

# **INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND THE UNITED KINGDOM**

## **REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM SOPEMI CORRESPONDENT TO THE OECD, 2016**

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## UK Summary

### *Flows*

In 2015, 334,000 more people entered than left the United Kingdom for at least a year, a 7 per cent increase on 2014 and the highest recorded figure. The estimated number of people arriving to live in the UK for at least a year was 631,000, the same as in 2014 and the joint highest recorded. The outflow of 298,000 was below that of 2014 (320,000) and the lowest since 1999. The overall increase in net gain from migration between 2014 and 2015 was owing to the fall in outflow. The net outflow of 39,000 British citizens was more than compensated for by a net inflow of 372,000 foreign citizens.

Overall, in 2015 the UK had a net gain of 188,000 non-EU citizens and 184,000 EU citizens. Of the latter, 79,000 were citizens of the EU (15), 58,000 were A2 and 47,000 A8 citizens.

Data for the year ending June 2016 indicate net immigration of 335,000, comprising 189,000 EU citizens, 196,000 non-EU citizens with a loss of 49,000 British citizens. Immigration of EU citizens totalled 284,000 (the highest estimate recorded), that of non-EU citizens 289,000. In 2015, for the first time Romania was the most common country of last residence, making up 10 per cent of all immigrants

### *Stocks*

Between 2015 and 2016 the total population of the UK rose by 0.9 per cent to 64.419 million, while that of UK nationals rose by only 0.4 per cent to 58.429 million. The population of foreign citizens rose by 6.4 per cent (359,000) to 5.951 million, accounting for 9.2 per cent of the national total. Overall, EU/EFTA countries accounted for all the growth in the foreign national population in the year 2014-15. Non-EU/EFTA country numbers fell by 26,000 to 2.289 million.

In 2016 there were 8.988 million people living in the UK and born outside the country, up by 6 per cent from 8.482 in 2015. The foreign born now constitute 14 per cent of the total UK population, up from 13.3 per cent in 2015.

### *Family and settlement*

In 2015 there were 90,839 grants of settlement in the UK, 12.7 per cent fewer than in 2014 and the lowest level since 1998. The fall is entirely owing to fewer grants on the basis of family formation or reunion, 18.5 per cent of the total compared with 32 per cent in 2014.

In 2015, 37,859 family-related visas were granted. This is an increase of 8.6 per cent compared with 2014 (34,876). In addition, 68,649 visas were granted to dependants (excluding visitor visas) joining or accompanying migrants in the UK (68,649), a 12 per cent decline over the year. Of these visas, 63 per cent were granted to other dependants of workers, 22 per cent to other dependants of students and 14 per cent to other dependants accompanying or joining a migrant in the UK.

### *Citizenship*

After a steep fall in 2014, applications for British citizenship rose by 45 per cent to 154,615 in 2015. Year-on-year comparisons of decisions numbers can be affected by changes in case work resource allocation.

### *Labour market*

In total, in 2015 there were 151,281 issues of Tier 2 visas, almost the same as in 2014, of which 87,568 (87,729 in 2014) were to principal applicants and 63,713 (63,902 in 2014) dependants.

Some 51 per cent of issues were Intra Company Transfers, 47.8 per cent for general migrants. Both figures showing a consistent pattern with the last few years and indicating a stable distribution at a time when overall numbers of Tier 2 workers have been rising steadily.

Apart from minor fluctuations in its proportion of the total, the information and communication sector has consistently been the main importer of non-EEA workers, with around a third of the total and this is again the situation in 2015. Professional, scientific and technical activities and financial and insurance activities occupy second and third places on the list for 2015, both showing increases since 2009.

In summary, in recent years the ‘public’ sectors, health and education, have become less important avenues for skilled migrant workers from outside the EEA while business services became more so.

### *Asylum*

Asylum applications held steadily at round 30,000 over the last decade, with relatively minor fluctuations. However, the last couple of years have seen a rising trend. Applications from main applicants increased by 29 per cent to 32,414 in 2015, the highest number since 2004 (33,960).

### *Policy*

In 2016, the minimum pay threshold for a Tier 2 visa was raised to £30,000 and the minimum pay threshold appropriate for senior managers and specialist ICT workers to £41,500.

The main policy issue of 2016 was the referendum on EU membership, the debate focusing on immigration and specifically the need to ‘bring it under control’. The government has reiterated its policy objective of reducing net immigration to its target of ‘tens of thousands’ but is undecided on the appropriate mechanisms to bring this about. At the time of writing its strategy for leaving the EU is unclear.

## INTRODUCTION

The last year or so has been a turbulent one politically. In May 2015 there was a UK General Election, the result of which returned a Conservative government with 37 per cent of the overall vote and a small Parliamentary majority. It replaced a Conservative-led Coalition which governed with the Liberal Democrat party. The new government was committed to an austerity driven agenda, reducing public spending and the public sector in general and was strongly committed to reducing net immigration. It was also elected with the promise of a referendum on UK membership of the European Union.

The referendum took place on June 23<sup>rd</sup> 2016. It followed several weeks of campaigning, generating much heat but rather less light. The vote was 52 per cent in favour of leaving the EU. The Prime Minister (David Cameron) announced he would step down and, after a brief period of contest, a new Prime Minister (Theresa May, the former Home Secretary and in charge of immigration policy) emerged. Following wholesale changes among Cabinet members, what was in effect a new Government was appointed, its central task being to carry out the negotiations to extricate the UK from the EU.

The referendum debate was primarily about immigration and specifically the need to 'bring it under control'. Much of the rhetoric was ill informed and inflammatory, with unfortunate consequences subsequently. Vilification of immigrants was accompanied by an upsurge in attacks on them after the vote. In general those areas which voted in larger numbers to leave the EU were those with low levels of immigration.

The government now confronts a set of dilemmas, not least its approach and that of the other 27 countries to membership of the Single Market. On the one hand it has reiterated its policy objective of reducing net immigration to its target of 'tens of thousands'. On the other hand, it lacks the appropriate mechanisms to bring this about. Without major investment in training, high level skills from abroad will continue to be required. The government emphasises the importance of attracting 'the right skills' to the UK, possibly through extending points or work permit systems to EU citizens. However, this sits uneasily with the strong demand from employers for people to engage in low-skilled work such as in agriculture, food processing, construction and hospitality.

Furthermore, there is a substantial settled population of EEA citizens. No serious UK politician has suggested that these people should be made to leave (not least because the substantial British population living elsewhere may be deemed hostages of fortune) so the prospect of continued chain migration effects seems likely.

At the time of writing, the economic effects of the Brexit vote remain to be seen. Short term indicators so far seem to indicate that an immediate downturn has not happened, although the sterling exchange rate has dipped. However, the main implications are unlikely to become apparent until after Article 50 is triggered and some outline of the new relationship between the UK and its trading partners emerges. A further uncertainty is whether, in the interim, there is a spike in either immigration or emigration. Since no country (bar Greenland) has left the Union, there is no precedent upon which to draw.

# 1. IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION FLOWS 2015

## 1.1 Total movement

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

The Office for National Statistics suggests that the overall totals derived from the IPS should be adjusted to produce Long Term International Migration (LTIM) statistics. Details of the adjustments are in Table 1.1. IPS data are based on intentions and so it is likely that they exclude most people seeking asylum and dependants of asylum seekers. An adjustment is made for these (33,000 in the immigration data for 2015). Further adjustments are made for other people who intend to be migrants but who in reality stay in the UK or abroad for less than a year and for those who state an initial intention to stay for more than a year but actually leave before this (visitor and migrant switchers). It is not possible to provide breakdowns by migrant characteristics using LTIM data, so later parts of this section are based on IPS unadjusted statistics.

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

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

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

Confidence intervals are provided for most of the data. Numerical differences between years, even for total numbers, may result from sampling error. More detailed

breakdowns typically have wide confidence intervals and should be treated with caution.

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

The LTIM and IPS data for 2015 show that the UK continues to attract immigrants at a high level. Immigration, which had risen in 2013 and 2014, plateaued in 2015 while outflow fell. As a result, overall net flow was more affected by emigration than immigration. Table 1.2 and Figures 1.1 – 1.4 summarise the LTIM adjusted statistics for 1993-2015, broken down by citizenship. In 2015, 334,000 more people entered than left the United Kingdom for at least a year, a 7 per cent increase on 2014 (compared with a 47 per cent increase the year before) and the highest recorded figure.

The estimated number of people arriving to live in the UK for at least a year was 631,000, the same as in 2014 and the joint highest recorded. The outflow of 298,000 was below that of 2014 (320,000) was similar to 2013 (314,000) and the lowest since 1999. The overall increase in net gain from migration between 2014 and 2015 was owing to the fall in outflow.

The flow patterns of foreign citizens and of British citizens again differed. There was a net outflow of 39,000 British citizens, down from 55,000 in 2014 and the lowest figure since 1999. This was more than compensated for by a net inflow of 372,000 foreign citizens, similar to the year before. The estimated inflow of British, at 83,000, was similar to those for the last three years, while the outflow of 123,000 was the lowest since 1998. Non-British inflow was more or less the same as in 2014, while outflow was slightly less. Hence, the main reason for the small increase in net overall migration over the year 2014-15 was decreased outflow by both British and non-British people.

Assessing the trend over the last decade or so for the principal geographical regions is complicated by accessions to the EU. Prior to 2004 and 2007, the A8 and A2 countries were included in the Other Foreign category and Malta and Cyprus in the New Commonwealth. Overall, the net gain from the EU(27) in 2014 rose from 174,000 to 184,000.

Net immigration of A8 citizens coming into the UK for a period of at least a year increased from 71,000 in 2006 to 87,000 in 2007 but then collapsed to 20,000 in 2008 and 16,000 in 2009. 2010 saw a sharp change in trend, with a rise to 49,000. In 2011 the net gain fell to 40,000 and in 2012 it fell further to 30,000. However, since 2013 the trend has been fairly stable, in the range 44,000 to 48,000. As Table 1.2 shows, although the net increase from the A8 countries has fluctuated since 2004, there has never been a net loss. Recorded flows of Bulgarians and Romanians (A2) have been small. In 2015 the estimated inflow from the two countries was 68,000 (53,000 in 2014) and the outflow was estimated at 8,000, little different from the two previous years (numbers calculated as EU(27) minus EU(15) and A8: negligible numbers assumed for Cyprus and Malta). The net inflow of Bulgarians and Romanians in 2015 was 58,000, up from 48,000 the year before.



The trend in flows from EU(15) has tended to differ from that of the A8. In 2014 and 2015 inflow (129,000), outflow (51,000) and net flow (79,000) for EU 15 citizens were the same. The upward trends of recent years seem to have stabilised.

The fall in net immigration by New Commonwealth citizens, reversed in 2014, was reasserted in 2015, down to 54,000 in as inflow fell while outflow remained the same. The net gain from the Old Commonwealth, which rose to the highest level since 2004 in 2014, fell slightly to 19,000. There was a small rise in the net gain of the Other Foreign population, to 115,000, the highest since 2003, a combination of a small rise in inflow and a small fall in outflow.

In summary, between 2014 and 2015 there was a net increase of 184,000 among those coming from EU(27) countries and one of 188,000 among those from the rest of the world.

Over the longer term, gross migration flows have increased. In 1993 the total of in- and out-movement was 532,000; in 2015 it was 927,000.

The picture since the early 1990s is presented in Figures 1.1-1.4. For most of the period, total in- and outflow rose, with minor fluctuations. The data are from the IPS and have not been adjusted or revised to LTIM. Since 2008 there has been a steady fall in outflow; over the same period inflow has fluctuated (Figure 1.1). With minor fluctuations, the number of non-British coming to the UK rose steadily from the early 1990s, was relatively stable from 2004 until falling sharply in 2012 but recovered in 2013 and 2014 before levelling off (Figure 1.2). The number of non-British leaving generally rose before 2008 but since then has drifted down. The picture for the British population is quite different, with emigration consistently exceeding immigration. The scale of flows for the British population is less than that for the non-British (Figure 1.3). Inflow has been steadily falling since 2005, with minor fluctuations, suggesting a tendency for those leaving not to return. The main trend of British outflow was upward during the 1990s and first part of the new millennium, after which it has generally fallen. 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 rose until 2006 before gradually falling. The trend of low net positive migration from the EU (15) was remarkably consistent until 2010, after which there was steady growth until 2015.

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

In the rest of this section, unadjusted data from the IPS only are used so that the total flows are lower than most of those discussed in section 1.1. The gap between the IPS and adjusted statistics was reduced after the early 2000s, mainly because of the inclusion of a smaller asylum adjustment. In 2012 the difference in net flow was 22,000; however, it then rose to reach 54,000 (Table 1.1). Because of the small sample size, attention should be paid to the confidence intervals included in individual tables.

### **1.2.1 Total flows**

The overall flow pattern for the IPS data is similar to that for LTIM so no detailed description of trends is presented here (Table 1.3). However, without the adjustments it is possible to calculate confidence intervals at the 95 per cent level for the various flows and these are shown in Table 1.4. Thus for 2015 the total inflow is estimated at 565,000

+/- 33,000, giving a range of 532,000-598,000. The outflow has a confidence interval of +/- 20,000, with a range of 249,000-299,000. Net migration is in the range of 249,000-325,000.

### **1.3 The situation in 2015**

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

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

Previous reports have suggested that a shift in the breakdown of flows by sex had taken place since 2010, a falling proportion of the net gain being men. In 2013 they accounted for only 39.6 per cent of the net overall gain. This trend seems to have been reversed; by 2015 46 per cent (47.2 per cent in 2014) of the net gain was male (Table 1.5). Because of sampling error there are likely to be variations from year to year.

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

The breakdown of gender balance for the non-British between in and out migration reveals substantial geographical differences but proportions vary from year to year (Table 1.5). For the EU (15) and EFTA countries, in 2013 men were more likely than women to enter the UK and were also more likely to leave. This changed in 2014 with women predominant in both directions. By 2015, women were predominant in the inflow but men in the outflow. Men were also predominant in flows to and from the rest of the developed world and the Old Commonwealth, suggesting a turnover rather than a settlement population. In contrast, women dominated flows with the (less developed) 'rest of the world'.

The situation for the A12 countries differed: as in 2014, the inflow was predominantly male (61.4 per cent), similarly for the outflow but to a lesser extent (54.8 per cent). Men also comprised 63 per cent of the A12 net flow. The ISC in- and outflows (especially) were also heavily male dominated but the net flow was predominantly female. The reasons for these differences are likely to vary, depending on origin. The longer term

trends show considerable annual fluctuations but there does seem to be a pattern emerging with inflows from the A12 and ISC male dominated, a mixed situation for the EU (15) and EFTA, women dominating in those from elsewhere.

Net gains were mainly among young people in the 15-24 age group, the number of whom fell to 115,000 in 2015 from 146,000 in 2014. (Table 1.7). The net gain of 141,000 in the 25-44 group in contrast was well up on the figure of 118,000 in 2014.

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

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 women aged 45-59/64 and the over 60/65s, although the estimate for this group is small and the confidence interval wide. This is an on-going pattern. In the past, the statistics gave credence to the view that Britons were going abroad to retire but for some years this is no longer the case and almost as many older Britons are returning to the UK as are leaving. The data for British over 60/65s do not suggest large numbers who may have previously emigrated to retire coming back in old age. Before 2008 there was generally a net loss of this age group. However, since then there has been a small net gain each year. The overall gain of non-British citizens was again accounted for by all age/sex groups except over 60/65s where the number was tiny. Annual variations fluctuate and may be a response to sampling error.

### **1.3.2 Reason for moving**

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

Table 1.8 and Figures 1.8-1.9 show the reasons for moving for in-, out- and net flows for OECD and non-OECD countries for the years 2005-14. In 2015, for all citizenships, 294,000 said their main reason for coming to the UK was to a definite job or to look for work, 27,000 more than the year before. The rise was principally among those coming to look for work. The number leaving for work reasons was 159,000 in 2015, 12,000 fewer than the year before. Overall, 52 per cent of arrivals were for work reasons, 57 per cent of departures. Hence, by this measure a smaller proportion of immigrants came to the UK for work reasons than that of emigrants leaving for work. However, some of those leaving for work reasons are likely to have entered for study purposes (below).

Among the British, 53 per cent entered for work reasons and 52.8 per cent left for work reasons. Among the non-British, 250,000 (up from 222,000 in 2014) and 51.9 per cent of the total came for work reasons; 103,000 (62.4 per cent) left for work. A further 148,000 non-British came primarily to study (down from 182,000 in 2014 and 221,000 in 2011), 30.7 per cent (36.1 per cent in 2014) of non-British arrivals. There is now a clear trend for more non-British to come for employment, fewer for study.

Reasons for coming to the UK vary between OECD (excluding the UK) and non-OECD area citizens. Whereas 64 per cent of OECD citizens came for work reasons, similar to recent years, only 40 per cent of non-OECD citizens did so, although this was a higher proportion than the year before (32.7) per cent and continued the recent trend for employment to become a relatively more important reason for immigration for this group. Unlike OECD citizens, until recently increasing numbers of those from non-OECD countries came primarily to study, peaking at 63 per cent in 2012, then falling annually to 41.2 per cent in 2015. The fall is a response to government policy tightening up on student recruitment, especially in the Further Education sector, and the demise of the Post-Study Work Route. Non-OECD citizens were also much more likely than those from OECD countries to come primarily as family members accompanying or joining someone else, 16.5 and 8.4 per cent respectively. Overall, the data suggest that those from richer (OECD) countries continue to be predominantly work motivated while those from elsewhere, although still more likely to express study or family reasons for coming to the UK, are increasingly likely to come for work reasons.

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

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

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

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

The data give a further indication of the primary role of employment in UK immigration. In 2015, 61.6 per cent of the inflow (56.3 per cent in 2014) and 66.7 per

cent of the outflow (similar to 2014) were people who had been in employment prior to entry or leaving (Table 1.9). The inflow figure has increased in recent years, that of the outflow was consistent with recent levels. The difference again implies that more of the inflow was coming into the UK to work, not having worked before entering, than was the case with the outflow, although this is narrowing. It is still consistent with the tendency for young people to come for training, study or to learn English, gain employment and then leave, although this might now be changing with a higher proportion already in employment before coming to the UK.

In 2014, a record 316,000 (266,000 in 2014 and 199,000 in 2011) non-British citizens entered the UK, having been in employment before moving. A further 62,000 (similar to 2014 but up from 49,000 in 2011) British entered. The IPS identifies two categories of these people: professional and managerial; manual and clerical.

Professional and managerial workers have traditionally accounted for the majority of gainfully employed migrants. Numbers of non-British in this group rose from 82,000 in 1999 to fluctuate around 140,000 during most of the 2000s, fell to 87,000 in 2012, then rose to 154,000 in 2015, 53.5 per cent of non-British labour immigrants. In contrast, the numbers of professional and managerial British citizens entering or re-entering the country fell steadily during the early 2000s, rose after 2007 then fluctuated from 2011 between 35,000 and 39,000, the latter figure for 2015. The number of professional and managerial British leaving seems to have been falling. It rose to an estimated 67,000 (the highest figure since 2008) in 2011 then fell steadily to 49,000 in 2015. Non-British professional and managerial emigrant numbers have fluctuated in recent years around 50,000, the figure for 2015 being 49,000. The consequence of these trends was that in 2015 the country had a net loss of 10,000 professional and managerial British workers, and gained 104,000 non-British. Once again, the foreign inflow more than made up for the domestic loss, leading to an aggregate gain to the economy of 93,000. On this evidence, foreign labour immigration leads in aggregate to a substantial net gain in high level skills.

The overall figures hide marked differences according to origin and destination. Traditionally, the richer countries (Europe, Old Commonwealth and Other Developed Regions) have tended to fulfil the role of 'turnover regions'. Experience in recent years suggests that those professional and managerial workers who come to the UK from more developed countries are more likely to go again, those from elsewhere are more likely to stay. In 2014 the richer countries accounted for 70 per cent of the inflow of non-British professional and managerial workers but 78 per cent of the outflow. In consequence, they were responsible for 63.6 per cent of the net gain of non-British, leaving the lesser developed regions (Indian Sub-continent, 'Rest of World'), which are the main object of the PBS, to account for just over a third.

Figures 1.10-1.12 show the recent trends in the inflow, outflow and net flow of non-British professional and managerial workers by regions of origin and destination. Fluctuations from year to year reflect sampling error but some patterns emerge. Overall, differences in the scale of inflows vary by region (Figure 1.10). After several years of generally rising inflows, 2015 saw changes. Numbers from poorer countries, the ISC and rest of the world, fell while those from other regions continued to rise. There was limited regional differentiation in outflows, which were either stable or falling in all cases but the ISC (Figure 1.11). The resulting net flow pattern shows increases from all

regions except for the ISC and Europe excluding the EU(15) (Figure 1.12), as the UK continues to suck in high level skills.

The situation for manual and clerical workers is less clear cut (Figures 1.13-1.15). Like their more skilled counterparts, numbers of manual and clerical non-British immigrants have tended to rise while the outflow has been fairly stable at a relatively low level. By 2015, 23,000 departing British manual and clerical workers were more than compensated for by 48,000 foreign citizens arriving from abroad. This translates into a net loss of 18,000 British manual and clerical workers compensated by a net gain of 85,000 non-British. The large net inflow of manual and clerical non-British workers is despite government attempts to introduce greater selectivity in foreign labour immigration.

The breakdown of non-British manual and clerical worker inflows by origin suggests less annual fluctuation than that for professional and managerial workers (Figure 1.13). The inflow from the rest of Europe (mainly A12) fell as the recession began but was then fairly stable before rising steeply in 2013 and 2014, much less so in 2015. Flows involving the other regions were generally flatter, although tending to rise for the EU(15) and EFTA. The regional pattern of outflows has also generally been more stable (Figure 1.14). The ensuing net migration is more volatile for the rest of Europe than other regions (Figure 1.15).

In sum, the UK has seen rising inflows of non-British more than compensating for rising outflows of the domestic population. However, there seems to have been a shift in the balance between the two skill levels. In 1999 professional and managerial workers accounted for 82 per cent of the net gain of non-British workers; by 2013 this proportion had fallen to 47 per cent but rose to 57.8 per cent in 2015. Particularly noticeable in 2015 was the overall rise in numbers of labour migrants entering the UK and the consequent substantial net gains of 104,000 foreign professional and managerial and 85,000 manual and clerical workers.

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

Table 1.10 shows the main countries of last and next residence for British and non-British citizens for 2015. Because numbers are generally small, confidence intervals are wide. In 2012 and 2013 China was the leading source; in 2014 India was restored to its traditional first place on the list. However, in 2015 Romania took pole position, followed by China and India. British citizens were more likely to be returning from Australia, France or the United Arab Emirates while Australia, the US, Spain and France continue to be their most popular destinations. For non-British immigrants, Romania, China, Poland and India are the main countries of last residence. Spain, China, India and Poland are the main countries of next residence for non-British people.

Table 1.11 combines data relating to citizenship for two years, 2014 and 2015, in order to reduce confidence intervals and allow more countries to be listed, as well as data for 2015 alone. Among foreign immigrants the dominance of Romanians, Indians, Chinese and Poles is clear but other European countries are well represented.

The data in Tables 1.10 and 1.11 show clearly the complex mix of countries with which the UK interacts. In some cases there is an exchange of flows involving nationality and

country of last/next residence. For example, Britons go to the US and return while Americans come to the UK then leave. In other cases the flow is not reciprocal, most notably between the UK and India. Some flows that were important a few years ago are no longer so, such as immigration (mainly nurses) from the Philippines. Others, notably Western European countries, are a response to proximity and factors such as training, language acquisition, retirement or entrepreneurship. Among the A12 countries, Poland stands out: its citizens come and go (although more stay than go) but it is not a favoured destination for the British population. Perhaps the most significant trend over the last decade is the growth of flows between the UK and China while India retains its role as a major flow partner. For 2015 the most notable trend is the rise in importance of Romania as a source.

### **1.5 Postscript: the situation in the year ending June 2016**

The information here is taken directly from the Migration Statistics Quarterly Report, December 2016.

(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/migrationstatisticsquarterlyreport/dec2016>)

The reporting period for the International Passenger Survey data in this release is for year ending (YE) June 2016 and therefore these data cover the year prior to the EU Referendum (apart from 1 week). National Insurance number (NINo) and labour market data are available to the end of September 2016 and therefore include 3 months of data following the EU Referendum.

Long-Term International Migration estimates in the YE June 2016 were:

*net migration* = +335,000 (similar to YE June 2015), comprising +189,000 EU citizens, +196,000 non-EU citizens and -49,000 British citizens

*immigration* = 650,000, the highest estimate recorded (up 11,000 (not statistically significant) from YE June 2015)

*emigration* = 315,000 (up 12,000 (not statistically significant) from YE June 2015)

In YE June 2016, 284,000 EU citizens immigrated to the UK (the highest estimate recorded), compared with 265,000 in YE June 2015 – this difference was not statistically significant; also 289,000 non-EU citizens immigrated.

Work remains the most common reason for long-term immigration at 311,000 (the highest estimate recorded), compared with 294,000 in YE June 2015 – this difference was not statistically significant; of these, 182,000 had a definite job to go to and 130,000 arrived looking for work (a statistically significant increase from 107,000 the previous year).

There were 629,000 National Insurance number (NINo) registrations by EU nationals and 195,000 by non-EU nationals in YE September 2016. [note the NINo data include many short-term migrants and this together with other definitional differences mean they do not provide estimates of trends in Long-Term International Migration.]

Employment statistics from the Labour Force Survey showed there was an increase of 454,000 in the employed UK labour force in July to September 2016, compared with the same quarter for the previous year; of this 47 per cent can be accounted for by

growth in employment for British nationals, 49 per cent by growth in employment for EU nationals with the remaining 4 per cent accounted for by non-EU nationals (these growth figures relate to the number of people in employment rather than the number of jobs and therefore show net changes in the number of people in employment).

The number of people immigrating for more than 12 months to study was estimated to be 163,000 in total (that is, including EU, non-EU and British citizens) in YE June 2016, a statistically significant reduction of 30,000 from 193,000 in YE June 2015. There were 167,208 non-EU university-sponsored study visa applications in YE September 2016 (down 1 per cent compared with the previous year).

There were 41,280 asylum applications (including dependants) in YE September 2016, the sixth successive annual increase (although the number is less than half the level of the peak in 2002 (103,081)). Applications were lower compared with YE June 2016 (44,323) reflecting a decline in applications for the third quarter of 2016 as compared with the third quarter of 2015 (from 12,311 to 9,268). In addition, 4,162 people were granted humanitarian protection under the Syrian Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme in the YE September 2016 (4,414 since the scheme began in January 2014).



Table 1.1 - Long-Term International Migration by citizenship, 1993 to 2015, *thousands*

	ALL	British	Non-British	EU(15)	EU(25/27)	EU(Malta and Cyprus)	EU(A8)	Old C/W	New C/W	Other foreign
Inflow to UK										
1993	266	86	179	44	-	-	-	23	47	65
1994	315	109	206	50	-	-	-	21	59	76
1995	312	84	228	61	-	-	-	27	58	82
1996	318	94	224	72	-	-	-	29	49	74
1997	327	90	237	71	-	-	-	31	59	76
1998	391	104	287	82	-	-	-	54	51	101
1999	454	115	338	66	-	-	-	55	68	150
2000	479	99	379	63	-	-	-	56	91	169
2001	481	110	370	58	-	-	-	65	84	164
2002	516	98	418	61	-	-	-	63	92	201
2003	511	100	411	66	-	-	-	62	105	177
2004	589	89	500	77	130	0	53	73	141	155
2005	567	98	469	73	152	3	76	62	117	137
2006	596	83	513	74	170	4	92	62	139	143
2007	574	74	500	77	195	1	112	45	129	131
2008	590	85	505	90	198	3	89	44	121	142
2009	567	96	471	82	167	4	68	30	141	132
2010	591	93	498	76	176	-	86	31	156	135
2011	566	78	488	83	174	-	77	29	151	135
2012	498	80	418	85	158	-	60	31	98	131
2013	526	76	450	104	201	-	70	23	78	148
2014	632	81	551	129	263	-	81	37	90	160
2015	630	83	547	129	270	-	73	32	83	162
Outflow from UK										
1993	-266	-149	-118	-40	-	-	-	-17	-17	-43
1994	-238	-125	-113	-42	-	-	-	-14	-17	-40
1995	-236	-135	-101	-38	-	-	-	-18	-12	-34
1996	-264	-156	-108	-44	-	-	-	-17	-14	-32
1997	-279	-149	-131	-53	-	-	-	-20	-20	-37
1998	-251	-126	-126	-49	-	-	-	-20	-13	-44
1999	-291	-139	-152	-59	-	-	-	-29	-12	-52
2000	-321	-161	-160	-57	-	-	-	-32	-15	-55
2001	-309	-159	-150	-51	-	-	-	-32	-19	-49
2002	-363	-186	-177	-54	-	-	-	-42	-16	-64
2003	-363	-191	-172	-51	-	-	-	-42	-17	-62
2004	-344	-196	-148	-39	-43	-1	-3	-33	-19	-52
2005	-361	-186	-175	-40	-56	-1	-15	-37	-23	-59
2006	-398	-207	-192	-44	-66	0	-22	-42	-24	-60
2007	-341	-171	-169	-41	-69	-2	-25	-31	-26	-43
2008	-427	-173	-255	-54	-134	0	-69	-35	-31	-55
2009	-368	-140	-228	-53	-109	-2	-52	-32	-34	-53
2010	-339	-136	-203	-58	-99	-	-37	-22	-30	-52
2011	-351	-149	-202	-49	-92	-	-37	-21	-39	-50
2012	-321	-143	-178	-41	-75	-	-30	-17	-36	-51
2013	-314	-134	-180	-47	-78	-	-26	-18	-34	-52
2014	-320	-137	-183	-51	-90	-	-33	-14	-28	-51
2015	-297	-123	-174	-51	-85	-	-26	-13	-29	-47

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

Table 1.1 - Long-Term International Migration by citizenship, 1993 to 2015, *thousands*, [continued]

Balance										
1993	-1	-62	62	4	-	-	-	6	30	22
1994	77	-16	94	9	-	-	-	7	42	36
1995	76	-51	127	23	-	-	-	9	46	48
1996	55	-62	116	28	-	-	-	12	35	41
1997	48	-59	107	18	-	-	-	11	39	38
1998	140	-22	162	33	-	-	-	34	38	57
1999	163	-24	187	8	-	-	-	26	56	98
2000	158	-62	220	6	-	-	-	24	76	114
2001	179	-48	220	7	-	-	-	33	65	115
2002	172	-88	260	7	-	-	-	21	77	137
2003	185	-91	276	15	-	-	-	20	88	115
2004	268	-107	375	38	87	0	49	40	122	104
2005	267	-88	355	33	96	2	61	25	94	78
2006	265	-124	389	30	104	3	71	20	115	83
2007	273	-97	370	36	127	-1	87	13	103	88
2008	229	-87	251	37	63	3	20	9	91	87
2009	229	-44	273	29	58	2	16	-2	107	79
2010	256	-43	299	18	77	-	49	9	126	83
2011	205	-70	275	34	82	-	40	8	111	85
2012	177	-63	240	44	82	-	30	15	61	81
2013	212	-57	269	58	124	-	44	6	44	96
2014	312	-55	367	78	174	-	48	23	62	109
2015	333	-39	372	79	184	-	47	19	54	115

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

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

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

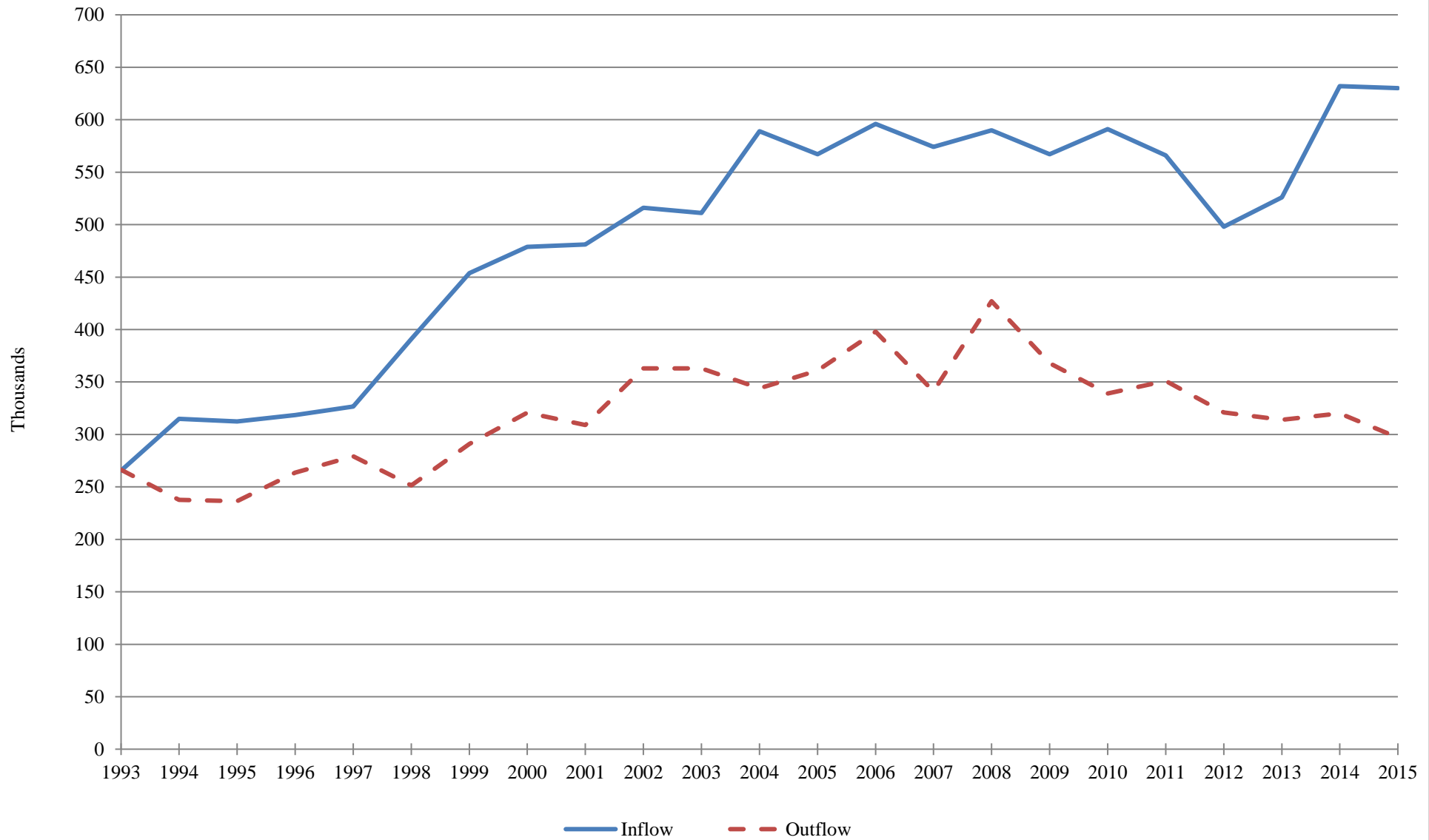
For 2004 onwards, Other foreign excludes the eight Central and Eastern European member states that joined the EU in May 2004. From 2007 onwards, Other foreign excludes Bulgaria and Romania which joined the EU in January 2007.

Table 1.2 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1975 to 2015

	All citizenships						British citizens						Non-British citizens					
	Inflow		Outflow		Balance		Inflow		Outflow		Balance		Inflow		Outflow		Balance	
	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI	estimate	+/- CI
1975	197	10	238	11	- 41	15	85	7	169	9	- 84	11	112	8	69	7	+ 43	11
1976	191	12	210	11	- 19	17	87	8	137	8	- 50	12	104	9	73	7	+ 31	12
1977	162	12	208	12	- 46	17	73	7	143	10	- 71	12	89	10	65	7	+ 25	12
1978	187	14	192	12	- 5	18	73	8	126	10	- 53	12	113	11	66	8	+ 47	13
1979	195	13	189	14	+ 6	19	78	8	126	11	- 48	14	117	10	63	8	+ 54	12
1980	173	12	228	15	- 55	19	67	8	150	10	- 83	13	107	9	79	11	+ 28	14
1981	153	13	232	15	- 79	19	60	9	164	11	- 104	14	93	9	68	9	+ 24	13
1982	201	20	257	16	- 56	26	97	15	186	14	- 88	21	104	13	72	8	+ 32	16
1983	202	18	184	14	+ 17	23	96	13	122	12	- 26	17	106	12	62	8	+ 43	14
1984	201	19	164	14	+ 37	23	95	14	102	11	- 7	17	106	13	61	8	+ 44	15
1985	232	22	174	15	+ 58	26	110	16	108	12	+ 1	21	123	14	65	8	+ 57	17
1986	250	22	213	19	+ 37	29	120	16	132	15	- 11	22	130	15	81	11	+ 49	19
1987	211	18	209	19	+ 2	26	98	13	130	15	- 32	20	113	12	79	11	+ 34	17
1988	216	19	237	20	- 21	28	89	12	143	15	- 54	20	127	15	94	13	+ 33	20
1989	250	21	205	17	+ 44	27	104	15	122	13	- 18	20	145	15	83	11	+ 62	18
1990	267	23	231	21	+ 36	31	106	16	135	15	- 30	22	161	17	95	15	+ 66	22
1991	255	23	247	23	+ 8	33	110	17	141	18	- 31	24	145	16	106	15	+ 39	22
1992	207	20	235	21	- 28	29	94	16	137	17	- 43	23	113	13	98	13	+ 15	18
1993	204	19	223	20	- 19	27	86	13	130	16	- 44	21	118	13	93	11	+ 25	17
1994	243	23	197	20	+ 45	30	111	17	111	15	0	23	132	15	86	13	+ 46	20
1995	235	22	198	19	+ 37	29	86	14	122	15	- 36	21	150	17	77	11	+ 73	20
1996	261	25	223	28	+ 37	37	97	17	143	25	- 47	30	164	18	80	11	+ 84	21
1997	273	27	232	24	+ 40	36	90	15	135	19	- 45	24	183	23	97	15	+ 85	27
1998	318	27	206	22	+ 113	35	104	16	114	18	- 11	24	214	22	91	12	+ 123	25
1999	354	31	245	24	+ 109	39	114	18	115	16	- 1	24	241	25	130	18	+ 110	31
2000	359	31	278	27	+ 82	41	98	17	141	19	- 42	25	261	26	137	19	+ 124	32
2001	372	30	250	25	+ 122	40	110	18	133	19	- 23	26	262	25	117	17	+ 145	30
2002	386	32	305	29	+ 81	43	96	19	164	23	- 68	29	290	26	141	19	+ 149	32
2003	427	33	314	32	+ 113	46	99	18	170	23	- 70	29	327	27	144	22	+ 183	35
2004	518	40	310	28	+ 208	49	84	14	184	23	- 100	27	434	38	126	16	+ 308	41
2005	496	37	328	31	+ 168	49	91	18	174	22	- 83	29	405	33	154	21	+ 251	39
2006	529	39	369	34	+ 160	52	77	17	196	26	- 119	31	452	35	173	22	+ 278	41
2007	527	40	318	27	+ 209	48	71	14	159	20	- 88	24	455	37	158	18	+ 297	41
2008	538	39	409	41	+ 129	57	82	16	166	22	- 84	28	456	36	243	34	+ 213	50
2009	528	30	337	22	+ 191	37	98	14	127	11	- 29	18	430	26	211	18	+ 220	32
2010	553	31	310	20	+ 243	37	93	15	125	11	- 32	18	460	27	185	16	+ 275	32
2011	531	28	332	22	+ 200	35	78	12	142	13	- 64	18	453	25	190	17	+ 263	31
2012	462	27	298	20	+ 164	34	79	12	134	14	- 55	19	383	25	165	14	+ 218	28
2013	485	29	295	19	+ 189	35	79	12	125	12	- 46	16	406	27	170	15	+ 235	31
2014	583	36	297	22	+ 286	43	79	14	127	13	- 47	19	504	34	171	18	+ 333	38
2015	564	33	277	20	+ 286	38	83	12	113	13	- 30	17	481	30	164	16	+ 317	34

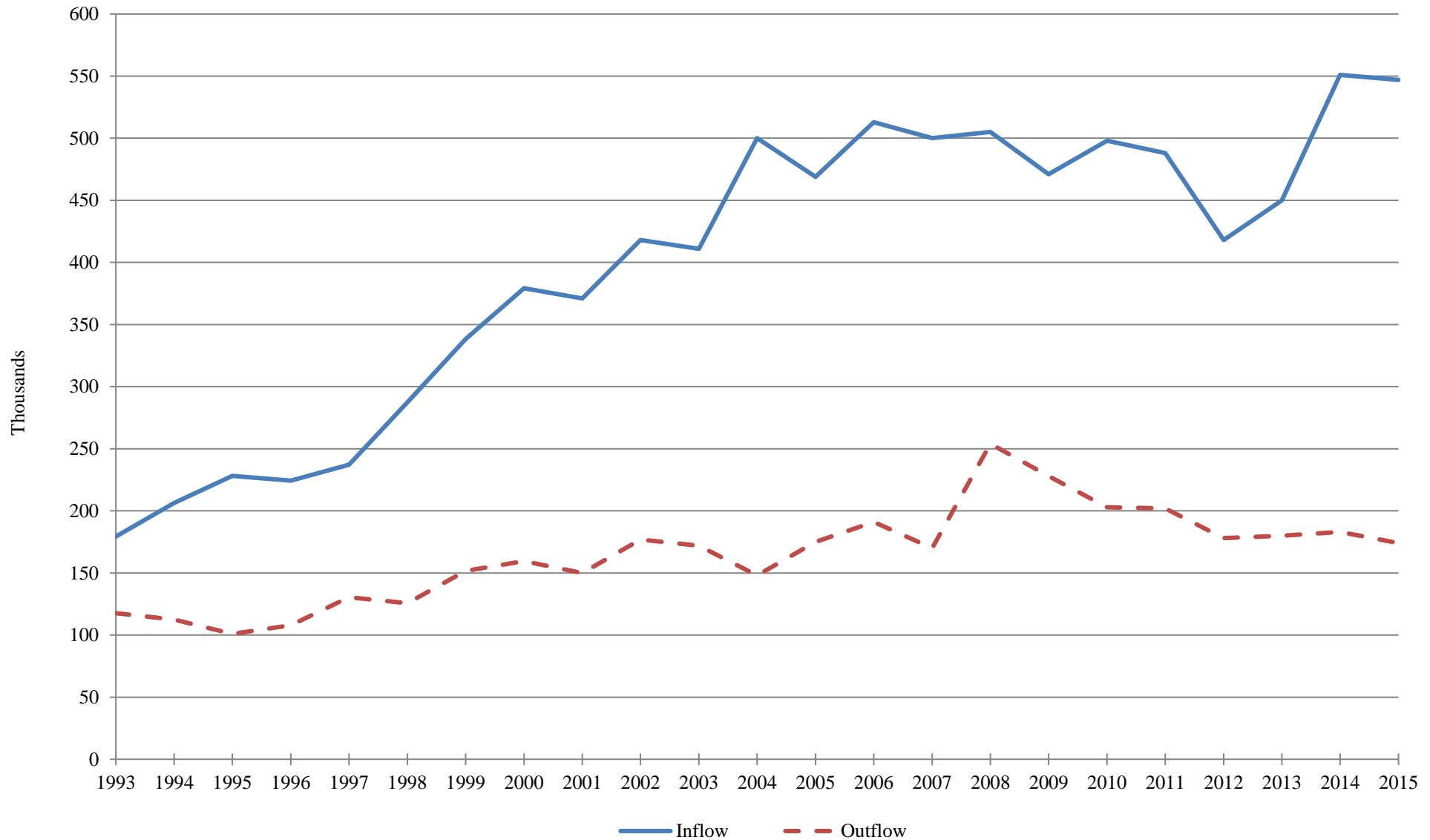
Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.1 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2015  
Total In- and Outflows



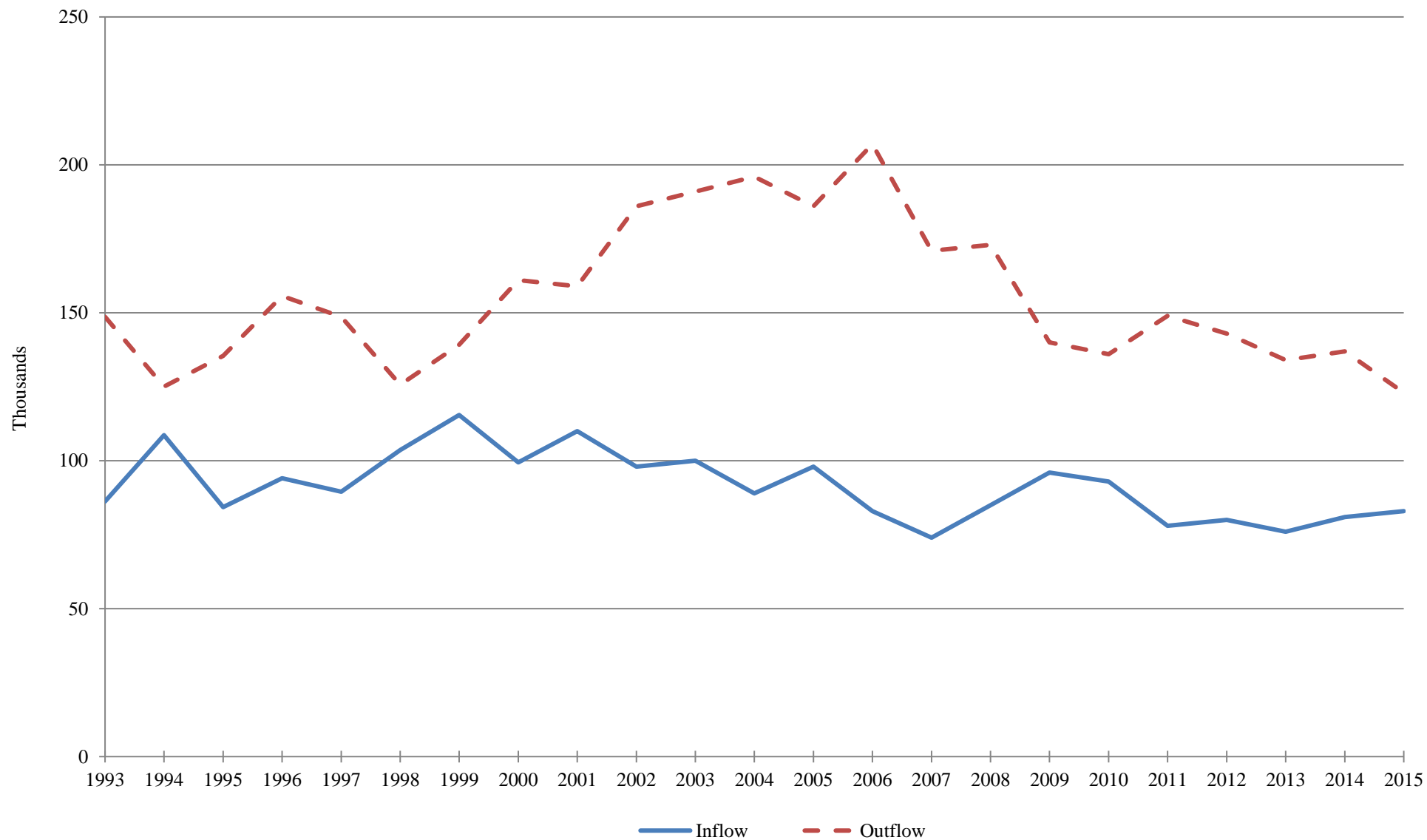
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.2 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2015  
Non-British Citizens In- and Outflows



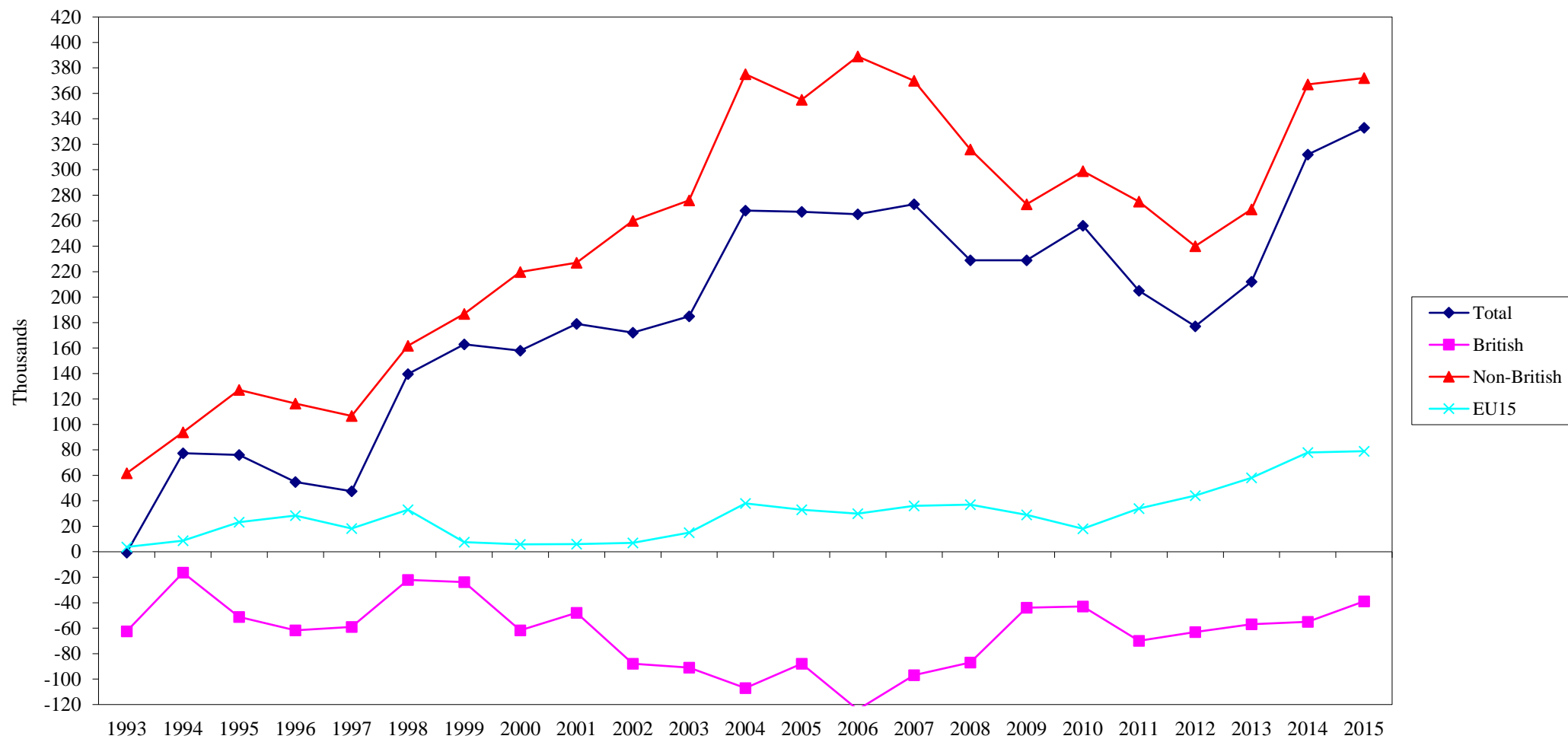
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.3 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2015  
British Citizens In- and Outflows



Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.4 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2015 Net Flows By Citizenship



Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.5 - Reasons for immigration, December 2004 - December 2015

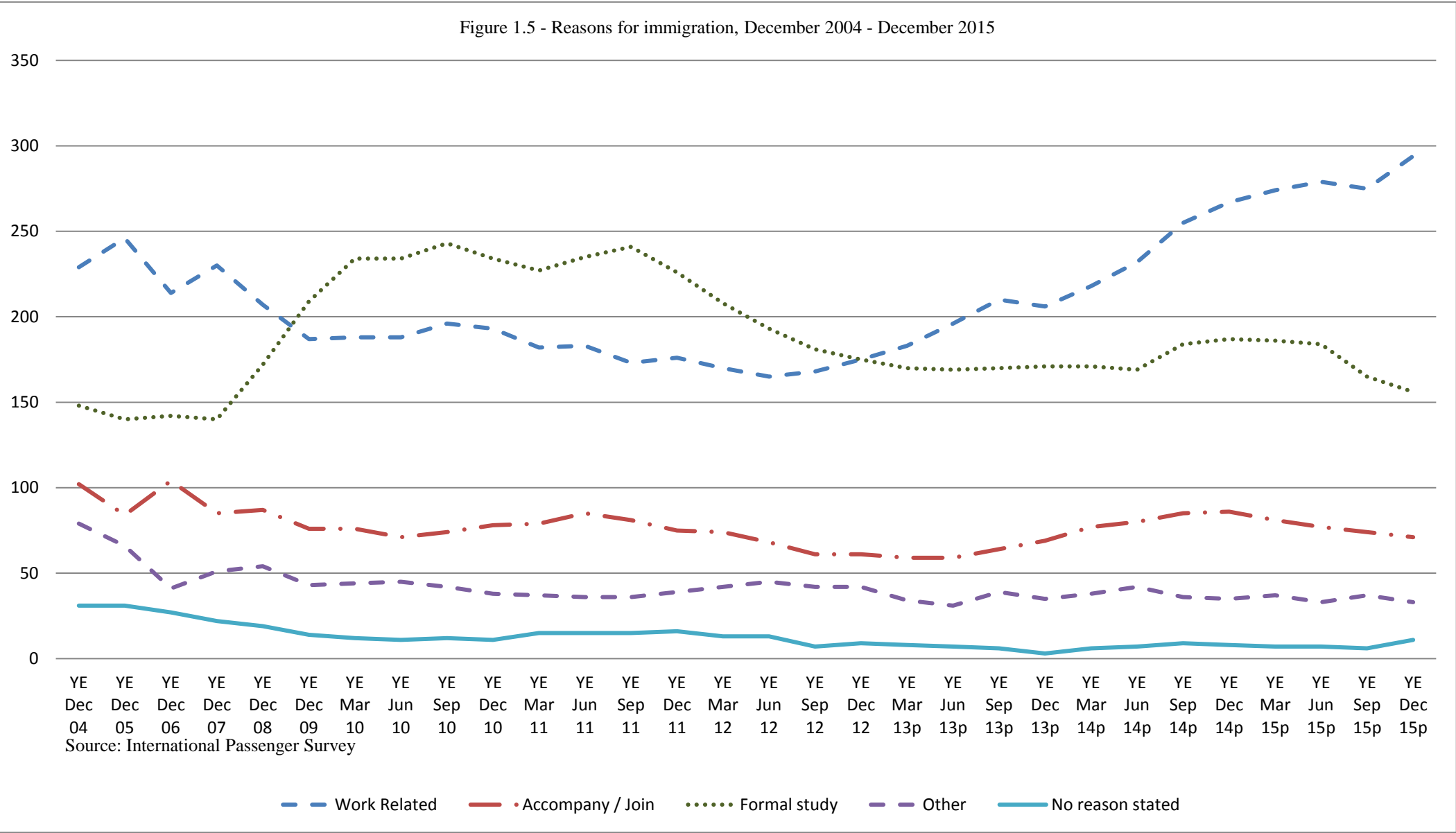
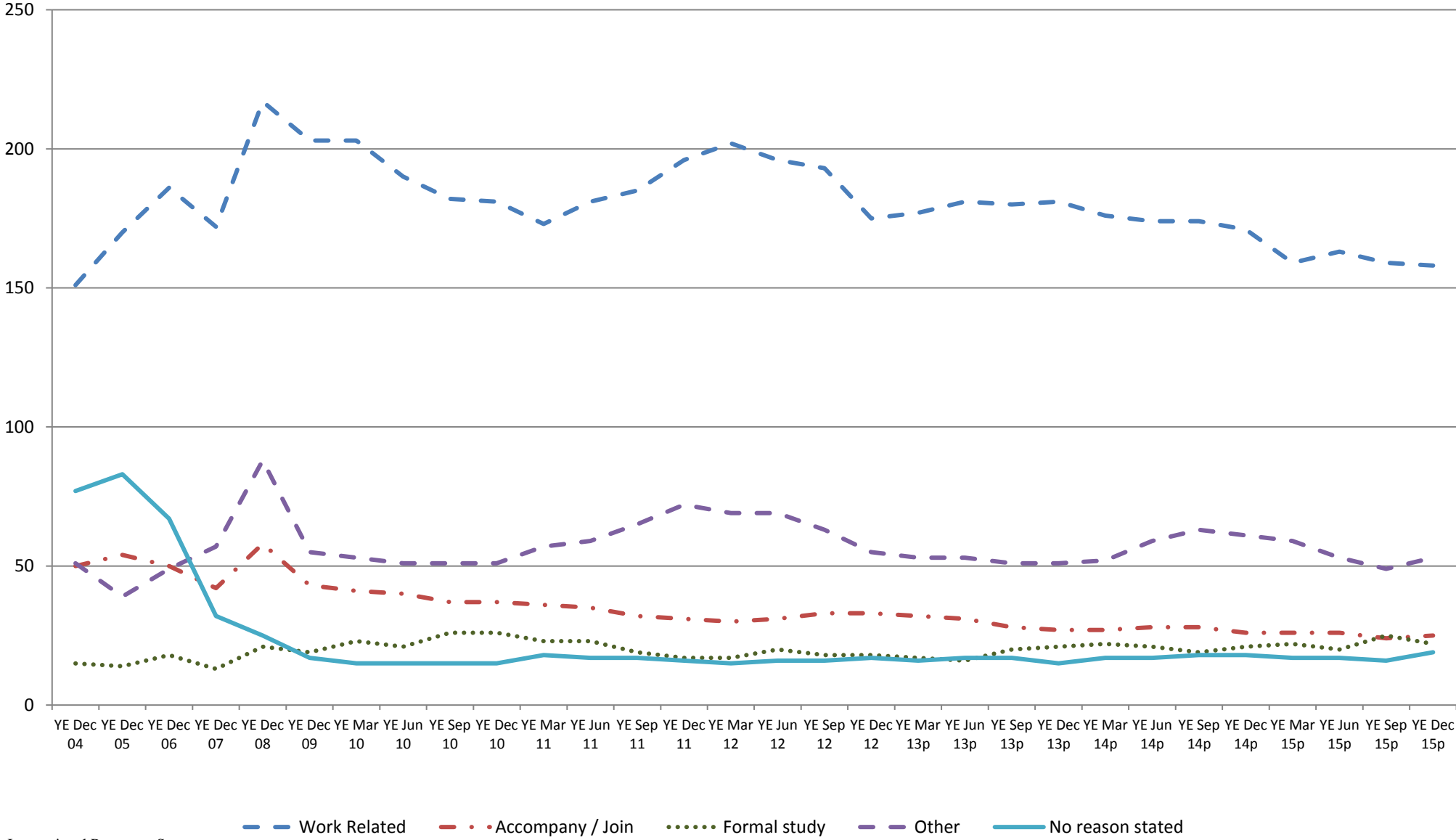




Figure 1.6 - Reasons for emigration, December 2004 - December 2015



Source: International Passenger Survey

## 2. SETTLEMENT AND FAMILY MIGRATION

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

### 2.1 Settlement

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

#### 2.1.1 Grants by category and nationality 2014

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

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

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

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

In 2015 there were 90,839 grants of settlement in the UK, 12.7 per cent fewer than in 2014 and the lowest level since 1998 (Table 2.1, Figure 2.1). The fall is entirely owing

to fewer grants on the basis of family formation or reunion, 18.5 per cent of the total compared with 32 per cent in 2014. Employment related grants increased in number to reach 43.8 per cent of the total (37 per cent in 2014), asylum related grants also increased to 20.1 per cent (17 per cent in 2014) (Figure 2.2). The majority of employment based grants were for those who had five years with a work permit (pre-PBS) or with Tier 1 or Tier 2 visas. In the family category, 84 per cent were for partners (spouses, unmarried and civil partners).

The data on grants of settlement by nationality in Table 2.2 list those granted settlement on removal of time limit and exclude those who had settlement on arrival. Citizens of Asian countries accounted for 54 per cent, the largest group being from the ISC. Africans (26 per cent) were the second largest group.

In Table 2.3 and Figure 2.3 the “spouses and dependants” category includes people granted settlement on the grounds of their relationship to another person already settled or a British citizen, and other dependants (for example dependants of PBS work categories) granted settlement at the same time as the main applicant. Between 2014 and 2015 the total number of spouses and dependants fell by 26.6 per cent, those of husbands by 38 per cent and wives by about 34.3 per cent each. The fall in numbers of children was much lower, 10.7 per cent.

## **2.2 Family migration 2015**

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

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

In 2015, 37,859 family-related visas were granted (Table 2.4). This is an increase of 8.6 per cent compared with 2014 (34,876). The largest group were Pakistanis (14.5 per cent), followed by Indians (9.7 per cent), Americans (5.5 per cent) and Syrians (5.1 per cent). In addition, 68,649 visas were granted to dependants (excluding visitor visas) joining or accompanying migrants in the UK (68,649), a 12 per cent decline over the year. Of these visas, 63 per cent were granted to other dependants of workers, 22 per cent to other dependants of students and 14 per cent to other dependants accompanying or joining a migrant in the UK.

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

Table 2.1 – Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA nationals, 2008-2015

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (P)
<b>Employment (5)</b>								
Employment with a work permit after 4/5 years	23,275	25,425	23,053	15,056	9,431	6,985	1,307	191
- spouses and dependants	30,580	36,810	31,665	18,255	10,640	6,985	1,330	230
5 years aggregate of pre PBS categories and Tiers 1 and 2 (6)	5	1,993	6,613	13,253	18,228	19,655	17,042	19,450
- spouses and dependants	5	2,858	8,277	15,054	18,398	18,387	14,600	15,802
Permit-free employment, businessman, persons of independent means	2,065	4,881	5,783	2,737	1,574	2,221	1,565	1,866
- spouses and dependants	1,790	6,276	5,999	2,135	944	914	503	508
Commonwealth citizens with a UK-born grandparent	2,090	1,975	2,015	2,556	2,240	3,181	1,872	1,369
- spouses and dependants	970	967	942	845	737	966	490	363
<b>Total employment-related grants</b>	<b>60,770</b>	<b>81,185</b>	<b>84,347</b>	<b>69,892</b>	<b>62,195</b>	<b>59,273</b>	<b>38,712</b>	<b>39,791</b>
<b>Asylum (1)</b>								
Refugees (2) and persons given exceptional leave to remain	1,995	2,102	3,158	7,493	6,498	11,168	9,696	9,997
- spouses and dependants	830	1,008	1,773	5,510	4,936	10,098	8,105	8,898
<b>Total asylum-related grants</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>4,931</b>	<b>13,003</b>	<b>11,434</b>	<b>21,266</b>	<b>17,801</b>	<b>18,895</b>
<b>Family formation and reunion (3)</b>								
Husbands (4)	15,990	19,872	18,425	14,188	12,620	16,652	9,526	4,721
Wives (4)	25,340	35,728	34,722	27,496	24,779	33,844	18,704	9,373
Children	8,265	10,147	9,699	7,501	6,036	7,418	4,101	2,430
Parents and grandparents	975	1,003	1,766	1,783	1,389	784	181	64
Other and unspecified dependents	4,780	5,489	4,616	3,118	2,550	951	328	220
<b>Total family grants</b>	<b>55,350</b>	<b>72,239</b>	<b>69,228</b>	<b>54,086</b>	<b>47,374</b>	<b>59,649</b>	<b>32,846</b>	<b>16,808</b>
<b>Other grants on discretionary basis (7)</b>	<b>29,095</b>	<b>37,940</b>	<b>82,295</b>	<b>29,547</b>	<b>8,479</b>	<b>14,269</b>	<b>14,222</b>	<b>15,102</b>
<b>Category unknown</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>243</b>
<b>All grants of settlement</b>	<b>148,935</b>	<b>194,781</b>	<b>241,192</b>	<b>166,878</b>	<b>129,749</b>	<b>154,689</b>	<b>104,057</b>	<b>90,839</b>

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

Notes:

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

Table 2.2 – Grants of settlement by nationality, 1999 to 2015

	1999	2000	2001	2002 (1)	2003 (1)(2)	2004 (1)(3)(4)	2005	2006	2007 (6)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ( P )
Europe	15,760	14,935	13,775	11,600	15,295	26,585	20,810	15,580	8,660	9,955	10,580	14,160	9,533	6,807	8,296	5,288	4,823
Americas	8,515	11,550	11,975	11,680	16,465	14,130	13,905	12,085	10,435	11,590	15,120	15,781	13,069	10,702	13,075	8,255	5,580
Africa	27,025	44,845	31,925	39,165	44,860	39,430	54,080	32,240	34,050	40,405	47,730	63,059	40,536	29,165	39,178	29,576	23,503
Asia																	
Indian sub-continent	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	18,650	25,080	21,135	21,920	25,455	28,860	54,750	45,040	38,935	42,975	49,650						
Asia Total	40,090	47,920	44,155	46,585	54,945	53,095	83,740	70,045	67,955	82,780	116,740	118,256	85,266	67,936	78,932	51,450	49,019
Middle east												18,330	7,397	4,377	6,304	3,968	5,004
Oceania	4,120	4,905	5,455	6,250	7,125	5,690	6,335	4,215	3,615	4,040	4,365	4,843	4,855	5,313	5,955	3,655	2,367
Other nationalities	1,375	1,560	910	545	595	285	255	285	140	160	245	278	338	173	426	221	543
All nationalities	96,895	125,715	108,190	115,825	139,280	139,210	179,120	134,445	124,855	148,935	194,780	234,707	160,994	124,473	152,238	102,413	90,839

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

Notes:

1. Excludes reconsideration cases and the outcome of appeals.

2. Includes grants under the Family ILR exercise.

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

also excludes dependants.

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

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

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

6. From 2007 excludes Bulgaria and Romania

(P) Provisional figures.

(R) Revised figures.

Table 2.3 - Grants of settlement, family migration, 200 - 2015

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (2)	2006 (3)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (P)
Spouses and dependants																
Husbands																
settled on arrival	25	55	45	85	785	560	445	325	350	179	169	241	159	88	54	38
settled on removal of time limit:	15,730	17,780	16,640	19,210	11,860	15,195	18,105	17,750	22,870	27,284	26,182	19,349	16,418	20,015	11,756	7,277
of which																
on basis of marriage (4)	14,460	16,850	15,470	17,275	7,985	8,540	15,185	13,495	15,640	19,693	18,256	13,947	12,461	16,560	9,472	4,683
at same time as wife	1,270	930	1,170	1,935	3,875	6,660	2,915	4,250	7,235	7,592	7,926	5,402	3,957	3,455	2,284	2,594
Total husbands	15,755	17,835	16,685	19,295	12,645	15,760	18,550	18,070	23,220	27,464	26,351	19,590	16,577	20,103	11,810	7,315
Wives																
settled on arrival	165	240	190	275	2,450	2,080	1,300	795	705	348	600	669	358	298	164	146
settled on removal of time limit:	30,750	30,745	30,535	37,480	22,780	28,130	33,170	28,330	33,470	49,569	48,823	39,397	35,986	45,914	26,924	17,649
of which																
on basis of marriage (4)	24,100	26,590	24,930	30,560	12,520	15,205	26,365	22,405	24,635	35,380	34,122	26,827	24,421	33,552	18,540	9,227
at same time as husband	6,655	4,155	5,605	6,920	10,260	12,925	6,805	5,925	8,835	14,189	14,701	12,570	11,565	12,362	8,384	8,422
Total Wives	30,920	30,985	30,725	37,750	25,230	30,210	34,470	29,125	34,175	49,917	49,423	40,066	36,344	46,212	27,088	17,795
Children																
settled on arrival	1,520	1,730	1,505	1,590	7,485	5,385	5,105	4,390	3,260	2,408	2,464	2,354	1,821	893	473	283
settled on removal of time limit:	27,485	18,400	19,725	25,800	33,330	40,060	20,560	25,830	35,695	45,824	48,440	33,344	23,643	27,334	17,252	15,546
of which																
with parent accepted on basis of marriage	3,580	3,830	3,420	4,560	1,925	2,125	3,315	2,990	3,560	6,438	5,740	4,115	3,476	4,947	2,280	1,156
other	23,900	14,570	16,305	21,245	31,405	37,935	17,245	22,840	32,135	39,386	42,700	29,229	20,167	22,387	14,972	14,390
Total children	29,005	20,130	21,235	27,395	40,815	45,445	25,665	30,220	38,960	48,232	50,904	35,698	25,464	28,227	17,725	15,829
Parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren:																
settled on arrival	265	295	215	90	100	260	405	355	375	441	797	792	593	150	117	38
settled after entry (on removal of time limit)	2,175	1,465	1,530	3,020	1,885	1,185	1,060	645	600	562	969	991	796	634	70	26
Other and unspecified dependants (5)	7,150	6,600	6,940	6,360	8,405	11,520	8,050	5,785	5,455	6,368	6,136	4,307	4,022	2,657	2,018	2,233
Total spouses and dependants	85,265	77,305	77,335	93,910	89,080	104,380	88,205	84,200	102,785	132,984	134,580	101,444	83,796	97,983	58,828	43,236

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

Notes:

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

Table 2.4 - Family immigration visa issues, 2015

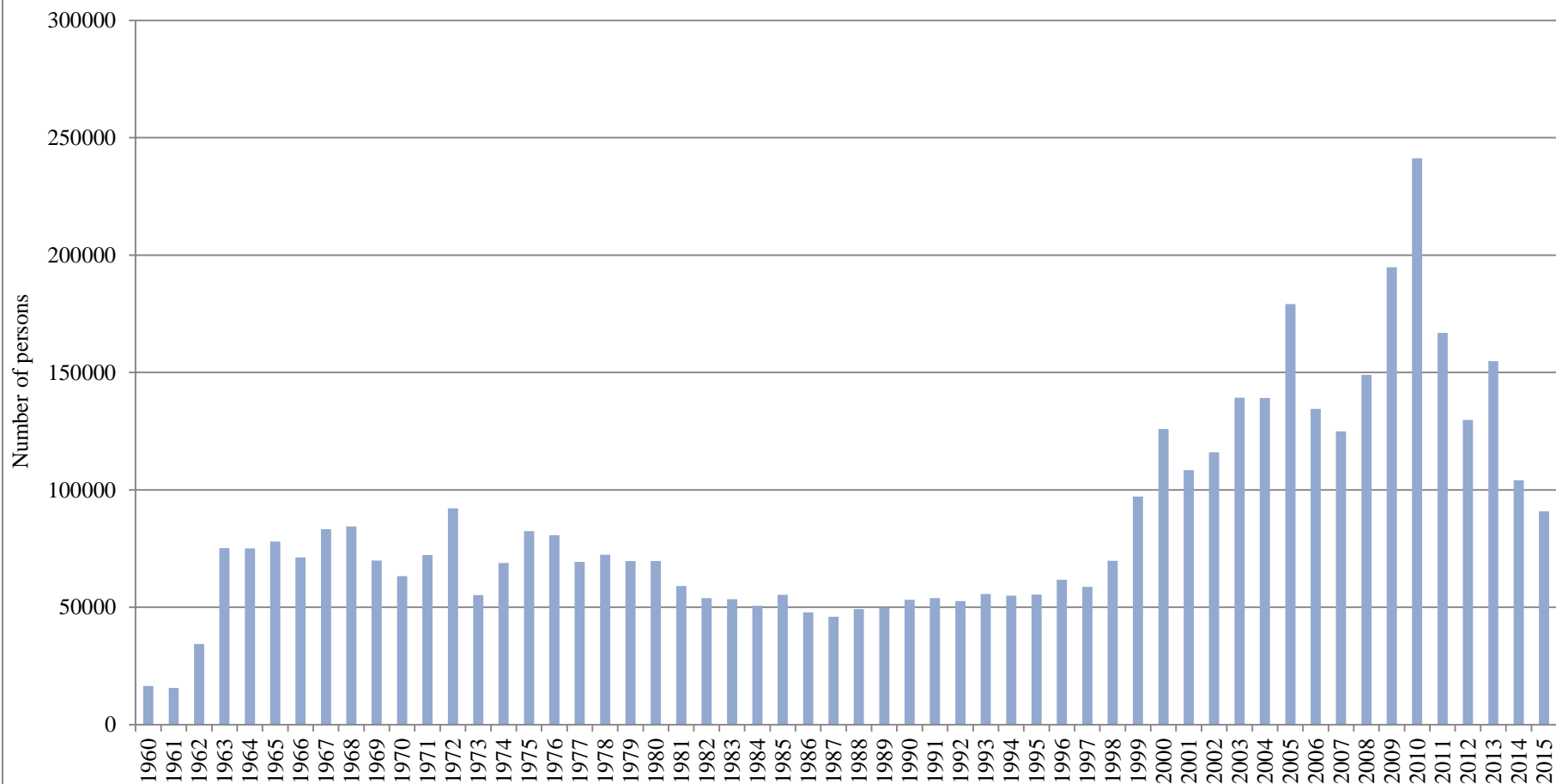
	2013	2014	2015	Change: latest 12 months	Percentage change
Family-related visas issued	33,162	34,876	37,859	+ 2983	9%
of which:					
Partners	24,562	26,944	29,577	+ 2633	10%
Children	3,901	2,959	3,089	+ 130	4%
Other Dependants	4,699	4,973	5,193	+ 220	4%
All other dependants (excl. Visitors visas)*	76,621	78,106	68,649	- 9457	-12%

Source: Home Office, Immigration statistics, April to June 2016, table vi04

Note:

\* - accompanying migrants

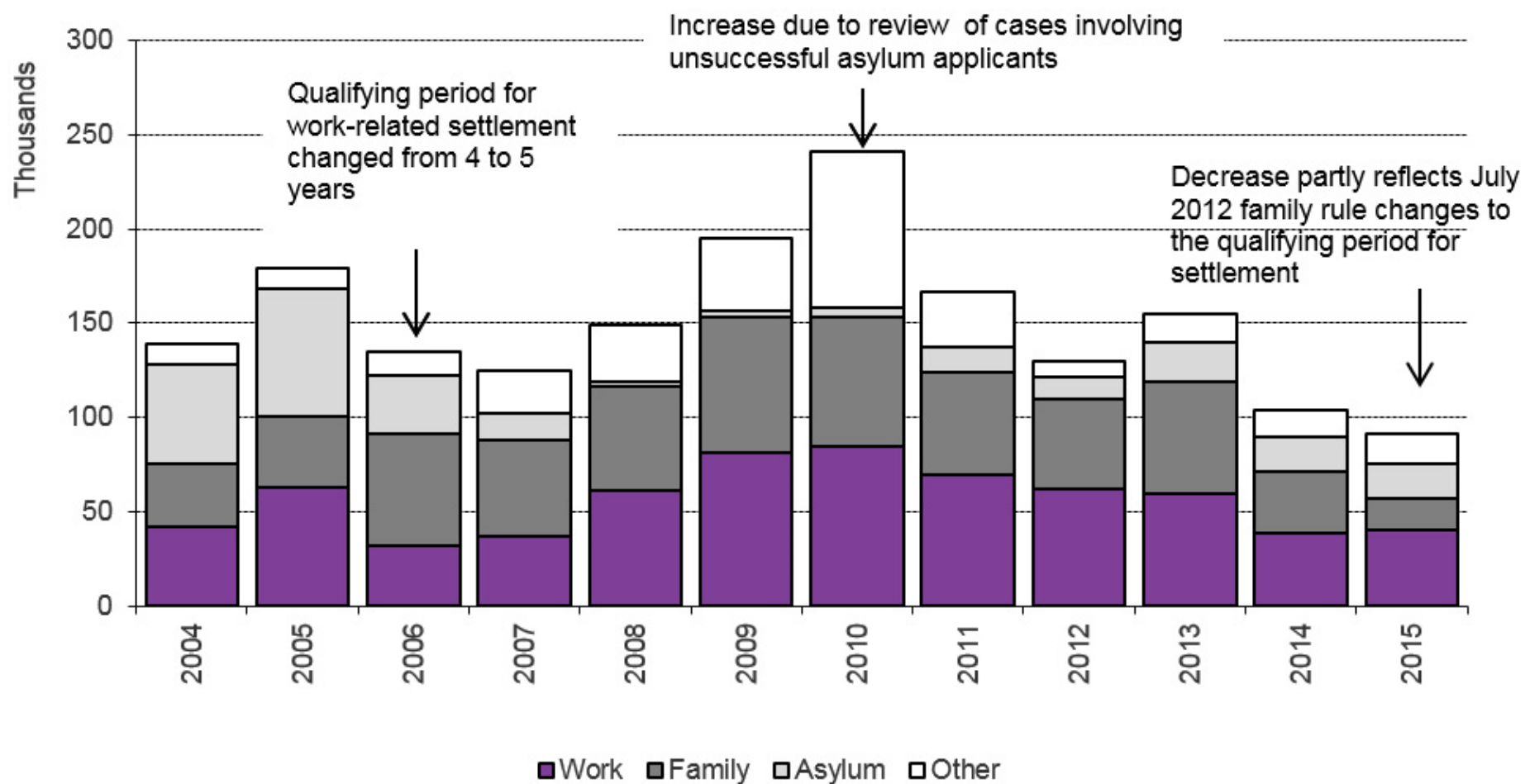
Figure 2.1 - Total grants of settlement, 1960 to 2015



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

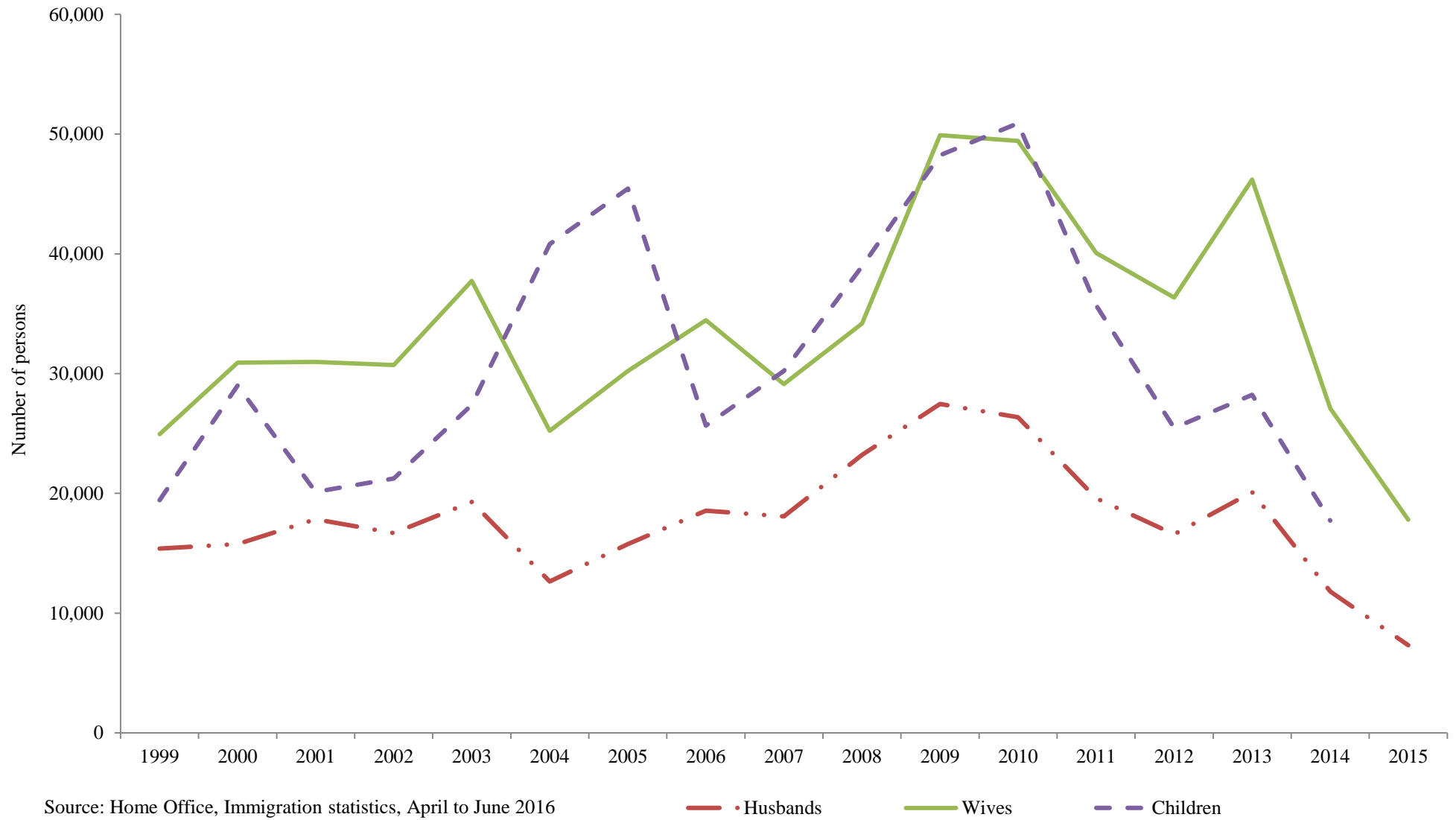


Figure 2.2 - Long-term trends in grants to stay permanently, 2004 -2015



Source: Immigration statistics, April to June 2016

Figure 2.3 - Grants of settlement for spouses and children 1993 to 2015



### 3. CITIZENSHIP

This section is taken from the Home Office publication *Immigration Statistics, April-June 2016* (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/immigration-statistics-april-to-june-2016/citizenship>).

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

#### 3.1 Summary for 2015

Year-on-year comparisons of decisions numbers can be affected by changes in case work resource allocation. The number of grants fell in the second and third quarters of 2014 as UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) resources were used to assist HM Passport Office and increased in the fourth quarter of 2014 and first quarter of 2015 as this work was completed and resources returned to UKVI. Grant rates fell from 95 per cent in 2014 to 91 per cent in 2015 following the introduction of enhanced checks on cases requiring higher levels of assurance in April 2015, e.g. those cases with previous asylum refusals and cases with adverse immigration histories.

Between 2009 and 2013 there was a general increase in grants of citizenship, which is likely in part to reflect increased grants of permission to stay permanently (known as settlement). After a period of residence those granted settlement become eligible to apply for citizenship. From 207,989 grants in 2013, successive falls in 2014 and 2015 reduced the number to 118,053 in 2015. After a steep fall in 2014, applications for British citizenship rose by 45 per cent to 154,615 in 2015 (Table 3.1, Figure 3.1). In 2015 there were 129,132 decisions about British citizenship, 91 per cent of which were positive.

Residence (51.5 per cent) was the main reason for granting citizenship, followed by minor children (24.3 per cent) and marriage (20.7 per cent). All categories showed declining numbers of grants over the year (Table 3.2, Figure 3.2).

#### 3.2 Grants by previous nationality in 2014

Grants of citizenship by major world regions are in Table 3.3. Citizens of Asian countries form the largest group. Those from the EEA have been growing in number to account for 10 per cent in 2015, although only Poles make it into the top ten (Table 3.4). Former Indian and Pakistani nationals have accounted for the largest numbers of grants in almost every year from 1998 and together they accounted for more than a quarter (26.7 per cent) of grants in 2015.

Table 3.1 – Applications for British Citizenship Received and Decided In the United Kingdom, 1988-2015

	Applications received	Applications for British citizenship (2)	Decisions taken	
			Grants	Refusals (1)
1988	33,147	:	64,584	5,272
1989	31,449	:	117,129	8,801
1990	32,569	:	57,271	9,149
1991	35,279	:	58,642	8,985
1992	38,068	:	42,243	9,253
1993	42,682	:	45,793	8,041
1994	48,277	:	44,033	5,855
1995	53,391	:	40,516	5,032
1996	61,800	:	43,069	4,770
1997	66,000	:	37,010	4,745
1998	68,030	:	53,935	3,750
1999	67,400	:	54,900	3,995
2000	62,475	:	82,210	6,785
2001	109,005	:	90,295	9,530
2002	115,500	:	120,125	8,455
2003	147,345	:	130,535	10,555
2004	132,630	:	148,275	13,820
2005	219,115	211,910	161,700	19,905
2006	149,695	140,925	154,020	15,310
2007	160,980	157,055	164,635	15,630
2008	159,865	156,015	129,375	9,085
2009	197,955	193,810	203,789	10,251
2010	202,819	199,767	195,046	7,974
2011	210,470	207,797	177,785	6,884
2012	184,365	181,410	194,209	6,878
2013	235,256	232,262	207,989	7,269
2014	130,937	127,259	125,653	6,174
2015	154,615	150,807	118,053	11,079

Source: Immigration Statistics, January to March, 2016

Notes:

1. Includes small numbers of applications withdrawn.

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

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

Table 3.2 – Grants of Citizenship in the United Kingdom by Basis of Grant (1), 1983-2015

	All Grants	Residence	Marriage	Minor children	Other	<sup>2</sup>
1983	60,691	31,729	12,191	11,441	5,330	
1984	73,982	37,164	22,301	13,826	691	
1985	53,765	26,997	15,056	11,034	678	
1986	45,872	23,263	12,702	9,447	460	
1987	64,876	38,555	16,352	9,502	467	
1988	64,584	44,505	13,120	6,423	536	
1989	117,129	82,026	22,740	11,830	533	
1990	57,271	31,328	15,734	9,534	675	
1991	58,642	27,534	19,513	10,646	949	
1992	42,243	18,203	13,915	9,346	779	
1993	45,793	19,866	15,688	9,376	863	
1994	44,033	19,097	14,974	9,219	743	
1995	40,516	17,807	13,131	8,992	586	
1996	43,069	18,970	14,285	9,272	542	
1997	37,010	16,465	10,355	9,545	645	
1998	53,935	22,935	18,495	11,975	530	
1999	54,900	23,170	18,920	12,270	540	
2000	82,210	34,980	27,425	19,160	645	
2001	90,295	39,775	28,625	21,270	625	
2002	120,125	57,595	34,415	26,320	1,795	
2003	130,535	54,965	36,755	30,345	3,465	
2004	148,275	64,105	40,405	38,415	5,350	
2005	161,700	77,335	34,495	41,640	8,230	
2006	154,020	77,080	27,585	42,445	6,905	
2007	164,635	87,785	30,425	40,535	5,895	
2008	129,375	65,715	29,075	30,830	3,755	
2009	203,789	99,474	52,627	47,814	3,874	
2010	195,046	93,681	47,028	48,611	5,726	
2011	177,785	94,660	35,616	41,993	5,516	
2012	194,209	107,102	39,122	42,964	5,021	
2013	207,989	113,339	46,301	44,275	4,074	
2014	125,653	62,511	26,185	32,298	4,659	
2015	118,053	60,762	24,434	28,724	4,133	

Source: Immigration Statistics, January to March, 2016

Notes:

1. Data from November 2001 include grants of British citizenship in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man.
2. Includes British Dependant Territories citizens from Gibraltar registered as British Citizens under s.5 of the British Nationality Act of 1981.

Table 3.3 – Grants of Citizenship in the United Kingdom by Previous Nationality, 1992-2015

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

Source: Immigration Statistics, January to March, 2016

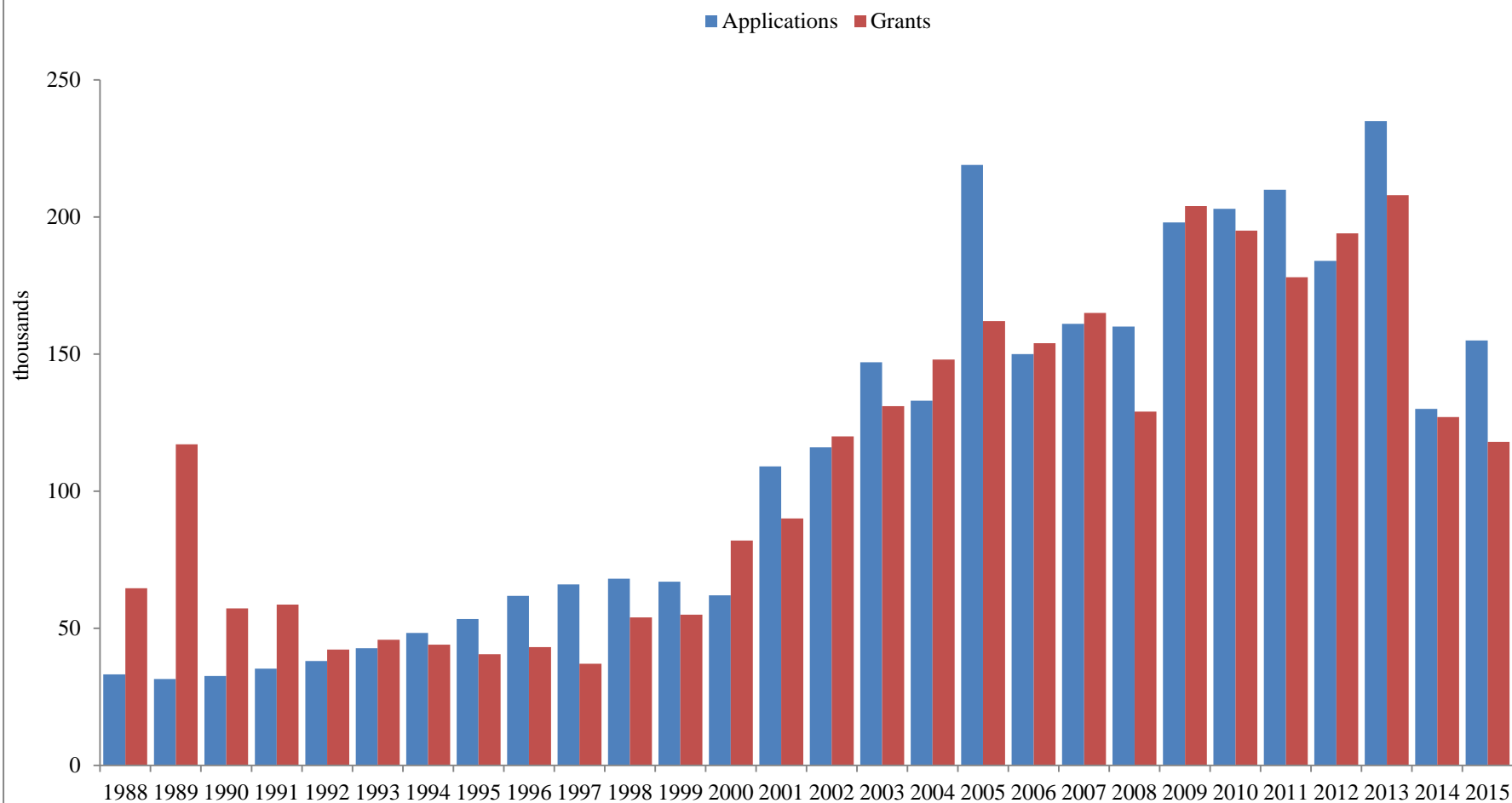
Note: from 2010 the figure is for EU2+EU8+EU14+EU Other

Table 3.4 - Grants of Citizenship for top 10 countries in the United Kingdom by Previous Nationality, 2015

Country of previous nationality	2015
India	18,399
Pakistan	13,090
Nigeria	8,069
South Africa	4,788
Poland	3,763
Bangladesh	3,613
Zimbabwe	3,378
Ghana	2,973
Philippines	2,971
United States	2,908
Total All Nationalities	118,053

Source: Immigration Statistics, April to June 2016

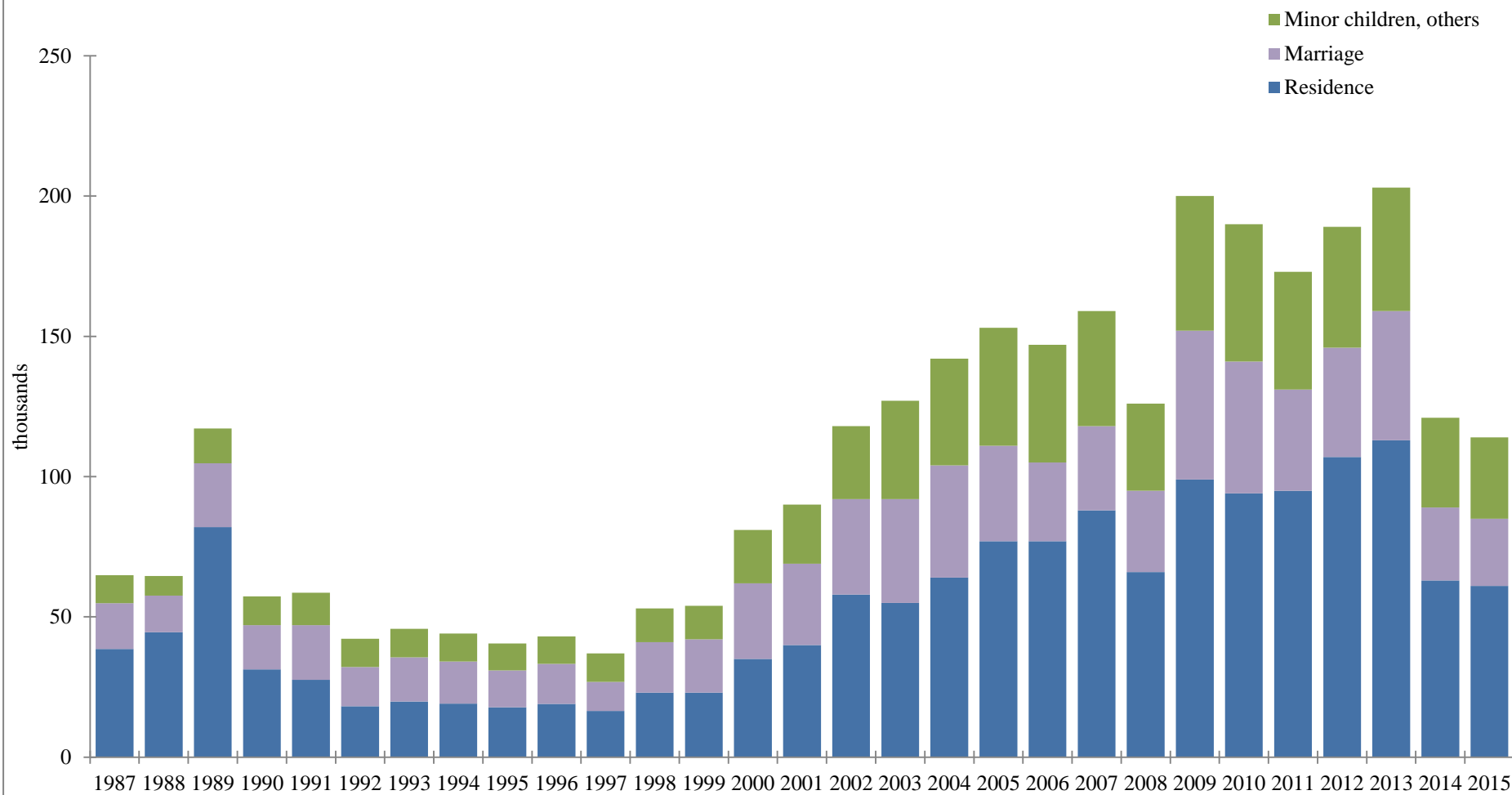
Figure 3.1 - Application for British citizenship received and grants made in the United Kingdom, 1988-2015



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 2015



Source: Home Office, Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin

## **4. IMMIGRATION AND THE LABOUR MARKET 2016**

The Labour Force Survey is the only source of data on the nationality of the foreign population and workforce in the UK. The survey includes all UK and foreign citizens, but the relatively small size of the sample (broadly speaking, one sample interviewee is weighted up to 300 people in total) means that disaggregation by nationality and migrant characteristics cannot be detailed. Sampling error means that levels may fluctuate from year to year, especially where numbers are small. Cell sizes of less than 10,000 are regarded by ONS as too inaccurate. Annual reweighting of the figures, usually backdated two years, may lead to small differences between years but which have little effect on the overall trend.

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

### **4.1 Stocks of foreign nationals in the UK in 2016**

Between 2015 and 2016 the total population of the UK rose by 0.9 per cent to 64.419 million, while that of UK nationals rose by only 0.4 per cent to 58.429 million. The population of foreign citizens rose by 6.4 per cent (359,000) to 5.951 million, accounting for 9.2 per cent of the national total (Table 4.1, Figure 4.1).

Europe was the largest source of foreign residents, continuing its upward trend both absolutely and relatively to reach 3.781 million in 2016, a rise of 384,000 (10.2 per cent) on the year before. This represented 63.5 per cent of the total foreign stock, up from 60.7 per cent in 2015 (Table 4.2). The proportion of foreign citizens from the EU(15)/EFTA states has been relatively stable in recent years, with only minor fluctuations (notably in 2011). However, in 2015 there was a substantial increase of 266,000 (20.9 per cent) to reach 27.5 per cent of all foreign nationals. This trend continued in 2016, although more slowly, the number rising by 134,000 to 1.673 million, 28.1 per cent of the foreign national total. Whereas the EU(15)/EFTA states accounted for 60.7 per cent of the overall increase in foreign national numbers in 2014-15, the proportion fell to 34.9 per cent in 2015-16. The number of citizens of the ten new Eastern European accession countries (excluding Croatia) rose by 249,000 to 1.963 million in 2016, 33 per cent of the total. The bulk of the increase (119,000) was of Bulgarians and Romanians. Overall, EU/EFTA countries accounted for all the growth in the foreign national population in the year 2015-16. Non-EU/EFTA country numbers fell by 26,000 to 2.289 million.

Among EU(15)/EFTA nationals, whereas it was from Mediterranean countries that the largest rises were seen in 2015, especially Greeks, Italians, Portuguese and Spaniards, things changed in 2016. With the exception of Italy, numbers from these countries were stable or declined. Numbers from France and Germany both rose, while that of the Irish was stable. Numbers from elsewhere in northern and western Europe generally changed little. These changes may be owing to sampling error but there does seem to have been a shift in trend away from the Mediterranean.

For several years Poles have been the largest foreign group and in 2016 they topped a million for the first time, a rise of 151,000. They now account for 16.9 per cent of all

foreign citizens. Numbers of some other A10 Eastern European nationalities again rose: Romanians by 105,000 to 324,000; Bulgarians by 13,000; Latvians by 12,000. In contrast, recorded numbers of Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians and Lithuanians all fell. The data for 2016 suggest that the general rise in numbers from eastern Europe has been halted, at least temporarily.

The trend in numbers from non-EU15/EFTA countries appears to have shifted. Between 2012 and 2013 they increased by 153,000, 6.4 per cent. However, in 2014 the trend changed, with a loss of 101,000 representing a 4.2 per cent decline; the figure for 2015 was almost identical to the year before but in 2016 the decline continued. All of the major world regions posted losses, the main exception being “Other Americas”. Indians (347,000) were the largest group, then Pakistanis (175,000).

There is a continuing small gender imbalance in the foreign population, the female proportion in 2016 continuing to be slightly higher at 52.1 per cent, in line with recent years. The balance varies by origin. Europeans as a whole continue to be more likely to be female (52.1 per cent) and this was the case for most nationalities, the main exception being Italians. Romanians were in balance in 2016 whereas over the last couple of years there was a preponderance of males. Africans as a whole were balanced by gender while those from the Americas and Asia were more likely to be female. Sampling error means that the numbers fluctuate from year to year.

There is no doubt that the last few years have seen fundamental shifts in the national breakdown of the UK population. While the British population has grown only slowly, the foreign population has risen strongly. This trend has been accompanied by shifts in the nationalities involved.

Particularly significant has been the rising number of EU15/EFTA citizens. However, in 2016 that growth slowed. Those from the A8 accession countries have continued to grow, with Poles now easily the largest national group. In the last couple of years the most rapid growth has been of Bulgarians and especially Romanians. Some A8 citizens, especially Slovenians and Estonians, are marked by their absence. In contrast, numbers of citizens from non-EU/EFTA countries actually fell.

In sum, during 2015-16 stock changes were (data for 2014-15 in parenthesis):

- UK total 0.9 per cent increase (1.2)
- British citizens 0.4 per cent increase (0.5)
- Foreign citizens 6.4 per cent increase (8.5)
- EU(15)/EFTA 8.7 per cent increase (20.9)
- EU(27)/EFTA 11.7 per cent increase (15.8)
- Non-EEA -1.1 per cent fall (0)

## **4.2 Stocks of foreign nationals working in the UK in 2016**

Numbers of foreign nationals working in the UK fluctuated until 1996, after which they rose strongly, to top a million for the first time in 1998 (3.9 per cent of the total in employment), continuing this trend in subsequent years. In 2016 growth continued (Table 4.3). The total workforce increased by 2.2 per cent to 31.389 million, the UK domestic workforce by 1.5 per cent and the foreign workforce by 8.4 per cent to 3.425 million, 9.1 per cent of the total. Hence, compared with the previous year the domestic

workforce grew more quickly, that of foreign citizens more slowly. Overall, 60 per cent of the total workforce growth in 2015-16 was accounted for by UK citizens, 40 per cent by foreigners.

The major shifts in foreign worker numbers in recent years have been among the citizens of EU/EFTA countries, while the pattern for the rest of the world has been relatively stable. Over the last decade, Europeans have accounted for a growing proportion of the foreign workforce, a trend which continued in 2016 (67 per cent of the total, up from 64.9 the previous year). This is rather more than their share (63.5 per cent) of the foreign population (Table 4.4). EU/EFTA countries (2.247 million) supplied 65.6 per cent of foreign workers, EU15/EFTA (957,000) countries 27.9 per cent, A8 accession countries (1.006 million) 29.4 per cent and A2 (266,000) 7.8 per cent.

There seems to have been a shift in trend in 2016. In the EU15/EFTA group, the Irish have become less important, from 22.6 per cent of all foreign workers in 1995 to 5 per cent in 2015; however, they increased by 27,000 to 5.4 per cent in 2016. Italians also increased in number and proportion in 2016. In contrast, Portuguese and Spaniards became less important. Numbers of A8 Europeans in the labour force grew by 49,000 (109,000 the year before), an increase of 5.1 per cent over the year. Comparison of Tables 4.2 and 4.4 suggests that their growth was again mainly of those in employment and not dependants, although the number of the latter has been increasing. The rise by 88,000 to 671,000 in the number of Polish workers in 2016 was considerably higher than in 2015. In contrast, the other A8 countries had stable or declining numbers. The number of A2 (Bulgarian and Romanian) workers accelerated to 266,000, an increase of 49.4 per cent. Romanians now account for 6 per cent of all foreign workers.

The non-EEA workforce in 2016 was virtually unchanged from 2015 at 1.178 million, 34.4 per cent of all foreign workers. In recent years, numbers have shown minor fluctuations around this level. None of the major world regions outside Europe exhibited other than minor changes in worker stock numbers.

The balance of the sexes varies. Among all foreign nationals, males again predominate (54.4 per cent – a similar percentage to most of the last few years) and this is true of both Europeans and non-Europeans. In very few cases were women preponderant, notably French and Germans and even then the differences were small and within the bounds of sampling error. In the case of some countries there was a marked imbalance in favour of males, especially among Romanians and Indians.

### **4.3 Foreign workers by nationality and socio-economic class 2016**

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.

Data for 2013 and 2014 suggested that the trend of the last few years towards a lower skilled foreign workforce, at least in terms of the occupations in which they are engaged, had paused: in both years 35.6 per cent of foreign workers were in the most skilled group (A), compared with 36.5 per cent in 2010 and 43.6 per cent in 2004. The trend was resumed in 2015 when the proportion in this group fell to 34.7 per cent. But in 2016 the proportion of highly skilled foreign workers recovered to 36.5 per cent.

Even so, for the eleventh 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, 30.5 per cent compared with 20.5 per cent of domestic workers.

This shift in skill balance has been brought about by the inflow of workers from the A8 and A2 countries, only 15.6 and 21.4 per cent respectively of whom were in highly skilled occupations in 2016. Proportions varied: Hungarians, Bulgarians and Romanians were more likely to be in highly skilled occupations than Poles, Lithuanians and Latvians. Almost half (47.9 per cent) of A8 workers were in routine occupations, compared with 36.8 per cent of A2 workers and one fifth of UK domestic workers. A2 citizens, especially Romanians, were more likely to be in intermediate occupations, then those from the A8 countries, EU15/EFTA and domestic workers. A possible reason is that many of them were skilled, entering with work permits prior to January 2014 and were self-employed craft workers, especially in construction trades. However, there is wide evidence to suggest that many A8 and A2 citizens are in lower skilled occupations than their education and qualifications might suggest.

Unfortunately, sample size allows only limited analysis for nationalities and national groups. Where data are available, they do not show a uniform picture, indicating that different foreign groups have different roles in the UK labour market. EU(15) EFTA nationals are generally more skilled with 51.8 per cent in Group A. As in 2015, Portugal is the main exception; although the numbers are small and sampling error large, the Greek contingent seems particularly highly skilled. Overall, the skill level of non-EU nationals is similar to that of the domestic population and higher than foreign nationals as a whole. This is especially the case for Australia, New Zealand, the US and Canada and has been a consistent pattern over the years. In contrast to the historical pattern, the 2016 data show the Irish are now established as over-represented in the highly skilled category. Workers from Africa are less well represented in the highly skilled category, in contrast to those from the Middle East, ISC and South-east Asia. Most non-British groups are again under-represented in the 'intermediate' sector.

#### **4.4 Foreign workers by nationality and region of residence 2016**

London continues to be a magnet for foreign workers (Table 4.6). In 2011, the number in Greater London topped a million for the first time, rising to 1.239 million in 2016. During the last five years the capital had become relatively less important as a destination. Despite some fluctuation, its proportion of the total foreign working population fell from 45.3 per cent in 2005 to 36.2 per cent in 2016. The Rest of the South East accounted for 611,000 foreign workers, 17.8 per cent of the total. In comparison, only 11.5 per cent of UK nationals work in Greater London, but they are more likely than foreigners to live and work in the Rest of the South East (20.1 per cent).

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

Although all foreign national groups are more heavily concentrated in Greater London than the domestic population, there are major differences between them. More than half

of the French, Italians, Spanish, West Indians and Australians are located in London. For several other nationalities, the proportion is over 40 per cent. The Irish, Greeks, South-east Asians and Americans, together with Romanians and some A8 citizens are overrepresented in the Rest of the South East, although numbers are relatively small. Among those with concentrations in the Midlands, South West and East Anglia are the Portuguese and several A8 nationalities. As in 2015, 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 now a more even geographical distribution of foreign labour across the UK as a whole. This is accompanied by different regional distributions for national groups which appear to be relatively stable.

#### **4.5 Unemployment among foreign workers in the UK by region of residence 2016**

Foreign nationals have a higher unemployment rate than the UK domestic workforce (Table 4.7). For both groups the number out of work has been falling: in the UK as a whole, from 2.462 million people registered unemployed in the spring of 2013 to 1.614 million in 2016, while the number of unemployed foreign nationals fell from 268,000 to 205,000. The respective unemployment rates in 2016 were 4.9 per cent for the total UK active workforce, 4.8 per cent for the domestic workforce and 5.6 per cent for foreign workers.

There were significant differences between national groups. Only those with cell sizes of over 10,000 are shown. Even then, sample numbers are relatively small so standard errors may be significant, especially with respect to annual variations. For the UK as a whole, EU15/EFTA citizens had a similar unemployment rate to that of all foreign citizens, that of A8 citizens was only 3.9 per cent with Poles lower at 3.5 per cent. Unemployment rate among non-EU/EFTA citizens was 7.5 per cent. Africans and those from the ISC had relatively high unemployment rates, South-east Asians low ones.

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

#### **4.6 Inactivity and employment rate among foreign nationals in the UK by region of residence 2016**

The total inactive population (neither employed nor unemployed and seeking work) in the UK in 2016 was 19.139 million (almost the same as in 2015), of whom 1.132 million (1.354 million in 2015) were foreign nationals. Among foreigners, 755,000 (the same as 2015) were non-EU15/EFTA citizens and 657,000 (598,000 in 2015) were from the EU/EFTA (Table 4.8). The inactive population includes children, students and the elderly.

Employment rates by region of residence and nationality are also shown. The employment rate is the number employed divided by the total population – employed, unemployed and inactive. The employment rate of foreign nationals was again higher

than that of the domestic population, 67.9 compared with 59.4 per cent. The A8 and Mediterranean countries had the highest employment rates, those from Asia the lowest rates. There was no clear regional pattern by nationality. Overall, the data support the view that most immigrants are working.

#### **4.7 Country of Birth 2016**

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

In 2016 there were 8.988 million people living in the UK and born outside the country, up by 6 per cent from 8.482 in 2015 (Tables 4.9 – 4.10). The foreign born now constitute 14 per cent of the total UK population, up from 13.3 per cent in 2015. The data suggest that the slowing increase in the total foreign born population after 2008 has reversed.

Europeans are less well represented among the foreign born than among the foreign national population. Of those foreign born living in the UK in 2016, 43.6 per cent were born elsewhere in Europe, 40.8 per cent in EU(28)/EFTA countries (Table 4.10). The comparable nationality figures were 63.5 and 61.5 per cent respectively (Table 4.2). The A10 Eastern European countries accounted for 20.3 per cent of the foreign born, compared with 37.2 per cent of foreign citizens. Poles (936,000) and Indians (755,000) were the two largest foreign born groups, followed by Pakistanis (482,000) and Irish (365,000).

In 2016, 5.360 million foreign born, 17.1 per cent of the UK total, were also working, a rise of 8.2 per cent and faster than the year before (5.8 per cent) (Table 4.11). Overall, 59.6 per cent of the foreign born living in the UK were also working, continuing the rising trend of the last few years. Among the foreign born working population, Poles were by far the largest national group (695,000), their numbers increasing by 16 per cent over the year; Indians were the second largest group (Table 4.12).

Table 4.13 shows the breakdown by CoB and socio-economic class in 2016. A greater proportion (40.4 per cent) were in professional and managerial jobs than those with foreign nationality (36.5 per cent – Table 4.5) and a smaller proportion in routine occupations. The pattern is similar to recent years. These differences vary by geographical region of origin. As in previous years, those born in the EU(15)/EFTA countries have higher proportions in the highly skilled category than those by nationality. This is also the case for Africans. In contrast, those born in the ISC have lower proportions than those by nationality. Sampling error where numbers are small may be one explanation. Rates of naturalisation, length of time and education in the UK, along with the historical operation of the work permit and PBS systems are also likely to be relevant factors.

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

Unemployment rates by CoB are similar to those by nationality for all foreign nationals (Table 4.15). Overall, 2.551 million foreign born are inactive (Table 4.16). The employment rate for the foreign born is 65.1 per cent, below that for foreign nationals at 67.9 per cent (Table 4.7). The difference is particularly marked in London, probably reflecting the large number of students in the capital.

Table 4.17 compares the national distributions of population by country of birth and by nationality; the last column shows the ratio between the two, with nationality numbers expressed as a percentage of those by country of birth for both males and females. Overall, 66.2 per cent of the foreign born had foreign nationality, while 5.5 per cent of UK citizens were born abroad, both proportions similar to those of the last few years. There were substantial differences between countries. For some countries, mainly European, there were more foreign nationals than had been born there. In contrast for others, mainly African and Asian, fewer than half of those born abroad had the nationality of their birthplace. In some cases, relatively small sample sizes may exaggerate differences. Many countries recorded substantial gender differences, usually with males more likely to have the nationality of their country of birth, although there were some major exceptions.

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

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 2015/16**

An alternative source of data on the number of foreign nationals newly entering the UK labour force comes from the allocation of National Insurance numbers (NINOs). Every foreign worker who is legally employed requires a NINO so the allocation of new numbers should give an indication of the annual increment to the workforce. Comparisons of NINO data with those of other flow sources demonstrate the difficulty



of putting together an accurate picture of labour migration into the UK. NINo data take no account of the length of time an individual allocated a number spends working in the UK and so they may include equally people who work for one week in the year and those working fifty two. Overall, they probably present a fuller picture of the overall foreign increment to the UK workforce than any other single source but should be used only with appropriate caveats. For example, the temporary nature of many of the A8 migrants may lead to difficulties when comparing recent increments to the workforce with past years. A recent study by the ONS of the differences between NINo and IPS<sup>1</sup> numbers concluded that they were the result of short-term (often seasonal) migration for work, picked up in the NI system but not in the IPS which excludes moves for less than a year.

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

NINo data suggest a change may be under way in labour migration to the UK. Statistics from the last few years suggest a consistent pattern of increases, mainly from those countries where the UK government was unable to exercise entry control, but there were also substantial increases from elsewhere. However, this rise in NINos stopped in 2015-16, the 826,500 new registrations being virtually the same as the previous year (Table 4.18a). The EU accession countries accounted for 402,200 new registrations, an increase of only 2.8 per cent on 2014-15. The number from the EU(15) fell slightly to 228,700 after five years of growth. Those from non-EU/EFTA countries, totalled 195,600, almost the same as the year before, again after several years of growth.

Data on age are by calendar year, not financial year. What has not changed is that the vast majority allocated NINOs are young, 34.8 per cent of them aged 18-24 and a further 38.8 per cent aged 25-34 (Table 4.18b). However, it appears there might be a shift in the age structure taking place, with more older workers. Those aged 18-34 accounted for 73.6 per cent in 2015, down from 74 per cent in 2014 79.7 per cent in 2013, while the proportion of those aged 35-59 rose from 20.9 to 24.2 per cent in 2015.

There have been some notable shifts in the main nationalities since 2002/3 but in recent years the pattern has been fairly stable (Table 4.18c). Romania rose to be the largest source in 2014/15 and this continued in 2015/16 with 179,200 registrations. Poland, the largest source every year from 2003/4 to 2013/14 was again in second place, with a small decrease in numbers. Bulgaria was again in fifth place, after Italy and Spain. Three major forces seem to be at work. First, the flexible UK labour market has proved attractive to people from the stricken Mediterranean economies. Second, UK government restrictions on entry to the labour market via Tier 1 have impacted on those from the ISC. Finally, the removal of entry restrictions on Romanians (particularly) and Bulgarians has helped promote them on the list. Overall, nine of the top ten countries were EU members, India being the exception, providing some measure of the scale of the job the government will face in bringing in post-Brexit controls on labour entry.

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

Table 4.1 - Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, thousands, 2012-2016

			2012			2013			2014			2015			2016		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total			61900	30482	31418	62571	30879	31692	63067	31126	31941	63835	31401	32434	64419	31697	32722
UK			57083	28148	28935	57603	28515	29088	57908	28614	29294	58194	28692	29502	58429	28823	29606
Foreign Nationals			4788	2319	2469	4941	2352	2589	5154	2509	2645	5592	2680	2912	5951	2853	3098
Europe			2554	1215	1339	2657	1253	1404	2973	1436	1537	3397	1624	1773	3781	1810	1971
EU27/28EFTA			2415	1145	1270	2515	1192	1323	2829	1367	1462	3277	1567	1710	3662	1756	1906
EU25/EFTA			2265	1066	1199	2305	1080	1225	2619	1259	1360	2987	1413	1574	3250	1545	1705
EU15/EFTA			1152	522	630	1213	550	663	1273	608	665	1539	718	821	1673	779	894
Austria			:	:	:	17	:	14	13	:	:	12	:	:	29	13	16
Belgium			20	:	12	17	:	:	18	:	11	28	12	16	21	:	14
Denmark			16	:	10	21	:	12	21	:	13	27	12	15	24	:	15
Finland			13	:	13	:	:	:	14	:	12	10	:	:	10	:	:
France			132	64	68	132	59	73	135	62	73	189	89	100	181	74	107
Germany			137	57	80	153	65	88	110	52	58	119	48	71	166	61	105
Greece			40	17	23	33	17	16	54	31	23	62	32	30	61	31	30
Ireland			356	152	204	345	145	200	309	149	160	329	153	176	330	157	173
Italy			125	63	62	138	62	76	182	96	86	212	121	91	262	148	114
Netherlands			59	29	30	83	46	37	85	49	36	81	35	46	102	52	50
Norway			17	:	10	:	:	:	16	:	11	18	:	11	14	:	:
Portugal			106	53	53	138	83	55	140	65	75	235	111	124	247	112	135
Spain			82	42	40	75	37	38	130	60	70	167	73	94	162	80	82
Sweden			26	10	16	27	:	18	34	13	21	32	13	19	54	21	33
Switzerland			12	:	12	13	:	:	10	:	:	13	:	11	:	:	:
A8 Accession			1079	526	553	1055	507	548	1315	633	682	1427	683	744	1557	753	804
Czech Republic			32	17	15	27	11	16	40	11	29	43	13	30	39	18	21
Hungary			48	24	24	57	34	23	83	52	31	103	53	50	101	45	56
Latvia			81	40	41	78	35	43	121	58	63	117	52	65	113	52	61
Lithuania			126	62	64	153	74	79	158	71	87	192	94	98	204	93	111
Poland			713	346	367	679	331	348	826	406	420	855	421	434	1006	503	503
Slovak Republic			71	35	36	55	19	36	70	27	43	104	46	58	81	36	45
A2 Accession			150	79	71	210	112	98	210	108	102	287	152	135	406	208	198
Bulgaria			33	18	15	62	29	33	45	26	19	68	35	33	81	42	39
Romania			117	61	56	148	83	65	165	82	83	219	117	102	324	166	158
Rest of EU			34	18	16	37	23	14	31	18	13	24	14	10	26	16	10
Cyprus			24	13	11	28	17	11	22	12	10	17	10	:	14	:	:
C & E Europe			38	20	18	40	17	23	36	21	15	18	10	8	21	14	:
Albania			10	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	13	:	:	16	11	:
Eur Other			101	50	51	102	44	58	108	48	60	102	47	55	98	40	58
Russia			33	14	19	35	13	22	35	11	24	34	12	22	41	14	27
Turkey			42	24	18	43	22	21	53	29	24	42	20	22	37	20	17
Ukraine			:	:	:	12	:	:	10	:	:	14	:	:	12	:	:
Africa			538	280	258	535	266	269	463	224	239	479	224	255	459	231	228
Algeria			14	:	:	11	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:
Congo Dem Rep			:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt			20	10	10	:	:	:	12	:	:	10	:	:	25	11	14
Eritrea			12	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	28	14	14	16	13	3
Gambia			:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ghana			36	18	18	48	21	27	37	16	21	31	11	20	38	17	21
Kenya			20	:	13	20	10	10	13	:	:	17	:	:	17	:	10
Libya			42	25	17	18	:	11	20	10	10	:	:	:	11	:	:
Mauritius			11	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:
Nigeria			102	55	47	114	64	50	84	49	35	104	48	56	95	56	39
Sierra Leone			:	:	:	12	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Somalia			36	19	16	48	21	27	40	15	25	43	20	23	39	23	16
South Africa			67	38	29	87	43	44	67	35	32	69	34	35	65	27	38
Uganda			:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:
Zambia			10	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Zimbabwe			59	32	27	48	24	24	44	21	23	44	17	27	43	16	27
Other Africa			69	31	38	54	26	28	52	18	34	111	53	58	88	40	48

Table 4.1 - Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, thousands, 2012-2016, [continued]

	2012			2013			2014			2015			2016		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Americas	391	177	214	366	153	213	343	160	183	336	145	191	353	159	194
Canada	63	30	33	48	16	32	53	20	33	56	22	34	52	21	31
Jamaica	54	32	22	43	16	27	46	23	23	56	28	28	37	19	18
US	146	55	91	149	73	76	145	75	70	132	55	77	127	55	72
Other Americas	128	60	68	126	48	78	99	42	57	92	40	52	137	64	73
Asia	1177	581	596	1234	611	623	1231	619	612	1233	615	618	1226	589	637
Afghanistan	17	10	:	20	10	10	28	11	17	28	16	12	47	28	19
Bangladesh	70	42	28	58	31	27	59	38	21	61	25	36	80	38	42
China	87	42	45	93	50	43	106	52	54	122	57	65	113	54	59
India	360	194	166	336	168	168	354	188	166	379	203	176	347	174	173
Japan	31	:	24	29	12	17	30	:	21	30	12	18	40	14	26
Malaysia	26	13	13	35	19	16	34	14	20	35	15	20	47	20	27
Middle East	69	39	30	105	67	38	108	59	49	101	52	49	96	56	40
Iran	33	18	15	35	22	13	42	22	20	44	22	22	33	18	15
Iraq	26	14	12	52	33	19	34	18	16	41	21	20	28	16	12
Other Middle East	10	:	:	18	12	6	32	19	13	16	:	:	35	22	13
Pakistan	163	91	72	194	102	92	197	107	90	184	104	80	175	88	87
Philippines	78	33	45	59	25	34	56	22	34	60	26	34	61	23	38
Sri Lanka	50	22	28	59	31	28	67	38	29	50	22	28	47	22	25
Vietnam	14	:	:	14	:	:	10	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:
Other Asia	213	82	131	232	89	143	182	76	106	170	78	92	173	72	101
Oceania	120	63	57	132	61	71	141	67	74	146	72	74	131	65	66
Australia	69	37	32	70	28	42	86	37	49	89	40	49	97	44	53
New Zealand	30	15	15	33	17	16	45	26	19	48	28	20	29	19	10
ROW/Stateless/Not stated	29	15	14	27	12	15	:	:	:	49	29	20	39	21	18

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note

- not applicable

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

Rest of EU: Cyprus and Malta, Croatia from 2015

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

R – Revised.

Other EU includes Croatia from 2015

Table 4.2 - Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2012-2016 (per cent)

		2012			2013			2014			2015			2016		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Foreign Nationals		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe		53.3	52.4	54.2	53.8	53.3	54.2	57.7	57.2	58.1	60.7	60.6	60.9	63.5	63.4	63.6
	EU27/28/EFTA	50.4	49.4	51.4	50.9	50.7	51.1	54.9	54.5	55.3	58.6	58.5	58.7	61.5	61.5	61.5
	EU25/EFTA	47.3	46.0	48.6	46.7	45.9	47.3	50.8	50.2	51.4	53.4	52.7	54.1	54.6	54.2	55.0
	EU15/EFTA	24.1	22.5	25.5	24.5	23.4	25.6	24.7	24.2	25.1	27.5	26.8	28.2	28.1	27.3	28.9
	Austria	:	:	:	0.3	:	0.5	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Belgium	0.4	:	0.5	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5
	Denmark	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	:	0.5	0.4	:	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5
	Finland	0.3	:	0.5	:	:	:	0.3	:	0.5	0.2	:	:	0.2	0.0	0.0
	France	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.6	3.5
	Germany	2.9	2.5	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.4	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.1	3.4
	Greece	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
	Ireland	7.4	6.6	8.3	7.0	6.2	7.7	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.6
	Italy	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.8	4.5	3.1	4.4	5.2	3.7
	Netherlands	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6
	Norway	0.4	:	0.4	:	:	:	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
	Portugal	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.8	3.5	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.8	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.4
	Spain	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.6
	Sweden	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	:	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.1
	Switzerland	0.3	:	0.5	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	A8 Accession	22.5	22.7	22.4	21.4	21.6	21.2	25.5	25.2	25.8	25.5	25.5	25.5	26.2	26.4	26.0
	Czech Republic	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7
	Hungary	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8
	Latvia	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0
	Lithuania	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.6
	Poland	14.9	14.9	14.9	13.7	14.1	13.4	16.0	16.2	15.9	15.3	15.7	14.9	16.9	17.6	16.2
	Slovak Republic	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.5
	A2 Accession	3.1	3.4	2.9	4.3	4.8	3.8	4.1	4.3	3.9	5.1	5.7	4.6	6.8	7.3	6.4
	Bulgaria	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3
	Romania	2.4	2.6	2.3	3.0	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.9	4.4	3.5	5.4	5.8	5.1
	Rest of EU	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3
	Cyprus	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	:	0.2	:	:
	C & E Europe	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	:
	Albania	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	:
	Eur Other	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.9
	Russia	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.9
	Turkey	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5
	Ukraine	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:
	Africa	11.2	12.1	10.4	10.8	11.3	10.4	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.6	8.4	8.8	7.7	8.1	7.4
	Algeria	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	0.2	0.1
	Congo Dem Rep	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:
	Egypt	0.4	0.4	0.4	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.5
	Eritrea	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1
	Gambia	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Ghana	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
	Kenya	0.4	:	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	0.3
	Libya	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	:	:	:	0.2	:	0.1
	Mauritius	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:
	Nigeria	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.7	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.3
	Sierra Leone	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Somalia	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5
	South Africa	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2
	Uganda	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:
	Zambia	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Zimbabwe	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9
	Other Africa	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.5

Table 4.2 - Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2012-2016 (per cent), [continued]

	2012			2013			2014			2015			2016		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Americas	8.2	7.6	8.7	7.4	6.5	8.2	6.7	6.4	6.9	6.0	5.4	6.6	5.9	5.6	6.3
Canada	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.0
Jamaica	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6
US	3.0	2.4	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.3
Other Americas	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.0	3.0	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.4
Asia	24.6	25.1	24.1	25.0	26.0	24.1	23.9	24.7	23.1	22.0	22.9	21.2	20.6	20.6	20.6
Afghanistan	0.3	0.4	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.6
Bangladesh	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
China	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9
India	7.5	8.3	6.7	6.8	7.1	6.5	6.9	7.5	6.3	6.8	7.6	6.0	5.8	6.1	5.6
Japan	0.7	:	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	:	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8
Malaysia	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9
Middle East	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.1	2.8	1.5	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.3
Iran	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5
Iraq	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4
Other Middle East	0.2	:	:	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	:	:	0.6	0.8	0.4
Pakistan	3.4	3.9	2.9	3.9	4.3	3.6	3.8	4.3	3.4	3.3	3.9	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.8
Philippines	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2
Sri Lanka	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Vietnam	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:
Other Asia	4.4	3.5	5.3	4.7	3.8	5.5	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.5	3.3
Oceania	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.1
Australia	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7
New Zealand	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3
ROW/Stateless/Not stated	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	:	:	:	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note

- not applicable

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

Rest of EU: Cyprus and Malta, Croatia from 2015

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

R – Revised.

Table 4.3 – Living and Working in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, thousands, 2012-2016

			2012			2013			2014			2015			2016		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total			29158	15632	13526	29473	15728	13745	30300	16185	14115	30719	16296	14423	31389	16666	14723
UK			26599	14205	12394	26817	14304	12513	27420	14587	12833	27555	14607	12948	27960	14800	13160
Foreign Nationals			2557	1425	1132	2652	1421	1231	2876	1595	1281	3160	1687	1473	3425	1864	1561
Europe			1468	779	689	1548	809	739	1799	946	853	2052	1054	998	2287	1338	949
EU27/28/EFTA			1406	741	665	1486	776	710	1720	897	823	1995	1018	977	2247	1196	1051
EU25/EFTA			1315	686	629	1359	702	657	1588	815	773	1815	911	904	1977	1031	946
EU15/EFTA			628	316	312	677	343	334	726	380	346	851	420	431	957	491	466
Austria			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13	:	:
Belgium			11	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark			:	:	:	17	:	:	16	:	:	17	:	:	11	:	:
France			81	45	36	82	44	38	87	44	43	117	59	58	108	51	57
Germany			67	34	33	86	40	46	75	35	40	67	31	36	85	33	52
Greece			26	12	14	22	12	10	34	23	11	33	16	17	45	24	21
Ireland			180	86	94	178	85	93	160	82	78	157	74	83	184	97	87
Italy			71	40	31	85	44	41	104	58	46	123	74	49	163	99	64
Netherlands			29	14	16	35	19	16	34	25	:	35	18	17	46	26	20
Portugal			61	36	25	75	48	27	85	46	39	125	63	62	134	66	68
Spain			49	24	25	44	25	19	78	40	38	108	49	59	110	55	55
Sweden			17	:	12	19	:	14	16	:	10	23	10	13	26	12	14
A8 Accession			675	364	311	661	345	316	848	435	413	957	489	468	1006	529	477
Czech Rep			23	13	10	:	:	:	22	:	16	30	:	21	24	10	14
Hungary			31	16	15	39	24	15	66	38	28	79	43	36	63	30	33
Latvia			52	29	22	44	22	22	73	41	32	68	35	33	64	35	29
Lithuania			76	39	37	94	52	42	91	45	46	128	66	62	124	61	63
Poland			449	242	207	436	228	208	548	285	263	583	307	276	671	365	306
Slovak Rep			38	22	16	37	14	23	36	15	21	57	30	27	51	23	28
A2 Accession			91	55	36	127	74	53	132	82	50	178	106	72	266	163	103
Bulgaria			25	15	10	42	22	20	30	21	:	47	26	21	60	32	28
Romania			66	40	26	85	53	32	102	61	41	131	80	51	206	131	75
Rest of EU			12	:	:	21	14	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	18	13	:
Cyprus			:	:	:	17	11	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
C & E Europe			19	12	:	18	10	:	21	16	:	10	:	:	:	:	:
Eur Other			43	26	17	44	23	21	58	33	25	47	28	19	40	24	16
Russia			17	:	10	15	:	:	18	:	12	14	:	:	16	:	:
Turkey			16	11	:	15	12	:	28	20	:	20	14	:	17	11	:
Africa			252	147	105	257	137	120	223	133	90	236	126	110	255	142	113
Ghana			23	12	11	25	11	14	19	:	10	22	:	13	25	12	13
Kenya			10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:
Libya			18	14	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius			:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Nigeria			50	28	22	51	29	22	42	27	15	52	24	28	55	36	19
South Africa			45	25	19	54	27	27	46	27	19	51	30	21	49	24	25
Zimbabwe			27	14	12	28	14	14	29	16	13	26	13	13	30	11	19
Other Africa			74	44	29	75	43	32	66	41	25	85	50	35	85	54	31
Americas			205	104	101	198	87	111	195	105	90	191	99	92	205	104	101
Canada			32	17	15	33	12	21	34	14	20	44	18	26	27	14	13
Jamaica			25	15	10	18	:	14	25	14	11	26	15	11	22	14	:
US			78	32	46	75	39	36	78	48	30	66	36	30	78	38	40
Other Americas			70	40	30	72	32	40	58	29	29	55	30	25	78	38	40
Asia			537	341	196	546	333	213	557	356	201	576	356	220	573	338	235
Bangladesh			31	28	:	26	21	:	28	25	:	19	14	:	32	21	11
China			24	15	10	20	12	:	36	19	17	49	24	25	48	25	23
India			198	131	67	198	118	80	198	137	61	202	135	67	184	114	70
Malaysia			14	:	:	:	:	:	16	:	10	11	:	:	19	:	12
Middle East			22	16	:	42	33	:	30	22	:	30	20	10	35	26	:
Iran			12	:	:	12	:	:	12	:	:	15	11	:	20	12	:
Pakistan			63	57	:	69	56	13	75	63	12	91	73	18	74	58	16
Philippines			51	23	28	40	17	23	38	16	22	44	18	26	42	17	25
Sri Lanka			20	13	:	27	18	:	38	25	13	22	12	10	27	15	12
Other Asia			113	51	61	116	53	63	98	43	55	108	53	55	112	55	57
Oceania			87	49	38	93	48	45	100	48	52	106	52	54	95	53	42
Australia			55	31	24	48	24	24	64	29	35	66	29	37	71	35	36
New Zealand			22	12	10	23	11	12	32	17	15	38	21	17	21	14	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Note

- not applicable

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

Rest of EU: Cyprus and Malta, Croatia from 2015

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Other EU includes Croatia from 2015

Table 4.4 – Living and Working in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2012-2016 (per cent)

		2012			2013			2014			2015			2016		
		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		57.4	54.7	60.9	58.3	56.9	59.8	62.6	59.3	66.6	64.9	62.5	67.8	66.8	71.8	60.8
	EU27/28EFTA	55.0	52.0	58.7	55.9	54.6	57.4	59.8	56.2	64.2	63.1	60.3	66.3	65.6	64.2	67.3
	EU25/EFTA	51.4	48.1	55.6	51.1	49.4	53.2	55.2	51.1	60.3	57.4	54.0	61.4	57.7	55.3	60.6
	EU15/EFTA	24.6	22.2	27.6	25.5	24.1	27.0	25.2	23.8	27.0	26.9	24.9	29.3	27.9	26.3	29.9
	Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	:	:
	Belgium	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.5	:	:	:	:	:
	Denmark	:	:	:	0.6	:	:	0.6	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.3	:	:
	France	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.2	2.7	3.7
	Germany	2.6	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.7	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.5	1.8	3.3
	Greece	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
	Ireland	7.0	6.0	8.3	6.7	6.0	7.5	5.6	5.1	6.1	5.0	4.4	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.6
	Italy	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.4	3.3	4.8	5.3	4.1
	Netherlands	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	:	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3
	Portugal	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.8	3.4	2.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.5	4.4
	Spain	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.4	2.9	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.5
	Sweden	0.7	:	1.1	0.7	:	1.1	0.6	:	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9
	A8 Accession	26.4	25.5	27.5	24.9	24.3	25.6	29.5	27.3	32.2	30.3	29.0	31.8	29.4	28.4	30.6
	Czech Rep	0.9	0.9	0.8	:	:	:	0.8	:	1.2	0.9	:	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.9
	Hungary	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.6	2.1
	Latvia	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9
	Lithuania	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.3	4.0
	Poland	17.6	17.0	18.3	16.4	16.0	16.8	19.1	17.9	20.5	18.4	18.2	18.7	19.6	19.6	19.6
	Slovak Rep	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.8
	A2 Accession	3.6	3.9	3.2	4.8	5.2	4.3	4.6	5.1	3.9	5.6	6.3	4.9	7.8	8.7	6.6
	Bulgaria	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.3	:	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.8
	Romania	2.6	2.8	2.3	3.2	3.7	2.6	3.5	3.8	3.2	4.1	4.7	3.5	6.0	7.0	4.8
	Rest of EU	0.5	:	:	0.8	1.0	:	0.5	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	0.7	:
	Cyprus	:	:	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	C & E Europe	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.7	:	0.7	1.0	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:
	Eur Other	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0
	Russia	0.6	:	0.9	0.6	:	:	0.6	:	0.9	0.4	:	:	0.5	:	:
	Turkey	0.6	0.8	:	0.6	0.8	:	1.0	1.3	:	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.6	:
	Africa	9.9	10.3	9.3	9.7	9.6	9.7	7.8	8.3	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.2
	Ghana	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	:	0.8	0.7	:	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8
	Kenya	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:
	Libya	0.7	1.0	:	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Mauritius	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Nigeria	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.2
	South Africa	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6
	Zimbabwe	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.2
	Other Africa	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.0
	Americas	8.0	7.3	8.9	7.5	6.1	9.0	6.8	6.6	7.0	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.0	5.6	6.5
	Canada	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
	Jamaica	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	:	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	:
	US	3.1	2.2	4.1	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.6
	Other Americas	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.3	3.2	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.6
	Asia	21.0	23.9	17.3	20.5	23.4	17.2	19.4	22.3	15.7	18.2	21.1	14.9	16.7	18.1	15.1
	Bangladesh	1.2	1.9	:	1.0	1.5	:	1.0	1.6	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.9	1.1	0.7
	China	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	:	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.5
	India	7.8	9.2	6.0	7.5	8.3	6.5	6.9	8.6	4.8	6.4	8.0	4.5	5.4	6.1	4.5
	Malaysia	0.5	:	:	:	:	:	0.6	:	0.8	0.3	:	:	0.6	:	0.8
	Middle East	0.9	1.1	0.0	1.6	2.3	:	1.0	1.4	:	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	:
	Iran	0.5	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.5	0.7	:	0.6	0.6	:
	Pakistan	2.5	4.0	:	2.6	3.9	1.1	2.6	3.9	0.9	2.9	4.3	1.2	2.2	3.1	1.0
	Philippines	2.0	1.6	2.5	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.6
	Sri Lanka	0.8	0.9	:	1.0	1.3	:	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
	Other Asia	4.4	3.6	5.4	4.4	3.7	5.1	3.4	2.7	4.3	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.7
	Oceania	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.0	4.1	3.4	3.1	3.7	2.8	2.8	2.7
	Australia	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.7	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.3
	New Zealand	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.8	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Notes

- not applicable

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

Rest of EU: Cyprus and Malta, Croatia from 2015

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.5 - Living and Working in UK, by SEC, 2016

	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	13427	9914	6773	1274	31388	42.8	31.6	21.6	4.1	100.0
UK/GB	12176	8906	5736	1142	27960	43.5	31.9	20.5	4.1	100.0
Foreign nationals	1250	1008	1035	132	3425	36.5	29.4	30.2	3.9	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	531	325	266	56	1178	45.1	27.6	22.6	4.8	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	496	244	185	32	957	51.8	25.5	19.3	3.3	100.0
EU28/EFTA	719	683	769	76	2247	32.0	30.4	34.2	3.4	100.0
of which:										
France	71	29	:	:	108	65.7	26.9	:	:	100.0
Germany	50	23	:	:	85	58.8	27.1	:	:	100.0
Irish Republic	114	43	23	:	184	62.0	23.4	12.5	:	100.0
Northern EU	61	27	17	:	110	55.5	24.5	15.5	:	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	28	:	10	:	46	60.9	:	21.7	:	100.0
Sweden	15	:	:	:	26	57.7	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	199	121	131	15	466	42.7	26.0	28.1	3.2	100.0
of which:										
Greece	29	:	:	:	45	64.4	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	72	43	41	:	163	44.2	26.4	25.2	:	100.0
Portugal	32	42	55	:	134	23.9	31.3	41.0	:	100.0
Spain	59	23	24	:	110	53.6	20.9	21.8	:	100.0
A8	157	332	482	35	1006	15.6	33.0	47.9	3.5	100.0
of which:										
Hungary	17	22	22	:	63	27.0	34.9	34.9	:	100.0
Latvia	10	16	34	:	64	15.6	25.0	53.1	:	100.0
Lithuania	14	45	57	:	124	11.3	36.3	46.0	:	100.0
Poland	93	228	330	20	671	13.9	34.0	49.2	3.0	100.0
Slovakia	:	16	25	:	51	:	31.4	49.0	:	100.0
A2	57	100	98	11	266	21.4	37.6	36.8	4.1	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	16	24	19	:	60	26.7	40.0	31.7	:	100.0
Romania	42	76	80	:	206	20.4	36.9	38.8	:	100.0
Other Europe	19	17	13	:	50	38.0	34.0	26.0	:	100.0
Africa	87	75	78	15	255	34.1	29.4	30.6	5.9	100.0
Middle East	18				35	51.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	142	89	71	15	317	44.8	28.1	22.4	4.7	100.0
South East Asia	96	55	53	17	221	43.4	24.9	24.0	7.7	100.0
Canada	16	:	:	:	27	59.3	:	:	:	100.0
United States	56	18	:	:	78	71.8	23.1	:	:	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies			12	:	29	0.0	0.0	41.4	:	100.0
Other Americas	30	22	14	:	71	42.3	31.0	19.7	:	100.0
Australia	46	17	:	:	71	64.8	23.9	:	:	100.0
New Zealand	14	:	:	:	21	66.7	:	:	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Group A: Professional, employers, managers

Group B: Intermediate

Group C: Routine

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

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

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

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

Non-EU: FN - EU28/EFTA

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



Table 4.6 – Living and Working in UK, by Region of Residence, 2016

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

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

A: Greater London (inner and outer)

B: Rest of South East

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

D: Rest of UK

Notes:

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

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

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

Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine.

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

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.7 - Unemployed foreign workers in UK, by Citizenship and Region of Residence, 2016

	Numbers (thousands)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK
All nationalities	274	1340	1614	5.8	4.7	4.9
UK/GB	186	1223	1409	5.5	4.7	4.8
Foreign nationals	88	117	205	6.6	5.1	5.6
of which:						
Non-EU	44	52	96	8.4	6.9	7.5
EU 15/EFTA	26	27	53	5.7	4.9	5.2
EU 28/EFTA	44	65	109	5.5	4.2	4.6
of which:						
Northern EU	:	10	12	4.5	12.8	9.8
Southern EU	14	13	27	5.8	5.1	5.5
A8	:	32	41	4.2	3.8	3.9
of which:						
Poland	:	20	24	2.9	3.6	3.5
Africa	16	16	32	13.3	9.6	11.1
Indian Sub-Continent	:	21	29	7.0	9.1	8.4
South East Asia	:	:	11	5.9	3.8	4.7

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Notes:

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

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

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

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

Union, Other Yugoslavia, Other Czechoslovakia

Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine.

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

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Americas: includes US and Canada

Table 4.8 - Inactive foreign nationals and employment rate in UK, by Citizenship and Region of Residence, 2016

	Numbers (thousands)			Employment rate (per cent)		
	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK
All nationalities	2163	16976	19139	64.7	59.5	60.2
UK/GB	1711	16016	17727	62.9	58.9	59.4
Foreign nationals	452	960	1412	69.6	67.0	67.9
of which:						
Non-EU	239	516	755	62.9	55.1	58.1
EU 15/EFTA	137	258	395	72.6	64.9	68.1
EU 28/EFTA	213	444	657	74.7	74.5	74.6
of which:						
France	19	19	38	74.4	69.1	72.0
Germany	15	21	36	66.1	66.7	66.4
Irish Republic	29	100	129	67.0	54.7	58.2
Northern EU	22	48	70	63.6	54.0	57.3
Southern EU	53	67	120	77.1	75.0	76.0
of which:						
Greece	:	:	10	85.0	75.7	78.9
Italy	27	23	50	76.2	72.9	74.8
Portugal	14	24	38	69.3	73.2	71.7
Spain	:	10	18	84.3	82.3	83.3
A8	43	156	199	79.7	81.0	80.7
of which:						
Hungary	:	14	19	68.0	74.2	72.4
Lithuania	:	18	27	73.0	81.5	79.5
Poland	26	87	113	81.8	83.4	83.0
A2	31	28	59	75.0	81.0	78.2
of which:						
Romania	26	24	50	71.9	80.4	76.6
Other Europe	20	25	45	52.3	50.8	51.5
of which:						
Turkey	:	:	13	61.1	46.2	54.8
Africa	40	68	108	65.0	64.3	64.6
Middle East	13	33	46	38.5	36.8	40.2
Indian Sub-Continent	69	139	208	57.9	56.9	57.2
South East Asia	57	139	196	60.1	46.7	51.6
United States	:	23	30	74.3	68.4	70.3
Caribbean/West						
Indies	:	24	29	76.9	27.3	49.2
Other Americas	15	12	27	63.2	72.9	67.6
Australia	:	10	14	88.6	74.4	81.6

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Notes:

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

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

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

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

Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine.

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

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.9 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2012 - 2016, thousands

			2012			2013			2014			2015			2016		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total			61900	30482	31418	62571	30879	31692	63067	31126	31941	63835	31401	32434	64419	31697	32722
UK Born			54286	26832	27454	54661	27110	27551	54995	27236	27759	55295	27321	27974	55392	27377	28015
Foreign Born			7588	3638	3950	7860	3745	4115	8064	3886	4178	8482	4046	4436	8988	4301	4687
Europe			2927	1360	1567	2988	1382	1606	3179	1518	1661	3487	1660	1827	3918	1838	2080
EU27/28 EFTA			2704	1252	1452	2749	1269	1480	2934	1398	1536	3239	1528	1711	3669	1729	1940
EU25/EFTA			2545	1173	1372	2536	1158	1378	2724	1284	1440	2944	1365	1579	3272	1527	1745
EU15/EFTA			1431	630	801	1436	628	808	1409	665	744	1522	696	826	1738	798	940
Austria			17	:	13	14	:	12	13	:	:	15	:	:	23	11	12
Belgium			32	14	19	24	13	11	24	13	11	33	15	18	38	16	22
Denmark			17	:	:	20	:	12	20	:	13	24	10	14	27	10	17
Finland			10	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France			146	68	78	128	60	68	127	62	65	174	83	91	167	62	105
Germany			303	137	166	343	150	193	279	129	150	252	112	140	337	127	210
Greece			47	21	26	36	17	19	52	30	22	52	26	26	74	40	34
Ireland			429	171	257	400	162	238	346	169	177	372	160	212	365	180	185
Italy			135	66	69	142	66	76	159	80	79	168	92	76	239	135	104
Netherlands			51	24	27	60	28	32	69	36	33	72	37	35	73	40	33
Norway			15	:	:	12	:	10	13	:	:	18	:	12	14	:	:
Portugal			84	41	43	114	60	54	111	47	64	141	69	72	157	74	83
Spain			85	40	44	73	31	42	118	50	68	128	51	77	130	64	66
Sweden			23	:	15	25	:	18	31	11	20	26	:	17	49	17	32
Switzerland			17	:	:	22	10	12	24	11	13	16	:	13	19	:	14
A8 Accession			1011	491	520	1006	480	526	1209	567	642	1310	633	677	1437	678	759
Czech Rep			36	18	17	27	14	13	14	:	:	40	12	28	31	16	15
Hungary			49	27	22	61	34	27	76	45	31	100	52	48	98	46	52
Latvia			76	36	41	75	33	42	116	58	58	108	48	60	103	46	57
Lithuania			117	56	61	140	67	73	137	59	78	171	84	87	178	77	101
Poland			658	319	339	650	311	339	764	362	402	783	381	402	936	454	482
Slovak Rep			66	31	34	48	18	30	70	25	45	95	41	54	77	33	44
A2 Accession			159	79	80	213	111	102	210	114	96	291	151	140	389	198	191
Bulgaria			40	20	21	62	28	34	48	27	21	71	36	35	83	44	39
Romania			118	59	59	151	82	69	162	87	75	220	15	205	306	155	151
Other EU			103	52	51	94	50	44	106	52	54	116	48	68	105	55	50
Cyprus			71	35	36	67	35	32	75	36	39	76	34	42	78	41	37
Malta			32	17	15	28	15	13	32	16	16	35	12	23	20	10	10
C & E Europe			67	35	32	70	33	37	70	40	30	71	45	26	76	37	39
Albania			16	11	:	15	:	:	17	10	:	25	18	:	29	16	13
Kosovo			23	13	10	27	21	:	11	:	:	19	11	:	22	14	:
Eur Other			156	73	83	169	80	89	175	80	95	177	87	90	173	72	101
Russia			41	16	25	45	19	26	56	19	37	41	12	29	57	18	39
Turkey			62	35	27	81	44	37	86	47	39	87	50	37	66	34	32
Ukraine			23	:	17	22	:	15	15	:	12	27	14	13	19	:	11
Africa			1298	646	652	1350	657	693	1328	627	701	1360	629	731	1309	627	682
Algeria			25	17	8	24	16	8	19	:	10	24	10	14	19	13	6
Angola			14	:	:	10	:	:	15	:	:	24	11	13	11	:	:
Cameroon			11	:	:	13	:	:	12	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:
Congo Dem Rep			16	:	:	16	:	:	29	14	15	25	10	15	17	:	12
Egypt			47	26	21	39	19	20	44	24	20	33	19	14	39	18	21
Eritrea			20	:	13	17	:	10	21	10	11	30	13	17	21	16	:
Ethiopia			17	:	10	12	:	:	14	:	:	20	10	10	17	10	:
Gambia			11	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	15	:	:
Ghana			83	35	47	105	46	59	80	32	48	87	37	50	93	39	54
Kenya			139	67	72	150	79	71	131	60	71	125	61	64	113	52	61
Libya			22	13	10	16	:	:	26	14	12	18	11	:	20	:	12
Malawi			15	:	:	18	10	:	10	:	:	21	9	12	15	10	:
Mauritius			37	18	19	44	22	22	41	22	19	34	19	15	18	:	11
Morocco			21	:	12	17	:	10	30	13	17	27	15	12	27	13	14
Nigeria			162	85	76	202	101	101	170	86	84	206	98	108	222	120	102
Sierra Leone			17	:	:	20	:	13	30	14	16	30	11	19	21	:	13
Somalia			80	38	42	101	46	55	103	39	64	130	57	73	103	45	58
South Africa			208	107	101	224	108	116	201	98	103	178	82	96	195	89	106
Sudan			:	:	:	:	:	:	23	13	10	:	:	:	30	14	16
Tanzania			32	16	16	30	13	17	38	17	21	37	14	23	34	14	20
Uganda			66	29	37	68	32	36	51	23	28	70	38	32	53	20	33
Zambia			30	11	19	26	14	12	37	20	17	25	10	15	28	13	15
Zimbabwe			125	63	62	104	49	55	108	53	55	103	41	62	110	55	55
Other Africa			93	50	43	81	43	38	86	38	48	91	43	48	88	45	43

Table 4.9 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2012 - 2016, thousands, [continued]

	2012			2013			2014			2015			2016		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Americas	704	314	390	712	309	403	671	290	381	708	315	393	780	357	423
Canada	83	38	45	97	42	55	88	38	50	95	44	51	101	50	51
Jamaica	151	71	80	140	52	88	128	58	70	149	59	90	142	57	85
US	203	87	116	216	102	114	186	82	104	158	80	78	160	73	87
Other Americas	267	118	149	259	113	146	269	112	157	306	132	174	377	177	200
Asia	2483	1229	1254	2611	1298	1313	2670	1345	1325	2701	1344	1357	2763	1357	1406
Afghanistan	54	32	23	54	32	22	71	36	35	65	38	27	97	58	39
Bangladesh	191	101	91	184	95	89	187	104	83	198	101	97	230	122	108
China	99	41	58	116	56	60	118	56	62	114	46	68	114	51	63
India	750	393	357	746	380	366	733	386	347	784	395	389	755	377	378
Japan	38	15	23	32	12	20	34	11	23	39	13	26	41	14	27
Korea	15	:	10	20	:	14	13	:	:	12	:	:	21	:	12
Malaysia	63	29	34	64	30	34	65	32	33	58	25	33	72	31	41
Middle East	201	110	91	220	130	90	243	135	108	202	112	90	201	109	92
Iran	68	34	34	67	38	29	70	36	34	77	42	35	56	30	26
Iraq	77	43	34	94	58	36	92	55	37	79	46	33	70	33	37
Israel	20	:	12	18	:	11	23	11	12	16	:	:	21	13	:
Lebanon	14	:	:	23	16	:	26	15	11	:	:	:	19	11	:
Other Middle East	22	16	:	18	11	:	32	18	14	30	16	14	35	22	13
Pakistan	432	231	201	476	247	229	419	263	156	510	275	235	482	251	231
Philippines	134	47	87	129	55	74	124	48	76	150	64	86	145	55	90
Singapore	39	17	22	42	19	23	29	11	18	46	26	20	45	16	29
Sri Lanka	127	66	61	148	69	79	146	81	65	125	63	62	134	68	66
Vietnam	19	10	:	28	15	13	23	11	12	31	12	19	27	12	15
Other Asia	319	132	188	352	152	200	465	167	298	367	170	197	399	184	215
Oceania	169	87	82	187	92	95	205	103	102	217	104	113	204	114	90
Australia	106	59	47	117	56	61	123	61	62	131	62	69	143	74	69
New Zealand	50	23	27	52	24	28	67	36	31	66	34	32	45	32	13
ROW/Stateless/Not stated	26	12	14	50	24	26	:	:	:	58	34	24	39	19	20

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes

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

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Other EU includes Croatia from 2015

Table 4.10 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2012 - 2016 (per cent)

Table 4.10 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2012 - 2016 (per cent)																			
				2012			2013			2014			2015			2016			
				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	100.0
Europe				38.6	37.4	39.7	38.0	36.9	39.0	39.4	39.1	39.8	41.1	41.0	41.2	43.6	42.7	44.4	43.7
EU27/28 EFTA				35.6	34.4	36.8	35.0	33.9	36.0	36.4	36.0	36.8	38.2	37.8	38.6	40.8	40.2	41.4	40.5
EU25/EFTA				33.5	32.2	34.7	32.3	30.9	33.5	33.8	33.0	34.5	34.7	33.7	35.6	36.4	35.5	37.2	36.3
EU15/EFTA				18.9	17.3	20.3	18.3	16.8	19.6	17.5	17.1	17.8	17.9	17.2	18.6	19.3	18.6	20.1	19.2
Austria				0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Belgium				0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Denmark				0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
Finland				0.1	:	:	:	:	:	0.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France				1.9	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.4	2.2	2.2
Germany				4.0	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.7	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.7	3.0	4.5	4.5
Greece				0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7
Ireland				5.7	4.7	6.5	5.1	4.3	5.8	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.9
Italy				1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.2
Netherlands				0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7
Norway				0.2	:	:	0.2	:	0.2	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	:	:
Portugal				1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Spain				1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Sweden				0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	:	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7
Switzerland				0.2	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.3	0.3
A8 Accession				13.3	13.5	13.2	12.8	12.8	12.8	15.0	14.6	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.3	16.0	15.8	16.2	16.2
Czech Rep				0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Hungary				0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Latvia				1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Lithuania				1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.2
Poland				8.7	8.8	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.2	9.5	9.3	9.6	9.2	9.4	9.1	10.4	10.6	10.3	10.3
Slovak Rep				0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
A2 Accession				2.1	2.2	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.3	3.4	3.7	3.2	4.3	4.6	4.1	4.1
Bulgaria				0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8
Romania				1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.6	0.4	4.6	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.2
Other EU				1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1
Cyprus				0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8
Malta				0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
C & E Europe				0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Albania				0.2	0.3	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Kosovo				0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.2	0.3	:	:
Eur Other				2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.2
Russia				0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8
Turkey				0.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Ukraine				0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	0.2	0.2
Africa				17.1	17.8	16.5	17.2	17.5	16.8	16.5	16.1	16.8	16.0	15.5	16.5	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6
Algeria				0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	:	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Angola				0.2	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	:	:	:
Cameroon				0.1	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.1	:	:	:	:	:	:
Congo Dem Rep				0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	:	0.3	0.3
Egypt				0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Eritrea				0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	:	:
Ethiopia				0.2	:	0.2	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	:	:
Gambia				0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	:	:	:
Ghana				1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2
Kenya				1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
Libya				0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	:	0.2	:	0.3	0.3
Malawi				0.2	:	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	:	:
Mauritius				0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	:	0.2	0.2
Morocco				0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nigeria				2.1	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.2
Sierra Leone				0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	:	0.3	0.3
Somalia				1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2
South Africa				2.7	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3
Sudan				:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Tanzania				0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Uganda				0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7
Zambia				0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Zimbabwe				1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
Other Africa				1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9

Table 4.10 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2012 - 2016 (per cent), [continued]

	2012			2013			2014			2015			2016		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Americas	9.3	8.6	9.9	9.1	8.3	9.8	8.3	7.5	9.1	8.3	7.8	8.9	8.7	8.3	9.0
Canada	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Jamaica	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.8
US	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9
Other Americas	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.3
Asia	32.7	33.8	31.7	33.2	34.7	31.9	33.1	34.6	31.7	31.8	33.2	30.6	30.7	31.6	30.0
Afghanistan	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.8
Bangladesh	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.3
China	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3
India	9.9	10.8	9.0	9.5	10.1	8.9	9.1	9.9	8.3	9.2	9.8	8.8	8.4	8.8	8.1
Japan	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6
Korea	0.2	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	:	0.3
Malaysia	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9
Middle East	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.8	3.5	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.0
Iran	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
Iraq	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Israel	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.2	0.3	:
Lebanon	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	0.4	0.3	:	:	:	0.2	0.3	:
Other Middle East	0.3	0.4	:	0.2	0.3	:	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
Pakistan	5.7	6.3	5.1	6.1	6.6	5.6	5.2	6.8	3.7	6.0	6.8	5.3	5.4	5.8	4.9
Philippines	1.8	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.9
Singapore	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Sri Lanka	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.4
Vietnam	0.3	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Asia	4.2	3.6	4.7	4.5	4.1	4.9	5.8	4.3	7.1	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6
Oceania	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.7	1.9
Australia	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5
New Zealand	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3
ROW/Stateless/Not stated	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	:	:	:	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note

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

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

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

A2 from 2008 includes Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.11 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2012 - 2016, thousands

			2012			2013			2014			2015			2016		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total			29158	15632	13526	29473	15728	13745	30300	16185	14115	30719	16296	14423	31388	16666	14722
UK Born			24989	13295	11694	25095	13342	11753	25609	13588	12021	25750	13606	12144	26023	13726	12297
Foreign Born			4161	2332	1829	4365	2375	1990	4686	2594	2092	4956	2682	2274	5360	2936	2423
Europe			1704	899	805	1798	933	865	2000	1046	954	2217	1137	1080	2504	1320	1184
EU27/28 EFTA			1589	832	757	1673	862	811	1852	962	890	2071	1047	1024	2371	1240	1131
EU25/EFTA			1485	773	712	1532	783	749	1699	867	832	1878	933	945	2090	1074	1016
EU15/EFTA			754	380	374	804	402	402	803	414	389	856	418	438	1008	503	505
Belgium			14	:	:	13	:	:	15	:	:	18	10	:	18	11	:
Denmark			:	:	:	14	:	:	14	:	:	17	:	10	12	:	:
France			91	49	42	87	48	39	86	45	41	112	60	52	101	43	58
Germany			173	94	79	203	98	105	192	97	95	163	73	90	193	82	111
Greece			30	16	14	23	12	11	37	23	14	32	16	16	48	29	19
Ireland			187	84	103	186	87	99	158	80	78	162	74	88	191	101	90
Italy			67	38	29	87	48	39	86	50	36	93	56	37	148	90	58
Netherlands			29	14	15	29	13	16	27	17	10	33	19	14	34	21	13
Portugal			49	28	21	67	41	26	70	34	36	82	43	39	100	49	51
Spain			47	22	26	43	22	21	61	31	30	80	34	46	91	43	48
Sweden			14	:	10	19	:	14	16	:	10	21	:	13	24	10	14
Switzerland			10	:	:	:	:	:	19	:	10	:	:	:	10	:	:
A8 Accession			690	371	319	678	352	326	848	429	419	968	491	477	1024	534	490
Czech Republic			22	13	:	:	:	:	16	:	10	29	:	20	21	10	11
Hungary			34	20	14	41	24	17	57	30	27	76	42	34	62	29	33
Latvia			50	27	23	44	21	23	74	42	32	68	36	32	63	36	27
Lithuania			74	39	36	94	51	43	91	45	46	127	65	62	121	59	62
Poland			461	247	214	453	235	218	561	287	274	599	311	288	695	371	324
Slovak Republic			38	22	16	35	14	21	39	15	24	58	26	32	51	23	28
A2 Accession			104	59	45	141	79	62	153	95	58	189	112	77	276	164	112
Bulgaria			30	16	14	46	23	23	36	24	12	50	27	23	63	33	30
Romania			74	43	31	94	56	38	118	71	47	139	85	54	212	131	81
Other EU			41	22	19	50	29	21	48	24	24	58	26	32	63	39	24
Cyprus			23	13	10	35	21	14	31	16	15	35	17	18	46	31	15
Malta			18	:	10	16	:	:	16	:	:	19	:	11	13	:	:
C & E Europe			35	23	12	38	22	16	48	30	18	50	34	16	44	31	13
Kosovo and Methonia			11	:	:	16	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eur Other			80	44	36	87	49	38	100	54	46	96	56	40	94	51	43
Russia			24	:	15	24	10	14	35	14	21	24	:	15	30	11	19
Turkey			30	20	10	39	27	12	48	31	17	44	33	11	32	23	:
Ukraine			13	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	:	12	:	:
Africa			732	408	324	781	416	365	764	424	340	785	412	373	805	426	379
Algeria			16	13	:	14	11	:	11	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt			20	15	:	12	10	:	17	14	:	12	10	:	18	11	:
Ethiopia			:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	12	:	:
Ghana			59	28	31	73	34	39	49	22	27	58	23	35	66	28	38
Kenya			87	46	41	88	49	39	81	42	39	73	39	34	68	34	34
Malawi			:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius			19	:	10	23	14	:	23	15	:	24	17	:	15	:	:
Morocco			11	:	:	11	:	:	16	13	:	16	12	:	14	:	:
Nigeria			95	50	45	110	56	54	103	56	47	131	60	71	134	78	56
Somalia			23	17	:	28	20	:	31	19	12	44	29	15	52	28	24
South Africa			134	74	59	158	82	76	147	78	69	127	70	57	138	70	68
Tanzania			18	10	:	15	:	:	22	11	11	16	:	:	19	:	10
Uganda			42	20	21	44	21	23	29	13	16	42	24	18	35	15	20
Zambia			20	:	12	17	:	10	22	12	10	18	:	10	18	:	:
Zimbabwe			73	41	32	70	35	35	77	39	38	72	36	36	83	43	40
Other Africa			101	64	38	96	50	46	120	73	47	115	56	59	133	79	54
Americas			366	182	184	365	166	199	359	177	182	394	190	204	423	220	203
Canada			52	27	25	57	28	29	56	27	29	65	28	37	57	34	23
Jamaica			72	32	40	67	22	45	61	28	33	70	27	43	59	30	29
US			109	52	57	105	58	47	93	45	48	84	48	36	90	41	49
Other Americas			133	71	62	136	58	78	149	77	72	175	87	88	217	115	102
Asia			1234	775	459	1283	787	496	1402	862	540	1409	868	541	1471	881	590
Afghanistan			18	15	:	23	18	:	31	23	:	28	26	:	41	38	:
Bangladesh			88	72	16	92	74	18	94	81	13	88	70	18	112	87	25
China			33	16	17	31	16	15	44	22	22	45	22	23	46	24	22
India			412	260	151	422	241	181	433	265	168	433	267	166	439	266	173
Japan			25	:	17	17	:	11	12	:	:	24	10	14	30	13	17
Malaysia			34	17	17	21	12	:	30	15	15	30	17	13	37	16	21
Middle East			89	64	25	109	80	29	95	67	28	90	60	30	81	53	28
Iran			33	19	13	35	21	14	32	19	13	38	26	12	35	22	13
Iraq			25	22	:	36	32	4	29	22	:	29	19	10	26	19	:
Other Middle East			31	22	:	38	27	11	34	26	:	23	15	:	20	12	:
Pakistan			186	153	33	198	150	48	221	179	42	250	198	52	225	171	54
Philippines			94	37	57	92	40	52	91	35	56	107	43	64	107	42	65
Singapore			23	:	14	28	14	14	21	:	14	23	11	12	30	12	18
Sri Lanka			75	51	24	80	52	28	100	60	40	70	43	27	79	46	33
Vietnam			10	:	:	13	:	:	12	:	:	17	:	:	16	:	:
Other Asia			148	69	79	157	75	82	218	96	122	204	93	111	228	104	124
Oceania			122	67	55	127	68	59	154	80	74	151	73	78	139	81	58
Australia			78	45	33	77	40	37	92	48	44	87	41	46	103	54	49
New Zealand			38	20	18	38	17	21	53	28	25	52	27	25	30	23	7
ROW/Stateless/Not stated			:	:	:	13	11	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

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



Table 4.12 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2012 - 2016 (per cent)

			2012			2013			2014			2015			2016		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Foreign Born			100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe			41.0	38.6	44.0	41.2	39.3	43.5	42.7	40.3	45.6	44.7	42.4	47.5	46.7	45.0	48.9
EU27/28 EFTA			38.2	35.7	41.4	38.3	36.3	40.8	39.5	37.1	42.5	41.8	39.0	45.0	44.2	42.2	46.7
EU25/EFTA			35.7	33.1	38.9	35.1	33.0	37.6	36.3	33.4	39.8	37.9	34.8	41.6	39.0	36.6	41.9
EU15/EFTA			18.1	16.3	20.4	18.4	16.9	20.2	17.1	16.0	18.6	17.3	15.6	19.3	18.8	17.1	20.8
Belgium			0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.4	0.4	:	0.3	0.4	:
Denmark			:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	:
France			2.2	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.5	2.4
Germany			4.2	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.1	5.3	4.1	3.7	4.5	3.3	2.7	4.0	3.6	2.8	4.6
Greece			0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8
Ireland			4.5	3.6	5.6	4.3	3.7	5.0	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.3	2.8	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.7
Italy			1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.6	2.8	3.1	2.4
Netherlands			0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
Portugal			1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.1
Spain			1.1	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.0
Sweden			0.3	:	0.5	0.4	:	0.7	0.3	:	0.5	0.4	:	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6
Switzerland			0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	:	0.5	:	:	:	0.2	:	:
A8 Accession			16.6	15.9	17.4	15.5	14.8	16.4	18.1	16.5	20.0	19.5	18.3	21.0	19.1	18.2	20.2
Czech Republic			0.5	0.5	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	0.5	0.6	:	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5
Hungary			0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.4
Latvia			1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1
Lithuania			1.8	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.6
Poland			11.1	10.6	11.7	10.4	9.9	11.0	12.0	11.1	13.1	12.1	11.6	12.7	13.0	12.6	13.4
Slovak Republic			0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.2
A2 Accession			2.5	2.5	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.7	2.8	3.8	4.2	3.4	5.1	5.6	4.6
Bulgaria			0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
Romania			1.8	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.8	3.2	2.4	4.0	4.5	3.3
Other EU			1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0
Cyprus			0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.6
Malta			0.4	:	0.5	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.4	:	0.5	0.2	:	:
C & E Europe			0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.5
Kosovo and Methonia			0.3	:	:	0.4	0.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eur Other			1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
Russia			0.6	:	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.5	:	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.8
Turkey			0.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	:
Ukraine			0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:
Africa			17.6	17.5	17.7	17.9	17.5	18.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	15.8	15.4	16.4	15.0	14.5	15.6
Algeria			0.4	0.6	:	0.3	0.5	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt			0.5	0.6	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.4	0.5	:	0.2	0.4	:	0.3	0.4	:
Ethiopia			:	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
Ghana			1.4	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.6
Kenya			2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4
Malawi			:	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius			0.5	:	0.6	0.5	0.6	:	0.5	0.6	:	0.5	0.6	:	0.3	:	:
Morocco			0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	0.5	:	0.3	0.4	:	0.3	:	:
Nigeria			2.3	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.3
Somalia			0.5	0.7	:	0.6	0.8	:	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
South Africa			3.2	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.8
Tanzania			0.4	0.4	:	0.3	:	:	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	:	:	0.4	:	0.4
Uganda			1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8
Zambia			0.5	:	0.6	0.4	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	:	0.4	0.3	:	:
Zimbabwe			1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7
Other Africa			2.4	2.7	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.2
Americas			8.8	7.8	10.1	8.4	7.0	10.0	7.7	6.8	8.7	7.9	7.1	9.0	7.9	7.5	8.4
Canada			1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.9
Jamaica			1.7	1.4	2.2	1.5	0.9	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.2
US			2.6	2.2	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.0
Other Americas			3.2	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.4	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2
Asia			29.7	33.2	25.1	29.4	33.1	24.9	29.9	33.2	25.8	28.4	32.4	23.8	27.4	30.0	24.3
Afghanistan			0.4	0.6	:	0.5	0.8	:	0.7	0.9	:	0.6	1.0	:	0.8	1.3	:
Bangladesh			2.1	3.1	0.9	2.1	3.1	0.9	2.0	3.1	0.6	1.8	2.6	0.8	2.1	3.0	1.0
China			0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
India			9.9	11.2	8.3	9.7	10.1	9.1	9.2	10.2	8.0	8.7	10.0	7.3	8.2	9.1	7.1
Japan			0.6	:	1.0	0.4	:	0.6	0.3	:	:	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7
Malaysia			0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	:	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9
Middle East			2.1	2.7	1.4	2.5	3.4	1.5	2.0	2.6	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.2
Iran			0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5
Iraq			0.6	1.0	:	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	:	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	:
Other Middle East			0.7	1.0	:	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.0	:	0.5	0.6	:	0.4	0.4	:
Pakistan			4.5	6.6	1.8	4.5	6.3	2.4	4.7	6.9	2.0	5.0	7.4	2.3	4.2	5.8	2.2
Philippines			2.3	1.6	3.1	2.1	1.7	2.6	1.9	1.3	2.7	2.2	1.6	2.8	2.0	1.4	2.7
Singapore			0.6	:	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	:	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7
Sri Lanka			1.8	2.2	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.4	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4
Vietnam			0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:
Other Asia			3.5	3.0	4.3	3.6	3.2	4.1	4.7	3.7	5.8	4.1	3.5	4.9	4.3	3.5	5.1
Oceania			2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.0	2.7	3.4	2.6	2.8	2.4
Australia			1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0
New Zealand			0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.3
ROW/Stateless/Not stated			:	:	:	0.3	0.5	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:

Table 4.13 - Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and SEC, 2016

	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	13429	9914	6773	1273	31389	42.8	31.6	21.6	4.1	100.0
UK Born	11259	8346	5342	1076	26023	43.3	32.1	20.5	4.1	100.0
Foreign Born	2168	1567	1429	196	5360	40.4	29.2	26.7	3.7	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	1351	855	664	119	2989	45.2	28.6	22.2	4.0	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	553	252	172	31	1008	54.9	25.0	17.1	3.1	100.0
EU28/EFTA	817	712	765	77	2371	34.5	30.0	32.3	3.2	100.0
of which:										
France	71	23	:	:	101	70.3	22.8	:	:	100.0
Germany	101	52	33	:	193	52.3	26.9	17.1	:	100.0
Irish Republic	114	48	25	:	191	59.7	25.1	13.1	:	100.0
Northern EU	64	25	:	:	102	62.7	24.5	:	:	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	25	:	:	:	34	73.5	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	15	:	:	:	24	62.5	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	215	113	107	10	445	48.3	25.4	24.0	2.2	100.0
of which:										
Cyprus	25	15	:	:	46	54.3	32.6	:	:	100.0
Greece	32	:	:	:	48	66.7	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	72	38	32	:	148	48.6	25.7	21.6	0.0	100.0
Malta	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	100.0
Portugal	28	32	38	:	100	28.0	32.0	38.0	:	100.0
Spain	51	17	20	:	91	56.0	18.7	22.0	:	100.0
A8	164	337	488	35	1024	16.0	32.9	47.7	3.4	100.0
of which:										
Hungary	16	24	20	:	62	25.8	38.7	32.3	:	100.0
Latvia	11	15	33	:	63	17.5	23.8	52.4	:	100.0
Lithuania	12	44	58	:	121	9.9	36.4	47.9	:	100.0
Poland	101	236	337	21	695	14.5	34.0	48.5	3.0	100.0
Slovakia	:	15	25	:	51	:	29.4	49.0	:	100.0
A2	68	101	95	12	276	24.6	36.6	34.4	4.3	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	18	24	19	:	63	28.6	38.1	30.2	:	100.0
Romania	50	77	76	:	212	23.6	36.3	35.8	:	100.0
Other Europe	59	45	31	:	138	42.8	32.6	22.5	:	100.0
of which:										
Turkey	14	10	:	:	32	43.8	31.3	:	:	100.0
Africa	342	228	198	37	805	42.5	28.3	24.6	4.6	100.0
Middle East	45	21	12	:	81	55.6	25.9	14.8	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	352	270	208	26	856	41.1	31.5	24.3	3.0	100.0
South East Asia	236	144	126	28	534	44.2	27.0	23.6	5.2	100.0
Canada	35	14	:	:	57	61.4	24.6	:	:	100.0
United States	68	15	:	:	90	75.6	16.7	:	:	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	32	39	34	:	107	29.9	36.4	31.8	0.0	100.0
Other Americas	87	47	25	12	171	50.9	27.5	14.6	7.0	100.0
Australia	65	22	13	:	103	63.1	21.4	12.6	:	100.0
New Zealand	18	10	:	:	30	60.0	33.3	:	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Group A: Professional, employers, managers

Group B: Intermediate

Group C: Routine

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

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

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

Non-EU: FN - EU28/EFTA

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

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

Table 4.14 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Region of Residence, 2016

	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	4465	6237	8800	11886	31388	14.2	19.9	28.0	37.9	100.0
UK Born	2436	5256	7644	10687	26023	9.4	20.2	29.4	41.1	100.0
Foreign Born	2026	980	1155	1199	5360	37.8	18.3	21.5	22.4	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	1282	538	581	588	2989	42.9	18.0	19.4	19.7	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	390	179	210	229	1008	38.7	17.8	20.8	22.7	100.0
EU 28/EFTA	744	442	574	611	2371	31.4	18.6	24.2	25.8	100.0
of which:										
France	53	15	16	17	101	52.5	14.9	15.8	16.8	100.0
Germany	46	34	59	54	193	23.8	17.6	30.6	28.0	100.0
Irish Republic	60	40	32	59	191	31.4	20.9	16.8	30.9	100.0
Northern EU	34	22	20	26	102	33.3	21.6	19.6	25.5	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands				11	34	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.4	100.0
Sweden	10	:	:		24	41.7	:	:	0.0	100.0
Southern EU	210	80	87	68	445	47.2	18.0	19.6	15.3	100.0
of which:										
Cyprus	19	10	12	:	46	41.3	21.7	26.1	:	100.0
Greece	21	11	:	:	48	43.8	22.9	:	:	100.0
Italy	93	15	19	21	148	62.8	10.1	12.8	14.2	100.0
Malta	:	:	:	13	13	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
Portugal	29	23	26	22	100	29.0	23.0	26.0	22.0	100.0
Spain	45	15	22	9	91	49.5	16.5	24.2	9.9	100.0
A8	211	187	294	332	1024	20.6	18.3	28.7	32.4	100.0
of which:										
Hungary	18	:	18	17	62	29.0	:	29.0	27.4	100.0
Latvia	:	:	28	20	63	:	:	44.4	31.7	100.0
Lithuania	27	24	31	39	121	22.3	19.8	25.6	32.2	100.0
Poland	143	130	191	231	695	20.6	18.7	27.5	33.2	100.0
Slovakia	:	:	18	16	51	:	:	35.3	31.4	100.0
A2	118	59	55	44	276	42.8	21.4	19.9	15.9	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	34	:	14	:	63	54.0	:	22.2	:	100.0
Romania	84	51	41	36	212	39.6	24.1	19.3	17.0	100.0
Other Europe	71	24	18	25	138	51.4	17.4	13.0	18.1	100.0
of which:										
Turkey	20	:	:	:	32	62.5	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	369	147	150	139	805	45.8	18.3	18.6	17.3	100.0
Middle East	31	11	22	17	81	38.3	13.6	27.2	21.0	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	330	140	191	195	856	38.6	16.4	22.3	22.8	100.0
South East Asia	217	114	92	111	534	40.6	21.3	17.2	20.8	100.0
Canada	19	10	10	18	57	33.3	17.5	17.5	31.6	100.0
United States	35	19	20	16	90	38.9	21.1	22.2	17.8	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	58	15	21	13	107	55.2	14.3	18.1	12.4	100.0
Other Americas	83	27	32	29	171	48.5	15.8	18.7	17.0	100.0
Australia	48	18	20	17	103	46.6	17.5	19.4	16.5	100.0
New Zealand	12	:	:	:	30	40.0	:	:	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

A: Greater London (inner and outer)

B: Rest of South East

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

D: Rest of UK

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.15 - Unemployed foreign workers in UK, by Country of Birth and Region of Residence, 2016

	Numbers (thousands)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK
Total	274	1340	1614	5.8	4.7	4.9
UK Born	136	1161	1297	5.3	4.7	4.7
Foreign Born	139	178	317	6.4	5.1	5.6
of which:						
Non-EU	98	110	208	7.1	6.1	6.5
EU 15/EFTA	25	28	53	6.0	4.3	5.0
EU 28/EFTA	41	68	109	5.2	4.0	4.4
of which:						
Southern EU	12	:	21	5.4	3.7	4.5
A8	:	32	40	3.7	3.8	3.8
of which:						
Poland	:	20	23	2	3.5	3.2
Africa	38	40	78	9.3	8.4	8.8
Indian Sub-Continent	22	36	58	6.3	6.4	6.3
South East Asia	13	17	30	5.7	5.1	5.3
Americas, total	14	:	21	6.7	3.0	4.7

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

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

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

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

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Americas: includes US and Canada

Table 4.16 - Inactive foreign nationals and employment rate in UK, by Country of Birth and Region of Residence, 2016

	Numbers (thousands)			Employment rate (per cent)		
	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK	Greater London	Rest of UK	All of UK
Total	2163	16976	19139	64.7	59.5	60.2
UK Born	1189	15371	16560	64.8	58.8	59.3
Foreign Born	970	1581	2551	64.6	65.5	65.1
of which:						
Non-EU	720	1050	1770	61.0	59.5	60.2
EU 15/EFTA	149	322	471	69.1	63.8	65.8
EU 28/EFTA	250	531	781	71.9	73.1	72.7
of which:						
France	18	19	37	70.7	70.6	70.6
Germany	32	68	100	54.8	65.9	62.9
Irish Republic	39	115	154	60.0	52.8	54.9
Northern EU	17	52	69	64.2	53.5	56.7
Southern EU	64	74	138	73.4	73.9	73.7
of which:						
Cyprus	20	8	28	48.7	75.0	61.3
Italy	28	26	54	75.6	66.3	71.8
Portugal	6	17	23	69.0		75.8
A8	48	169	217	79.0	80.2	79.9
of which:						
Poland	30	94	124	81.3	82.9	82.5
A2	30	28	58	75.6	82.3	79.3
of which:						
Romania	24	23	47	72.4	82.1	77.9
Other Europe	42	44	86	59.7	57.8	58.7
of which:						
Turkey	17	10	27	52.6	50.0	51.6
Africa	172	189	361	63.7	65.6	64.7
Middle East	46	54	100	38.3	46.7	43.1
Indian Sub-Continent	210	370	580	58.7	56.4	57.3
South East Asia	118	209	327	62.4		59.9
Caribbean/West Indies	75	69	144	42.0	40.5	41.3
Other Americas	34	30	64	66.9	72.7	69.8

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## Notes:

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

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

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

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

Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine.

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

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Americas: includes US and Canada

Table 4.17 - Living in UK, Country of Birth and Citizenship, 2016

Table 4.17 - Living in UK, Country of Birth and Citizenship, 2016												
				Citizenship			Country Of Birth			Citizenship as % of CoB		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total				64419	31697	32722	64419	31697	32722	100.0	100.0	100.0
UK				58429	28823	29606	55392	27377	28015	105.5	105.3	105.7
Foreign Nationals				5951	2853	3098	8988	4301	4687	66.2	66.3	66.1
Europe				3781	1810	1971	3918	1838	2080	96.5	98.5	94.8
EU28/EFTA				3662	1756	1906	3669	1729	1940	99.8	101.6	98.2
EU25/EFTA				3250	1545	1705	3272	1527	1745	99.3	101.2	97.7
EU15/EFTA				1673	779	894	1738	798	940	96.3	97.6	95.1
Austria				29	13	16	23	11	12	126.1	118.2	133.3
Belgium				21	:	14	38	16	22	55.3	:	63.6
Denmark				24	:	15	27	10	17	88.9	:	88.2
Finland				10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France				181	74	107	167	62	105	108.4	119.4	101.9
Germany				166	61	105	337	127	210	49.3	48.0	50.0
Greece				61	31	30	74	40	34	82.4	77.5	88.2
Ireland				330	157	173	365	180	185	90.4	87.2	93.5
Italy				262	148	114	239	135	104	109.6	109.6	109.6
Netherlands				102	52	50	73	40	33	139.7	130.0	151.5
Norway				14	:	:	14	:	:	100.0	:	:
Portugal				247	112	135	157	74	83	157.3	151.4	162.7
Spain				162	80	82	130	64	66	124.6	125.0	124.2
Sweden				54	21	33	49	17	32	110.2	123.5	103.1
Switzerland				:	:	:	19	:	14	:	:	:
A8 Accession				1557	753	804	1437	678	759	108.4	111.1	105.9
Czech Rep				39	18	21	31	16	15	125.8	112.5	140.0
Hungary				101	45	56	98	46	52	103.1	97.8	107.7
Latvia				113	52	61	103	46	57	109.7	113.0	107.0
Lithuania				204	93	111	178	77	101	114.6	120.8	109.9
Poland				1006	503	503	936	454	482	107.5	110.8	104.4
Slovak Rep				81	36	45	77	33	44	105.2	109.1	102.3
A2 Accession				406	208	198	389	198	191	104.4	105.1	103.7
Bulgaria				81	42	39	83	44	39	97.6	95.5	100.0
Romania				324	166	158	306	155	151	105.9	107.1	104.6
Eur				26	16	10	105	55	50	24.8	29.1	20.0
Cyprus				14	:	:	78	41	37	17.9	:	:
C & E Europe				21	14	7	76	37	39	27.6	37.8	17.9
Albania				16	11	:	29	16	13	55.2	68.8	:
Eur Other				98	40	58	173	72	101	56.6	55.6	57.4
Russia				41	14	27	57	18	39	71.9	77.8	69.2
Turkey				37	20	17	66	34	32	56.1	58.8	53.1
Ukraine				12	:	:	19	:	11	63.2	:	:
Africa				459	231	228	1309	627	682	35.1	36.8	33.4
Algeria				10	:	:	19	13	6	52.6	:	:
Egypt				25	11	14	39	18	21	64.1	61.1	66.7
Eritrea				16	13	3	21	16	:	76.2	81.3	:
Ghana				38	17	21	93	39	54	40.9	43.6	38.9
Kenya				17	:	10	113	52	61	15.0	:	16.4
Libya				11	:	:	20	:	12	55.0	:	:
Nigeria				95	56	39	222	120	102	42.8	46.7	38.2
Somalia				39	23	16	103	45	58	37.9	51.1	27.6
South Africa				65	27	38	195	89	106	33.3	30.3	35.8
Zimbabwe				43	16	27	110	55	55	39.1	29.1	49.1
Americas				353	159	194	780	357	423	45.3	44.5	45.9
Canada				52	21	31	101	50	51	51.5	42.0	60.8
Jamaica				37	19	18	142	57	85	26.1	33.3	21.2
US				127	55	72	160	73	87	79.4	75.3	82.8
Other Americas				137	64	73	377	177	200	36.3	36.2	36.5
Asia				1226	589	637	2763	1357	1406	44.4	43.4	45.3
Afghanistan				47	28	19	97	58	39	48.5	48.3	48.7
Bangladesh				80	38	42	230	122	108	34.8	31.1	38.9
China				113	54	59	114	51	63	99.1	105.9	93.7
India				347	174	173	755	377	378	46.0	46.2	45.8
Japan				40	14	26	41	14	27	97.6	100.0	96.3
Malaysia				47	20	27	72	31	41	65.3	64.5	65.9
Middle East				96	56	40	201	109	92	47.8	51.4	43.5
Iran				33	18	15	56	30	26	58.9	60.0	57.7
Iraq				28	16	12	70	33	37	40.0	48.5	32.4
Pakistan				175	88	87	482	251	231	36.3	35.1	37.7
Philippines				61	23	38	145	55	90	42.1	41.8	42.2
Sri Lanka				47	22	25	134	68	66	35.1	32.4	37.9
Oceania				131	65	66	204	114	90	64.2	57.0	73.3
Australia				97	44	53	143	74	69	67.8	59.5	76.8
New Zealand				29	19	10	45	32	13	64.4	59.4	76.9

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

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

a) by Year of Registration and Continent of Origin							
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
<b>All</b>	<b>346.2</b>	<b>373.5</b>	<b>435.4</b>	<b>663.1</b>	<b>705.8</b>	<b>733.1</b>	<b>686.1</b>
Europe - EU excluding Accession Countries	80.1	85.6	80.7	97.8	102.7	107.5	120.1
Europe - EU Accession Countries	17.7	29.5	116.8	276.7	317.9	332.4	257.0
Europe - non-EU	14.7	15.1	14.0	15.5	15.7	17.2	16.1
Africa	66.0	70.7	64.1	74.0	60.7	59.6	63.3
Asia and Middle East	113.6	116.1	109.4	134.4	143.8	149.9	163.0
The Americas	26.3	31.4	26.5	31.5	31.5	32.6	36.5
Australasia and Oceania	27.1	24.5	23.2	32.5	32.9	33.4	29.5
Others and Unknown	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
<b>All</b>	<b>572.8</b>	<b>704.91</b>	<b>601.0</b>	<b>562.0</b>	<b>602.5</b>	<b>824.2</b>	<b>826.5</b>
Europe - EU excluding Accession Countries	91.3	135.0	144.0	176.0	190.2	237.9	228.7
Europe - EU Accession Countries	183.0	224.8	206.0	209.0	249.3	391.4	402.2
Europe - non-EU	12.7	16.6	13.0	11.0	10.9	14.4	15.7
Africa	48.1	59.7	41.0	31.0	30.2	36.3	33.2
Asia and Middle East	190.6	213.5	150.0	95.0	84.1	99.9	101.0
The Americas	28.2	32.8	28.0	23.0	22.3	25.2	24.8
Australasia and Oceania	18.4	21.6	20.0	16.0	14.9	17.2	19.4
Others and Unknown	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.8	1.0
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	
Europe - EU Accession Countries	116.8	276.7	317.9	332.4	257.0	183.0	
of which:							
A8	107.8	269.3	308.9	293.9	215.1	151.3	
A2	7.0	6.0	7.0	36.9	40.0	30.2	
Croatia	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	
Europe - EU Accession Countries	224.8	206.0	209.0	249.3	391.4	402.2	
of which:							
A8	186.9	168.9	178.8	181.7	194.7	173.9	
A2	35.9	35.6	28.2	64.6	192.9	224.5	
Croatia	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	

b) Calendar Year of Registration Date

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

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



c) Top Ten Countries each Year of Registration

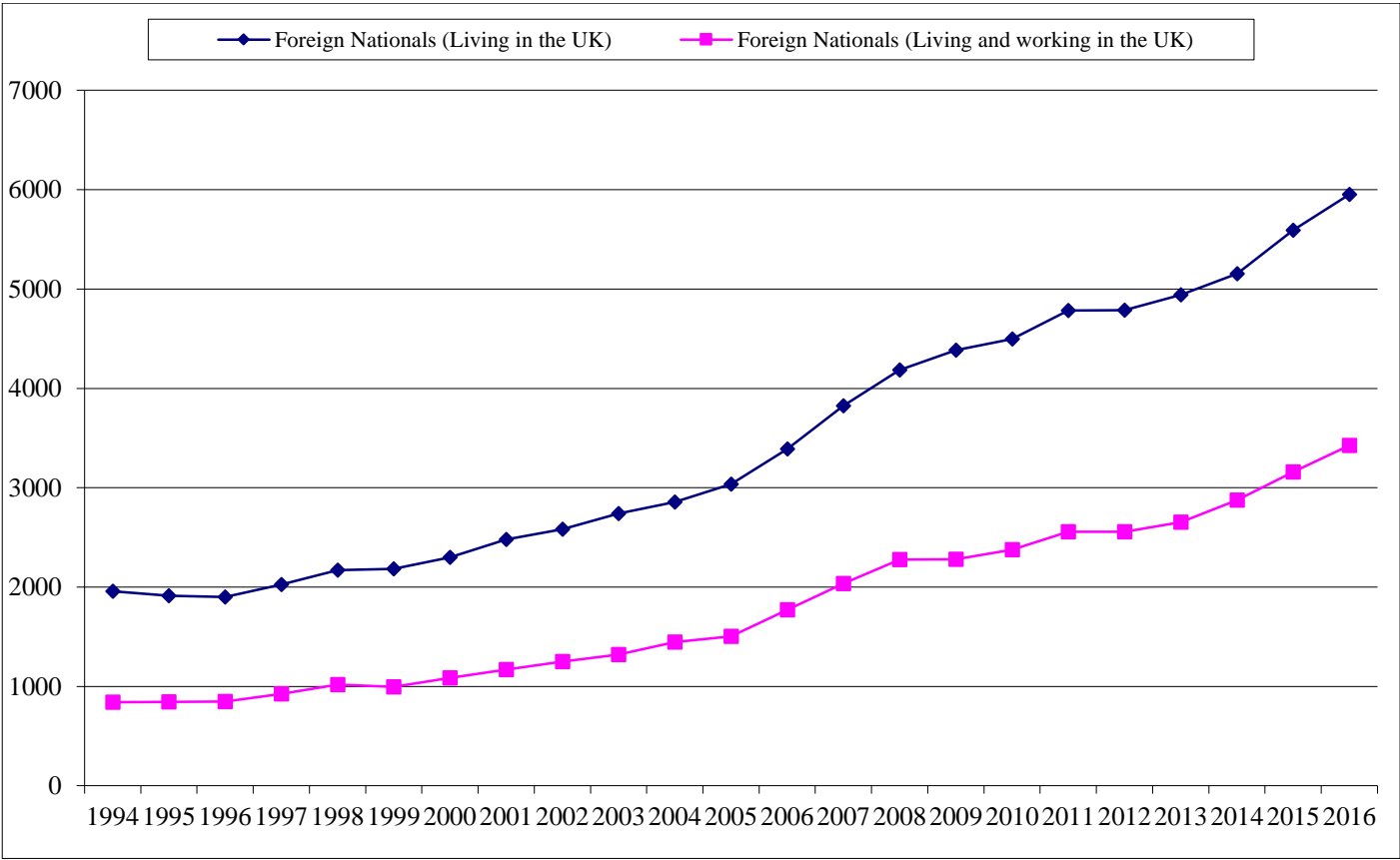
2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09	
India	24.8	India	31.5	Poland	61.1	Poland	171.1	Poland	220.4	Poland	210.7	Poland	134.36
Australia	18.7	South Africa	18.5	India	32.5	India	45.9	India	48.8	India	49.8	India	59.39
South Africa	18.5	Australia	17.3	Pakistan	20.2	Lithuania	30.9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

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

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

Figure 4.1 - Foreign Nationals 1994-2016, thousands



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

## **5. ENTRY THROUGH THE POINTS BASED SYSTEM (PBS) 2015 – 2016**

### **5.1 Data availability**

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

The two sources use broadly the same categories but there are minor variations. The data in Table 5.1 are an amalgam of the London and Sheffield sources. Tier 1 visa data record nationality and category (investor, entrepreneur, post-study, general) but, as with the previous HSMP statistics, do not record occupation or sector entered. They also distinguish between main applicant and 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 prior points-based assessment. The second type of data are from the certificates of sponsorship issued by employers through the online sponsor management system. These data do not necessarily correspond with approved applications, as they do not record whether or not an individual's application has been approved. As with visas, there is no guarantee that a used certificate means that the individual for which it is issued actually arrives in the UK and takes up work. Thus the data may exaggerate the level of labour immigration but the assumption is that any effect is marginal. The data on certificates of sponsorship do, however, contain information about the job into which an individual is recruited, such as the industry of the employer and occupational group into which the job falls. They also record the pay and allowances offered. The information is provided by employers when they assign a certificate of sponsorship and the accuracy of the information provided is checked by the Home Office during consideration of an individual's application. Certificate data may be used to categorise individuals according to their route of entry: shortage occupations (as defined by the Migration Advisory Committee); other occupations, requiring a resident labour market test (RLMT); and intra-company transfers (ICTs).

### **5.2 Tier 1**

Immigration through Tier 1 has fallen substantially in recent years and the trend continued in 2015. Table 5.1 amalgamates in- and out-country data to list the number of applications and visa issues for Tier 1 during 2009-15. Part (a) shows principal applicants, part (b) dependants. The fall that began in 2011 continued. In 2015 the

number fell from 36,197 applications in 2014 to 19,746, with issues falling from 27,050 to 15,999. The number of principal applicant issues fell from 11,718 to 6,096, that of dependants from 15,332 to 9,503. The main reason for the fall during 2014-15 was the reduced number of Entrepreneurs, with a substantial fall also in the General category. The Post-Study Work Route (PSWR), prior to 2012 the main source of Tier 1, visas had only 9 issues in 2015, in contrast to the peak of over 50,000 in 2011.

Tier 1 is now largely the domain of entrepreneurs and investors as the UK seeks to attract high net worth immigrants. There are substantial differences between those already in the country and those coming from overseas (Table 5.2). Most Tier 1 visa issues are now made in-country, down to 4,475 in 2015 from 9,029 in 2014. The major shift has been in issues to those out of the country, 1,621 in 2015 (2,689 in 2014) with both the PSWR and the general route down to negligible numbers. In 2015 as in the year before, entrepreneurs and investors were the major routes for out-country Tier 1 migrants; although the number fell, their proportion of the total rose to 68.4 per cent. The number of in-country general issues which had held up well until 2014, mainly the result of extensions for those already having visas, fell steeply, as did those for entrepreneurs and investors but which still accounted for 53.4 per cent of all in-country issues.

The picture for the first six months of 2016 (Tables 5.3 and 5.4) shows a further shift, with major falls in issues for both in- and out-country routes compared with the same period the year before. Entrepreneurs were the largest group of out-country issues, accounting for over a third of the total. General migrants dominate the in-country applications, mainly as a result of extensions.

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

The breakdown by nationality shows a fairly consistent geographical pattern in recent years (Table 5.5). Easily the largest group has been from India, followed by Pakistan and China. Particularly notable in 2015 was the continued fall in the proportion from India which appears to have suffered more than most from the closure of the PSWR. Compared with recent years, Nigeria has slipped down the list and the US has become more important. In 2015, only six of the top 20 countries were OECD member states.

### **5.3 Tier 2 Visa applications and issues in 2015 and 2016**

Since the introduction of the PBS, the number of Tier 2 issues has been below the levels of work permits prior to 2008. The total of 52,689 issues for principal applicants in 2009 was well below the total (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 the operation of the PBS.

Visa applications and issues for Tier 2 migrants for both principal applicants and dependants in 2009-15 are summarised in Table 5.6. Most applications are approved and visas then issued and the trend over the period is for the proportion of approvals to be relatively stable at 86 to 97 per cent. In total, in 2015 there were 151,281 issues, almost the same as in 2014, of which 87,568 (87,729 in 2014) were to principal applicants and 63,713 (63,902 in 2014) to dependants. However, since the establishment of the PBS approval rates have varied by category, with higher rates for ICTs than general migrants. In 2015 51 per cent of issues were ICTs, 47.8 per cent for general migrants. Both figures showing a consistent pattern with the last few years and indicate a stable distribution at a time when overall numbers of Tier 2 workers were rising steadily. Total immigration data are affected by more than visas issued to workers. On average, principal applicants in 2015 were accompanied by 0.73 dependants, a consistent ratio compared with previous years.

The balance between Tier 2 issues in- and out-country has shifted and helps explain the overall rise. During 2009-11 around a third were issued in-country, the rest to workers living outside the UK. In 2012, 43 per cent were issued in-country in 2013 it was 45.2 per cent but fell to 40.2 per cent in 2014 and 37.9 per cent in 2015 (Table 5.7). These are issued to people already living in the UK; some would be changes of status, for example, international students entering the labour market under Tier 2, but the majority were extensions for non-EEA citizens already in the labour market. Hence, they are continuing rather than new workers. The large number of extensions is partly a result of the adoption of the PBS. Before it was introduced, skilled workers could obtain entry clearance visas for up to five years; afterwards it was a three year maximum. For those workers coming to the end of their initial three-year period, it was possible for employers to request and receive an extended certificate. The number of out-country issues increased to 54,383, 61.1 per cent of the total and was a reflection of the appetite of the growing UK economy for non-EEA skills.

There continues to be a marked difference in the balance of visas issued to different types of applicant for those workers already in the UK and those applying overseas. Intra-company transfers, which are not subject to the visa cap, account for the bulk of out-country issues, where they have consistently been responsible for around three-quarters of the total, although slipping to 67 per cent in 2015 (Table 5.7). Although short term ICTs cannot be extended and those holding them have to go back for 12 months before they can return on the same route, the same is not true for longer term ICTs which account for almost a quarter of in-country issues. In contrast, the majority (73.7 per cent) of in-country visas in 2015 were for general migrants, with less than a quarter for those living outside the UK.

Tier 2 principal applicants were accompanied by 63,713 dependants in 2015, making a total of 151,281 (151,631 in 2014) having a right to enter or stay through this route.

Data for the first six months of 2016 (Tables 5.8 and 5.9) suggest a continuing high level of Tier 2 visa issues. The distribution between in-and out-country and between routes of entry is broadly similar to 2015. Again the bulk of issues were ICTs.

Overall, the visa data for Tier 2 in 2015 and the first half of 2016 do not suggest that in the period since 2009 there has been a substantial reduction in numbers of non-EEA workers obtaining work visas, either new or extensions. This is mainly because of the continuing level of ICTs and willingness to extend the visas of those already in the UK, together with a rise in General migrants coming to the UK to work.

#### **5.4 Tier 2 Certificates of sponsorship in 2015 and 2016**

A more detailed breakdown of the characteristics of Tier 2 migrants may be derived from data on certificates of sponsorship (CoS) issued to companies. There are two sets of CoS issues: those for workers recruited from outside the UK (out-country) and those for workers already in the UK (in-country). The former group are new recruits, the latter are mainly extensions for workers already in the UK and include those granted an initial period of limited leave to remain in the UK (i.e. switchers, almost all students). Broadly speaking, the two categories are similar to the old work permits and first permissions. The number of out-country issues is governed by the Tier 2 quota, currently 20,700 per year, allocated proportionately on a monthly basis. In-country extensions and switchers are not part of the quota. Because the visa and CoS data sources are not the same, there are (slight) differences in total number: 87,568 visa issues to principal applicants in 2015, 86,815 certificates of sponsorship.

##### **5.4.1 Nationality and route of entry in 2015**

The total number of CoS issues in 2015 was 87,386, 97 per cent of them from the top 20 countries of origin (Table 5.10). Since 2009 the general trend has been upward, though 2014-15 saw a very slight fall. Almost half were Indians, accounting for a similar proportion over the period. Americans occupied second place, their proportion stable at around 10 per cent in recent years. Other 'traditional' sources such as Australia and South Africa also became relatively less significant. In contrast, numbers of Chinese and Pakistanis have risen proportionately, although still accounting for only small percentages of the total.

Half of all issues were for ICTs, similar to the last two years, but lower than for the period 2009-2012. Around 70 per cent were for Indians, their proportion tending to rise slightly over the period while Americans made up 10 per cent. Of other nationalities, only the Japanese were well represented in the ICT stream.

The RLMT route was responsible for 45.3 per cent of issues in 2015. Indians were again the largest group with a quarter of the total. As with ICTs, the proportion accounted for by them steadily increased after 2009 but fell in 2015, as did the number of Chinese. In contrast, the number and proportion accounted for by Americans increased in 2015.

Only four per cent of the total entered via the Shortage route in 2015, similar to 2014 and the overall number fell consistently over recent years, from 11 per cent in 2009, largely in response to revisions in the number of occupations deemed to be ones of shortage. India was again the major source, followed by Pakistan, America and Australia.

The data suggest that the currently defined shortage occupation list is now responsible for relatively few labour immigrants and that the much less controlled ICTs still play the dominant role in Tier 2 immigration. However, a substantial proportion is in

response to skills gaps that are not on the shortage list but which employers are unable to fill, even after carrying out RLMTs. Most striking is the dominant role of Indians, especially among ICTs.

Data for the first six months of 2016 show a recurring pattern (Table 5.11). Nearly half were Indians, who made up 70.9 per cent of ICTs and over a quarter through the shortage route. Ten per cent were Americans, with Australians, Chinese and Filipinos each receiving over a thousand certificates.

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

Apart from minor fluctuations in its proportion of the total, the information and communication sector has consistently been the main importer of non-EEA workers, with around a third of the total and this was again the situation in 2015 (Table 5.12). Professional, scientific and technical activities and financial and insurance activities occupied second and third places on the list for 2015, both showing increases since 2009. Other services also increased proportionately. Health and social work and education became relatively less important after 2009 but in 2014 and 2015 their numbers and proportions were relatively stable. Within a general rise in CoS numbers in recent years, the main trend has been for the business services sector of the economy to become more dependent on non-EEA skilled labour. Both manufacturing and construction numbers increased slightly in 2015 but overall their proportions have remained fairly flat and low.

The pattern has changed little in the last few years. Three sectors, accounting for 86.5 per cent of the total, dominated the ICT route (Table 5.12), with the information and communication sector responsible for a third of the total. The only other sector to exceed five per cent was manufacturing. As in the last few years, the pattern for the RLMT route was different, the distribution more widespread and with no dominant sector. Human health and social work activities led the field in most years, with 18.6 per cent in 2014 and 2015; however, since 2009 this sector has become relatively less important, despite rising numbers. Education, 15.9 per cent in 2015, has consistently been the second largest sector while also becoming relatively less important over the period. In contrast, professional, scientific and technical activities, financial and insurance activities and information and communication each increased in both numbers and proportions. Between them, these five sectors accounted for 80 per cent of all RLMT uses.

Since 2009 there have been significant changes in the sectoral distribution coming through the shortage route, in the context of a continuing decline in numbers. While human health and social work activities remained the largest group in 2015, both number and proportion had declined significantly. A similar situation occurred in accommodation and food service activities. In contrast, the number in the professional, scientific and technical activities sector increased, as did its proportion of the route total. Numbers in other sectors tended to be small and fluctuated over the period.

In summary, in recent years the ‘public’ sectors, health and education, have become less important avenues for skilled migrant workers from outside the EEA while business services became more so.

The number of CoS uses by industrial sector in the first six months of 2016 showed a similar distribution to calendar year 2015 with one major exception (Table 5.13). Health and social work numbers and proportion increased from 9.1 to 10.4 per cent of the total as a result of certain health workers, mainly nurses, being added to the shortage list. In fact, the sector accounted for 60.1 per cent of the shortage route, compared with 25.9 per cent (381 workers) in the first six months of 2015.

In total, IT and professional, scientific and technical activities continued to be the two main groups. Overall, 51.2 per cent came through the ICT route and 6.9 per cent through the shortage route. Identifying shortage occupations may have some effect but the continuing stability of the pattern by both sector and route of entry suggests that there is a persistent accommodation between employer requirements, training provision and the PBS.

### **5.4.3 Occupation**

#### *The situation in 2015 and 2016*

The distribution by occupation for the full list at 3-digit level is in Table 5.14. Although a substantial number of occupations are represented, the bulk were professional occupations, accounting for 80 per cent of the total (77.7 per cent in 2014), most of them science and technology professionals (51.6 per cent).

Service rather than manufacturing occupations dominate the list. In 2015 information and communication technology professionals (IT) were the largest group, with 40 per cent of the total. During the period 2009-15 both their number and proportion steadily increased. Business, research and administrative professionals (mainly accountants) were the second largest group (11.1 per cent), followed by engineering professionals (6 per cent); the number and proportions of both had increased over the period, although the growth of the latter stalled in the last two years. The number of health professionals (mainly doctors and anaesthetists) increased; that of nurses and midwives declined. Given that there is recent evidence of increased recruitment of foreign nurses in the NHS, it appears that they are coming from EEA countries and not through Tier 2.

Trends and patterns vary by route of entry. In each year since 2009 the largest group has been ICTs, rising from 29,277 (54.3 per cent of the total) in 2009 to 44,324 in 2014, then slipping slightly to 44,054 (50.7 per cent) in 2015. The number of those requiring a RLMT also rose, from 18,842 in 2009 (34.9 per cent) to 39,429 (45.3 per cent) in 2015, a similar number and proportion to 2014. In contrast, those entering through the shortage route fell from 5,833 (10.8 per cent) to 3,464 (4 per cent). Information and communication technology professionals (IT) accounted for almost two-thirds of ICTs. The pattern for the other two routes was quite different. Two occupations dominated the shortage route: engineering (31.2 per cent) and health (24.2 per cent) professionals. Among those requiring a RLMT, the bulk of the quota, IT (16.5 per cent), business, research and administrative services (13.5 per cent) and science professionals (10.7 per cent) were the main groups. Overall, the RLMT route produced the greatest diversity of occupations, with several other occupations accounting for more than five per cent of those entering that way.

In the first six months of 2016, 43,456 CoS were used, 5.6 per cent more than in the equivalent period of 2015 (41,168) (Table 5.15). Of these, 51.8 per cent entered via the ICT route, 41.3 per cent through the RLMT route and 6.9 per cent (3.6 per cent in 2015)



as shortage occupations. The increase in shortage occupations was largely the result of the addition of nurses to the shortage list. One consequence was to shift nurses from the RLMT to the shortage category: in the first half of 2015 there were 1,268 RLMT nurses and 15 shortage; in the first half of 2016 the RLMT number had fallen to 471 while the shortage complement had risen to 1,197. Overall, nurse numbers increased from 1,284 to 1,668. In general, the main categories for January-June 2016 were similar to the full year 2015. IT workers were the largest group with 40.9 per cent of the total.

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

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

During the past decade students have become the largest group of immigrants, Table 5.16 summarises student movement into the UK in recent years. In 2015, 174,000 students were given leave to enter for study purposes, fewer than the year before (180,000) accompanied by 11,000 dependants. In addition, there were 306,000 students visitors coming for periods under a year, a substantial increase on the year before (280,000).

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

Further data on students are in Section 1.

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

In 2015, a total of 44,379 (43,696 in 2014) Tier 5 visas were issued to main applicants and their dependants. The majority, 23,321, were allowed in through the youth mobility element of Tier 5 in 2015 (Table 5.17), about the same number as the previous year. The largest group in the youth mobility scheme was from Australia, followed by Canada and New Zealand.

## **5.7 Foreign labour immigration through the PBS and other work categories 2015.**

Table 5.17 summarises the visa issues for main applicants and dependants through the PBS and other work categories for 2015. In total 168,630 visas were issued to applicants who brought in 77,274 dependants, giving a total of 245,904. Each of these categories showed a decrease on the last three years.

Table 5.1 - Tier 1. Visa applications and issues, 2009 -2015

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

Table 5.1 - Tier 1. Visa applications and issues, 2009 -2015, [continued]

	2013				2014				2015			
a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
General	21132	60.3	20387	76.1	3832	22.0	3570	30.5	2165	24.6	2017	33.1
Post Study	744	2.1	578	2.2	106	0.6	50	0.4	41	0.5	9	0.1
Entrepreneur	11903	34.0	4691	17.5	11199	64.3	6052	51.6	5117	58.2	2819	46.2
Investor	1006	2.9	962	3.6	1907	10.9	1773	15.1	734	8.3	681	11.2
MBA Provision	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gateway	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HSMP IED Trans	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sole Rep	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Exceptional Talent	69	0.2	61	0.2	94	0.5	91	0.8	127	1.4	122	2.0
Other	205	0.6	105	0.4	76	0.4	61	0.5	608	6.9	448	7.3
Total PA	35059	100.0	26784	100.0	17423	100.0	11718	100.0	8792	100.0	6096	100.0
b) Dependants	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
Entrepreneur	2604	7.0	1738	5.4	2923	15.6	2303	15.0	2566	23.4	2020	21.3
General	4725	12.8	4389	13.7	2755	14.7	2644	17.2	7784	71.1	6861	72.2
Post study	2786	7.5	2517	7.8	386	2.1	360	2.3	23	0.2	14	0.1
Investor	1106	3.0	1046	3.3	2131	11.4	1823	11.9	484	4.4	516	5.4
Other	34	0.1	28	0.1	43	0.2	35	0.2	97	0.9	92	1.0
Total Dep	36966	100.0	32123	100.0	18774	100.0	15332	100.0	10954	100.0	9503	100.0
Grand Total	72025		58907		36197		27050		19746		15599	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.2 - Tier 1. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, 2009-2015

## a) In-Country

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%
General	26711	43.9	18117	33.1	20494	30.9	20960	36.6	20380	81.9	3563	39.5	2015	45.0
Post Study	30726	50.5	36121	66.0	44956	67.8	35240	61.5	571	2.3	49	0.5	9	0.2
Gateway	3027	5.0	162	0.3	216	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HS - Entrepreneur - Int	75	0.1	181	0.3	461	0.7	832	1.5	3520	14.1	4790	53.1	1901	42.5
HS - HSMP IED Trans	163	0.3	30	0.1	11	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
HS - Investor - Int	137	0.2	146	0.3	157	0.2	304	0.5	395	1.6	601	6.7	489	10.9
MBA Provision	0	0.0	9	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	17	0.1	26	0.3	61	1.4
Total In-C PA	60839	100.0	54766	100.0	66296	100.0	57339	100.0	24883	100.0	9029	100.0	4475	100.0
Dependants	25799		17467		21962		24529		22405		8167		5723	127.9

## b) Out-Country

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%
Investor	153	0.8	211	1.3	331	3.9	470	7.5	565	29.7	1172	43.6	192	11.8
Entrepreneur	118	0.6	190	1.2	420	4.9	702	11.2	1179	62.0	1262	46.9	918	56.6
General	13935	75.5	10129	63.7	1895	22.1	25	0.4	5	0.3	7	0.3	2	0.1
Post Study	4244	23.0	5360	33.7	5925	69.0	4,931	78.6	6	0.3	1	0.0	0	0.0
Sole Rep	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Exceptional Talent	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	0.1	59	0.9	60	3.2	91	3.4	122	7.5
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	85	1.4	88	4.6	156	5.8	387	23.9
Total Out-C PA	18450	100.0	15891	100.0	8584	100.0	6272	100.0	1903	100.0	2689	100.0	1621	100.0
Dependants														
Entrepreneur	181	2.0	241	2.1	490	3.5	959	8.2	1733	17.9	2303	32.1	2020	53.4
General	6113	67.5	7727	66.7	10024	71.1	5922	50.5	4385	45.2	2644	36.9	1138	30.1
Post study	2480	27.4	3245	28.0	3050	21.6	3899	33.2	2517	25.9	360	5.0	14	0.4
Investor	282	3.1	372	3.2	529	3.8	922	7.9	1038	10.7	1823	25.4	516	13.7
Other	4	0.0	8	0.1	2	0.0	36	0.3	28	0.3	35	0.5	92	2.4
Total	9060	100.0	11593	100.0	14095	100.0	11738	100.0	9701	100.0	7165	100.0	3780	100.0

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.3 - Tier 1. Visa applications and issues, Jan 2016 - Jun 2016

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

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.4- Tier 1. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, Jan 2016 - Jun 2016

## a) In-Country

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

## b) Out-Country

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

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.5 - Tier 1. Visa issues: top 20 nationalities, 2009 -2015\*

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

2012			2013			2014			2015		
	Iss	%		Iss	%		Iss	%		Iss	%
India	20719	32.6	India	8986	33.5	India	3064	26.1	India	1553	25.5
Pakistan	7714	12.1	Pakistan	5679	21.2	Pakistan	2209	18.9	Pakistan	834	13.7
China	7188	11.3	Nigeria	1997	7.5	China	1590	13.6	China	613	10.1
Nigeria	5445	8.6	China	1838	6.9	Nigeria	827	7.1	United States	363	6.0
Bangladesh	2539	4.0	Sri Lanka	1021	3.8	Russia	555	4.7	Russia	353	5.8
United States	2352	3.7	Bangladesh	941	3.5	United States	404	3.4	Turkey	296	4.9
Sri Lanka	1693	2.7	United States	879	3.3	Bangladesh	376	3.2	Nigeria	294	4.8
Australia	1339	2.1	Russia	711	2.7	Sri Lanka	323	2.8	Australia	190	3.1
Russia	1207	1.9	Australia	372	1.4	Australia	248	2.1	Iran	126	2.1
Nepal	1068	1.7	Iran	312	1.2	Turkey	193	1.6	Bangladesh	110	1.8
Iran	838	1.3	New Zealand	309	1.2	Iran	141	1.2	Canada	90	1.5
South Africa	787	1.2	South Africa	276	1.0	Nepal	93	0.8	Sri Lanka	90	1.5
Malaysia	711	1.1	Canada	266	1.0	New Zealand	93	0.8	Egypt	84	1.4
New Zealand	641	1.0	Malaysia	245	0.9	Canada	90	0.8	Hong Kong	71	1.2
Canada	587	0.9	Turkey	204	0.8	South Africa	86	0.7	New Zealand	70	1.1
Turkey	569	0.9	Nepal	194	0.7	Ukraine	84	0.7	Korea (South)	64	1.0
Philippines	504	0.8	Egypt	182	0.7	Hong Kong	81	0.7	South Africa	63	1.0
Thailand	432	0.7	Ukraine	142	0.5	Egypt	77	0.7	Malaysia	60	1.0
Taiwan	399	0.6	South Korea	103	0.4	Malaysia	75	0.6	Ukraine	59	1.0
South Korea	361	0.6	Mauritius	91	0.3	South Korea	72	0.6	Israel	47	0.8
Total, excl dep	63611	100.0	Total, excl dep	26784	100.0	Total, excl dep	11718	100.0	Total, excl dep	6096	100.0
Total All Nat	99878		Total All Nat	58907		Total All Nat	27050		Total All Nat	15599	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Notes:

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

Table 5.6 - Tier 2. Visa applications and issues, 2009 - 2015

	2009				2010			
a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	28135	46.0	22296	42.3	28595	42.2	23420	39.0
ICT	31133	50.9	29069	55.2	37480	55.3	35392	58.9
Min. of Rel. Migrant	1452	2.4	977	1.9	1339	2.0	934	1.6
Sportspeople Migrant	426	0.7	347	0.7	384	0.6	333	0.6
Total PA	61146	100.0	52689	100.0	67798	100.0	60079	100.0
<i>Dependants</i>	37663		32041		45567		40262	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>98809</b>		<b>84730</b>		<b>113365</b>		<b>100341</b>	

	2011				2012			
a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	22768	36.9	19738	34.6	31252	43.8	29631	43.1
ICT	37571	60.9	36254	63.5	38694	54.3	37902	55.2
Min. of Rel. Migrant	992	1.6	795	1.4	1017	1.4	880	1.3
Sportspeople Migrant	353	0.6	324	0.6	283	0.4	264	0.4
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	0.0	36	0.1
Total PA	61684	100.0	57111	100.0	71277	100.0	68713	100.0
<i>Dependants</i>	44009		40359		52290		49611	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>105693</b>		<b>97470</b>		<b>123567</b>		<b>118324</b>	

	2013				2014			
a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%	Apps	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	42096	49.3	40164	48.2	44263	48.9	41954	47.8
ICT	41828	48.9	41809	50.2	44987	49.7	44666	50.9
Min. of Rel. Migrant	1236	1.4	1070	1.3	997	1.1	825	0.9
Sportspeople Migrant	264	0.3	238	0.3	244	0.3	231	0.3
Other	47	0.1	43	0.1	55	0.1	53	0.1
Total PA	85471	100.0	83324	100.0	90551	100.0	87729	100.0
<i>Dependants</i>	61491		59863		65889		63902	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>146962</b>		<b>143187</b>		<b>156440</b>		<b>151631</b>	

	2015			
a) Principal applicants	Apps	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	44569	49.2	41821	47.8
ICT	44527	49.1	44658	51.0
Min. of Rel. Migrant	998	1.1	821	0.9
Sportspeople Migrant	236	0.3	216	0.2
Other	329	0.4	52	0.1
Total PA	90659	100.0	87568	100.0
<i>Dependants</i>	65915		63713	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>156574</b>		<b>151281</b>	

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.7- Tier 2. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, 2009-2015

## a) In-Country

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	13739	64.0	13504	66.2	11954	62.7	20210	68.4	28377	75.4	26700	75.7	24446	73.7
ICT	7038	32.8	6218	30.5	6568	34.4	8647	29.3	8546	22.7	8045	22.8	8237	24.8
Min. of Rel. Migrant	605	2.8	569	2.8	453	2.4	577	2.0	628	1.7	427	1.2	410	1.2
Sportspeople Migrant	82	0.4	104	0.5	92	0.5	99	0.3	103	0.3	94	0.3	91	0.3
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Total In-C PA	21464	100.0	20395	100.0	19067	100.0	29541	100.0	37656	100.0	35266	100.0	33185	100.0
Dependants	16536		14786		13560		20675		25499		25668		26034	

## b) Out-Country

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
Principal applicants	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%	Iss	%
General Migrant	8557	27.4	9916	25.0	7784	20.5	9421	24.1	11779	25.8	15254	29.1	17375	31.9
ICT	22031	70.6	29174	73.5	29686	78.0	29255	74.7	33240	72.8	36621	69.8	36421	67.0
Min. of Rel. Migrant	372	1.2	365	0.9	342	0.9	303	0.8	441	1.0	398	0.8	411	0.8
Sportspeople Migrant	265	0.8	229	0.6	232	0.6	165	0.4	135	0.3	137	0.3	125	0.2
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	28	0.1	41	0.1	53	0.1	51	0.1
Total Out-C PA	31225	100.0	39684	100.0	38044	100.0	39144	100.0	45636	100.0	52463	100.0	54383	100.0
Dependants	15505		24609		26799		28936		34346		38234		37679	69.28452

Table 5.8 - Tier 2. Visa applications and issues, Jan 2016 - Jun 2016

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

Source: UK Visas, Home Office



Table 5.9- Tier 2. In-Country and Out-Country visa issues, Jan 2016 - Jun 2016

a) In-Country

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

b) Out-Country

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

Source: UK Visas, Home Office

Table 5.10 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship, top 20 nationalities by routes of entry, 2015

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
India	9865	25.0	1004	29.0	31007	70.4	41876	48.2
United States of America	4298	10.9	200	5.8	4431	10.1	8929	10.3
China	2115	5.4	152	4.4	915	2.1	3182	3.7
Japan	497	1.3	29	0.8	2124	4.8	2650	3.0
Australia	3284	8.3	187	5.4	774	1.8	4245	4.9
Pakistan	1618	4.1	245	7.1	123	0.3	1986	2.3
Canada	1147	2.9	155	4.5	500	1.1	1802	2.1
Philippines	1381	3.5	163	4.7	281	0.6	1825	2.1
South Africa	1310	3.3	80	2.3	395	0.9	1785	2.1
Russian Federation	768	1.9	30	0.9	347	0.8	1145	1.3
Nigeria	1949	4.9	149	4.3	87	0.2	2185	2.5
Malaysia	707	1.8	70	2.0	201	0.5	978	1.1
New Zealand	1027	2.6	65	1.9	98	0.2	1190	1.4
South Korea (Rep)	565	1.4	24	0.7	297	0.7	886	1.0
Turkey	254	0.6	26	0.8	226	0.5	506	0.6
Sri Lanka	455	1.2	56	1.6	84	0.2	595	0.7
Egypt	561	1.4	80	2.3	112	0.3	753	0.9
Bangladesh	410	1.0	53	1.5	27	0.1	490	0.6
Brazil	203	0.5	19	0.5	225	0.5	447	0.5
Singapore	390	1.0	15	0.4	217	0.5	622	0.7
Total	39429	100.0	3464	100.0	44054	100.0	86947	100.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.11 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship, top 20 nationalities by routes of entry, Jan 2016 - Jun 2016

	<b>RLMT</b>		<b>Short</b>		<b>ICT</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Num	%
India	4262	23.8	803	26.9	15977	70.9	21042	48.4
USA	2154	12.0	106	3.6	2099	9.3	4359	10.0
Australia	1240	6.9	327	11.0	406	1.8	1973	4.5
China	1494	8.3	73	2.4	371	1.6	1938	4.5
Japan	228	1.3	14	0.5	1260	5.6	1502	3.5
Philippines	465	2.6	758	25.4	178	0.8	1401	3.2
Pakistan	831	4.6	91	3.1	56	0.2	978	2.3
Canada	647	3.6	51	1.7	252	1.1	950	2.2
Nigeria	649	3.6	121	4.1	15	0.1	785	1.8
Russian Federation	563	3.1	26	0.9	156	0.7	745	1.7
South Africa	440	2.5	51	1.7	201	0.9	692	1.6
New Zealand	391	2.2	36	1.2	62	0.3	489	1.1
Malaysia	336	1.9	31	1.0	119	0.5	486	1.1
South Korea	173	1.0	10	0.3	189	0.8	372	0.9
Turkey	238	1.3	20	0.7	102	0.5	360	0.8
Egypt	262	1.5	43	1.4	34	0.2	339	0.8
Brazil	204	1.1	18	0.6	116	0.5	338	0.8
Sri Lanka	247	1.4	19	0.6	47	0.2	313	0.7
Iran	244	1.4	29	1.0	10	0.0	283	0.7
Singapore	160	0.9	8	0.3	108	0.5	276	0.6
Total	17944	100.0	2983	100.0	22529	100.0	43456	100.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.12 - Tier 2.Certificates of sponsorship by industrial sector and routes of entry, 2015

		RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
		num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
J	Information and communication	5076	12.9	249	7.2	24507	55.6	29832	34.3
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	6835	17.3	517	14.9	8721	19.8	16073	18.5
K	Financial and insurance activities	5987	15.2	16	0.5	4874	11.1	10877	12.5
Q	Human health and social work activities	7323	18.6	984	28.4	119	0.3	8426	9.7
P	Education	6254	15.9	332	9.6	51	0.1	6637	7.6
C	Manufacturing	1493	3.8	239	6.9	2482	5.6	4214	4.8
S	Other service activities	1969	5.0	93	2.7	436	1.0	2498	2.9
I	Accommodation and food service activities	1130	2.9	251	7.2	89	0.2	1470	1.7
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	698	1.8	4	0.1	682	1.5	1384	1.6
R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	680	1.7	242	7.0	153	0.3	1075	1.2
N	Administrative and support service activities	588	1.5	37	1.1	416	0.9	1041	1.2
B	Mining and quarrying	224	0.6	125	3.6	625	1.4	974	1.1
F	Construction	476	1.2	94	2.7	291	0.7	861	1.0
H	Transportation and storage	169	0.4	2	0.1	377	0.9	548	0.6
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	81	0.2	169	4.9	136	0.3	386	0.4
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	154	0.4	104	3.0	14	0.0	272	0.3
L	Real estate activities	204	0.5	1	0.0	46	0.1	251	0.3
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management etc	29	0.1	5	0.1	20	0.0	54	0.1
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	37	0.1	0	0.0	13	0.0	50	0.1
U	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	18	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	19	0.0
T	Activities of households as employers etc.	4	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	5	0.0
<b>Total</b>		39429	100.0	3464	100.0	44054	100.0	86947	100.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.13 - Tier 2.Certificates of sponsorship by industrial sector and routes of entry, Jan 2016 - Jun 2016

	RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
	num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17944</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2983</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22529</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43456</b>	<b>100.0</b>
J Information and communication	2592	14.4	159	5.3	12422	55.1	15173	34.9
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	3279	18.3	368	12.3	4750	21.1	8397	19.3
K Financial and insurance activities	2836	15.8	8	0.3	2460	10.9	5304	12.2
Q Human health and social work activities	2661	14.8	1792	60.1	68	0.3	4521	10.4
P Education	3119	17.4	84	2.8	25	0.1	3228	7.4
C Manufacturing	775	4.3	144	4.8	1323	5.9	2242	5.2
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	404	2.3	7	0.2	346	1.5	757	1.7
R Arts, entertainment and recreation	429	2.4	108	3.6	71	0.3	608	1.4
S Other service activities	434	2.4	11	0.4	94	0.4	539	1.2
N Administrative and support service activities	332	1.9	11	0.4	185	0.8	528	1.2
I Accommodation and food service activities	350	2.0	69	2.3	67	0.3	486	1.1
F Construction	257	1.4	46	1.5	157	0.7	460	1.1
B Mining and quarrying	114	0.6	42	1.4	269	1.2	425	1.0
H Transportation and storage	98	0.5	6	0.2	212	0.9	316	0.7
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	49	0.3	83	2.8	39	0.2	171	0.4
L Real estate activities	96	0.5	0	0.0	31	0.1	127	0.3
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	65	0.4	44	1.5	2	0.0	111	0.3
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	32	0.2	0	0.0	4	0.0	36	0.1
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management etc	11	0.1	1	0.0	4	0.0	16	0.0
U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	10	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.0
T Activities of households as employers etc.	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.14 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, 2015

		RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
		num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
		39429	100.0	3464	100.0	44054	100.0	86947	100.0
1	Managers, directors and senior officials	3155	8.0	9	0.3	4078	9.3	7242	8.3
11	Corporate managers and directors	2878	7.3	9	0.3	4065	9.2	6952	8.0
111	Chief Executives and Senior Officials	618	1.6	0	0.0	678	1.5	1296	1.5
112	Production Managers and Directors	202	0.5	9	0.3	401	0.9	612	0.7
113	Functional Managers and Directors	1817	4.6	0	0.0	2460	5.6	4277	4.9
114	Quality and customer care managers	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0
115	Financial Institution Managers and Directors	69	0.2	0	0.0	378	0.9	447	0.5
116	Managers and Directors in Transport and Logistics	61	0.2	0	0.0	130	0.3	191	0.2
117	Senior Officers in Protective Services	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
118	Health and Social Services Managers and Directors	105	0.3	0	0.0	7	0.0	112	0.1
119	Managers and Directors in Retail and Wholesale	4	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.0	13	0.0
12	Other managers and proprietors	277	0.7	0	0.0	13	0.0	290	0.3
121	Managers and Proprietors in Agriculture Related Services	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
122	Managers and Proprietors in Hospitality and Leisure Services	76	0.2	0	0.0	5	0.0	81	0.1
124	Managers and Proprietors in Health and Care Services	159	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	159	0.2
125	Managers and Proprietors in Other Services	39	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.0	47	0.1
2	Professional occupations	30084	76.3	2818	81.4	36628	83.1	69530	80.0
21	Science, research, engineering and technology professionals	12575	31.9	1399	40.4	30910	70.2	44884	51.6
211	Natural and Social Science Professionals	4232	10.7	111	3.2	147	0.3	4490	5.2
212	Engineering Professionals	1705	4.3	1080	31.2	2412	5.5	5197	6.0
213	Information Technology and Telecommunications Professionals	6490	16.5	198	5.7	28251	64.1	34939	40.2
214	Conservation and Environment Professionals	49	0.1	10	0.3	26	0.1	85	0.1
215	Research and Development Managers	99	0.3	0	0.0	74	0.2	173	0.2
22	Health Professionals	6649	16.9	945	27.3	18	0.0	7612	8.8
221	Health Professionals	3924	10.0	839	24.2	17	0.0	4780	5.5
222	Therapy Professionals	252	0.6	6	0.2	0	0.0	258	0.3
223	Nursing and Midwifery Professionals	2473	6.3	100	2.9	1	0.0	2574	3.0
23	Teaching and educational professionals	2136	5.4	337	9.7	49	0.1	2522	2.9
231	Teaching and Educational Professionals	2132	5.4	337	9.7	49	0.1	2518	2.9
232	Research professionals	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
24	Business, media and public service professionals	8724	22.1	137	4.0	5651	12.8	14512	16.7
241	Legal Professionals	869	2.2	0	0.0	382	0.9	1251	1.4
242	Business, Research and Administrative Professionals	5323	13.5	0	0.0	4321	9.8	9644	11.1
243	Architects, Town Planners and Surveyors	488	1.2	0	0.0	132	0.3	620	0.7
244	Welfare Professionals	869	2.2	116	3.3	0	0.0	985	1.1
245	Librarians and Related Professionals	32	0.1	6	0.2	4	0.0	42	0.0
246	Quality and Regulatory Professionals	350	0.9	0	0.0	567	1.3	917	1.1
247	Media Professionals	793	2.0	0	0.0	245	0.6	1038	1.2
3	Associate professional and technical occupations	5158	13.1	290	8.4	3261	7.4	8709	10.0
31	Science, engineering and technology associate professionals	95	0.2	6	0.2	57	0.1	158	0.2
311	Science, Engineering and Production Technicians	23	0.1	6	0.2	23	0.1	52	0.1
312	Draughtspersons and Related Architectural Technicians	7	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	10	0.0
313	Information Technology Technicians	65	0.2	0	0.0	31	0.1	96	0.1
32	Health and social care associate professionals	39	0.1	34	1.0	0	0.0	73	0.1
321	Health Associate Professionals	13	0.0	34	1.0	0	0.0	47	0.1
323	Welfare and Housing Associate Professionals	26	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	0.0
34	Culture, media and sports occupations	280	0.7	248	7.2	44	0.1	572	0.7
341	Artistic, Literary and Media Occupations	150	0.4	197	5.7	24	0.1	371	0.4
342	Design Occupations	125	0.3	51	1.5	20	0.0	196	0.2
343	Media associate professionals	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
35	Business and public service associate professionals	4744	12.0	2	0.1	3160	7.2	7906	9.1
351	Transport Associate Professionals	12	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0	17	0.0
352	Legal Associate Professionals	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
353	Business, Finance and Related Associate Professionals	2688	6.8	0	0.0	1810	4.1	4498	5.2
354	Sales, Marketing and Related Associate Professionals	2023	5.1	2	0.1	1336	3.0	3361	3.9
355	Conservation and Environmental Associate Professionals	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
356	Public Services and Other Associate Professionals	19	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0	27	0.0

Table 5.15 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, 2015, [continued]

4	Administrative and secretarial occupations	80	0.2	0	0.0	22	0.0	102	0.1
41	Administrative occupations	80	0.2	0	0.0	19	0.0	99	0.1
411	Administrative Occupations: Government and Related Organisations	8	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	11	0.0
412	Administrative Occupations: Finance	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
413	Administrative Occupations: Records	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
415	Other Administrative Occupations	10	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.0
416	Administrative Occupations: Office Managers and Supervisors	60	0.2	0	0.0	15	0.0	75	0.1
42	Secretarial and related occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0
421	Secretarial and Related Occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	3	0.0
5	Skilled trades occupations	523	1.3	347	10.0	47	0.1	917	1.1
51	Skilled agricultural and related trades	4	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	6	0.0
511	Agricultural and Related Trades	4	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	6	0.0
52	Skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades	38	0.1	88	2.5	11	0.0	137	0.2
521	Metal Forming, Welding and Related Trades	17	0.0	6	0.2	0	0.0	23	0.0
523	Vehicle Trades	0	0.0	12	0.3	3	0.0	15	0.0
524	Electrical and Electronic Trades	21	0.1	70	2.0	8	0.0	99	0.1
53	Skilled construction and building trades	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.0	18	0.0
531	Construction and Building Trades	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.0	18	0.0
54	Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	481	1.2	259	7.5	16	0.0	756	0.9
541	Textiles and Garments Trades	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
543	Food Preparation and Hospitality Trades	480	1.2	259	7.5	14	0.0	753	0.9
544	Other Skilled Trades	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
6	Caring, leisure and other service occupations	370	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	370	0.4
61	Caring personal service occupations	370	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	370	0.4
611	Healthcare and related personal services	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
613	Animal Care and Control Services	43	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	43	0.0
614	Caring Personal Services	323	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	323	0.4
7	Sales and customer service occupations	39	0.1	0	0.0	15	0.0	54	0.1
71	Customer service occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
713	Sales Supervisors	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.0
72	Customer service occupations	39	0.1	0	0.0	13	0.0	52	0.1
722	Customer Service Managers and Supervisors	39	0.1	0	0.0	13	0.0	52	0.1
8	Process, plant and machine operatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
82	Transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
823	Other Drivers and Transport Operatives	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
9	Elementary occupations	20	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	22	0.0
92	Elementary administration and service occupations	20	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	22	0.0
927	Other Elementary Services Occupations	20	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0	22	0.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.15 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, Jan 2016 - Jun 2016

		RLMT		Short		ICT		Total	
		num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%
		17944	100.0	2983	100.0	22529	100.0	43456	100.0
1	Managers, directors and senior officials	1669	9.3	6	0.2	2091	9.3	3766	8.7
11	Corporate managers and directors	1619	9.0	6	0.2	2084	9.3	3709	8.5
111	Chief Executives and Senior Officials	342	1.9	0	0.0	373	1.7	715	1.6
112	Production Managers and Directors	114	0.6	6	0.2	163	0.7	283	0.7
113	Functional Managers and Directors	1059	5.9	0	0.0	1279	5.7	2338	5.4
115	Financial Institution Managers and Directors	35	0.2	0	0.0	193	0.9	228	0.5
116	Managers and Directors in Transport and Logistics	29	0.2	0	0.0	72	0.3	101	0.2
118	Health and Social Services Managers and Directors	38	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.0	40	0.1
119	Managers and Directors in Retail and Wholesale	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	4	0.0
12	Other managers and proprietors	50	0.3	0	0.0	7	0.0	57	0.1
121	Managers and Proprietors in Agriculture Related Services	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0
122	Managers and Proprietors in Hospitality and Leisure Services	17	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	18	0.0
124	Managers and Proprietors in Health and Care Services	26	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	0.1
125	Managers and Proprietors in Other Services	6	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0	11	0.0
2	Professional occupations	13733	76.5	2504	83.9	18681	82.9	34918	80.4
21	Science, research, engineering and technology professionals	6303	35.1	769	25.8	15865	70.4	22937	52.8
211	Natural and Social Science Professionals	2274	12.7	36	1.2	69	0.3	2379	5.5
212	Engineering Professionals	813	4.5	588	19.7	1237	5.5	2638	6.1
213	Information Technology and Telecommunications Professionals	3148	17.5	137	4.6	14492	64.3	17777	40.9
214	Conservation and Environment Professionals	30	0.2	8	0.3	6	0.0	44	0.1
215	Research and Development Managers	38	0.2	0	0.0	61	0.3	99	0.2
22	Health Professionals	2427	13.5	1582	53.0	11	0.0	4020	9.3
221	Health Professionals	1798	10.0	383	12.8	11	0.0	2192	5.0
222	Therapy Professionals	158	0.9	2	0.1	0	0.0	160	0.4
223	Nursing and Midwifery Professionals	471	2.6	1197	40.1	0	0.0	1668	3.8
23	Teaching and educational professionals	940	5.2	78	2.6	14	0.1	1032	2.4
231	Teaching and Educational Professionals	936	5.2	78	2.6	14	0.1	1028	2.4
232	Research professionals	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
24	Business, media and public service professionals	4063	22.6	75	2.5	2791	12.4	6929	15.9
241	Legal Professionals	412	2.3	0	0.0	183	0.8	595	1.4
242	Business, Research and Administrative Professionals	2334	13.0	15	0.5	2103	9.3	4452	10.2
243	Architects, Town Planners and Surveyors	239	1.3	0	0.0	52	0.2	291	0.7
244	Welfare Professionals	426	2.4	52	1.7	0	0.0	478	1.1
245	Librarians and Related Professionals	14	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	0.0
246	Quality and Regulatory Professionals	192	1.1	8	0.3	310	1.4	510	1.2
247	Media Professionals	446	2.5	0	0.0	143	0.6	589	1.4



Table 5.16 - Tier 2. Certificates of sponsorship by occupation and routes of entry, Jan 2016 - Jun 2016, [continued]

3	Associate professional and technical occupations	2311	12.9	352	11.8	1736	7.7	4399	10.1
31	Science, engineering and technology associate professionals	20	0.1	7	0.2	25	0.1	52	0.1
311	Science, Engineering and Production Technicians	9	0.1	7	0.2	1	0.0	17	0.0
312	Draughtspersons and Related Architectural Technicians	3	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	5	0.0
313	Information Technology Technicians	8	0.0	0	0.0	22	0.1	30	0.1
32	Health and social care associate professionals	22	0.1	226	7.6	0	0.0	248	0.6
321	Health Associate Professionals	6	0.0	226	7.6	0	0.0	232	0.5
323	Welfare and Housing Associate Professionals	16	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	0.0
34	Culture, media and sports occupations	165	0.9	118	4.0	29	0.1	312	0.7
341	Artistic, Literary and Media Occupations	114	0.6	83	2.8	21	0.1	218	0.5
342	Design Occupations	49	0.3	35	1.2	8	0.0	92	0.2
343	Media associate professionals	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
35	Business and public service associate professionals	2104	11.7	1	0.0	1682	7.5	3787	8.7
352	Legal Associate Professionals	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
353	Business, Finance and Related Associate Professionals	1187	6.6	0	0.0	1024	4.5	2211	5.1
354	Sales, Marketing and Related Associate Professionals	910	5.1	1	0.0	655	2.9	1566	3.6
356	Public Services and Other Associate Professionals	7	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	9	0.0
4	Administrative and secretarial occupations	12	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.0	18	0.0
41	Administrative occupations	9	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.0	14	0.0
411	Administrative Occupations: Government and Related Organisations	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	3	0.0
413	Administrative Occupations: Records	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
416	Administrative Occupations: Office Managers and Supervisors	7	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	10	0.0
42	Secretarial and related occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0
421	Secretarial and Related Occupations	3	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0
5	Skilled trades occupations	125	0.7	121	4.1	10	0.0	256	0.6
51	Skilled agricultural and related trades	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
511	Agricultural and Related Trades	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
52	Skilled metal, electrical and electronic trades	11	0.1	53	1.8	1	0.0	65	0.1
521	Metal Forming, Welding and Related Trades	1	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.0
523	Vehicle Trades	0	0.0	9	0.3	0	0.0	9	0.0
524	Electrical and Electronic Trades	10	0.1	42	1.4	1	0.0	53	0.1
53	Skilled construction and building trades	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
531	Construction and Building Trades	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
54	Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	111	0.6	68	2.3	9	0.0	188	0.4
543	Food Preparation and Hospitality Trades	109	0.6	68	2.3	9	0.0	186	0.4
544	Other Skilled Trades	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
6	Caring, leisure and other service occupations	80	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	80	0.2
61	Caring personal service occupations	79	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	79	0.2
613	Animal Care and Control Services	40	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	0.1
614	Caring Personal Services	39	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	39	0.1
62	Leisure, travel and related personal service occupations	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
623	Housekeeping and Related Services	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
7	Sales and customer service occupations	8	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0	12	0.0
71	Customer service occupations	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
713	Sales Supervisors	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
72	Customer service occupations	8	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	11	0.0
722	Customer Service Managers and Supervisors	8	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	11	0.0
9	Elementary occupations	6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0
92	Elementary administration and service occupations	6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0
927	Other Elementary Services Occupations	6	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	7	0.0

Source: Certificates of sponsorship, Home Office

Table 5.16 - Passengers given leave to enter the United Kingdom in study categories, 2004 – 2015

Year	Study Total	Students and dependants (excluding student visitors)	Students (excluding dependants and student visitors)	PBS Tier 4 Students - Total	Student visitors
2004	307,000	307,000	294,000	:	:
2005	297,000	297,000	284,000	:	:
2006	326,000	326,000	309,000	:	:
2007	367,000	363,000	346,000	:	3,400
2008	384,000	243,000	223,000	:	140,000
2009	489,000	291,000	270,000	188,000	198,000
2010	536,000	296,000	272,000	244,000	240,000
2011	529,000	267,000	247,000	226,000	262,000
2012	510,000	211,000	200,000	179,000	299,000
2013	462,000	199,000	185,000	179,000	263,000
2014	473,000	193,000	180,000	179,000	280,000
2015	492,000	185,000	174,000	174,000	306,000

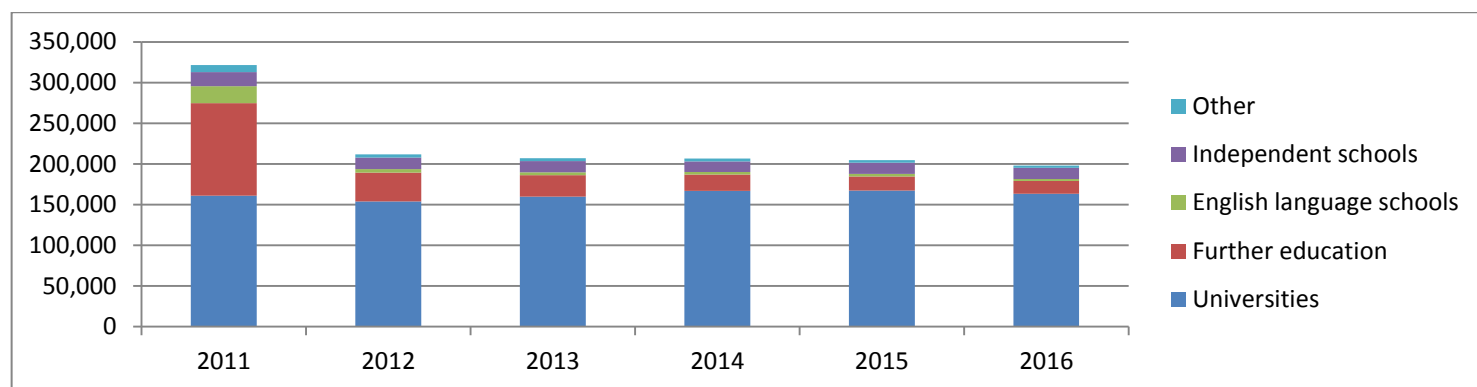
Source: Home Office

Table 5.17 - Out of country visas to the United Kingdom issued and in country extensions of stay by work categories, 2015

Category	Out of Country visas issued			In-country grants of extensions			Total		
	Main	Dependants	Total	Main	Dependants	Total	Main	Dependants	Total
<b>PBS Categories</b>									
<b>Tier 1 (Highly Skilled Migrants) &amp; pre-PBS equivalents</b>									
Tier 1 - General	1	1,138	1,139	2,015	3,229	5,244	2,016	4,367	6,383
Tier 1 - Investors	192	516	708	489	922	1,411	681	1,438	2,119
Tier 1 - Entrepreneurs	918	2,010	2,928	1,375	1,355	2,730	2,293	3,365	5,658
Tier 1 - Graduate Entrepreneurs	129	34	163	526	164	690	655	198	853
Tier 1 - Post Study	0	14	14	9	15	24	9	29	38
Tier 1 - Exceptional Talent	121	58	179	61	38	99	182	96	278
Tier 1 - Other	0	0	0	:	:	0	:	0	0
Other permit free employment - Highly skilled	258	0	258	:	:	0	258	0	258
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>3,770</b>	<b>5,389</b>	<b>4,475</b>	<b>5,723</b>	<b>10,198</b>	<b>6,094</b>	<b>9,493</b>	<b>15,587</b>
<b>Tier 2 (Sponsored with a job) &amp; pre-PBS equivalents</b>									
Tier 2 - General	17366	15,141	32,507	24,446	15,739	40,185	41,812	30,880	72,692
Tier 2 - Intra Company Transfers	36,412	22,499	58,911	8,237	9,775	18,012	44,649	32,274	76,923
Tier 2 - Ministers of Religion	411	:	411	410	447	857	821	447	1,268
Tier 2 - Sportsperson	125	:	125	91	65	156	216	65	281
Work Permit Holders	51	21	72	:	8	8	51	29	80
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>54,365</b>	<b>37,661</b>	<b>92,026</b>	<b>33,184</b>	<b>26,034</b>	<b>59,218</b>	<b>87,549</b>	<b>63,695</b>	<b>151,244</b>
<b>Tier 5 (Temporary workers and Youth Mobility) &amp; pre-PBS equivalents</b>									
Tier 5 - Charity Workers	1,999	:	1,999	31	19	50	2,030	19	2,049
Tier 5 - Creative and Sporting	7,093	:	7,093	314	24	338	7,407	24	7,431
Tier 5 - Government Authorised Exchange	6,242	:	6,242	884	155	1,039	7,126	155	7,281
Tier 5 - International Agreement	463	:	463	231	126	357	694	126	820
Tier 5 - Religious Workers	1,732	:	1,732	69	9	78	1,801	9	1,810
Tier 5 - Youth Mobility Scheme	25,321	:	25,321	:	:		25,321	0	25,321
Tier 5 - Dependants / Other	:	2,078	2,078	:	:		:	2,078	2,078
Working holidaymakers	:	:	0	:	:		0	:	0
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>42,850</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>44,928</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>1,862</b>	<b>44,379</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>46,790</b>
<b>Non-PBS Categories</b>									
Domestic workers in Private Households	17,352	14	17,366	3,211	437	3,648	20,563	451	21,014
UK Ancestry	4,826	:	4,826	638	203	841	5,464	203	5,667
Other permit free employment	653	:	653	1,204	:	1,204	1,857	:	1,857
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>22,831</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22,845</b>	<b>7,065</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>7,705</b>	<b>29,896</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>30,550</b>
<b>Other permit free employment in pre-PBS equivalents or non-PBS categories</b>									
Main applicants	712	:	712	:	:	:	712	:	712
Dependants	:	:	:	:	1,021	1,021	:	1,021	1,021
<b>Total all work categories</b>	<b>122,377</b>	<b>43,523</b>	<b>165,900</b>	<b>46,253</b>	<b>33,751</b>	<b>80,004</b>	<b>168,630</b>	<b>77,274</b>	<b>245,904</b>

Source: Home Office

Figure 5.1 - Visa applications by education sectors, year ending June 2011–June 2016



Source: Home Office

## **6. ASYLUM 2015**

The information here is derived from Home Office Immigration Statistics, February 2016, where further details may be found:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/immigration-statistics-october-to-december-2015/asylum>.

### **6.1 Applications by nationality**

Asylum applications have held steadily at round 30,000 over the last decade, with relatively minor fluctuations (Figure 6.1). However, the last couple of years have seen a rising trend. Applications from main applicants increased by 29 per cent to 32,414 in 2015, the highest number since 2004 (33,960) (Table 6.1). The largest number of applications for asylum came from nationals of Eritrea (3,729), followed by Iran (3,248), Sudan (2,918) and Syria (2,609) (Table 6.2). Including dependants, the number of asylum applications increased by 20 per cent from 32,344 in 2014 to 38,878 in 2015, with around one dependant for every five main applicants.

Most applications for asylum are made by people already in the country (91 per cent of applications in 2015) rather than on arrival in the UK at a port. Applicants tend to be young and male.

The ratio of asylum seekers to total non-British immigration increased in 2015 to 7.1 per cent, the highest figure since 2004 (Table 6.3).

### **6.2 Decisions**

In 2015, the number of initial decisions on asylum applications increased by 46 per cent to 28,950. Of these decisions, 39 per cent (11,419) were grants of asylum or an alternative form of protection, compared with 41 per cent (8,150) in the previous year. A separate Home Office analysis shows that for the period 2011-13, 32 per cent of decisions were granted initially, with this proportion rising to 45 per cent after appeal.

Grant rates vary between nationalities; for example, at initial decision, the grant rate for Syrian nationals was 85 per cent, compared with 21 per cent for Pakistani nationals (Table 6.2). The overall grant rate at initial decision for all nationalities was 39 per cent in 2015.

### **6.3 Resettlement**

In addition, a total of 1,864 people were resettled in the UK in 2015. Of these, 1,194 (1,337 since the scheme began, 1,085 arriving in the last quarter of 2015) were granted humanitarian protection under the Syrian Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme. In September 2015, the Prime Minister announced an expansion to the existing Syrian

Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme. Through this expansion, it was proposed that 20,000 Syrians in need of protection would be resettled in the UK by 2020.

In May, in amendment to the Immigration Act, the government agreed to provide sanctuary for an unspecified number of vulnerable lone child migrants from the Calais “jungle”. By mid-September thirty children had arrived under the scheme.

#### **6.4 Update for year ending June 2016**

Asylum applications in the UK from main applicants totalled 36,465 in the year ending June 2016. Numbers of asylum applications in the first two quarters of 2016 (8,228 in January to March and 7,810 in April to June) were lower than in the last two quarters of 2015 (10,231 in July to September and 10,196 in October to December), although still higher than the same quarters a year earlier. Including dependants, the number of asylum applications was 44,323.

In the year ending June 2016, the largest number of applications for asylum came from nationals of Iran (4,910), followed by Iraq (3,199), Pakistan (2,992), Eritrea (2,790), Afghanistan (2,690) and Syria (2,563). During this period, asylum applications from both Iranian and Afghan nationals more than doubled, while applications from Iraqis almost quadrupled in comparison to the previous year.

There were 1,936 grants of asylum or an alternative form of protection to Syrian main applicants at initial decision in the year ending June 2016. The grant rate for Syrian applicants was 87%. In addition, 2,682 people (including dependants) were granted humanitarian protection under the Syrian Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme (VPRS). A total of 2,898 people have been resettled since the Syrian VPRS began, including 2,646 arriving since October 2015. A total of 3,439 people were resettled in the UK in the year ending June 2016 under the Syrian VPRS and related schemes.

Table 6.1 - Asylum applications (including dependants) by category of grant, 2015

Category	Number
Total applications	32,414
Total initial decisions	28,950
Grants of asylum	9,975
Humanitarian (1)	337
Total refusals	17,531

Source: Home Office

Notes:

1) Includes grants of HP and DL

Table 6.2 - Asylum applications (excluding dependants) top 10 nationalities, 2015

a) Total applications		b) Grants and humanitarian (1)		c) Total refusals	
Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number
Eritrea	3729	Eritrea	44	Pakistan	1881
Iran	3248	Albania	35	Eritrea	1685
Sudan	2918	Iraq	31	Sri Lanka	1372
Syria	2609	Afghanistan	25	Iran	1316
Pakistan	2441	Nigeria	24	Albania	1095
Afghanistan	2240	Turkey	17	Afghanistan	940
Iraq	2185	Somalia	15	Iraq	878
Albania	1504	Iran	13	Nigeria	795
Bangladesh	1084	Yemen	10	Bangladesh	678
India	1004	Libya	9	India	636

Source: Home Office

Notes

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

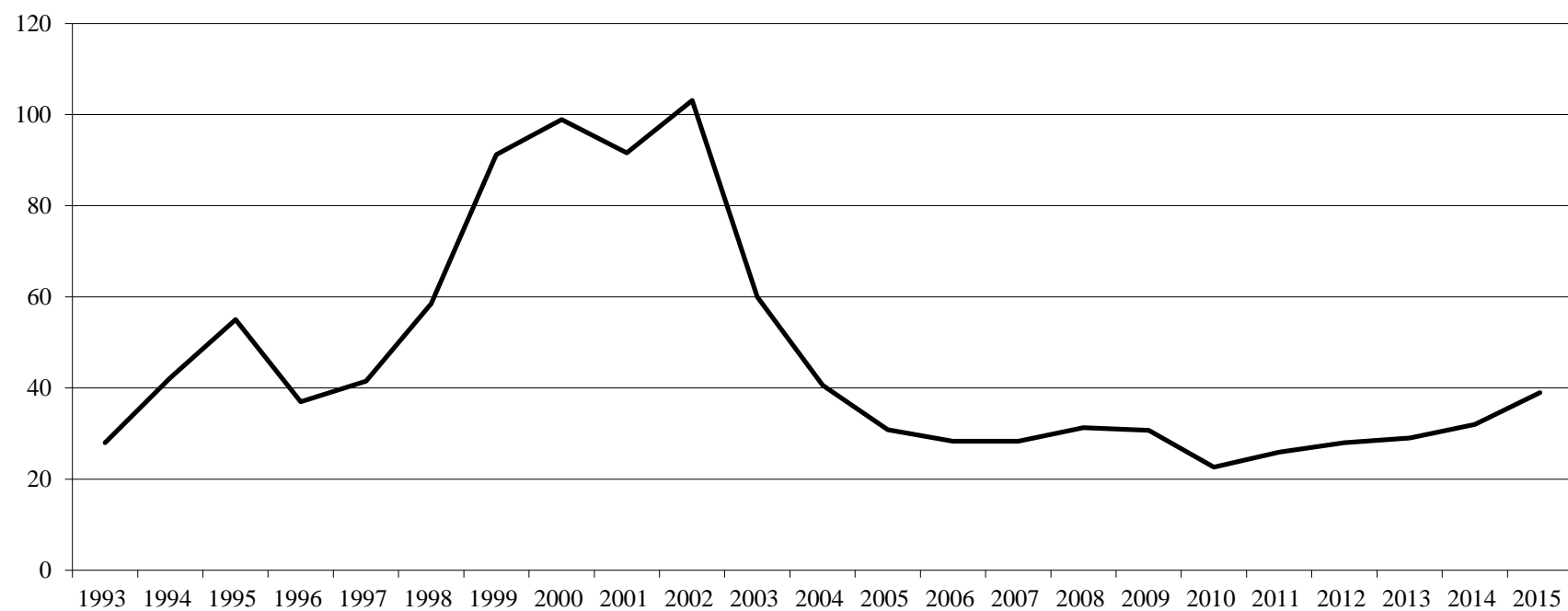
Table 6.3 - Asylum applications (including dependants) as a proportion of total non-British immigration into the UK, 1993-2015

	Asylum Applications (thousands)	Non-British Immigration (thousands)	Ratio (per cent)
	(a)	(b)	a/b = (c)
1993	28.0	179.3	15.6
1994	42.2	206.4	20.5
1995	55.0	228.1	24.1
1996	37.0	224.3	16.5
1997	41.5	237.2	17.5
1998	58.5	287.4	20.4
1999	91.2	338.4	27.0
2000	98.9	379.3	26.1
2001	91.6	371.0	24.7
2002	103.1	418.0	24.7
2003	60.0	411.0	14.6
2004	40.6	500.0	8.1
2005	30.8	469.0	6.6
2006	28.3	513.0	5.5
2007	28.3	500.0	5.7
2008	31.3	505.0	6.2
2009	30.7	471.0	6.5
2010	22.6	498.0	4.5
2011	25.9	488.0	5.3
2012	28.0	418.0	6.7
2013	29.0	450.0	6.4
2014	32.0	551.0	5.8
2015	39.0	547.0	7.1

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



Figure 6.1 - Asylum applications (including dependants) , 1993-2015, thousands



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

## **7. POLICY DEVELOPMENTS**

Policy developments during 2015 were included in last year's report. The Immigration Act discussed then was finally enacted in May 2016. This section focuses on changes since then. Migration policy in the UK during 2016 has been dominated almost entirely by the referendum on whether or not to leave the EU ("Brexit"). During the run-up to the vote there few new policy developments or changes to the immigration rules. Since the result was announced, the government has been trying to figure out what to do. Consequently, the policy vacuum continues.

### **7.1 Asylum**

Last year's report discussed the Syrian Vulnerable Persons Relocation Scheme (SVPRS), designed to provide a route for selected Syrian refugees currently in Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon to come to the UK. The scheme prioritised victims of sexual violence and torture, and the elderly and disabled. The Government intends to resettle up to 20,000 refugees from Syria's neighbouring countries over the next five years. However, it excludes resettlement to Syrian refugees already in Europe, or to participate in the EU's proposed refugee resettlement and relocation schemes. At the time of writing, some 2,600 Syrians have been resettled in local authorities across the country. In a speech to the UN in September 2016, the Prime Minister reiterated that the UK would not increase its stated quota under the SVPRS.

From 19 November 2015, asylum claims from EU nationals will be treated as inadmissible unless exceptional circumstances apply.

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

In November 2015 the Tier 1 (Exceptional Talent) criteria were revised allowing for digital technology applicants applying to be endorsed by Tech City UK.

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

When introduced in 2008 the minimum pay threshold for a Tier 2 visa was set at £20,000. The MAC recommended this figure – the 30th percentile of the pay distribution for skilled workers – to prevent undercutting. The threshold was indexed and stood at £20,800 in 2015. But the required skill level had become more stringent so the minimum pay threshold was felt to be too low. In 2016 the MAC recommended a new threshold of £30,000, the 25th percentile of the pay distribution among individuals skilled to NQF6+. The hike in the threshold, from £20,800 to £30,000 was substantial so the MAC recommended phasing and some temporary exemptions. All these recommendations were accepted.

Intra-company transfers have their own thresholds. Initially the minimum for ICTs was identical to that for Tier 2 (General). In 2011 it was decided to impose a quota of 20,700 on Tier 2 (General), but ICTs were not capped. Rather, the intention was to limit them by price. The short term (under one year) ICT minimum was raised to £24,000 and long term ICTs (over one year) to £40,000. In 2016 the MAC expressed concern that firms using ICTs for third party contracting – the bulk of ICTs – were undertaking very little investment in British human capital and were – in contravention of regulations – often undertaking routine work. Therefore a minimum pay threshold appropriate for senior

managers and specialist workers, £41,500, was recommended.

Changes were announced in March 2016 to redistribute the monthly allocations of places under the annual limit which applies to the Tier 2 (General) category. The limit begins in April each year, with places released monthly. Unused places are carried over from the previous month. The revised allocations should better reflect seasonal demand for places across the year, based on recent trends. The overall size of the limit (20,700 places per year) remains unchanged.

In response to the fear of wage undercutting in the low-skilled sectors, a consequence of inadequate supervision of the national minimum wage (particularly in horticulture), the 2016 Immigration Act established a new Director of Labour Market Enforcement. The purpose is to enhance fuller compliance through both regulation and stronger penalties.

#### **7.4 Domestic workers**

Following an independent review, the government announced in March 2016 its decision to allow those admitted as an overseas domestic worker to take employment other than that for which they were admitted originally during the six months for which such workers are admitted, and irrespective of whether they are the victim of abuse or not.

Similar provision is being made for those admitted under Tier 5 provisions for private servants of diplomats. The provisions of the Rules relating to domestic workers who are the victims of slavery or human trafficking (which have been implemented pursuant to section 53 of the Modern Slavery Act 2015) are being amended to provide that a person may be granted leave to remain in this category for a period of up to two years.

#### **7.5 Naturalisation and Settlement**

After 12 November 2015 a person applying for naturalisation who is claiming to have permanent residence as an EEA national or the family member of an EEA national must provide a permanent residence card (PRC) or a document certifying permanent residence (DPRC) issued under the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2006 as evidence that they meet the requirement to be free of immigration time restrictions.

From 19 May 2016, a person in the UK with a right of permanent residence here under EU law must hold a document certifying permanent residence or a permanent residence card issued under the Immigration (European Economic Area) Regulations 2006 in order to show they meet the requirement of being “present and settled in the UK” if they wish to sponsor a partner application under the family Immigration Rules.

#### **7.6 Study**

It was announced in March 2016 that an amendment is being made to make clear that Tier 4 (General) students may not extend their leave in the UK in order to study a course at a lower level than the previous course for which they were granted Tier 4 leave and the course must be at or above degree level. A further change will tighten the

circumstances in which a Tier 4 (General) student, who has previously studied in the UK, can switch courses without obtaining a new visa.

## **7.7 Visitors**

From 21 February 2016 Kuwaiti passport holders can visit the UK (for tourism, business or study purposes) for up to 6 months with an electronic visa waiver (EVW).

## **7.8 Brexit**

It is probably true to say that the referendum debate was primarily about immigration and specifically the need to 'bring it under control'. Much of the rhetoric was ill informed and inflammatory, with unfortunate consequences subsequently. Vilification of immigrants was accompanied by an upsurge in attacks on them after the vote, although the scale remained low. It was interesting that in general those areas which voted in larger numbers to leave the EU were those with low levels of immigration.

The government now confronts a set of dilemmas, not least its approach and that of the other 27 countries to membership of the Single Market. On the one hand it has reiterated its policy objective of reducing net immigration to its target of 'tens of thousands'. On the other hand, it lacks the appropriate mechanisms to bring this about. Without major investment in training, high level skills from abroad will continue to be required. The government emphasises the importance of attracting 'the right skills' to the UK, possibly through extending points or work permit systems to EU citizens. However, this sits uneasily with the strong demand from employers for people to engage in low-skilled work such as in agriculture, food processing, construction and hospitality, whose migration management might best be tackled through National Insurance number quotas.

Furthermore, there is a substantial settled population of EEA citizens. No serious UK politician has suggested that these people should be made to leave (not least because the substantial British population living elsewhere may be deemed hostages of fortune) so the prospect of continued chain migration effects seems likely.

A further uncertainty is whether, in the interim, there is a spike in either immigration or emigration. Since no country (bar Greenland) has left the Union, there is no precedent upon which to draw.