistent, with minor fluctuations from year to year, suggesting that men are more likely to come and go than women. In 2012 it appeared that relatively fewer men were coming in but numbers leaving were holding up, while relatively more women were coming in and fewer leaving.

In 2012 the country had a net loss of 25,000 highly skilled British workers and gained 38,000 non-British; a net loss of 17,000 British manual and clerical workers was compensated by a net gain of 43,000 non-British.

The IPS data for 2012 show that the UK continues to attract immigrants at a high level, although the long-term rise now seems to be halted. Immigration which more or less plateaued in the last few years, with relatively modest fluctuations, has now dropped. 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 is not the case in 2012. Whereas in 2011 the fall in net migration was a combination of falling inflow and rising outflow, that in 2012 is more the result of falling inflow. The behaviour of British people was less significant than recently.

Provisional data for the year ending June 2013 suggest that net migration has risen again to 182,000, compared with 167,000 for the year ending June 2012.

Stock of foreign population living and working in the UK

The number of foreign nationals living in the UK in 2013 rose to 4.941 million, an increase of 3.2 per cent on the year before. Foreign citizens accounted for 7.9 per cent of the total UK population, compared with 7.4 per cent in 2010 and 4.5 per cent in 2002. Citizens of the ten new Eastern European accession countries rose to 1.265 million and comprised 25.8 per cent of all foreigners. Poles were the largest foreign group, reaching 679,000 in 2013, 13.7 per cent of all foreign citizens.

In 2013 there were 2.657 million foreign nationals working in the UK, comprising 9 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. 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.

In total, 2.462 million people were registered unemployed in the UK in the spring of 2013, 7.7 per cent of the active workforce. Of these, 268,000 were foreign nationals, a rate of 9.2 per cent, compared with 7.6 per cent of the domestic workforce. EEA citizens have lower unemployment rates than the domestic population.

In 2013 there were 7.860 million people living in the UK and born outside the country. The foreign born now constitute 12.6 per cent of the total UK population.

Non-EEA labour immigration

Overall, in 2012 there were 99,878 work visa issues. The data for 2013 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 stream of highly skilled non-EEA workers continuing in or seeking work.

Around three quarters of Tier 2 visas issued outside the UK in 2012 and the first half of 2013 were for intra-company transfers, which are not subject to the visa cap. Most of those issued inside the UK were for extensions for general migrants.

About half of all certificates of sponsorship awarded to employers and two thirds of ICTs were for Indians. Four sectors, information and communication, professional, scientific and technical activities, financial and insurance activities and human health and social work accounted for almost three quarters of all certificates issued in 2012 and the first half of 2013. There 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.

Students

In 2012, 199,000 students were given leave to enter for study purposes, accompanied by 12,000 dependants. Students entering under Tier 4 numbered 179,000. In addition, there were 299,000 students visitors coming for periods under a year.

Settlement and citizenship

The number of people granted permission to stay permanently in 2012 fell by 22.2 per cent to 129,749, the lowest level in the last five years, mostly following the outcome of the backlog case review which was completed in 2011.

There were 194,209 grants of citizenship in 2012: 55 per cent on the basis of residence; 22 per cent were to children related to British citizens; and 20 per cent were based on marriage.

Asylum

Applications for asylum rose 10 per cent in 2012 to 21,843, although the annual number of applications remains low relative to the peak in 2002. Of decisions made in 2012, 7,514 (34 per cent) had been granted asylum, humanitarian protection, discretionary leave or other type of grant at either initial decision or appeal.

Policy

The major legislative development in 2013 was a new Immigration Bill. 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 2012

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 1.2. However, it is not possible to provide breakdowns by migrant characteristics using LTIM data, so later parts of this section are based on IPS unadjusted statistics.

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 1.1 and Figures 1.1 – 1.4 summarise the LTIM adjusted statistics for 1993-2012, broken down by citizenship. In 2012, 177,000 more people entered than left the United Kingdom for at least a year, a 17.7 per cent reduction on 2011 and 29.8 per cent down on 2010 which was the highest recorded net figure.

The estimated number of people arriving to live in the UK for at least a year was 498,000 in 2012, the first time since 2001 that the inflow fell below half a million, and 68,000 fewer than in 2011. During the previous nine years the estimated inflow fluctuated in the region 566-596,000, so 2012 represents a departure from this medium term trend. The outflow of 321,000 was 30,000 fewer than the year before and the lowest figure since 2001. In general, fluctuations in outflow have been more pronounced than those in inflow. The overall decrease in net gain from migration between 2011 and 2012 was owing to a combination of falls in both flows, with lower immigration being more important. This is in contrast to the previous year when rising outflow had the larger effect and illustrates the difficulties of controlling net migration.

The flow patterns of foreign citizens and of British citizens differed. There was a net outflow of 63,000 British citizens, slightly down on the previous year (70,000). This was more than compensated for by a net inflow of 240,000 non-British, fewer than the two years before. The inflow of British, at 80,000, was almost unchanged from 2011, while the estimated outflow of 143,000 was slightly lower than in 2011 but still well below the peak year of 2006. Non-British inflow fell by 70,000 to 418,000, compared with only a 10,000 fall the year before. Non-British inflow was last at this level in 2002. The outflow of non-British fell by 24,000 to 178,000, the lowest figure since 2005.

Compared with 2011, in 2012 about the same number of British entered and slightly fewer left; at the same time fewer non-British arrived but fewer left. Hence, like 2010 but unlike 2011, 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.

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. As Table 1.1 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, estimates of 13,000 entering and 4,000 leaving (calculated as EU(27) minus EU(15) and A8: negligible numbers assumed for Cyprus and Malta).

The trend in flows from EU(15) differs 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.

Net immigration of New Commonwealth citizens fell by 50,000 to 61,000 in 2012, almost entirely owing to a big fall in immigration while emigration hardly changed. In contrast, the Other Foreign population saw little change in immigration, emigration and net migration. The pattern for flows involving the Old Commonwealth was similar, with little variation in the three measurements.

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. After 2008 outflow fell, with inflow following suit after 2010 (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 (Figure 1.2). The number of non-British leaving also tended to rise, although much less steeply, except for 2008, where after it fell back. 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 relatively stable, fluctuating around the 100,000 mark for most of the period, although generally below in recent years. The main trend of British outflow was upward for most of the period, peaking in 2006 then falling to 2012, with a brief respite in 2011. 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, although the recent data indicate a rise to 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 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 (Table 1.2). 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 the total inflow is estimated at 462,000 +/- 27,000, giving a range of 435,000-489,000. The outflow has a confidence interval of +/- 20,000, with a range of 278,000-318,000. Net migration is in the range of 130,000-198,000.

1.3 The situation in 2012

The regional breakdown used in Tables 1.5 and 1.6 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 40.2 per cent of the net overall gain; in comparison, in 2011 there was a balance between males and females, while in 2010 men predominated. In 2012 men accounted for 49.4 per cent of the inflow and 54.4 per cent of the outflow, compared with 54 per cent and 56 per cent respectively in 2011 (Table 1.5). There are differences by nationality. Men made up 53.2 per cent of British but only 48.6 per cent (54.1 per cent in 2011) of non-British immigrants. British emigrants were again more likely to be male (56 per cent, down from 59.2 per cent in 2011), as were non-British emigrants

(52.7 per cent, down from 53.7 per cent in 2011). Until 2012 the balance of flows by gender has been fairly consistent, with minor fluctuations from year to year, suggesting that men are more likely to come and go than women. In 2012 it appeared that relatively fewer men were coming in but numbers leaving were holding up, while relatively more women were coming in and fewer leaving.

The inflow from the EU (15) and EFTA in 2012 continued to be female-dominated, unlike that from the A12 countries from where 52.2 per cent were men. However, male domination in the A12 flows has reduced markedly from 63.2 per cent in 2011, indicating a move towards greater female representation in flows. There were some differences in the gender balance from other regions. Sixty per cent of the inflow from the ISC was male, although this was a reduction of six per cent on 2011. Those from the Old Commonwealth, the Other Foreign Developed group and the Rest of the World had female predominance. What the data for 2012 suggest is that women have become relatively more important in inflows, although differences from year to year may be attributable to sampling error.

Net gains were mainly among young people in the 15-24 age group although their number fell over the year from 148,000 in 2011 to 110,000, probably in response to government policy on reducing student numbers (Table 1.6). The 25-44 group gained by 40,000, the same number as 2011. Unlike previous years, among both 15-24 and 25-44 year olds, females were responsible for the majority of the net gain.

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. 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.

There are variations in the 15-24 'student age' inflows by nationality. The age group accounted for almost two thirds of those from the Rest of the World, compared with only 47.5 per cent of all non-British and 42.4 per cent from the EU(15). The Rest of the World was responsible for 73 per cent of the overall net gain in this group, suggesting that they are more likely than others to stay on. Some 48 per cent of the inflow of A12 nationals was in the 15-24 group and 40.3 per cent were aged 25-44 (Table 1.6). In the latter group, women were predominant although the difference was small and within the bounds of 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 1.7 and Figures 1.5-6 show the reasons for moving for in-, out- and net flows for OECD and non-OECD countries for the years 2005-12. In 2012, for all citizenships, 175,000 said their main reason for coming to the UK was to a definite job or to look for work, the same number as in 2011. This was 38 per cent of all entrants, higher than the two previous years when the percentages were about one third of the total, but well down on the pre-recession 2007 (43.6 per cent). The same number left for work reasons but represented a higher proportion of those leaving, 58.7 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. Among the British, 45.6 per cent entered for work reasons and 53.7 per cent left for work reasons. Among the non-British, 139,000 came for work reasons, 36.3 per cent of all non-British and 72,000 (43.9 per cent) left for work. A further 167,000 non-British came primarily to study (down from 221,000 in 2011), 43.6 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 56 per cent of OECD citizens came for work reasons, only 18.7 per cent of non-OECD citizens did so. Unlike OECD citizens, increasing numbers of those from non-OECD countries come primarily to study – 63 per cent in 2012, similar to 2011. The latter were much more likely than the former to come primarily as family members accompanying or joining someone else. In general, those from richer (OECD) countries say they are predominantly work motivated, while those from elsewhere are more likely to express study or family reasons for coming to the UK.

1.3.3 Usual occupation (prior to migration)

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 2012, 42.6 per cent (46.5 per cent in 2011, 48.8 per cent in 2010 and 51.5 per cent in 2009) of the inflow and 63.1 per cent (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 1.8). This again implies that more of the inflow was coming into the UK to work, not having worked before entering, than was the case with the outflow. It is consistent with the tendency for young people to come for training, study or to learn English, gain employment and then leave. However, the data in recent years do suggest a declining trend.

In 2012, 173,000 (199,000 in 2011) non-British citizens and 54,000 (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 and 87,000 in 2012. In contrast, the numbers of professional and managerial British citizens entering or re-entering the country fell steadily during the

early years of this decade before rising from 2007 to reach 39,000 in 2010, 33,000 in 2011 and 38,000 in 2012. 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 rose to an estimated 67,000 (the highest figure since 2008) in 2011 falling slightly to 63,000 in 2012. Non-British highly skilled emigrant numbers rose after 2007 but fell to 58,000 in 2011 and 49,000 in 2012. The consequence of these trends was that in 2012 the country had a net loss of 25,000 highly skilled British workers and gained 38,000 non-British. Once again, the foreign inflow more than made up for the domestic loss, leading to an aggregate gain to the economy of 13,000, 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 2012 the richer countries accounted for 63.2 per cent of the inflow of non-British professional and managerial workers but 75.5 per cent of the outflow. In consequence, they were responsible for only 47.4 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 the majority.

The situation for manual and clerical workers is less clear cut. Since 1999 there has been no clear trend in inflow by the British and while outflow has tended to rise, the trend is not as obvious as among professional and managerial workers. Like their more skilled counterparts, numbers of manual and clerical non-British immigrants have risen steadily while the outflow has fluctuated at a relatively low level. By 2012, 33,000 departing British workers were more than compensated for by 86,000 foreign citizens arriving from abroad. This translates into a balance with a net loss of 17,000 British manual and clerical workers compensated by a net gain of 43,000 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 manual and clerical workers by origin and destination reveals a less clear distinction between richer and poorer regions than has hitherto been the case. Net gains from Europe are the main ones while those from the two poorer origin regions are now very low.

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 2012 this proportion had fallen to 47 per cent.

1.4 Countries of origin and citizenship

Table 1.9 shows the main countries of last and next residence for British and non-British citizens for 2011. Because numbers are generally small, confidence intervals are wide. In recent years India has easily topped the list but in 2012 the situation changed: China is now the leading source. British citizens are more likely to be

returning from Australia, USA or Spain, while Australia and the US are their most popular destinations. For non-British immigrants, China has become the main country of last residence, followed by India and Poland. India and China are the main countries of next residence for non-British people.

Table 1.10 injects a little more accuracy by combining data for two years, although even then in many cases the estimates and confidence intervals are the same. Its main virtue is in providing some indication of the small flow size of migrants.

The data in Tables 1.9 and 1.10 show clearly the complex mix of countries with which the UK interacts. In some cases there is an exchange of flows involving nationality and country of last/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 2012 show that the UK continues to attract immigrants at a high level, although the long-term rise now seems to be halted. Immigration which more or less plateaued in the last few years, with relatively modest fluctuations, has now dropped. 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 is not the case in 2012. Whereas in 2011 the fall in net migration was a combination of falling inflow and rising outflow, that in 2012 is more the result of falling inflow. The behaviour of British people was less significant than recently.

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. Among the non-British, there was a rising net gain from the 'old' EU(15) but a fall in that from the A8; Other Foreign

numbers were also fairly stable. The major shift was a big reduction in inflow and net migration from the New Commonwealth. It is on this group that government migration policy has been most effective.

1.6 Postscript: the situation in the year ending June 2013.

Provisional data for the year ending June 2013 indicate that the fall in net migration has halted, with an increase to 182,000 compared with 167,000 the year before (Table 1.11). Gross inflow fell but by less than the fall in outflow. The net loss of British citizens fell as did the net gain of non-EU citizens; however, there was a substantial net gain of those from other EU states.

Table 1.1 – Long-Term International Migration by citizenship, 1993 to 2012

	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
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

Table 1.1 – Long-Term International Migration by citizenship, 1993 to 2012, [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

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 (EU25 plus Bulgaria and Romania).

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

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

Table 1.2 – Long-Term International Migration adjustments, 1996 – 2012

Year	Long-Term International Migration (LTIM)	Components			Adjustments		thousands
		International Passenger Survey (IPS)	Irish Republic ³	Northern Ireland	Asylum Seekers adjustment ⁵	Visitor Switchers adjustment	Migrant Switchers adjustment
Inflow to UK							
1996	318	261	15		31	25	-13
1997	327	273	11		34	23	-14
1998	391	318	9		51	28	-16
1999	454	354	8		80	29	-18
2000	479	359	6		92	40	-18
2001	481	372	6		84	36	-19
2002	516	386	8		96	45	-19
2003	511	427	8		54	44	-21
2004	589	518	8		36	43	-16
2005	567	496	8		26	51	-15
2006	596	529	9		24	50	-16
2007	574	527	9		23	37	-21
2008	590	530	0	18	27	35	-20
2009	567	519	0	12	25	28	-18
2010	591	547	-	12	19	30	-17
2011	566	525	-	11	20	25	-15
2012	498	452	-	12	22	24	-13
Outflow from UK							
1996	- 264	- 223	- 19		- 7	- 17	+ 2
1997	- 279	- 232	- 21		- 10	- 18	+ 2
1998	- 251	- 206	- 21		- 10	- 16	+ 2
1999	- 291	- 245	- 19		- 8	- 21	+ 2
2000	- 321	- 278	- 16		- 10	- 19	+ 3
2001	- 309	- 250	- 17		- 18	- 26	+ 2
2002	- 363	- 305	- 17		- 21	- 22	+ 3
2003	- 363	- 314	- 15		- 17	- 21	+ 3
2004	- 344	- 310	- 15		- 16	- 16	+ 13
2005	- 361	- 328	- 17		- 15	- 15	+ 14
2006	- 398	- 369	- 16		- 15	- 16	+ 17
2007	- 341	- 318	- 14		- 11	- 13	+ 14
2008	- 427	- 405	0	- 10	- 10	- 16	+ 13
2009	- 368	- 334	0	- 13	- 9	- 21	+ 9
2010	- 339	- 308	-	- 12	- 8	- 19	+ 8
2011	- 351	- 328	-	- 13	- 6	- 14	+ 11
2012	- 321	- 298	-	- 14	- 5	- 14	+ 10
Net Flow							
1996	55	37	- 3		24	8	- 11
1997	48	40	- 10		24	5	- 11
1998	140	113	- 12		41	12	- 14
1999	163	109	- 11		72	8	- 15
2000	158	82	- 10		81	20	- 15
2001	171	122	- 11		66	10	- 16
2002	153	81	- 9		75	23	- 16
2003	148	113	- 7		37	23	- 18
2004	245	208	- 8		21	27	- 2
2005	206	168	- 8		11	36	- 1
2006	198	160	- 6		9	35	1
2007	233	209	- 5		12	25	- 8
2008	163	125	0	8	17	19	- 7
2009	198	185	0	- 1	17	7	- 9
2010	252	239	-	0	11	11	- 9
2011	215	197	-	- 3	14	11	- 3
2012	177	155	-	- 2	17	10	- 3

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

Notes: These estimates have been revised following changes to the source data. Therefore they may not agree with estimates that have been published previously. Based mainly on data from the International Passenger Survey. Includes adjustments for (1) those whose intended length of stay changes so that their migrant status changes; (2) asylum seekers and their dependants not identified by the IPS; (3) flows between the UK and the Republic of Ireland 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 (EU25 plus Bulgaria and Romania). For 2004 onwards, the New Commonwealth excludes Malta and Cyprus.

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

Table 1.3 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1981 to 2012, thousands

(a) Inflows and Outflows

Date	Total		British		Non-British		of which:											
	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	EU15		EU25/EU27		Non-EU		of which:					
							In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	Old C'wlth		New C'wlth		Other Foreign	
In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	In	Out	
1981	153	233	60	164	93	68	11	15	-	-	83	54	11	13	36	16	36	25
1982	202	259	97	186	104	72	18	11	-	-	87	60	12	13	38	19	37	28
1983	202	185	96	122	106	62	14	12	-	-	94	52	11	11	43	16	40	25
1984	201	164	95	102	106	61	19	10	-	-	87	52	15	10	35	15	37	27
1985	232	174	110	108	123	65	21	12	-	-	101	54	19	12	35	16	47	26
1986	250	213	120	132	130	81	35	10	-	-	96	72	16	19	34	13	46	40
1987	212	210	98	130	113	79	25	19	-	-	88	61	19	18	34	13	35	30
1988	216	237	89	143	127	94	27	22	-	-	101	72	21	15	27	19	53	38
1989	250	205	104	122	145	83	29	21	-	-	116	62	24	11	43	15	49	36
1990	267	231	106	135	161	95	35	28	-	-	127	68	32	16	38	14	57	38
1991	255	247	110	141	145	106	33	32	-	-	112	74	25	18	35	15	51	41
1992	207	235	94	137	113	98	25	17	-	-	88	81	17	16	29	12	41	53
1993	204	223	86	130	118	93	26	24	-	-	92	69	22	17	26	15	44	38
1994	243	197	111	111	132	86	31	23	-	-	100	63	19	13	29	15	52	35
1995	235	198	86	122	150	77	42	20	-	-	107	57	26	17	29	10	52	30
1996	261	223	97	143	164	80	55	24	-	-	108	56	29	17	31	12	49	27
1997	273	232	90	135	182	97	62	32	-	-	120	65	31	19	45	17	45	29
1998	318	206	104	114	214	91	70	26	-	-	145	65	55	19	34	10	56	35
1999	354	245	115	115	239	130	59	47	-	-	180	83	55	29	46	10	79	45
2000	359	278	99	141	260	137	59	46	-	-	202	91	56	31	57	12	89	48
2001	372	250	110	133	262	117	53	40	-	-	209	77	60	31	60	13	89	33
2002	386	305	97	164	289	141	55	42	-	-	234	99	56	41	64	10	113	47
2003	427	314	99	170	327	144	61	42	-	-	266	102	55	41	88	12	124	48
2004	518	310	84	184	434	126	56	31	106	34	329	92	72	34	132	16	125	42
2005	496	328	91	174	405	154	48	31	118	47	287	107	61	39	111	20	115	49
2006	529	369	77	196	452	173	52	36	136	59	315	115	60	44	133	21	122	50
2007	527	318	71	159	455	158	63	37	172	65	284	94	44	33	125	24	115	37
2008	538	409	82	166	456	243	83	54	178	133	278	110	44	36	113	28	121	46
2009	528	337	98	127	430	211	76	52	150	102	280	108	30	32	131	31	119	45
2010	553	310	93	125	460	185	71	60	160	94	305	94	31	22	150	26	124	46
2011	531	332	78	142	453	190	80	53	162	92	296	103	30	21	146	37	120	45
2012	462	298	79	134	383	165	85	42	152	71	236	96	31	16	88	34	117	46

Table 1.3 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1981 to 2012, [continued]

(b) Net flows

Date	Total	British	Non-British of which:						
			EU15	EU25/EU27	Non-EU	of which:			
						Old CW	New CW	Oth. For.*	
1981	-80	-104	24	-4	-	29	-2	20	11
1982	-57	-89	32	7	-	27	-1	19	9
1983	17	-27	44	2	-	42	0	27	15
1984	37	-8	45	9	-	35	5	20	10
1985	58	1	57	9	-	47	7	19	21
1986	37	-12	49	25	-	24	-3	21	6
1987	2	-31	33	6	-	27	1	21	5
1988	-21	-54	33	5	-	27	6	7	14
1989	44	-18	62	9	-	54	13	28	13
1990	36	-30	66	7	-	59	16	24	19
1991	8	-30	39	0	-	38	8	20	10
1992	-28	-43	15	8	-	7	2	18	-13
1993	-19	-44	25	2	-	23	6	11	7
1994	45	0	46	8	-	37	6	14	17
1995	37	-36	73	22	-	51	9	20	22
1996	37	-46	84	31	-	53	12	18	22
1997	40	-45	85	30	-	55	11	28	16
1998	113	-10	123	44	-	79	35	23	21
1999	109	0	109	12	-	97	27	36	34
2000	82	-42	124	13	-	111	25	45	41
2001	122	-23	145	13	-	132	29	48	56
2002	81	-66	147	13	-	135	15	54	66
2003	113	-70	183	19	-	164	14	75	76
2004	208	-100	308	26	72	236	38	116	83
2005	168	-83	251	17	72	179	22	91	66
2006	160	-119	278	16	78	201	16	112	72
2007	209	-88	297	26	107	190	11	101	78
2008	129	-84	213	29	46	168	8	84	76
2009	191	-29	220	24	48	172	-2	100	74
2010	243	-32	275	12	66	209	8	123	78
2011	200	-64	264	26	70	193	9	109	75
2012	164	-55	219	43	81	141	15	54	72

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Table 1.4 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1975 to 2012

	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

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, 2012

thousands

	In						Out						Net					
	All	+/-CI	M	+/-CI	F	+/-CI	All	+/-CI	M	+/-CI	F	+/-CI	All	+/-CI	M	+/-CI	F	+/-CI
All Citizenships	462	27	228	19	234	20	298	20	162	16	136	12	+ 164	34	+ 66	25	+ 98	23
British	79	12	42	8	37	8	134	14	75	11	58	9	- 55	19	- 34	14	- 21	12
Non British	383	25	186	17	197	18	165	14	87	11	78	9	+ 218	28	+ 99	20	+ 119	20
EU27 & EFTA	152	18	72	12	79	14	71	11	37	9	34	7	+ 81	21	+ 35	15	+ 45	15
EU15 & EFTA	85	12	37	7	47	10	42	8	22	7	19	5	+ 43	15	+ 15	10	+ 28	11
Rest of Europe (25/27)	6	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	+ 4	3	+ 2	2	+ 2	2
Rest of Europe (15)	73	14	37	10	36	10	31	8	15	6	16	5	+ 42	16	+ 22	12	+ 20	11
Old Commonwealth	31	7	13	5	18	5	16	3	6	2	10	3	+ 15	7	+ 7	5	+ 8	6
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	62	8	37	6	25	5	23	3	18	3	5	2	+ 39	8	+ 19	7	+ 20	5
Other Foreign - developed countries	34	6	15	4	19	5	15	3	7	2	8	2	+ 19	7	+ 8	4	+ 11	6
Rest of World	98	11	46	8	52	8	38	6	19	4	19	4	+ 60	13	+ 28	9	+ 33	9
European Union 25/27	147	18	71	12	76	13	69	11	36	9	33	7	+ 78	21	+ 35	15	+ 43	15
European Union 15	80	12	36	7	44	9	39	8	21	7	18	4	+ 40	14	+ 15	10	+ 25	10
Old Commonwealth	31	7	13	5	18	5	16	3	6	2	10	3	+ 15	7	+ 7	5	+ 8	6
New Commonwealth (25/27)	88	10	51	8	37	6	34	5	24	4	10	2	+ 54	11	+ 27	9	+ 27	6
New Commonwealth (15)	90	10	52	8	37	6	35	5	25	4	10	2	+ 55	11	+ 28	9	+ 27	6
Other Foreign (25/27)	117	12	51	8	66	9	46	6	21	4	25	4	+ 72	14	+ 30	9	+ 41	10
Other foreign (15)	183	18	85	12	98	14	74	10	35	7	39	6	+ 108	21	+ 49	14	+ 59	15

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 2007, the EU27 (EU25 plus Bulgaria and Romania).

The EFTA consists of Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland

The Rest of Europe excludes the EFTA countries

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, age and sex, 2012

thousands

Age-group and sex		All	British	Non British	EU27 & EFTA	EU15 & EFTA	Rest of Europe (27)	Rest of Europe (15)	Commonwealth ³	Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	Other Foreign - developed countries	Rest of World
Inflow												
All ages	All	462	79	383	152	85	6	73	31	62	34	98
	+/-CI	27	12	25	18	12	2	14	7	8	6	11
	M	228	42	186	72	37	2	37	13	37	15	46
	+/-CI	19	8	17	12	7	2	10	5	6	4	8
	F	234	37	197	79	47	3	36	18	25	19	52
	+/-CI	20	8	18	14	10	2	10	5	5	5	8
Under 15	All	20	4	16	6	4	1	3	0	3	3	3
	+/-CI	5	2	5	4	3	1	2	1	2	2	2
	M	8	1	7	3	1	0	3	0	2	1	1
	+/-CI	3	1	3	2	1	0	2	0	1	1	1
	F	11	2	9	3	3	0	1	0	1	2	3
	+/-CI	4	2	4	3	3	0	1	0	1	2	2
15-24	All	196	14	182	68	36	2	34	11	25	15	62
	+/-CI	17	5	17	12	8	1	9	4	5	5	9
	M	90	6	85	29	13	1	17	5	16	6	28
	+/-CI	11	3	11	7	4	1	6	2	4	2	6
	F	106	8	98	39	23	1	17	6	9	9	34
	+/-CI	13	4	13	9	7	1	6	3	2	4	6
25-44	All	203	37	167	68	41	3	30	18	33	14	30
	+/-CI	19	8	17	13	8	2	10	5	6	4	7
	M	104	20	84	34	21	2	14	8	18	6	16
	+/-CI	13	5	12	9	6	2	7	4	4	2	5
	F	99	17	82	34	19	2	16	10	15	8	14
	+/-CI	13	6	12	10	6	1	7	4	4	3	4
45-59/64	All	31	15	17	9	4	0	5	2	2	2	2
	+/-CI	7	5	5	4	2	0	3	2	1	1	2
	M	19	9	10	6	2	.	3	0	1	2	1
	+/-CI	5	3	4	3	2	.	3	0	1	1	1
	F	12	5	7	3	2	0	1	1	1	0	1
	+/-CI	5	3	3	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	2
60/65 and over	All	11	11	1	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
	+/-CI	5	5	1	1	1	.	0	.	0	.	0
	M	6	6	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
	+/-CI	4	4	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0
	F	6	5	1	0	0	.	0	.	0	.	0
	+/-CI	3	3	1	1	1	.	0	.	0	.	0

Table 1.6 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, age and sex, 2012, [continued]

Outflow												
All ages	All	298	134	165	71	42	2	31	16	23	15	38
	+/-CI	20	14	14	11	8	1	8	3	3	3	6
	M	162	75	87	37	22	0	15	6	18	7	19
	+/-CI	16	11	11	9	7	1	6	2	3	2	4
	F	136	58	78	34	19	1	16	10	5	8	19
+/-CI	12	9	9	7	5	1	5	3	2	2	4	

Under 15	All	13	8	5	3	0	.	2	0	1	1	1
	+/-CI	4	3	3	2	0	.	2	0	1	1	1
	M	5	4	1	0	0	.	0	.	0	0	0
	+/-CI	2	2	1	1	0	.	1	.	1	0	0
	F	7	4	4	2	0	.	2	0	0	1	0
+/-CI	3	2	2	2	0	.	2	0	0	1	0	

15-24	All	86	32	54	23	12	0	11	2	7	4	17
	+/-CI	10	6	8	7	4	0	6	1	2	2	4
	M	40	15	25	10	4	.	6	1	5	1	7
	+/-CI	7	3	7	6	3	.	5	1	2	1	2
	F	46	17	29	12	8	0	5	2	2	2	11
+/-CI	7	5	5	4	3	0	3	1	1	1	3	

25-44	All	163	66	97	41	25	1	17	12	15	9	19
	+/-CI	13	8	10	8	6	1	5	3	3	2	4
	M	92	35	57	24	16	0	8	5	12	5	12
	+/-CI	10	6	8	7	6	1	4	2	3	2	3
	F	71	31	40	17	10	1	8	8	3	5	7
+/-CI	9	6	6	5	3	1	3	2	1	2	2	

45-59/64	All	27	19	7	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	1
	+/-CI	5	4	3	3	2	0	1	1	1	1	1
	M	18	15	4	2	2	.	0	0	0	0	0
	+/-CI	5	4	2	2	2	.	0	0	0	0	0
	F	8	5	4	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
+/-CI	3	2	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	

60/65 and over	All	10	8	2	1	1	.	.	1	.	0	0
	+/-CI	9	9	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	0	0
	M	7	6	1	0	0	.	.	0	.	.	0
	+/-CI	9	8	1	1	1	.	.	0	.	.	0
	F	3	2	1	0	0	.	.	0	.	0	0
+/-CI	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	0	0	

Table 1.6 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, age and sex, 2012, [continued]

Balance												
All ages	All	164	-55	218	81	43	4	42	15	39	19	60
	+/-CI	34	19	28	21	15	3	16	7	8	7	13
	M	66	-34	99	35	15	2	22	7	19	8	28
	+/-CI	25	14	20	15	10	2	12	5	7	4	9
	F	98	-21	119	45	28	2	20	8	20	11	33
	+/-CI	23	12	20	15	11	2	11	6	5	6	9
Under 15	All	7	-4	11	4	3	1	1	0	2	2	3
	+/-CI	7	3	6	4	3	1	3	1	2	2	2
	M	3	-3	6	3	1	0	2	0	1	1	1
	+/-CI	4	2	3	2	1	0	2	0	2	1	1
	F	4	-1	5	1	3	0	-1	0	1	1	2
	+/-CI	5	3	5	4	3	0	2	0	1	2	2
15-24	All	110	-18	129	45	24	1	23	9	18	11	44
	+/-CI	20	8	19	14	9	1	10	4	5	5	10
	M	51	-9	60	18	9	1	10	4	11	5	21
	+/-CI	13	4	13	9	5	1	8	2	4	3	7
	F	60	-9	69	27	15	1	13	5	7	7	23
	+/-CI	15	6	14	10	7	1	7	3	2	4	7
25-44	All	40	-30	70	27	16	2	14	6	18	5	12
	+/-CI	23	11	20	15	11	2	11	6	6	4	8
	M	12	-16	28	11	6	1	6	3	6	2	5
	+/-CI	17	8	15	11	8	2	8	4	5	3	6
	F	28	-14	42	17	10	1	8	2	12	4	7
	+/-CI	16	8	13	11	7	1	8	4	4	3	4
45-59/64	All	5	-5	10	5	1	0	4	1	1	1	2
	+/-CI	8	6	6	5	3	1	3	2	1	1	2
	M	1	-5	6	4	0	.	3	0	1	1	1
	+/-CI	7	5	4	4	3	.	3	1	1	1	1
	F	4	1	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
	+/-CI	5	4	4	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2
60/65 and over	All	1	2	-1	0	0	.	0	-1	0	0	0
	+/-CI	10	10	1	1	1	.	0	1	0	0	0
	M	-1	-1	-1	0	0	.	.	0	.	.	0
	+/-CI	10	9	1	1	1	.	.	0	.	.	0
	F	2	3	-1	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0
	+/-CI	4	4	1	1	1	.	0	1	0	0	0

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

The EFTA consists of Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland

The Rest of Europe excludes the EFTA countries

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

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

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

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

Table 1.7 – International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by Citizenship by reason for visit, 2005 – 2012

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	estimate	+/- CI	
<i>All citizenships</i>																		
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	
	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		
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		
<i>All OECD countries</i>																		
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	
	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		
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		
<i>British</i>																		
Inflow	2005	91	18	23	9	25	7	13	8	7	5	.	.	3	1	21	9	
	2006	77	17	16	5	15	6	21	10	5	3	.	.	1	1	19	9	
	2007	71	14	14	5	18	6	10	5	9	5	0	0	4	4	17	8	
	2008	82	16	23	8	18	6	7	4	6	3	1	2	7	8	19	9	
	2009	98	14	25	7	20	6	16	7	11	4	.	.	3	2	23	7	
	2010	93	15	23	7	26	7	14	6	8	3	0	0	3	2	20	8	
	2011	78	12	18	5	18	5	13	6	5	2	1	1	3	2	21	7	
	2012	79	12	21	5	15	4	10	4	8	3	1	1	3	3	22	8	
	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		
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		

Table 1.7 – International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by Citizenship by reason for visit, 2005 – 2012, [continued]

<i>Other OECD</i>																		
Inflow	2005	183	25	83	18	32	11	14	5	33	11	.	.	16	5	6	5	
	2006	201	27	75	17	40	12	20	7	30	8	.	.	18	10	16	9	
	2007	219	30	107	23	39	12	19	7	30	10	15	5	2	1	6	4	
	2008	209	28	69	16	31	10	29	11	45	13	14	6	5	3	17	9	
	2009	176	20	66	15	25	6	18	5	48	9	6	2	4	3	8	5	
	2010	177	20	63	13	31	7	17	6	46	9	10	3	3	2	8	5	
	2011	174	17	58	10	32	8	18	6	49	8	6	2	4	2	8	5	
	2012	180	19	63	10	38	9	18	5	39	8	7	4	5	3	9	6	
	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		
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		
<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	
	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		
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		

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 1.8 – International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by usual occupation (prior to migration) and citizenship, 2012

thousands

	Total		Professional/Managerial		Manual and clerical		Others	
	estimates	+/-CI	estimates	+/-CI	estimates	+/-CI	estimates	+/-CI
Inflow								
All Citizenships	462	27	124	13	102	15	235	19
British	79	12	38	8	16	5	25	7
Non British	383	25	87	11	86	14	210	17
EU27 & EFTA	152	18	31	7	58	13	63	11
EU15 & EFTA	85	12	24	6	23	6	37	8
Rest of Europe (27)	6	2	1	1	1	1	4	2
Rest of Europe (15)	73	14	7	3	36	11	30	8
Old Commonwealth	31	7	15	4	11	4	6	3
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	62	8	16	4	5	2	41	6
Other Foreign - developed countries	34	6	9	3	5	2	20	5
Rest of World	98	11	15	5	7	2	76	10
Outflow								
All Citizenships	298	20	112	10	77	9	110	14
British	134	14	63	8	33	6	38	10
Non British	165	14	49	7	44	7	72	9
EU27 & EFTA	71	11	22	6	26	6	24	7
EU15 & EFTA	42	8	19	6	10	4	13	4
Rest of Europe (27)	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	1
Rest of Europe (15)	31	8	4	2	16	5	11	6
Old Commonwealth	16	3	10	2	5	2	1	1
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	23	3	7	2	3	1	12	3
Other Foreign - developed countries	15	3	5	2	3	2	7	2
Rest of World	38	6	4	2	6	2	27	5
Balance								
All Citizenships	164	34	13	17	26	18	125	23
British	-55	19	-25	11	-17	8	-12	12
Non British	218	28	38	13	43	16	138	20
EU27 & EFTA	81	21	9	9	32	14	39	13
EU15 & EFTA	43	15	6	9	13	7	24	9
Rest of Europe (27)	4	3	0	1	0	1	3	2
Rest of Europe (15)	42	16	4	3	19	12	18	10
Old Commonwealth	15	7	5	5	6	5	4	3
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	39	8	9	4	2	3	29	7
Other Foreign - developed countries	19	7	4	3	2	3	13	6
Rest of World	60	13	11	5	0	3	49	11

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

The EFTA consists of Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland

The Rest of Europe excludes the EFTA countries

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

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, 2012, *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	40	7	Australia	48	5
India	37	6	USA	19	3
Poland	29	11	India	17	3
USA	29	6	China	16	4
Australia	27	6	France	15	6
Spain	27	7	Germany	14	6
Pakistan	19	4	Spain	12	4
Canada	9	3	Republic of Ireland	7	4
Nigeria	9	3	Thailand	6	2
New Zealand	9	3	United Arab Emirates	6	2
Lithuania	8	5	Bulgaria	5	8
Hong Kong	6	3	Italy	5	3
Canada	37	3	Australia	16	2
South Africa	30	2	South Africa	7	2
Australia	29	3	USA	6	1

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

Country of Last Residence			Country of Next Residence		
Country	In-migrants	+/-CI	Country	Out-migrants	+/-CI
Australia	11	4	Australia	38	5
USA	9	4	USA	10	2
Spain	8	4	France	9	5
France	7	5	Spain	6	3
Germany	5	3	Germany	6	4
New Zealand	5	2	Canada	6	2
United Arab Emirates	4	2	New Zealand	5	2
<i>Nigeria</i>	.	.	Australia	11	2
<i>Niger</i>	.	.	USA	11	2
<i>Nicaragua</i>	.	.	Malaysia	8	2

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

Country of Last Residence			Country of Next Residence		
Country	In-migrants	+/-CI	Country	Out-migrants	+/-CI
China	38	6	India	16	3
India	36	6	China	14	3
Poland	29	11	Poland	11	4
USA	20	5	Australia	10	2
Pakistan	19	4	USA	9	2
Spain	19	6	Germany	8	4
Australia	17	5	France	7	4
USA	11	2	0	0	0
Australia	7	2	0	0	0
Canada	6	1	0	0	0

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

End Years 2011-2012 combined			<i>thousands</i>			End Year 2012			<i>thousands</i>		
Citizenship of Immigrants			Citizenship of Emigrants			Citizenship of Immigrants			Citizenship of Emigrants		
Citizenship	Immigrants	+/-CI	Citizenship	Emigrants	+/-CI	Citizenship	Immigrants	+/-CI	Citizenship	Emigrants	+/-CI
British	158	17	British	276	19	British	79	12	British	134	14
India	98	10	India	39	5	China (exc. Taiwan)	41	7	India	17	3
China (exc. Taiwan)	85	11	Poland	35	10	Poland	36	6	Poland	15	7
Poland	63	14	China (exc. Taiwan)	25	4	Poland	30	11	China (exc. Taiwan)	14	3
Pakistan	63	7	Australia	20	4	Pakistan	19	4	Australia	8	2
USA	33	6	France	19	6	USA	17	5	Germany	8	4
France	31	8	USA	16	4	Spain	17	6	USA	8	2
Australia	29	6	Germany	15	5	Australia	16	5	France	7	4
Lithuania	25	9	Spain	13	5	France	14	5	Ireland - Eire	7	4
Spain	25	7	Ireland - Eire	12	6	Italy	10	4	Spain	6	2
Germany	22	6	Malaysia	8	2	Nigeria	9	3	Malaysia	4	2
Italy	20	5	New Zealand	8	2	Lithuania	9	5	Pakistan	4	2
Nigeria	17	4	Netherlands	6	4	Germany	8	4	New Zealand	3	1
Canada	16	6	Pakistan	6	2	Canada	7	3	Netherlands	3	2
Ireland - Eire	15	7	Lithuania	6	3	Portugal	7	3	Thailand	3	2
Romania	14	4	Romania	6	4	Romania	6	3	Lithuania	2	2
Bangladesh	12	4	Italy	6	2	Greece	6	4	Hungary	2	2
Greece	12	5	Canada	5	2	Malaysia	6	2	Canada	2	1
Portugal	12	4	Norway	5	5	Hungary	5	3	Japan	2	1
Sri Lanka	10	3	Hungary	5	2	New Zealand	5	2	South Africa	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.

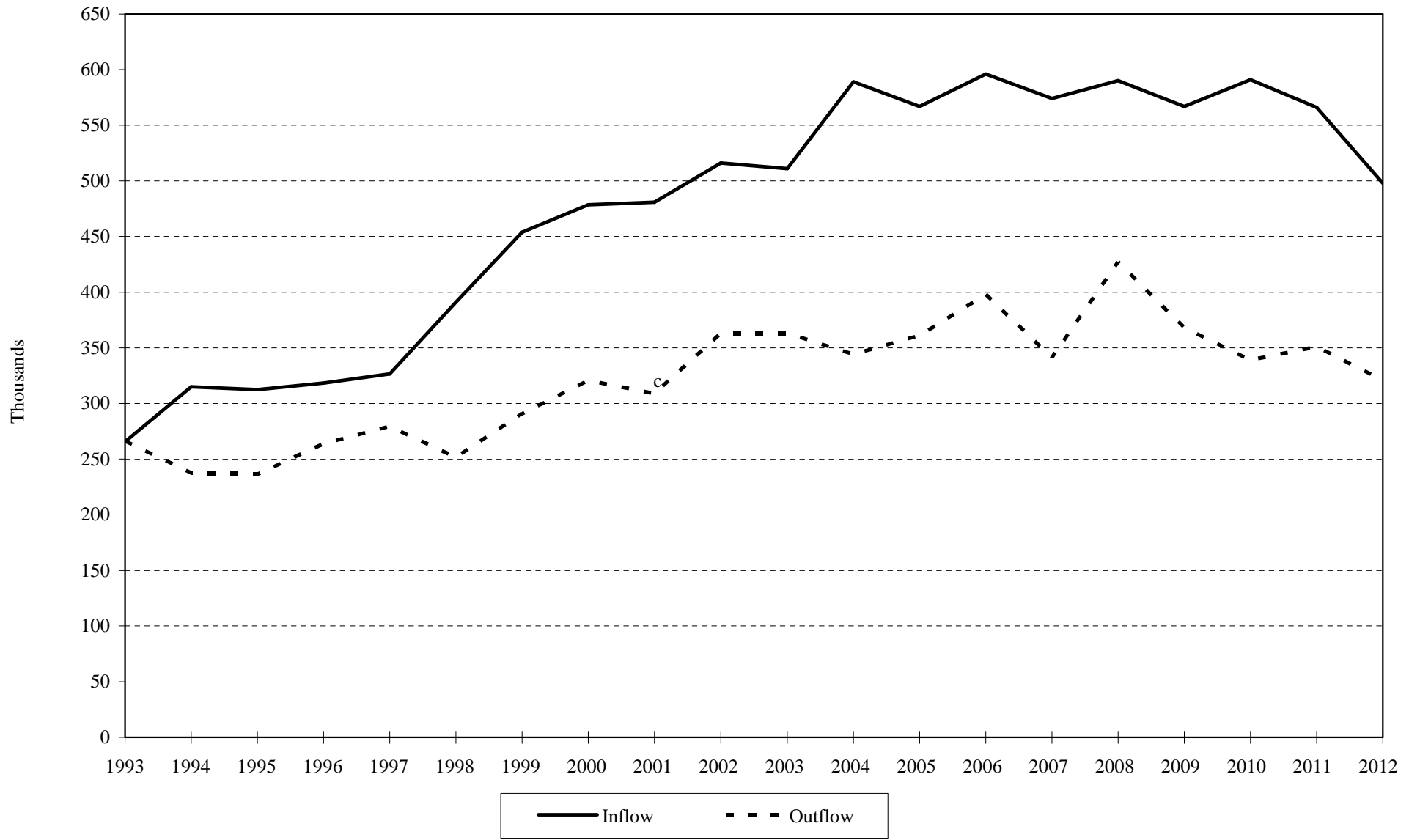
Users are advised to be cautious when making inferences from estimates with large confidence intervals.

Table 1.11 -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 1993-2012
Total In- and Outflows



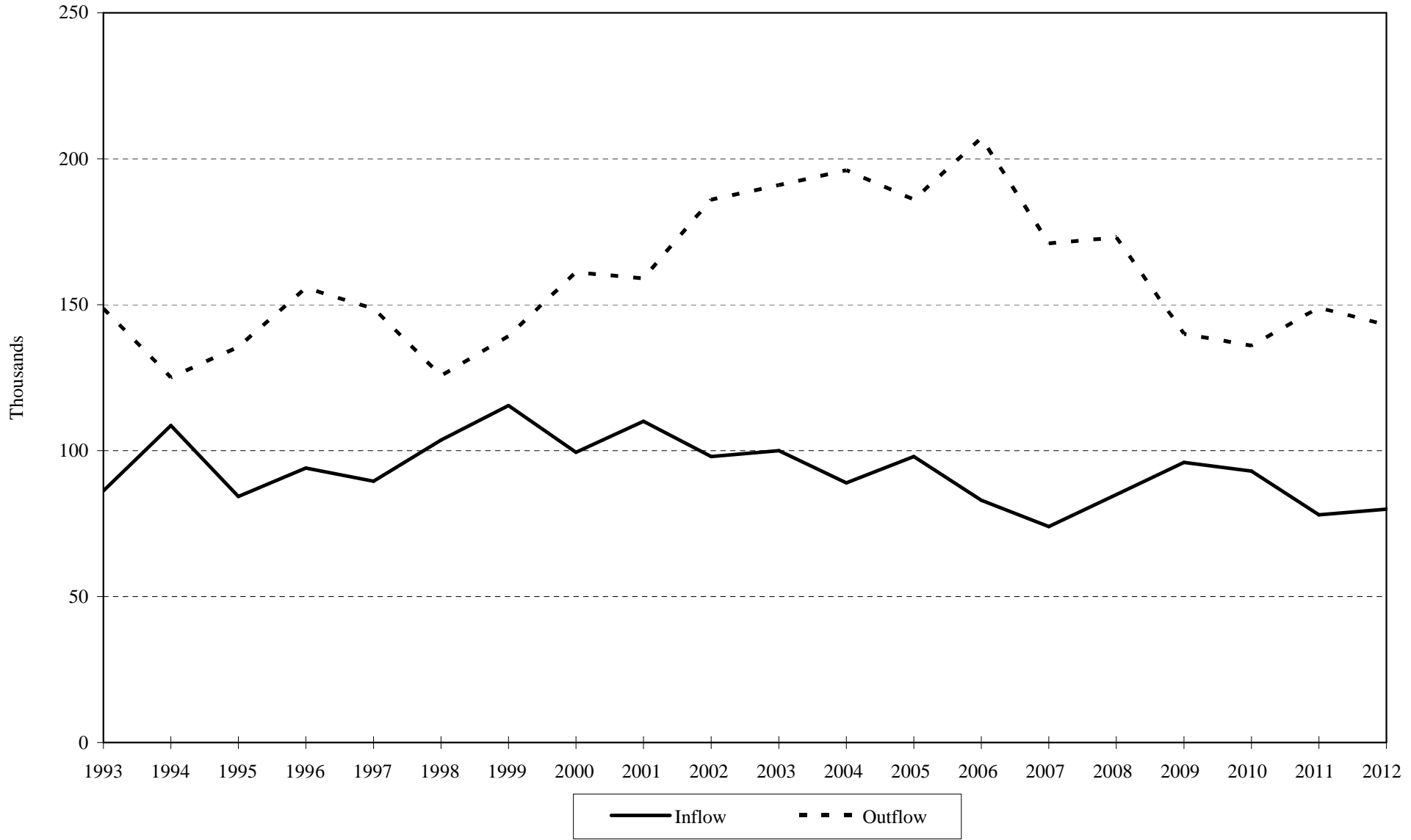
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.2 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2012
Non-British Citizens In- and Outflows



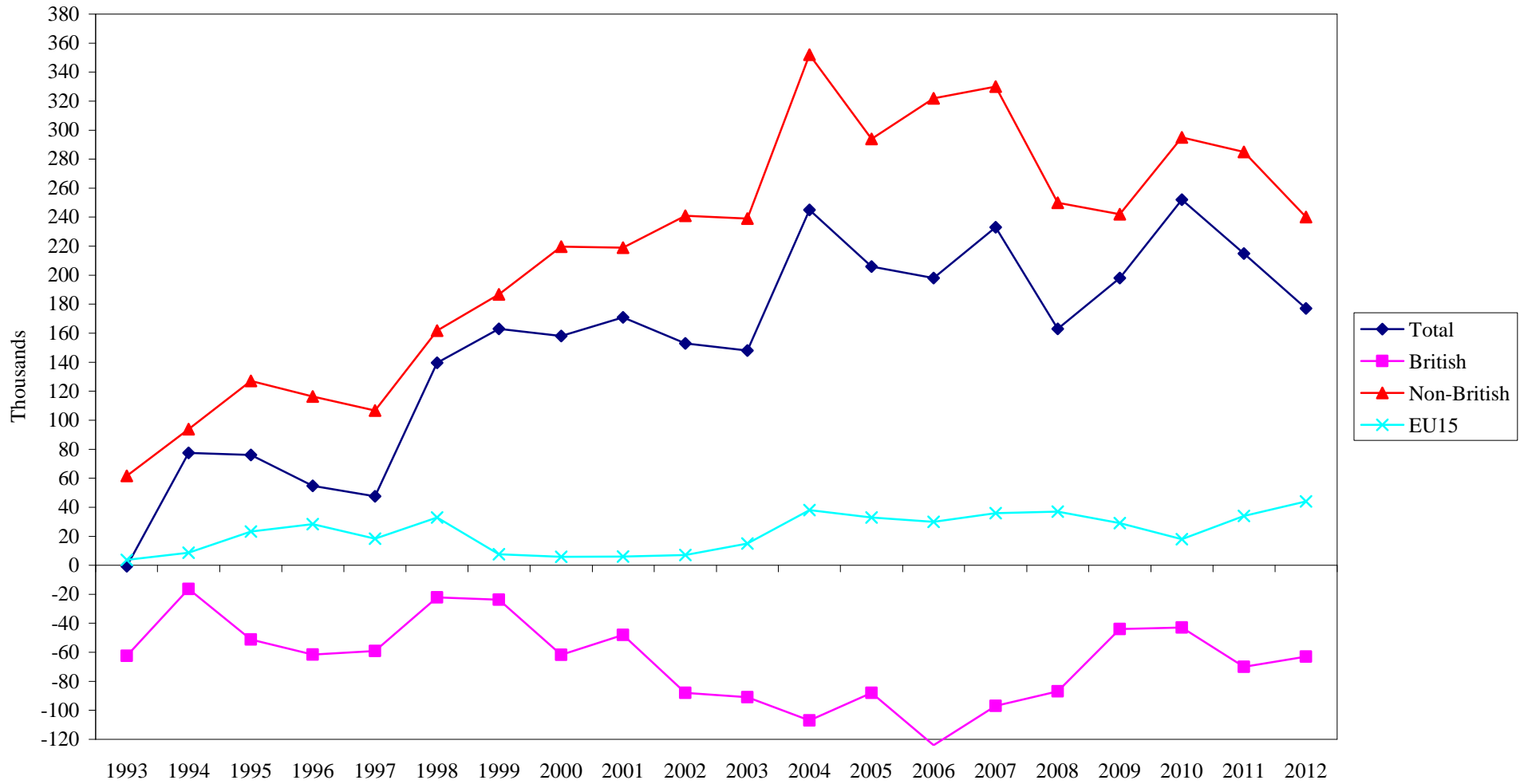
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.3 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2012
British Citizens In- and Outflows



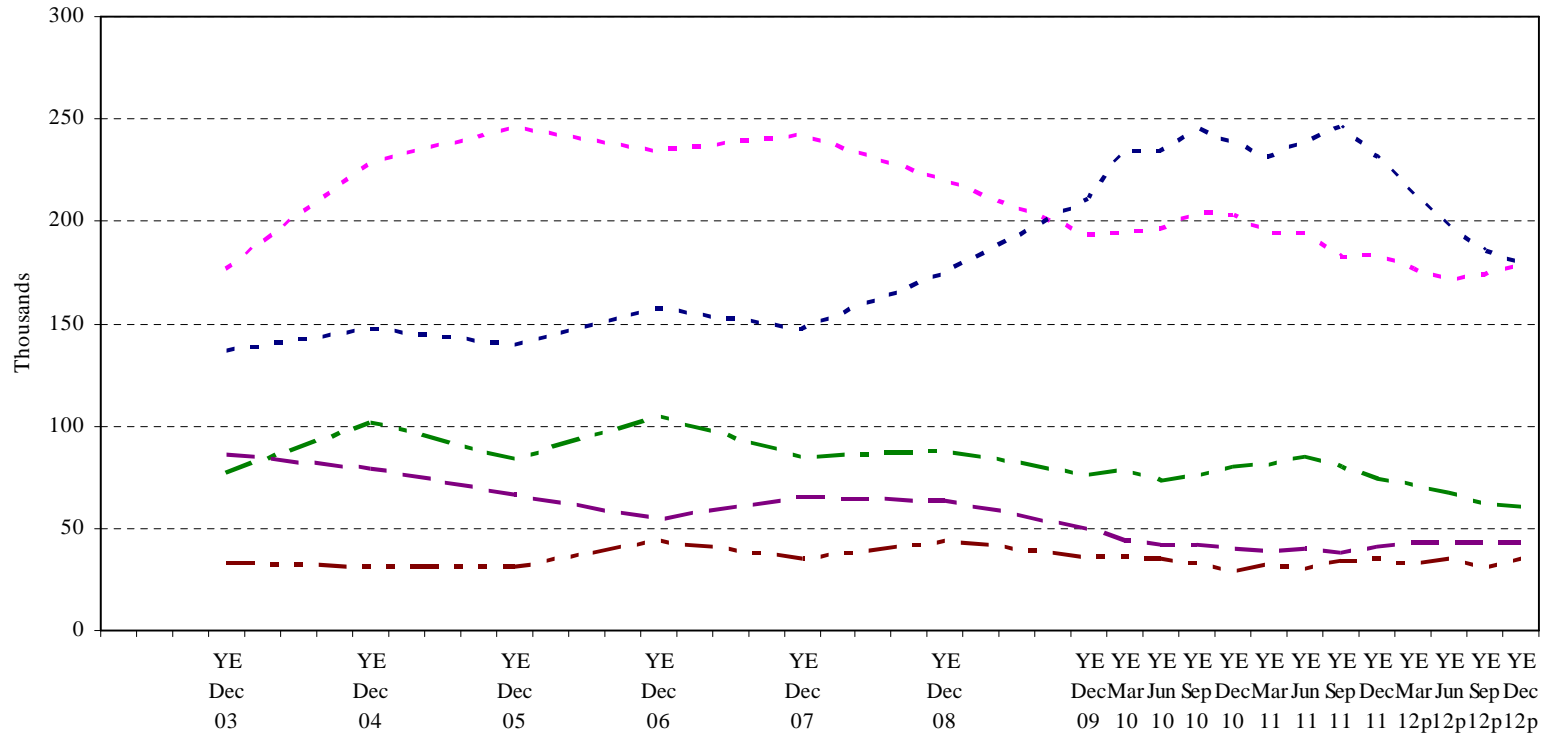
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.4 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2012 Net Flows By Citizenship



Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

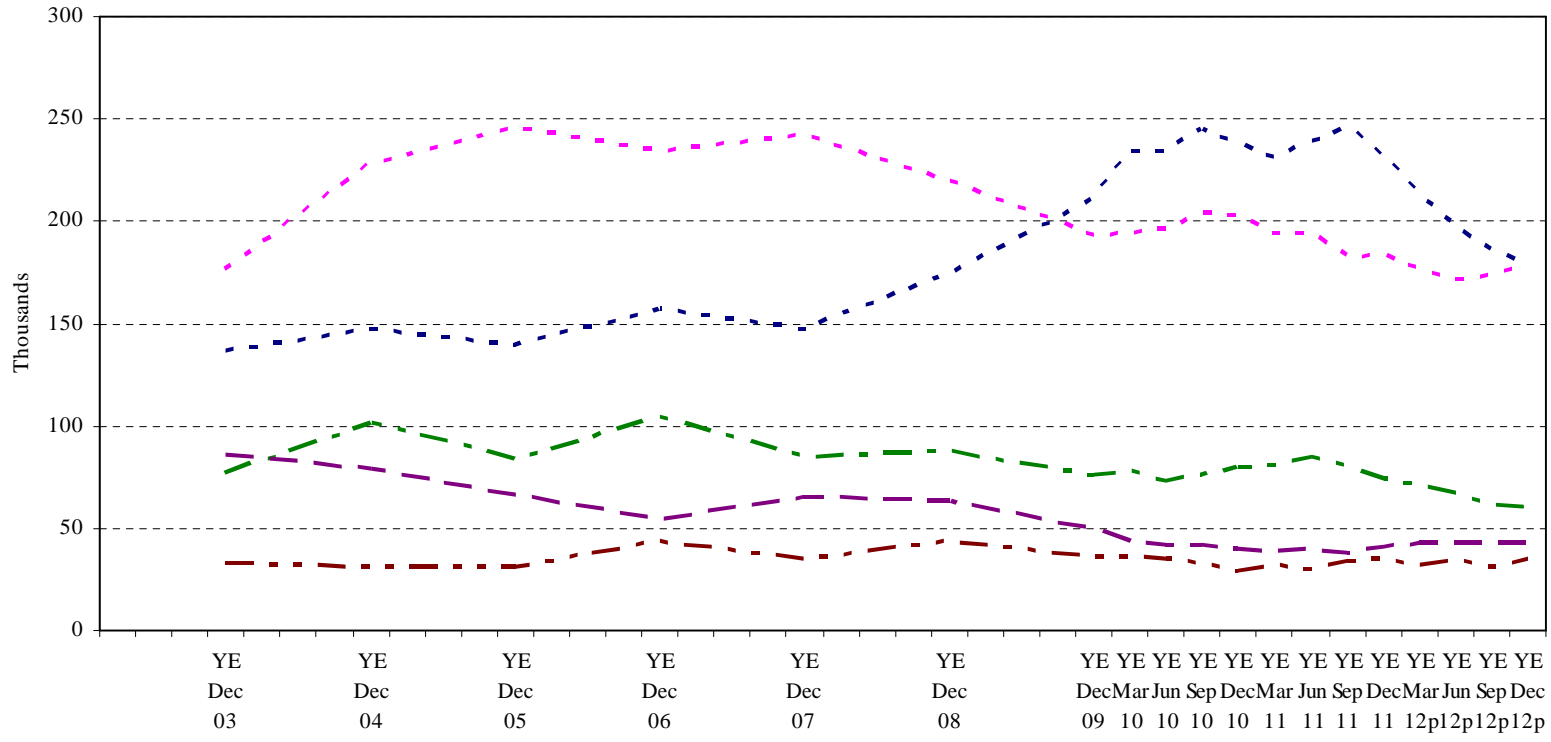
Figure 1.5 - Reasons for immigration, June 2003 - December 2012



Source: International Passenger Survey



Figure 1.6 - Reasons for emigration, June 2003 - December 2012



Source: International Passenger Survey



2. 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 Summary for 2012

The number of people granted permission to stay permanently in 2012 fell by 22.2 per cent to 129,749, the lowest level in the last five years, mostly following the outcome of the backlog case review which was completed in 2011 (Table 2.1).

Most of the 37,129 fall was accounted for by lower numbers of grants given on a discretionary or other basis (which fell from 29,547 to 8,479). Such grants in recent years have mainly resulted from a review of the backlog of cases from before March 2007 involving unsuccessful asylum applicants and the latest fall follows the completion of the review.

2.2 Grants by nationality and category 2012

Over half of acceptances of settlement were for people from Asia and a quarter for those from Africa (Table 2.2, Figure 2.3).

Work-related grants of settlement fell by 11 per cent to 62,195 in 2011. This decrease follows a broadly rising trend in work-related grants that partly reflect the trends in the number of people admitted in work categories five years earlier. The dip in the number of work-related grants in 2006 and 2007 reflects a change in the qualifying period for settlement from four to five years, delaying grants that would otherwise have occurred earlier.

Family formation and reunion grants of settlement fell by 12.4 per cent to 47,374 in 2012, a return to the levels in 2007 (50,822). The dip in the number of family formation and reunion grants in 2005 reflects a change in the qualifying period for settlement, mostly from one to two years, delaying grants that would otherwise have occurred earlier.'

Asylum-related grants of settlement nearly trebled between 2010 and 2011, partly due to settlement grants being delayed following a change in the rules in August 2005 when immediate settlement for people granted refugee status was replaced with five years' limited leave. In 2012, asylum-related grants fell by 12.1 per cent to 11,434. Of these, 56.8 per cent were for principal applicants, the remainder for their dependants.

2.3 Family migration 2012

Provisional data for 2012 suggest that the total number of spouses and dependants was 83,796, a 17.4 per cent reduction on 2011 and the lowest figure since 2002 (Table 2.3). Numbers of wives, husbands, children and grandparents all fell.

Table 2.1 – Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA nationals, 2005-2012

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (P)
Employment (5)								
Employment with a work permit after 4/5 years	25,470	11,270	15,165	23,275	25,425	23,053	15,056	9,431
- spouses and dependants	27,340	12,340	18,065	30,580	36,810	31,665	18,255	10,640
5 years aggregate of pre PBS categories and Tiers 1 and 2 (6)	:	:	:	5	1,993	6,613	13,253	18,228
- spouses and dependants	:	:	:	5	2,858	8,277	15,054	18,398
Permit-free employment, businessman, persons of independent means	1,945	3,265	865	2,065	4,881	5,783	2,737	1,574
- spouses and dependants	1,570	2,315	700	1,790	6,276	5,999	2,135	944
Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent	4,795	1,900	1,675	2,090	1,975	2,015	2,556	2,240
- spouses and dependants	1,895	740	730	970	967	942	845	737
Total employment-related grants	63,015	31,830	37,210	60,770	81,185	84,347	69,892	62,195
Asylum (1)								
Refugees (2) and persons given exceptional leave to remain	33,850	19,075	10,250	1,995	2,102	3,158	7,493	6,498
- spouses and dependants	33,960	11,580	3,940	830	1,008	1,773	5,510	4,936
Total asylum-related grants	67,810	30,655	14,190	2,825	3,110	4,931	13,003	11,434
Family formation and reunion (3)								
Husbands (4)	8,710	15,520	13,810	15,990	19,872	18,425	14,188	12,620
Wives (4)	15,585	27,200	23,175	25,340	35,728	34,722	27,496	24,779
Children	6,715	9,290	8,495	8,265	10,147	9,699	7,501	6,036
Parents and grandparents	1,450	1,470	1,000	975	1,003	1,766	1,783	1,389
Other and unspecified dependents	4,880	6,325	4,345	4,780	5,489	4,616	3,118	2,550
Total family grants	37,335	59,800	50,820	55,350	72,239	69,228	54,086	47,374
Other grants on discretionary basis (7)	6,400	7,720	18,750	29,095	37,940	82,295	29,547	8,479
Category unknown	4,565	4,440	3,880	900	307	391	350	267
All grants of settlement (8)	179,120	134,445	124,855	148,935	194,781	241,192	166,878	129,749

Source: Home Office

Notes:

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

(P) Provisional figures.

(R) Revised figures

Table 2.2 – Grants of settlement by nationality, 1997 to 2012

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 (1)	2003 (1)(2)	2004 (1)(3)(4)	2005	2006	2007 (6)	2008	2009	2010	2011 (R)	2012 (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
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
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
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
Middle east														18,330	7,397	4,377
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
Other nationalities	1,280	1,540	1,375	1,560	910	545	595	285	255	285	140	160	245	278	338	173
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

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 - Family migration, 1999 to 2012

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (2)	2006 (3)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 (P)
Spouses and dependants														
Husbands														
settled on arrival	15	25	55	45	85	785	560	445	325	350	179	169	241	159
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
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
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
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
Wives														
settled on arrival	150	165	240	190	275	2,450	2,080	1,300	795	705	348	600	669	358
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
Parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren:														
settled on arrival	265	265	295	215	90	100	260	405	355	375	441	797	792	593
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
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
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

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

FIGURE 2.1 - TOTAL ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT, 1960 TO 2012

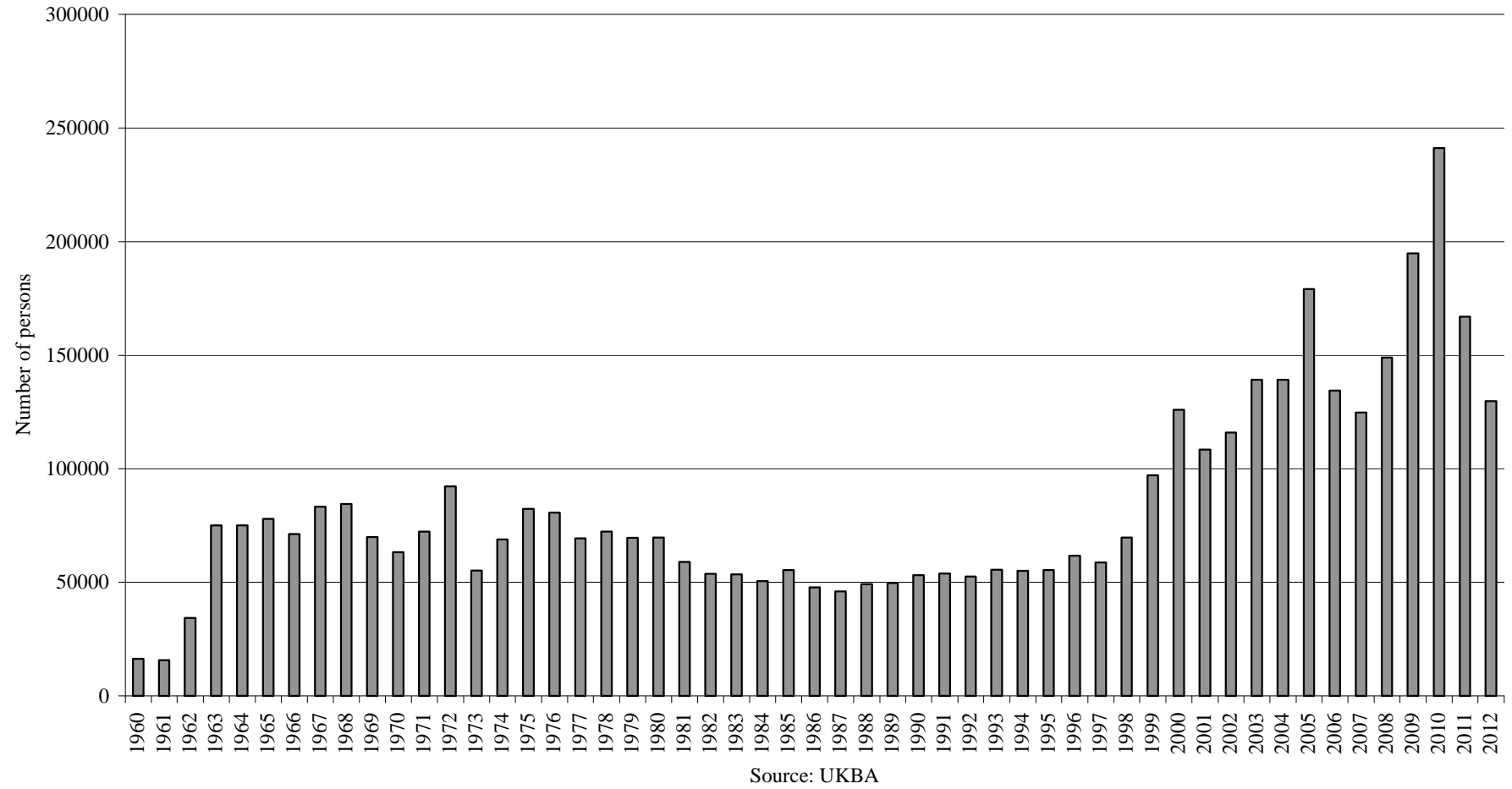
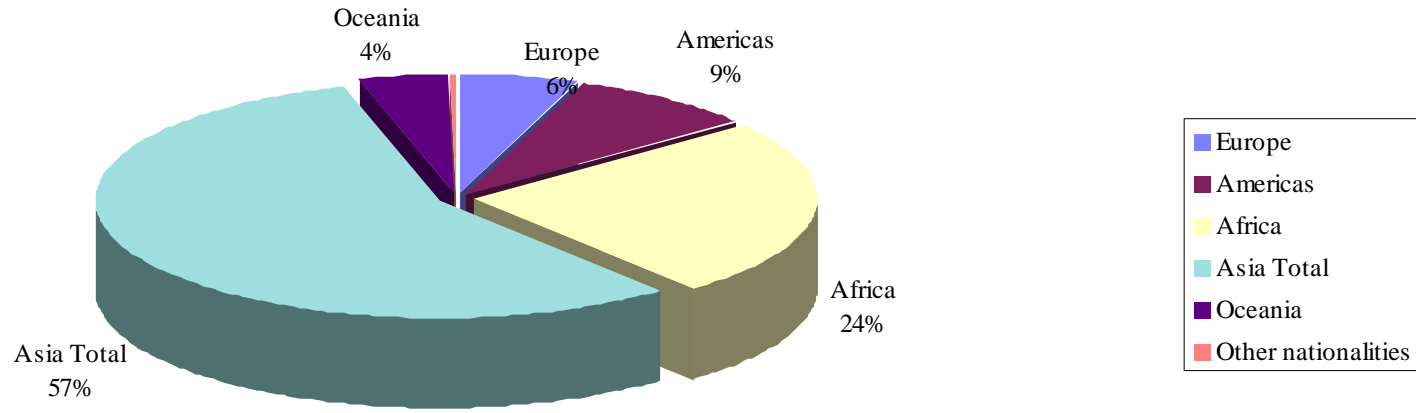


Figure 2.2 - ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT OF SPOUSES AND CHILDREN 1993 TO 2012



FIGURE 2.3 - ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT BY NATIONALITY, 2012



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 UK Border Agency/Home Office.

3.1 Summary for 2012

The number of applications and grants has risen significantly since the mid-1990s with 2012 having the third 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 194,209 grants in 2012: 55 per cent on the basis of residence; 22 per cent were to children related to British citizens; and 20 per cent were based on marriage (Table 3.2; Figure 3.2).

3.2 Grants by previous nationality in 2012

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). Together, former Indian and Pakistani nationals accounted for almost a quarter of grants in 2012 (Table 3.4)

Table 3.1 – Applications for British Citizenship Received and Decided In the United Kingdom, 1988-2012

	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 ^(P)	210,470	207,797	177,785	6,884
2012	184,365	181,410	194,209	6,878

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), 1983-2012

	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 ^(P)	194,209	107,102	39,122	42,964	5,021

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, 1992-2012

Previous Nationality	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
European Economic Area ¹	2,257	2,177	2,058	1,755	1,722	1,546	1,699	1,710	2,075	1,680
Remainder of Europe	2,996	3,298	3,107	2,860	2,928	2,784	4,647	5,575	9,370	9,405
Total Europe	5,253	5,475	5,165	4,615	4,650	4,330	6,346	7,285	11,445	11,085
Americas	4,562	4,828	4,531	4,096	4,266	3,544	5,224	5,415	6,965	7,245
Africa	6,304	7,452	7,877	7,940	9,162	8,018	12,941	12,863	21,925	29,790
Indian sub-continent	10,528	12,246	11,263	9,879	10,792	8,465	14,619	14,786	22,145	23,745
Middle East	3,821	4,330	4,322	3,543	3,535	2,833	4,288	4,713	6,620	5,330
Remainder of Asia	5,176	5,690	5,144	4,817	5,207	4,102	6,395	6,154	9,150	8,630
Total Asia	19,525	22,266	20,729	18,239	19,534	15,400	25,302	25,653	37,915	37,705
Oceania	1,462	1,452	1,539	1,666	1,542	1,443	1,645	1,524	1,670	1,515
Other ²	5,137	4,318	4,192	3,960	3,915	4,275	2,475	2,162	2,290	2,565
All Grants	42,243	45,791	44,033	40,516	43,069	37,010	53,935	54,902	82,210	90,295

Previous Nationality	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
European Economic Area	1,575	4,245	4,180	4,090	3,745	5,880	3,885	6,750			
Remainder of Europe	17,755	15,255	15,950	24,600	20,290	14,515	10,875	15,955			
Total Europe	19,330	19,500	20,130	28,690	24,035	20,395	14,760	22,719	20,637	17,791	22,520
Americas	8,035	10,455	12,080	13,605	12,015	12,530	10,050	12,895	11,885	10,545	12,807
Africa	37,560	40,145	45,255	47,235	46,270	51,255	40,910	55,284	51,251	46,854	53,151
Indian sub-continent	26,685	29,700	33,455	30,380	29,100	24,885	24,900	59,520			
Middle East	9,440	6,250	6,985	10,185	10,230	12,685	12,880	11,614	9,765	14,155	10,763
Remainder of Asia	15,355	13,330	16,125	22,050	24,285	35,640	21,085	34,900			
Total Asia	51,480	49,280	56,565	62,615	63,615	73,210	58,865	95,189	95,884	83,018	89,346
Oceania	1,740	3,875	4,620	4,985	4,980	4,285	3,060	4,406	4,025	3,751	4,316
Other	1,985	7,280	9,625	4,570	3,100	2,965	1,660	1,682	1,599	1,671	1,306
All Grants	120,125	130,535	148,275	161,700	154,020	164,635	129,310	203,789	195,046	177,785	194,209

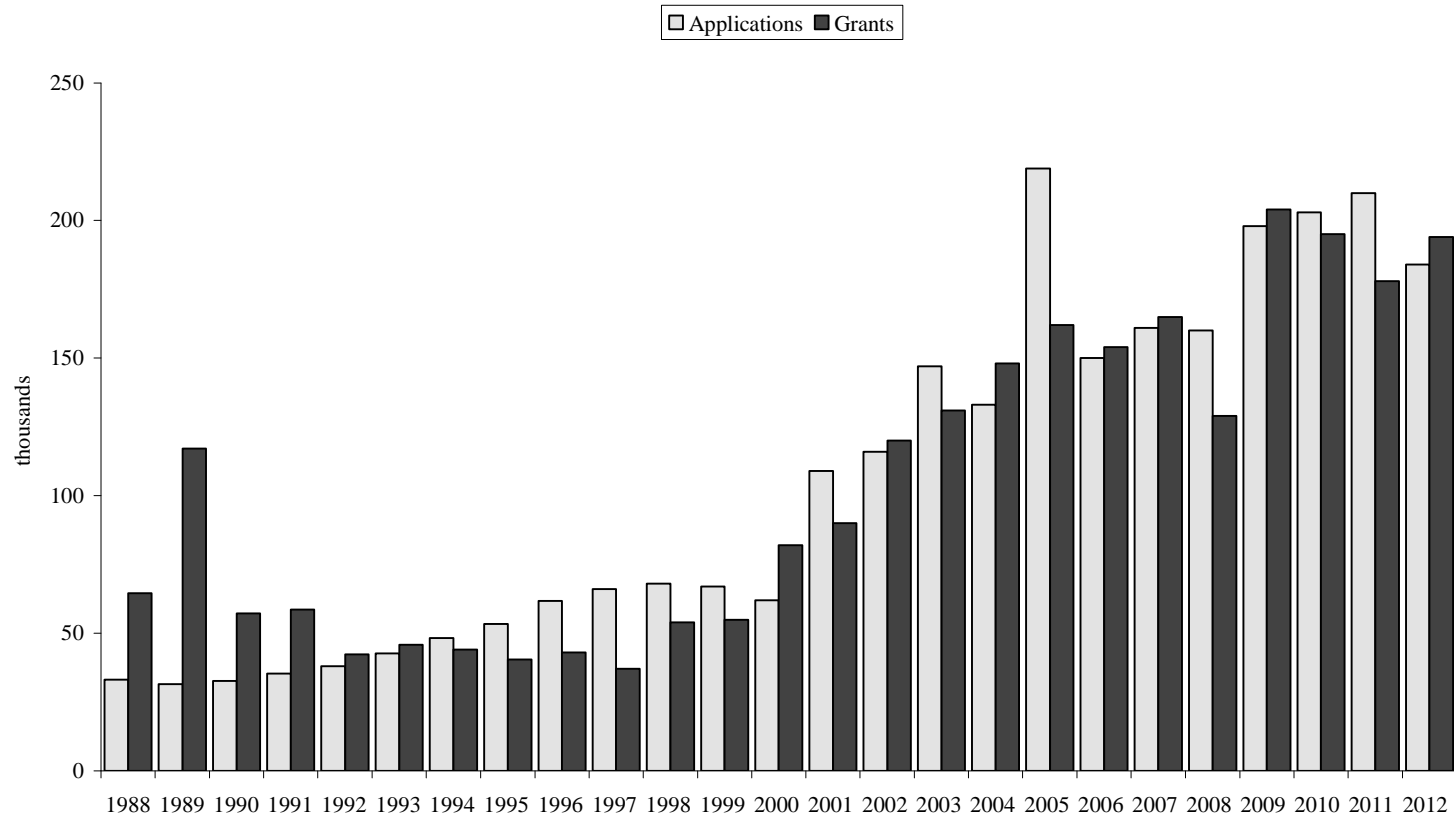
Source: Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin, Home Office

Table 3.4 - Grants of Citizenship for top 10 countries in the United Kingdom by Previous Nationality, 2012

Country of previous nationality	2012
India	28352
Pakistan	18445
Nigeria	8881
Philippines	8122
China	7198
South Africa	6924
Sri Lanka	6163
Bangladesh	5702
Zimbabwe	5647
Somalia	5143
Total All Nationalities	194,209

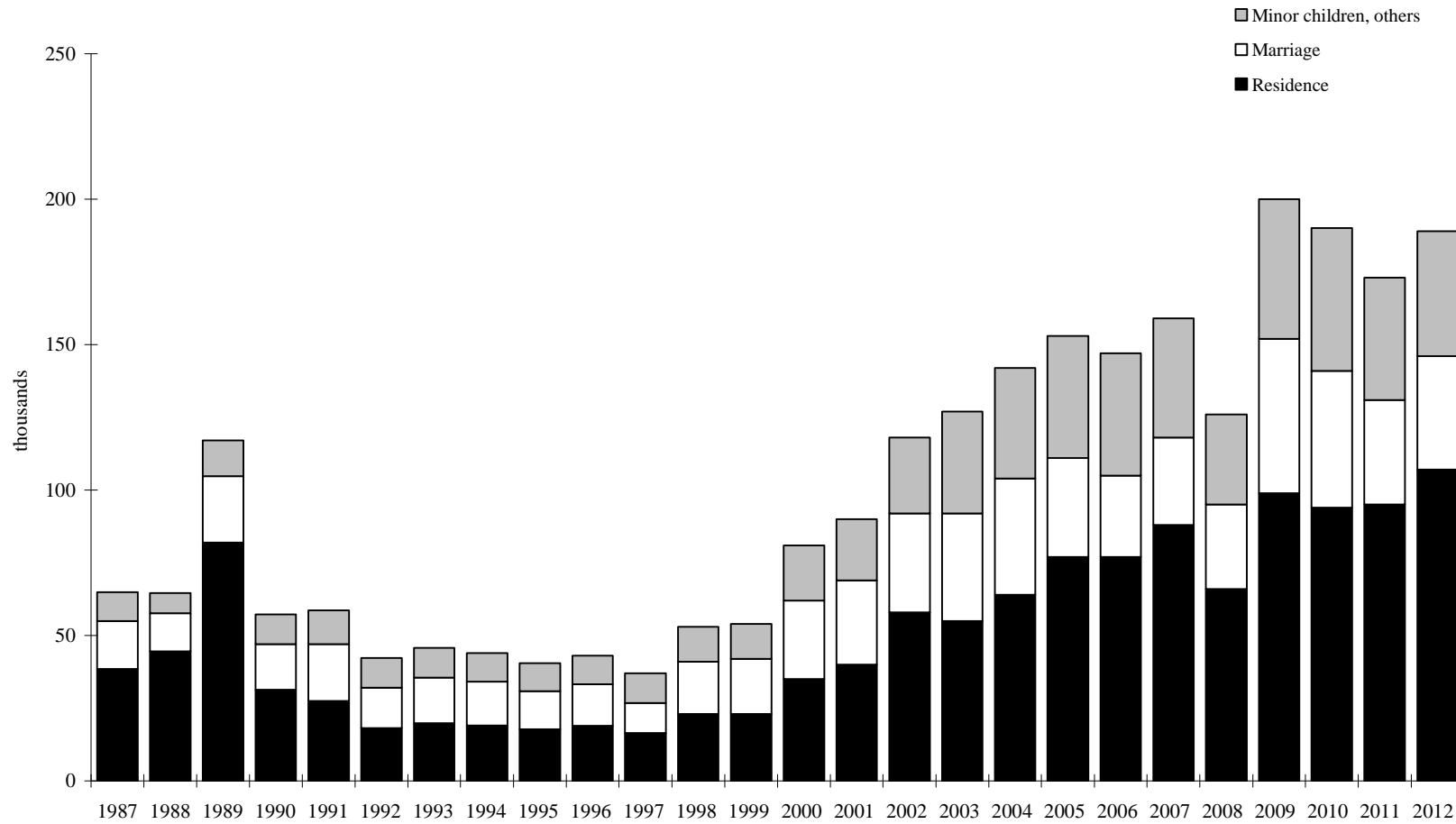
Source: Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin, Home Office

FIGURE 3.1 - APPLICATION FOR BRITISH CITIZENSHIP RECEIVED AND GRANTS MADE
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1988-2012



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 2012



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. Those on foreigners in employment exclude armed forces and unpaid family workers.

4.1 Stocks of foreign nationals in the UK in 2013

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. However, the rate of growth was slower than any of the years between 2008 and 2011 (Table 4.1). In 2013 foreign citizens accounted for 7.9 per cent of the total UK population, compared with 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 2.657 million, over half of the total (53.8 per cent) in 2013 (Table 4.2) and an increase of 0.5 percentage points on the year before. 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), 24.5 per cent in 2013, 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 45.7 per cent, slightly up on the year before (45.1 per cent), but down from 79 per cent in 2004 and 63.6 per cent in 2006. In 2011, citizens of the ten new Eastern European accession countries as a whole rose for the first time to over a million (1.106 m.); the rise continued in 2012 and 2013, when they numbered 1.265 million and comprised 25.8 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 2012 and 2013 the number fell to reach 345,000, 7 per cent of the foreign total, the lowest recorded. After the Irish, the largest groups among EU (15)/EFTA nationals were Germans, Italians Portuguese and French, all in the range of 132,000-153,000.

For several years Poles have been the largest foreign group, reaching 679,000 in 2013, 13.7 per cent of all foreign citizens. The 2013 total was 34,000 fewer than in 2012, but within the margin of sampling error. Numbers of other A10 Eastern European nationalities have also been rising, for example Romanians by 31,000 and Lithuanians by 27,000 since 2012 while numbers from other A10 countries went down or were

relatively static. Overall, 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.

With the exception of 2011-12, the foreign population has increased at a greater rate than that of UK citizens (Table 4.1). In 2012-13 the trend continued, the foreign population rising by 3.2 per cent compared with 0.9 per cent for UK citizens. Trends varied within the EEA. Numbers of EU (15)/EFTA nationals rose by 5.3 per cent, while those from the A10 Eastern European countries as a whole rose by 4.7 per cent. However, there was a marked difference in trend between the A8 group, which was down 2.3 per cent, and the A2 (Bulgaria and Romania) countries whose numbers increased by 40 per cent. Hence, growth shifted away from the A8 towards the older EEA states and Bulgaria and Romania.

Between 2012 and 2013, numbers from non-EEA countries increased by 153,000, 6.4 per cent. Asian numbers and proportion both rose; African numbers were stable though their proportion of the total fell. Numbers and the proportion from the Americas fell. Oceanian numbers and proportion rose slightly.

There is a continuing small gender imbalance in the foreign population, the female proportion being 52.4 per cent, slightly higher than in recent years (51.6 per cent in 2012). However, the balance varies by origin. Europeans as a whole continue to be more likely to be female (52.8 per cent) and this was the case for most nationalities. Bulgarians and Romanians in contrast continued to have a male preponderance. There were considerably more females than males from Oceania and the Americas; their preponderance from Asia was small while Africans 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.

In sum, during 2012-13 stock increases were:

- UK total 1.1 per cent
- British citizens 0.9 per cent
- Foreign citizens 3.2 per cent
- EU(15)/EFTA 5.3 per cent
- EU(27)/EFTA 2.7 per cent
- Non-EEA 6.4 per cent

4.2 Stocks of foreign nationals working in the UK in 2013

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. 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. In 2013 foreign nationals comprised 9 per cent of the total workforce, the highest recorded figure.

Over the last decade, Europeans have accounted for a growing proportion of the foreign workforce, a trend which continued in 2013 (58.3 per cent, up from 57.4 per cent in 2012 and 55.5 per cent in 2011). This is rather more than their share (53.8 per cent) of the foreign population (Table 4.4). EU (15)/EFTA countries supplied 25.5 per cent of foreign workers, 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 6.7 per cent in 2013. Numbers of A8 Europeans in the labour force have grown to reach 661,000 in 2013, 24.9 per cent of all foreign workers. Although the number of A8 citizens working is slightly lower than in 2012, the data do not suggest a net return home of A8 workers. 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. Polish workers continue to be the largest A8 national group, 436,000, slightly fewer than the year before. Most of the A10 workforces grew in 2013, only Latvians and Poles being exceptions.

The non-EEA workforce grew by only 20,000 between 2012 and 2013, well within the margin of error. The total of 1.171 million was 44.1 per cent of the overall total of foreign national workers. None of the major world regions outside Europe exhibited major changes in worker stock numbers.

The balance of the sexes varies. Among all foreign nationals, males again predominate (53.5 per cent – slightly below the percentage of the last few years) and this is true of both Europeans and non-Europeans. In some cases, notably Germans, Irish and Canadians, women were the majority.

4.3 Foreign workers by nationality and socio-economic class 2013

For the purposes of Table 4.5, the working population has been grouped into three major categories, based on the standard classification by socio-economic group. The information is not comparable with years before 2001 because of a fundamental change in the classification used by the Office for National Statistics, the effect of which was to increase considerably the proportion of the workforce in professional,

employer and managerial category at the expense of the other two. The 'other non-manual' category was redefined as 'Intermediate' and the 'manual' category as 'Routine'. The 'Other' category includes those for whom a breakdown was not available.

Data for 2013 suggest that the trend of the last few years towards a lower skilled foreign workforce, briefly halted in 2011 and 2012, has continued: 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 eighth 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 11 per cent (down from 14.7 per cent in 2012) and 17.3 per cent (up from 16.3 per cent) of whom were in highly skilled occupations in 2013. 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 are in intermediate occupations. However, 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 (53.2 per cent in Group A) and this is especially true of those from France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands and Sweden, as well as Australia, New Zealand, the US and Canada. This has been a consistent pattern over the years. In contrast to the historical pattern, the Irish are now established as over-represented in the highly skilled category. Workers from the Indian sub-continent (ISC) and Africa are less well represented in the highly skilled category. 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 2013

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. During the previous 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 then rose again in 2013 to 39 per cent. The Rest of the South East accounted for another half million foreign workers, over 40,000 more than in the two previous years. Overall, 57.9 per cent of foreign workers are in South East England. In comparison, only 10.7 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, Swedes, Greeks, Bulgarians, Romanians, Other Americans, Australians and New Zealanders are located in London. For several other nationalities, the proportion is over 40 per cent. Some from northern EU countries, the Irish and some A8 citizens are overrepresented in the Rest of the South East. Among those with concentrations in the Midlands, South West and East Anglia are the French, 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 2013

Foreign nationals have a higher unemployment rate than the UK workforce (Table 4.7). In total, 2.462 million people were registered unemployed in the UK in the spring of 2013, 7.7 per cent of the active workforce. Of these, 268,000 were foreign nationals, a rate of 9.2 per cent, compared with 7.6 per cent of the domestic workforce.

There were significant differences between national groups. Only those groups with cell sizes of over 10,000 are shown. EU(15)/EFTA citizens were less likely to be unemployed, 6.5 per cent, while the rate for those from non-EEA countries was 11.9 per cent. Among Southern Europeans, the rate was 10.2, but 14.8 per cent for the Portuguese. 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. In contrast, unemployment rates for Africans, Middle Easterners, the ISC, South East Asians and people from the Americas 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, but the reverse is true for foreign nationals. Only among A8 nationals and Africans is the London unemployment rate higher than in the rest of the country.

4.6 Inactivity and employment rate among foreign nationals in the UK by region of residence 2013

The total inactive population in the UK was 18.687 million, of whom 1.255 million (6.7 per cent) were inactive (neither employed nor unemployed and seeking work). Of these, three quarters of a million were non-EEA citizens and half a million were from the EEA (Table 4.8).

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.

4.7 Country of Birth 2013

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 2013 there were 7.860 million people living in the UK and born outside the country (Tables 4.9 – 4.10), up by 3.6 per cent on 2012 (7.588 million). The foreign born now constitute 12.6 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 2013, 38 per cent were born elsewhere in Europe, 35 per cent in EU (27)/EFTA countries (Table 4.10). The comparable nationality figures were 53.8 and 50.9 per cent respectively (Table 4.2). The A10 Eastern European countries accounted for 15.5 per cent of the foreign born, compared with 25.7 per cent of foreign citizens. Indians and Poles continue to be the two largest foreign born groups, followed by the Pakistanis and Irish.

In 2013, 4.365 million foreign born, 14.8 per cent of the UK total, were also working. This was a rise of 4.9 per cent on the year before, a quickening of the rate of increase from 1.2 per cent during 2011-12. (Table 4.11). Overall, 55.5 per cent of the foreign born living in the UK were also working. Among the foreign born working population, Poles were the largest group, followed by Indians (Table 4.12).

Table 4.13 shows the breakdown of CoB by socio-economic class. A greater proportion (39.8 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 only minor differences in the proportions by CoB and nationality living in the different regions of the UK (Tables 4.14 and 4.6).

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 (Table 4.15). For the most part, unemployment rates are lower in London than in the rest of the country. The larger sample allows estimation of the unemployment rate among the A2 countries, Bulgaria and Romania. At 6.6 per cent this is considerably below the national rate.

Overall, 2.439 million foreign born are inactive (Table 4.16). The employment rate for the foreign born is 63.5 per cent, below that for foreign nationals, 66.6 per cent (Table 4.8). The difference is particularly marked in London.

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, 62.9 per cent of the foreign born had foreign nationality, while 5.4 per cent of UK citizens were born abroad, both proportions about the same as in the last few of years. There were substantial differences between countries. For some

countries, mainly European, there were more foreign nationals than had been born there. In contrast in others, mainly African and Asian, fewer than half of those born abroad had the nationality of their birthplace. 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 (including the US).

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 have their nationality. In contrast, most of those born in South Asian countries do not have the nationality of their countries of birth.

The implications of Table 4.17 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 2012/13

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

In the most recent year, 2012-13, there were 562,000 new registrations, well down on 601,000 the year before and 705,000 in 2010-11 (Table 4.18a). The EU accession countries accounted for 209,000 new registrations, slightly more than the previous year. The big gain was from the EU(15) whose numbers rose by 32,000. All other major world regions experienced losses. In effect, labour increases continued from

those regions where the UK government is unable to exercise control while decreases were the norm elsewhere.

The vast majority allocated NINOs are young, about 38 per cent of them aged 18-24 and a 39.5 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 2003/3 but in recent years the pattern has been fairly stable (Table 4.18c). However, the data for 2012-13 show significant shifts. While Poland maintained its top spot, Spain, Italy and Portugal have risen in the rankings as also is the case with Greece although it is not in the top ten. In contrast, India and Pakistan have slipped. Two 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.

4.9 Economic and Social Characteristics of the Resident Population of England and Wales by Nationality and Country of Birth in 2011: source 2011 Census

In 2011, 13 per cent (7.5 million) of usual residents of England and Wales were born outside the UK; almost half (46 per cent or 3.4 million) of these held a UK passport. The majority of both UK and foreign nationals aged 16 and over were economically active (64 per cent and 65 per cent respectively) and in employment (61 and 60 per cent respectively).

The proportion of foreign nationals who were students was more than double that of UK nationals: 17 per cent compared to 8.1 per cent; this difference is partly related to the younger age structure of the foreign national population.

For those in employment, foreign nationals were most concentrated in professional (20 per cent) and elementary occupations (19 per cent) while UK nationals were most concentrated in professional (18 per cent) and associate professional and technical occupations (13 per cent). The proportion of foreign nationals employed in banking, finance and insurance (21 per cent) was higher than UK nationals (17 per cent); UK nationals were more concentrated in the public administration, education and health sector (29 per cent), compared to foreign nationals (23 per cent).

Foreign nationals were most frequently qualified at level 4+ (degree level or higher) (38 per cent); this compares with 29 per cent of UK nationals. 88 per cent (3.6 million) of foreign nationals aged three and over reported that they could speak English well, very well or as their main language; 1.7 per cent (70,000) of foreign nationals reported that they could not speak English at all.

Some 73 per cent of UK nationals living in households lived in an owner occupied property, compared to 33 per cent of foreign nationals; foreign nationals were more likely to live in private rented accommodation (55 per cent) compared to UK nationals (14 per cent). These differences declined with increased length of residence in the UK. Foreign nationals living in households who arrived in the UK before 1981 had similar levels of home ownership (75 per cent) as UK nationals (73 per cent).

Foreign nationals reported the highest levels of good health overall in the 2011 Census at 90 per cent, compared with 83 per cent for UK nationals; this is largely due to the younger age profile of foreign nationals. For both UK-born and non-UK born, overall levels of good health are similar (81 and 83 per cent respectively); there is a general decline in reported good health status with age. Bangladeshi born reported lower levels of good health than other countries of birth, Nigerian-born residents generally reported better health; these differences increased with age.

Table 4.1 – Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2009 - 2013, (thousands)

	2009			2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	60685	29811	30874	61090	30021	31070	61530	30280	31250	61900	30482	31418	62571	30879	31692
UK	56322	27657	28665	56545	27793	28752	56733	27940	28793	57083	28148	28935	57603	28515	29088
Foreign Nationals	4348	2144	2204	4524	2218	2307	4785	2332	2453	4817	2334	2483	4968	2364	2604
Europe	2059	1002	1057	2184	1048	1136	2471	1162	1309	2554	1215	1339	2657	1253	1404
EU27/EFTA	1950	945	1005	2060	989	1071	2357	1105	1252	2415	1145	1270	2515	1192	1323
EU25/EFTA	1866	901	965	1954	934	1020	2230	1038	1192	2265	1066	1199	2305	1080	1225
EU15/EFTA	1080	508	572	1113	522	591	1220	560	660	1152	522	630	1213	550	663
Austria	15	:	10	22	:	15	12	:	:	:	:	:	17	:	14
Belgium	16	:	:	12	:	:	29	16	13	20	:	12	17	:	:
Denmark	19	:	11	24	12	13	17	:	10	16	:	10	21	:	12
Finland	15	:	:	14	:	:	22	:	17	13	:	13	:	:	:
France	148	69	79	116	57	59	114	54	60	132	64	68	132	59	73
Germany	121	46	75	129	51	78	132	52	80	137	57	80	153	65	88
Greece	41	22	19	35	20	14	31	20	11	40	17	23	33	17	16
Ireland	344	161	183	344	160	184	386	187	199	356	152	204	345	145	200
Italy	107	60	47	117	56	61	153	74	79	125	63	62	138	62	76
Netherlands	35	18	17	58	34	24	56	27	29	59	29	30	83	46	37
Norway	:	:	:	18	:	11	30	14	17	17	:	10	:	:	:
Portugal	96	48	48	104	52	53	123	57	66	106	53	53	138	83	55
Spain	52	28	24	61	33	28	55	21	34	82	42	40	75	37	38
Sweden	25	:	16	43	17	26	40	18	22	26	10	16	27	10	18
Switzerland	16	:	10	:	:	:	16	:	13	12	:	12	13	:	:
A8 Accession	746	371	375	801	389	412	979	461	518	1079	526	553	1055	507	548
Czech Republic	29	15	14	24	10	14	29	11	18	32	17	15	27	11	16
Hungary	20	12	8	37	18	19	47	26	21	48	24	24	57	34	23
Latvia	19	:	11	44	23	21	62	23	39	81	40	41	78	35	43
Lithuania	67	27	40	99	46	53	129	59	70	126	62	64	153	74	79
Poland	549	279	270	550	274	277	658	321	337	713	346	367	679	331	348
Slovak Republic	55	26	29	32	14	18	54	21	33	71	35	36	55	19	36
A2 Accession	84	44	40	106	55	51	127	67	60	150	79	71	210	112	98
Bulgaria	32	14	18	34	17	16	47	24	23	33	18	15	62	29	33
Romania	52	30	22	72	37	35	79	42	37	117	61	56	148	83	65
Eur	40	22	18	40	23	17	31	17	14	34	18	16	37	23	14
Cyprus	35	19	16	34	20	14	29	15	14	24	13	11	28	17	11
C & E Europe	29	17	12	39	20	19	39	18	21	38	20	18	40	17	23
Albania	10	:	:	15	:	:	11	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:
Eur Other	80	40	40	85	39	46	75	39	36	101	50	51	102	44	58
Russia	18	5	13	23	:	16	23	:	14	33	14	19	35	13	22
Turkey	39	22	17	45	23	22	35	21	14	42	24	18	43	22	21
Ukraine	14	:	:	12	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:
Africa	608	299	309	592	284	308	565	291	274	538	280	258	535	266	269
Algeria	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	14	:	:	11	:	:
Angola	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cameroon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Congo Dem Rep	14	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	20	10	10	:	:	:
Eritrea	13	:	:	12	:	:	11	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:
Gambia	:	:	:	14	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:
Ghana	48	22	26	47	23	24	45	22	23	36	18	18	48	21	27
Kenya	22	:	14	17	10	:	10	:	:	20	:	13	20	10	10
Libya	24	13	11	24	15	:	23	14	:	42	25	17	18	:	11
Mauritius	22	11	11	22	12	10	15	:	:	11	:	:	12	:	:
Nigeria	106	50	56	106	58	48	114	56	58	102	55	47	114	64	50
Sierra Leone	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:
Somalia	72	31	41	71	25	46	53	26	27	36	19	16	48	21	27
South Africa	113	53	60	102	49	53	81	44	37	67	38	29	87	43	44
Sudan	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uganda	10	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Zambia	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	10	:	:	12	:	:
Zimbabwe	78	39	39	53	26	27	67	32	35	59	32	27	48	24	24
Other Africa	86	52	34	76	35	41	97	52	45	69	31	38	54	26	28

Table 4.1 – Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2009 - 2013, (thousands), [continued]

	2009			2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Americas	350	164	186	385	174	211	372	163	209	391	177	214	366	153	213
Canada	41	21	20	58	25	33	54	20	34	63	30	33	48	16	32
Jamaica	42	21	21	44	23	21	48	28	20	54	32	22	43	16	27
US	112	49	63	133	60	73	109	44	65	146	55	91	149	73	76
Other Americas	155	73	82	150	66	84	161	71	90	128	60	68	126	48	78
Asia	1174	601	573	1191	626	565	1257	661	596	1177	581	596	1234	611	623
Afghanistan	27	18	:	27	14	13	28	16	12	17	10	:	20	10	10
Bangladesh	77	42	35	74	41	33	66	41	25	70	42	28	58	31	27
China	76	40	36	107	55	52	106	51	55	87	42	45	93	50	43
India	293	154	139	354	190	164	332	185	147	360	194	166	336	168	168
Japan	34	13	21	29	:	21	59	23	36	31	:	24	29	12	17
Malaysia	41	19	22	37	16	21	20	:	11	26	13	13	35	19	16
Middle East	84	57	27	97	65	32	87	49	38	69	39	30	105	67	38
Iran	37	23	14	39	25	14	40	24	16	33	18	15	35	22	13
Iraq	36	25	11	34	24	10	33	18	15	26	14	12	52	33	19
Other Middle East	11	:	:	24	16	:	14	:	:	10	:	:	18	12	6
Pakistan	177	94	83	137	74	63	166	93	73	163	91	72	194	102	92
Philippines	93	37	56	58	21	37	86	43	43	78	33	45	59	25	34
Sri Lanka	43	24	19	57	31	26	69	37	32	50	22	28	59	31	28
Vietnam	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	14	:	:	14	:	:
Other Asia	229	103	126	214	111	103	224	108	116	213	82	131	232	89	143
Oceania	149	77	72	164	84	80	117	54	63	120	63	57	132	61	71
Australia	84	45	39	92	48	44	63	28	35	69	37	32	70	28	42
New Zealand	36	20	16	50	23	27	24	14	10	30	15	15	33	17	16
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	15	10	:	21	10	11	12	:	:	29	15	14	27	12	15

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes: : Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells. R – Revised.

Table 4.2 - Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2009-2013 (per cent)

	2009			2010 R			2011			2012			2013		
	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	47.4	46.7	48.0	48.3	47.2	49.2	51.6	49.8	53.4	53.3	52.4	54.2	53.8	53.3	54.2
EU27/EFTA	44.8	44.1	45.6	45.5	44.6	46.4	49.3	47.4	51.0	50.4	49.4	51.4	50.9	50.7	51.1
EU25/EFTA	42.9	42.0	43.8	43.2	42.1	44.2	46.6	44.5	48.6	47.3	46.0	48.6	46.7	45.9	47.3
EU15/EFTA	24.8	23.7	26.0	24.6	23.5	25.6	25.5	24.0	26.9	24.1	22.5	25.5	24.5	23.4	25.6
Austria	0.3	:	0.5	0.5	:	0.7	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	0.5
Belgium	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	:	0.5	0.3	:	:
Denmark	0.4	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	:	0.5
Finland	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.5	:	0.7	0.3	:	0.5	:	:	:
France	3.4	3.2	3.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.8
Germany	2.8	2.1	3.4	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.8	2.2	3.3	2.9	2.5	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.4
Greece	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6
Ireland	7.9	7.5	8.3	7.6	7.2	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.4	6.6	8.3	7.0	6.2	7.7
Italy	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.9
Netherlands	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.4
Norway	:	:	:	0.4	:	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	:	0.4	:	:	:
Portugal	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.8	3.5	2.1
Spain	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5
Sweden	0.6	:	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	:	0.7
Switzerland	0.4	:	0.5	:	:	:	0.3	:	0.5	0.3	:	0.5	0.3	:	:
A8 Accession	17.2	17.3	17.0	17.7	17.5	17.9	20.5	19.8	21.1	22.5	22.7	22.4	21.4	21.6	21.2
Czech Republic	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Hungary	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.9
Latvia	0.4	:	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7
Lithuania	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.1
Poland	12.6	13.0	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.0	13.8	13.8	13.7	14.9	14.9	14.9	13.7	14.1	13.4
Slovak Republic	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.4
A2 Accession	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.4	3.1	3.4	2.9	4.3	4.8	3.8
Bulgaria	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.3
Romania	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.4	2.6	2.3	3.0	3.5	2.5
Eur	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.5
Cyprus	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4
C & E Europe	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9
Albania	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:
Eur Other	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2
Russia	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	:	0.7	0.5	:	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8
Turkey	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8
Ukraine	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:
Africa	14.0	13.9	14.0	13.1	12.8	13.4	11.8	12.5	11.2	11.2	12.1	10.4	10.8	11.3	10.4
Algeria	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:
Angola	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cameroon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Congo Dem Rep	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	:	:	:
Eritrea	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:
Gambia	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:
Ghana	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0
Kenya	0.5	:	0.6	0.4	0.5	:	0.2	:	:	0.4	:	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Libya	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	:	0.5	0.6	:	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	:	0.4
Mauritius	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	:	:	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	:	:
Nigeria	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.7	1.9
Sierra Leone	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:
Somalia	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.1	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0
South Africa	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.7
Sudan	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uganda	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Zambia	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
Zimbabwe	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Other Africa	2.0	2.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1

Table 4.2 - Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2009-2013 (per cent), [continued]

	2009			2010 R			2011			2012			2013		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Americas	8.0	7.6	8.4	8.5	7.8	9.1	7.8	7.0	8.5	8.2	7.6	8.7	7.4	6.5	8.2
Canada	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.2
Jamaica	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0
US	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.2	2.3	1.9	2.6	3.0	2.4	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.9
Other Americas	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.0	3.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.0	3.0
Asia	27.0	28.0	26.0	26.3	28.2	24.5	26.2	28.3	24.3	24.6	25.1	24.1	25.0	26.0	24.1
Afghanistan	0.6	0.8	:	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	:	0.4	0.4	0.4
Bangladesh	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0
China	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.7
India	6.7	7.2	6.3	7.8	8.6	7.1	6.9	7.9	6.0	7.5	8.3	6.7	6.8	7.1	6.5
Japan	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.6	:	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.7	:	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.7
Malaysia	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.4	:	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6
Middle East	1.9	2.7	1.2	2.1	2.9	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.1	2.8	1.5
Iran	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5
Iraq	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.7
Other Middle East	0.3	:	:	0.5	0.7	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.4	0.5	0.2
Pakistan	4.1	4.4	3.8	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.4	3.9	2.9	3.9	4.3	3.6
Philippines	2.1	1.7	2.5	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.3
Sri Lanka	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1
Vietnam	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:
Other Asia	5.3	4.8	5.7	4.7	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.4	3.5	5.3	4.7	3.8	5.5
Oceania	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.5	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.7
Australia	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.6
New Zealand	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	0.3	0.5	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	:	:	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes: : Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells. R – Revised

Table 4.3 – Living and Working in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2009 - 2013 (thousands)

	2009			2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	28586	15259	13327	28664	15270	13394	28929	15484	13445	29158	15632	13526	29473	15728	13745
UK	26303	13982	12321	26269	13938	12331	26364	14093	12271	26599	14205	12394	26817	14304	12513
Foreign Nationals	2280	1274	1006	2393	1331	1062	2558	1387	1171	2557	1425	1132	2652	1421	1231
Europe	1180	645	535	1252	673	579	1419	713	706	1468	779	689	1548	809	739
EU27/EFTA	1129	619	510	1195	636	559	1364	682	682	1406	741	665	1486	776	710
EU25/EFTA	1072	583	489	1126	595	531	1277	631	646	1315	686	629	1359	702	657
EU15/EFTA	550	289	261	565	299	266	614	301	313	628	316	312	677	343	334
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	10	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17	:	:
France	79	40	39	62	38	24	64	36	28	81	45	36	82	44	38
Germany	62	22	40	70	30	40	72	32	40	67	34	33	86	40	46
Greece	22	12	10	16	10	:	22	15	:	26	12	14	22	12	10
Ireland	163	93	70	162	89	73	176	82	94	180	86	94	178	85	93
Italy	61	38	23	64	33	31	68	40	28	71	40	31	85	44	41
Netherlands	17	10	:	28	17	11	25	12	13	29	14	16	35	19	16
Portugal	48	28	20	53	31	22	63	34	29	61	36	25	75	48	27
Spain	32	19	13	40	21	19	36	15	21	49	24	25	44	25	19
Sweden	12	:	:	21	:	12	27	12	15	17	:	12	19	:	14
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	8	:	:	:	:	:	:
A8 Accession	501	279	222	544	284	260	649	323	326	675	364	311	661	345	316
Czech Republic	14	10	:	17	:	10	13	:	:	23	13	10	:	:	:
Hungary	16	10	:	28	16	12	30	18	12	31	16	15	39	24	15
Latvia	13	:	:	30	17	13	34	16	18	52	29	22	44	22	22
Lithuania	48	20	28	71	34	37	93	42	51	76	39	37	94	52	42
Poland	371	212	159	368	199	169	442	228	214	449	242	207	436	228	208
Slovak Republic	33	19	14	22	:	13	36	15	21	38	22	16	37	14	23
A2 Accession	57	36	21	69	41	28	87	51	36	91	55	36	127	74	53
Bulgaria	22	11	11	24	13	11	34	18	16	25	15	10	42	22	20
Romania	35	25	10	45	28	17	54	33	21	66	40	26	85	53	32
Eur	21	15	:	17	12	:	14	:	:	12	:	:	21	14	:
Cyprus	19	14	:	14	10	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	17	11	:
C & E Europe	12	6	:	20	11	:	21	12	:	19	12	:	18	10	:
Eur Other	39	20	19	37	26	11	34	19	15	43	26	17	44	23	21
Russia	13	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	17	:	10	15	:	:
Turkey	13	10	:	18	15	:	11	11	0	16	11	:	15	12	:
Africa	273	156	117	276	142	134	280	158	122	252	147	105	257	137	120
Ghana	28	16	12	24	14	10	27	14	13	23	12	11	25	11	14
Kenya	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:
Libya	13	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	18	14	:	10	:	:
Mauritius	15	:	:	15	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nigeria	48	24	24	51	29	22	54	29	25	50	28	22	51	29	22
South Africa	85	44	41	65	32	33	64	35	29	45	25	19	54	27	27
Zimbabwe	40	21	19	30	13	17	32	15	17	27	14	12	28	14	14
Other Africa	57	43	14	78	38	40	78	49	29	74	44	29	75	43	32
Americas	179	87	92	202	100	102	184	88	96	205	104	101	198	87	111
Canada	18	10	:	33	16	17	33	16	17	32	17	15	33	12	21
Jamaica	18	:	10	20	11	:	23	14	:	25	15	10	18	:	14
US	58	27	31	66	35	31	57	24	33	78	32	46	75	39	36
Other Americas	85	42	43	83	38	45	71	34	37	70	40	30	72	32	40
Asia	536	326	210	544	353	191	586	379	207	537	341	196	546	333	213
Bangladesh	32	28	:	33	26	:	39	30	:	31	28	:	26	21	:
China	33	17	16	41	25	16	37	19	18	24	15	10	20	12	:
India	152	102	50	200	125	75	188	125	63	198	131	67	198	118	80
Malaysia	21	:	12	17	:	:	12	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:
Middle East	21	19	:	26	22	:	24	18	:	22	16	:	42	33	:
Iran	:	:	:	10	:	:	12	:	:	12	:	:	12	:	:
Pakistan	66	50	16	52	47	:	67	56	11	63	57	:	69	56	13
Philippines	63	23	40	44	19	25	54	28	26	51	23	28	40	17	23
Sri Lanka	20	14	:	29	21	:	33	23	10	20	13	:	27	18	:
Other Asia	128	64	64	102	60	42	132	74	58	113	51	61	116	53	63
Oceania	109	59	50	111	60	51	87	45	42	87	49	38	93	48	45
Australia	60	33	27	64	35	29	47	25	22	55	31	24	48	24	24
New Zealand	30	17	13	35	17	18	22	13	9	22	12	10	23	11	12
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes: : Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells. R – Revised.

Table 4.4 – Living and Working in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2009 - 2013 (per cent)

	2009			2010			2011			2012			2013		
	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	51.8	50.6	53.2	52.3	50.6	54.5	55.5	51.4	60.3	57.4	54.7	60.9	58.3	56.9	59.8
EU27/EFTA	49.5	48.6	50.7	49.9	47.8	52.6	53.3	49.2	58.2	55.0	52.0	58.7	55.9	54.6	57.4
EU25/EFTA	47.0	45.8	48.6	47.1	44.7	50.0	49.9	45.5	55.2	51.4	48.1	55.6	51.1	49.4	53.2
EU15/EFTA	24.1	22.7	25.9	23.6	22.5	25.0	24.0	21.7	26.7	24.6	22.2	27.6	25.5	24.1	27.0
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	:	0.0	0.4	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	0.4	:	:	0.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.6	:	:
France	3.5	3.1	3.9	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
Germany	2.7	1.7	4.0	2.9	2.3	3.8	2.8	2.3	3.4	2.6	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.7
Greece	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	:	0.9	1.1	:	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
Ireland	7.1	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.9	5.9	8.0	7.0	6.0	8.3	6.7	6.0	7.5
Italy	2.7	3.0	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.3
Netherlands	0.7	0.8	:	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Portugal	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.8	3.4	2.2
Spain	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.5
Sweden	0.5	:	:	0.9	:	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.7	:	1.1	0.7	:	1.1
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	:	0.7	:	:	:	:	:	:
A8 Accession	22.0	21.9	22.1	22.7	21.3	24.5	25.4	23.3	27.8	26.4	25.5	27.5	24.9	24.3	25.6
Czech Republic	0.6	0.8	:	0.7	:	0.9	0.5	:	:	0.9	0.9	0.8	:	:	:
Hungary	0.7	0.8	:	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.2
Latvia	0.6	:	:	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.8
Lithuania	2.1	1.6	2.8	3.0	2.6	3.5	3.6	3.0	4.4	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.4
Poland	16.3	16.6	15.8	15.4	15.0	15.9	17.3	16.4	18.3	17.6	17.0	18.3	16.4	16.0	16.8
Slovak Republic	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.9	:	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.9
A2 Accession	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.9	3.1	2.6	3.4	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.9	3.2	4.8	5.2	4.3
Bulgaria	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.6
Romania	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.9	2.1	1.6	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.6	2.8	2.3	3.2	3.7	2.6
Eur	0.9	1.2	:	0.7	0.9	:	0.5	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.8	1.0	:
Cyprus	0.8	1.1	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.5	:	:	:	:	:	0.6	0.8	:
C & E Europe	0.5	0.5	:	0.8	0.8	:	0.8	0.9	:	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.7	:
Eur Other	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7
Russia	0.6	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.6	:	0.9	0.6	:	:
Turkey	0.6	0.8	:	0.8	1.1	:	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.8	:	0.6	0.8	:
Africa	12.0	12.2	11.6	11.5	10.7	12.6	10.9	11.4	10.4	9.9	10.3	9.3	9.7	9.6	9.7
Ghana	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1
Kenya	:	:	:	0.5	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	:	:	:	:	:
Libya	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.7	1.0	:	0.4	:	:
Mauritius	0.7	:	:	0.6	:	:	0.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nigeria	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8
South Africa	3.7	3.5	4.1	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.2
Zimbabwe	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
Other Africa	2.5	3.4	1.4	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.0	3.5	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.6
Americas	7.9	6.8	9.1	8.4	7.5	9.6	7.2	6.3	8.2	8.0	7.3	8.9	7.5	6.1	9.0
Canada	0.8	0.8	:	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.7
Jamaica	0.8	:	1.0	0.8	0.8	:	0.9	1.0	:	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	:	1.1
US	2.5	2.1	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.8	3.1	2.2	4.1	2.8	2.7	2.9
Other Americas	3.7	3.3	4.3	3.5	2.9	4.2	2.8	2.5	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.3	3.2
Asia	23.5	25.6	20.9	22.7	26.5	18.0	22.9	27.3	17.6	21.0	23.9	17.3	20.5	23.4	17.2
Bangladesh	1.4	2.2	:	1.4	2.0	:	1.5	2.2	:	1.2	1.9	:	1.0	1.5	:
China	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	:
India	6.7	8.0	5.0	8.4	9.4	7.1	7.3	9.0	5.4	7.8	9.2	6.0	7.5	8.3	6.5
Malaysia	0.9	:	1.2	0.7	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.5	:	:	:	:	:
Middle East	0.9	1.5	:	1.1	1.7	:	0.9	1.3	:	0.9	1.1	0.0	1.6	2.3	:
Iran	:	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.5	:	:
Pakistan	2.9	3.9	1.6	2.2	3.5	:	2.6	4.0	0.9	2.5	4.0	:	2.6	3.9	1.1
Philippines	2.8	1.8	4.0	1.8	1.4	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.5	1.5	1.2	1.9
Sri Lanka	0.9	1.1	:	1.2	1.6	:	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	:	1.0	1.3	:
Other Asia	5.6	5.0	6.4	4.3	4.5	4.0	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.6	5.4	4.4	3.7	5.1
Oceania	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.8	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6
Australia	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9
New Zealand	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes: : Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells. R – Revised.

Table 4.5 - Living and Working in UK, by SEC, 2013

	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	12482	9204	6602	1185	29473	42.4	31.2	22.4	4.0	100.0
UK/GB	11539	8428	5788	1062	26817	43.0	31.4	21.6	4.0	100.0
Foreign nationals	943	776	814	119	2652	35.6	29.3	30.7	4.5	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	481	312	312	61	1166	41.3	26.8	26.8	5.2	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	360	160	130	27	677	53.2	23.6	19.2	4.0	100.0
EU27/EFTA	462	464	502	58	1486	31.1	31.2	33.8	3.9	100.0
of which:										
France	57	15	:	:	82	69.5	18.3	:	:	100.0
Germany	55	15	12	:	86	64.0	17.4	14.0	:	100.0
Irish Republic	96	44	32	:	178	53.9	24.7	18.0	:	100.0
Northern EU	53	18	16	:	91	58.2	19.8	17.6	:	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	20	:	:	:	35	57.1	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	11	:	:	:	19	57.9	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	100	69	67	11	247	40.5	27.9	27.1	4.5	100.0
of which:										
Greece	12	:	:	:	22	54.5	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	38	26	18	:	85	44.7	30.6	21.2	:	100.0
Portugal	19	21	34	:	75	25.3	28.0	45.3	:	100.0
Spain	23	:	10	:	44	52.3	:	22.7	:	100.0
A8	73	221	340	27	661	11.0	33.4	51.4	4.1	100.0
of which:										
Hungary	:	14	16	:	39	:	35.9	41.0	:	100.0
Latvia	:	11	27	:	44	:	25.0	61.4	:	100.0
Lithuania	:	32	49	:	94	:	34.0	52.1	:	100.0
Poland	48	146	224	18	436	11.0	33.5	51.4	4.1	100.0
Slovakia	:	12	18	:	37	:	32.4	48.6	:	100.0
A2	22	76	27	:	127	17.3	59.8	21.3	:	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	:	23	12	:	42	:	54.8	28.6	:	100.0
Romania	16	53	15	:	85	18.8	62.4	17.6	:	100.0
Other Europe	24	21	16	:	62	38.7	33.9	25.8	:	100.0
of which:										
Russia	10	:	:	:	15	66.7	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	:	:	:	15	15	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
Africa	98	61	77	21	257	38.1	23.7	30.0	8.2	100.0
Middle East	12	:	16	:	42	28.6	:	38.1	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	119	93	94	13	320	37.2	29.1	29.4	4.1	100.0
South East Asia	61	44	67	12	184	33.2	23.9	36.4	6.5	100.0
Canada	21	:	:	:	33	63.6	:	:	:	100.0
United States	49	19	:	:	75	65.3	25.3	:	:	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	10	11	:	:	35	28.6	31.4	:	:	100.0
Other Americas	27	18	:	:	55	49.1	32.7	:	:	100.0
Australia	34	:	:	:	48	70.8	:	:	:	100.0
New Zealand	15	:	:	:	23	65.2	:	:	:	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, 2013

	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	3902	5982	8154	11435	29473	13.2	20.3	27.7	38.8	100.0
UK/GB	2868	5481	7629	10839	26817	10.7	20.4	28.4	40.4	100.0
Foreign nationals	1034	501	525	592	2652	39.0	18.9	19.8	22.3	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	501	210	222	233	1166	43.0	18.0	19.0	20.0	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	303	133	106	135	677	44.8	19.6	15.7	19.9	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	533	291	303	359	1486	35.9	19.6	20.4	24.2	100.0
of which:										
France	41	17	14	10	82	50.0	20.7	17.1	12.2	100.0
Germany	41	14	18	13	86	47.7	16.3	20.9	15.1	100.0
Irish Republic	55	46	29	48	178	30.9	25.8	16.3	27.0	100.0
Northern EU	36	14	14	27	91	39.6	15.4	15.4	29.7	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	13	:	:	12	35	37.1	:	:	34.3	100.0
Sweden	11	:	:		19	57.9	:	:	0.0	100.0
Southern EU	135	43	34	35	247	54.7	17.4	13.8	14.2	100.0
of which:										
Greece	12	:	:	:	22	54.5	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	48	12	14	11	85	56.5	14.1	16.5	12.9	100.0
Portugal	39	15	11	10	75	52.0	20.0	14.7	13.3	100.0
Spain	26	:	:	:	44	59.1	:	:	:	100.0
A8	145	134	173	209	661	21.9	20.3	26.2	31.6	100.0
of which:										
Hungary	15	11	:	10	39	38.5	28.2	:	25.6	100.0
Latvia			18	16	44	0.0	0.0	40.9	36.4	100.0
Lithuania	27	18	21	28	94	28.7	19.1	22.3	29.8	100.0
Poland	90	87	116	143	436	20.6	20.0	26.6	32.8	100.0
Slovakia	:	:	12	11	37	:	:	32.4	29.7	100.0
A2	77	20	19	11	127	60.6	15.7	15.0	8.7	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	29	:	:	:	42	69.0	:	:	:	100.0
Romania	48	16	14	:	85	56.5	18.8	16.5	:	100.0
Other Europe	36	:	:	:	62	58.1	:	:	:	100.0
of which:										
Russia	:	:	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	:	:	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	107	50	45	55	257	41.6	19.5	17.5	21.4	100.0
Middle East	19	:	:	11	42	45.2	:	:	26.2	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	123	50	71	76	320	38.4	15.6	22.2	23.8	100.0
South East Asia	74	39	36	35	184	40.2	21.2	19.6	19.0	100.0
Canada	11	:	:	:	33	33.3	:	:	:	100.0
United States	31	11	20	13	75	41.3	14.7	26.7	17.3	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	16	:	:	:	35	45.7	:	:	:	100.0
Other Americas	34	:	:	:	55	61.8	:	:	:	100.0
Australia	30	11	:	:	48	62.5	22.9	:	:	100.0
New Zealand	10	:	:	:	23	43.5	:	:	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

A: Greater London (inner and outer)

B: Rest of South East

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

D: Rest of UK

Notes:

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

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

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

Non-EU: FN - 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, 2013

	Numbers (thousands)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK
All nationalities	362	2100	2462	8.5	7.6	7.7
UK/GB	269	1923	2192	8.6	7.4	7.6
Foreign nationals	92	176	268	8.2	9.8	9.2
of which:						
Non-EU	60	97	157	10.7	12.7	11.9
EU 15/EFTA	18	29	47	5.6	7.2	6.5
EU 27/EFTA	32	79	111	5.7	7.7	7.0
of which:						
Southern EU	11	17	28	7.5	13.2	10.2
of which:						
Portugal	:	:	13	:	:	14.8
A8	12	40	52	7.6	7.2	7.3
of which:						
Poland	:	19	24	:	5.2	5.2
Africa	27	27	54	20.1	15.3	17.4
Middle East	:	:	10	:	:	19.2
Indian Sub-Continent	13	28	41	9.6	12.4	11.4
South East Asia	:	13	19	:	10.6	9.4
Americas	:	11	18	:	9.4	8.3

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 4.8 - Inactive foreign nationals in UK, by Citizenship and Region of Residence, 2013

	Numbers (thousands)			Employment rate (per cent)		
	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK
All nationalities	2119	16568	18687	61.1	57.8	58.2
UK/GB	1690	15728	17418	59.4	57.6	57.8
Foreign nationals	427	828	1255	66.6	61.7	63.5
of which:						
Non-EU	277	475	752	59.8	53.8	56.2
EU 15/EFTA	112	220	332	70.0	60.0	64.1
EU 27/EFTA	150	353	503	74.5	68.8	70.8
of which:						
France	10	:	19	75.9	:	78.1
Germany	11	24	35	75.9	62.5	68.3
Irish Republic	35	119	154	60.4	50.0	52.8
Northern EU	12	27	39	72.0	62.5	65.9
of which:						
Netherlands	:	10	14	:	64.7	66.0
Southern EU	46	45	91	70.3	64.4	67.5
of which:						
Italy	21	13	34	67.6	69.8	68.5
Portugal	13	15	28	68.4	62.1	65.2
Spain	:	:	10	:	:	72.1
A8	23	101	124	80.6	78.5	79.0
of which:						
Latvia	:	11	12	:	73.6	73.3
Lithuania	:	12	18	:	77.0	77.7
Poland	13	62	75	83.3	81.0	81.5
A2	10	26	36	85.6	61.0	73.8
of which:						
Romania	:	20	28	:	58.7	69.7
Other Europe	26	24	50	55.4	46.4	51.2
of which:						
Turkey	11.0	:	20	36.8	:	40.5
Africa	59	76	135	55.4	59.3	57.6
Middle East	19	26	45	48.7	39.7	43.3
Indian Sub-Continent	59	128	187	63.1	55.8	58.4
South East Asia	70	154	224	49.3	39.7	43.1
Canada	:	:	10	:	:	75.0
United States	13	19	32	67.4	68.8	68.2
Caribbean/West Indies	10	15	25	55.2	48.7	51.5
Other Americas	13	:	22	69.4	:	67.1
Oceania	:	14	20	:	82.1	78.8
of which:						
Australia	:	11	13	:	62.1	78.7

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, 2009 - 2013 (thousands)

	2009			2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	60685	29811	30874	61090	30021	31070	61530	30280	31250	61900	30482	31418	62571	30879	31692
UK Born	53761	26466	27295	54012	26580	27432	54079	26706	27373	54286	26832	27454	54661	27110	27551
Foreign Born	6899	3331	3568	7056	3429	3627	7430	3559	3871	7588	3638	3950	7860	3745	4115
Europe	2459	1144	1315	2571	1206	1365	2776	1291	1485	2927	1360	1567	2988	1382	1606
EU27/EFTA	2274	1055	1219	2359	1109	1250	2567	1193	1374	2704	1252	1452	2749	1269	1480
EU25/EFTA	2182	1009	1173	2245	1053	1192	2439	1126	1313	2545	1173	1372	2536	1158	1378
EU15/EFTA	1332	589	743	1371	626	745	1437	659	778	1431	630	801	1436	628	808
Austria	20	:	14	20	:	15	10	:	:	17	:	13	14	:	12
Belgium	27	13	14	19	:	10	34	19	15	32	14	19	24	13	11
Denmark	19	:	11	23	12	11	17	:	10	17	:	:	20	:	12
Finland	11	:	:	14	:	:	20	:	16	10	:	:	:	:	:
France	144	64	80	122	53	69	132	63	69	146	68	78	128	60	68
Germany	296	107	189	301	129	172	292	119	173	303	137	166	343	150	193
Greece	35	19	16	34	20	14	33	21	12	47	21	26	36	17	19
Ireland	401	181	220	401	186	215	429	210	219	429	171	257	400	162	238
Italy	117	65	52	130	59	71	150	71	79	135	66	69	142	66	76
Netherlands	53	26	27	67	35	32	65	33	32	51	24	27	60	28	32
Norway	24	10	14	19	:	11	29	11	18	15	:	:	12	:	10
Portugal	81	36	45	91	43	48	104	46	58	84	41	43	114	60	54
Spain	50	25	25	67	37	30	52	21	31	85	40	44	73	31	42
Sweden	20	:	13	34	12	22	32	14	18	23	:	15	25	:	18
Switzerland	23	:	14	19	:	12	23	:	16	17	:	:	22	10	12
A8 Accession	743	370	373	773	373	400	926	435	491	1011	491	520	1006	480	526
Czech Republic	26	13	13	23	:	14	29	10	19	36	18	17	27	14	13
Hungary	28	14	14	41	19	22	43	25	18	49	27	22	61	34	27
Latvia	21	11	10	41	22	19	61	22	39	76	36	41	75	33	42
Lithuania	62	25	37	91	41	50	118	53	65	117	56	61	140	67	73
Poland	540	275	265	534	267	267	617	301	316	658	319	339	650	311	339
Slovak Republic	54	26	28	31	13	18	52	19	33	66	31	34	48	18	30
A2 Accession	92	46	46	114	56	58	128	67	61	159	79	80	213	111	102
Bulgaria	37	15	22	37	17	20	46	23	23	40	20	21	62	28	34
Romania	55	30	25	77	39	38	82	44	38	118	59	59	151	82	69
Eur	107	50	57	101	54	47	76	32	44	103	52	51	94	50	44
Cyprus	83	40	43	73	40	33	54	23	31	71	35	36	67	35	32
Malta	24	10	14	28	14	14	23	:	14	32	17	15	28	15	13
C & E Europe	53	27	26	62	31	31	58	29	29	67	35	32	70	33	37
Albania	15	10	:	18	11	:	12	:	:	16	11	:	15	:	:
Kosovo	:	:	:	15	:	:	20	13	:	23	13	10	27	21	:
Eur Other	132	62	70	150	66	84	151	69	82	156	73	83	169	80	89
Russia	30	8	22	45	16	29	45	17	28	41	16	25	45	19	26
Turkey	71	41	30	80	39	41	77	38	39	62	35	27	81	44	37
Ukraine	15	:	:	14	:	:	20	:	11	23	:	17	22	:	15
Africa	1250	599	651	1284	617	667	1355	640	715	1298	646	652	1350	657	693
Algeria	26	16	10	15	13	:	25	16	:	25	17	8	24	16	8
Angola	14	:	:	25	11	14	:	:	:	14	:	:	10	:	:
Cameroon	10	:	:	10	:	:	14	:	:	11	:	:	13	:	:
Congo Dem Republic	17	:	11	16	:	:	19	:	12	16	:	:	16	:	12
Egypt	23	14	:	28	14	14	23	13	10	47	26	21	39	19	20
Eritrea	14	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	10	20	:	13	17	:	10
Ethiopia	17	:	:	12	:	:	20	:	14	17	:	10	12	:	:
Gambia	:	:	:	15	:	:	16	:	:	11	:	:	13	:	:
Ghana	94	49	45	87	43	44	98	43	55	83	35	47	105	46	59
Kenya	134	61	73	118	66	52	129	58	71	139	67	72	150	79	71
Libya	19	:	10	17	10	:	18	:	:	22	13	10	16	:	:
Malawi	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	:	18	10	:
Mauritius	46	23	23	47	26	21	37	21	16	37	18	19	44	22	22
Morocco	25	14	11	19	10	:	18	11	:	21	:	12	17	:	10
Nigeria	166	73	93	167	84	83	203	101	102	162	85	76	202	101	101
Sierra Leone	21	:	12	23	11	12	22	10	12	17	:	:	20	:	13
Somalia	105	45	60	132	47	85	95	36	59	80	38	42	101	46	55
South Africa	220	112	108	227	104	123	208	102	106	208	107	101	224	108	116
Sudan	22	15	:	26	14	12	22	12	10	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tanzania	39	19	20	35	20	15	39	20	19	32	16	16	30	13	17
Uganda	48	23	25	45	23	22	54	23	31	66	29	37	68	32	36
Zambia	24	10	14	31	13	18	36	16	20	30	11	19	26	14	12
Zimbabwe	126	57	69	111	50	61	137	60	77	125	63	62	104	49	55
Other Africa	28	15	13	78	33	45	107	53	54	93	50	43	81	43	38

Table 4.9 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2009 - 2013 (thousands), [continued]

	2009			2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Americas	636	291	345	657	298	359	644	286	358	704	314	390	712	309	403
Canada	76	36	40	82	37	45	87	31	56	83	38	45	97	42	55
Jamaica	130	57	73	134	62	72	123	57	66	151	71	80	140	52	88
US	160	72	88	193	89	104	159	72	87	203	87	116	216	102	114
Other Americas	270	126	144	248	110	138	275	126	149	267	118	149	259	113	146
Asia	2349	1186	1163	2326	1198	1128	2485	1257	1228	2483	1229	1254	2611	1298	1313
Afghanistan	52	34	18	49	29	20	53	29	24	54	32	23	54	32	22
Bangladesh	199	110	89	193	102	91	219	118	101	191	101	91	184	95	89
China	86	44	42	118	57	61	148	69	79	99	41	58	116	56	60
India	661	330	331	687	360	327	686	355	331	750	393	357	746	380	366
Japan	38	16	22	30	12	18	62	25	37	38	15	23	32	12	20
Korea	14	:	:	23	13	10	27	13	14	15	:	10	20	:	14
Malaysia	65	28	37	61	26	35	57	22	35	63	29	34	64	30	34
Middle East	177	104	73	194	115	79	172	102	70	201	110	91	220	130	90
Iran	63	35	28	66	39	27	70	42	28	68	34	34	67	38	29
Iraq	62	39	23	68	45	23	63	36	27	77	43	34	94	58	36
Israel	12	:	:	10	:	:	10	:	:	20	:	12	18	:	11
Lebanon	22	13	:	21	12	:	11	:	:	14	:	:	23	16	:
Other Middle East	18	10	:	29	15	14	18	12	:	22	16	:	18	11	:
Pakistan	427	227	200	382	199	183	441	235	206	432	231	201	476	247	229
Philippines	134	46	88	110	38	72	140	61	79	134	47	87	129	55	74
Singapore	41	16	25	46	21	25	36	14	22	39	17	22	42	19	23
Sri Lanka	105	58	47	118	66	52	131	71	60	127	66	61	148	69	79
Vietnam	23	10	13	21	10	11	28	13	15	19	10	:	28	15	13
Other Asia	327	157	170	294	150	144	285	130	155	319	132	188	352	152	200
Oceania	196	108	88	212	107	105	164	81	83	169	87	82	187	92	95
Australia	123	67	56	124	65	59	109	51	58	106	59	47	117	56	61
New Zealand	55	30	25	74	34	40	46	25	21	50	23	27	52	24	28
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	25	14	11	22	12	10	21	15	:	26	12	14	50	24	26

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note

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

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.10 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2009 - 2013 (per cent)

	2009			2010			2011			2012			2013		
	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	35.6	34.3	36.9	36.4	35.2	37.6	37.4	36.3	38.4	38.6	37.4	39.7	38.0	36.9	39.0
EU27/EFTA	33.0	31.7	34.2	33.4	32.3	34.5	34.5	33.5	35.5	35.6	34.4	36.8	35.0	33.9	36.0
EU25/EFTA	31.6	30.3	32.9	31.8	30.7	32.9	32.8	31.6	33.9	33.5	32.2	34.7	32.3	30.9	33.5
EU15/EFTA	19.3	17.7	20.8	19.4	18.3	20.5	19.3	18.5	20.1	18.9	17.3	20.3	18.3	16.8	19.6
Austria	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.1	:	:	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.3
Belgium	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	:	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Denmark	0.3	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.3
Finland	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.4	0.1	:	:	:	:	:
France	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.7
Germany	4.3	3.2	5.3	4.3	3.8	4.7	3.9	3.3	4.5	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.7
Greece	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Ireland	5.8	5.4	6.2	5.7	5.4	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.7	4.7	6.5	5.1	4.3	5.8
Italy	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Netherlands	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Norway	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	:	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	0.2
Portugal	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.3
Spain	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0
Sweden	0.3	:	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.4
Switzerland	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.3
A8 Accession	10.8	11.1	10.5	11.0	10.9	11.0	12.5	12.2	12.7	13.3	13.5	13.2	12.8	12.8	12.8
Czech Republic	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Hungary	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7
Latvia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Lithuania	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
Poland	7.8	8.3	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.4	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.7	8.8	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.2
Slovak Republic	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7
A2 Accession	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.5
Bulgaria	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8
Romania	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.7
Eur	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1
Cyprus	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Malta	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
C & E Europe	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Albania	0.2	0.3	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.2	:	:
Kosovo	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	:
Eur Other	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
Russia	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Turkey	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.9
Ukraine	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.4
Africa	18.1	18.0	18.2	18.2	18.0	18.4	18.2	18.0	18.5	17.1	17.8	16.5	17.2	17.5	16.8
Algeria	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Angola	0.2	:	:	0.4	0.3	0.4	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.1	:	:
Cameroon	0.1	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	:	:
Congo Dem Republic	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
Egypt	0.3	0.4	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Eritrea	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.2
Ethiopia	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	0.2	0.2	:	:
Gambia	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
Ghana	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4
Kenya	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.7
Libya	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	0.3	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	:	:
Malawi	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	0.3	:
Mauritius	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Morocco	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.2
Nigeria	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.5
Sierra Leone	0.3	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.3
Somalia	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3
South Africa	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.4	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8
Sudan	0.3	0.5	:	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
Tanzania	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Uganda	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Zambia	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
Zimbabwe	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other Africa	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9

Table 4.10 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2009 - 2013 (per cent), [continued]

	2009			2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Americas	9.2	8.7	9.7	9.3	8.7	9.9	8.7	8.0	9.2	9.3	8.6	9.9	9.1	8.3	9.8
Canada	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3
Jamaica	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.4	2.1
US	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8
Other Americas	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.5
Asia	34.0	35.6	32.6	33.0	34.9	31.1	33.4	35.3	31.7	32.7	33.8	31.7	33.2	34.7	31.9
Afghanistan	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5
Bangladesh	2.9	3.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.2
China	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
India	9.6	9.9	9.3	9.7	10.5	9.0	9.2	10.0	8.6	9.9	10.8	9.0	9.5	10.1	8.9
Japan	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5
Korea	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.3
Malaysia	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Middle East	2.6	3.1	2.0	2.7	3.4	2.2	2.3	2.9	1.8	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.8	3.5	2.2
Iran	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7
Iraq	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.9
Israel	0.2	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.3
Lebanon	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	:
Other Middle East	0.3	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.2	0.3	:
Pakistan	6.2	6.8	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.0	5.9	6.6	5.3	5.7	6.3	5.1	6.1	6.6	5.6
Philippines	1.9	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.8
Singapore	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
Sri Lanka	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.9
Vietnam	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.3
Other Asia	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.6	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.9
Oceania	2.8	3.2	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.3
Australia	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5
New Zealand	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note

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

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.11 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2009 - 2013 (thousands)

	2009			2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	28586	15259	13327	28664	15270	13394	28929	15484	13445	29158	15632	13526	29473	15728	13745
UK Born	24883	13204	11679	24831	13143	11688	24807	13225	11582	24989	13295	11694	25095	13342	11753
Foreign Born	3698	2050	1648	3827	2122	1705	4112	2243	1859	4161	2332	1829	4365	2375	1990
Europe	1408	748	660	1475	776	699	1641	821	820	1704	899	805	1798	933	865
EU27/EFTA	1313	696	617	1369	712	657	1536	766	770	1589	832	757	1673	862	811
EU25/EFTA	1249	659	590	1292	669	623	1440	710	730	1485	773	712	1532	783	749
EU15/EFTA	682	344	338	697	360	337	748	369	379	754	380	374	804	402	402
Belgium	15	:	:	10	:	:	14	:	:	14	:	:	13	:	:
Denmark	11	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:
France	81	38	43	64	36	28	73	40	33	91	49	42	87	48	39
Germany	172	67	105	177	83	94	181	82	99	173	94	79	203	98	105
Greece	23	12	11	15	10	:	22	15	:	30	16	14	23	12	11
Ireland	171	98	73	170	93	77	180	90	90	187	84	103	186	87	99
Italy	59	39	20	67	35	32	71	40	31	67	38	29	87	48	39
Netherlands	25	14	11	36	20	16	28	15	13	29	14	15	29	13	16
Portugal	45	24	21	51	27	24	57	31	26	49	28	21	67	41	26
Spain	27	15	12	42	22	20	35	16	19	47	22	26	43	22	21
Sweden	10	:	:	20	:	12	23	:	15	14	:	10	19	:	14
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	10	10	:	:	:	:	:
A8 Accession	515	286	229	549	283	266	657	326	331	690	371	319	678	352	326
Czech Republic	14	:	:	17	:	11	13	:	10	22	13	:	:	:	:
Hungary	21	11	10	29	15	14	29	17	12	34	20	14	41	24	17
Latvia	15	:	:	29	17	12	35	17	18	50	27	23	44	21	23
Lithuania	45	19	26	65	30	35	91	40	51	74	39	36	94	51	43
Poland	381	218	163	378	204	174	450	234	216	461	247	214	453	235	218
Slovak Republic	32	19	13	23	10	13	37	15	22	38	22	16	35	14	21
A2 Accession	64	37	27	77	43	34	96	56	40	104	59	45	141	79	62
Bulgaria	26	11	15	26	13	13	35	19	16	30	16	14	46	23	23
Romania	38	26	12	51	30	21	61	37	24	74	43	31	94	56	38
Eur	52	29	23	46	26	20	35	15	20	41	22	19	50	29	21
Cyprus	39	23	16	33	20	13	24	11	13	23	13	10	35	21	14
Malta	14	:	:	12	:	:	11	:	:	18	:	10	16	:	:
C & E Europe	24	14	10	31	18	13	31	18	13	35	23	12	38	22	16
Kosovo and Methonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	16	14	:
Eur Other	71	38	33	75	46	29	74	37	37	80	44	36	87	49	38
Russia	21	:	15	21	:	14	24	:	16	24	:	15	24	10	14
Turkey	34	26	:	38	28	10	33	22	11	30	20	10	39	27	12
Ukraine	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	13	:	:	14	:	:
Africa	669	364	305	699	371	328	773	410	363	732	408	324	781	416	365
Algeria	11	10	:	:	:	:	13	12	:	16	13	:	14	11	:
Egypt	10	8	:	11	:	:	10	:	:	20	15	:	12	10	:
Ethiopia	10	7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:
Ghana	57	31	26	51	29	22	60	28	32	59	28	31	73	34	39
Kenya	81	45	:	82	46	36	82	44	38	87	46	41	88	49	39
Malawi	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:
Mauritius	28	14	14	29	17	12	27	16	11	19	:	10	23	14	:
Morocco	16	11	:	:	:	:	12	10	:	11	:	:	11	:	:
Nigeria	89	43	46	94	51	43	123	66	57	95	50	45	110	56	54
Somalia	19	13	:	25	15	10	22	12	10	23	17	:	28	20	:
South Africa	151	78	73	148	55	93	150	79	71	134	74	59	158	82	76
Tanzania	32	18	14	19	:	10	23	14	:	18	10	:	15	:	:
Uganda	26	14	12	31	17	14	31	15	16	42	20	21	44	21	23
Zambia	13	:	:	19	:	10	21	:	12	20	:	12	17	:	10
Zimbabwe	74	33	41	73	30	43	77	32	45	73	41	32	70	35	35
Other Africa	52	33	19	117	86	31	122	65	57	101	64	38	96	50	46

Table 4.11 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2009 - 2013 (thousands), [continued]

	2009			2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Americas	331	147	184	339	165	174	305	148	157	366	182	184	365	166	199
Canada	44	19	25	47	22	25	55	23	32	52	27	25	57	28	29
Jamaica	58	22	36	57	29	28	48	26	22	72	32	40	67	22	45
US	84	39	45	96	48	48	80	39	41	109	52	57	105	58	47
Other Americas	145	67	78	139	66	73	122	60	62	133	71	62	136	58	78
Asia	1151	712	439	1167	733	434	1273	806	467	1234	775	459	1283	787	496
Afghanistan	27	25	:	15	12	:	25	17	:	18	15	:	23	18	:
Bangladesh	90	73	17	80	63	17	109	85	24	88	72	16	92	74	18
China	41	20	21	48	27	21	62	32	30	33	16	17	31	16	15
India	337	204	133	399	243	156	397	249	148	412	260	151	422	241	181
Japan	17	:	10	13	:	:	29	21	:	25	:	17	17	:	11
Malaysia	34	14	20	33	17	16	34	16	18	34	17	17	21	12	:
Middle East	67	51	16	75	55	20	71	49	22	89	64	25	109	80	29
Iran	25	16	:	25	16	:	34	21	13	33	19	13	35	21	14
Iraq	16	13	:	22	18	:	19	17	:	25	22	:	36	32	4
Other Middle East	26	22	:	28	21	:	18	11	:	31	22	:	38	27	11
Pakistan	172	137	35	157	128	29	181	154	27	186	153	33	198	150	48
Philippines	96	33	63	81	30	51	105	43	62	94	37	57	92	40	52
Singapore	28	11	17	34	17	17	26	12	14	23	:	14	28	14	14
Sri Lanka	59	40	19	66	45	21	74	50	24	75	51	24	80	52	28
Vietnam	:	:	:	12	:	:	15	:	:	10	:	:	13	:	:
Other Asia	183	97	86	154	81	73	145	71	74	148	69	79	157	75	82
Oceania	131	75	56	143	76	67	116	64	52	122	67	55	127	68	59
Australia	83	46	37	83	46	37	76	40	36	78	45	33	77	40	37
New Zealand	41	24	17	50	24	26	35	21	14	38	20	18	38	17	21
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	13	11	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note

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

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.12 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2009 - 2013 (per cent)

	2009			2010			2011			2012			2013		
	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	38.1	36.5	40.0	38.5	36.6	41.0	39.9	36.6	44.1	41.0	38.6	44.0	41.2	39.3	43.5
EU27/EFTA	35.5	34.0	37.4	35.8	33.6	38.5	37.4	34.0	41.4	38.2	35.7	41.4	38.3	36.3	40.8
EU25/EFTA	33.8	32.1	35.8	33.8	31.5	36.5	35.0	31.5	39.2	35.7	33.1	38.9	35.1	33.0	37.6
EU15/EFTA	18.4	16.8	20.5	18.2	17.0	19.8	18.2	16.4	20.4	18.1	16.3	20.4	18.4	16.9	20.2
Belgium	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:
Denmark	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:
France	2.2	1.9	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0
Germany	4.7	3.3	6.4	4.6	3.9	5.5	4.4	3.6	5.3	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.1	5.3
Greece	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	:	0.5	0.7	:	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6
Ireland	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.5	3.6	5.6	4.3	3.7	5.0
Italy	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0
Netherlands	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8
Portugal	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.3
Spain	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.1
Sweden	0.3	:	:	0.5	:	0.7	0.6	:	0.8	0.3	:	0.5	0.4	:	0.7
A8 Accession	13.9	14.0	13.9	14.3	13.3	15.6	16.0	14.5	17.8	16.6	15.9	17.4	15.5	14.8	16.4
Czech Republic	0.4	:	:	0.4	:	0.6	0.3	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	:	:	:	:
Hungary	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9
Latvia	0.4	:	:	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.2
Lithuania	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2
Poland	10.3	10.6	9.9	9.9	9.6	10.2	10.9	10.4	11.6	11.1	10.6	11.7	10.4	9.9	11.0
Slovak Republic	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.1
A2 Accession	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.1
Bulgaria	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2
Romania	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.9
Eur	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1
Cyprus	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.7
Malta	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.4	:	0.5	0.4	:	:
C & E Europe	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8
Kosovo and Methonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.4	0.6	:
Eur Other	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9
Russia	0.6	:	0.9	0.5	:	0.8	0.6	:	0.9	0.6	:	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7
Turkey	0.9	1.3	:	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.6
Ukraine	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:
Africa	18.1	17.8	18.5	18.3	17.5	19.2	18.8	18.2	19.5	17.6	17.5	17.7	17.9	17.5	18.3
Algeria	0.3	0.5	:	:	:	:	0.3	0.5	:	0.4	0.6	:	0.3	0.5	:
Egypt	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.5	0.6	:	0.3	0.4	:
Ethiopia	0.3	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:
Ghana	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.0
Kenya	2.2	2.2	:	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0
Malawi	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:
Mauritius	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	:	0.6	0.5	0.6	:
Morocco	0.4	0.5	:	:	:	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:
Nigeria	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7
Somalia	0.5	0.6	:	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	:	0.6	0.8	:
South Africa	4.1	3.8	4.4	3.9	2.6	5.5	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8
Tanzania	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	:	0.6	0.6	0.6	:	0.4	0.4	:	0.3	:	:
Uganda	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.2
Zambia	0.4	:	:	0.5	:	0.6	0.5	:	0.6	0.5	:	0.6	0.4	:	0.5
Zimbabwe	2.0	1.6	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.8
Other Africa	1.4	1.6	1.2	3.1	4.1	1.8	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3

Table 4.12 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2009 - 2013 (per cent), [continued]

	2009			2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Americas	9.0	7.2	11.2	8.9	7.8	10.2	7.4	6.6	8.4	8.8	7.8	10.1	8.4	7.0	10.0
Canada	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5
Jamaica	1.6	1.1	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.4	2.2	1.5	0.9	2.3
US	2.3	1.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.8	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.4
Other Americas	3.9	3.3	4.7	3.6	3.1	4.3	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.4	3.9
Asia	31.1	34.7	26.6	30.5	34.5	25.5	31.0	35.8	25.1	29.7	33.2	25.1	29.4	33.1	24.9
Afghanistan	0.7	1.2	:	0.4	0.6	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.4	0.6	:	0.5	0.8	:
Bangladesh	2.4	3.6	1.0	2.1	3.0	1.0	2.7	3.8	1.3	2.1	3.1	0.9	2.1	3.1	0.9
China	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8
India	9.1	10.0	8.1	10.4	11.5	9.1	9.7	11.1	8.0	9.9	11.2	8.3	9.7	10.1	9.1
Japan	0.5	:	0.6	0.3	:	:	0.7	0.9	:	0.6	:	1.0	0.4	:	0.6
Malaysia	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	:
Middle East	1.8	2.5	1.0	2.0	2.6	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.2	2.1	2.7	1.4	2.5	3.4	1.5
Iran	0.7	0.8	:	0.7	0.8	:	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7
Iraq	0.4	0.6	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.5	0.8	:	0.6	1.0	:	0.8	1.3	0.2
Other Middle East	0.7	1.1	:	0.7	1.0	:	0.4	0.5	:	0.7	1.0	:	0.9	1.1	0.6
Pakistan	4.7	6.7	2.1	4.1	6.0	1.7	4.4	6.8	1.5	4.5	6.6	1.8	4.5	6.3	2.4
Philippines	2.6	1.6	3.8	2.1	1.4	3.0	2.6	1.9	3.3	2.3	1.6	3.1	2.1	1.7	2.6
Singapore	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	:	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7
Sri Lanka	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.4
Vietnam	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:
Other Asia	4.9	4.7	5.2	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.5	3.2	4.0	3.5	3.0	4.3	3.6	3.2	4.1
Oceania	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0
Australia	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9
New Zealand	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	0.5	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes: : Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells. R – Revised

Table 4.13 - Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and SEC, 2013

	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	12482	9204	6602	1185	29473	42.4	31.2	22.4	4.0	100.0
UK Born	10737	7916	5425	1017	25095	42.8	31.5	21.6	4.1	100.0
Foreign Born	1739	1283	1175	168	4365	39.8	29.4	26.9	3.8	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	1168	772	646	106	2692	43.4	28.7	24.0	3.9	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	447	186	144	27	804	55.6	23.1	17.9	3.4	100.0
EU27/EFTA	571	511	529	62	1673	34.1	30.5	31.6	3.7	100.0
of which:										
France	63	14	:	:	87	72.4	16.1	:	:	100.0
Germany	118	49	33	:	203	58.1	24.1	16.3	:	100.0
Irish Republic	97	46	36	:	186	52.2	24.7	19.4	:	100.0
Northern EU	56	17	:	:	84	66.7	20.2	:	:	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	22	:	:	:	29	75.9	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	11	:	:	:	19	57.9	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	115	70	74	11	270	42.6	25.9	27.4	4.1	100.0
of which:										
Cyprus	12	10	11	:	35	34.3	28.6	31.4	:	100.0
Greece	13	:	:	:	23	56.5	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	41	23	19	:	87	47.1	26.4	21.8	:	100.0
Malta	:	:	:	:	16	:	:	:	:	100.0
Portugal	20	16	29	:	67	29.9	23.9	43.3	:	100.0
Spain	23	10	10	:	43	53.5	23.3	23.3	:	100.0
A8	81	226	340	31	678	11.9	33.3	50.1	4.6	100.0
of which:										
Hungary	:	16	15	:	41	:	39.0	36.6	:	100.0
Latvia	:	11	27	:	44	:	25.0	61.4	:	100.0
Lithuania	:	34	48	:	94	:	36.2	51.1	:	100.0
Poland	57	150	228	18	453	12.6	33.1	50.3	4.0	100.0
Slovakia	:	12	18	:	35	:	34.3	51.4	:	100.0
A2	25	84	29	:	141	17.7	59.6	20.6	:	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	:	26	12	:	46	:	56.5	26.1	:	100.0
Romania	18	57	17	:	94	19.1	60.6	18.1	:	100.0
Other Europe	46	40	35	:	125	36.8	32.0	28.0	:	100.0
of which:										
Russia	14	:	:	:	24	58.3	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	10	15	12	:	39	25.6	38.5	30.8	:	100.0
Africa	362	205	175	39	781	46.4	26.2	22.4	5.0	100.0
Middle East	43	31	30	:	109	39.4	28.4	27.5	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	289	262	221	20	792	36.5	33.1	27.9	2.5	100.0
South East Asia	157	101	108	16	382	41.1	26.4	28.3	4.2	100.0
Canada	38	11	:	:	57	66.7	19.3	:	:	100.0
United States	73	23	:	:	105	69.5	21.9	:	:	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	44	29	28	:	107	41.1	27.1	26.2	:	100.0
Other Americas	37	29	23	:	95	38.9	30.5	24.2	:	100.0
Australia	49	20	:	:	77	63.6	26.0	:	:	100.0
New Zealand	23	13	:	:	38	60.5	34.2	:	:	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, 2013

	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	3902	5982	8154	11435	29473	13.2	20.3	27.7	38.8	100.0
UK Born	2216	5124	7265	10490	25095	8.8	20.4	28.9	41.8	100.0
Foreign Born	1681	856	885	942	4365	38.5	19.6	20.3	21.6	100.0
of which:										100.0
Non-EU	1141	516	524	510	2692	42.4	19.2	19.5	18.9	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	288	170	153	193	804	35.8	21.1	19.0	24.0	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	540	340	361	432	1673	32.3	20.3	21.6	25.8	100.0
of which:										
France	39	19	19	10	87	44.8	21.8	21.8	11.5	100.0
Germany	40	43	61	59	203	19.7	21.2	30.0	29.1	100.0
Irish Republic	57	45	30	54	186	30.6	24.2	16.1	29.0	100.0
Northern EU	27	19	14	24	84	32.1	22.6	16.7	28.6	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	:	:	:	11	29	:	:	:	37.9	100.0
Sweden	10	:	:	:	19	52.6	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	133	50	40	47	270	49.3	18.5	14.8	17.4	100.0
of which:										
Cyprus	14	:	:	:	35	40.0	:	:	:	100.0
Greece	12	:	:	:	23	52.2	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	50	13	12	12	87	57.5	14.9	13.8	13.8	100.0
Malta	:	:	:	:	16	:	:	:	:	100.0
Portugal	34	14	:	12	67	50.7	20.9	:	17.9	100.0
Spain	23	:	:	:	43	53.5	:	:	:	100.0
A8	153	134	176	215	678	22.6	19.8	26.0	31.7	100.0
of which:										
Hungary	16	11	:	11	41	39.0	26.8	:	26.8	100.0
Latvia	:	:	17	16	44	:	:	38.6	36.4	100.0
Lithuania	27	18	21	28	94	28.7	19.1	22.3	29.8	100.0
Poland	97	88	121	147	453	21.4	19.4	26.7	32.5	100.0
Slovakia	:	:	11	11	35	:	:	31.4	31.4	100.0
A2	85	23	20	13	141	60.3	16.3	14.2	9.2	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	33	:	:	:	46	71.7	:	:	:	100.0
Romania	52	18	14	10	94	55.3	19.1	14.9	10.6	100.0
Other Europe	68	18	19	20	125	54.4	14.4	15.2	16.0	100.0
of which:										
Russia	10	:	:	:	24	41.7	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	19	:	:	:	39	48.7	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	339	163	141	138	781	43.4	20.9	18.1	17.7	100.0
Middle East	55	:	16	28	109	50.5	:	14.7	25.7	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	310	131	185	166	792	39.1	16.5	23.4	21.0	100.0
South East Asia	142	85	75	80	382	37.2	22.3	19.6	20.9	100.0
Canada	14	17	11	15	57	24.6	29.8	19.3	26.3	100.0
United States	38	22	23	22	105	36.2	21.0	21.9	21.0	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	55	19	19	14	107	51.4	17.8	17.8	13.1	100.0
Other Americas	61	13	13	:	95	64.2	13.7	13.7	:	100.0
Australia	36	21	11	:	77	46.8	27.3	14.3	:	100.0
New Zealand	16	11	:	:	38	42.1	28.9	:	:	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, 2013

	Numbers (thousands)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK
Total	362	2100	2462	8.5	7.6	7.7
UK Born	209	1832	2041	8.6	7.4	7.5
Foreign Born	148	267	415	8.1	9.0	8.7
of which:						
Non-EU	116	168	284	9.2	9.8	9.5
EU 15/EFTA	16	46	62	5.3	8.2	7.2
EU 27/EFTA	32	99	131	5.6	8.0	7.3
of which:						
Germany	:	18	19	:	9.9	8.6
Southern EU	11	18	29	7.6	11.6	9.7
A8	13	41	54	7.8	7.2	7.4
of which:						
Poland	:	20	26	:	5.3	5.4
A2			10			6.6
of which:						
Romania	:	:	10	:	:	9.6
Other Europe	:	11	14	:	16.2	10.1
Africa	47	54	101	12.2	10.9	11.5
Middle East	:	11	16	:	16.9	12.8
Indian Sub-Continent	34	56	90	9.9	10.4	10.2
South East Asia	13	21	34	8.4	8.0	8.2
Americas	10	12	22	5.6	5.7	5.7

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Unemployment rate: $(\text{Unemployed}/(\text{Employed} + \text{Unemployed})) \times 100$

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 in UK, by Country of Birth and Region of Residence, 2013

	Numbers (thousands)			Employment rate (per cent)		
	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK
Total	2119	16559	18678	61.1	57.8	58.2
UK Born	1207	15005	16212	61.0	57.6	57.9
Foreign Born	901	1538	2439	61.6	59.8	60.5
of which:						
Non-EU	704	1054	1758	58.2	55.9	56.9
EU 15/EFTA	128	330	458	66.7	57.8	60.7
EU 27/EFTA	197	484	681	70.2	66.0	67.3
of which:						
France	10	11	21	76.5	76.2	76.3
Germany	16	72	88	70.2	64.4	65.5
Irish Republic	41	152	193	57.6	44.9	48.2
Northern EU	11	34	45	69.2	60.6	63.2
of which:						
Netherlands	:	13	15	:	59.5	61.7
Southern EU	64	66	130	63.9	62.0	62.9
of which:						
Cyprus	17	:	26	43.8	:	54.7
Italy	21	23	44	67.6	59.7	64.0
Portugal	17	13	30	64.2	62.3	63.2
Spain			12			68.3
A8	41	112	153	73.9	77.4	76.6
of which:						
Latvia	:	12	13	:	72.2	72.1
Lithuania	:	12	19	:	77.0	77.0
Poland	27	70	97	74.6	79.8	78.6
A2	11	25	36	85.9	63.6	75.4
of which:						
Romania	:	18	27	:	62.7	71.8
Other Europe	36	42	78	63.6	51.8	57.6
of which:						
Turkey	19	15	34	50.0	50.0	50.0
Africa	195	192	387	58.3	64.2	61.5
Middle East	43	39	82	53.4	51.9	52.7
Indian Sub-Continent	192	395	587	57.8	51.7	53.9
South East Asia	107	239	346	54.2	48.0	50.1
Canada	:	33	34	:	55.8	62.0
United States	19	38	57	65.5	62.6	63.6
Caribbean/West Indies	66	46	112	43.0	49.5	45.9
Other Americas	33	14	47	63.5	69.4	65.5
Australia	:	19	26	:	67.2	72.0

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 4.17 - Living in UK, Country of Birth and Citizenship, 2013

	Citizenship			Country Of Birth			Citizenship as % of CoB		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	62571	30879	31692	62571	30879	31692	100.0	100.0	100.0
UK	57603	28515	29088	54661	27110	27551	105.4	105.2	105.6
Foreign Nationals	4941	2352	2589	7860	3745	4115	62.9	62.8	62.9
Europe	2657	1253	1404	2988	1382	1606	88.9	90.7	87.4
EU27/EFTA	2515	1192	1323	2749	1269	1480	91.5	93.9	89.4
EU25/EFTA	2305	1080	1225	2536	1158	1378	90.9	93.3	88.9
EU15/EFTA	1213	550	663	1436	628	808	84.5	87.6	82.1
Austria	17	:	14	14	:	12	121.4	:	116.7
Belgium	17	:	:	24	13	11	70.8	:	:
Denmark	21	:	12	20	:	12	105.0	:	100.0
France	132	59	73	128	60	68	103.1	98.3	107.4
Germany	153	65	88	343	150	193	44.6	43.3	45.6
Greece	33	17	16	36	17	19	91.7	100.0	84.2
Ireland	345	145	200	400	162	238	86.3	89.5	84.0
Italy	138	62	76	142	66	76	97.2	93.9	100.0
Netherlands	83	46	37	60	28	32	138.3	164.3	115.6
Portugal	138	83	55	114	60	54	121.1	138.3	101.9
Spain	75	37	38	73	31	42	102.7	119.4	90.5
Sweden	27	:	18	25	:	18	108.0	:	100.0
Switzerland	13	:	:	22	10	12	59.1	:	:
A8 Accession	1055	507	548	1006	480	526	104.9	105.6	104.2
Czech Republic	27	11	16	27	14	13	100.0	78.6	123.1
Hungary	57	34	23	61	34	27	93.4	100.0	85.2
Latvia	78	35	43	75	33	42	104.0	106.1	102.4
Lithuania	153	74	79	140	67	73	109.3	110.4	108.2
Poland	679	331	348	650	311	339	104.5	106.4	102.7
Slovak Republic	55	19	36	48	18	30	114.6	105.6	120.0
A2 Accession	210	112	98	213	111	102	98.6	100.9	96.1
Bulgaria	62	29	33	62	28	34	100.0	103.6	97.1
Romania	148	83	65	151	82	69	98.0	101.2	94.2
Eur	37	23	14	94	50	44	39.4	46.0	31.8
Cyprus	28	17	11	67	35	32	41.8	48.6	34.4
C & E Europe	40	17	23	70	33	37	57.1	51.5	62.2
Eur Other	102	44	58	169	80	89	60.4	55.0	65.2
Russia	35	13	22	45	19	26	77.8	68.4	84.6
Turkey	43	22	21	81	44	37	53.1	50.0	56.8
Ukraine	12	:	:	22	:	15	54.5	:	:
Africa	535	266	269	1350	657	693	39.6	40.5	38.8
Algeria	11	:	:	24	16	8	45.8	:	:
Gambia	10	:	:	13	:	:	76.9	:	:
Ghana	48	21	27	105	46	59	45.7	45.7	45.8
Kenya	20	10	10	150	79	71	13.3	12.7	14.1
Libya	18	:	11	16	:	:	112.5	:	:
Mauritius	12	:	:	44	22	22	27.3	:	:
Nigeria	114	64	50	202	101	101	56.4	63.4	49.5
Sierra Leone	12	:	:	20	:	13	60.0	:	:
Somalia	48	21	27	101	46	55	47.5	45.7	49.1
South Africa	87	43	44	224	108	116	38.8	39.8	37.9
Zambia	12	:	:	26	14	12	46.2	:	:
Zimbabwe	48	24	24	104	49	55	46.2	49.0	43.6

Table 4.17 - Living in UK, Country of Birth and Citizenship, 2013, [continued]

Americas	366	153	213	712	309	403	51.4	49.5	52.9
Canada	48	16	32	97	42	55	49.5	38.1	58.2
Jamaica	43	16	27	140	52	88	30.7	30.8	30.7
US	149	73	76	216	102	114	69.0	71.6	66.7
Asia	1234	611	623	2611	1298	1313	47.3	47.1	47.4
Afghanistan	20	10	10	54	32	22	37.0	31.3	45.5
Bangladesh	58	31	27	184	95	89	31.5	32.6	30.3
China	93	50	43	116	56	60	80.2	89.3	71.7
India	336	168	168	746	380	366	45.0	44.2	45.9
Japan	29	12	17	32	12	20	90.6	100.0	85.0
Malaysia	35	19	16	64	30	34	54.7	63.3	47.1
Middle East	105	67	38	220	130	90	47.7	51.5	42.2
Iran	35	22	13	67	38	29	52.2	57.9	44.8
Iraq	52	33	19	94	58	36	55.3	56.9	52.8
Pakistan	194	102	92	476	247	229	40.8	41.3	40.2
Philippines	59	25	34	129	55	74	45.7	45.5	45.9
Sri Lanka	59	31	28	148	69	79	39.9	44.9	35.4
Vietnam	14	:	:	28	15	13	50.0	:	:
Oceania	132	61	71	187	92	95	70.6	66.3	74.7
Australia	70	28	42	117	56	61	59.8	50.0	68.9
New Zealand	33	17	16	52	24	28	63.5	70.8	57.1
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	27	12	15	50	24	26	54.0	50.0	57.7

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

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

a) by Year of Registration and Continent of Origin

	2002/03	2004/05	2005/06	2007/08	2008/09	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
All	346.2	435.4	663.1	733.1	686.1	704.91	601.0	562.0
Europe - EU excluding Accession Countries	80.1	80.7	97.8	107.5	120.1	134.96	144.0	176.0
Europe - EU Accession Countries	17.7	116.8	276.7	332.4	257.0	224.76	206.0	209.0
Europe - non-EU	14.7	14.0	15.5	17.2	16.1	16.64	13.0	11.0
Africa	66.0	64.1	74.0	59.6	63.3	59.72	41.0	31.0
Asia and Middle East	113.6	109.4	134.4	149.9	163.0	213.53	150.0	95.0
The Americas	26.3	26.5	31.5	32.6	36.5	32.78	28.0	23.0
Australasia and Oceania	27.1	23.2	32.5	33.4	29.5	21.59	20.0	16.0
Others and Unknown	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.92		

b) Calendar Year Of Registration Date

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	311.34	362.21	412.78	618.56	633.1	796.88	669.56	613.21	667.5	671.05	518.95
Age At Registration Less than 18	3.94	5.41	4.19	4.76	4.99	8.92	8.87	8.99	7.96	8.39	6.6
18-24	94.61	115.01	138.61	222.38	233	304.4	256.48	239.59	258.86	260.31	196.68
25-34	152.89	170.18	191.99	279.81	279.6	337.48	275.29	245.66	271.2	270.41	204.92
35-44	42.63	50.57	53.82	74.43	76.1	94.51	81.75	74.18	81.32	82.95	68.47
45-54	13.74	16.93	19.56	30.57	32.41	42.15	37.13	32.89	33.51	33.42	28.72
55-59	2.51	2.85	3.23	4.7	5	6.59	6.86	6.88	6.94	7.2	6.38
60 and over	1.03	1.25	1.39	1.9	1.98	2.83	3.18	5.02	7.72	8.35	7.17

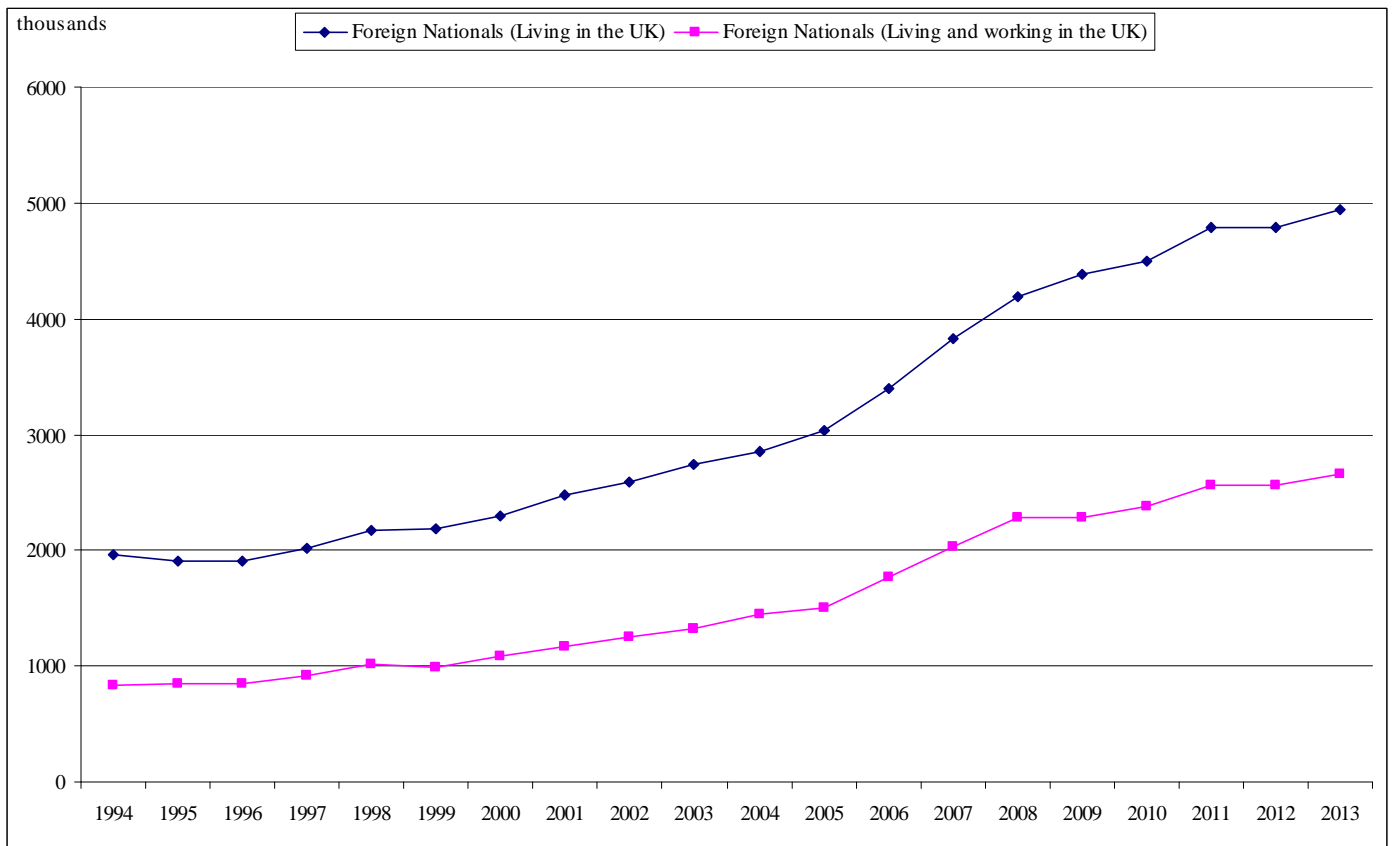
c) Top Ten Countries each Year of Registration

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

2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13	
Poland	210.7	Poland	134.36	India	75.38	Poland	81.18	Poland	79.1	Poland	91.4
India	49.8	India	59.39	Poland	69.94	India	74.41	India	47.3	Spain	45.5
Slovak Rep	30.0	Slovak Rep	24.09	Lithuania	23.42	Pakistan	41.24	Pakistan	38.3	Italy	32.8
Pakistan	24.8	France	24.01	Latvia	23.20	Lithuania	40.84	Lithuania	33.2	India	31.3
Australia	24.1	Romania	23.95	Pakistan	22.96	Latvia	27.26	Spain	30.4	Lithuania	27.3
Romania	23.0	Pakistan	23.46	Bangladesh	21.18	Spain	24.37	Italy	24.3	Hungary	24.7
France	21.8	Australia	21.39	Romania	17.68	France	22.55	Romania	22.9	Portugal	24.6
Lithuania	19.0	Italy	18.63	France	16.45	Italy	22.10	France	21.6	France	21.2
Germany	15.5	Lithuania	17.62	Nigeria	16.23	Romania	22.00	Latvia	18.6	Romania	17.8
Italy	15.4	Nigeria	17.46	Nepal	14.59	Nigeria	17.84	Hungary	18.1	Pakistan	16.2

Source: 100% extract from National Insurance Recording System

Figure 4.1 - Foreign Nationals 1994-2013



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

5. ENTRY THROUGH THE POINTS BASED SYSTEM (PBS) 2012 - 2013

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 UKBA visa records and relate to individual migrants. For non-EEA migrants living outside the UK, the data record visas issued to individuals approved under Tier 1. However, this does not necessarily mean that the person used the visa and came to the UK. The assumption is that they did. The database for these visas is in London although decisions are made abroad and sent to the London database. Those applying under Tier 1 who were already in the UK are dealt with separately in Sheffield. These include a 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 UKBA/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 2009-12. Part (a) shows principal applicants, part (b) dependants. Overall, in 2012 there were 106,597 applications and 99,878 issues,

fewer of both than the year before. The continuing fall in numbers of general principal applicants partly reflects the Coalition government's policy to reduce and eventually phase out Tier 1 apart from a small number of very highly qualified people. In part, too, the rise in post study numbers suggests a 'beat the ban' rush, so characteristics of much UK immigration history, to enter before closure of the route. Overall, 63.5 per cent of visas were for principal applicants, the remainder for dependants.

There are substantial differences between those already in the country and those coming from overseas (Table 5.2). While 98.1 per cent of visas to principal applicants in 2012 were either general or post-study, these groups accounted for only 18.7 per cent of new issues to those living outside the UK, among whom the largest group were post-study students who applied before the government closed the route.

In the first six months of 2013 (Tables 5.9, 5.10) total numbers dropped sharply as the government phased out Tier 1 for the most part. The vast majority of issues were in-country, mainly extensions for people already holding visas. The major fall was in post-study visas. Among those issued out-country, most were either entrepreneurs or investors. The vast majority of visas issued out-country, 85.6 per cent, were for dependants; the equivalent figure for in-country issues was 46.5 per cent.

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 stream of highly skilled non-EEA workers continuing in or seeking work.

The breakdown by nationality for 2012 shows a fairly consistent pattern for the period (Tables 5.3). Easily the largest group is from India, followed by Pakistan, China and Nigeria. Over the period, the relative importance of Bangladesh has increased. In 2012 the number from most countries fell, with the proportion of Indians almost halved. In 2012, only six 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 2009-12 are summarised in Table 5.4 and for the first half of 2013 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 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. 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 2012 were accompanied by 0.7 dependants, a consistent ratio.

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 the first half of 2013 suggest a continuing rise. The 40,283 Tier 2 issues would indicate an annual total in excess of 80,000, similar to numbers in the old work permit system. Both the 2012 and 2013 data show the importance of ICTs which account for over half of all issues. However, what seems also to be happening is a relative increase in the general migrant category, with an increase of over ten percentage points since 2011.

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 (Table 5.5). These were 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 get 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 2013 (Table 5.12). 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 two-thirds of in-country visas in 2012 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 49,611 dependants in 2012, making a total of 118,324 coming through this route.

Overall, the visa data for Tier 2 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 2012 and 2013

A more detailed breakdown of the characteristics of Tier 2 migrants may be derived from data on certificates of sponsorship issued to companies. These provide information on sector (of the company), occupation and nationality (of the designated foreign employee). They also identify the Tier 2 route of entry: shortage occupation (as defined by the Migration Advisory Committee), intra-company transfer (ICT) and occupations requiring a resident labour market test (RLMT). By definition, they exclude dependants. Because the data sources are not the same, there are (slight) differences in total number: 68,713 visa issues to principal applicants in 2012, 68,114 certificates of sponsorship.

5.4.1 Nationality and route of entry

Table 5.6 lists the top twenty nationalities by route of entry in 2012. ICTs accounted for 55.1 per cent of certificates, (down from 63.7 per cent of certificates in 2011), 39.6 per cent required a RLMT, (up from 29.1 per cent in 2011) 2010, and only 5.3 per cent (down from 7.1 per cent in 2011) came through the shortage occupation route. The first half of 2013 saw another change in the balance, the RLMT proportion rising to 42.8 per cent, those of ICTs falling to 52.1 while the shortage route rose slightly to 5.1 per cent. 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 growing proportion is in response to skills gaps that employers are unable to fill, even after carrying out RLMTs.

Most striking is the importance of Indians, especially among ICTs. In 2012, as in the two years before, about half of all certificates of sponsorship were for Indians, followed by Americans. Proportions varied by route of entry. Two thirds of ICTs were Indian, similar proportions to the three 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. Over a quarter of the RLMT route were Indians, followed by Americans and Chinese. A striking feature of the Chinese is their relative importance in the RLMT route, relative to the others. The first half of 2013 was one of continuity (Table 5.13). Indians made up 49 per cent of the total and maintained their dominance among ICTs. Filipinos rose to third on the list, mainly in shortage occupations, while the Chinese proportion fell, almost all in the RLMT route.

5.4.2 Sector

The sectoral breakdown (SIC) for 2012 shows the continuing domination of the information and communication sector. 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 almost three quarters of all certificates issued in 2012, similar to 2011, and a slightly smaller proportion in the first half of 2013 (Table 5.14). In contrast, only 5.4 per cent

went to the manufacturing sector in 2012, the same as the year before. In the first half of 2013, manufacturing's proportion had fallen to 4.5 per cent.

The importance of individual sectors varied according to route of entry in 2012 (Table 5.7). Most (89 per cent, down from 92 per cent in 2011) of issues in information and communication were ICTs, a route also important (60.8 per cent, down from 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 2012 were predominantly in health and social work (38.2 per cent), followed by professional etc. activities (14 per cent) and accommodation and food service (9.6 per cent), both of the last two experiencing lower proportions than the year before. For the RLMT route the sectoral distribution was more even. Health etc. (18.5 per cent) and education (17.9 per cent) were the two largest sectors, professional etc. and finance and insurance and services also important: these four accounted for two-thirds entering by this route.

The sectoral breakdown in the first half of 2013 broadly replicated that for 2012 (Table 5.14). Overall, 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 three previous years, at the single digit level, three groups accounted for the vast majority of issues (95.2 per cent) in 2012: professional occupations (62.9 per cent of the total, similar to 2011 but up from 56.3 per cent in 2010); associate professional and technical occupations (13.5 per cent, down from 16.6 per cent in 2011 and 19.9 per cent in 2010); and managers and senior officials (18.8 per cent, up from 13.4 per cent in 2011 and 15.5 per cent in 2010) (Table 5.8). The largest sub-groups at the three digit level were again IT occupations at 33.5 per cent, slightly down on 2011 (36 per cent) and functional managers (11.3 per cent, compared with 10.7 per cent in 2011). The fall in relative importance of health associate professionals (nurses and senior care workers) seems to have halted at 2.8 per cent, compared with 2.1 per cent in 2011 and 6.7 per cent in 2009. Business and statistical service professionals accounted for 6.8 per cent (7.4 per cent in 2011 and 4.3 per cent in 2009).

The first half of 2013 saw a similar pattern (Table 5.15) as the proportion accounted for by the three main single digit groups was 95 per cent. IT occupations accounted for 35.3 per cent and functional managers 16.1 per cent, engineering professionals rose to 7.2 per cent numbers of health associate professionals remained low at 2.8 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.

The importance of individual occupations varies by route of entry. Not surprisingly, over half (53.4 per cent) of ICTs in 2012 were IT professional occupations, with IT service delivery occupations a further 1.7 per cent. Functional managers accounted for 11.3 per cent of ICTs in 2012; these would mainly be corporate managers on career development or specialist expertise moves. Business and finance associate professional occupations accounted for 6.8 per cent of ICTs.

The predominant occupations coming through the shortage route in 2012 were quite different. In 2011, the major ones were health professionals (27 per cent) and health associate professionals (9.8 per cent), engineering professionals (20.6 per cent) food preparation (10.2 per cent, well down on 25.1 per cent the year before). 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 researchers (11.7 per cent of RLMT occupations), IT professionals (10.1 per cent), business and finance associate professionals (7.3 per cent) and health (6.8 per cent) and health associate professionals (5.8 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 2013, (Table 5.15) show a broadly similar pattern, although minor changes in the SOC classification make exact comparisons with 2012 for some occupations difficult.

5.5 Youth mobility and temporary workers – Tier 5

In 2012, a total of 37,960 Tier 5 visas were issued to main applicants and their dependants. 19,630 people were allowed in through the youth mobility element of Tier 5 in 2012 (Table 5.17). Well over half in the youth mobility scheme were from Australia, with most of the rest coming from Canada and New Zealand.

5.6 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 2012, 199,000 students were given leave to enter for study purposes, accompanied by 12,000 dependants. Students entering under Tier 4 numbered 179,000. In addition, there were 299,000 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).

5.7 Foreign labour immigration through the PBS 2012.

Table 5.17 summarises the visa issues for main applicants and dependants through the PBS for 2012. In total 197,481 visas were issued to applicants who brought in 88,664 dependants, giving a total of 286,145 people. These numbers are similar to those of the two previous years.

Table 5.1 - Tier 1. Visa applications and issues, 2009 -2012

	2009				2010				2011				2012			
	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
a) Principal applicants																
General	39358	45.4	40646	51.2	49552	48.1	28246	40.0	23638	29.0	22389	29.9	21432	31.6	20985	33.0
Post Study	46230	53.4	34970	44.1	49111	47.7	41481	58.7	55770	68.3	50881	68.0	43147	63.7	40171	63.2
Entrepreneur	433	0.5	193	0.2	397	0.4	371	0.5	1324	1.6	881	1.2	2226	3.3	1534	2.4
Investor	334	0.4	290	0.4	396	0.4	357	0.5	565	0.7	488	0.7	822	1.2	774	1.2
MBA Provision	10	0.0	23	0.0	23	0.0	9	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gateway	193	0.2	3027	3.8	3229	3.1	162	0.2	230	0.3	216	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
HSMP IED Trans	45	0.1	163	0.2	230	0.2	30	0.0	17	0.0	11	0.0	114	0.2	0	0.0
Sole Rep	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.0	6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Exceptional Talent	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	64	0.1	7	0.0	0	0.0	59	0.1
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	0.0	88	0.1
Total PA	86603	100.0	79312	100.0	102942	100.0	70656	100.0	81620	100.0	74880	100.0	67741	100.0	63611	100.0
b) Dependants																
Entrepreneur	233	0.6	181	0.5	306	0.6	241	0.8	663	1.7	490	1.4	1905	4.9	959	2.6
General	34857	89.7	31912	91.5	50422	91.6	25194	86.7	35163	87.5	31986	88.7	24952	64.2	30451	84.0
Post study	3421	8.8	2480	7.1	3864	7.0	3245	11.2	3721	9.3	3050	8.5	10589	27.3	3899	10.8
Investor	326	0.8	282	0.8	438	0.8	372	1.3	623	1.6	529	1.5	1390	3.6	922	2.5
Other	5	0.0	4	0.0	11	0.0	8	0.0	9	0.0	2	0.0	20	0.1	36	0.1
Total Dep	38842	100.0	34859	100.0	55041	100.0	29060	100.0	40179	100.0	36057	100.0	38856	100.0	36267	100.0
Grand Total	125445		114171		157983		99716		121799		110937		106597		99878	

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, UKBA

Table 5.2 - Tier 1. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, 2009-2012

a) In-Country

	2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%
Principal applicants								
General	26711	43.9	18117	33.1	20494	30.9	20,960	36.6
Post Study	30726	50.5	36121	66.0	44956	67.8	35,240	61.5
Gateway	3027	5.0	162	0.3	216	0.3	0	0.0
HS - Entrepreneur - Int	75	0.1	181	0.3	461	0.7	832	1.5
HS - HSMP IED Trans	163	0.3	30	0.1	11	0.0	0	0.0
HS - Investor - Int	137	0.2	146	0.3	157	0.2	304	0.5
MBA Provision	0	0.0	9	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
Total In-C PA	60839	100.0	54766	100.0	66296	100.0	57,339	100.0
Dependants	25799		17467		21962		24529	

b) Out-Country

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

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, UKBA

Table 5.3 - Tier 1. Visa issues: top 20 nationalities, 2009 -2012

2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Iss	%		Iss	%		Iss	%		Iss	%
India	41833	36.6	India	35806	35.9	India	38695	34.9	India	20719	18.7
Pakistan	15237	13.3	Pakistan	13447	13.5	Pakistan	15509	14.0	Pakistan	7714	7.0
Nigeria	10007	8.8	Nigeria	10046	10.1	Nigeria	10463	9.4	China	7188	6.5
China	9211	8.1	China	8434	8.5	China	9148	8.2	Nigeria	5445	4.9
Australia	4723	4.1	United States	4631	4.6	Bangladesh	4463	4.0	Bangladesh	2539	2.3
United States	4465	3.9	Bangladesh	3565	3.6	Sri Lanka	3943	3.6	United States	2352	2.1
Sri Lanka	3482	3.0	Sri Lanka	3328	3.3	United States	3510	3.2	Sri Lanka	1693	1.5
South Africa	2683	2.3	Australia	2229	2.2	Russian Federation	1892	1.7	Australia	1339	1.2
Bangladesh	2574	2.3	Russia	1735	1.7	Nepal	1482	1.3	Russia	1207	1.1
New Zealand	2125	1.9	Malaysia	1635	1.6	Malaysia	1480	1.3	Nepal	1068	1.0
Russia	1867	1.6	South Africa	1426	1.4	Australia	1464	1.3	Iran	838	0.8
Malaysia	1826	1.6	Iran	1205	1.2	Iran	1336	1.2	South Africa	787	0.7
Canada	1220	1.1	Canada	1087	1.1	South Africa	1200	1.1	Malaysia	711	0.6
Iran	1054	0.9	New Zealand	1024	1.0	Canada	888	0.8	New Zealand	641	0.6
Nepal	1026	0.9	Ghana	963	1.0	South Korea	804	0.7	Canada	587	0.5
Ghana	954	0.8	Nepal	884	0.9	Ghana	731	0.7	Turkey	569	0.5
Turkey	801	0.7	South Korea	792	0.8	New Zealand	699	0.6	Philippines	504	0.5
Japan	721	0.6	Turkey	706	0.7	Turkey	682	0.6	Thailand	432	0.4
South Korea	708	0.6	Egypt	597	0.6	Mauritius	630	0.6	Taiwan	399	0.4
Mauritius	641	0.6	Taiwan	591	0.6	Japan	602	0.5	South Korea	361	0.3
Total All Nat	114171	100.0	Total All Nat	99716	100.0	Total All Nat	110937	100.0	Total All Nat	110937	100.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, UKBA

Table 5.4 - Tier 2. Visa applications and issues, 2009 - 2012

	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	

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, UKBA

Table 5.5- Tier 2. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, 2009-2012

a) In-Country

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

b) Out-Country

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

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, UKBA

Table 5.6 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship, top 20 nationalities by routes of entry, 2012

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
India	7232	26.8	843	23.3	25698	68.4	33773	49.6
United States	3152	11.7	184	5.1	4488	12.0	7824	11.5
China	2178	8.1	91	2.5	683	1.8	2952	4.3
Japan	335	1.2	25	0.7	1886	5.0	2246	3.3
Australia	1286	4.8	166	4.6	703	1.9	2155	3.2
Philippines	1091	4.0	460	12.7	174	0.5	1725	2.5
Pakistan	1228	4.6	354	9.8	120	0.3	1702	2.5
Canada	908	3.4	109	3.0	485	1.3	1502	2.2
Nigeria	1009	3.7	153	4.2	100	0.3	1262	1.9
Malaysia	720	2.7	68	1.9	194	0.5	982	1.4
South Africa	537	2.0	74	2.0	335	0.9	946	1.4
Russian Federation	558	2.1	35	1.0	283	0.8	876	1.3
New Zealand	436	1.6	47	1.3	89	0.2	572	0.8
Sri Lanka	369	1.4	103	2.9	56	0.1	528	0.8
Nepal	446	1.7	55	1.5	9	0.0	510	0.7
Egypt	258	1.0	85	2.4	147	0.4	490	0.7
Korea, Republic Of	254	0.9	13	0.4	221	0.6	488	0.7
Turkey	249	0.9	16	0.4	176	0.5	441	0.6
Brazil	177	0.7	21	0.6	211	0.6	409	0.6
Bangladesh	289	1.1	92	2.5	25	0.1	406	0.6
Total	26954	100.0	3614	100.0	37546	100.0	68114	100.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, UKBA

Table 5.7 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by industrial sector and routes of entry, 2012

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
Total	26954	100.0	3614	100.0	37546	100.0	68114	100.0
J Information and communication	2908	10.8	146	4.0	20420	54.4	23474	34.5
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	3955	14.7	505	14.0	6926	18.4	11386	16.7
K Financial and insurance activities	3590	13.3	25	0.7	4629	12.3	8244	12.1
Q Human health and social work activities	4986	18.5	1380	38.2	119	0.3	6485	9.5
P Education	4813	17.9	208	5.8	38	0.1	5059	7.4
C Manufacturing	1209	4.5	169	4.7	2285	6.1	3663	5.4
I Accommodation and food service activities	1978	7.3	347	9.6	173	0.5	2498	3.7
B Mining and quarrying	250	0.9	178	4.9	807	2.1	1235	1.8
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	578	2.1	10	0.3	582	1.6	1170	1.7
S Other service activities	799	3.0	17	0.5	322	0.9	1138	1.7
N Administrative and support service activities	495	1.8	21	0.6	331	0.9	847	1.2
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	553	2.1	149	4.1	110	0.3	812	1.2
F Construction	241	0.9	208	5.8	293	0.8	742	1.1
H Transportation and storage	157	0.6	3	0.1	378	1.0	538	0.8
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	209	0.8	133	3.7	12	0.0	354	0.5
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	79	0.3	105	2.9	68	0.2	252	0.4
L Real estate activities	58	0.2	1	0.0	25	0.1	84	0.1
E Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management etc.	23	0.1	9	0.2	27	0.1	59	0.1
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	49	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.0	50	0.1
U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	18	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.0
T Activities of households as employers etc.	6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, UKBA

Table 5.8 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, 2012

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
Total	26954	100.0	3614	100.0	37546	100.0	68114	100.0
1 Managers and senior officials	4514	16.7	43	1.2	8229	21.9	12786	18.8
11 Corporate managers	3946	14.6	43	1.2	8151	21.7	12140	17.8
111 Corporate managers and senior officials	586	2.2	6	0.2	876	2.3	1468	2.2
112 Production managers	161	0.6	36	1.0	479	1.3	676	1.0
113 Functional managers	2006	7.4	0	0.0	5662	15.1	7668	11.3
114 Quality and customer care managers	206	0.8	0	0.0	353	0.9	559	0.8
115 Financial institution and office managers	362	1.3	0	0.0	585	1.6	947	1.4
116 Managers in distribution, storage and retailing	96	0.4	0	0.0	152	0.4	248	0.4
117 Protective service officers	15	0.1	0	0.0	40	0.1	55	0.1
118 Health and social service managers	514	1.9	1	0.0	4	0.0	519	0.8
12 Managers and proprietors in agriculture and service	568	2.1	0	0.0	78	0.2	646	0.9
121 Managers in farming, horticulture, forestry and fishing	29	0.1	0	0.0	7	0.0	36	0.1
122 Managers and proprietors in hospitality and leisure services	423	1.6	0	0.0	27	0.1	450	0.7
123 Managers and proprietors in other service industries	116	0.4	0	0.0	44	0.1	160	0.2
2 Professional Occupations	14735	54.7	2385	66.0	25710	68.5	42830	62.9
21 Science and technology professionals	4308	16.0	954	26.4	22593	60.2	27855	40.9
211 Science professionals	173	0.6	148	4.1	173	0.5	494	0.7
212 Engineering professionals	1410	5.2	745	20.6	2388	6.4	4543	6.7
213 Information and communication technology professionals	2725	10.1	61	1.7	20032	53.4	22818	33.5
22 Health professionals	1839	6.8	1034	28.6	11	0.0	2884	4.2
221 Health professionals	1839	6.8	1034	28.6	11	0.0	2884	4.2
23 Teaching and research professionals	4930	18.3	250	6.9	125	0.3	5305	7.8
231 Teaching professionals	1771	6.6	250	6.9	37	0.1	2058	3.0
232 Research professionals	3159	11.7	0	0.0	88	0.2	3247	4.8
24 Business and public service professionals	3658	13.6	147	4.1	2981	7.9	6786	10.0
241 Legal professionals	567	2.1	0	0.0	334	0.9	901	1.3
242 Business and statistical professionals	2005	7.4	26	0.7	2621	7.0	4652	6.8
243 Architects, town planners, surveyors	145	0.5	0	0.0	23	0.1	168	0.2
244 Public service professionals	918	3.4	121	3.3	0	0.0	1039	1.5
245 Librarians and related professionals	23	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.0	26	0.0
3 Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	5179	19.2	532	14.7	3451	9.2	9162	13.5
31 Science and technology associate professions	340	1.3	5	0.1	996	2.7	1341	2.0
311 Science and engineering technicians	93	0.3	5	0.1	27	0.1	125	0.2
312 Draughtspersons and building inspectors	42	0.2	0	0.0	36	0.1	78	0.1
313 IT service delivery occupations	205	0.8	0	0.0	933	2.5	1138	1.7
32 Health and social welfare associate professionals	1787	6.6	355	9.8	5	0.0	2147	3.2
321 Health associate professionals	1565	5.8	353	9.8	0	0.0	1918	2.8
322 Therapists	197	0.7	2	0.1	5	0.0	204	0.3
323 Social welfare associate professionals	25	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	0.0
34 Culture, media and sports occupations	549	2.0	171	4.7	171	0.5	891	1.3
341 Artistic and literary occupations	146	0.5	113	3.1	12	0.0	271	0.4
342 Design associate professionals	98	0.4	48	1.3	14	0.0	160	0.2
343 Media associate professionals	300	1.1	10	0.3	145	0.4	455	0.7
344 Sports and fitness occupations	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
35 Business and public service associate professionals	2503	9.3	1	0.0	2279	6.1	4783	7.0
351 Transport associate professionals	15	0.1	0	0.0	31	0.1	46	0.1
352 Legal associate professionals	7	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	9	0.0
353 Business and finance associate professionals	1967	7.3	0	0.0	2061	5.5	4028	5.9
354 Sales and related associate professionals	445	1.7	1	0.0	159	0.4	605	0.9
355 Conservation associate professionals	14	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	0.0
356 Public service and other associate professionals	55	0.2	0	0.0	26	0.1	81	0.1
4 Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	51	0.2	0	0.0	14	0.0	65	0.1
41 Administrative occupations	36	0.1	0	0.0	10	0.0	46	0.1
411 Administrative occupations: government and related occupations	24	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.0	29	0.0
412 Administrative occupations: finance	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
413 Administrative occupations: records	5	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	9	0.0
415 Administrative occupations: general	3	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0
42 Secretarial and related occupations	15	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.0	19	0.0
421 Secretarial and related occupations	15	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.0	19	0.0

Table 5.8 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, 2012, [continued]

5	Skilled Trades Occupations	1466	5.4	638	17.7	116	0.3	2220	3.3
51	Skilled agricultural trades	128	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	128	0.2
511	Agricultural trades	128	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	128	0.2
52	Skilled metal and electrical trades	79	0.3	271	7.5	84	0.2	434	0.6
521	Metal forming, welding and related trades	25	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	27	0.0
522	Metal machining, fitting and instrument making trades	18	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.0
523	Vehicle trades	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
524	Electrical trades	36	0.1	268	7.4	84	0.2	388	0.6
53	Skilled constructions and building trades	9	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	10	0.0
531	Construction trades	9	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	10	0.0
54	Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	1250	4.6	367	10.2	31	0.1	1648	2.4
541	Textiles and garments trades	7	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	10	0.0
542	Printing trades	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
543	Food preparation trades	1239	4.6	367	10.2	27	0.1	1633	2.4
549	Skilled trades n.e.c.	4	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	5	0.0
6	Personal Service Occupations	926	3.4	16	0.4	2	0.0	944	1.4
61	Caring personal service occupations	921	3.4	16	0.4	0	0.0	937	1.4
611	Healthcare and related personal services	914	3.4	16	0.4	0	0.0	930	1.4
613	Animal care services	7	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.0
62	Leisure and other personal service occupations	5	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	7	0.0
621	Leisure and travel service occupations	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0
622	Hairdressers and related occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
623	Housekeeping occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
629	Personal services occupations n.e.c.	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
7	Sales and Customer Service Occupations	4	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.0	19	0.0
71	Sales occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	6	0.0
712	Sales related occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	6	0.0
72	Customer service occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.0	13	0.0
721	Customer service occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.0	13	0.0
8	Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	8	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.0	17	0.0
81	Process, plant and machine operatives	8	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0
811	Process operatives	8	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0
82	Transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.0	9	0.0
821	Transport drivers and operatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.0	9	0.0
9	Elementary Occupations	71	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	71	0.1
91	Elementary trades, plant and storage relate occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
911	Elementary agricultural occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
92	Elementary administration and service occupations	69	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	69	0.1
922	Elementary personal services occupations	69	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	69	0.1
99	Not stated	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
999	Not stated	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, UKBA

Table 5.9 - Tier 1. Visa applications and issues, Jan 2013 - Jun 2013

a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%
General	17507	66.0	16982	83.1
Post Study	528	2.0	378	1.9
Entrepreneur	3229	12.2	2531	12.4
Investor	501	1.9	463	2.3
Exceptional Talent	29	0.1	24	0.1
Other	4750	17.9	50	0.2
Total PA	26544	100.0	20428	100.0
b) Dependants	Apps	%	Iss	%
Entrepreneur	1247	4.8	803	3.6
General	22198	85.7	19416	86.6
Post Study	1870	7.2	1656	7.4
Investor	560	2.2	520	2.3
Other	29	0.1	24	0.1
Total	25904	100.0	22419	100.0
Grand Total	52448		42847	

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.10 - Tier 1. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, Jan 2013 - Jun 2013

a) In-Country

Principal applicants	Iss	%
General	16977	87.0
Post Study	374	1.9
HS - Entrepreneur - Int	1963	10.1
HS - Investor - Int	201	1.0
Other	7	0.0
Total In-C PA	19522	100.0
Dependants	16992	

b) Out-Country

Principal applicants	Iss	%
Investor	262	28.9
Entrepreneur	568	62.7
General	5	0.6
Post Study	4	0.4
Exceptional Talent	24	2.6
Other	43	4.7
Total Out-C PA	906	100.0
Dependants		%
Entrepreneur	803	14.8
General	2424	44.7
Post Study	1656	30.5
Investor	520	9.6
Other	24	0.4
Total	5427	100.0

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.11 - Tier 2. Visa applications and issues, Jan 2013 - Jun 2013

a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	19651	47.3	18575	46.1
ICT	21125	50.8	21043	52.2
Min. of Rel. Migrant	562	1.4	562	1.4
Sportspeople Migrant	91	0.2	91	0.2
Others	117	0.3	12	0.0
Total PA	41546	100.0	40283	100.0
Dependants	31027	74.7		
Grand Total	72573		40283	

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.12- Tier 2. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, Jan 2013 - Jun 2013

a) In-Country

Principal applicants	Iss	%
General Migrant	13260	72.3
ICT	4714	25.7
Min. of Rel. Migrant	323	1.8
Sportspeople Migrant	47	0.3
Other	1	0.0
Total In-C PA	18345	100.0
Dependants	13162	

b) Out-Country

Principal applicants	Iss	%
General Migrant	5315	24.2
ICT	16329	74.4
Min. of Rel. Migrant	239	1.1
Sportspeople Migrant	44	0.2
Other	11	0.1
Total In-C PA	21938	100.0
Dependants	16867	

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.13 - Tier 2. Visa issues: top 20 nationalities by routes of entry, Jan 2013 - Jun 2013

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
India	4940	28.8	461	22.6	14236	68.1	19637	49.0
United States	12	0.1	94	4.6	2417	11.6	2523	6.3
Philippines	917	5.3	307	15.1	82	0.4	1306	3.3
Australia	853	5.0	81	4.0	361	1.7	1295	3.2
Japan	42	0.2	15	0.7	1149	5.5	1206	3.0
Pakistan	789	4.6	167	8.2	63	0.3	1019	2.5
Nigeria	682	4.0	115	5.6	45	0.2	842	2.1
China	356	2.1	50	2.5	396	1.9	802	2.0
Brazil	541	3.2	5	0.2	140	0.7	686	1.7
Russian Federation	372	2.2	13	0.6	156	0.7	541	1.3
Canada	237	1.4	31	1.5	259	1.2	527	1.3
South Africa	276	1.6	44	2.2	197	0.9	517	1.3
Malaysia	312	1.8	37	1.8	133	0.6	482	1.2
Sri Lanka	293	1.7	57	2.8	43	0.2	393	1.0
Korea, Republic Of	182	1.1	45	2.2	143	0.7	370	0.9
Nepal	307	1.8	49	2.4	6	0.0	362	0.9
New Zealand	263	1.5	29	1.4	42	0.2	334	0.8
Bangladesh	225	1.3	56	2.7	13	0.1	294	0.7
Turkey	152	0.9	10	0.5	90	0.4	252	0.6
Singapore	117	0.7	3	0.1	110	0.5	230	0.6
Total	17172	100.0	2039	100.0	20898	100.0	40109	100.0

Source: UK Visas, UKBA

Table 5.14 - Tier 2.Certificates of sponsorship by industrial sector and routes of entry, , Jan 2013 - Jun 2013

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
Total	17172	100.0	2039	100.0	20897	100.0	40108	100.0
J Information and communication	2056	12.0	88	4.3	11211	53.6	13355	33.3
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	2171	12.6	327	16.0	3855	18.4	6353	15.8
K Financial and insurance activities	1857	10.8	10	0.5	2674	12.8	4541	11.3
Q Human health and social work activities	3236	18.8	739	36.2	39	0.2	4014	10.0
P Education	2954	17.2	64	3.1	31	0.1	3049	7.6
C Manufacturing	784	4.6	95	4.7	1321	6.3	2200	5.5
I Accommodation and food service activities	1319	7.7	208	10.2	57	0.3	1584	3.9
S Other service activities	1006	5.9	54	2.6	306	1.5	1366	3.4
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	401	2.3	1	0.0	319	1.5	721	1.8
B Mining and quarrying	169	1.0	80	3.9	425	2.0	674	1.7
F Construction	200	1.2	120	5.9	178	0.9	498	1.2
N Administrative and support service activities	298	1.7	12	0.6	178	0.9	488	1.2
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	348	2.0	70	3.4	70	0.3	488	1.2
H Transportation and storage	95	0.6	6	0.3	174	0.8	275	0.7
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	57	0.3	104	5.1	32	0.2	193	0.5
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	69	0.4	57	2.8	1	0.0	127	0.3
L Real estate activities	76	0.4	0	0.0	12	0.1	88	0.2
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	34	0.2	0	0.0	4	0.0	38	0.1
E Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management etc.	21	0.1	4	0.2	9	0.0	34	0.1
U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	14	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	0.0
T Activities of households as employers etc.	7	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	8	0.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, UKBA

Table 5.15 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, Jan 2013 - Jun 2013

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
Total	17172	100.0	2039	100.0	20898	100.0	40109	100.0
1 Managers, directors and senior officials	2570	15.0	29	1.4	3853	18.4	6452	16.1
11 Corporate managers and directors	2311	13.5	29	1.4	3833	18.3	6173	15.4
111 Chief Executives and Senior Officials	318	1.9	5	0.2	509	2.4	832	2.1
112 Production Managers and Directors	100	0.6	24	1.2	282	1.3	406	1.0
113 Functional Managers and Directors	1547	9.0	0	0.0	2658	12.7	4205	10.5
114 Quality and customer care managers	92	0.5	0	0.0	93	0.4	185	0.5
115 Financial Institution Managers and Directors	93	0.5	0	0.0	227	1.1	320	0.8
116 Managers and Directors in Transport and Logistics	58	0.3	0	0.0	58	0.3	116	0.3
117 Senior Officers in Protective Services	5	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	9	0.0
118 Health and Social Services Managers and Directors	94	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.0	95	0.2
119 Managers and Directors in Retail and Wholesale	4	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	5	0.0
12 Other managers and proprietors	259	1.5	0	0.0	20	0.1	279	0.7
121 Managers and Proprietors in Agriculture Related Services	21	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.0	27	0.1
122 Managers and Proprietors in Hospitality and Leisure Services	202	1.2	0	0.0	7	0.0	209	0.5
123 Managers and proprietors in other service industries	22	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.0	28	0.1
124 Managers and Proprietors in Health and Care Services	8	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0
125 Managers and Proprietors in Other Services	6	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	7	0.0
2 Professional occupations	9730	56.7	1354	66.4	15545	74.4	26629	66.4
21 Science, research, engineering and technology professionals	3823	22.3	657	32.2	13396	64.1	17876	44.6
211 Natural and Social Science Professionals	598	3.5	88	4.3	106	0.5	792	2.0
212 Engineering Professionals	999	5.8	502	24.6	1396	6.7	2897	7.2
213 Information Technology and Telecommunications Professionals	2207	12.9	67	3.3	11872	56.8	14146	35.3
214 Conservation and Environment Professionals	4	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	6	0.0
215 Research and Development Managers	15	0.1	0	0.0	20	0.1	35	0.1
22 Health Professionals	1064	6.2	546	26.8	6	0.0	1616	4.0
221 Health Professionals	822	4.8	537	26.3	6	0.0	1365	3.4
222 Therapy Professionals	24	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	0.1
223 Nursing and Midwifery Professionals	218	1.3	9	0.4	0	0.0	227	0.6
23 Teaching and educational professionals	2487	14.5	68	3.3	40	0.2	2595	6.5
231 Teaching and Educational Professionals	911	5.3	68	3.3	18	0.1	997	2.5
232 Research professionals	1576	9.2	0	0.0	22	0.1	1598	4.0
24 Business, media and public service professionals	2356	13.7	83	4.1	2103	10.1	4542	11.3
241 Legal Professionals	282	1.6	0	0.0	162	0.8	444	1.1
242 Business, Research and Administrative Professionals	1185	6.9	13	0.6	1789	8.6	2987	7.4
243 Architects, Town Planners and Surveyors	141	0.8	0	0.0	38	0.2	179	0.4
244 Welfare Professionals	606	3.5	70	3.4	0	0.0	676	1.7
245 Librarians and Related Professionals	14	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	0.0
246 Quality and Regulatory Professionals	50	0.3	0	0.0	76	0.4	126	0.3
247 Media Professionals	78	0.5	0	0.0	38	0.2	116	0.3
3 Associate professional and technical occupations	2877	16.8	243	11.9	1447	6.9	4567	11.4
31 Science, engineering and technology associate professionals	135	0.8	2	0.1	264	1.3	401	1.0
311 Science, Engineering and Production Technicians	46	0.3	2	0.1	20	0.1	68	0.2
312 Draughtspersons and Related Architectural Technicians	9	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.0	14	0.0
313 Information Technology Technicians	80	0.5	0	0.0	239	1.1	319	0.8
32 Health and social care associate professionals	959	5.6	163	8.0	2	0.0	1124	2.8
321 Health Associate Professionals	842	4.9	163	8.0	1	0.0	1006	2.5
322 Therapists	102	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.0	103	0.3
323 Welfare and Housing Associate Professionals	15	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.0
33 Protective service occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0
331 Protective Service Occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0
34 Culture, media and sports occupations	470	2.7	78	3.8	59	0.3	607	1.5
341 Artistic, Literary and Media Occupations	88	0.5	54	2.6	6	0.0	148	0.4
342 Design Occupations	80	0.5	23	1.1	8	0.0	111	0.3
343 Media associate professionals	302	1.8	1	0.0	45	0.2	348	0.9
35 Business and public service associate professionals	1310	7.6	0	0.0	1121	5.4	2431	6.1
351 Transport Associate Professionals	4	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	8	0.0
352 Legal Associate Professionals	7	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	8	0.0
353 Business, Finance and Related Associate Professionals	946	5.5	0	0.0	895	4.3	1841	4.6
354 Sales, Marketing and Related Associate Professionals	322	1.9	0	0.0	211	1.0	533	1.3
355 Conservation and Environmental Associate Professionals	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
356 Public Services and Other Associate Professionals	30	0.2	0	0.0	9	0.0	39	0.1

Table 5.15 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, Jan 2013 - Jun 2013, [continued]

4	Administrative and secretarial occupations	32	0.2	0	0.0	7	0.0	39	0.1
41	Administrative occupations	22	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.0	28	0.1
411	Administrative Occupations: Government and Related Organisations	6	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	9	0.0
412	Administrative Occupations: Finance	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
413	Administrative Occupations: Records	4	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	5	0.0
415	Other Administrative Occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
416	Administrative Occupations: Office Managers and Supervisors	10	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	11	0.0
42	Secretarial and related occupations	10	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	11	0.0
421	Secretarial and Related Occupations	10	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	11	0.0
5	Skilled trades occupations	880	5.1	413	20.3	32	0.2	1325	3.3
51	Skilled agricultural and related trades	57	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	57	0.1
511	Agricultural and Related Trades	57	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	57	0.1
52	Skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades	36	0.2	203	10.0	22	0.1	261	0.7
521	Metal Forming, Welding and Related Trades	4	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
522	Metal Machining, Fitting and Instrument Making Trades	8	0.0	36	1.8	0	0.0	44	0.1
523	Vehicle Trades	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
524	Electrical and Electronic Trades	23	0.1	166	8.1	22	0.1	211	0.5
53	Skilled construction and building trades	6	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	8	0.0
531	Construction and Building Trades	6	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	8	0.0
54	Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	781	4.5	210	10.3	8	0.0	999	2.5
541	Textiles and Garments Trades	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
542	Printing Trades	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
543	Food Preparation and Hospitality Trades	775	4.5	210	10.3	8	0.0	993	2.5
549	Skilled trades n.e.c.	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
6	Caring, leisure and other service occupations	1035	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1035	2.6
61	Caring personal service occupations	1034	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1034	2.6
611	Healthcare and related personal services	764	4.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	764	1.9
613	Animal Care and Control Services	17	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	0.0
614	Caring Personal Services	253	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	253	0.6
62	Leisure, travel and related personal service occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
621	Leisure and Travel Services	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
7	Sales and customer service occupations	9	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.0	15	0.0
72	Customer service occupations	9	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.0	15	0.0
722	Customer Service Managers and Supervisors	9	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.0	15	0.0
8	Process, plant and machine operatives	2	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0	7	0.0
81	Process, plant and machine operatives	2	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0	7	0.0
811	Process Operatives	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
812	Plant and Machine Operatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	4	0.0
813	Assemblers and Routine Operatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
9	Elementary occupations	37	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.0	40	0.1
92	Elementary administration and service occupations	37	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.0	40	0.1
922	Elementary personal services occupations	24	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.0	27	0.1
924	Elementary Security Occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
927	Other Elementary Services Occupations	12	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, UKBA

Table 5.16 - Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom in study categories, 20014 - 2012

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	199,000	179,000	299,000

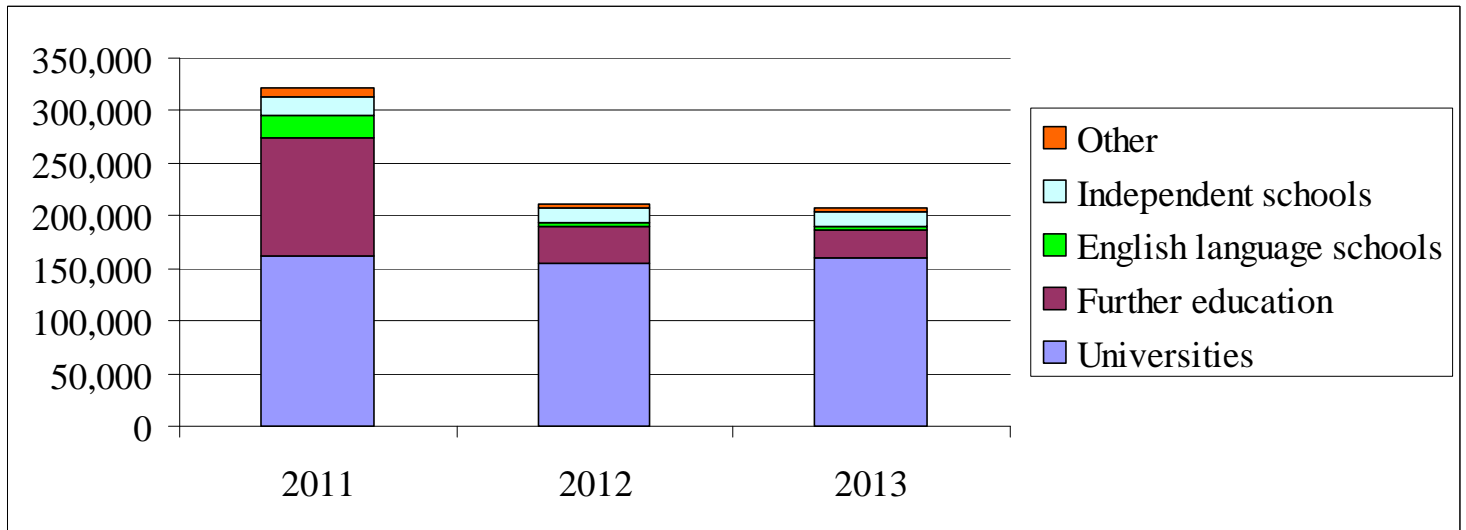
Source: Home Office

Table 5.17 - Out of country visas to the United Kingdom issued and in country extensions of stay by work categories, 2012

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	25	5,922	5,947	20,960	18,184	39,144	20,985	24,106	45,091
Tier 1 - Investors	470	922	1,392	304	364	668	774	1,286	2,060
Tier 1 - Entrepreneurs	702	955	1,657	805	499	1,304	1,507	1,454	2,961
Tier 1 - Graduate Entrepreneurs	0	4	4	27	10	37	27	14	41
Tier 1 - Post Study	4,931	3,899	8,830	35,240	5,470	40,710	40,171	9,369	49,540
Tier 1 - Exceptional Talent	59	28	87	0	0	0	59	28	87
Tier 1 - Other	1	2	3	0	1	1	1	3	4
International Graduates Scheme	:	..	:	1	1	2	1	1	2
Other permit free employment - Highly skilled	84	6	90	2	..	2	86	6	92
Sub-total	6,272	11,738	18,010	57,339	24,529	81,868	63,611	36,267	99,878
Tier 2 (Sponsored with a job) & pre-PBS equivalents							0	0	0
Tier 2 - General	9,421	:	9,421	20,210	11,588	31,798	29,631	11,588	41,219
Tier 2 - Intra Company Transfers	29,255	17,966	47,221	8,647	8,409	17,056	37,902	26,375	64,277
Tier 2 - Ministers of Religion	303	:	303	577	469	1,046	880	469	1,349
Tier 2 - Sportsperson	165	:	165	99	93	192	264	93	357
Tier 2 - Dependants	:	10,362	10,362	:	:	:	0	10,362	10,362
Work Permit Holders	28	608	636	6	113	119	34	721	755
Ministers of religion/missionary	0	..	0	2	3	5	2	3	5
Other permit free employment - skilled	:	..	:	0	..	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	39,172	28,936	68,108	29,541	20,675	50,216	68,713	49,611	118,324
equivalents							0	0	0
Tier 5 - Charity Workers	1,988	:	1,988	29	0	29	2,017	0	2,017
Tier 5 - Creative and Sporting	8,772	:	8,772	163	13	176	8,935	13	8,948
Tier 5 - Government Authorised Exchange	4,581	:	4,581	263	90	353	4,844	90	4,934
Tier 5 - International Agreement	424	:	424	235	140	375	659	140	799
Tier 5 - Religious Workers	1,525	:	1,525	100	1	101	1,625	1	1,626
Tier 5 - Youth Mobility Scheme	19,630	:	19,630	:	:	:	19,630	0	19,630
Tier 5 - Dependants / Other	:	1,370	1,370	:	:	:	0	1,370	1,370
Private servants in Diplomatic Households	1	..	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Working holidaymakers	5	:	5	:	:	:	5	0	5
Other permit free employment	0	..	0	0	..	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	36,926	1,370	38,296	790	244	1,034	37,716	1,614	39,330
Non-PBS Categories							0	0	0
Domestic workers in Private Households	15,553	194	15,747	3,738	311	4,049	19,291	505	19,796
UK Ancestry	3,838	..	3,838	741	197	938	4,579	197	4,776
Other permit free employment	679	..	679	2,432	..	2,432	3,111	0	3,111
Sub-total	20,070	194	20,264	6,911	508	7,419	26,981	702	27,683
PBS categories							0	0	0
Main applicants	460	:	460	0	:	0	460	0	460
Dependants	:	..	:	:	470	470	0	470	470
Total all work categories	102,900	42,238	145,138	94,581	46,426	141,007	197,481	88,664	286,145

Source: Home Office

Figure 5.1 - Visa applications by education sectors, year ending June 2011–June 2013



Source: Home Office

6. ASYLUM

6.1 Main trends

The numbers of asylum applications have 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.

Applications for asylum rose 10 per cent in 2012 (21,843) compared with 2011 (19,865). The annual number of applications remains low relative to the peak in 2002.

Most applications are made by those already in the country (88 per cent of applications in 2012) 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 (often termed 'juxtaposed' controls) in France and Belgium in 2002 and 2004 respectively. Applicants tend to be young and male. Of applicants in 2012, over half (57 per cent) were between the ages of 18 and 39, and 72 per cent were male.

Following through the 21,843 main applicants who applied for asylum in 2012, an estimated 7,514 (34 per cent) had been granted asylum, humanitarian protection, discretionary leave or other type of grant at either initial decision or appeal; 9,691 (44 per cent) cases had been refused and a further 4,638 (21 per cent) were awaiting confirmation of an initial decision or appeal in May 2013. However the proportions granted or refused are subject to change as the 4,638 applications with a decision not currently known are processed. The overall proportion of applications either granted asylum or a form of temporary protection at initial decision or having an appeal allowed was estimated to be 26 per cent in 2004. Year on year the proportion gradually increased to a peak of 41 per cent in 2011. This was accounted for in part by increased contributions of grants to individuals from Iran, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, but offset by decreased contributions to grants to nationals of Zimbabwe and Afghanistan.

In 2012, the 21,843 asylum applications received accounted for 27,978 individuals when dependants were included (Table 6.1). This is an average of one dependant for every four main applicants. Comparing the 10 nationalities with the highest number of main applicants in 2012, the ratios of dependants to main applicants ranges from one dependant for every 18 main applicants for nationals of Eritrea to one dependant for every two main applicants from Nigeria and Pakistan.

In 2012 5,085 initial decisions were made relating to dependants. Of these 1,407 (28 per cent) were granted asylum, 331 (7 per cent) were granted a form of temporary protection or other type of grant, and 3,347 (66 per cent) were refused. The proportion refused asylum was higher than main applicants in 2012 (64 per cent), although lower than the proportion for dependants in 2011 (72 per cent).

6.2 Applications by nationality

The top ten nationalities by application are in Table 6.2. Pakistan easily heads the list, followed by Iran and Sri Lanka. Afghans were the largest recipients of grants (including humanitarian) of asylum and Pakistanis of refusals.

6.3 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 4.4 per cent in 2012

Table 6.1 - Asylum applications (including dependants) by category of grant, 2012

Category	Number
Total applications	27,978
Total initial decisions	21,859
Grants of asylum	6,542
Humanitarian (1)	1127
Total refusals	14,062

Notes:

1) Includes grants of HP and DL

Table 6.2 - Asylum applications (including dependants) top 10 nationalities, 2012

a) Total applications		b) Grants and humanitarian (1)		c) Total refusals	
Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number
Pakistan	4867	Afghanistan	146	Pakistan	3184
Iran	3162	Albania	98	Sri Lanka	1305
Sri Lanka	2143	Zimbabwe	86	Iran	1273
Nigeria	1498	Iran	84	Nigeria	937
Syria	1289	China	76	Bangladesh	740
Afghanistan	1242	Nigeria	68	Afghanistan	713
India	1195	Pakistan	51	China	640
Bangladesh	1169	Gambia, The	51	India	575
Albania	1017	Syria	51	Albania	352
China	970	Somalia	32	Zimbabwe	237

Source: UK Border Agency

Notes

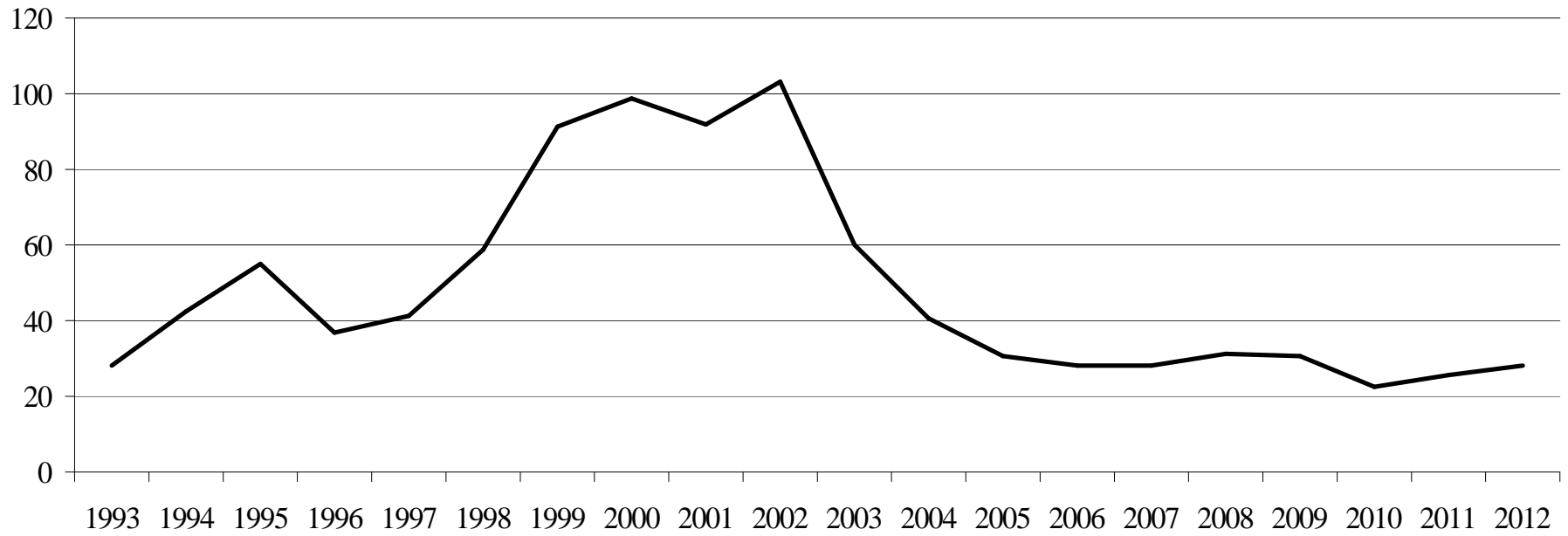
1) - Includes grants of asylum, grants of HP and DL

Table 6.3 - Asylum applications (including dependants) as a proportion of total non-British immigration into the UK, 1993-2012

	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

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

Figure 6.1 - Asylum applications (including dependants) , 1993-2012, thousands



7. Policy and legislative developments in 2013

Developments in 2012 were included in last year's report and are not repeated here, where the focus is 2013. With the exception of a new Immigration Bill, presented in October 2013, compared with the earlier years of the Coalition government new policy initiatives have been few.

7.1 Immigration Bill

The Bill is principally aimed at dealing with illegal migration. It does not introduce any major new changes to the existing routes of entry. The intention of the Bill is to make it:

(a) easier to identify illegal immigrants by extending powers: to collect and check fingerprints; to search for passports; to implement embarkation controls; to examine the status and credibility of migrants seeking to marry or enter into civil partnership.

(b) easier to remove and deport illegal immigrants by: cutting the number of decisions that can be appealed from 17 to 4 – preserving appeals for those asserting fundamental rights; extending the number of non-suspensive appeals; where there is no risk of serious irreversible harm, foreign criminals will first be deported with any appeal heard later; ensuring the courts have regard to Parliament's view of what the public interest requires when considering Article 8 of the European Court of Human Rights in immigration cases; restricting the ability of immigration detainees to apply repeatedly for bail if they have previously been refused it.

(c) more difficult for illegal immigrants to live in the UK by: requiring private landlords to check the immigration status of their tenants, to prevent those with no right to live in the UK from accessing private rented housing; making it easier for the Home Office to recover unpaid civil penalties; prohibiting banks from opening current accounts for migrants identified as being in the UK unlawfully, by requiring banks to check against a database of known immigration offenders before opening accounts; introducing new powers to check driving licence applicants' immigration status before issuing a licence and revoking licences where immigrants are found to have overstayed in the UK.

In addition the Bill also contains measures to:

(d) introduce a new requirement for temporary migrants who have only a time-limited immigration status to make a contribution to the National Health Service.

(e) give the Office of the Immigration Services Commissioner new powers to regulate better the immigration advice sector, to protect migrants from exploitation and prevent spurious and inappropriate applications which waste public funds and delay the handling of immigration cases;

(f) simplify the current fees legislation, which is spread across a number of different Acts, amending the criteria and process in regards to the Home Office's ability to charge fees for immigration services.

The government's view is that these measures will make the UK the least attractive destination for illegal immigrants, with firm action against those who break the rules, while reinforcing the message that legal migrants who contribute to the economy and society will be welcomed. However, it has been criticised by some migrant groups for making non-government agents, like landlords and bankers, responsible for immigration control.

7.2 Family migration

In 2012 more stringent rules relating to family migration were introduced. Since the rules were introduced there has been a judicial review of the minimum income threshold, following a claim by a refugee and two British citizens that the rules were unlawful on several grounds (High Court, 2013). The High Court judgement was not simple: it appeared to say that the £18,600 does not necessarily per se constitute a breach of Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) but that a combination of factors may do so – for example, not considering the spouse's earning capacity or third party support. The decision seems likely to widen the gate but not sufficiently to let in the spouses of the low-paid who cannot meet other criteria.

After this judgement, it was announced on 5 July 2013: "The Home Office has paused decision-making on some spouse/partner and child settlement and leave to remain visa applications to enable us to consider the implications of the judgement".

7.3 Settlement

From October 2013, all applicants for settlement are required to demonstrate a knowledge of language and life in the UK by passing the Life in the UK test and by presenting a speaking and listening qualification at intermediate (B1) level or above.

7.4 Visas for Chinese citizens

The government has announced measures to simplify the visa application process for Chinese visitors. Chinese nationals wanting to visit both the EU and UK will not need to submit a separate UK visa application when they book with selected Chinese travel agents. A new 24-hour 'super priority' visa service is also to be made available for them from summer next year.

7.5 Re-organisation of immigration control

On 1 April 2013 the UK Border Agency was split into two separate units within the Home Office: a visa and immigration service and an immigration law enforcement division.

7.6 Croatia

The government has imposed a five-year transitional period on the immigration of Croats, following their country's accession to the EU in July 2013.