

**INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND THE UNITED
KINGDOM**

**REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM SOPEMI
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Immigration and Emigration Flows

Long-Term International Migration

- Net inflow after adjustments (LTIM) in 2008 fell to 163,000.
- Gross inflow rose but in general seems to have plateaued; outflow was the highest ever recorded.
- The main component of migration change is the emigration of foreigners.
- Net inflow of A8 citizens fell in 2008 but was still positive.
- Gross overall flow (in and out) rose again to top one million for the first time.

IPS Flow (unadjusted)

- Net gain was 129,000.
- Despite the general recession, Britons continue to emigrate.
- Both inflow and outflow of EU(15) citizens rose in 2008, as did net gain.
- Of total net gain in 2008, two fifths came from the New Commonwealth, one third from the Other Foreign group, one fifth from EU(27) and one twenty-fifth from the Old Commonwealth.
- Men are more responsible than women for net gain; six out of ten of the inflow from the A12 were men.
- Net loss of older Britons fell.
- More people leave for work reasons than enter for work reasons.
- In 2008, more came for study, fewer for employment.
- A total of 310,000 entered the UK in 2008 having worked before moving, a similar level to the year before.
- Numbers of highly skilled coming and leaving in 2008 both rose and net gain was positive though lower than in 2007.
- Highly skilled workers from less developed countries are more likely to stay than those from more developed countries.
- There was a net loss of manual and clerical workers.
- The gross flow of workers to and from the UK was 613,000 but the net change was only 11,000.
- Poland and India are the main origin countries for immigrants; Australia and Poland are the main destinations.
- In recent years there has been a net annual loss of 89,000 short term migrants.

Immigration and Settlement in 2008

- Excluding EEA citizens, the number granted settlement fell by 19 per cent to 149,000.
- There were about 55,000 grants of settlement to family members.
- About 68,000 were removed or departed voluntarily, a 7 per cent increase on 2007.
- 363,000 students were given leave to enter, continuing the upward trend of the last three years.

Citizenship and naturalisation in 2008

- 129,000 people were granted citizenship, a fifth down on the year before because of administrative reasons.

Immigration and the labour market in 2009

- There were 4.4 million foreign citizens in the UK, 7.2 per cent of the population.
- Almost half of all foreigners were European.
- There were 827,000 A10 Eastern Europeans whose numbers are still rising.
- Poles have supplanted the Irish as the largest national group. Despite increased outflow, the Polish stock continues to rise.
- The gender balance of the foreign population is about equal.
- The foreign working population has increased to 2.3 million, 7.8 per cent of the total.
- While total foreign population rose by 167,000 between 2008 and 2009, the increment for those working was only 10,000.
- Europeans have a larger share of the foreign workforce than of the foreign population.
- Citizens of A8 countries now constitute one fifth of all foreign workers; their numbers have stabilised suggesting no net return.
- There is a continuing trend towards an overall lower skilled foreign workforce, although there is considerable variation among individual national groups. However, labour inflow data from the LFS suggest there is a trend towards a more skilled inflow.
- London's proportion of the foreign population seems to have stabilised after falls in recent years.
- Different national groups have different regional distributions.
- There are 6.9 million foreign born, an increase of 4 per cent on 2008, of whom 3.7 million are working.
- One third of the foreign born are European.
- Just under two thirds of foreign born have foreign nationality.
- There were 686,000 new registrations for national insurance by newly entering foreign workers in 2008/9, a decline of 6.4 per cent on 2007/8.
- The fall in national insurance registrations fell almost entirely on those from the A12 countries. Most of the rest of the world, including EU(15), showed rises.

Work Permits and Points Based System in 2008 and 2009

- 78,000 work permits and first permissions were issued in 2008, 55 per cent in professional occupations.
- Computer services was the largest sector, accounting for 28 per cent of issues, 89 per cent of which were intra-company transfers (ICTs).
- Overall, 47 per cent of work permits and first permissions were ICTs.
- Indians took 40 per cent of all permits issued. Three quarters of Indians worked in computer services and 93 per cent of ICTs in this sector were Indian.

- About 21,000 PBS certificates of sponsorship were issued in the first six months of PBS, suggesting numbers were running at a lower level than work permits over recent years.
- ICTs were 60 per cent of the PBS total and less than 10 per cent were for shortage occupations.

Other Schemes in 2008

- Numbers of working holidaymakers fell to 33,000, 5,000 fewer than in 2007.
- Numbers approved in the HSMP scheme fell to 18,000 as it was replaced by Tier 1 of the PBS. Indians were over a third of the total.
- There were about 1,600 in the Sectors Based Scheme, about the same as in 2007 and they were mostly Bulgarians.
- There were about 17,000 in SAWS, similar to 2007; again they were mostly Bulgarians.
- Numbers of new approved registrations in WRS fell from 217,000 in 2007 to 158,000 in 2008.
- The steady fall in number of new approved registrations during 2008 levelled off in the first half of 2009.
- There were 16,000 approvals in the IGS; about one quarter were Indians.
- Labour immigration from all routes of entry fell from 454,000 in 2007 to 390,000 in 2008.

Asylum in 2008

- The number of asylum applications rose from 23,000 in 2007 to 26,000 in 2008.
- About 30 per cent were granted some form of protection.

Policy Developments

The main developments have been the implementation of the PBS and the proposals for Earned Citizenship.

1. IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION FLOWS

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. Immigrants and emigrants are defined as those intending to stay in the UK or be away from there for a year or more, having lived out of the UK (for immigrants) or in the UK (for emigrants) for a year or more.

The Office for National Statistics suggests that the overall totals derived from the IPS should be adjusted. IPS data are based on intentions, and so it is likely that they exclude most people seeking asylum and dependants of asylum seekers. An adjustment is made for these. Further adjustments are made for other people who intend to be migrants but who in reality stay in the UK or abroad for less than a year and for those who state an initial intention to stay for more than a year but actually leave before this. These adjustments are used to produce Long-Term International Migration (LTIM). Details of them are in Table 1.2. However, it is not possible to provide breakdowns by migrant characteristics using LTIM data, so later parts of this section are based on IPS unadjusted statistics.

In the past, IPS data have not covered routes between the Irish Republic and the United Kingdom but estimates were made of movement between the two countries using Irish data. The ONS has recently revised the Irish component back for 2001 to 2007 and made minor corrections to the migrant and visitor switcher components in 2007 and asylum seekers component for 2004-2007. For these reasons the LTIM figures will be different for 2001-2007 to those in last year's report. More fundamentally, for 2008 the ONS has stopped using Irish data and now uses the IPS for estimating migration between the UK and the Republic of Ireland. At the same time ONS has started to use data from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) to estimate international migration between Northern Ireland and the rest of the world. This is to ensure that the estimates of international migration are the same as those NISRA uses for its population estimates.

Table 1.1 and Figures 1.1 – 1.4 summarise the adjusted statistics for 1993-2008, broken down by citizenship. In 2008, 163,000 more people entered than left the United Kingdom for at least a year, well down on the figure of 233,000 a year earlier. The net inflow was the lowest since 2003 and broadly similar to those of the period 1998-2003.

The estimated number of people arriving to live in the UK for at least a year was 590,000 in 2008, 16,000 more than in 2007 and not far below the peak year of 2006. Over the last five years the estimated inflow has fluctuated in the region 567-596,000, suggesting that the upward trend from the mid-1990s has been halted. The upward trend in outflow since 2004 was reversed in 2007, but returned strongly in 2008 with the largest ever recorded outflow of 427,000. In consequence, the overall reduction in net gain from migration between 2007 and 2008 of 70,000 was mainly owing to substantially increased emigration.

The pattern of net inflows of foreign citizens and net outflows of British citizens continued. Overall, a net outflow of 87,000 British citizens was more than compensated for by a net inflow of 251,000 non-British. Compared with 2007, the inflow of British rose by an estimated 11,000, while outflow increased by 2,000. These figures suggest a fairly stable pattern over the two years. Non-British inflow rose but only by 5,000, while outflow rose substantially by 86,000, compared with a fall of 23,000 the year before. Hence, compared with 2007, in 2008 more British entered and more left, though the differences were small; at the same time slightly more non-British arrived and many more left. The main component of change over the last year, therefore, was the outflow of non-British people.

Assessing the trend over the last decade or so for the principal geographical regions is complicated by accessions to the EU. Prior to 2004 and 2007, the A8 and A2 countries were included in the Other Foreign category and Malta and Cyprus in the New Commonwealth. Net in-migration 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. This was because of both a sharp fall in inflow and a bigger one in outflow. The pattern for EU (15) was different: again there was a rise in outflow but this was compensated for by an equivalent rise in inflow, meaning that net flow was unchanged. Net in-migration of New Commonwealth citizens fell for the second year in a row, to 91,000, the fall a combination of lower inflow and higher outflow. A small rise in inflow among Other Foreign people was compensated for by a similar increase in outflow, leaving net flow unchanged.

The summary picture of trends between 2007 and 2008 is as follows. There were increases in inflows of both British and non-British migrants, so the total rose. Among the non-British, flows from EU (15), EU (25/27) and Other Foreign all went up; flows from the EU (A8), New Commonwealth and Old Commonwealth went down. Outflows increased from all of these groups. Net migration fell for all groups except EU (15).

Over the longer term, gross migration flows have been increasing. In 1993 the total of in- and out-movement was 532,000. It rose to 606,000 in 1997, 874,000 in 2003 and 994,000 in 2006. By 2008 the gross flow topped the million mark, but with a lower net change than in the last few years. The implication is that the UK has become more migration inefficient.

The picture since the early 1990s is presented in Figures 1.1-1.4. Total in-and outflows have both generally risen, with minor fluctuations, the difference between them tending to increase until the last year (Figure 1.1). The number of non-British coming to the UK has also risen, although in four years since 2000 it fell. The number of non-British leaving has also tended to rise, although much less steeply until the last year (Figure 1.2). Fluctuations in flows of non-British do not always synchronise: both inflows and outflows fell in 2000-1, 2002-3 and 2006-7, but in 2004-5 inflows fell while outflows rose and in 2007-8 both flows rose. The scale of flows for the British population is less than that for the non-British (Figure 1.3). Inflow has tended to fluctuate around the 100,000 mark for most of the period, dipping in the last three years. The main trend of British outflow has been upward for most of the period, falling back in the last couple of years. 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 during the present decade the behaviour of the British population has increased in importance as net losses among this group have increased. The trend of net positive migration from the EU (15) has been remarkably consistent throughout the period.

1.2 Recent trends in the flow pattern

In the rest of this section, unadjusted data from the IPS only are used so that the total flows are lower than those discussed in section 1.1.

1.2.1 Total flows

The pattern of overall inflow has fluctuated around a rising trend. Inflows of non-nationals have consistently run ahead of those of the British, especially during the 1990s. The inflow of 538,000 recorded for 2008 was the highest since records began in 1964 and exceeded by 11,000 the figure for 2007. This increase was because of more Britons returning to the UK, the inflow of foreign citizens being effectively unchanged. Outflows rose strongly, by 91,000, mainly the result of more foreigners leaving (243,000 compared with 158,000 the year before. There was a modest increase of 7,000 in numbers of British emigrants.

Net total flows were negative in the early 1980s but since then have been positive in all years except 1992-3. Since 1996 the net flow graph has been generally upward, though with some fluctuations. In 2007, the total net gain increased by almost 50,000 to 209,000 but fell back to 129,000 in 2008, the lowest figure since 2003. This loss was mainly owing to a steep rise in emigration, in contrast to the year before.

In 2008, there was a net loss of 84,000 British, similar to the year before (88,000) but well down from 119,000 in 2006. Among the non-British, the net gain was 213,000, well down on 297,000 in 2007. In contrast to 2007, this falling balance was mainly because more of them emigrated than the year before while inflow did not change. Overall in 2008, the British were 40.6 per cent of all outflows, compared with only 15.2 per cent of all inflows. Hence, the major determinant of shifts in net migration change for the period 2006-7 and 2007-8 was the behaviour of emigration, in the first year particularly the fall in numbers of British leaving the country and in the second the rise in numbers of foreign emigrants (Table 1.3).

Over the last few years, the net outflow of British has been higher than at any time since the early 1980s but, with the exception of 2006, it seems to have stabilised. Its relationship with the state of the UK economy is complex. While the economy was doing relatively well in the middle years of the present decade, numbers of Britons leaving matched those in the early 1980s when it was doing badly. In the first year of the present recession (2008) Britons continued to emigrate.

Overall, change between 2007 and 2008 may be summarised as follows. The net emigration of Britons was 4,000 (11,000 in and 7,000 out), that of non-British 84,000 (1,000 in and 85,000 out), giving a total reduction of 80,000 (11,000 in and 91,000 out) in the overall net gain.

1.2.2 Flows by EU and non-EU citizens

In recent years the UK's migration exchanges with its EU (15) neighbours appear to have plateaued, with annual inflows around 50-60,000 since 1997, outflows dipping after 2003 to 30-40,000. The net gain in 2007 was higher than in recent years, on a par with 2004 and it rose again in 2008 to 29,000, the highest figure since 1998 (Table 1.4). Overall, migration exchanges with EU (15) states, recorded by the IPS have been relatively stable. However, in 2008 both inflow and outflow of EU (15) citizens rose, to record levels. Hence, although the net balance did not change much between 2007 and 2008, gross flow increased considerably, from 100,000 to 137,000. The rise in inflow of EU (15) citizens is consistent with National Insurance (NINO) data which show an increase in registrations by newly entering foreign workers from these countries (see Section 4).

Enlargement of the EU has changed the situation with respect to those entitled to free movement. The inflow from EU (25/27) in 2008 was 172,000, only slightly higher than 2007; the outflow of 133,000 was double that in 2007, giving a net gain of 46,000, well down on 107,000 the year before. These figures make it clear that the 'old' EU (15) and the 'new' (A12) EU behaved differently. Some 95,000 A12 citizens entered, 79,000 left, giving a net gain of 17,000. Compared with 2007, in 2008 A12 numbers entering the UK were about the same while those going out doubled.

Flows between the UK and non-EU countries show more fluctuation than exchanges with EU (15) countries, over both the long and short term, almost always with a net inflow. The size of the net gain varies across the constituent geographical regions. With a few exceptions, the pattern during the 1980s and early 1990s was one of low net gain from the Old Commonwealth, a rise in the mid-1990s, mainly owing to increased inflow, then a subsequent fall owing to increased outflow. A rise in inflow in 2004, combined with a fall in outflow, led to the largest net gain (38,000) from this source over the last quarter century but this fell in 2005 and again in 2006 as inflow stayed steady while outflow rose. In 2007, both inflow and outflow from the Old Commonwealth fell sharply, leading to a fall in the net gain from these countries. This fall continued in 2008 to the lowest figure since 1994. The net gain from the New Commonwealth rose from the late 1990s to peak in 2006 at 116,000, since when it has fallen back to 84,000 as inflow fell and outflow rose. This rise in outflow seems now to be a growing trend. Among the Other Foreign group substantial rises in net gain began in the late 1990s because of rising inflow (attributable in large measure to asylum claimants); however, in 2006 the outflow for this group was at its highest recorded level. By 2007, net gain from this group was slightly up on the year before, mainly owing to a rise in emigration. Their net gain in 2008 was little changed, despite rises in both inflows and outflows. Overall, in 2008, 21.6 per cent (down from 36 per cent in 2007) of the total net gain of non-British was from the EU (27), 3.8 per cent from the Old Commonwealth, the same as 2007, 39.4 per cent (34 per cent in 2007) from the New Commonwealth and 35.7 per cent (26.3 per cent in 2007) from the Other Foreign group.

1.3 The situation in 2008

The regional breakdown used in Tables 1.5 and 1.6 differs from the standard one historically used by ONS. 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.

1.3.1 Composition: sex, age and citizenship

A breakdown of flows by sex shows that the net overall gain was accounted for by 73,000 males and 56,000 females (the figures in 2007 were 108,000 males and 101,000 females). Men accounted for 52.4 per cent of the inflow, 51.1 per cent of the outflow and 56.6 per cent of the net gain (Table 1.5). Males made up 54.9 per cent of British and 52 per cent of non-British immigrants. British emigrants were more likely to be male (54.2 per cent), but among non-British emigrants females were just in the majority (51 per cent). These figures, with minor fluctuations from year to year, are reasonably consistent with those of the recent period.

The inflow from the EU (27) in 2008 was male-dominated (Table 1.5). This was especially the case for the A12 countries where men accounted for 60.4 per cent of immigrants. In contrast, men were in a minority among EU (15) entrants.

There were some differences in the gender balance from other regions. The net flow of 57,000 from the ISC was again predominantly male (59.6 per cent). Those from the Old Commonwealth, were more or less evenly split, the Other Foreign Developed group was predominantly female, that from the Rest of the World almost evenly split.

Net gains were mainly among young people in the '15-24' age group (89,000, down from 127,000 in 2007) while the '25-44' group also gained, but by only 24,000 compared with 80,000 in 2007 (Table 1.6). Among 15-24 year olds, females were responsible for the majority of the net gain; in contrast, among 25-44 year olds all of the net gain was due to males, mainly because their inflow was higher.

When analysed by citizenship, age and sex the situation becomes more complicated. There were net losses of British citizens across the board, with the marginal exceptions of 45-59 year old females and males over 60. This is an ongoing pattern. In the past, the statistics gave credence to the view that Britons are going abroad to retire. In 2007, some 42,000 of them aged 45 and over emigrated, compared with 18,000 coming in the opposite direction, a net loss of 24,000. This loss was considerably lower than in 2006 (41,000). In 2008 the flows of this age group were in balance. It may be that what might have been taken as a blip has become a trend and that as many older Britons are returning to the UK as are leaving. The overall gain of non-British citizens was accounted for by all age/sex groups. Among those aged 15-24 females were predominant but for the 25-44s, males were more common. This situation is the reverse of that a year earlier but matches that in 2006 and implies that the sex balance of the 15-44 group as a whole is quite volatile.

About 47 per cent of the inflow of A12 nationals was in the 15-24 group and 54.3 per cent were aged 25-44 (Table 1.6). In the latter group, men were predominant. They were also preponderant in these two age groups among inflows of ISC citizens. Females were the majority in inflows of the two age groups from Other Foreign Developed Countries and the Rest of the World

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.

Table 1.7 shows the reasons for moving for in-, out- and net flows for OECD and non-OECD countries for the years 2004-8. In 2008, for all citizenships, 207,000 said their main reason for coming to the UK was to a definite job or to look for work, 38.5 per cent of all entrants (43.6 per cent in 2007). A higher proportion of those leaving, 53.3 per cent, did so primarily for work reasons (54.4 per cent in 2007). Hence, by this measure a smaller proportion of immigrants came to the UK for work reasons than that of emigrants leaving for work. Among the British, half entered for work reasons and 54.8 per cent left for work reasons. Among the non-British 166,000 (36.4 per cent – down from 43.2 per cent in 2007) said their main reason for coming was to a definite job or to look for work. A further 166,000 non-British (130,000 in 2007) came primarily to study. Comparing 2007 and 2008, it appears that the trend was for more non-British to come for study, fewer for employment.

Reasons for coming to the UK vary between OECD (excluding the UK) and non-OECD area citizens. Whereas 47.8 per cent of OECD citizens came for work reasons, only 26.3 per cent of non-OECD citizens did so. However, there was a sharp reduction in the proportion of OECD citizens coming for work between 2007 and 2008, from two thirds to under a half. For both OECD and non-OECD citizens, there was an increase in numbers coming primarily to study. The latter were much more likely than the former to come primarily as family members accompanying or joining someone else. In general, those from richer (OECD) countries say they are predominantly work motivated, though more are now coming for study, while those from elsewhere are more likely to express study or family reasons for coming to the UK.

1.3.3 Usual occupation (prior to migration)

A better measurement of the scale of labour migration is occupation prior to moving since it records whether or not a person was in the labour market at that time. In 2008, 58 per cent (similar to 2007 but down from 63 per cent in 2005) of the inflow and 73.6 (67.2 per cent in 2007) of the outflow were people who had been in employment prior to entry or leaving (Table 1.8). This again implies that more of the inflow was coming into the UK to work, not having worked before entering, than was the case with the outflow. It is consistent with the tendency for young people to come for training or to learn English, gain employment and then leave.

In 2008, 260,000 non-British citizens and 53,000 British entered the UK, having been in employment before moving. The number of non-British was similar to 2007 but that of British workers was 8,000 more. On this evidence, the recession has not impacted greatly on labour immigration into the UK. 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 140,000 in 2004, falling back to around 130,000 in the two subsequent years then rising to 138,000 in 2007 and 147,000 in 2008. In contrast, the numbers of professional and managerial British citizens entering or re-entering the country halved after 1999 to only 24,000 in 2006 before increasing to 30,000 in 2007 and again to 40,000 in 2008. Thus, in a recession year, the number of highly skilled migrant workers entering the UK rose. The number of professional and managerial British leaving in 2008 was 79,000, up from 67,000 in 2007, while non-British emigrant numbers rose from 45,000 in 2007 to 68,000 in 2008. The consequence of these trends was that in 2008 the country lost 39,000 highly skilled British workers (slightly more than 37,000 in 2007) and gained 79,000 non-British (down from 92,000 in 2007). Once again, the foreign inflow more than makes up for the domestic loss, leading to an aggregate gain to the economy of 45,000 (55,000 in 2007). The overall position seems to be that between 2007 and 2008, numbers of highly skilled workers entering the UK rose but so did the number leaving, leading to a lower net gain.

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'. In 2007 they accounted for 56 per cent of the inflow of non-British professional and managerial workers but 75 per cent of the outflow. In 2008 the figures were 57.8 per cent and 83.8 per cent. In consequence, they were responsible for only 34 per cent (47 per cent in 2007) of the net gain, leaving the lesser developed regions (Indian Sub-continent, 'Rest of World') to account for the majority. Thus, 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.

The situation for manual and clerical workers is less clear cut. Since 1999 there has been no clear trend in inflow by the British and while outflow has tended to rise, the trend is not as obvious as among professional and managerial workers. Like their more skilled counterparts, numbers of manual and clerical non-British immigrants have risen steadily while the outflow has fluctuated at a relatively low level. By 2008, 46,000 departing British workers (about the same number as in 2007) were more than compensated for by 108,000 foreign citizens arriving from abroad (compared with 121,000 in 2007). This translates into a net loss of 33,000 British manual and clerical workers, a net gain of 5,000 non-British and an overall net loss of 29,000. These figures differ from those a year before. The loss of British manual and clerical workers was about the same but there was a gain of 67,000 non-British giving an overall increase of 34,000. Hence, the UK has continued to gain the highly skilled but lost at lower skill levels.

The breakdown of manual and clerical workers by origin and destination reveals a clear distinction within the richer group of countries, with the Rest of Europe (Europe as a whole minus EU (15)/EFTA) responsible for the majority (9,000) of the net loss. Net gains from the two poorer origin regions have continued over the period as inflow has risen or been maintained while very few have left.

In sum, the UK has seen rising inflows of non-British more than compensating for rising outflows of the domestic population. However, there seems to have been a shift in the balance between the two skill levels. In 1999 professional and managerial workers accounted for 82 per cent of the net gain of non-British workers, but by 2007

this proportion had fallen to 62 per cent. In 2008 there was another major change as the balance of manual and clerical workers fell into deficit. This may be explained largely by the emigration of A8 citizens who were performing low skilled jobs. Overall, a gross (in and out) flow of 613,000 by both British and non-British led in 2008 to a net increase of only 11,000 on the IPS definition, a migration efficiency of less than two per cent.

1.4 Countries of origin and citizenship

By combining the IPS results for two years it is possible to reduce sampling error and obtain a more detailed picture of the channels of migration. Table 1.9 shows the main countries of last and next residence for British and non-British citizens for 2007 and 2008 combined. Poland and India easily top the list for all in-migrants. Australia is the leading destination for all emigrants, followed by Poland. British citizens are more likely to be returning from Australia or Spain, which are also the top two destinations for Britons leaving. For non-British citizens, Poland is easily the main country of last residence, followed by India; Poland then Australia head the list of country of next residence for this group. Eight of the top 15 countries of last residence are OECD members, eleven those of next residence.

Table 1.10 shows similar data for 2007 and 2008 combined, as well as data for 2008 alone, by citizenship. For the former, Britons are the main immigrant nationality, closely followed by Poles (143,000), then Indians (104,000). Not surprisingly Britons are the main emigrant nationality, followed by Poland and then Australia. In 2008, Poles and Indians were the main immigrant nationalities, Poles the main emigrants, followed by Australians.

The data in Tables 1.9 and 1.10 show clearly the complex mix of countries with which the UK interacts. In some cases there is an exchange of flows involving nationality and country of last/net 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, for example, between the UK and India. Some flows reflect labour market policy (see Section 5), such as immigration of nurses from the Philippines and Malaysia. Others, notably with Western European countries, are a response to proximity and factors such as training, language acquisition, retirement or entrepreneurship. Among the A12 countries, Poland stands out: its citizens come and go but it is not a favoured destination for the British population.

1.5 Short- term migration

A major shortfall in UK migration data has been the lack of information on short-term movement. The definition of migration traditionally used in British statistics has been that of the UN, based on a stay length of 12 months. The ONS has recently produced estimates of numbers of short-term migrants, staying in England and Wales or abroad for periods of 3-12 months (Table 1.11). On average England and Wales received 324,000 short-term immigrants during the period mid-2004 – mid-2007, sent 413,000, giving a net balance of -89,000. Employment and study each accounted for around a quarter of the inflow, but employment was a more important cause of outflow.

1.6 Summary

The LTIM and IPS data for 2008 show that the UK continues to attract immigrants at a high level although the long-term rise now seems to be halted. Immigration seems to have more or less plateaued in the last few years, with relatively modest fluctuations. Outflows, too, have fluctuated, albeit over a rather wider range. In several recent years, including 2008, overall net flow has been more affected by emigration than immigration.

In 2008, the reduced net gain was because across the board more non-British people, particularly from the A8 countries, emigrated. The behaviour of the different origin and destination groups varies. Particularly noticeable is the difference between EU (15) and EU (A8) citizens. Inflows of the former increased, those of the latter fell; although both sets of outflows increased, those of A8 citizens were proportionately much higher. In consequence, the net gain of EU (15) citizens was unchanged while that of A8 citizens fell sharply. This difference is also reflected in NINO data in Section 4.

Table 1.1 – Long-Term International Migration by citizenship, 1993 to 2008

	<i>thousands</i>									
	ALL	British	Non-British	EU(15)	EU(25/27)	EU(Malta and Cyprus)	EU(A8)	Old C/W	New C/W	Other foreign
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
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
Balance										
1993	-1	-62	62	4	-	-	-	6	30	22
1994	77	-16	94	9	-	-	-	7	42	36
1995	76	-51	127	23	-	-	-	9	46	48
1996	55	-62	116	28	-	-	-	12	35	41
1997	48	-59	107	18	-	-	-	11	39	38
1998	140	-22	162	33	-	-	-	34	38	57
1999	163	-24	187	8	-	-	-	26	56	98
2000	158	-62	220	6	-	-	-	24	76	114
2001	171	-48	220	7	-	-	-	33	65	115
2002	153	-88	241	7	-	-	-	21	77	137
2003	148	-91	239	15	-	-	-	20	88	115
2004	245	-107	352	38	87	0	49	40	122	104
2005	206	-88	294	33	96	2	61	25	94	78
2006	198	-124	322	30	104	3	71	20	115	83
2007	233	-97	330	36	127	-1	87	13	103	88
2008	163	-87	251	37	63	3	20	9	91	87

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 upto 2007 and (4) flows to and from Northern Ireland for 2008.

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

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

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

Table 1.2 – Long-Term International Migration adjustments, 1996 – 2008

Year	Long-Term International Migration (LTIM)	Components				Adjustments ⁴		
		International Passenger Survey (IPS) ²	Irish Republic ³	Northern Ireland	Asylum Seekers adjustment ⁵	Visitor Switchers adjustment ⁶	Migrant Switchers adjustment ⁷	
Inflow to UK								
1996	318	261	15			31	25	-13
1997	327	273	11			34	23	-14
1998	391	318	9			51	28	-16
1999	454	354	8			80	29	-18
2000	479	359	6			92	40	-18
2001	481	372	6			84	36	-19
2002	516	386	8			96	45	-19
2003	511	427	8			54	44	-21
2004	589	518	8			36	43	-16
2005	567	496	8			26	51	-15
2006	596	529	9			24	50	-16
2007	574	527	9			23	37	-21
2008	590	530	0	18		27	35	-20
Outflow from UK								
1996	-264	-223	-19			-7	-17	+2
1997	-279	-232	-21			-10	-18	+2
1998	-251	-206	-21			-10	-16	+2
1999	-291	-245	-19			-8	-21	+2
2000	-321	-278	-16			-10	-19	+3
2001	-309	-250	-17			-18	-26	+2
2002	-363	-305	-17			-21	-22	+3
2003	-363	-314	-15			-17	-21	+3
2004	-344	-310	-15			-16	-16	+13
2005	-361	-328	-17			-15	-15	+14
2006	-398	-369	-16			-15	-16	+17
2007	-341	-318	-14			-11	-13	+14
2008	-427	-405	0	-10		-10	-16	+13
Net Flow								
1996	55	37	-3			24	8	-11
1997	48	40	-10			24	5	-11
1998	140	113	-12			41	12	-14
1999	163	109	-11			72	8	-15
2000	158	82	-10			81	20	-15
2001	171	122	-11			66	10	-16
2002	153	81	-9			75	23	-16
2003	148	113	-7			37	23	-18
2004	245	208	-8			21	27	-2
2005	206	168	-8			11	36	-1
2006	198	160	-6			9	35	1
2007	233	209	-5			12	25	-8
2008	163	125	0	8		17	19	-7

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

Notes:

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

Based mainly on data from the International Passenger Survey. Includes adjustments for (1) those whose intended length of stay changes so that

their migrant status changes; (2) asylum seekers and their dependants not identified by the IPS; (3) flows between the UK and the Republic of Ireland upto 2007 and (4) flows to and from Northern Ireland for 2008.

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

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

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

Table 1.3 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1979 to 2008

thousands

	Inflow						Outflow						Balance		
	All		British		Non-British		All		British		Non-British		All	British	Non-British
	estimate	SE %	estimate	SE %	estimate	SE %	estimate	SE %	estimate	SE %	estimate	%	estimate	estimate	estimate
1979	195	3	78	5	117	4	189	4	126	5	63	6	+ 6	- 48	+ 54
1980	173	4	67	6	107	4	228	3	150	3	79	7	- 55	- 83	+ 28
1981	153	4	60	8	93	5	232	3	164	4	68	7	- 79	- 104	+ 24
1982	201	5	97	8	104	6	257	3	186	4	72	6	- 56	- 88	+ 32
1983	202	4	96	7	106	6	184	4	122	5	62	7	+ 17	- 26	+ 43
1984	201	5	95	7	106	6	164	4	102	6	61	7	+ 37	- 7	+ 44
1985	232	5	110	8	123	6	174	4	108	6	65	6	+ 58	+ 1	+ 57
1986	250	5	120	7	130	6	213	4	132	6	81	7	+ 37	- 11	+ 49
1987	211	4	98	7	113	6	209	5	130	6	79	7	+ 2	- 32	+ 34
1988	216	5	89	7	127	6	237	4	143	5	94	7	- 21	- 54	+ 33
1989	250	4	104	7	145	5	205	4	122	6	83	7	+ 44	- 18	+ 62
1990	267	4	106	8	161	5	231	5	135	6	95	8	+ 36	- 30	+ 66
1991	255	5	110	8	145	6	247	5	141	6	106	7	+ 8	- 31	+ 39
1992	207	5	94	9	113	6	235	5	137	6	98	7	- 28	- 43	+ 15
1993	204	5	86	8	118	6	223	5	130	6	93	6	- 19	- 44	+ 25
1994	243	5	111	8	132	6	197	5	111	7	86	8	+ 45	-	+ 46
1995	235	5	86	9	150	6	198	5	122	6	77	7	+ 37	- 36	+ 73
1996	261	5	97	9	164	6	223	6	143	9	80	7	+ 37	- 47	+ 84
1997	273	5	90	8	183	6	232	5	135	7	97	8	+ 40	- 45	+ 85
1998	318	4	104	8	214	5	206	5	114	8	91	7	+ 113	- 11	+ 123
1999	354	4	114	8	241	5	245	5	115	7	130	7	+ 109	- 1	+ 110
2000	359	4	98	9	261	5	278	5	141	7	137	7	+ 82	- 42	+ 124
2001	372	4	110	8	262	5	250	5	133	7	117	7	+ 122	- 23	+ 145
2002	386	4	96	10	290	5	305	5	164	7	141	7	+ 81	- 68	+ 149
2003	427	4	99	9	327	4	314	5	170	7	144	8	+ 113	- 70	+ 183
2004	518	4	84	8	434	4	310	5	184	6	126	7	+ 208	- 100	+ 308
2005	496	4	91	10	405	4	328	5	174	7	154	7	+ 168	- 83	+ 251
2006	529	4	77	11	452	4	369	5	196	7	173	6	+ 160	- 119	+ 278
2007	527	4	71	10	455	4	318	4	159	6	158	6	+ 209	- 88	+ 297
2008	538	4	82	10	456	4	409	5	166	7	243	7	+ 129	- 84	+ 213

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

standard
error
% = ----- x 100
estimate

Table 1.4 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1981 to 2008

(a) Inflows and Outflows

thousands

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

Table 1.4 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, 1981 to 2008, [continued].

(b) Net flows

thousands

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

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

These data have been revised in line with recent changes to the weightings used to gross up the IPS data. Therefore they may not agree with previous estimates that have been published.
 European Union estimates are shown for the EU15 and, for 2005 and 2006, the EU25 (EU15 and A8 groupings plus Malta and Cyprus) or, for 2007, the EU27 (EU25 plus Bulgaria and Romania).
 For 2004 onwards, the New Commonwealth excludes Malta and Cyprus.
 For 2004 onwards, Other foreign excludes the eight Central and Eastern European member states that joined the EU in May 2004.

Table 1.5 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship and sex, 2003 to 2008

	2003			2004			2005			2006			2007			2008																
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	SE	Out	SE	Net	In	SE	Out	SE	Net	In	SE	M	SE	F	SE	Out	SE	M	SE	F					
	All	All	All	All	All	All	All	%	All	%	All	All	%	All	%	All	All	%	All	%	All	%	All	%	All	%	All	%				
All Citizenships	427	314	113	518	310	208	496	4	328	5	168	529	4	369	5	160	527	4	318	4	209	538	4	282	5	256	5	409	5	209	6	199
British	99	170	-70	84	184	100	91	10	174	7	-83	77	11	196	7	119	71	10	159	6	-88	82	10	45	15	37	14	166	7	90	9	75
Non British	327	144	183	434	126	308	405	4	154	7	251	452	4	173	6	278	455	4	158	6	297	456	4	237	6	219	6	243	7	119	7	124
EU27 & EFTA	:	:	:	107	35	72	122	10	50	14	72	139	9	62	13	77	174	9	68	12	106	181	8	99	11	82	11	138	12	66	12	72
EU15 & EFTA	63	44	19	58	32	26	52	14	34	16	17	54	12	39	15	15	65	13	40	14	25	85	11	41	17	44	15	59	14	22	19	37
Old Commonwealth	55	41	14	72	34	38	61	8	39	9	22	60	9	44	10	16	44	8	33	7	11	44	10	20	14	23	15	36	8	16	13	20
Rest of Europe (25/27)	:	:	:	10	1	9	9	23	3	42	5	13	21	5	51	8	9	28	3	40	7	8	29	4	44	3	36	4	29	2	37	2
Rest of Europe (15)	23	11	12	59	4	55	79	12	19	24	60	97	12	28	22	70	118	11	30	18	88	103	11	62	15	42	15	83	18	45	15	37
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	50	7	43	82	5	77	78	7	14	19	64	103	7	13	20	90	93	7	16	16	77	76	6	45	8	30	11	19	14	11	14	8
Other Foreign - developed countries	34	18	16	32	21	10	33	15	22	25	11	30	10	23	14	7	29	12	15	13	88	32	13	12	16	20	18	16	11	9	17	7
Rest of World	101	23	78	131	29	101	99	7	26	15	73	107	7	27	14	80	106	7	24	10	82	116	7	57	10	60	9	30	11	15	14	16
Others	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
European Union 25/27	:	:	:	106	34	72	118	10	47	15	72	136	10	59	14	78	172	9	65	12	107	178	8	98	12	81	11	133	12	64	12	69
European Union 15	61	42	19	56	31	26	48	15	31	17	17	52	13	36	16	16	63	13	37	15	26	83	12	41	17	42	16	54	15	20	20	34
Old Commonwealth	55	41	14	72	34	38	61	8	39	9	22	60	9	44	10	16	44	8	33	7	11	44	10	20	14	23	15	36	8	16	13	20
New Commonwealth (25/27)	:	:	:	132	16	116	111	6	20	16	91	133	6	21	16	112	125	6	24	12	101	113	6	62	7	50	10	28	12	15	12	13
New Commonwealth (15)	88	12	75	132	17	115	113	6	20	16	93	136	6	21	15	115	126	6	26	12	99	116	6	65	7	51	9	29	12	16	12	13
Other Foreign (25/27)	:	:	:	125	42	83	115	8	49	14	66	122	7	50	11	72	115	7	37	9	78	121	7	56	10	65	9	46	9	24	12	22
Other foreign (15)	124	48	76	174	44	130	183	7	64	13	119	203	7	72	11	131	222	7	62	10	160	214	6	112	9	102	8	125	12	67	11	58

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

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

European Union estimates are shown for the EU15 and, for 2005 and 2006, the EU25 (EU15 and A8 groupings plus Malta and Cyprus) or, for 2007, the EU27 (EU25 plus Bulgaria and Romania).

The EFTA consists of Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland

The Rest of Europe excludes the EFTA countries

(15) or (25) after a grouping name indicates where Malta and Cyprus and the A8 countries have been assigned standard error

% = ----- x 100
 estimate

Table 1.6 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, age and sex, 2008

thousands

Age-group and sex		All Citizenships	British	Non British	EU27 & EFTA	EU15 & EFTA	Old Commonwealth ³	Rest of Europe (27)	Rest of Europe (15)	Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	Other Foreign - developed countries	Rest of World
Inflow												
All ages	All	538	82	456	181	85	44	8	103	76	32	116
	SE %	4	10	4	8	11	10	29	11	6	13	7
	M	282	45	237	99	41	20	4	62	45	12	57
	SE %	5	15	6	11	17	14	44	15	8	16	10
	F	256	37	219	82	44	23	3	42	30	20	60
	SE %	5	14	6	11	15	15	36	15	11	18	9
Under 15	All	23	4	19	6	3	1	-	4	3	3	6
	SE %	14	33	16	29	34	34	67	43	27	37	33
	M	11	2	10	2	2	1	-	1	1	1	4
	SE %	20	43	23	41	44	48	67	67	26	58	47
	F	11	2	9	4	1	-	-	3	2	1	2
	SE %	19	48	21	39	51	44	-	52	45	43	36
15-24	All	186	12	174	66	35	15	2	33	30	12	49
	SE %	6	18	7	13	19	19	41	18	9	25	11
	M	88	6	82	34	18	6	1	16	16	4	22
	SE %	9	25	10	20	28	22	68	27	9	29	16
	F	98	7	92	33	17	10	1	17	13	8	27
	SE %	9	27	9	18	25	27	48	25	16	35	15
25-44	All	269	36	233	94	43	23	5	56	39	14	58
	SE %	5	14	6	11	16	14	39	15	9	18	9
	M	148	18	130	54	19	12	3	39	26	5	30
	SE %	7	18	8	16	24	21	58	19	12	23	14
	F	121	18	103	39	24	11	2	17	13	9	28
	SE %	7	21	8	16	21	18	47	22	15	25	12
45-59/64	All	44	21	22	11	4	3	-	8	1	3	3
	SE %	16	26	18	30	45	31	-	38	36	33	46
	M	27	14	13	7	2	2	-	4	1	2	1
	SE %	22	36	23	40	59	40	-	52	36	49	36
	F	17	8	9	5	1	1	-	4	-	1	2
	SE %	21	32	28	44	58	46	-	55	100	40	68
60/65 and over	All	16	8	8	3	-	1	-	3	3	1	-
	SE %	24	34	33	66	100	52	-	73	55	68	100
	M	8	6	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	SE %	40	44	91	100	-	-	-	100	100	100	-
	F	8	3	6	1	-	1	-	1	3	1	-
	SE %	28	50	34	80	100	52	-	100	57	74	100

Table 1.6 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, age and sex, 2008, [continued].

Outflow												
All ages	All	409	166	243	138	59	36	4	83	19	16	30
	SE %	5	7	7	12	14	8	29	18	14	11	11
	M	209	90	119	66	22	16	2	45	11	9	15
	SE %	6	9	7	12	19	13	37	15	14	17	14
	F	199	75	124	72	37	20	2	37	8	7	16
	SE %	8	10	12	20	19	10	42	34	29	14	16
Under 15	All	20	12	7	2	2	1	-	-	1	2	1
	SE %	18	25	25	63	70	30	-	100	57	33	51
	M	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	SE %	22	28	29	100	100	46	-	-	50	55	62
	F	13	7	5	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	1
	SE %	25	37	33	65	72	38	-	100	70	38	68
15-24	All	97	36	62	37	14	9	1	23	6	3	7
	SE %	9	17	10	15	22	19	61	20	34	26	17
	M	54	18	35	24	6	4	-	18	3	2	3
	SE %	12	20	15	20	32	35	100	25	43	36	22
	F	44	17	26	13	8	5	-	5	3	1	4
	SE %	14	28	14	22	29	19	77	33	50	30	25
25-44	All	245	89	156	90	35	23	3	58	11	9	20
	SE %	7	9	10	16	15	9	34	24	15	15	14
	M	122	50	72	39	14	10	1	27	8	4	10
	SE %	8	14	9	16	24	12	46	20	13	23	18
	F	123	39	84	51	21	13	2	31	3	5	10
	SE %	12	11	16	26	20	13	48	40	39	18	22
45-59/64	All	38	23	15	8	7	3	-	2	1	1	2
	SE %	17	16	35	61	74	28	71	53	70	30	52
	M	22	15	8	3	2	1	-	1	1	1	1
	SE %	15	19	25	45	57	46	71	62	70	38	74
	F	15	8	8	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	1
	SE %	35	30	65	92	100	29	-	100	-	41	55
60/65 and over	All	9	7	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
	SE %	25	30	45	71	71	87	-	-	-	68	-
	M	5	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	SE %	38	49	59	-	-	93	-	-	-	75	-
	F	4	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	SE %	33	37	56	71	71	100	0	0	0	100	0

Table 1.6 – International Migration: estimates from the International Passenger Survey by citizenship, age and sex, 2008, [continued].

Balance												
All ages	All	129	-84	213	43	27	8	4	20	57	16	86
	M	73	-46	118	33	19	4	3	16	34	3	42
	F	56	-39	95	10	8	4	1	4	23	13	44
Under 15	All	3	-9	12	4	1	0	0	3	1	1	4
	M	5	-3	8	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	3
	F	-1	-5	4	2	-1	0	0	3	0	0	1
15-24	All	89	-23	112	29	21	7	1	10	24	9	42
	M	34	-13	47	10	12	2	1	-1	14	2	19
	F	55	-11	65	20	9	5	1	11	10	7	23
25-44	All	24	-53	77	4	8	0	2	-2	28	5	38
	M	26	-32	58	15	5	2	2	12	18	1	20
	F	-2	-21	19	-11	3	-2	1	-14	10	5	18
45-59/64	All	6	-1	7	3	-3	1	0	6	1	1	1
	M	4	-1	5	4	1	1	0	3	1	1	0
	F	2	0	2	-1	-4	0	0	3	0	1	1
60/65 and over	All	7	2	5	2	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
	M	3	3	0	2	0	-1	0	2	0	-1	0
	F	4	-1	5	1	0	1	0	1	3	1	0

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

The EFTA consists of Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland

The Rest of Europe excludes the EFTA countries

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

standard error

% = ----- x 100

estimate

Table 1.7 - International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by Citizenship by reason for visit, 2004 – 2008

			Total		Definite job		Looking for work		Accompany / join		Study		Working holiday		Other	
			est	SE %	est	SE %	est	SE %	est	SE %	est	SE %	est	SE %	est	SE %
All citizenships	In	2004	518	-	143	-	72	-	102	-	134	-	-	-	38	-
		2005	496	4	152	8	74	10	83	8	124	7	-	-	33	12
		2006	529	4	149	7	65	11	104	8	142	6	-	-	26	21
		2007	527	4	162	8	68	11	85	7	140	6	25	13	14	25
	Out	2004	538	4	137	8	70	10	87	9	172	6	20	17	14	32
		2004	310	-	76	-	69	-	49	-	13	-	-	-	31	-
		2005	328	5	93	8	73	10	53	12	13	24	-	-	19	14
		2006	369	5	102	8	84	8	50	11	18	25	-	-	24	13
	Net	2007	318	4	98	7	75	8	42	10	13	18	12	24	22	22
		2008	409	5	134	8	84	10	58	10	21	19	10	11	16	16
		2004	208		67		3		53		121		-		7	
		2005	168		59		1		30		111		0		14	
	All OECD countries	In	2004	244	-	73	-	55	-	37	-	33	-	-	-	24
2005			274	6	105	10	57	12	26	17	40	16	-	-	19	15
2006			278	6	91	10	56	12	42	15	35	13	-	-	19	27
2007			290	6	121	10	57	12	29	15	39	14	15	17	6	39
Out		2004	291	6	93	10	49	12	36	16	51	14	15	22	11	39
		2004	263	-	63	-	52	-	44	-	10	-	-	-	28	-
		2005	268	5	75	9	49	11	48	13	10	29	-	-	16	15
		2006	302	5	78	9	59	11	45	12	17	26	-	-	21	13
Net		2007	260	5	78	8	55	11	39	10	8	24	12	24	18	25
		2008	335	5	113	9	63	12	51	11	17	21	10	11	14	18
		2004	-19		10		3		-8		23		-		-4	
		2005	6		30		8		-22		30		0		2	
British		In	2004	84	-	15	-	22	-	20	-	5	-	-	-	2
	2005		91	10	23	21	25	15	13	30	7	38	-	-	3	28
	2006		77	11	16	18	15	21	21	24	5	31	-	-	1	49
	2007		71	10	14	19	18	17	10	24	9	28	-	60	4	57
	Out	2008	82	10	23	17	18	17	7	25	6	23	1	74	7	61
		2004	184	-	40	-	22	-	36	-	7	-	-	-	26	-
		2005	174	7	52	10	20	15	38	15	4	43	-	-	14	16
		2006	196	7	57	11	24	14	34	13	5	37	-	-	17	16
	Net	2007	159	6	53	10	21	17	33	12	3	37	10	26	13	32
		2008	166	7	72	13	19	12	36	14	3	23	9	11	9	23
		2004	-100		-25		0		-16		-2		-		-24	
		2005	-83		-29		5		-25		3		0		-12	
		2006	-119		-42		-9		-12		0		0		-16	
2007		-88		-40		-2		-23		6		10		-9		
2008		-84		-49		0		-29		3		-8		-2		

Table 1.7 - International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by Citizenship by reason for visit, 2004 – 2008, [continued]

Other OECD	In	2004	161	-	57	-	33	-	17	-	27	-	-	-	22	-	
		2005	183	7	83	11	32	17	14	18	33	17	-	-	16	17	
		2006	201	7	75	12	40	15	20	18	30	14	-	-	18	28	
		2007	219	7	107	11	39	16	19	19	30	17	15	17	2	37	
		2008	209	7	69	12	31	16	29	19	45	15	14	22	5	38	
		Out	2004	79	-	23	-	30	-	9	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
			2005	94	9	23	17	29	16	10	25	6	38	-	-	2	34
			2006	105	8	21	15	35	15	12	26	12	33	-	-	5	26
	2007		101	8	25	13	35	14	6	15	5	31	1	63	5	38	
	Net	2008	169	8	41	12	45	17	14	17	14	25	-	43	5	29	
		2004	82		35		3		8		24		-		20		
		2005	89		59		2		3		27		0		14		
		2006	95		55		6		9		19		0		14		
	Non OECD	In	2007	118		83		4		14		26		13		-3	
2008			40		29		-14		14		31		13		-1		
2004			274	-	70	-	18	-	66	-	101	-	-	-	13	-	
2005			222	5	47	10	18	23	57	9	84	8	-	-	14	18	
2006			251	5	58	10	9	16	63	8	107	7	-	-	7	25	
2007			237	5	41	11	10	18	56	8	100	7	9	21	8	33	
2008	247		5	44	11	21	20	51	9	120	7	5	18	3	35		
Out	2004		48	-	13	-	17	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	
	2005	60	11	18	18	24	19	5	32	3	38	-	-	3	50		
	2006	68	10	24	17	25	14	5	34	1	62	-	-	3	44		
	2007	57	7	20	13	20	9	4	23	6	28	-	74	4	44		
Net	2008	74	15	21	11	21	13	7	26	3	37	-	71	2	32		
	2004	226		57		0		61		99		-		11			
	2005	162		29		-7		52		81		0		12			
	2006	183		34		-16		57		106		0		5			
	2007	180		22		-9		52		94		9		4			
	2008	174		23		1		44		117		5		1			

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Note:

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

% = ----- x 100
estimate

Table 1.8 – International Migration: estimates from International Passenger Survey by usual occupation (prior to migration) and citizenship, 2008

	Total		Professional/Managerial		Manual and clerical		Others	
	estimates	SE %	estimates	SE %	estimates	%	estimates	SE %
Inflow								
All Citizenships	538	4	187	6	125	8	226	6
British	82	10	40	15	13	21	29	19
Non British	456	4	147	7	113	9	197	6
EU27 & EFTA	181	8	47	16	73	13	62	13
EU15 & EFTA	85	11	30	20	19	23	37	17
Old Commonwealth	44	10	25	13	13	22	6	19
Rest of Europe (27)	8	29	4	48	1	59	2	34
Rest of Europe (15)	103	11	21	24	55	15	27	20
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	76	6	28	12	6	16	42	8
Other Foreign - developed countries	32	13	9	15	6	40	18	18
Rest of World	116	7	35	13	14	15	68	9
Outflow								
All Citizenships	409	5	147	7	154	10	107	7
British	166	7	79	10	46	13	41	13
Non British	243	7	68	11	108	14	67	8
EU27 & EFTA	138	12	34	20	83	18	20	18
EU15 & EFTA	59	14	22	17	20	32	17	21
Old Commonwealth	36	8	17	10	13	12	6	28
Rest of Europe (27)	4	29	1	66	1	52	2	34
Rest of Europe (15)	83	18	13	43	64	21	6	28
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	19	14	7	15	2	25	10	25
Other Foreign - developed countries	16	11	5	19	1	31	9	15
Rest of World	30	11	4	21	8	24	19	14
Balance								
All Citizenships	129		40		-29		118	
British	-84		-39		-33		-12	
Non British	213		79		5		130	
EU27 & EFTA	43		12		-10		41	
EU15 & EFTA	27		8		-1		20	
Old Commonwealth	8		8		0		0	
Rest of Europe (27)	4		3		1		0	
Rest of Europe (15)	20		7		-9		22	
Bangladesh, Pakistan, India & Sri Lanka	57		21		4		32	
Other Foreign - developed countries	16		4		4		8	
Rest of World	86		31		6		49	

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

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

The EFTA consists of Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland

The Rest of Europe excludes the EFTA countries

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

% = ----- x 100

estimate

Table 1.9 - International migration, estimates from International Passenger Survey

a) Top 15 countries of last or next residence of all migrants, 2007-2008

combined

Country of Last Residence			Country of Next Residence		
Country	In-migrants	SE %	Country	Out-migrants	SE %
Poland	143	10	Australia	115	4
India	100	6	Poland	69	16
Australia	59	8	Spain	47	15
Pakistan	49	10	France	42	19
USA	47	9	USA	41	8
China	39	10	Germany	39	21
Germany	38	18	New Zealand	31	8
South Africa	38	11	India	24	12
Spain	32	18	Canada	19	13
France	32	20	South Africa	18	11
Philippines	22	14	United Arab Emirates	16	11
Nigeria	20	14	China	16	12
New Zealand	19	11	<i>Republic of Ireland</i>	15	38
Italy	19	24	<i>Bulgaria</i>	13	75
Malaysia	19	18	Italy	13	26

b) Top 10 countries of last or next residence of migrants who are British citizens, 2007-2008 combined

Country of Last Residence			Country of Next Residence		
Country	In-migrants	SE %	Country	Out-migrants	SE %
Australia	21	15	Australia	75	6
Spain	18	25	Spain	39	18
USA	10	15	USA	23	12
<i>Germany</i>	8	36	France	22	23
<i>France</i>	8	38	<i>Germany</i>	21	33
South Africa	7	22	New Zealand	20	10
New Zealand	5	17	United Arab Emirates	12	12
<i>Canada</i>	5	45	Canada	11	16
<i>United Arab Emirates</i>	5	39	<i>Republic of Ireland</i>	8	62
<i>Pakistan</i>	5	37	<i>Netherlands</i>	7	53

c) Top 10 countries of last or next residence of migrants who are not British citizens, 2007-2008 combined

Country of Last Residence			Country of Next Residence		
Country	In-migrants	SE %	Country	Out-migrants	SE %
Poland	142	10	Poland	69	16
India	98	6	Australia	40	6
Pakistan	44	10	India	22	12
China	38	11	<i>France</i>	20	32
Australia	37	9	USA	18	10
USA	37	11	Germany	18	24
South Africa	31	13	South Africa	15	12
Germany	30	21	China	13	13
France	25	23	New Zealand	11	13
Philippines	22	14	<i>Bulgaria</i>	10	96

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

% = ----- x 100

estimate

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

Years 2007-2008 combined		<i>thousands</i>		Year 2008 only		<i>thousands</i>	
Citizenship of Immigrants		Citizenship of Emigrants		Citizenship of Immigrants		Citizenship of Emigrants	
Citizenship	Immigrants	Citizenship	Emigrants	Citizenship	Immigrants	Citizenship	Emigrants
UK	153	UK	325	UK	82	UK	166
Poland	143	Poland	72	Poland	55	Poland	53
India	104	Australia	36	India	48	Australia	20
Pakistan	44	India	27	China	18	India	15
China	39	Germany	18	Germany	18	USA	8
Germany	33	South Africa	15	USA	17	China	8
USA	32	USA	14	Pakistan	17	New Zealand	6
Australia	32	China	13	Australia	14	South Africa	6
South Africa	28	Italy	12	South Africa	14	Japan	3
Philippines	25	New Zealand	12	Italy	14	Pakistan	3
France	23	Slovakia	11	Philippines	13	Brazil	3
Nigeria	19	Republic of Ireland	9	Malaysia	11	Malaysia	2
Italy	19	Spain and Balearic Islands	8	Nigeria	11	Taiwan (China)	1
Malaysia	18	Sweden	8	New Zealand	8	Thailand	1
New Zealand	17	Japan	7	Canada	7		
Spain and Balearic Islands	14	Pakistan	6	Bangladesh	6		
Bangladesh	12	Canada	6	Saudi Arabia	6		
Nepal	11	Brazil	5	Sri Lanka	5		
Republic of Ireland	11	Malaysia	5	Thailand	4		
Canada	11	Taiwan (China)	3	Nepal	4		
Romania	10	South Korea	3	Taiwan (China)	1		
Greece	10	Thailand	2	Kenya	1		
Japan	9	Turkey	2				
Sri Lanka	9	Bangladesh	1				
Saudi Arabia	8	United Arab Emirates	1				
Thailand	7						
South Korea	6						
Afghanistan	4						
Taiwan (China)	3						
Kenya	3						
Iraq	2						
Egypt	2						
Vietnam	2						
Zambia	1						
Brunei	1						
Ethiopia	1						
Mauritius	1						
Singapore	1						
Jordan	1						

Source: Migration Statistics Unit, Office for National Statistics

Table 1.11 - Flows of overseas and England and Wales residents staying 3-12 months by reason for visit, mid 2004 - mid 2007

thousands

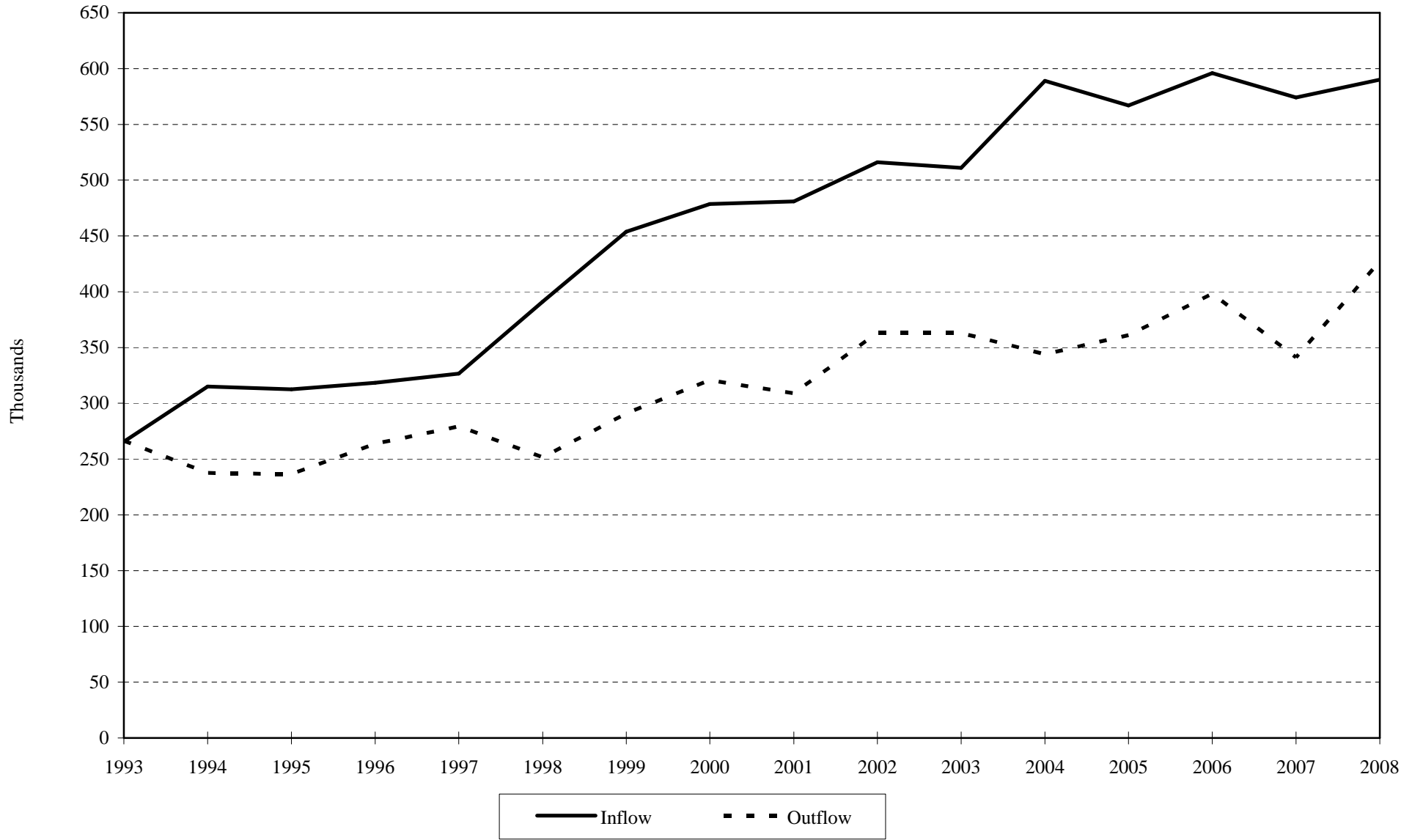
Reasons for visit	mid 2004	mid 2005	mid 2006	mid 2007	Average
<i>Inflow</i>					
Employment	59	90	108	76	83
Study	78	70	82	76	77
Other	157	175	184	139	164
All Reasons	295	335	374	291	324
<i>Outflow</i>					
Employment	28	24	39	43	34
Study	11	9	11	15	12
Other	370	358	368	375	368
All Reasons	409	391	418	433	413
<i>Net</i>					
Employment	31	66	69	33	50
Study	67	61	71	61	65
Other	-213	-183	-184	-236	-204
All Reasons	-114	-56	-44	-142	-89

per cent

Reasons for visit	mid 2004	mid 2005	mid 2006	mid 2007	Average
<i>Inflow</i>					
Employment	20.0	26.9	28.9	26.1	25.7
Study	26.4	20.9	21.9	26.1	23.6
Other	53.2	52.2	49.2	47.8	50.6
All Reasons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Outflow</i>					
Employment	6.8	6.1	9.3	9.9	8.1
Study	2.7	2.3	2.6	3.5	2.8
Other	90.5	91.6	88.0	86.6	89.1
All Reasons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

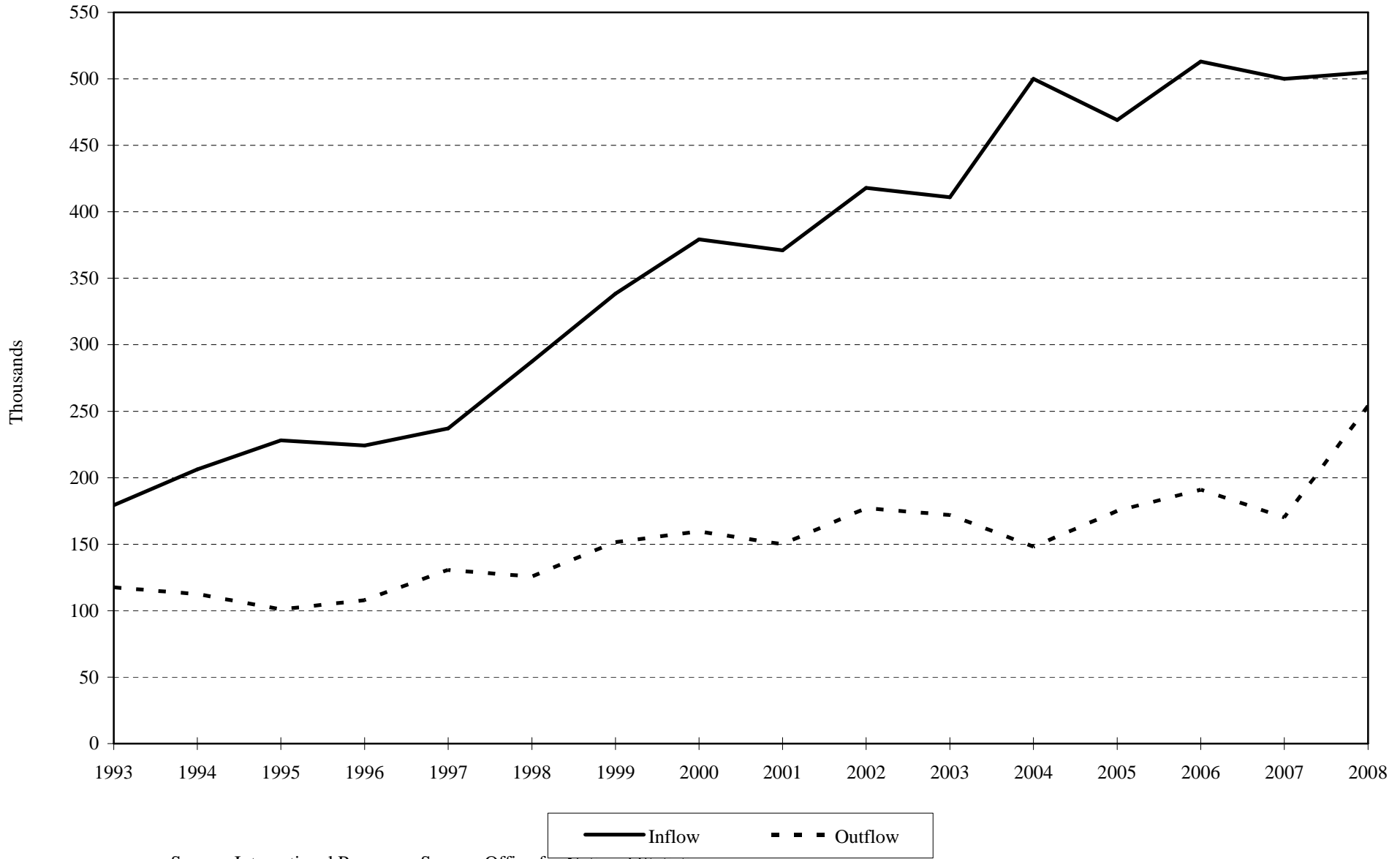
Source: ONS

Figure 1.1 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2008
Total In- and Outflows



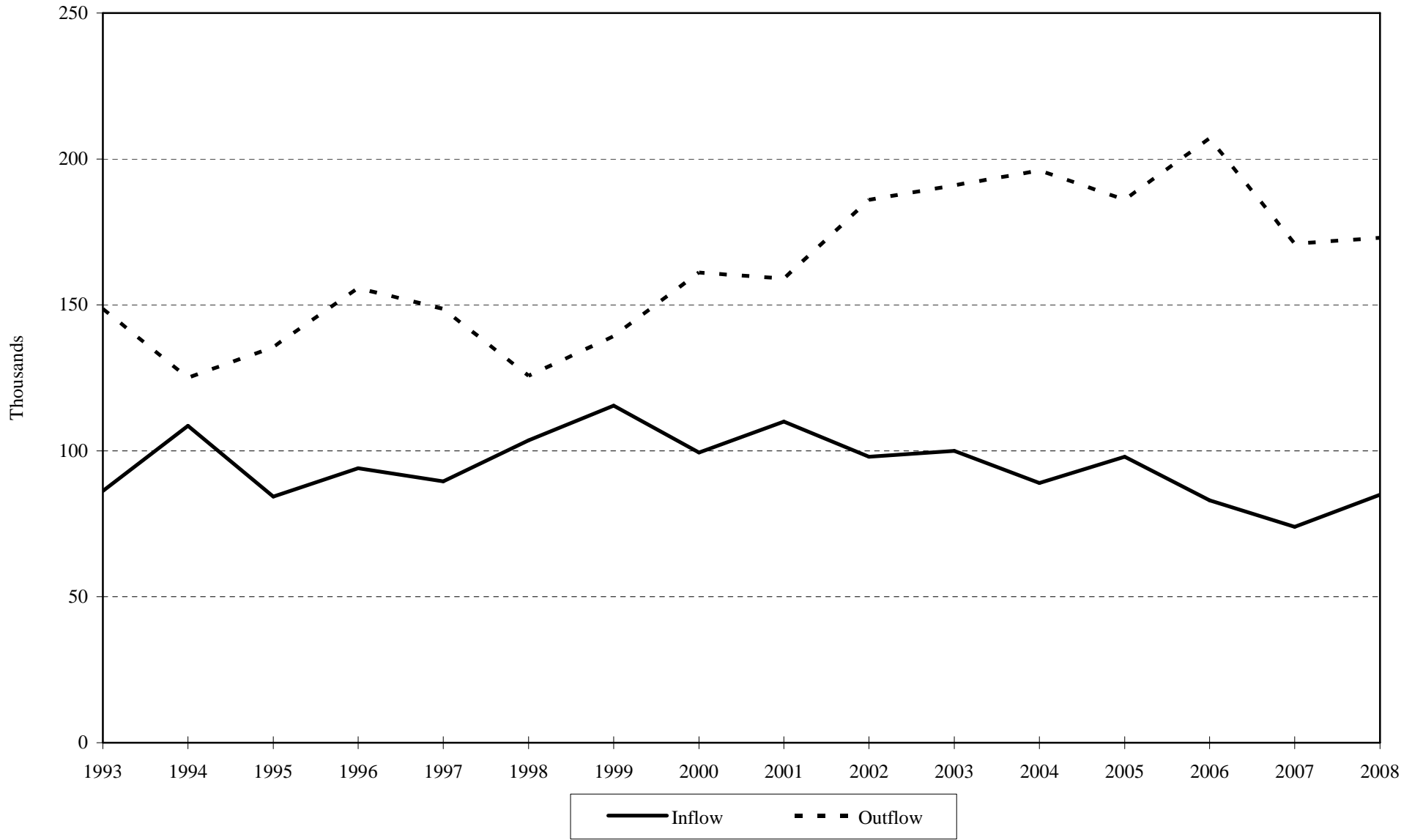
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.2 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2008
Non-British Citizens In- and Outflows



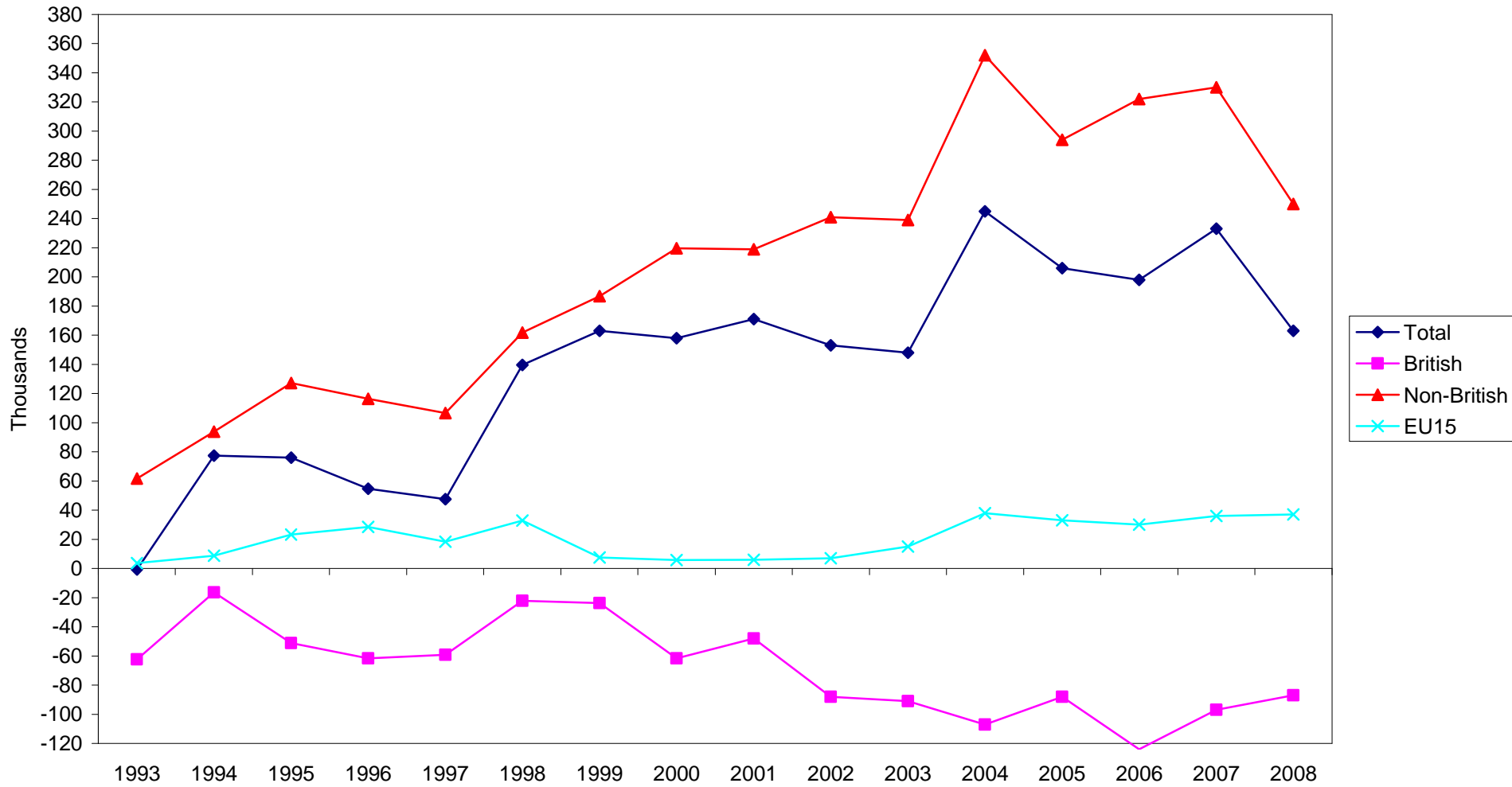
Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.3 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2008
British Citizens In- and Outflows



Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

Figure 1.4 - Long-Term International Migration 1993-2008 Net Flows By Citizenship



Source: International Passenger Survey, Office for National Statistics

2. IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT

Details of entry control, immigration and settlement are contained in the Home Office's annual Control of Immigration Statistics: United Kingdom and its accompanying Statistical Bulletin. This section is derived from the latest volume, published in August 2009.

2.1 Acceptances for settlement

The number of persons granted settlement in the United Kingdom, excluding EEA nationals, rose by 19 per cent in 2008 to 148,740 (Figure 2.1). Employment-related grants of settlement rose by 63 per cent from 37,210 in 2007 to 60,770 in 2008, a return to the levels in 2005 (Table 2.1). (In April 2006, the qualifying period for settlement in all employment-related categories changed from 4 to 5 years delaying grants that would otherwise have occurred earlier.) Asylum-related grants of settlement were 74 per cent lower in 2008 than in 2007, at 3,720. This continues the fall from the peak of 67,810 in 2005 when asylum-related grants were at high levels. Family formation and reunion grants of settlement rose by 9 per cent from 50,820 in 2007 to 55,325 in 2008. Other grants on a discretionary basis, including dependants, rose by 49 per cent from 18,750 in 2007 to 28,030 in 2008. The significant changes in 2007 and 2008 were due to persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of unresolved cases.

2.2 Grants of settlement by nationality and category

These are summarised in Tables 2.1 – 2.4; Figures 2.2 – 2.3. In 2008, there were increases in grants to nationals of countries in the Indian sub continent (up 37 per cent, to 39,800), the 'Remainder of Asia', (up 24 per cent, to 35,100), Africa (up 19 per cent, to 40,395), the Americas (up 11 per cent, to 11,585), Europe (up 15 per cent, to 9,955) and Oceania (up 12 per cent, to 4,040). There was a decrease in grants to nationals of countries in the Middle East (down 28 per cent, to 7,700).

There was a change in the relative importance of each geographical area (Table 2.2). The Indian sub-continent and the 'Remainder of Asia' increased their respective share of the total number of grants: the Indian sub-continent from 23 per cent to 27 per cent and the 'Remainder of Asia' from 23 per cent to 24 per cent. The proportion of grants to those from the Middle East fell from 9 per cent to 5 per cent, moving it below Americas and Europe as a share of the number of grants. The proportion of grants to nationals of Africa, the Americas, Europe and Oceania remained unchanged at 27 per cent, 8 per cent, 7 per cent and 3 per cent respectively.

More detailed points of note in the numbers accepted for settlement in particular categories and from different regions of the world, in 2008 compared with 2007, are below. Table 2.3 provides more detailed information on family members than Table 2.1. Table 2.4 records family settlement by nationality.

(a) Grants of settlement to all spouses and dependants increased by 22 per cent to 102,685. This accounted for 69 per cent of all settlement. This includes grants on the basis of family formation and reunion as well as grants to dependants of persons granted settlement in their own right (e.g. employment and asylum-related dependants).

(b) Grants of settlement to husbands increased by 28 per cent to 23,220 (this was 16 per cent of all settlement). 37 per cent of grants to husbands were to those from the Indian subcontinent, 25 per cent from Africa, 17 per cent from Asia (excluding the Indian subcontinent), 9 per cent from the Americas, 9 per cent from Europe, and 3 per cent from Oceania.

(c) Grants of settlement to wives increased by 17 per cent to 34,170 (23 per cent of all settlement). 30 per cent of grants to wives were to those from the Indian subcontinent, per cent from Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent), 18 per cent from Africa, 12 per cent from the Americas, 9 per cent from Europe and 3 per cent from Oceania.

(d) Grants of settlement to children increased by 29 per cent to 38,945 (26 per cent of all settlement). 32 per cent of grants of settlement to children were to applicants from Africa, 29 per cent from Asia (excluding the Indian sub-continent), 26 per cent from the Indian subcontinent, 6 per cent from the Americas, 5 per cent from Europe, and 1 per cent from Oceania.

(e) In 2008, grants of settlement to elderly parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren decreased by 3 per cent to 970 (less than 1 per cent of all settlement). 62 per cent of these were granted after-entry.

(f) Grants of settlement on completion of five years in employment with a work permit increased by 53 per cent to 23,275 (16 per cent of all settlement) returning to a similar level seen in 2005.

(g) Grants of settlement to asylum seekers (those previously granted asylum, exceptional leave, Humanitarian Protection or Discretionary Leave and grants under the Family ILR Exercise), excluding dependants, fell by 71 per cent to 2,965 and represented 2 per cent of all settlement.

(h) Other grants on a discretionary basis, which include grants after a long period of continuous residence in the UK and, from 2007, persons granted indefinite leave outside the immigration rules under measures aimed at clearing the backlog of unresolved cases, rose by 68 per cent to 14,750, representing 10 per cent of all settlement.

2.4 Enforcement and removal

The number of persons who were removed or departed voluntarily from the UK in 2008 was 67,980, an increase of 7 per cent on 2007 (63,365) (Table 2.5). Of those removed or departing voluntarily in 2008, 48 per cent were initially refused entry at a port and subsequently removed, 31 per cent were enforced removals and notified voluntary departures, 6 per cent left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and 15 per cent were classed as other voluntary departures.

Within the total number of persons removed or departing voluntarily in 2008, 12,040 persons had sought asylum at some stage as principal applicants, 5 per cent less than in 2007 (12,705). Including dependants, this number rises to 12,875, 6 per cent less than in 2007 (13,705). 4,295 persons left under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the IOM in 2008, 3 per cent more than in 2007 (4,155). This includes 2,455 principal asylum applicants, 205 dependants of asylum applicants and 1,640 non-asylum cases leaving under the Assisted Voluntary Return for Irregular Migrants Programme, which increased by 27 per cent from 2007 (1,290). There were 21,305 enforced removals and notified voluntary departures in 2008, 1 per cent more than in 2007 (21,180). This includes 7,290 principal asylum applicants, 560 dependants of asylum applicants and 13,455 non-asylum cases.

2.5 Immigration by students

In 2008, 363,000 students were given leave to enter the UK, almost as many as in the peak year of 2002 (Figure 2.4). After a fall in the mid years of the decade, the last three years have seen a rising trend. The data depicted include all student entries and not just those coming for higher education. From 2009, student entry is governed by the Points Based System (Tier 4).

Table 2.1 – Grants of settlement by category of grant, excluding EEA nationals, 2000-2008

	Number or persons								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
			(5)	(5)(6)	(7)(8)(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)(10)	(P)(5)
Employment									
Employment with a work permit after 4 years	4455	4335	5845	9190	16205	25470	11270	15165	23275
- spouses and dependants	5410	5045	6835	10620	17050	27340	12340	18065	30580
Permit-free employment, businessman, persons of independent means	1685	1050	1095	1550	1545	1945	3265	865	2065
- spouses and dependants	1115	845	680	1050	1020	1570	2315	700	1790
Commonwealth citizens with a United Kingdom-born grandparent	2580	3255	4060	5275	4755	4795	1900	1675	2090
- spouses and dependants	640	725	1290	1945	1680	1895	740	730	970
Total employment-related grants	15610	15255	19800	29635	42260	63015	31830	37210	60770
Asylum (1)									
Refugees (2) and persons given exceptional leave to remain	25355	17965	18235	12185	19025	33850	19075	10250	2965
- spouses and dependants	20600	10555	11705	9915	33525	33960	11580	3940	755
Total asylum-related grants	45950	28520	29940	22105	52555	67810	30655	14190	3720
Family formation and reunion (3)									
Husbands (4)	14495	16915	15520	17370	8185	8710	15520	13810	15985
Wives (4)	24265	26835	25120	30790	12920	15585	27200	23175	25335
Children	6870	6795	6355	8950	5850	6715	9290	8495	8250
Parents and grandparents	2435	1760	1750	3090	1985	1450	1470	1000	970
Other and unspecified dependents	5000	4570	4015	5000	4300	4880	6325	4345	4780
Total family grants	53065	56875	52760	65200	33240	37335	59800	50820	55325
Other grants on discretionary basis	11320	7760	10980	16160	6715	6400	7720	18750	28030
Category unknown (5)	n/a	n/a	2490	6175	4440	4565	4440	3880	900
All grants of settlement	125945	108410	115965	139280	139210	179120	134445	124855	148740

Source: Home Office

- Notes:
1. Includes grants under the Family ILR exercise.
 2. Excludes reconsideration cases and the outcome of appeals.
 3. Spouses and dependants joining British citizens or persons previously granted settlement.
 4. Includes unmarried partners.
 5. 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.
 6. Excludes reconsideration cases
 7. May include a small number of cases in which a decision is recorded twice, where an individual has dual nationality.
 8. Includes nationals of Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May, but excludes them from this date.
 9. 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.

Table 2.2 – Grants of settlement by nationality, 1997 to 2008

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 (1)	2003 (1)(2)	2004 (1)(3)(4)	2005	2006	2007 (6)	2008 (P)
Europe	7,440	7,060	15,760	14,935	13,775	11,600	15,295	26,585	20,810	15,580	8,660	9,955
Americas	7,790	10,785	8,515	11,550	11,975	11,680	16,465	14,130	13,905	12,085	10,435	11,585
Africa	13,205	16,090	27,025	44,845	31,925	39,165	44,860	39,430	54,080	32,240	34,050	40,395
Asia												
Indian sub-continent	13,085	16,420	21,440	22,840	23,020	24,665	29,490	24,235	28,990	25,005	29,020	39,800
Rest of Asia	12,530	13,695	18,650	25,080	21,135	21,920	25,455	28,860	54,750	45,040	38,935	42,800
Asia Total	25,615	30,115	40,090	47,920	44,155	46,585	54,945	53,095	83,740	70,045	67,955	82,600
Oceania	3,095	3,685	4,120	4,905	5,455	6,250	7,125	5,690	6,335	4,215	3,615	4,040
Other nationalities	1,280	1,540	1,375	1,560	910	545	595	285	255	285	140	160
All nationalities	58,420	69,275	96,895	125,715	108,190	115,825	139,280	139,210	179,120	134,445	124,855	148,740

Source: Home Office

Notes

1. Excludes reconsideration cases and the outcome of appeals.
2. Includes grants under the Family ILR exercise.
3. Excludes those previously recognised as refugees, or given exceptional leave to remain, but accepted for settlement on other groups; also excludes dependants.
4. Data may be under-recorded due to 2,490 cases in 2002, 6,150 cases in 2003, 4,710 cases in 2004 and 4565 cases in 2005 for which the settlement category is unknown.
5. Figures in italics exclude nationals of Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia (countries which became part of the EEA on 1 May 2004) for the whole of 2003 and 2004.
6. From 2007 excludes Bulgaria and Romania

Table 2.3 - Family migration, 1999 to 2008

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 (2)	2006 (3)	2007	2008 (P)
Spouses and dependants										
Husbands										
settled on arrival	15	25	55	45	85	785	560	445	325	345
settled on removal of time limit:	15,370	15,730	17,780	16,640	19,210	11,860	15,195	18,105	17,750	22,870
of which										
on basis of marriage (4)	14,565	14,460	16,850	15,470	17,275	7,985	8,540	15,185	13,495	15,640
at same time as wife	805	1,270	930	1,170	1,935	3,875	6,660	2,915	4,250	7,235
Total husbands	15,385	15,755	17,835	16,685	19,295	12,645	15,760	18,550	18,070	23,220
Wives										
settled on arrival	150	165	240	190	275	2,450	2,080	1,300	795	705
settled on removal of time limit:	24,800	30,750	30,745	30,535	37,480	22,780	28,130	33,170	28,330	33,470
of which										
on basis of marriage (4)	19,945	24,100	26,590	24,930	30,560	12,520	15,205	26,365	22,405	24,635
at same time as husband	4,855	6,655	4,155	5,605	6,920	10,260	12,925	6,805	5,925	8,835
Total Wives	24,950	30,920	30,985	30,725	37,750	25,230	30,210	34,470	29,125	34,170
Children										
settled on arrival	1,710	1,520	1,730	1,505	1,590	7,485	5,385	5,105	4,390	3,250
settled on removal of time limit:	17,725	27,485	18,400	19,725	25,800	33,330	40,060	20,560	25,830	35,695
of which										
with parent accepted on basis of marriage	2,005	3,580	3,830	3,420	4,560	1,925	2,125	3,315	2,990	3,560
other	15,720	23,900	14,570	16,305	21,245	31,405	37,935	17,245	22,840	32,135
Total children	19,435	29,005	20,130	21,235	27,395	40,815	45,445	25,665	30,220	38,945
Parents and grandparents joining children or grandchildren:										
settled on arrival	265	265	295	215	90	100	260	405	355	375
settled after entry (on removal of time limit)	815	2,175	1,465	1,530	3,020	1,885	1,185	1,060	645	600
Other and unspecified dependants (5)	4,380	7,150	6,600	6,940	6,360	8,405	11,520	8,050	5,785	5,375
Total spouses and dependants	66,225	85,265	77,305	77,335	93,910	89,080	104,380	88,205	84,200	102,685

Source: Home Office

Notes:

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

Table 2.4 – Spouses and dependants granted settlement(1), 1997 to 2008

	1997	1998 (2)	1999	2000	2001	2002 (4)	2003 R (4)(5)	2004 (4)(6)(7)	2005	2006	2007 (8)	2008 P
Husbands (2)												
Europe	995	1,135	1,130	1,350	1,490	1,310	1,860	1,665	1,515	2,175	1,650	1,995
Americas	1,565	1,795	1,680	2,090	2,730	2,330	3,080	2,105	1,880	2,560	1,990	2,060
Africa	2,540	2,750	2,705	3,815	4,040	3,785	4,690	3,400	3,485	4,425	4,325	5,760
Indian sub-continent	4,555	6,160	8,010	6,280	7,330	6,945	7,100	3,600	4,480	6,240	6,770	8,660
Rest of Asia	875	945	950	1,205	1,210	1,175	1,710	2,165	3,730	2,370	2,715	3,975
Oceania	635	755	830	935	985	1,100	1,125	545	655	755	615	755
Other nationalities	90	95	75	85	55	45	15	15	15	20	10	15
All nationalities	11,260	13,635	15,385	15,755	17,835	16,685	19,580	13,490	15,760	18,540	18,070	23,220
Wives (2)												
Europe	2,850	2,890	3,175	4,415	4,560	4,355	6,105	6,015	4,600	4,595	2,720	3,020
Americas	2,985	3,150	2,980	3,875	4,245	3,720	4,985	3,175	3,395	4,490	3,870	3,970
Africa	3,380	3,555	3,870	5,715	5,245	5,260	6,395	4,250	5,220	5,280	5,185	6,135
Indian sub-continent	5,670	6,680	8,220	8,830	9,070	9,495	10,735	6,505	7,170	8,770	8,205	10,135
Rest of Asia	4,305	4,675	5,265	6,405	6,120	6,255	8,155	5,435	8,790	10,090	8,120	9,865
Oceania	990	1,145	1,250	1,470	1,585	1,560	1,665	915	995	1,135	1,005	1,020
Other nationalities	220	195	185	200	150	80	25	35	30	40	20	25
All nationalities	20,400	22,290	24,950	30,920	30,980	30,725	38,065	26,335	30,210	34,400	29,125	34,170
Children												
Europe	1,875	1,245	2,730	3,545	2,370	1,625	2,575	10,150	5,955	2,725	1,745	2,090
Americas	1,405	1,885	1,495	2,345	2,170	2,050	3,390	3,580	3,215	1,875	1,730	2,390
Africa	3,505	4,025	8,115	13,600	8,570	9,720	11,735	12,270	16,135	8,370	10,545	12,635
Indian sub-continent	1,330	1,580	2,545	3,455	3,150	3,050	4,135	5,030	6,410	3,625	6,070	10,180
Rest of Asia	2,855	2,900	3,860	5,155	3,205	4,110	5,045	7,465	12,995	8,310	9,740	11,155
Oceania	265	305	340	500	455	570	615	530	650	435	330	430
Other nationalities	285	340	355	385	185	105	165	75	85	85	65	65
All nationalities	11,520	12,280	19,435	28,990	20,105	21,235	27,650	39,100	45,445	25,430	30,220	38,945
Other relatives and dependants (3)												
Europe	330	265	1,175	1,095	1,230	935	755	-	1,385	705	390	-
Americas	395	1,405	575	890	670	700	995	-	925	670	495	-
Africa	695	990	1,550	3,470	2,560	3,295	3,525	-	4,325	2,295	1,895	-
Indian sub-continent	685	940	940	1,775	1,395	1,725	2,660	-	2,170	1,495	1,190	-
Rest of Asia	765	900	1,055	1,760	1,705	1,860	1,790	-	3,895	4,060	2,655	-
Oceania	55	50	50	90	70	110	135	-	210	200	140	-
Other nationalities	130	285	110	195	155	105	135	-	60	55	5	-
All nationalities	3,045	4,840	5,455	9,265	7,780	8,585	9,995	-	12,970	9,480	6,785	-
Total (3)												
Europe	6,050	5,535	8,210	10,405	9,650	8,220	11,305	20,185	13,455	10,200	6,505	7,105
Americas	6,350	8,235	6,730	9,200	9,815	8,805	12,450	9,815	9,415	9,595	8,085	8,420
Africa	10,120	11,320	16,240	26,600	20,415	22,050	26,320	22,770	29,165	20,370	21,950	24,530
Indian sub-continent	12,240	15,360	19,715	20,340	20,945	22,215	24,625	17,405	20,230	20,130	22,235	28,975
Rest of Asia	8,800	9,420	11,130	14,525	12,240	13,375	16,790	17,055	29,410	24,830	23,230	24,995
Oceania	1,945	2,255	2,470	2,995	3,095	3,340	3,535	2,165	2,510	2,525	2,090	2,205
Other nationalities	725	915	725	865	545	325	245	170	190	200	100	105
All nationalities	46,225	53,045	65,225	84,930	76,700	77,335	95,275	89,565	104,385	87,850	84,200	96,335

Source: Home Office

Notes

1. Includes decisions on dependants made at the same time as the main application.
2. Data include unmarried partners.
3. Includes parents, grandparents, other and unspecified dependants, from 2008 data are unavailable
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. Excludes reconsideration cases
6. May include a small number of cases in which a decision is recorded twice, where an individual has dual nationality.
7. Includes nationals of Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia before 1 May, but excludes them from this date.
8. From 2007 excludes Bulgaria and Romania

Table 2.5 - Removals, voluntary departures and assisted returns from UK, 1997 – 2008

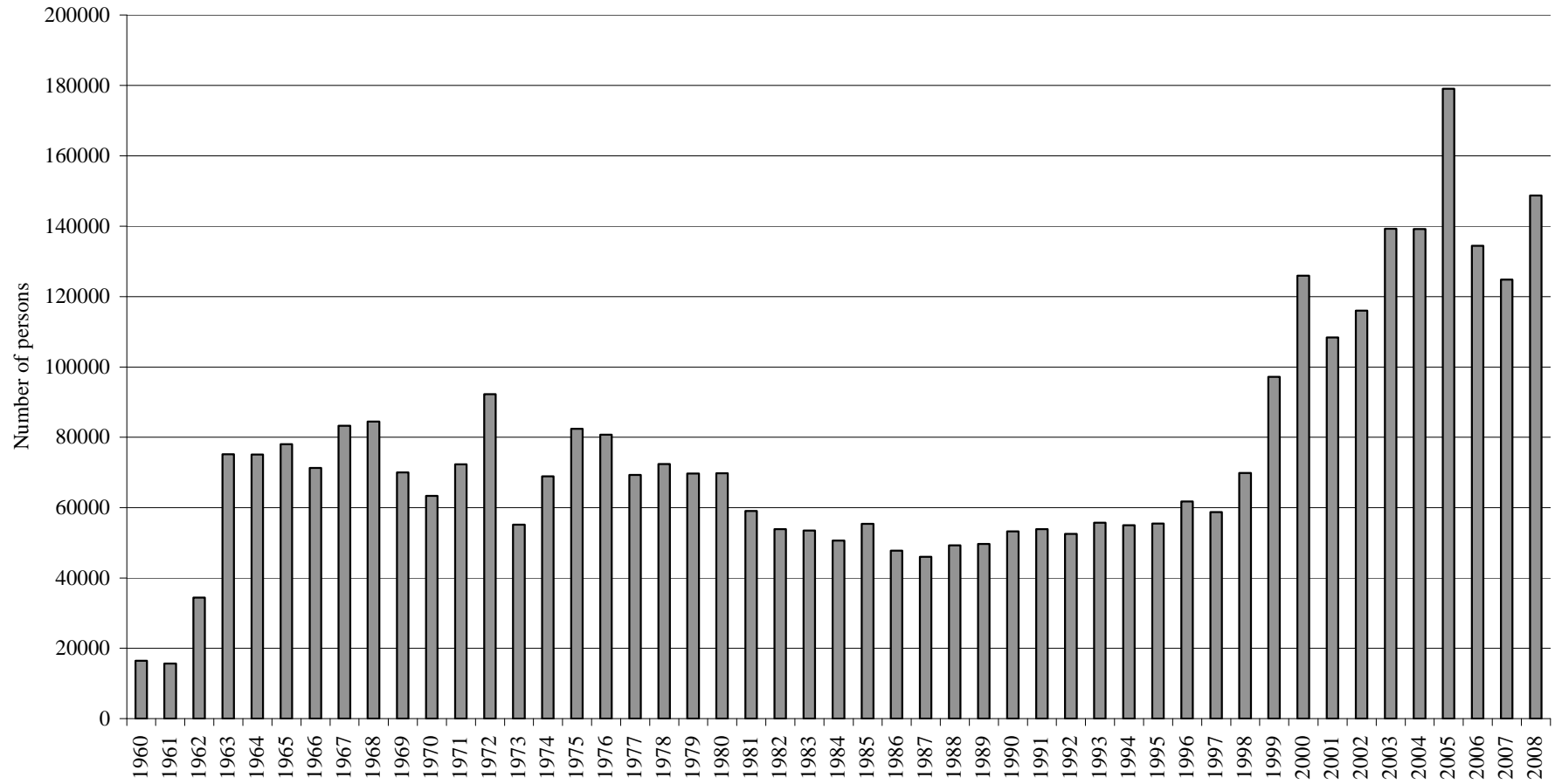
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 P
Asylum cases, principal (1)												
Enforced removals including voluntary departures after enforcement action had been initiated (3)(4)(6)	7,165	6,990	7,615	8,430	8,305	9,845	11,250	10,300	10,820	11,700	10,165	9,590
Assisted Voluntary Returns (5)	:	:	50	550	980	895	1,755	2,300	2,905	4,630	2,540	2,455
Total	7,165	6,990	7,665	8,980	9,285	10,740	13,005	12,595	13,730	16,330	12,705	12,040
Asylum cases, dependants (7)												
Enforced removals including voluntary departures after enforcement action had been initiated (3)(4)(6)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,910	1,630	1,240	675	630
Assisted Voluntary Returns (5)	:	:	..	..	..	..	..	405	330	710	325	205
Total	..	..	..	..	1,495	3,170	4,890	2,315	1,955	1,950	1,000	835
Asylum cases, total												
Enforced removals including voluntary departures after enforcement action had been initiated (3)(4)(6)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,210	12,450	12,940	10,840	10,220
Assisted Voluntary Returns (5)	:	:	..	..	..	..	..	2,705	3,235	5,340	2,865	2,660
Total	..	..	..	..	10,780	13,910	17,895	14,915	15,685	18,280	13,705	12,875
Non-asylum cases												
Removed from UK ports	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,635	19,465
Removed from juxtaposed controls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,510	12,900
Refused entry at port and subsequently removed (8)(9)	20,430	24,065	26,435	32,835	33,690	46,630	35,130	36,165	29,805	31,895	31,145	32,365
Enforced removals including voluntary departures after enforcement action had been initiated (3)(4)(6)	3,555	3,865	3,680	4,835	6,160	8,090	11,365	10,070	12,305	12,830	17,225	21,100
Assisted Voluntary Returns for Irregular Migrants (10)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	420	860	1,290	1,640
Enforced removals and voluntary departures	3,555	3,865	3,680	4,835	6,160	8,090	11,365	10,080	12,725	13,690	18,515	22,740
Total	23,985	27,930	30,115	37,665	39,850	54,720	46,495	46,245	42,530	45,585	49,660	55,105
Total removals												
Non-asylum cases refused entry at port and subsequently removed (8)(9)	20,430	24,065	26,435	32,835	33,690	46,630	35,130	36,165	29,805	31,895	31,145	32,365
Enforced removals including voluntary departures after enforcement action had been initiated (3)(4)(6)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,275	24,755	25,770	28,065	31,315
Assisted Voluntary Returns (5)(10)	:	:	..	..	..	..	..	2,715	3,655	6,200	4,155	4,295
Enforced removals and voluntary departures	10,720	10,860	11,345	13,815	16,940	22,000	29,255	24,990	28,410	31,970	32,220	35,615
Grand total	31,150	34,920	37,780	46,645	50,625	68,630	64,390	61,160	58,215	63,865	63,365	67,980

Source: Home Office

Notes:

1. Removals and voluntary departures recorded on the system as at the dates on which the data extracts were taken. Figures will under record due to data cleansing and data matching exercises take place after the extracts are taken. Prior to 2005, data are not directly comparable.
 2. Figures rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.
 3. Due to a reclassification of removal categories, figures include asylum removals performed by Enforcement Officers using port powers of removal and a small number of cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls.
 4. Since January 2006 figures include persons leaving under Facilitated Return Schemes.
 5. Persons leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes run by the International Organization for Migration. May include some cases leaving under the Assisted Voluntary Return for Irregular Migrants Programme and some cases where enforcement action has been initiated.
 6. Since January 2005, persons who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.
 7. Data on dependants of asylum applicants removed or voluntarily departed have only been collected since April 2001. Information on the type of removal of dependants is only available from 2004.
 8. Figures include persons departing voluntarily after enforcement action had been initiated against them, cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls, since 2004 removals performed by Immigration Officers at ports using enforcement powers and since 2005 a small number of cases who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities.
 9. Figures up to March 2001 may include a small number of dependants of principal asylum applicants refused entry at port and subsequently removed.
 10. Persons leaving under the Assisted Voluntary Return for Irregular Migrants Programme run by the International Organization for Migration. May include some on-entry cases and some cases where enforcement action has been initiated. Removals under this scheme began in December 2004.
- (P) Provisional figures.

FIGURE 2.1 - TOTAL ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT, 1960 TO 2008



Source: Home Office

Figure 2.2 - ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT OF SPOUSES AND CHILDREN 1993 TO 2008

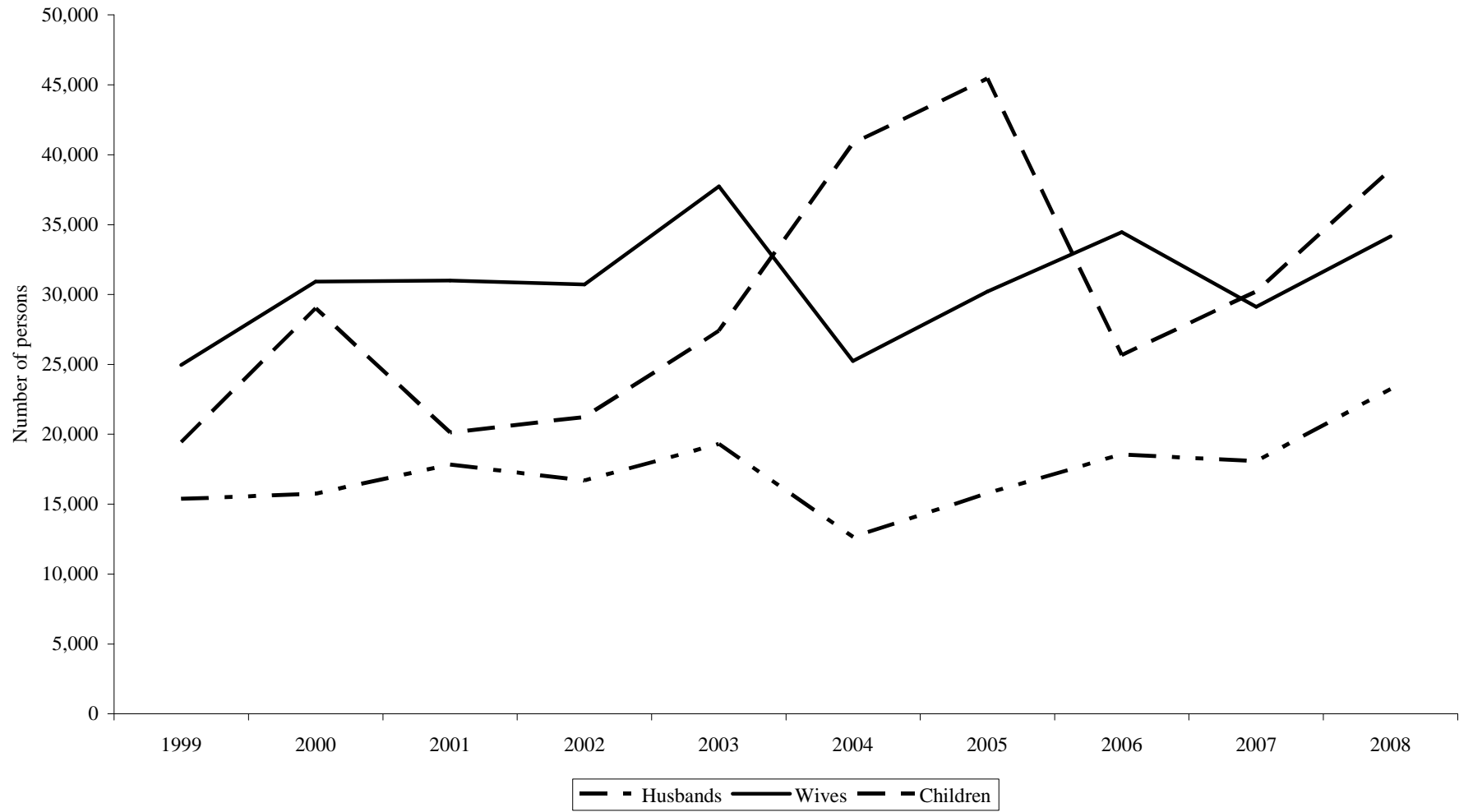


FIGURE 2.3 - ACCEPTANCES FOR SETTLEMENT BY NATIONALITY, 2008

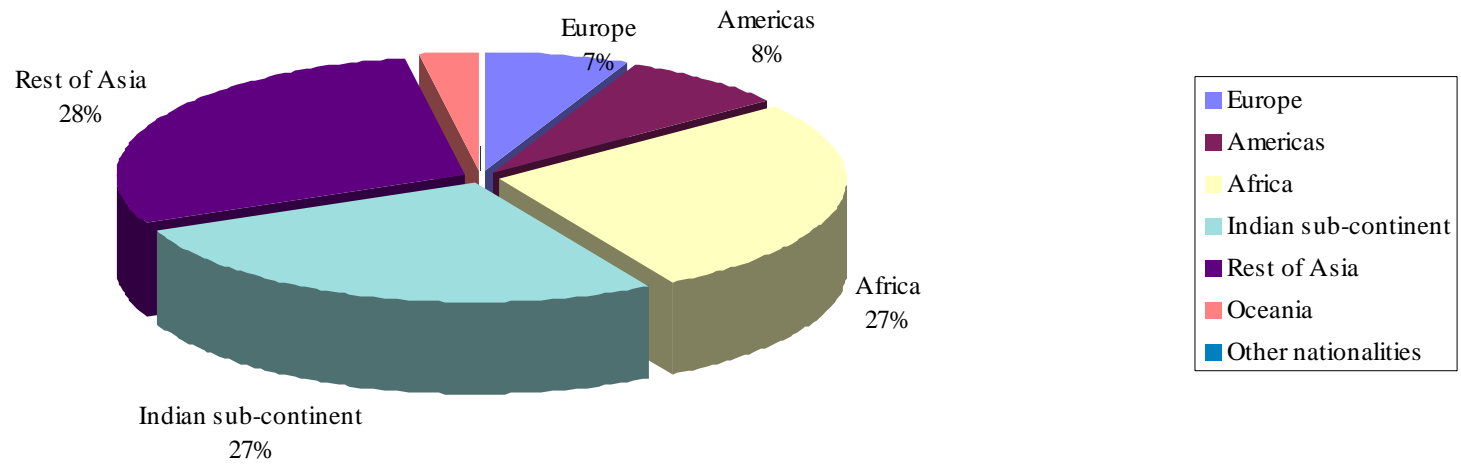
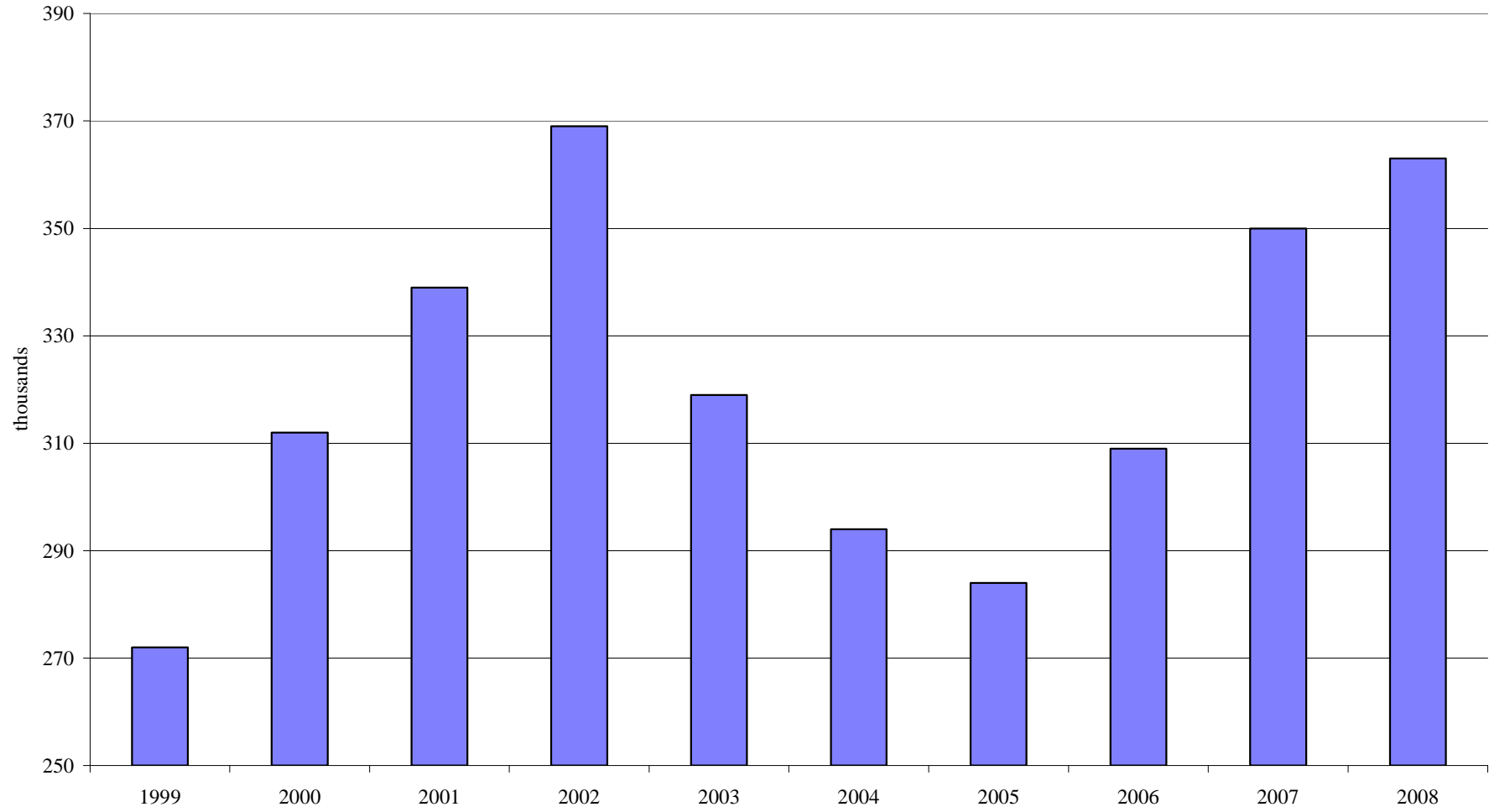


Figure 2.4 - Students given leave to enter the UK, 1999 - 2008



3. CITIZENSHIP AND NATURALISATION

Detailed statistics are published annually in the Home Office Statistical Bulletin *Persons Granted British Citizenship. United Kingdom*. This section of the report is derived from the most recent Bulletin, published in May 2008.

3.1 Applications received

The number of applications received for British citizenship in 2008 was 156,015 – a fall of 1 per cent compared to the previous year when 157,055 applications were received (Table 3.1). Apart from a surge in 2005, preceding the introduction of a new requirement on 1 November 2005 for applicants to demonstrate knowledge of life in the UK as well as English language ability, the number of applications has remained fairly constant since 2003.

3.2 Grants and refusals

The total number of decisions made in 2008 fell by 23 per cent to 138,465. The reduction in the number of decisions made can be attributed to staff resources being temporarily transferred, during the first quarter of 2008, from decision making to deal with the administration of an increase in new applications received in the first half of the year. The number of persons granted British citizenship in 2008 was 129,375 a fall of 21 per cent on the previous year (Table 3.2; Figure 3.1).

3.2.1 Basis of grant

Residence in the United Kingdom continued to be the most frequent basis on which persons were granted British citizenship in 2008 (Figure 3.2). The number of such grants was 65,715, 51 per cent of the total. The number of grants to persons on the basis of marriage to a British citizen was 29,075, 22 per cent of the total. The proportion based on residence fell in 2008 by 2 percentage points to 53 per cent, whilst that based on marriage increased by 4 percentage points to 18 per cent. Most of the remaining grants in 2008 (34,590) were to minor children¹ which accounted for 27 per cent of the total.

3.2.2 Previous nationality

Persons whose previous nationality was from countries in the African continent constituted the largest single regional group with 32 per cent (49,910) of all grants in 2008, 20 per cent fewer than in 2007 (Table 3.3). The Indian sub-continent accounted for 19 per cent (24,900) of grants, under one per cent more than 2007. Grants made to people from the Remainder of Asia fell by 41 per cent to 21,085, while grants made to people from the Remainder of Europe (i.e. outside the European Economic Area) decreased by 25 per cent to 10,875. The Middle East was the only region to see a significant rise in 2008, by 2 per cent to 12,880, due to an increase in grants to Iraqi nationals.

Almost all nationalities saw falls in the number of grants of British citizenship with two notable exceptions. Grants to people who were previously nationals of Iraq increased by 62 per cent in 2008 (to 8,895) and grants to people from Pakistan

increased by 16 percent (to 9,440). Nationalities with the largest numbers of grants in 2008 were: Indian 11,825 (9 per cent of the total); Pakistani 9,440 (7 per cent), Iraqi 8,895 (7 per cent), Somali 7,165 (6 per cent); and Zimbabwean 5,710 (4 per cent).

3.2.3 Grants by Age/Gender

The majority of grants of British citizenship were to people aged between 25 and 34 (33 per cent of the total), 2 per cent more than the previous year. Children under 18 and persons aged 35 to 44 both constituted 23 per cent of total grants. Persons aged 45 to 59 and 18 to 24 each constituted 9 per cent; while the over-60s made up 3 per cent of the total. The number of grants to female adults was 50,420 (39 per cent of the total), 48,520 (38 per cent) grants were made to male adults.

Table 3.1 – Applications for British Citizenship Received and Decided In the United Kingdom, 1988-2008

	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 ^(P)	159,865	156,015	129,375	9,085

Source: Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin, Home Office

Note:

1. Includes small numbers of applications withdrawn.

R - Revised

P - Provisional.

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

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

Table 3.2 – Grants of Citizenship in the United Kingdom by Basis of Grant(1), 1983-2008

	All Grants	Residence	Marriage	Minor children	Other ²
1983	60,691	31,729	12,191	11,441	5,330
1984	73,982	37,164	22,301	13,826	691
1985	53,765	26,997	15,056	11,034	678
1986	45,872	23,263	12,702	9,447	460
1987	64,876	38,555	16,352	9,502	467
1988	64,584	44,505	13,120	6,423	536
1989	117,129	82,026	22,740	11,830	533
1990	57,271	31,328	15,734	9,534	675
1991	58,642	27,534	19,513	10,646	949
1992	42,243	18,203	13,915	9,346	779
1993	45,793	19,866	15,688	9,376	863
1994	44,033	19,097	14,974	9,219	743
1995	40,516	17,807	13,131	8,992	586
1996	43,069	18,970	14,285	9,272	542
1997	37,010	16,465	10,355	9,545	645
1998	53,935	22,935	18,495	11,975	530
1999	54,900	23,170	18,920	12,270	540
2000	82,210	34,980	27,425	19,160	645
2001	90,295	39,775	28,625	21,270	625
2002	120,125	57,595	34,415	26,320	1,795
2003	130,535	54,965	36,755	30,345	3,465
2004	148,275	64,105	40,405	38,415	5,350
2005	161,700	77,335	34,495	41,640	8,230
2006	154,020	77,080	27,585	42,445	6,905
2007	164,635	87,785	30,425	40,535	5,895
2008 ^(P)	129,375	65,715	29,075	30,830	3,755

Source: Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin, Home Office

Note:

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

2. Includes British Dependant Territories citizens from Gibraltar registered as British Citizens under s.5 of the British Nationality Act of 1981.

R - Revised

P - Provisional.

Table 3.3 – Grants of Citizenship in the United Kingdom by Previous Nationality, 1992-2008

Previous Nationality	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 (P)
European Economic Area ³	2,257	2,177	2,058	1,755	1,722	1,546	1,699	1,710	2,075	1,680	1,575	4,245	4,180	4,090	3,745	5,880	3,885
Remainder of Europe	2,996	3,298	3,107	2,860	2,928	2,784	4,647	5,575	9,370	9,405	17,755	15,255	15,950	24,600	20,290	14,515	10,875
Americas	4,562	4,828	4,531	4,096	4,266	3,544	5,224	5,415	6,965	7,245	8,035	10,455	12,080	13,605	12,015	12,530	10,050
Africa	6,304	7,452	7,877	7,940	9,162	8,018	12,941	12,863	21,925	29,790	37,560	40,145	45,255	47,235	46,270	51,255	40,910
Indian sub-continent	10,528	12,246	11,263	9,879	10,792	8,465	14,619	14,786	22,145	23,745	26,685	29,700	33,455	30,380	29,100	24,885	24,900
Middle East	3,821	4,330	4,322	3,543	3,535	2,833	4,288	4,713	6,620	5,330	9,440	6,250	6,985	10,185	10,230	12,685	12,880
Remainder of Asia	5,176	5,690	5,144	4,817	5,207	4,102	6,395	6,154	9,150	8,630	15,355	13,330	16,125	22,050	24,285	35,640	21,085
Oceania	1,462	1,452	1,539	1,666	1,542	1,443	1,645	1,524	1,670	1,515	1,740	3,875	4,620	4,985	4,980	4,285	3,060
Other ⁴	5,137	4,318	4,192	3,960	3,915	4,275	2,475	2,162	2,290	2,565	1,985	7,280	9,625	4,570	3,100	2,965	1,660
All Grants	42,243	45,791	44,033	40,516	43,069	37,010	53,935	54,902	82,210	90,295	120,125	130,535	148,275	161,700	154,020	164,635	129,310

Source: Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin, Home Office

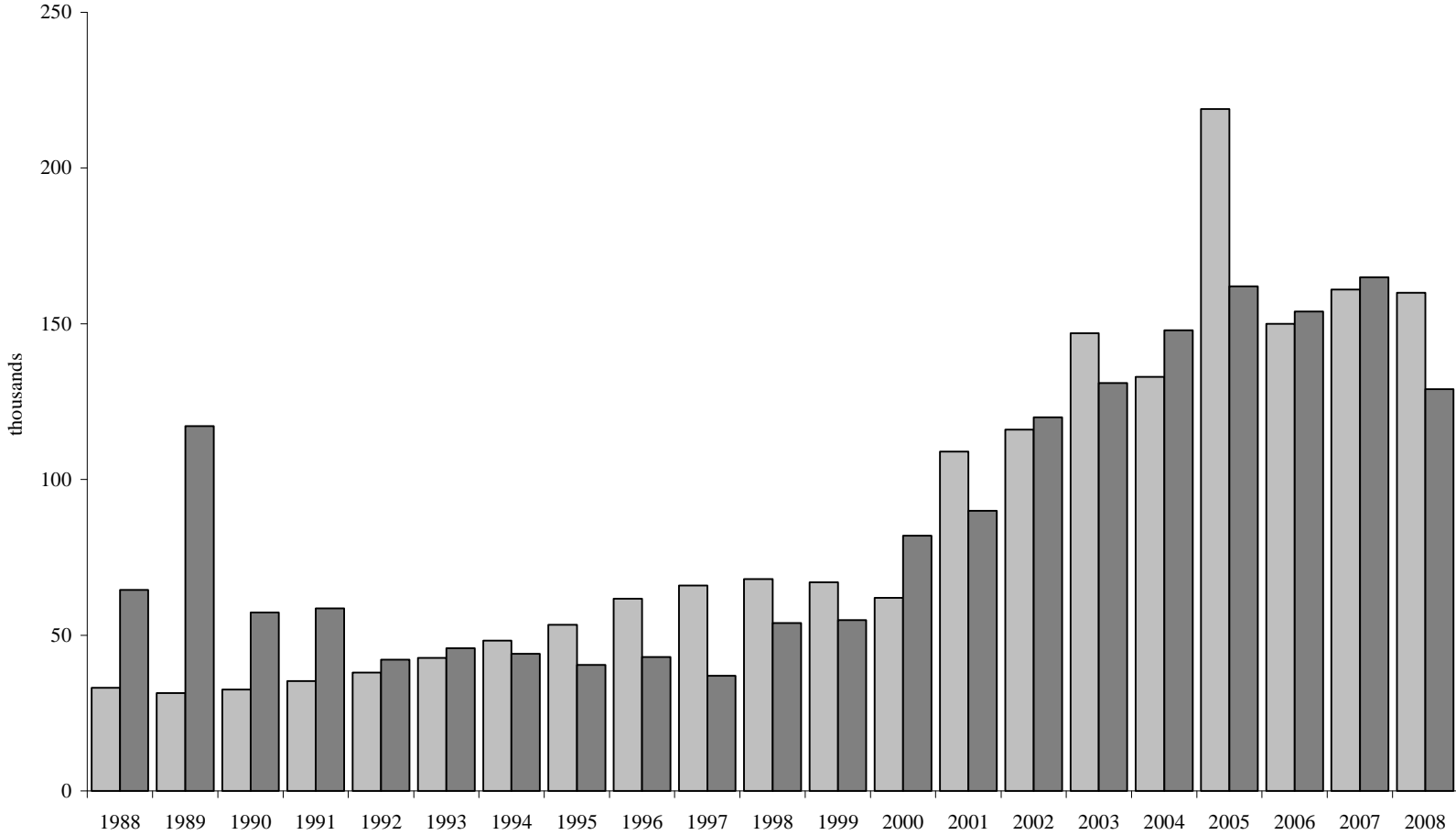
Notes:

1. Data from November 2001 include grants of British citizenship in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man.
3. As constituted now; includes British Dependent Territories citizens from Gibraltar.
4. British Dependent Territories citizens (except from Gibraltar), British Overseas citizens British subjects, British Protected Persons, stateless and nationality uncertain.

R - Revised

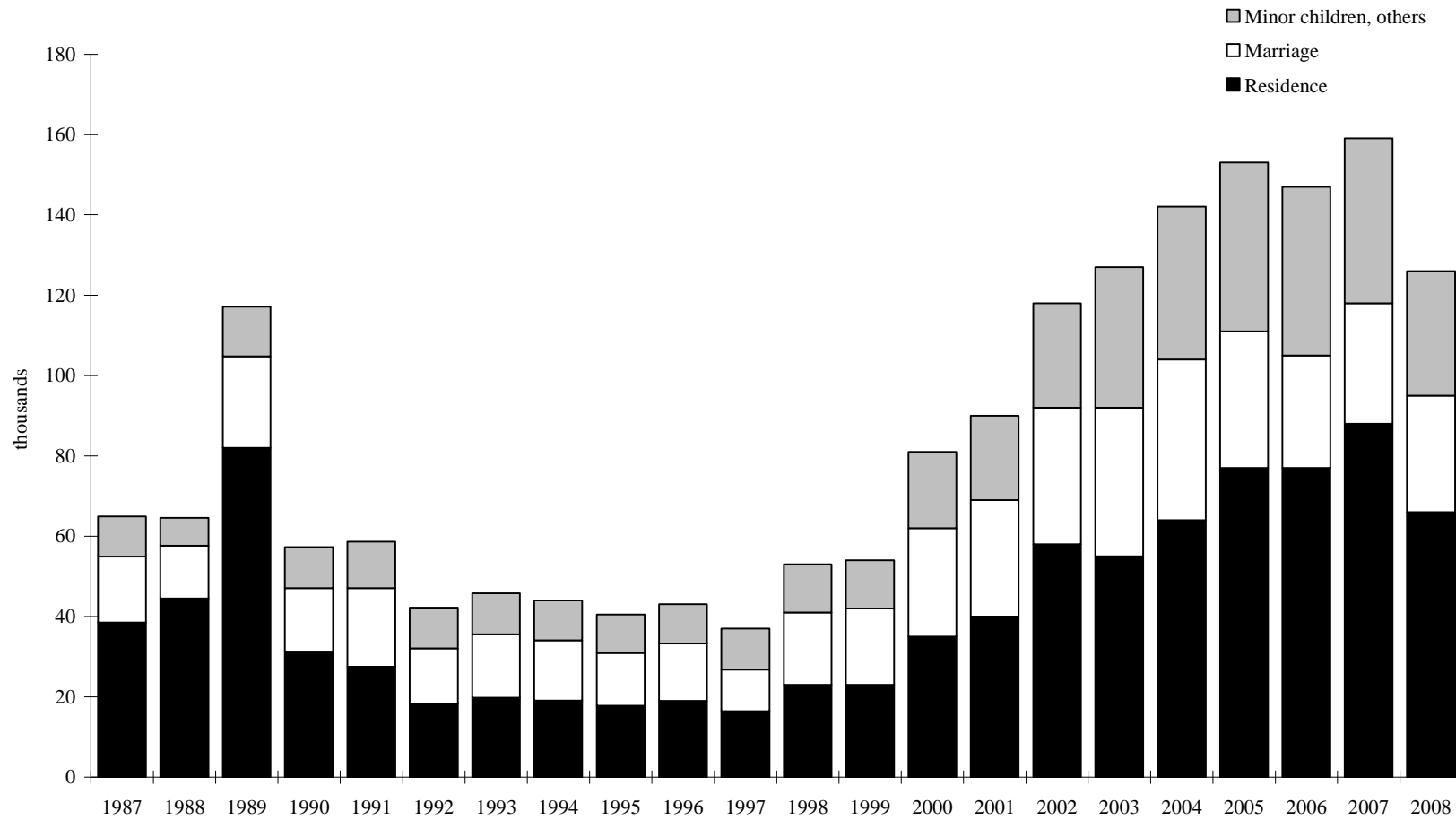
P - Provisional.

FIGURE 3.1 - APPLICATION FOR BRITISH CITIZENSHIP RECEIVED AND GRANTS MADE
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1988-2008



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 2008



Source: Home Office, Persons Granted British Citizenship Bulletin

4. IMMIGRATION AND THE LABOUR MARKET

The Labour Force Survey is the only source of data on the nationality of the foreign population and workforce in the UK. The survey includes all UK and foreign citizens, but the relatively small size of the sample (broadly speaking, one sample interviewee is weighted up to 300 people in total) means that disaggregation by nationality and migrant characteristics cannot be detailed. Partly for this reason, LFS data on international migration are not regularly published. Annual fluctuations may reflect sampling errors.

Because the results of the 2001 census indicated a total population over 900,000 fewer than anticipated from the annual population estimates the Office for National Statistics decided to regress the LFS to meet the new census population figure. This resulted in a reduction in the total LFS population for 2004 compared with that for 2003 of over a million people. In order to obtain a time series, ONS regressed the LFS figures back over the last decade.

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

4.1 Stocks of foreign nationals in the UK in 2009

During the period 1994-2009 the number of foreign citizens living and those living and working in the UK rose steadily (Figure 4.1). In 2009, the LFS recorded 60,721,000 million people in the UK (Table 4.1). During the period 1992-97 stocks of foreign nationals in the UK fluctuated around the 2 million mark, then rose with each succeeding year to reach 4.363 million in 2009. Foreign citizens now account for 7.2 per cent of the total UK population, compared with 7 per cent in 2008 and 4.5 per cent in 2002.

Europe was the largest source of foreign residents, topping 2 million (2.053) for the first time, 47.1 per cent of the total (Table 4.2) and an increase of 0.6 percentage points on the year before. Around a quarter of foreign citizens were from the EU (15)/EFTA states, down from 31.7 per cent of all foreigners in 2005. Nationals of EU (15)/EFTA states were 52.7 per cent of all Europeans, down from 79 per cent in 2004 and 63.6 per cent in 2006. Citizens of the ten new Eastern European accession countries as a whole now account for 827,000 (19 per cent) of all foreigners, a proportion only slightly greater than the year before when their numbers were 763,000.

The dominance of the Irish has been waning for some time but in 2007, for the first time, they were no longer the largest national group when Poland took that position. This was cemented in 2009 as the Polish population rose to 546,000, 9.2 per cent up on the half million in 2008 and 12.5 per cent of all foreign citizens (11.9 per cent in 2008). These statistics do not suggest that the recession has resulted in a net return home by Polish and other A10 citizens; indeed, the reverse is the case as their stock numbers continue to rise.

Between 2008 and 2009, there was a 0.5 per cent rise in the number of UK citizens, while that of foreign nationals went up by 4 per cent. Between 2007 and 2008 the rise

in the stock of UK citizens was two per cent, while numbers of foreign national numbers rose by 9.7 per cent. Thus, the foreign national population continues to increase at a faster rate than the British one, but the increase for both has slowed down. Numbers of EU (15)/EFTA nationals again rose, by 6.4 per cent (3.2 in 2008 and 5.1 per cent in 2007) compared with a fall of 3.4 per cent in 2006. Those from A8 countries rose by 5.5 per cent to 744,000, well down on the 20 per cent increase in 2008 and 76 per cent in 2007. In contrast, numbers of A2 (Bulgaria and Romania) citizens rose 2008-9 by 43 per cent, from 58,000 to 83,000. The increase in numbers of foreign nationals from outside the EU (27)/EFTA (from countries subject to the work permit system) was only 46,000 (1.9 per cent), compared with 210,000 the year before. Thus, population growth in the UK is largely accounted for by EU (27)/EFTA foreigners, mainly people from the A8 and A2 Eastern European countries.

After the Irish (342,000), French, Italians Portuguese and Germans, all in the range of 96,000-148,000, were the largest groups among EU (15)/EFTA nationals. Among A8 citizens, the largest group was Polish (546,000), followed by Lithuanians (66,000). Bulgarian and especially Romanian numbers rose to total 83,000, well up on 30,000 in 2006.

Asians were again around a quarter (1.176 million) of all foreign citizens, Indians easily the most important national group with 6.7 per cent of the total. African numbers have continued to rise to 609,000 (573,000 in 2008) and now constitute 14 per cent, a slightly higher proportion of the total than in the two previous years but smaller than in 2006. Numbers and proportions from the Americas and Oceania both fell.

There is almost a gender balance in the foreign population, the female proportion being 50.7 per cent. However, the balance varies by origin. Europeans as a whole continue to be more likely to be female (51.5 per cent) and this was especially the case for Germans (62 per cent); in contrast, Italians are more likely to be male (57 per cent). A8 and A2 Eastern Europeans are generally in balance. Those from the Americas and Africa had a female predominance. Asians, especially Indians, were more likely to be male, though the reverse was the case for Filipinos. Males were in the ascendant for both Australians and New Zealanders.

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

In sum, during 2008-9 stock increases were:

- UK total 0.8 per cent
- British citizens 0.5 per cent
- Foreign citizens 4 per cent
- EU(15)/EFTA 6.4 per cent
- EU(27) 6.6 per cent
- Non-EEA 1.9 per cent

4.2 Stocks of foreign nationals working in the UK in 2009

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 (Table 4.3). By 2007, 2.035 million were recorded, up from 1.746 million in 2006, and representing 7.2 per cent of the total workforce. Continuing increase took the figure for 2008 to 2.283 million, 7.8 per cent of the total. By 2009, the rate of increase had slowed markedly. The number rose by only 10,000 to 2.293 million; however, the proportion continued its increasing trend to reach 8 per cent of the total in employment. Thus, while the total foreign population rose by 167,000 between 2008 and 2009, the increment for those working was only 10,000.

Europeans account for just over half of the foreign workforce, rather more than their share of the foreign population (Table 4.4). EU (15)/EFTA countries supply 24.2 per cent of foreign workers, suggesting that the fall of the last five years has been halted (26.6 per cent in 2006, 24.1 per cent in 2008). The Irish continue to be the clear leaders in this group, but their dominance has been falling, from 22.6 per cent of all foreign workers in 1995 to 7.1 per cent in 2009 (little changed from 7.2 per cent in 2008). Numbers of Irish workers seem to have stabilised; the state of the Irish economy may mean that they prefer to stay in the UK. Numbers of A8 Europeans in the labour force have grown rapidly, but have stabilised at half a million in 2008 and 2009, 21.8 per cent of all foreign workers. The data do not suggest a net return home of A8 workers. It is likely that these figure underestimates the total A8 workforce, given the large numbers of A8 nationals registering under the Worker Registration Scheme, together with the self-employed who do not need to register. This may explain why the recorded total A8 population rose by about 40,000 while that of the A8 working population did not change. Poles were the largest A8 nationality, 369,000, constituting 73.8 per cent of the group (up from 71.9 in 2008). Numbers of Bulgarian and Romanian workers totalled around 56,000, compared with 40,000 the year before.

The balance of the sexes varies. Among all foreign nationals, males again predominate (55.6 per cent) and this is true of both Europeans and non-Europeans. Only among the Germans and Filipinos were women a clear majority.

4.3 Foreign workers by nationality and socio-economic class 2009

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

Data for 2008 confirm the trend of the last few years towards a lower skilled foreign workforce. In 2009, 37.5 per cent (down from 38.3 per cent in 2008) of foreign workers were in the most skilled group (A), compared with 43.6 per cent in 2004. For the fourth year in succession, a lower proportion of foreign nationals were in highly

skilled occupations than was the case for the domestic workforce. In addition, a higher proportion of foreign nationals were in the least skilled (routine) group. This shift in skill balance has been brought about by the inflow of workers from the A8 countries, only 12.4 per cent (15.8 per cent in 2006) of whom were in highly skilled occupations, while over half were in routine ones.

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 (50.8 per cent in Group A, down from 54.4 per cent the year before) and this is especially true of those from France and Germany, other northern EU countries, North America and Australasia. This has been a consistent pattern over the years. In contrast to the historical pattern, the Irish are now established as over-represented in the highly skilled category. A change in 2009 is that workers from the Indian sub-continent (ISC), traditionally less well represented in the highly skilled category, are now on a par with the UK working population. Various explanations may be put forward for this trend: the increasing educational success of South Asian children in UK schools makes them potentially more marketable to universities and the labour market; large numbers of Indians particularly have entered under the work permit system to work in the IT and Health sectors (see Chapter 5). In contrast, Caribbean and especially from the A8 and 'Other Europe' countries are under-represented in highly skilled employment. Most non-British groups are under-represented in the 'intermediate' sector, the exceptions being Bulgarians and Romanians and those from 'Other Europe'.

4.4 Foreign workers by nationality and industry group 2009

The industry sectors in Table 4.6 for 2009 are not directly comparable with those in earlier reports because of a new method of aggregation by the ONS.

The need to aggregate into a small number of major categories, because of sample size, remains and prevents the drawing of a detailed picture of the industrial distribution of the foreign labour force. It would appear that foreign nationals as a whole continue to be more likely than Britons to work in more labour intensive sectors, but to a lesser extent than hitherto. A smaller proportion of foreigners than UK citizens work in primary industries (Group A), almost the same proportion in manufacturing (Group B), a slightly lower proportion in construction (Group C) and a considerably small proportion in the service-dominated Group G. The reverse is the case for distribution, hotels and catering (Group D), Transport and communications (Group E) and banking and finance (Group F). Despite the different statistical categorisation there appears to have been little change in distributions over the last year.

As in previous years, the different national groups are not evenly spread across industries. North Americans, Australians and New Zealanders, along with several EU (15)/EFTA countries, are more likely than others to be in banking and finance (Group F). North Americans, Africans and Greeks are over-represented in Group G. Both of these groups generally require higher level skills. The Irish, people from northern EU countries and from the Indian Sub-continent are over-represented in transport and communications (Group D). The Irish, Portuguese and Romanians and, to a lesser

extent Poles are over-represented in construction (Group C) while A8 nationals are the only group with a concentration in manufacturing (Group B).

4.5 Foreign workers by nationality and region of residence 2009

The regional distribution of foreign workers is very uneven (Table 4.7). In 2009, Greater London had 888,000, about the same as the year before (895,000) and up from 783,000 in 2007 and 682,000 in 2005. Thus the rapid rate of increase for the capital in recent years has been halted and may have gone into reverse. This seems to be impacting on the distribution of the foreign workforce. During the period 2005-07 the capital had become relatively less important, its proportion of the total foreign population falling from 45.3 per cent to 38.5 per cent, before rising to 39.2 per cent in 2008, it has now slipped again to 38.7. Overall, though, the evidence of the last three years is that London's proportion of the foreign population has stabilised, although it may still be too soon to say if this is a significant shift because of sampling error. The Rest of the South East accounted for another 426,000 foreign workers, about the same number and proportion as last year. Overall, 57.3 per cent of foreign workers are in South East England; this is less than in most recent years but about the same as 2008. In comparison, only 10.5 per cent of UK nationals work in Greater London, and only 30.7 per cent in the South East as a whole.

Over the last two decades, this heavy concentration of foreign labour in the capital city and its surrounding region has been very stable. In the last few years the effects of the A8 immigration began to exercise a fundamental shift in distribution which saw the dominance of the South East lessening. However, that redistribution now seems to have slowed, leading to a new equilibrium. It remains to be seen if this will change during the current economic downturn.

Although all foreign national groups are more heavily concentrated in Greater London than the domestic population, there are major differences between them. At least half of the French, Cypriots, Greeks, Italians, Spaniards, Lithuanians, Bulgarians, Romanians, Caribbean/West Indies, Other (Latin) Americans and Australians and New Zealanders are located in London. Only those from northern EU countries are overrepresented in the South East. A8 citizens, those from the Indian sub-continent and Americans have some concentration in the Midlands, South West and East Anglia, while the Irish, A8 citizens, South East Asians and Americans 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. Overall, what has been an emerging trend towards a more even geographical distribution of foreign labour in across the UK as a whole now seems to be confirmed. This is accompanied by different regional distributions for national groups. Minor fluctuations from year to year may be due to relatively small sample numbers.

4.6 Flows of migrant workers by nationality and sex 2009

The LFS can be used to indicate the scale of annual labour migration into the UK. The survey asks for address the year before and the number of international migrants is derived from those reporting an address abroad at that time. Table 4.8 records both total migrants into the UK (living abroad a year ago and living in the UK at the time of the survey) and labour migrants (living abroad one year before the survey, and

living and working in the UK at the time of the survey). The small overall sample size means that a detailed breakdown by nationality is not possible.

Total immigration on this measurement was 325,000 in 2009, a fall of 7.7 per cent on the figure of 352,000 in 2008 and the lowest figure since 2004. The LFS figure for 2009 (measuring inflow between Spring quarters) is considerably less than the unadjusted inflow derived from the IPS (527,000 for calendar year 2008 (538,000 update this)). Part of the explanation for this is the difference in timing, part is because of the exclusion of some people living in institutional accommodation, but most is because the LFS figure is a transitional one and not a continuous record. The inflow of foreign nationals measured by the LFS was 244,000 in 2009 (272,000 in 2008), three-quarters of the total. Among foreign nationals, there was a slight imbalance between the sexes in favour of males, in contrast to 2008 when there were more females.

Those outside the UK a year ago and now working in the UK numbered 117,000, well down (by over a third) on the 183,000 of 2008; 70 per cent of 2009 entrants were foreign nationals. The small sample size makes it impossible to identify the national origins of these labour immigrants at anything but the most aggregate scale. Countries of the EU (15) EFTA provided about 22,000 labour immigrants, those of the EU (27)/EFTA 45,000 55 per cent of the foreign total. As in previous years, foreign nationals coming in to work were more likely to be male (54.9 per cent) than total foreigners entering (52.9 per cent), although the difference was less than the year before.

4.7 Migrant worker inflows by nationality and socio-economic group 2009

More or less equal numbers of immigrants were either highly skilled or in routine operations, with about half as many classed as intermediate. The much smaller numbers in 2009 make it difficult to compare the pattern with that in 2008. Incoming British were more likely to be highly skilled than foreign nationals, though the difference was relatively small (40 per cent compared with 36.6). Traditionally, those from non-EU countries were more likely to be in highly skilled occupations, coming in as they do through the work permit system (Section 5). Although the percentage of foreign highly skilled is not dissimilar from 2004 (38 per cent), a much higher proportion in 2009 were in the routine manual category. The reason for this shift is the inflow of A8 nationals after May 2004. However, this does not mean that A8 citizens lack qualifications; indeed there is evidence that the reverse is the case and that many are doing jobs for which they are overqualified.

A comparison of inflows with resident stock shows some differences, although these appear to be less than in earlier years. A higher proportion of all UK residents (Table 4.9) than immigrants (Table 4.5) are in the professionals, employers and managers category (41.9 and 37.6 per cent respectively). In recent years the stock of foreign national immigrants has been less likely to be highly skilled than the foreign national inflow, although the trend is towards convergence (38.3 and 35.7 per cent respectively in 2008, 38.6 and 29.7 per cent in 2007). This trend has continued, indicating that the foreign inflow has become more skilled: for 2009 the figures were 37.5 and 36.6 per cent. The foreign stock is much less likely to be in routine manual occupations than the inflow although again the gap has been closing. In 2009 30.7 per cent of the stock

was in these occupations, compared with 40.2 per cent of the inflow; in 2008 the figures were 38.3 and 45.7 per cent. Thus, although in the years after A8 accession the foreign inflow became more concentrated in the lower skilled end of the labour market, this may now be changing. Overall, labour inflows are now more skilled.

4.8 Migrant workers inflows by nationality and region 2009

Table 4.10 records the destination regions in the UK of all immigrants (those ‘living’, i.e. including those working and not working), and of those currently working at the time of the survey. The domination of London and South East England is again clear, although recent trends mean this is less than in the past. The proportion of all immigrants going to London was 26.8 per cent, about the same as in 2008. The proportion of those working who came to the capital was lower than the year before, 29.9 compared with 32.2 per cent. Overall, 44 per cent of all immigrants (almost the same as in 2008) and 48.7 of labour immigrants (down over the year from 51.3) came to the South-East (including London) region.

There are significant regional differences by nationality. Foreign nationals are much more likely than UK citizens to come to London, both to live (32.4 and 9.9 per cent respectively) and to work. However, in contrast to the mid-1990s, but similar to the last few years, this is no longer true for the rest of South East England. In contrast to the previous four years, foreign labour immigrants in 2007-8 were less likely to go to the Rest of UK region than to the South East. This suggested that the recent trend, whereby the South East was losing out to the rest of the country, had shifted back to the former pattern. Data for 2008-9 confirm this trend, the South East as a whole taking 54.9 per cent of foreign labour migrants.

4.9 Corporate transfers

One of the main features of labour immigration into the UK is the high proportion accounted for by corporate transfers. Survey evidence and data on work permit issues show that almost all of those transferred are professional, managerial or highly skilled technical staff. These are discussed in more detail in Section 5. Survey evidence suggests that substantial numbers of work permits go to short term corporate transferees who would not form part of the LFS sample but would appear in work permit data.

An estimate of the scale of longer term corporate transfer may be derived from the LFS, which records whether or not an immigrant who was working abroad the year before is now working in the UK for the same employer, and is thus a corporate transferee.

In 2009, the number of people working abroad a year before and at the time of the survey was 70,000, considerably fewer than the 95,000 in 2008 (Table 4.11a). About 23,000 of them (35,000 in 2008) - 32.9 per cent - worked for the same employer at both times and may be assumed to be corporate transferees. The majority of this group (18,000) were foreign nationals.

Aggregation of the data for the period 1994-2009 provides more detail (Table 4.11b). Over the period, there were 413,000 corporate transferees (defined in this case as

working at the time of the survey and one year before) entering the UK, about a third of the total. More of them were foreign nationals (259,000) than UK (154,000) staff.

Table 4.11c uses the aggregate data for the period 1994-2009 to present the average annual number of corporate transfers. For all nationalities this has been 25,800, 62.7 per cent of whom (16,188) were foreign nationals. Between six and seven thousand EU (15) citizens were transferred in each year.

4.10 Country of Birth 2009

The LFS provides statistics on country of birth as well as nationality. In 2009 there were 6.890 million people living in the UK and born outside the country (Tables 4.12 – 4.13), a rise of 3.7 per cent on the previous year. The increase in the total foreign born population has slowed, from 7.3 per cent 2007-08. 3.703 million (53.7 per cent) were also working in the UK (Tables 4.14 – 4.15), a rise of only 0.7 per cent on the year before. Hence, the rise in the total foreign born population, although smaller than in 2007-08, was considerably larger than that of the foreign born working population.

Europeans are less well represented among the foreign born than among the foreign national population. Of those foreign born living in the UK, just over a third were born elsewhere in Europe, 32.9 per cent in EU (27)/EFTA countries (Table 4.13). The comparable nationality figures were 47.1 and 44.6 per cent respectively (Table 4.2). The A10 Eastern European countries accounted for 12 per cent of the foreign born, compared with 19 per cent of foreign citizens. Indians and Poles were the two largest foreign born groups, with Pakistanis overtaking the Irish into third position. Overall, Europe and Asia each account for about a third of the foreign population by country of birth, Africa around just over one in six and the Americas just under one in ten. Among the foreign born working population, Poles were the largest group (their proportion doubling since 2006) followed by Indians (Table 4.15).

Tables 4.16-4.21 replicate, for country of birth, tables 4.5-4.10 for nationality. The larger sample size means that more detail can be shown. In many respects the picture presented by the two datasets is similar but there are some differences in detail. For example, a slightly higher proportion of the foreign born (40.1 per cent) are highly skilled than those of foreign nationality (37.5 per cent).

Table 4.22 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. Overall, 63.3 percent of the foreign born had foreign nationality, while 4.7 per cent of UK citizens were born abroad, both proportions about the same as in the last couple of years. There were substantial differences between countries. In some countries, mainly European - examples include Finland, France, Greece and Portugal - there were more foreign nationals than had been born there. In contrast in others, mainly African and Asian, fewer than half of those born abroad had the nationality of their birthplace.

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. Germany). Most important are differential rates of naturalisation, related in part to the

maturity of the immigration stream. There are systematic differences between some groups of countries. Most of those born in the A8 countries have their nationality. In contrast, most of those born in South Asian countries do not have the nationality of their countries of birth.

The implications of Table 4.22 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 4.22 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.

4.11 National Insurance statistics

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 (year running April-March) increment to the workforce. Comparisons of NINO data with those of other flow sources demonstrate the difficulty of putting together an accurate picture of labour migration into the UK. NINO data take no account of the length of time an individual allocated a number spends working in the UK and so they may include equally people who work for one week in the year with those working fifty two. Overall, they probably present a fuller picture of the overall foreign increment to the UK workforce than any other single source but should be used only with appropriate caveats. For example, the temporary nature of many of the A8 migrants may lead to difficulties when comparing recent increments to the workforce with past years. The data in Table 4.23 relate to year of registration, not year of arrival in the UK and so may inflate the number compared with the two survey sources.

In the most recent year, 2008/9, there were 686,000 new registrations, a 6.4 per cent reduction on the number the year before (Table 4.23a). The EU A12 accession countries accounted for 257,000 new registrations, 75,400 fewer than year before. The proportion from the accession countries also fell, from 45.3 per cent of the total to 37.5 per cent. In contrast, numbers from most other major world regions actually rose, the exceptions being non-EEA Europe and Australasia and Oceania. The reasons for this difference in trend between the accession countries and most other regions are unclear. The effects of recession appear to have impacted more heavily on accession country nationals, although substantial numbers continue to come. It may be that citizens of other countries already in the UK, such as students, have decided to enter the labour market. Some registrations may have been for purposes of claiming benefit rather than entering the labour market, though the numbers of these are unlikely to be sufficient to explain the increased numbers recorded: for example, only 21,000 of the 733,000 registrations in 2007-8 were claiming benefit six months later. As far as is known, there are no administrative reasons for these trends.

The vast majority allocated NINOs are young, 38.7 per cent of them in aged 18-24 and a further 40.8 per cent aged 25-34, both proportions similar to 2008 (Table 4.23b). There have been some notable shifts in the main nationalities since 2003/3 but in recent years the pattern has been fairly stable (Table 4.23c). Poland, the clear leader in 2008/9 with 19.6 per cent, and India have been the top two each year since 2004/5, while Slovakia has held third place for the last three years. France and Italy are also in the top ten. Outside Europe, the leading origins are Pakistan, Australia and Nigeria.

Table 4.1 – Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2006 - 2009 (thousands).

	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	58602	28534	30067	58818	28648	30170	60263	29573	30690	60721	29821	30899
UK	55200	26876	28324	54962	26748	28215	56052	27522	28530	56342	27662	28680
Foreign Nationals	3392	1654	1738	3824	1882	1941	4196	2042	2154	4363	2148	2214
Europe	1474	704	754	1757	853	904	1951	957	994	2053	995	1058
EU27/EFTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1827	891	936	1948	941	1007
EU25/EFTA	1288	611	661	1607	787	821	1769	860	909	1865	898	967
EU15/EFTA	937	439	499	985	461	524	1017	465	552	1082	511	571
Austria	12	:	:	13	:	:	14	:	:	15	:	10
Belgium	16	:	:	22	:	13	17	:	:	16	:	10
Denmark	21	10	11	18	:	:	21	:	12	20	:	11
Finland	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	:
France	110	51	59	122	53	69	124	56	68	148	70	78
Germany	91	38	53	88	36	52	91	33	58	121	46	75
Greece	28	21	:	32	17	15	38	23	15	42	22	20
Ireland	335	146	189	341	158	183	359	157	202	342	160	182
Italy	76	43	32	95	48	46	97	57	39	107	61	46
Netherlands	56	28	28	52	27	25	41	20	21	35	18	17
Portugal	81	38	43	87	41	46	96	45	51	96	48	47
Spain	45	25	20	58	30	28	74	37	38	53	29	24
Sweden	25	:	18	24	13	11	16	:	12	27	:	16
Switzerland	10	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	16	:	10
A8 Accession	334	172	162	587	308	279	705	365	340	744	366	378
Czech Republic	24	:	15	33	13	19	28	15	13	29	15	14
Hungary	10	:	:	20	:	12	19	11	:	21	12	:
Latvia	14	:	:	13	:	:	30	12	18	19	:	11
Lithuania	47	27	20	54	25	30	73	36	37	66	27	40
Poland	209	113	96	406	225	181	500	266	234	546	275	271
Slovak Republic	23	:	14	54	27	27	52	24	28	54	26	29
A2 Accession	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	31	27	83	43	40
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	13	13	33	13	19
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	17	15	50	30	21
Eur	17	:	:	35	18	18	47	30	17	39	21	18
Cyprus	12	:	:	29	15	14	41	27	14	35	18	16
C & E Europe	75	40	35	58	30	28	35	22	13	23	13	10
Albania	20	12	:	11	:	:	16	11	:	10	:	:
Bulgaria	18	:	:	13	:	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Yugoslavia	25	12	13	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	12	:	:	19	11	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eur Other	111	53	58	92	36	55	89	44	45	82	41	41
Former USSR	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Russia	20	10	10	19	:	15	27	:	18	19	:	14
Turkey	63	33	30	48	23	25	43	26	17	39	23	16
Ukraine	15	:	10	16	:	:	15	:	:	14	:	:
Africa	540	262	277	527	264	263	573	273	300	609	298	310
Cameroon	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:
Congo Dem Rep	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt	:	:	:	:	:	:	17	10	:	:	:	:
Eritrea	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	14	:	:
Ghana	64	33	31	49	29	21	66	33	33	43	22	22
Kenya	16	:	:	20	9	11	19	11	:	22	:	13
Libya	11	:	:	9	6	4	17	:	:	25	13	11
Mauritius	15	:	:	9	5	4	25	14	11	21	10	11
Nigeria	61	34	27	89	50	39	82	39	43	108	49	59
Somalia	42	21	21	55	24	32	68	28	40	73	32	41
South Africa	105	52	53	90	43	47	94	49	45	113	53	60
Uganda	14	:	:	9	4	5	17	:	10	10	:	:
Zambia	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:
Zimbabwe	77	35	43	71	31	40	61	25	36	79	38	40
Other Africa	135	87	102	197	94	100	60	27	33	81	50	31
Americas	327	155	172	364	169	194	379	173	205	352	165	187
Canada	34	15	19	48	21	27	43	23	20	42	22	20
Jamaica	45	27	18	67	31	36	52	24	28	40	20	20
US	132	62	70	109	53	57	118	49	69	113	51	63
Other Americas	116	51	65	140	64	74	166	77	88	157	72	84
Asia	823	410	413	991	499	492	1118	559	559	1176	603	573
Afghanistan	:	:	:	34	19	15	29	19	10	26	17	:
Bangladesh	74	38	36	68	36	32	66	35	31	79	44	34
China	73	34	39	89	41	48	109	50	59	78	40	38
India	258	128	130	258	138	120	295	156	139	293	155	138
Japan	22	:	16	31	13	17	28	12	17	35	14	21
Malaysia	35	14	21	28	8	20	35	12	23	44	21	22
Middle East	118	69	49	74	47	27	82	49	33	86	58	28
Iran	34	23	10	26	15	11	32	19	13	38	23	14
Iraq	38	24	15	33	22	11	36	22	13	36	25	11
Other Middle East	32	18	14	15	10	5	14	8	7	12	10	:
Pakistan	78	42	37	133	69	64	178	89	89	178	94	84
Philippines	71	26	45	76	32	44	64	28	36	93	37	56
Sri Lanka	47	24	23	46	22	23	36	21	15	43	24	19
Vietnam	11	:	:	15	7	9	12	:	:	:	:	:
Other Asia	36	35	17	139	67	73	184	82	101	213	95	120
Oceania	122	60	62	162	88	73	156	72	84	153	78	74
Australia	88	44	44	100	52	47	101	52	49	86	46	41
New Zealand	34	15	18	43	25	17	30	10	20	37	21	16
Not Stated	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	10	:	:	32	18	14	15	:	:	16	11	5

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics; Notes: Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.

Table 4.2 – Living in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2006 - 2009 (per cent).

	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	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
Europe	43.5	42.6	43.4	45.9	45.3	46.6	46.5	46.9	46.1	47.1	46.3	47.8
EU27/EFTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.5	43.6	43.5	44.6	43.8	45.5
EU25/EFTA	38.0	36.9	38.0	42.0	41.8	42.3	42.2	42.1	42.2	42.7	41.8	43.7
EU15/EFTA	27.6	26.5	28.7	25.8	24.5	27.0	24.2	22.8	25.6	24.8	23.8	25.8
Austria	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	0.5
Belgium	0.5	:	:	0.6	:	0.7	0.4	:	:	0.4	:	0.5
Denmark	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	:	:	0.5	:	0.6	0.5	:	0.5
Finland	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:
France	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.5
Germany	2.7	2.3	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.7	2.2	1.6	2.7	2.8	2.1	3.4
Greece	0.8	1.3	:	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9
Ireland	9.9	8.8	10.9	8.9	8.4	9.4	8.6	7.7	9.4	7.8	7.4	8.2
Italy	2.2	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.8	1.8	2.5	2.8	2.1
Netherlands	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Portugal	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.1
Spain	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.1
Sweden	0.7	:	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	:	0.6	0.6	:	0.7
Switzerland	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.4	:	0.5
A8 Accession	9.8	10.4	9.3	15.4	16.4	14.4	16.8	17.9	15.8	17.1	17.0	17.1
Czech Republic	0.7	:	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Hungary	0.3	:	:	0.5	:	0.6	0.5	0.5	:	0.5	0.6	:
Latvia	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	:	0.5
Lithuania	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.8
Poland	6.2	6.8	5.5	10.6	12.0	9.3	11.9	13.0	10.9	12.5	12.8	12.2
Slovak Republic	0.7	:	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
A2 Accession	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.9	2.0	1.8
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.9
Eur	0.5	:	:	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8
Cyprus	0.4	:	:	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7
C & E Europe	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Albania	0.6	0.7	:	0.3	:	:	0.4	0.5	:	0.2	:	:
Bulgaria	0.5	:	:	0.3	:	:	-	-	-	:	:	:
Former Yugoslavia	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	0.4	:	:	0.5	0.6	:	-	-	-	:	:	:
Eur Other	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.4	1.9	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
Former USSR	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Russia	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	:	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.4	:	0.6
Turkey	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.7
Ukraine	0.4	:	0.6	0.4	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:
Africa	15.9	15.8	15.9	13.8	14.0	13.5	13.7	13.4	13.9	14.0	13.9	14.0
Cameroon	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:
Congo Dem Rep	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	0.5	0.0	:	:	:
Eritrea	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:
Ghana	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Kenya	0.5	:	:	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	:	0.6
Libya	0.3	:	:	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	:	:	0.6	0.6	0.5
Mauritius	0.4	:	:	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Nigeria	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.7
Somalia	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.9
South Africa	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.7
Uganda	0.4	:	:	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	:	:
Zambia	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	0.0	0.0	:	:	:
Zimbabwe	2.3	2.1	2.5	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Other Africa	4.0	5.3	5.9	5.2	5.0	5.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.3	1.4
Americas	9.6	9.4	9.9	9.5	9.0	10.0	9.0	8.5	9.5	8.1	7.7	8.4
Canada	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Jamaica	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9
US	3.9	3.7	4.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.4	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.8
Other Americas	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.8
Asia	24.3	24.8	23.8	25.9	26.5	25.3	26.6	27.4	26.0	27.0	28.1	25.9
Afghanistan	:	:	:	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.8	:
Bangladesh	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.5
China	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.7
India	7.6	7.7	7.5	6.7	7.3	6.2	7.0	7.6	6.5	6.7	7.2	6.2
Japan	0.6	:	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
Malaysia	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Middle East	3.5	4.2	2.8	1.9	2.5	1.4	2.0	2.4	1.5	2.0	2.7	1.3
Iran	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.6
Iraq	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.5
Other Middle East	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	:
Pakistan	2.3	2.5	2.1	3.5	3.7	3.3	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.4	3.8
Philippines	2.1	1.6	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.5
Sri Lanka	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9
Vietnam	0.3	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	:	:	:	:	:
Other Asia	1.1	2.1	1.0	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.7	4.9	4.4	5.4
Oceania	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.7	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.3
Australia	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.9
New Zealand	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7
Not Stated	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Rest of World/Stateless/Not state	0.5	:	:	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.4	:	:	0.4	0.5	0.2

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

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

Table 4.3 – Living and Working in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2006 - 2009 (thousands).

	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	28115	14981	13134	28205	15091	13113	29198	15722	13476	28625	15262	13362
UK	26339	14001	12338	26162	13926	12236	26911	14417	12495	26329	13984	12344
Foreign Nationals	1773	979	795	2035	1159	875	2283	1303	979	2293	1275	1018
Europe	801	426	366	1016	564	451	1164	653	503	1180	639	540
EU27/EFTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1111	615	491	1132	615	516
EU25/EFTA	716	373	335	943	525	417	1072	591	475	1076	580	495
EU15/EFTA	472	240	232	520	272	248	551	295	256	555	291	264
Belgium	10	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	11	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	10	:	:
France	55	26	28	77	33	44	77	39	38	80	41	39
Germany	51	23	28	47	23	24	54	26	28	62	23	39
Greece	12	:	:	16	11	:	17	13	:	23	13	10
Ireland	152	70	83	162	84	78	165	83	82	163	93	70
Italy	42	25	16	49	29	20	61	42	19	62	38	24
Netherlands	31	18	13	25	13	12	21	12	:	18	10	:
Portugal	38	23	15	50	29	22	58	30	28	47	28	19
Spain	29	15	13	34	17	17	41	21	20	32	19	13
Sweden	13	:	:	15	:	:	11	:	:	13	:	:
A8 Accession	236	133	103	409	244	164	498	279	219	500	274	225
Czech Republic	16	:	:	20	10	10	17	10	:	14	:	:
Latvia	10	:	:	:	:	:	18	:	10	13	:	:
Lithuania	31	20	13	37	19	19	51	26	25	48	20	28
Poland	151	90	61	292	184	108	358	208	150	369	208	161
Slovak Republic	17	:	:	34	20	14	36	18	18	33	19	15
A2 Accession	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	24	16	56	35	21
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	10	:	22	10	12
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	14	:	34	25	:
Eur	:	:	:	14	:	:	23	17	:	21	15	6
Cyprus	-	-	-	11	:	:	20	15	:	19	14	:
C & E Europe	42	29	13	37	21	16	18	15	:	8	4	4
Bulgaria	15	:	:	11	:	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Former Yugoslavia	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eur Other	43	24	18	36	18	18	35	23	12	40	20	20
Russia	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	10
Turkey	18	14	:	15	10	:	15	13	:	13	10	:
Africa	278	152	126	217	125	92	280	155	125	272	155	117
Ghana	41	23	18	33	22	11	40	23	17	28	16	12
Kenya	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius	:	:	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	14	:	:
Nigeria	34	22	12	54	34	20	47	27	20	47	23	24
South Africa	76	42	34	68	31	37	68	35	33	85	44	41
Zimbabwe	42	17	25	36	15	21	35	13	22	39	20	19
Other Africa	85	48	37	26	23	:	66	43	23	51	40	10
Americas	181	90	91	193	98	96	206	100	105	181	89	92
Canada	23	10	13	29	15	14	23	11	12	18	10	:
Jamaica	21	14	:	26	12	14	26	13	13	17	:	:
US	69	34	35	58	31	28	65	29	36	59	28	31
Other Americas	68	32	43	80	40	40	92	47	44	87	43	44
Asia	372	227	145	444	285	160	505	330	175	537	326	211
Bangladesh	27	22	:	20	15	:	26	22	:	34	29	:
China	29	14	15	32	14	18	45	25	20	33	16	17
India	154	91	63	159	104	54	171	114	57	152	101	50
Malaysia	20	11	:	15	:	10	16	:	:	22	10	12
Middle East	30	26	:	19	17	:	23	17	:	21	19	:
Pakistan	30	27	:	51	44	:	61	54	:	68	51	17
Philippines	43	14	29	47	20	26	41	20	21	63	23	40
Sri Lanka	24	18	:	22	14	:	18	14	:	19	13	:
Other Asia	15	:	38	79	52	30	104	56	48	125	64	61
Oceania	97	48	49	112	64	47	117	59	58	113	60	52
Australia	69	35	34	74	41	33	76	41	35	62	34	28
New Zealand	28	13	15	32	21	11	27	10	17	32	18	13
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

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

Table 4.4 – Living and Working in UK, by Citizenship and Sex, 2006 - 2009 (per cent).

	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	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
Europe	45.2	43.5	46.0	49.9	48.7	51.5	51.0	50.1	51.4	51.5	50.1	53.0
EU27/EFTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.7	47.2	50.2	49.4	48.2	50.7
EU25/EFTA	40.4	38.1	42.1	46.3	45.3	47.7	47.0	45.4	48.5	46.9	45.5	48.6
EU15/EFTA	26.6	24.5	29.2	25.6	23.5	28.3	24.1	22.6	26.1	24.2	22.8	25.9
Belgium	0.6	:	:	0.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	0.6	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.4	:	:
France	3.1	2.7	3.5	3.8	2.8	5.0	3.4	3.0	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.8
Germany	2.9	2.3	3.5	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.9	2.7	1.8	3.8
Greece	0.7	:	:	0.8	0.9	:	0.7	1.0	:	1.0	1.0	1.0
Ireland	8.6	7.2	10.4	8.0	7.2	8.9	7.2	6.4	8.4	7.1	7.3	6.9
Italy	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.2	1.9	2.7	3.0	2.4
Netherlands	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	:	0.8	0.8	:
Portugal	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.0	2.2	1.9
Spain	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.3
Sweden	0.7	:	:	0.7	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.6	:	:
A8 Accession	13.3	13.6	13.0	20.1	21.1	18.7	21.8	21.4	22.4	21.8	21.5	22.1
Czech Republic	0.9	:	:	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8	:	0.6	:	:
Latvia	0.6	:	:	:	:	:	0.8	:	1.0	0.6	:	:
Lithuania	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.6	2.8
Poland	8.5	9.2	7.7	14.3	15.9	12.3	15.7	16.0	15.3	16.1	16.3	15.8
Slovak Republic	1.0	:	:	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.5
A2 Accession	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.4	2.7	2.1
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.8	:	1.0	0.8	1.2
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1.1	:	1.5	2.0	:
Eur	0.5	:	:	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.3	:	0.9	1.2	0.6
Cyprus	:	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.9	1.2	:	0.8	1.1	:
C & E Europe	2.4	3.0	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.2	:	0.3	0.3	0.4
Bulgaria	0.8	:	:	0.5	:	:	-	-	-	:	:	:
Former Yugoslavia	0.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eur Other	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.6	2.0
Russia	0.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.6	:	1.0
Turkey	1.0	1.4	:	0.7	0.9	:	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	:
Africa	15.7	15.5	15.8	10.7	10.8	10.5	12.3	11.9	12.8	11.9	12.2	11.5
Ghana	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.2
Kenya	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.6	:	:	0.6	:	:
Nigeria	1.9	2.2	1.5	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.4
South Africa	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.3	2.7	4.2	3.0	2.7	3.4	3.7	3.5	4.0
Zimbabwe	2.4	1.7	3.1	1.8	1.3	2.4	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.9
Other Africa	4.8	4.9	4.7	1.3	2.0	0.3	2.9	3.3	2.3	2.2	3.1	1.0
Americas	10.2	9.2	11.4	9.5	8.5	11.0	9.0	7.7	10.7	7.9	7.0	9.0
Canada	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.8	:
Jamaica	1.2	1.4	:	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.7	:	:
US	3.9	3.5	4.4	2.9	2.7	3.2	2.8	2.2	3.7	2.6	2.2	3.0
Other Americas	3.8	3.3	5.4	3.9	3.5	4.6	4.0	3.6	4.5	3.8	3.4	4.3
Asia	21.0	23.2	18.2	21.8	24.6	18.3	22.1	25.3	17.9	23.4	25.6	20.7
Bangladesh	1.5	2.2	:	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.7	:	1.5	2.3	:
China	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.7
India	8.7	9.3	7.9	7.8	9.0	6.2	7.5	8.7	5.8	6.6	7.9	4.9
Malaysia	1.1	1.1	:	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.7	:	:	1.0	0.8	1.2
Middle East	1.7	2.7	:	0.9	1.5	0.2	1.0	1.3	:	0.9	1.5	:
Pakistan	1.7	2.8	:	2.5	3.8	0.8	2.7	4.1	:	3.0	4.0	1.7
Philippines	2.4	1.4	3.6	2.3	1.7	3.0	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.7	1.8	3.9
Sri Lanka	1.4	1.8	:	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.1	:	0.8	1.0	:
Other Asia	0.8	:	4.8	3.9	4.5	3.4	4.6	4.3	4.9	5.5	5.0	6.0
Oceania	5.5	4.9	6.2	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.5	5.9	4.9	4.7	5.1
Australia	3.9	3.6	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
New Zealand	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	:	:	:	0.4	0.5	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

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

Table 4.5 - Living and Working in UK, by SEC, 2009.

	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	11981	8763	6680	1201	28625	41.9	30.6	23.3	4.2	100.0
UK/GB	11120	8195	5975	1040	26329	42.2	31.1	22.7	4.0	100.0
Foreign nationals	860	567	704	161	2293	37.5	24.7	30.7	7.0	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	498	267	293	103	1161	42.9	23.0	25.2	8.9	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	282	135	111	26	555	50.8	24.3	20.0	4.7	100.0
EU27/EFTA	362	300	411	58	1132	32.0	26.5	36.3	5.1	100.0
of which:										
France	43	16	18	:	80	53.8	20.0	22.5	:	100.0
Germany	36	16	:	:	62	58.1	25.8	:	:	100.0
Irish Republic	81	48	30	:	163	49.7	29.4	18.4	:	100.0
Northern EU	42	15	:	:	66	63.6	22.7	:	:	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	18	:	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	80	40	48	16	185	43.2	21.6	25.9	8.6	100.0
of which:										
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	19	:	:	:	:	100.0
Greece	14	:	:	:	23	60.9	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	31	13	14	:	62	50.0	21.0	22.6	:	100.0
Portugal		14	20	:	47	0.0	29.8	42.6	:	100.0
Spain	17				32	53.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
A8	62	124	287	27	500	12.4	24.8	57.4	5.4	100.0
of which:										
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	100.0
Hungary	:	:	:	:	17	:	:	:	:	100.0
Latvia	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	100.0
Lithuania	:	17	25	:	48	:	35.4	52.1	:	100.0
Poland	46	88	218	18	369	12.5	23.8	59.1	4.9	100.0
Slovakia	:	10	19	:	33	:	30.3	57.6	:	100.0
A2	:	36	:	:	56	:	64.3	:	:	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	:	16	:	:	22	:	72.7	:	:	100.0
Romania	:	20	:	:	34	:	58.8	:	:	100.0
Other Europe	10	19	13	:	48	20.8	39.6	27.1	:	100.0
of which:										
Russia	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	108	72	69	25	272	39.7	26.5	25.4	9.2	100.0
Middle East	:	:	:	:	21	:	:	:	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	117	55	73	27	273	42.9	20.1	26.7	9.9	100.0
South East Asia	92	47	77	27	243					100.0
Canada	:	:	:	:	17	:	:	:	:	100.0
United States	36	12	:	:	59	61.0	20.3	:	:	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	13	10	11	:	37	35.1	27.0	29.7	:	100.0
Other Americas	28	17	19	:	67	41.8	25.4	28.4	:	100.0
Australia	45	:	:	:	62	72.6	:	:	:	100.0
New Zealand	21	:	:	:	32	65.6	:	:	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Group A: Professional, employers, managers

Group B: Intermediate

Group C: Routine

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

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

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

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

Non-EU: FN - EU27/EFTA

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

Table 4.6 – Living and Working in UK, by Industry, 2009.

	Numbers (thousands)								Proportion of total (per cent)							
	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E	Group F	Other	Total	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E	Group F	Other	Total
All nationalities	779	2753	2368	5310	2498	4656	10261	28625	2.7	9.6	8.3	18.6	8.7	16.3	35.8	100.0
UK/GB	737	2538	2208	4797	2276	4225	9549	26329	2.8	9.6	8.4	18.2	8.6	16.0	36.3	100.0
Foreign nationals	42	215	160	513	222	430	710	2293	1.8	9.4	7.0	22.4	9.7	18.8	31.0	100.0
of which:																
Non-EU	18	76	50	261	106	221	429	1161	1.6	6.5	4.3	22.5	9.1	19.0	37.0	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	10	28	32	106	60	132	187	555	1.8	5.0	5.8	19.1	10.8	23.8	33.7	100.0
EU27/EFTA	24	139	110	252	116	209	281	1132	2.1	12.3	9.7	22.3	10.2	18.5	24.8	100.0
of which:																
France	:	:	:	16	:	20	28	80	:	:	:	20.0	:	25.0	35.0	100.0
Germany	:	:	:	10	:	18	19	62	:	:	:	16.1	:	29.0	30.6	100.0
Irish Republic	:	:	23	19	21	33	60	163	:	:	14.1	11.7	12.9	20.2	36.8	100.0
Northern EU	:	:	:	:	11	16	25	66	:	:	:	:	16.7	24.2	37.9	100.0
of which:																
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	18	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	:	10	:	60	16	43	51	185	:	5.4	:	32.4	8.6	23.2	27.6	100.0
of which:																
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	19	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	23	:	:	:	:	:	:	43.5	100.0
Italy	:	:	:	23	:	15	13	62	:	:	:	37.1	0.0	24.2	21.0	100.0
Portugal	:	:	16	:	:	14	:	47	:	:	34.0	:	:	29.8	:	100.0
Spain	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	32	:	:	:	34.4	:	:	31.3	100.0
A8	14	110	52	129	53	63	78	500	2.8	22.0	10.4	25.8	10.6	12.6	15.6	100.0
of which:																
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	48	:	:	:	:	:	20.8	:	100.0
Poland	10	88	37	96	38	45	55	369	2.7	23.8	10.0	26.0	10.3	12.2	14.9	100.0
Slovakia	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	33	:	:	:	39.4	:	:	:	100.0
A2	:	:	25	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	44.6	:	:	:	21.4	100.0
of which:																
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22	:	:	0.0	:	:	:	:	100.0
Romania	:	:	18	:	:	:	:	34	:	:	52.9	:	:	:	:	100.0
Other Europe	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	29.2	:	:	27.1	100.0
of which:																
Russia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	:	15	12	49	25	49	118	272	:	5.5	4.4	18.0	9.2	18.0	43.4	100.0
Middle East	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	21	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	:	20	:	94	38	32	77	273	:	7.3	:	34.4	13.9	11.7	28.2	100.0
South East Asia	:	20	:	58	14	35	104	243	:	8.2	:	23.9	5.8	14.4	42.8	100.0
Canada	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
United States	:	:	:	:	:	15	25	59	:	:	:	:	:	25.4	42.4	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	:	:	:	:	:	10	17	37	:	:	:	:	:	27.0	45.9	100.0
Other Americas	:	:	:	12	:	21	21	67	:	:	:	17.9	:	31.3	31.3	100.0
Australia	:	:	:	:	:	24	22	62	:	:	:	:	:	38.7	35.5	100.0
New Zealand	:	:	:	:	:	12	10	32	:	:	:	:	:	37.5	31.3	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Industry divisions are based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 1980)

Group A:

Group B:

Group C:

Group D:

Group E:

Group F:

Other

Notes:

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

Figures rounded to nearest '000

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

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

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

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

Non-EU: FN - EU27/EFTA

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Table 4.7 – Living and Working in UK, by Region of Residence, 2009.

	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	3660	5738	8113	11113	28625	12.8	20.0	28.3	38.8	100.0
UK/GB	2771	5312	7664	10581	26329	10.5	20.2	29.1	40.2	100.0
Foreign nationals	888	426	448	531	2293	38.7	18.6	19.5	23.2	100.0
of which:										100.0
Non-EU	468	210	233	249	1161	40.3	18.1	20.1	21.4	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	245	117	83	109	555	44.1	21.1	15.0	19.6	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	420	216	215	282	1132	37.1	19.1	19.0	24.9	100.0
of which:										
France	41	17	11.0	12	80	51.3	21.3	13.8	15.0	100.0
Germany	26	11	14	11	62	41.9	17.7	22.6	17.7	100.0
Irish Republic	63	32	23	45	163	38.7	19.6	14.1	27.6	100.0
Northern EU	24	20	11	12	66	36.4	30.3	16.7	18.2	100.0
of which:										
Netherlands					18	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sweden					13	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Southern EU	94	40	24	26	185	50.8	21.6	13.0	14.1	100.0
of which:										
Cyprus	10	:	:	:	19	52.6	:	:	:	100.0
Greece	14.0	:	:	:	23	60.9	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	33	15	:	:	62	53.2	24.2	:	:	100.0
Portugal	21	10	10	:	47	44.7	21.3	21.3	:	100.0
Spain	16	:	:	:	32	50.0	:	:	:	100.0
A8	120	87	127	166	500	24.0	17.4	25.4	33.2	100.0
of which:										
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	100.0
Hungary	:	:	:	:	17	:	:	:	:	100.0
Latvia	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	100.0
Lithuania	24	:	15	:	48	50.0	:	31.3	:	100.0
Poland	75	69	89	136	369	20.3	18.7	24.1	36.9	100.0
Slovakia	:	:	:	12	33	:	:	:	36.4	100.0
A2	44	:	:	:	56	78.6	:	:	:	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	15	:	:	:	22	68.2	:	:	:	100.0
Romania	28	:	:	:	34	82.4	:	:	:	100.0
Other Europe	22	10	:	10	48	45.8	20.8	:	20.8	100.0
of which:										
Russia	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	
Turkey	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	117	58	51	47	272	43.0	21.3	18.8	17.3	100.0
Middle East	:	:	:	:	21	:	:	:	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	89	47	65	72	273	32.6	17.2	23.8	26.4	100.0
South East Asia	88	43	48	64	243	36.2	17.7	19.8	26.3	100.0
Canada	:	:	:	:	17	:	:	:	:	100.0
United States	20	:	15	15	59	33.9	:	25.4	25.4	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	19	:	:	:	37	51.4	:	:	:	100.0
Other Americas	40	:	13	:	67	59.7	:	19.4	:	100.0
Australia	34	10	10	:	62	54.8	16.1	16.1	:	100.0
New Zealand	16	:	:	:	32	50.0	:	:	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

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

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

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

Table 4.8 – Living in UK now and outside UK 1 year ago, by nationality and sex, 2009.

	Numbers (thousands)						Proportion of total (per cent)					
	Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total	
	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working
All nationalities	169	64	156	53	325	117	52.0	54.7	48.0	45.3	100.0	100.0
UK/GB	40	19	41	17	81	35	49.4	54.3	50.6	48.6	100.0	100.0
Foreign nationals	129	45	115	36	244	82	52.9	54.9	47.1	43.9	100.0	100.0
of which:												
Non:EU	83	20	74	17	156	37	53.2	54.1	47.4	45.9	100.0	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	46	25	41	19	88	45	52.3	55.6	46.6	42.2	100.0	100.0
of which:												
EU 15/EFTA	28	12	22	11	49	22	57.1	54.5	44.9	50.0	100.0	100.0
A8	17	12	16	:	33	19	51.5	63.2	48.5	:	100.0	100.0
A2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
France and Germany	11	:	12	:	23	13	47.8	:	52.2	:	100.0	100.0
Other EU	35	19	29	11	65	32	53.8	59.4	44.6	34.4	100.0	100.0
Africa	20	:	17	:	38	:	52.6	:	44.7	:	100.0	100.0
Asia	51	11	39	:	90	14	56.7	78.6	43.3	:	100.0	100.0
North America	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
Australia & New Zealand	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Numbers rounded to the nearest '000.

: indicates/refers to figures less than 10,000.

Other EU = EU27/EFTA - (France+Germany)

A8: includes Former Czechoslovakia

Table 4.9 – Living in UK now and outside UK 1 year ago, by nationality and SEG, 2009.

	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	44	22	43	:	117	37.6	18.8	36.8	:	100.0
UK/GB	14	11	10	:	35	40.0	31.4	28.6	:	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	12	:	20	:	45	26.7	:	44.4	:	100.0
Foreign nationals	30	11	33	:	82	36.6	13.4	40.2	:	100.0
Non-EU Countries	18	:	13	:	37	48.6	:	35.1	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Socio-economic groups based on Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), defined by ONS:

Group A: Professional, employers, managers

Group B: Other non-manual

Group C: Skilled manual, semi-skilled manual, unskilled manual

Notes:

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

Figures rounded to nearest '000

Table 4.10 - Living in UK now and outside UK 1 year ago, by nationality and region of residence, 2009.

	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		
	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	
All nationalities	87	35	56	22	58	22	125	38	325	117	26.8	29.9	17.2	18.8	17.8	18.8	38.5	32.5	100.0	100.0	
UK/GB	8	6	19	6	20	9	33	14	81	35	9.9	17.1	23.5	17.1	24.7	25.7	40.7	40.0	100.0	100.0	
Foreign nationals	79	29	37	16	38	13	92	24	244	82	32.4	35.4	15.2	19.5	15.6	15.9	37.7	29.3	100.0	100.0	
of which:																					
Non-EU	51	12	24	9	24	6	59	11	156	37	32.7	32.4	15.4	24.3	15.4	16.2	37.8	29.7	100.0	100.0	
EU 27/EFTA	28	17	13	:	14	:	33	13	88	45	31.8	37.8	14.8	:	15.9	:	37.5	28.9	100.0	100.0	
of which:																					
EU 15/EFTA	17	:	:	:	:	:	19	:	49	22	34.7	:	:	:	:	:	38.8	:	100.0	100.0	
A8	:	:	:	:	:	:	13	:	33	19	:	:	:	:	:	:	39.4	:	100.0	100.0	
A2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
France and Germany	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	23	13	43.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0	
Other EU	18	10	11	:	11	:	26	:	65	32	27.7	31.3	16.9	:	16.9	:	40.0	:	100.0	100.0	
Africa	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	38	:	36.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0	
Asia	25	:	14	:	10	:	41	:	90	14	27.8	:	15.6	:	11.1	:	45.6	:	100.0	100.0	
North America	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0	
Australia & New Zealand	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0	

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

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:

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

Other EU = EU27/EFTA - (France+Germany)

A8: includes Former Czechoslovakia

Table 4.11 – Living and working in UK now and outside UK 1 year ago, by nationality and whether for same or different employer

a. 2009

	Numbers (thousands)			Proportion of total (per cent)		
	Same	Different	Total	Same	Different	Total
All nationalities	23	47	70	32.9	67.1	100.0
UK/GB	:	17	22	:	77.3	100.0
Foreign nationals	18	30	48	37.5	62.5	100.0
of which:						
Non-EU	10	14	24	41.7	58.3	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	:	16	24	:	66.7	100.0
of which:						
EU 15/EFTA	:	:	10	:	:	100.0
A8	:	:	13	:	:	100.0
A2	:	:	:	:	:	100.0

b. Totals for period 1994-2009

	Number (thousands)			Proportion (per cent)		
	Same	Different	All	Same	Different	All
All nationalities	413	859	1272	32.5	67.5	100.0
UK/GB	154	340	494	31.2	68.8	100.0
Foreign nationals	259	519	778	33.3	66.7	100.0
of which:						
Non-EU	141	266	407	34.6	65.4	100.0
EU 15	102	213	316	32.3	67.4	100.0

c. Average number of transfers per annum 1994-2009 (actual figures)

	Number
All nationalities	25813
UK/GB	9625
Foreign nationals	16188
of which:	
Non-EU	8813
EU 15	6375

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

: Less than 10,000

Figures for parts (a) and (b) rounded to nearest '000 - part (c) un rounded.

A8: includes Former Czechoslovakia

Table 4.12 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2006 - 2009 (thousands)

	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	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
Europe	33.3	32.4	34.2	35.2	34.6	35.8	35.8	35.5	36.1	35.5	34.2	36.7
EU27/EFTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.7	32.2	33.1	32.9	31.6	34.1
EU25/EFTA	29.3	28.2	30.3	31.8	31.3	32.1	31.8	31.3	32.3	31.5	30.2	32.8
EU15/EFTA	21.2	19.7	22.6	20.4	19.1	21.6	19.5	18.1	20.9	19.3	17.7	20.7
Austria	0.4	:	0.5	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	:
Belgium	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Denmark	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.3
Finland	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
France	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2
Germany	4.7	4.1	5.2	4.1	3.7	4.5	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.3	3.2	5.3
Greece	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
Ireland	7.2	6.5	7.9	6.6	6.2	7.0	6.3	5.5	7.1	5.8	5.4	6.2
Italy	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.4
Netherlands	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Norway	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.4
Portugal	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3
Spain	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7
Sweden	0.4	:	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.3
Switzerland	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.4
A8 Accession	6.3	6.7	6.0	9.9	10.7	9.0	10.6	11.5	9.8	10.7	11.0	10.5
Czech Republic	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Hungary	0.2	:	:	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Latvia	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lithuania	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0
Poland	4.0	4.3	3.7	6.8	7.8	5.9	7.5	8.3	6.7	7.8	8.2	7.4
Slovak Republic	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
A2 Accession	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.3
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.7
Eur	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
Cyprus	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Malta	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
C & E Europe	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6
Albania	0.3	0.4	0.3	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	0.3	:
Bulgaria	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia							0.2	:	:	:	:	:
Former Yugoslavia	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	:
Kosovo and Methonia							0.4	0.6	0.3	:	:	:
Romania	0.3	:	:	0.4	0.5	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eur Other	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0
Russia	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	:	0.7	0.5	:	0.7	0.5	:	0.6
Turkey	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.8
Ukraine	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	:

Table 4.12 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2006 - 2009 (thousands) [continue]

Africa	1114	534	580	1069	522	546	1185	579	606	1242	594	648
Algeria	10	:	:	15	11	:	16	11	5	26	15	10
Angola	11	:	:	11	:	:	10	:	:	14	:	:
Cameroon	:	:	:	:	:	:	18	:	:	10	:	:
Congo Dem Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	20	:	13	17	:	10
Egypt	27	15	12	19	13	:	37	22	15	23	14	:
Eritrea	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	14	:	:
Ethiopia	13	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	18	:	10
Ghana	106	53	53	87	43	43	106	55	51	92	48	45
Kenya	138	67	71	135	66	69	140	76	64	135	61	74
Libya	17	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	20	:	11
Malawi	20	11	9	20	10	10	14	:	:	12	:	:
Mauritius	35	16	19	26	16	10	47	24	23	46	22	23
Morocco	16	:	:	12	:	:	20	:	12	25	14	11
Nigeria	117	57	60	147	72	74	137	65	72	161	70	91
Sierra Leone	16	:	:	17	:	:	15	:	10	21	:	12
Somalia	67	29	38	90	35	55	97	39	58	107	46	61
South Africa	198	94	104	194	94	100	205	96	109	218	111	107
Sudan	:	:	:	:	:	:	17	:	:	21	15	:
Tanzania	34	20	14	24	:	15	36	19	17	38	18	20
Uganda	56	28	28	42	24	18	60	28	32	48	23	25
Zambia	28	10	18	24	:	16	24	12	12	24	10	14
Zimbabwe	111	53	59	106	48	58	101	48	53	125	57	68
Other Africa	94	39	54	90	45	46	15	:	:	27	16	11
Americas	578	273	305	627	278	349	644	289	355	631	288	344
Canada	64	29	36	72	31	40	72	37	35	76	36	41
Jamaica	135	65	70	173	73	100	142	61	81	126	55	70
US	169	79	90	162	81	81	174	78	98	161	73	87
Other Americas	210	100	109	220	93	128	256	115	141	268	124	146
Asia	1818	909	909	2038	1014	1023	2194	1096	1098	2332	1177	1155
Afghanistan	:	:	:	45	28	17	55	37	18	50	33	17
Bangladesh	221	120	101	202	102	100	193	101	92	201	111	89
China	80	34	46	104	46	57	120	52	68	87	44	43
India	570	290	280	553	284	269	601	307	294	659	328	331
Japan	27	:	18	30	13	17	30	11	19	39	17	22
Korea	10	:	:	11	:	:	12	:	:	14	:	:
Malaysia	59	25	35	50	17	34	62	26	36	67	30	37
Middle East	229	129	100	173	101	72	158	92	66	179	104	75
Iran	65	41	24	58	33	25	63	38	25	63	35	29
Iraq	54	32	22	53	34	19	58	34	24	62	39	24
Israel	14	:	:	13	:	:	13	:	:	12	:	:
Lebanon	19	11	:	15	:	10	:	:	:	24	13	10
Other Middle East	77	39	38	34	19	14	24	11	13	18	10	:
Pakistan	274	135	139	357	183	174	422	212	210	426	226	199
Philippines	95	30	65	107	37	69	102	38	64	134	47	88
Singapore	33	18	15	41	20	21	42	21	21	42	16	25
Sri Lanka	102	54	48	114	59	54	97	51	46	105	57	48
Vietnam	17	:	:	25	12	13	27	11	16	22	11	12
Other Asia	89	45	44	223	106	121	273	131	142	307	147	161
Oceania	169	81	88	192	101	91	193	88	105	195	107	88
Australia	116	56	60	123	62	61	139	68	71	126	68	58
New Zealand	53	25	28	59	35	25	44	16	28	57	31	26
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	:	:	:	39	21	17	10	:	:	24	14	10

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note

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

C & E Europe: Albania, Yugoslavia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia

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

A8: includes Former Czechoslovakia

Table 4.13 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2006 - 2009 (per cent)

	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	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
Europe	33.3	32.4	34.2	35.2	34.6	35.8	35.8	35.5	36.1	35.5	34.2	36.7
EU27/EFTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.7	32.2	33.1	32.9	31.6	34.1
EU25/EFTA	29.3	28.2	30.3	31.8	31.3	32.1	31.8	31.3	32.3	31.5	30.2	32.8
EU15/EFTA	21.2	19.7	22.6	20.4	19.1	21.6	19.5	18.1	20.9	19.3	17.7	20.7
Austria	0.4	:	0.5	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	:
Belgium	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Denmark	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.3
Finland	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
France	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2
Germany	4.7	4.1	5.2	4.1	3.7	4.5	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.3	3.2	5.3
Greece	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
Ireland	7.2	6.5	7.9	6.6	6.2	7.0	6.3	5.5	7.1	5.8	5.4	6.2
Italy	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.4
Netherlands	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Norway	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.4
Portugal	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3
Spain	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7
Sweden	0.4	:	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	:	0.3
Switzerland	0.2	:	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.4
A8 Accession	6.3	6.7	6.0	9.9	10.7	9.0	10.6	11.5	9.8	10.7	11.0	10.5
Czech Republic	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Hungary	0.2	:	:	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Latvia	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lithuania	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0
Poland	4.0	4.3	3.7	6.8	7.8	5.9	7.5	8.3	6.7	7.8	8.2	7.4
Slovak Republic	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
A2 Accession	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.3
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.7
Eur	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
Cyprus	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Malta	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	:	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
C & E Europe	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6
Albania	0.3	0.4	0.3	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	0.3	:
Bulgaria	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia							0.2	:	:	:	:	:
Former Yugoslavia	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	:
Kosovo and Methonia							0.4	0.6	0.3	:	:	:
Romania	0.3	:	:	0.4	0.5	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:
Eur Other	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0
Russia	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	:	0.7	0.5	:	0.7	0.5	:	0.6
Turkey	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.8
Ukraine	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	:

Table 4.13 – Living in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2006 - 2009 (per cent) [continue]

Africa	19.4	19.3	19.4	17.3	17.5	17.0	17.8	18.0	17.7	18.0	17.9	18.2
Algeria	0.2	:	:	0.2	0.4	:	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3
Angola	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
Cameroon	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.1	:	:
Congo Dem Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	:	0.4	0.2	:	0.3
Egypt	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	:	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	:
Eritrea	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
Ethiopia	0.2	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.3
Ghana	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3
Kenya	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.1
Libya	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.3
Malawi	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
Mauritius	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Morocco	0.3	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.3	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Nigeria	2.0	2.1	2.0	0.2	:	:	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.6
Other Africa	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.2	:	0.3	0.3	:	0.3
Sierra Leone	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7
Somalia	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.7	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.0
South Africa	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.3	:	:	0.3	0.5	:
Sudan	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Tanzania	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	:	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
Uganda	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Zambia	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	:	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9
Zimbabwe	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.8	0.2	:	:	0.4	0.5	0.3
Americas	10.0	9.8	10.2	10.1	9.3	10.9	9.7	9.0	10.4	9.2	8.7	9.6
Canada	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Jamaica	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.4	3.1	2.1	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.0
US	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.4
Other Americas	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.1	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.1
Asia	31.6	32.8	30.5	32.9	33.9	31.9	33.0	34.0	32.1	33.8	35.4	32.4
Afghanistan	:	:	:	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.5
Bangladesh	3.8	4.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.5
China	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.2
India	9.9	10.5	9.4	8.9	9.5	8.4	9.0	9.5	8.6	9.6	9.9	9.3
Japan	0.5	:	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Korea	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
Malaysia	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Middle East	4.0	4.7	3.4	2.8	3.4	2.2	2.4	2.9	1.9	2.6	3.1	2.1
Iran	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.8
Iraq	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.7
Israel	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:	0.2	:	:
Lebanon	0.3	0.4	-	0.2	:	0.3	:	:	:	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other Middle East	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	:
Pakistan	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.8	6.1	5.4	6.3	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.8	5.6
Philippines	1.7	1.1	2.2	1.7	1.2	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.4	2.5
Singapore	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
Sri Lanka	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.3
Vietnam	0.3	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Asia	1.5	1.6	1.5	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.5
Oceania	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.4	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.5
Australia	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.6
New Zealand	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	:	:	:	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	:	:	0.3	0.4	0.3

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Note
 : Less than 10,000. Row totals include relevant estimates for these cells.
 C & E Europe: Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia
 Europe Other: Russia, Former USSR, Turkey, Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova
 A8: includes Former Czechoslovakia

Table 4.14 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2006 - 2009 (thousands)

	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	28115	14981	13134	28205	15091	13113	29198	15722	13477	28625	15262	13362
UK Born	25034	13254	11780	24855	13194	11661	25518	13637	11881	24917	13211	11706
Foreign Born	3081	1727	1354	3340	1890	1450	3678	2084	1594	3703	2047	1655
Europe	1047	552	489	1253	688	566	1416	780	636	1405	732	672
EU27/EFTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1312	712	600	1311	681	629
EU25/EFTA	929	481	442	1134	622	512	1263	685	578	1248	655	592
EU15/EFTA	626	313	313	667	345	322	700	371	329	683	345	337
Belgium	14	:	:	16	10	:	12	:	:	15	:	:
Denmark	13	:	:	11	:	:	11	:	:	10	:	:
France	63	31	32	86	36	50	88	44	44	83	40	43
Germany	160	82	78	148	75	72	160	84	76	172	67	105
Greece	14	10	:	17	10	:	17	10	:	23	12	11
Ireland	178	84	94	180	93	87	177	89	88	170	97	73
Italy	40	22	18	54	31	23	66	45	21	61	39	22
Netherlands	32	16	16	29	17	13	33	17	16	26	14	12
Portugal	33	17	16	45	25	20	58	30	28	45	24	21
Spain	34	19	15	37	18	19	38	21	17	27	15	12
Sweden	15	:	:	15	:	:	10	:	:	11	:	:
A8 Accession	247	136	111	418	251	167	504	283	221	513	281	232
Czech Republic	17	:	:	19	11	:	17	:	:	14	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	15	:	:	20	13	:	21	11	10
Latvia	10	:	:	:	:	:	18	:	:	14	:	:
Lithuania	32	20	12	38	19	19	49	25	24	45	19	26
Poland	157	90	66	302	190	112	364	210	154	379	214	165
Slovak Republic	18	:	10	34	20	15	35	17	18	32	18	14
A2 Accession	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	27	22	63	26	37
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	11	10	26	11	15
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	16	11	37	25	12
Eur	56	32	18	49	26	23	59	31	28	52	29	23
Cyprus	40	22	18	37	20	17	45	25	20	38	23	15
Malta	16	10	:	12	:	:	59	31	28	14	:	:
C & E Europe	54	36	18	51	28	24	38	26	12	22	13	:
Bulgaria	17	10	:	13	:	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	13	:	:	19	12	:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo and Methonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:
Former Yugoslavia	17	11	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:
Eur Other	64	35	29	68	38	30	66	42	24	72	38	34
Russia	18	:	:	15	:	11	15	:	:	22	:	16
Turkey	25	20	:	32	25	:	33	25	:	33	25	:
Ukraine	11	:	:	15	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:
Africa	652	355	296	627	344	284	703	389	314	664	360	304
Egypt	12	:	:	:	:	:	20	16	:	10	:	:
Ghana	76	42	34	61	37	24	67	39	28	57	31	26
Kenya	91	51	40	84	48	36	98	57	41	82	46	37
Malawi	14	:	:	12	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius	21	13	:	16	10	:	26	15	11	27	13	14
Morocco	:	:	:	:	:	:	13	:	:	16	11	:
Nigeria	73	39	34	99	53	46	93	50	43	86	41	45
Somalia	:	:	:	:	:	:	16	12	:	20	14	:
South Africa	131	70	61	138	67	71	148	71	77	150	76	73
Tanzania	23	15	:	15	:	:	22	11	11	31	17	13
Uganda	36	20	16	27	16	11	35	18	17	26	14	12
Zambia	21	:	14	16	:	10	17	:	16	14	:	:
Zimbabwe	72	33	39	64	31	32	69	34	35	73	33	40
Other Africa	82	72	58	86	52	31	68	55	13	63	47	17
Americas	317	160	157	311	151	161	341	161	180	331	147	184
Canada	40	19	21	42	22	20	42	21	21	44	18	26
Jamaica	63	31	32	71	28	42	65	28	37	57	22	35
US	90	46	44	84	47	37	89	42	47	85	41	44
Other Americas	124	64	60	114	54	62	145	70	75	145	66	79
Asia	870	557	313	974	614	361	1059	676	383	1143	707	436
Afghanistan	:	:	:	11	10	:	23	20	:	25	24	:
Bangladesh	86	73	13	73	56	17	81	65	16	93	76	18
China	34	14	20	37	17	20	53	28	25	41	19	21
India	329	201	128	306	186	120	323	203	120	335	202	132
Japan	13	:	10	15	:	:	17	:	:	18	:	10
Malaysia	36	19	17	28	10	18	31	15	16	36	14	21
Middle East	83	62	21	67	50	17	58	40	18	67	51	16
Iran	25	19	:	19	14	:	24	14	10	25	16	:
Iraq	18	14	:	19	17	:	20	16	:	16	13	:
Other Middle East	29	20	:	29	19	10	15	10	:	26	22	:
Pakistan	101	84	17	147	120	27	161	134	27	174	138	35
Philippines	57	17	40	72	47	25	70	27	43	95	33	62
Singapore	20	11	:	27	15	12	29	13	16	28	11	17
Sri Lanka	59	40	18	64	43	21	58	40	18	58	39	19
Other Asia	52	36	29	127	51	77	154	82	72	173	92	84
Oceania	126	64	62	133	76	57	138	66	72	134	78	57
Australia	84	43	41	85	48	37	100	50	50	86	49	38
New Zealand	42	21	21	45	26	18	34	14	20	43	25	18
Rest of World/Stateless/Not stated	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics; Note : Less than 10,000

Table 4.15 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Sex, 2006 - 2009 (per cent)

	2006			2007			2008			2009		
	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
Europe	34.0	32.0	36.1	37.5	36.4	39.0	38.5	37.4	39.9	37.9	35.8	40.6
EU27/EFTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.7	34.2	37.6	35.4	33.3	38.0
EU25/EFTA	30.2	27.9	32.6	34.0	32.9	35.3	34.3	32.9	36.3	33.7	32.0	35.8
EU15/EFTA	20.3	18.1	23.1	20.0	18.3	22.2	19.0	17.8	20.6	18.4	16.9	20.4
Belgium	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	:	0.3	:	:	0.4	:	:
Denmark	0.4	-	-	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:
France	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.6	1.9	3.4	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.2	2.0	2.6
Germany	5.2	4.7	5.8	4.4	4.0	5.0	4.4	4.0	4.8	4.6	3.3	6.3
Greece	0.5	0.6	-	0.5	0.5	:	0.5	0.5	:	0.6	0.6	0.7
Ireland	5.8	4.9	6.9	5.4	4.9	6.0	4.8	4.3	5.5	4.6	4.7	4.4
Italy	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.3
Netherlands	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Portugal	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.3
Spain	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
Sweden	0.5	-	-	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	0.3	:	:
A8 Accession	8.0	7.9	8.2	12.5	13.3	11.5	13.7	13.6	13.9	13.9	13.7	14.0
Czech Republic	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6	:	0.5	:	:	0.4	:	:
Hungary	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.5	0.6	:	0.6	0.5	0.6
Latvia	0.3	-	-	:	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.4	:	:
Lithuania	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.6
Poland	5.1	5.2	4.9	9.0	10.1	7.7	9.9	10.1	9.7	10.2	10.5	10.0
Slovak Republic	0.6	-	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8
A2 Accession	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.3	2.2
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.7
Eur	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4
Cyprus	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9
Malta	0.5	0.6	-	0.4	:	:	1.6	1.5	1.8	0.4	:	:
C & E Europe	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	:
Bulgaria	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Former Yugoslavia	0.6	0.6	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kosovo and Methonia	:	:	-	:	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	0.4	-	-	0.6	0.6	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:
Eur Other	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.1
Russia	0.6	-	-	0.4	:	0.8	0.4	:	:	0.6	:	1.0
Turkey	0.8	1.2	-	1.0	1.3	:	0.9	1.2	:	0.9	1.2	:
Ukraine	0.4	-	-	0.4	:	:	0.4	:	:	:	:	:
Africa	21.2	20.6	21.9	18.8	18.2	19.6	19.1	18.7	19.7	17.9	17.6	18.4
Egypt	0.4	-	-	:	:	:	0.5	0.8	:	0.3	:	:
Ghana	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.6
Kenya	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
Malawi	0.5	-	-	0.4	:	:	0.3	:	:	:	:	:
Mauritius	0.7	0.8	-	0.5	0.5	:	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8
Morocco	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	:	:	0.4	0.5	:
Nigeria	2.4	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.7
Somalia	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	0.6	:	0.5	0.7	:
South Africa	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.1	3.5	4.9	4.0	3.4	4.8	4.1	3.7	4.4
Tanzania	0.7	0.9	-	0.4	:	:	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Uganda	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
Zambia	0.7	-	1.0	0.5	:	0.7	0.5	:	1.0	0.4	:	:
Zimbabwe	2.3	1.9	2.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.4
Other Africa	2.7	4.2	4.3	2.6	2.8	2.1	1.8	2.6	0.8	1.7	2.3	1.0
Americas	10.3	9.3	11.6	9.3	8.0	11.1	9.3	7.7	11.3	8.9	7.2	11.1
Canada	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.6
Jamaica	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.1	1.5	2.9	1.8	1.3	2.3	1.5	1.1	2.1
US	2.9	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.9	2.3	2.0	2.7
Other Americas	4.0	3.7	4.4	3.4	2.9	4.3	3.9	3.4	4.7	3.9	3.2	4.8
Asia	28.2	32.3	23.1	29.2	32.5	24.9	28.8	32.4	24.0	30.9	34.5	26.3
Afghanistan	:	:	:	0.3	0.5	:	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.2	:
Bangladesh	2.8	4.2	1.0	2.2	3.0	1.2	2.2	3.1	1.0	2.5	3.7	1.1
China	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.3
India	10.7	11.6	9.5	9.2	9.8	8.3	8.8	9.7	7.5	9.0	9.9	8.0
Japan	0.4	-	0.7	0.4	:	:	0.5	:	:	0.5	:	0.6
Malaysia	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.3
Middle East	2.7	3.6	1.6	2.0	2.6	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.8	2.5	1.0
Iran	0.8	1.1	-	0.6	0.7	:	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	:
Iraq	0.6	0.8	-	0.6	0.9	:	0.5	0.8	:	0.4	0.6	:
Other Middle East	0.9	1.2	-	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	:	0.7	1.1	:
Pakistan	3.3	4.9	1.3	4.4	6.3	1.9	4.4	6.4	1.7	4.7	6.7	2.1
Philippines	1.9	1.0	3.0	2.2	2.5	1.7	1.9	1.3	2.7	2.6	1.6	3.7
Singapore	0.6	0.6	-	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.0
Sri Lanka	1.9	2.3	1.3	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.1
Other Asia	1.7	2.1	2.1	3.8	2.7	5.3	4.2	3.9	4.5	4.7	4.5	5.1
Oceania	4.1	3.7	4.6	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.2	4.5	3.6	3.8	3.4
Australia	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.3
New Zealand	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Rest of World/Stateless/Not state	-	-	-	0.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

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

Table 4.16 - Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and SEC, 2009

	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	11981	8763	6680	1201	28625	41.9	30.6	23.3	4.2	100.0
UK Born	10494	7774	5663	987	24917	42.1	31.2	22.7	4.0	100.0
Foreign Born	1486	988	1014	214	3703	40.1	26.7	27.4	5.8	100.0
of which:										
Non-EU	1039	633	565	155	2392	43.4	26.5	23.6	6.5	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	343	172	140	28	683	50.2	25.2	20.5	4.1	100.0
EU27/EFTA	447	355	449	59	1311	34.1	27.1	34.2	4.5	100.0
of which:										
France	50	15	15	:	83	60.2	18.1	18.1	:	100.0
Germany	77	44	42	10	172	44.8	25.6	24.4	5.8	100.0
Irish Republic	81	50	36	:	170	47.6	29.4	21.2	:	100.0
Northern EU	55	17	:	:	80	68.8	21.3	:	:	100.0
of which:										
Belgium	11	:	:	:	15	73.3	:	:	:	100.0
Denmark	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	100.0
Netherlands	17	:	:	:	26	65.4	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	94	53	48	13	208	45.2	25.5	23.1	6.3	100.0
of which:										
Cyprus	19	10	:	:	38	50.0	26.3	:	:	100.0
Greece	14	:	:	:	23	60.9	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	29	15	11	:	61	47.5	24.6	18.0	:	100.0
Malta	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	100.0
Portugal	:	16	18	:	45	0.0	35.6	40.0	:	100.0
Spain	16	:	:	:	27	59.3	:	:	:	100.0
A8	68	131	289	26	513	13.3	25.5	56.3	5.1	100.0
of which:										
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	100.0
Hungary	:	:	:	:	21	:	:	:	:	100.0
Latvia	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	100.0
Lithuania	:	17	22	:	45	:	37.8	48.9	:	100.0
Poland	49	91	221	18	379	12.9	24.0	58.3	4.7	100.0
Slovakia	:	10	18	:	32	0.0	31.3	56.3	:	100.0
A2	11	39	:	:	63	17.5	61.9	:	:	100.0
of which:										
Bulgaria	:	18	:	:	26	:	69.2	:	:	100.0
Romania	:	21	:	:	37	:	56.8	:	:	100.0
Other Europe	25	32	26	11	94	26.6	34.0	27.7	11.7	100.0
of which:										
Russia	10	:	:	:	22	45.5	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	:	16	11	:	33	0.0	48.5	33.3	:	100.0
Africa	297	180	144	43	664	44.7	27.1	21.7	6.5	100.0
Middle East	28	18	16	:	67	41.8	26.9	23.9	:	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	255	196	173	36	660	38.6	29.7	26.2	5.5	100.0
South East Asia	172	97	113	34	416	41.3	23.3	27.2	8.2	100.0
Canada	27	10	:	:	44	61.4	22.7	:	:	100.0
United States	56	18	:	:	85	65.9	21.2	:	:	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	40	30	37	:	112	35.7	26.8	33.0	:	100.0
Other Americas	34	24	25	:	90	37.8	26.7	27.8	:	100.0
Australia	62	13	:	:	86	72.1	15.1	:	:	100.0
New Zealand	30	:	:	:	43	69.8	:	:	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Group A: Professional, employers, managers

Group B: Intermediate

Group C: Routine

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

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

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

Non-EU: FN - EU27/EFTA

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

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

Table 4.17 - Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Industry, 2009

	Numbers (thousands)								Proportion of total (per cent)							
	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E	Group F	Other	Total	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	Group E	Group F	Other	Total
Total	779	2753	2368	5310	2498	4656	10261	28625	2.7	9.6	8.3	18.6	8.7	16.3	35.8	100.0
UK Born	721	2443	2138	4501	2092	3992	9030	24917	2.9	9.8	8.6	18.1	8.4	16.0	36.2	100.0
Foreign Born	58	310	228	807	406	664	1230	3703	1.6	8.4	6.2	21.8	11.0	17.9	33.2	100.0
of which:																
Non-EU	30	149	100	532	279	427	875	2392	1.3	6.2	4.2	22.2	11.7	17.9	36.6	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	13	43	46	126	66	151	237	683	1.9	6.3	6.7	18.4	9.7	22.1	34.7	100.0
EU27/EFTA	28	161	128	275	127	237	355	1311	2.1	12.3	9.8	21.0	9.7	18.1	27.1	100.0
of which:																
France	:	:	:	16	:	20	30	83	:	:	:	19.3	:	24.1	36.1	100.0
Germany	:	13	12	37	12	31	63	172	0.0	7.6	7.0	21.5	7.0	18.0	36.6	100.0
Irish Republic	:	:	25	19	21	31	65	170	:	:	14.7	11.2	12.4	18.2	38.2	100.0
Northern EU	:	:	:	10	10	24	27	80	:	:	:	12.5	12.5	30.0	33.8	100.0
of which:																
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Denmark	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	26	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	:	13	:	53	22	48	62	208	:	6.3	:	25.5	10.6	23.1	29.8	100.0
of which:																
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	38	:	:	:	:	:	:	36.8	100.0
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	11	23	:	:	:	:	:	:	47.8	100.0
Italy	:	:	:	19	:	15	12	61	:	:	:	31.1	:	24.6	19.7	100.0
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Portugal	:	:	:	15	:	:	13	45	:	:	:	33.3	:	:	28.9	100.0
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	27	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
A8	14	114	53	130	52	66	83	513	2.7	22.2	10.3	25.3	10.1	12.9	16.2	100.0
of which:																
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	47.6	100.0
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	45	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Poland	10	91	39	96	38	48	57	379	2.6	24.0	10.3	25.3	10.0	12.7	15.0	100.0
Slovakia	:	:	:	13	:	:	:	32	:	:	:	40.6	:	:	:	100.0
A2	:	:	26	10	:	:	15	63	:	:	41.3	15.9	:	:	23.8	100.0
of which:																
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	26	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Romania	:	:	18	:	:	:	:	37	:	:	48.6	:	:	:	:	100.0
Other Europe	:	:	:	30	10	20	21	94	:	:	:	31.9	10.6	21.3	22.3	100.0
of which:																
Russia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	:	:	:	18	:	:	:	33	:	:	:	54.5	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	10	39	30	112	73	132	268	664	1.5	5.9	4.5	16.9	11.0	19.9	40.4	100.0
Middle East	:	:	:	23	:	:	22	67	:	:	:	34.3	:	:	32.8	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	:	47	28	195	111	85	189	660	:	7.1	4.2	29.5	16.8	12.9	28.6	100.0
South East Asia	:	27	11	102	36	60	174	416	:	6.5	2.6	24.5	8.7	14.4	41.8	100.0
Canada	:	:	:	:	:	:	19	44	:	:	:	:	:	:	43.2	100.0
United States	:	:	:	:	:	23	35	85	:	:	:	:	:	27.1	41.2	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	:	:	:	17	:	15	63	112	:	:	:	15.2	:	13.4	56.3	100.0
Other Americas	:	:	:	19	:	26	27	90	:	:	:	21.1	:	28.9	30.0	100.0
Australia	:	:	:	:	:	28	33	86	:	:	:	:	:	32.6	38.4	100.0
New Zealand	:	:	:	:	:	15	14	43	:	:	:	:	:	34.9	32.6	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Industry divisions are based on Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 1980)

Group A: Agriculture forestry and fishing; Energy and water

Group B: Manufacturing

Group C: Construction

Group D: Distribution hotels and restaurants

Group E: Transport and communication

Group F: Banking and finance

Other: Public admin education and health; Other services; N/A,DNA

Notes:

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

Figures rounded to nearest '000

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

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

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

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

A2: Bulgaria and Romania

Non-EU: FN - EU27/EFTA

Table 4.18 – Living and Working in UK, by Country of Birth and Region of Residence, 2009

	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	3660	5738	8113	11113	28625	12.8	20.0	28.3	38.8	100.0
UK Born	2227	5034	7338	10319	24917	8.9	20.2	29.4	41.4	100.0
Foreign Born	1429	704	775	793	3703	38.6	19.0	20.9	21.4	100.0
of which:										100.0
Non-EU	1013	443	490	445	2392	42.3	18.5	20.5	18.6	100.0
EU 15/EFTA	229	155	138	161	683	33.5	22.7	20.2	23.6	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	416	261	285	348	1311	31.7	19.9	21.7	26.5	100.0
of which:										100.0
France	38	21	11	13	83	45.8	25.3	13.3	15.7	100.0
Germany	26	39	61	46	172	15.1	22.7	35.5	26.7	100.0
Irish Republic	62	31	27	50	170	36.5	18.2	15.9	29.4	100.0
Northern EU	26	22	13	20	80	32.5	27.5	16.3	25.0	100.0
of which:										100.0
Belgium	:	:	:	:	15	:	:	:	:	100.0
Denmark	:	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	100.0
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	26	:	:	:	:	100.0
Sweden	:	:	:	:	11	:	:	:	:	100.0
Southern EU	89	48	36	35	208	42.8	23.1	17.3	16.8	100.0
of which:										100.0
Cyprus	18	:	10	:	38	47.4	:	26.3	:	100.0
Greece	13	:	:	:	23	56.5	:	:	:	100.0
Italy	30	13	:	:	61	49.2	21.3	:	:	100.0
Malta	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	100.0
Portugal	15	15	:	:	45	33.3	33.3	:	:	100.0
Spain	11	:	:	:	27	40.7	:	:	:	100.0
A8	122	89	130	171	513	23.8	17.3	25.3	33.3	100.0
of which:										100.0
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	100.0
Hungary	:	:	:	:	21	:	:	:	:	100.0
Latvia	:	:	:	:	14	:	:	:	:	100.0
Lithuania	22	:	14	:	45	48.9	0.0	31.1	0.0	100.0
Poland	78	69	91	141	379	20.6	18.2	24.0	37.2	100.0
Slovakia	:	:	:	12	32	:	:	:	37.5	100.0
A2	47	:	:	:	63	74.6	:	:	:	100.0
of which:										100.0
Bulgaria	17	:	:	:	26	65.4	:	:	:	100.0
Romania	29	:	:	:	37	78.4	:	:	:	100.0
Other Europe	44	19	14	17	94	46.8	20.2	14.9	18.1	100.0
of which:										100.0
Russia	10	:	:	:	22	45.5	:	:	:	100.0
Turkey	14	:	:	:	33	42.4	:	:	:	100.0
Africa	314	131	130	89	664	47.3	19.7	19.6	13.4	100.0
Middle East	35	:	11	14	67	52.2	:	16.4	20.9	100.0
Indian Sub-Continent	230	113	163	154	660	34.8	17.1	24.7	23.3	100.0
South East Asia	161	90	75	90	416	38.7	21.6	18.0	21.6	100.0
Canada	12	10	:	15	44	27.3	22.7	:	34.1	100.0
United States	32	13	20	20	85	37.6	15.3	23.5	23.5	100.0
Caribbean/West Indies	63	12	25	13	112	56.3	10.7	22.3	11.6	100.0
Other Americas	53	13	15	:	90	58.9	14.4	16.7	:	100.0
Australia	40	15	17	13	86	46.5	17.4	19.8	15.1	100.0
New Zealand	20	11	:	:	43	46.5	25.6	:	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

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:

Non-EU: FB - EU27/EFTA

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

A8: includes Former Czechoslovakia

Table 4.19 - Living in UK now and outside UK 1 year ago, by Country of Birth and sex, 2009

	Numbers (thousands)						Proportion of total (per cent)					
	Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total	
	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working	Living	Working
Total	169	64	156	53	325	117	52.0	54.7	48.0	45.3	100.0	100.0
UK Born	33	16	37	16	70	32	47.1	50.0	52.9	50.0	100.0	100.0
Foreign Born	136	48	119	37	255	85	53.3	56.5	46.7	43.5	100.0	100.0
of which:												
Non:EU	87	23	79	19	166	41	52.4	56.1	47.6	46.3	100.0	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	49	25	40	18	89	44	55.1	56.8	44.9	40.9	100.0	100.0
of which:												
EU 15/EFTA	29	11	21	10	50	21	58.0	22.0	42.0	20.0	100.0	100.0
A8	17	12	17	:	34	20	50.0	60.0	50.0	:	100.0	100.0
France and Germany	11	:	11	:	22	12	50.0	:	50.0	:	100.0	100.0
Other EU	38	21	29	10	67	32	56.7	65.6	43.3	31.3	100.0	100.0
Africa	22	:	18	:	40	:	55.0	:	45.0	:	100.0	100.0
Asia	53	11	40	:	94	15	56.4	73.3	42.6	:	100.0	100.0
North America	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Notes:

Numbers rounded to the nearest '000.

: indicates/refers to figures less than 10,000.

Other EU = EU27/EFTA - (France+Germany)

Table 4.20 - Living in UK now and outside UK 1 year ago, by Country of Birth and SEG, 2009

	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	44	22	43	:	117	37.6	18.8	36.8	:	100.0
UK Born	12	11	:	:	32	37.5	34.4	:	:	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	13	:	19	:	44	29.5	:	43.2	:	100.0
Foreign Born	32	11	35	:	85	37.6	12.9	41.2	:	100.0
Non-EU Countries	19	:	16	:	41	46.3	:	39.0	:	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Socio-economic groups based on Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), defined by ONS:

Group A: Professional, employers, managers

Group B: Other non-manual

Group C: Skilled manual, semi-skilled manual, unskilled manual

Notes:

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

Figures rounded to nearest '000

Table 4.21 - Living in UK now and outside UK 1 year ago, by Country of Birth and region of residence, 2009

	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	
	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W
Total	87	35	56	22	58	22	125	37	325	117	26.8	29.9	17.2	18.8	17.8	18.8	38.5	31.6	100.0	100.0
UK Born	:	:	17	:	16	:	31	14	70	32	:	:	24.3	:	22.9	:	44.3	43.8	100.0	100.0
Foreign Born	81	30	39	17	42	14	94	23	255	85	31.8	35.3	15.3	20.0	16.5	16.5	36.9	27.1	100.0	100.0
of which:																				
Non-EU	55	14	26	10	25	:	62	10	166	41	33.1	34.1	15.7	24.4	15.1	:	37.3	24.4	100.0	100.0
EU 27/EFTA	26	16	13	:	17	:	32	13	89	44	29.2	36.4	14.6	:	19.1	:	36.0	29.5	100.0	100.0
of which:																				
EU 15/EFTA	16	:	:	:	:	:	19	:	50	21	32.0	:	:	:	:	:	38.0	:	100.0	100.0
A8	:	:	:	:	:	:	14	:	34	20	:	:	:	:	:	:	41.2	:	100.0	100.0
France and Germany	10	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22	12	45.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
Other EU	16	10	10	:	13	:	26	:	67	32	23.9	31.3	14.9	:	19.4	:	38.8	:	100.0	100.0
Africa	15	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	40	:	37.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0
Asia	26	:	14	:	11	:	42	:	94	15	27.7	:	14.9	:	11.7	:	44.7	:	100.0	100.0
North America	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	100.0	100.0

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

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:

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

Other EU = EU27/EFTA - (France+Germany)

Table 4.22 - Living in UK, Country of Birth and Citizenship, 2009

	Citizenship			Country Of Birth			Citizenship as % of CoB		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	60721	29821	30899	60721	29821	30899	100.0	100.0	100.0
UK	56342	27662	28680	53807	26484	27323	104.7	104.4	105.0
Foreign Nationals	4363	2148	2214	6890	3323	3566	63.3	64.6	62.1
Europe	2053	995	1058	2443	1136	1307	84.0	87.6	80.9
EU27/EFTA	1948	941	1007	2264	1049	1215	86.0	89.7	82.9
EU25/EFTA	1865	898	967	2172	1004	1169	85.9	89.4	82.7
EU15/EFTA	1082	511	571	1328	589	739	81.5	86.8	77.3
Austria	15	:	10	13	:	:	115.4	:	:
Belgium	16	:	10	28	14	14	57.1	:	71.4
Denmark	20	:	11	20	:	11	100.0	:	100.0
Finland	15	:	:	12	:	:	125.0	:	:
France	148	70	78	145	66	79	102.1	106.1	98.7
Germany	121	46	75	295	107	188	41.0	43.0	39.9
Greece	42	22	20	36	20	16	116.7	110.0	125.0
Ireland	342	160	182	399	179	220	85.7	89.4	82.7
Italy	107	61	46	117	66	51	91.5	92.4	90.2
Netherlands	35	18	17	54	27	27	64.8	66.7	63.0
Portugal	96	48	47	82	36	45	117.1	133.3	104.4
Spain	53	29	24	50	26	24	106.0	111.5	100.0
Sweden	27	:	16	20	:	12	135.0	:	133.3
Switzerland	16	:	10	23	10	13	69.6	:	76.9
A8 Accession	744	366	378	739	365	374	100.7	100.3	101.1
Czech Republic	29	15	14	27	13	13	107.4	115.4	107.7
Hungary	21	12	:	28	14	14	75.0	85.7	:
Latvia	19	:	11	21	11	10	90.5	:	110.0
Lithuania	66	27	40	62	25	37	106.5	108.0	108.1
Poland	546	275	271	536	271	265	101.9	101.5	102.3
Slovak Republic	54	26	29	54	26	28	100.0	100.0	103.6
A2 Accession	83	43	40	92	45	46	90.2	95.6	87.0
Bulgaria	33	13	19	38	15	23	86.8	86.7	82.6
Romania	50	30	21	54	30	24	92.6	100.0	87.5
Eur	39	21	18	105	50	56	37.1	42.0	32.1
Cyprus	35	18	16	81	40	42	43.2	45.0	38.1
C & E Europe	23	13	10	46	24	22	50.0	54.2	45.5
Albania	10	:	:	15	10	:	66.7	:	:
Eur Other	82	41	41	133	63	70	61.7	65.1	58.6
Russia	19	:	14	32	:	23	59.4	:	60.9
Turkey	39	23	16	70	40	30	55.7	57.5	53.3
Ukraine	14	:	:	15	:	:	93.3	:	:
Africa	609	298	310	1242	594	648	49.0	50.2	47.8
Cameroon	:	:	:	10	:	:	:	:	:
Congo Dem Rep	:	:	:	17	:	10	:	:	:
Egypt	:	:	:	23	14	:	:	:	:
Eritrea	14	:	:	14	:	:	100.0	:	:
Ghana	43	22	22	92	48	45	46.7	45.8	48.9
Kenya	22	:	13	135	61	74	16.3	:	17.6
Libya	25	13	11	20	:	11	125.0	:	100.0
Mauritius	21	10	11	46	22	23	45.7	45.5	47.8
Nigeria	108	49	59	161	70	91	67.1	70.0	64.8
Somalia	73	32	41	107	46	61	68.2	69.6	67.2
South Africa	113	53	60	218	111	107	51.8	47.7	56.1
Uganda	10	:	:	48	23	25	20.8	:	:
Zambia	:	:	:	24	10	14	:	:	:
Zimbabwe	79	38	40	125	57	68	63.2	66.7	58.8
Americas	352	165	187	631	288	344	55.8	57.3	54.4
Canada	42	22	20	76	36	41	55.3	61.1	48.8
Jamaica	40	20	20	126	55	70	31.7	36.4	28.6
US	113	51	63	161	73	87	70.2	69.9	72.4
Asia	1176	603	573	2332	1177	1155	50.4	51.2	49.6
Afghanistan	26	17	:	50	33	17	52.0	51.5	:
Bangladesh	79	44	34	201	111	89	39.3	39.6	38.2
China	78	40	38	87	44	43	89.7	90.9	88.4
India	293	155	138	659	328	331	44.5	47.3	41.7
Japan	35	14	21	39	17	22	89.7	82.4	95.5
Malaysia	44	21	22	67	30	37	65.7	70.0	59.5
Middle East	86	58	28	179	104	75	48.0	55.8	37.3
Iran	38	23	14	63	35	29	60.3	65.7	48.3
Iraq	36	25	11	62	39	24	58.1	64.1	45.8
Pakistan	178	94	84	426	226	199	41.8	41.6	42.2
Philippines	93	37	56	134	47	88	69.4	78.7	63.6
Sri Lanka	43	24	19	105	57	48	41.0	42.1	39.6
Vietnam	:	:	:	22	11	12	:	:	:
Oceania	153	78	74	195	107	88	78.5	72.9	84.1
Australia	86	46	41	126	68	58	68.3	67.6	70.7
New Zealand	37	21	16	57	31	26	64.9	67.7	61.5

Table 4.23 - 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
All	346.2	373.5	435.4	663.1	705.8	733.1	686.1
Europe - EU excluding Accession Countries	80.1	85.5	80.7	97.8	102.8	107.5	120.1
Europe - EU Accession Countries	17.7	28.7	116.8	276.7	317.5	332.4	257.0
Europe - non-EU	14.7	15.9	14.0	15.5	16.1	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	116.0	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	33.0	33.4	29.5
Others and Unknown	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5

b) by Year of Registration and Age

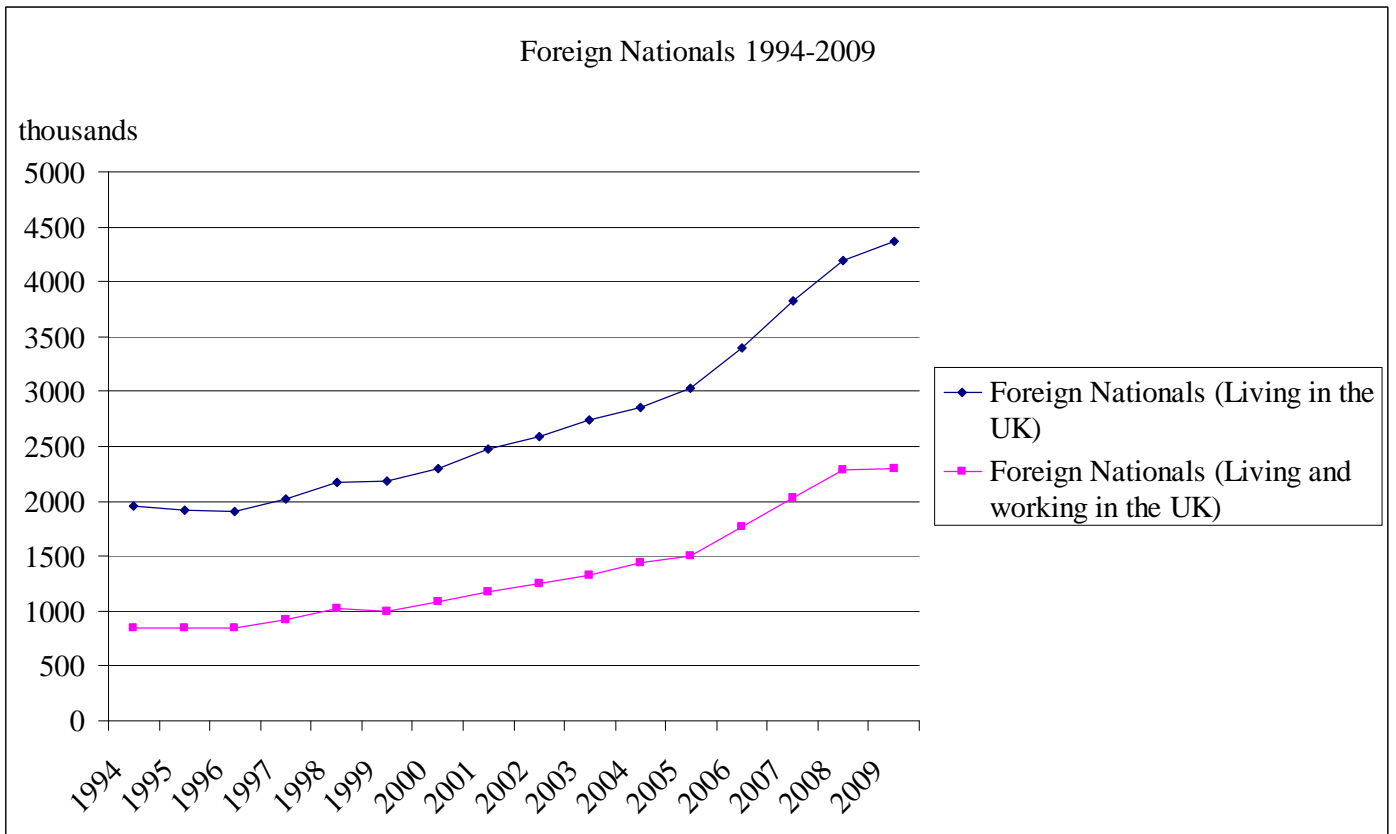
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
All	346.2	373.5	435.4	663.1	705.8	733.1	686.1
<18	4.8	5.2	3.9	5.0	5.9	8.8	9.53
18-24	108.0	116.7	150.7	240.5	264.7	279.9	265.59
25-34	169.2	174.5	203.8	297.4	312.2	307.7	279.63
35-44	47.8	52.4	55.4	79.4	85.3	88.3	82.93
45-54	15.6	17.8	21.1	33.0	37.2	39.3	37.53
55-59	2.8	2.9	3.4	5.1	5.7	6.4	7.23
60+	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.5	2.7	3.65

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	Slovakia	28.6	Slovakia	30.0	Slovakia	24.09
Pakistan	16.7	Pakistan	16.8	South Africa	19.2	Slovakia	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	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	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	Slovakia	11.1	Germany	13.4	China	13.0	Italy	15.4	Nigeria	17.46

Source: 100% extract from National Insurance Recording System

Figure 4.1 - Foreign Nationals 1994-2009



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics
Tables 4.1 and 4.3.

5. WORK PERMITS and POINTS BASED SYSTEM (PBS)

5.1 Work Permit Applications and Approvals 2008

The main source of entry to the labour market over which the government exercises a large measure of control is the work permit system which became Tier 2 of the new managed migration system in November 2008. The work permit data presented here relate to the pre-PBS system and are for the calendar year 2008. The backlog of applications meant that they continued to be processed after the official start of the PBS. There is some evidence that there was a last minute rush by employers to submit applications before the launch of Tier 2 of the PBS on November 26 2008 and this would explain the relatively small fall over the year, despite the economic downturn.

The work permit system was designed to bring in skilled workers in short supply from non-EEA countries. Employers must first have carried out a resident labour market test to ensure there were no suitable applicants in the EEA. Figure 1 shows how the four main elements of the system have evolved since 1995. Numbers of permits approved rose sharply until the early 2000s since when there has been a levelling off with minor fluctuations. Amongst the categories of applications, work permits and first permissions are of particular interest as they were sought for foreign workers newly entering the labour market and can be used as an indicator of international labour migration. Their numbers rose from about 24,000 in 1995 to peak at 96,740 in 2006, falling in the next two years to 77,660 in 2008 (Table 5.1). Although a permit is granted for a defined period, there are no statistics on how long permit-holders actually stay in the UK.

5.2 Work Permits and First Permissions by Industry 2008

Changes in work permit issues have reflected particular sectoral requirements. Although data indicate a wide range of occupational skills brought in, for the most part the process has been very selective.

Table 5.2 shows a breakdown of work permits and first permissions approvals for the main industry groups using the system since 1995. Just a few industries account for most issues with the dominance of computer services now unchallenged, with 27.9 per cent of the total. Permits for health and medical staff have moved decisively in the opposite direction. A comparison with 1995 and 2000 shows substantial change. In 1995, administration, business and managerial services (16.7 per cent), financial services (13.2 per cent), entertainment and leisure services (12.1 per cent), retail and related services (11.7 per cent) and manufacturing (8.2 per cent) were dominant. There followed a shift from the traditional domination of commercial-oriented services to the health and IT sectors in response to the skills shortages in the UK over the last decade and, in the case of the latter especially, cheaper supplies from elsewhere. The health sector went on a roller-coaster, with a very substantial increase initially because of major investment in the NHS and a shortage of domestic supply. Overseas recruitment has now fallen as domestic supply has increased. The proportion in financial services declined after 1995 but rose in more recent years. Given the economic downturn in this sector, the number held up relatively well in 2008.

These sectoral changes are strongly influenced by how large companies recruit and move staff within their global labour markets. In 2008, 39.3 per cent of all work permits (including extensions and changes of employment) were to ICTs; for work permits and first permissions only the figure was 46.5 per cent (Table 5.3). The bulk of these were in computer services, administration and business services, finance and telecommunications. In computer services, 88.6 per cent of work permits and first permissions were ICTs, as more than half were in extraction industries, financial services, manufacturing, telecommunications, transport and utilities. In contrast, non-ICT permits were especially in education and cultural activities, health and medical services, entertainment and leisure services, hospitality, sporting activities and government (local and national) employment. Thus, management by the government of non-EEA skills immigration has to go hand in hand with corporate global human resources practice.

5.3 Work permits and first permissions by nationality and occupation

The concentration of work permits and first permissions in certain occupations is evident (Table 5.4). In 2008, 54.6 per cent were in professional occupations (mostly in science and technology) , compared with 33.2 per cent in 2003. Around one in six were managers and senior officials. Comparison with 2003 shows some marked recent shifts, notably the declining numbers of health and social welfare associate professionals (mainly nurses, senior carers and a wide range of therapists) from 22,890 (26.8 per cent of the total) to 4,149 (5.3 per cent). In contrast, numbers of information, communications and technology professionals went up from 10,898 (12.8 per cent) to 23,356 (30.1 per cent). These shifts, as with those in the previous section) - demonstrate the sensitivity of the system to changing demand.

Table 5.5 shows work permits and first permissions for the main countries of origin since 1995. The most striking change has been the rise of India, both absolutely and relatively, to over 40 per cent of all issues in both 2007 and 2008. In contrast, although numbers from the USA have risen, its proportion of the total has dropped steadily. A similar trend applies to Japan. Numbers of Chinese have risen considerably, doubling their proportion during the period. Numbers from the Philippines rose sharply to a peak in 2001, since when they have fallen back. With the minor exception of Nigeria, numbers from all countries listed fell between 2007 and 2008.

Combining occupation and nationality data shows us that the relationship between the UK and different origin countries varies (Table 5.6). For example, compared with the average, Indians are more likely to be science and technology professionals, Nigerians and Filipinos health and social welfare associate professionals while many Japanese and Americans are managers or senior officials. Thus, any changes in demand will impinge more on some nationalities than others. The decline in permits in the health sector has particularly affected flows from the Philippines while the burgeoning of the IT sector accounts for the large rise in entrants from India. The high degree of selectivity in flows becomes apparent when industrial sector, nationality and corporate transfers are interlinked. This is especially significant in computer services. Three quarters of Indians coming as ICTs worked in the sector and no less than 92.7 per cent of all ICTs in this sector were Indians (who also comprise 80.7 per cent of all transferees in telecommunications).

5.4 Points Based System: Tier 2

The first and only data on Tier 2 so far cover the period from late November 2008 to May 2009. For both conceptual and practical data reasons, it is not possible to compare directly work permit and Tier 2 certificate statistics.

5.4.1 Certificates of sponsorship used by nationality

During what is effectively a six month period, 20,783 certificates were used. By extension, this would equate to around 40,000 a year, well below numbers of work permits and first permissions in recent years. However, there is some evidence that the number of work permits for 2008 was inflated by firms bringing forward work permit applications before the new system came into operation. It is also likely that the recession was dampening down demand.

As might be expected, the pattern continues that of the work permit system. Indians accounted for just over half of the total, followed by Americans (Table 5.7).

5.4.2 Certificates of sponsorship used by occupation

The occupations for which certificates have been used (Table 5.8) are very similar to those for which work permits were granted (Table 5.4). Over half went to professional occupations, the largest single category being science and technology professionals. Numbers of certificated for health workers remained relatively low.

In its analysis of Tier 2 published in August, the Migration Advisory Committee reported on the numbers coming through the various routes of entry¹. These were: shortage occupations; intra-company transfers (ICTs); and occupations requiring a resident labour market test (RLMT) (Table 5.9). The dominance of ICTs is clear, accounting for 60 per cent of the total. Less than one in ten were for occupations on the MAC shortage list and in almost a third of cases a resident labour market test was needed.

The MAC report also included data on prospective earnings for jobs under Tier 2, using information contained in certificates of sponsorship. Median levels were £39,800 for ICTs; £30,000 where a RLMT was needed; £25,000 for shortage occupations. The overall median was £35,500.

¹ Migration Advisory Committee, August 2009. Analysis of the Points Based System: Tier 2 and dependants. UKBA, Home Office.

Table 5.1 – Work Permit Applications, Approvals and Refusals for 1995-2008

Total Applications (2)

	Total		Work Permits	First Permissions	Extensions	Changes of Employment	Supplementary Employment	Other (3)
	figure	per cent						
1995	38617	100.0	24918	3929	7745	2024	1	-
1996	41711	100.0	26747	4215	7977	2772	-	-
1997	48828	100.0	32212	4473	9161	2973	9	-
1998	58600	100.0	37970	5490	11180	3697	263	-
1999	65959	100.0	41922	6514	12728	4591	204	-
2000	93552	100.0	60848	10625	14121	7863	95	-
2001	129588	100.0	75839	19986	18745	12987	5	2026
2002	155216	100.0	80105	27843	19827	25042	-	2399
2003	161699	100.0	72324	37596	28472	21524	0	1783
2004	168879	100.0	74345	41167	28612	22525	3	2227
2005	157953	100.0	80374	29920	23296	21024	-	3339
2006	166367	100.0	91681	26593	23999	19475	-	4619
2007	163116	100.0	91907	22665	24045	18486	-	6013
2008	146843	100.0	80402	16084	24013	19529	-	6815

Total Applications Approved

	Total		Work Permits	First Permissions	Extensions	Changes of Employment	Supplementary Employment	Other (3)
	figure	per cent						
1995	32704	84.7	21688	2473	6841	1701	1	-
1996	36132	86.6	23596	2849	7297	2390	-	-
1997	42844	87.7	28675	3059	8471	2630	9	-
1998	51613	88.1	33659	3906	10441	3359	248	-
1999	58245	88.3	37269	4696	11937	4161	182	-
2000	85638	91.5	56484	8257	13469	7350	78	-
2001	115760	89.3	67872	15765	17960	12232	2	1929
2002	129041	83.1	65579	20046	17808	23408	-	2200
2003	133396	82.5	59495	25847	27003	19376	0	1675
2004	138999	82.3	60595	28076	27528	20357	2	2036
2005	129660	82.1	65735	20456	21993	18459	-	3017
2006	140632	84.5	77887	18853	22688	17088	-	4089
2007	128936	79.0	74983	12985	21805	14806	-	5090
2008	122156	83.2	67637	10023	22032	16393	-	6071

Total Applications Refused

	Total		Work Permits	First Permissions	Extensions	Changes of Employment	Supplementary Employment	Other (3)
	figure	per cent						
1995	4811	12.5	2610	1280	667	254	-	-
1996	4575	11.0	2562	1217	503	293	-	-
1997	4206	8.6	2528	1115	378	185	-	-
1998	4601	7.9	2799	1213	422	162	5	-
1999	5215	7.9	3051	1467	454	233	10	-
2000	5075	5.4	2741	1843	317	168	6	-
2001	7485	5.8	4490	2518	211	249	2	15
2002	13773	8.9	7914	4602	855	352	-	50
2003	23506	14.5	11095	10529	530	1333	0	19
2004	21924	13.0	10088	10171	428	1184	0	53
2005	23698	15.0	12880	8264	684	1772	-	98
2006	16671	10.0	9199	5316	573	1412	-	170
2007	22487	13.8	11517	6988	1272	2378	-	332
2008	19555	12.0	10843	5365	1052	2217	-	78

Source: UK Border Agency

Notes:

1. Excluding Group members and SBS
2. Includes withdrawn and transferred and therefore is greater than the sum of approved and refused alone.
3. Includes "Self Certification" and "In Country Technical Change".

Table 5.2 – Work Permits and First Permissions approved by Industry for 1995, 2000 -2008

Absolute figures

	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Administration, business and management services	4041	9026	10132	11209	9638	9698	10129	12006	11273	10249
Agriculture activities	952	267	748	954	822	463	382	419	405	304
Computer services	1827	12726	15875	12453	10386	14008	15616	21024	23677	21690
Construction and land services	182	751	1515	2108	1663	1467	2037	3367	2953	2338
Education and cultural activities	1901	3832	8003	8142	6603	6187	6404	7449	7087	6274
Entertainment and leisure services	2919	4235	4725	4471	4469	4304	4260	4598	4619	4770
Extraction industries	424	1044	1223	1024	741	952	1086	1534	1401	1392
Financial services	3194	6997	7026	5019	4549	5775	6526	8695	9666	7852
Government	46	228	552	570	700	770	672	652	492	396
Health and medical services	1774	14516	20592	22271	24621	26568	22477	17162	7526	5883
Hospitality, hotels, catering and other services	320	1751	4659	10087	12116	9028	6494	7246	4799	3865
Law related services	258	881	1170	833	781	811	987	1157	1216	1004
Manufacturing	1987	2747	3222	3070	2779	2930	2970	3036	2958	3153
Real estate and property services	5	94	147	194	211	212	201	285	329	140
Retail and related services	2826	927	874	1265	1487	1447	1276	1594	1536	1092
Security and protective services	2	58	84	78	127	78	99	138	144	212
Sporting activities	544	989	1267	1585	1582	1891	1945	1953	2360	2677
Telecommunications	458	2228	1621	1660	1071	969	858	2092	3699	2466
Transport	333	780	1207	1005	1005	1113	961	996	834	855
Utilities: gas, electricity, water	168	498	502	624	435	502	492	1051	817	945
Unconfirmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	-	177	103
Total	24161	64570	85144	88622	85341	88671	86191	96454	87968	77660

Per cent	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Administration, business and management services	16.7	14.0	11.9	12.6	11.3	10.9	11.8	12.4	12.8	13.2
Agriculture activities	3.9	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Computer services	7.6	19.7	18.6	14.1	12.2	15.8	18.1	21.8	26.9	27.9
Construction and land services	0.8	1.2	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.4	3.5	3.4	3.0
Education and cultural activities	7.9	5.9	9.4	9.2	7.7	7.0	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.1
Entertainment and leisure services	12.1	6.6	5.5	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.3	6.1
Extraction industries	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.8
Financial services	13.2	10.8	8.3	5.7	5.3	6.5	7.6	9.0	11.0	10.1
Government	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
Health and medical services	7.3	22.5	24.2	25.1	28.9	30.0	26.1	17.8	8.6	7.6
Hospitality, hotels, catering and other services	1.3	2.7	5.5	11.4	14.2	10.2	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0
Law related services	1.1	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3
Manufacturing	8.2	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.4	4.1
Real estate and property services	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Retail and related services	11.7	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.4
Security and protective services	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Sporting activities	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.7	3.4
Telecommunications	1.9	3.5	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	2.2	4.2	3.2
Transport	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1
Utilities: gas, electricity, water	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.2
Unconfirmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: UK Border Agency

Table 5.3 - Intra-company transfers (ICT) work permits by sector, 2008

	<i>total numbers</i>		
	ICT (Total)	Total	ICT%
Administration, business and management services	6688	15004	44.6
Agriculture activities	27	441	6.1
Computer services	25738	29621	86.9
Construction and land services	878	3625	24.2
Education and cultural activities	249	9783	2.5
Entertainment and leisure services	221	5555	4.0
Extraction industries	1114	1886	59.1
Financial services	5276	10979	48.1
Government	22	684	3.2
Health and medical services	455	19137	2.4
Hospitality, hotels, catering and other services	98	8548	1.1
Law related services	338	1335	25.3
Manufacturing	2417	4286	56.4
Real estate and property services	43	275	15.6
Retail and related services	548	1753	31.3
Security and protective services	115	261	44.1
Sporting activities	12	3076	0.4
Telecommunications	2459	3132	78.5
Transport	678	1341	50.6
Utilities: gas, electricity, water	636	1265	50.3
Total	48012	122156	39.3

	<i>total of FP and WP</i>		
	ICT (FP_WP)	Total WP_FP	ICT%
Administration, business and management services	4943	10249	48.2
Agriculture activities	21	304	6.9
Computer services	19208	21690	88.6
Construction and land services	615	2338	26.3
Education and cultural activities	227	6274	3.6
Entertainment and leisure services	175	4770	3.7
Extraction industries	816	1392	58.6
Financial services	4024	7852	51.2
Government	13	396	3.3
Health and medical services	336	5883	5.7
Hospitality, hotels, catering and other services	78	3865	2.0
Law related services	266	1004	26.5
Manufacturing	1844	3153	58.5
Real estate and property services	23	140	16.4
Retail and related services	394	1092	36.1
Security and protective services	99	212	46.7
Sporting activities	7	2677	0.3
Telecommunications	2030	2466	82.3
Transport	500	855	58.5
Utilities: gas, electricity, water	506	945	53.5
Total	36125	77660	46.5

Source: UK Border Agency

Table 5.4 – Work permits and first permissions approved by occupation, excluding groups and SBS applications, 2003 - 2008

Occupation	2003			2006			2007			2008		
	Num	% of total	% of sector	Num	% of total	% of sector	Num	% of total	% of sector	Num	% of total	% of sector
All occupations	85341	100.0	-	96740	100.0	-	87968	100.0	-	77660	100.0	-
Managers and senior officials	11984	14.0	100.0	16502	17.1	100.0	14799	16.8	100.0	13052	16.8	100.0
Corporate managers	1815	2.1	15.1	3226	3.3	19.5	2859	3.3	19.3	2668	3.4	20.4
Corporate managers and senior officials	211	0.2	1.8	524	0.5	3.2	350	0.4	2.4	236	0.3	1.8
Production managers	444	0.5	3.7	1091	1.1	6.6	1227	1.4	8.3	1298	1.7	9.9
Functional managers	1133	1.3	9.5	1590	1.6	9.6	1262	1.4	8.5	1117	1.4	8.6
Financial institution and office managers	24	0.0	0.2	12	0.0	0.1	13	0.0	0.1	16	0.0	0.1
Protective service officers	3	0.0	0.0	9	0.0	0.1	7	0.0	0.0	1	0.0	0.0
Managers and proprietors in agriculture and service	10169	11.9	84.9	13276	13.7	80.5	11940	13.6	80.7	10384	13.4	79.6
Managers in farming, horticulture, forester and fishing	2	0.0	0.0	9	0.0	0.1	2	0.0	0.0	10	0.0	0.1
Managers and proprietors in hospitality and leisure services	449	0.5	3.7	570	0.6	3.5	391	0.4	2.6	405	0.5	3.1
Managers and proprietors in other service industries	9718	11.4	81.1	12697	13.1	76.9	11547	13.1	78.0	9969	12.8	76.4
Professional Occupations	28355	33.2	100.0	46124	47.7	100.0	47298	53.8	100.0	42370	54.6	100.0
Science and technology professionals	17107	20.0	60.3	34379	35.5	74.5	37393	42.5	79.1	33251	42.8	78.5
Science professionals	2279	2.7	8.0	3810	3.9	8.3	3787	4.3	8.0	3286	4.2	7.8
Engineering professionals	3930	4.6	13.9	7083	7.3	15.4	6669	7.6	14.1	6609	8.5	15.6
Information and communication technology professionals	10898	12.8	38.4	23486	24.3	50.9	26937	30.6	57.0	23356	30.1	55.1
Health professionals	3198	3.7	11.3	3301	3.4	7.2	1399	1.6	3.0	1414	1.8	3.3
Health professionals	3198	3.7	11.3	3301	3.4	7.2	1399	1.6	3.0	1414	1.8	3.3
Teaching and research professionals	4971	5.8	17.5	4290	4.4	9.3	4218	4.8	8.9	3758	4.8	8.9
Teaching professionals	4971	5.8	17.5	4290	4.4	9.3	4218	4.8	8.9	3758	4.8	8.9
Business and public service professionals	3079	3.6	10.9	4154	4.3	9.0	4288	4.9	9.1	3947	5.1	9.3
Legal professionals	817	1.0	2.9	1443	1.5	3.1	1344	1.5	2.8	1220	1.6	2.9
Business and statistical professionals	1675	2.0	5.9	1858	1.9	4.0	2100	2.4	4.4	2072	2.7	4.9
Architects, town planners, surveyors	587	0.7	2.1	853	0.9	1.8	844	1.0	1.8	655	0.8	1.5
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	31158	36.5	100.0	20996	21.7	100.0	17554	20.0	100.0	15346	19.8	100.0
Science and technology associate professions	168	0.2	0.5	213	0.2	1.0	222	0.3	1.3	203	0.3	1.3
Draughtspersons and building inspectors	65	0.1	0.2	116	0.1	0.6	132	0.2	0.8	119	0.2	0.8
IT service delivery occupations	103	0.1	0.3	97	0.1	0.5	90	0.1	0.5	84	0.1	0.5
Health and social welfare associate professionals	22890	26.8	73.5	9621	9.9	45.8	4996	5.7	28.5	4149	5.3	27.0
Health associate professionals	13726	16.1	44.1	5191	5.4	24.7	2842	3.2	16.2	2354	3.0	15.3
Therapists	8415	9.9	27.0	3898	4.0	18.6	1806	2.1	10.3	1435	1.8	9.4
Social welfare associate professionals	749	0.9	2.4	532	0.5	2.5	348	0.4	2.0	360	0.5	2.3
Culture, media and sports occupations	5205	6.1	16.7	5157	5.3	24.6	5258	6.0	30.0	5250	6.8	34.2
Artistic and literary occupations	3455	4.0	11.1	3347	3.5	15.9	3397	3.9	19.4	3534	4.6	23.0
Media associate professionals	523	0.6	1.7	492	0.5	2.3	430	0.5	2.4	288	0.4	1.9
Sports and fitness occupations	1227	1.4	3.9	1318	1.4	6.3	1431	1.6	8.2	1428	1.8	9.3
Business and public service associate professionals	2895	3.4	9.3	6005	6.2	28.6	7078	8.0	40.3	5744	7.4	37.4
Transport associate professionals	13	0.0	0.0	17	0.0	0.1	19	0.0	0.1	14	0.0	0.1
Legal associate professionals	32	0.0	0.1	23	0.0	0.1	11	0.0	0.1	48	0.1	0.3
Business and finance associate professionals	2824	3.3	9.1	5936	6.1	28.3	7030	8.0	40.0	5665	7.3	36.9
Sales and related associate professionals	26	0.0	0.1	29	0.0	0.1	18	0.0	0.0	17	0.0	0.0

Table 5.4 – Work permits and first permissions approved by occupation, excluding groups and SBS applications, 2003 - 2008, [continued].

Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	105	0.1	100.0	90	0.1	100.0	60	0.1	100.0	54	0.1	100.0
Secretarial and related occupations	105	0.1	100.0	90	0.1	100.0	60	0.1	100.0	54	0.1	100.0
Secretarial and related occupations	105	0.1	100.0	90	0.1	100.0	60	0.1	100.0	54	0.1	100.0
Skilled Trades Occupations	8997	10.5	100.0	5112	5.3	100.0	3598	4.1	100.0	2977	3.8	100.0
Skilled metal and electrical trades	12	0.0	0.1	3	0.0	0.1	9	0.0	0.3	9	0.0	0.3
Metal Machining, Fitting And Instrument Making Trades	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Electrical trades	12	0.0	0.1	3	0.0	0.1	9	0.0	0.3	9	0.0	0.3
Skilled constructions and building trades	612	0.7	6.8	637	0.7	12.5	609	0.7	16.9	559	0.7	18.8
Construction trades	612	0.7	6.8	637	0.7	12.5	609	0.7	16.9	559	0.7	18.8
Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	8373	9.8	93.1	4472	4.6	87.5	2980	3.4	82.8	2409	3.1	80.9
Food preparation trades	8190	9.6	91.0	4312	4.5	84.4	2877	3.3	80.0	2269	2.9	76.2
Skilled trades n.e.c.	183	0.2	2.0	160	0.2	3.1	103	0.1	2.9	140	0.2	4.7
Personal Service Occupations	688	0.8	100.0	4963	5.1	100.0	2364	2.7	100.0	2013	2.6	100.0
Caring personal service occupations	676	0.8	98.3	4954	5.1	99.8	2346	2.7	99.2	2003	2.6	99.5
Healthcare and related personal services	66	0.1	9.6	3875	4.0	78.1	972	1.1	41.1	99	0.1	4.9
Animal care services	610	0.7	88.7	1079	1.1	21.7	1374	1.6	58.1	1904	2.5	94.6
Leisure and other personal service occupations	12	0.0	1.7	9	0.0	0.2	18	0.0	0.8	10	0.0	0.5
Leisure and travel service occupations	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	6	0.0	0.3	2	0.0	0.1
Hairdressers and related occupations	12	0.0	1.7	9	0.0	0.2	12	0.0	0.5	8	0.0	0.4
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	82	0.1	100.0	123	0.1	100.0	157	0.2	100.0	111	0.1	100.0
Sales occupations	82	0.1	11.9	123	0.1	2.5	157	0.2	6.6	111	0.1	5.5
Sales related occupations	82	0.1	11.9	123	0.1	2.5	157	0.2	6.6	111	0.1	5.5
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	48	0.1	100.0	55	0.1	100.0	55	0.1	100.0	61	0.1	100.0
Process, plant and machine operatives	1	0.0	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Process operatives	1	0.0	2.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives	47	0.1	97.9	55	0.1	100.0	55	0.1	100.0	61	0.1	100.0
Transport drivers and operatives	47	0.1	97.9	55	0.1	100.0	55	0.1	100.0	61	0.1	100.0
Elementary Occupations	3924	4.6	100.0	2775	2.9	100.0	2082	2.4	100.0	1676	2.2	100.0
Elementary trades, plant and storage relate occupations	1171	1.4	29.8	551	0.6	19.9	485	0.6	23.3	416	0.5	24.8
Elementary agricultural occupations	918	1.1	23.4	330	0.3	11.9	292	0.3	14.0	242	0.3	14.4
Elementary process plant occupations	253	0.3	6.4	221	0.2	8.0	193	0.2	9.3	174	0.2	10.4
Elementary administration and service occupations	2753	3.2	70.2	2224	2.3	80.1	1597	1.8	76.7	1260	1.6	75.2
Elementary personal services occupations	2751	3.2	70.1	2224	2.3	80.1	1597	1.8	76.7	1260	1.6	75.2
Elementary cleaning occupations	2	0.0	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

Source: UK Border Agency

Table 5.5 - Work Permits and First Permissions issued in the UK by Nationality 1995-2008

Absolute figures

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All Nationalities	24161	26432	31720	37528	41950	64571	85144	88622	85786	88671	86191	96740	87968	77660
Australia and New Zealand	1575	1894	2640	3448	3790	5669	7906	7819	6803	2383	5548	6416	5427	4491
Canada	923	1109	1387	1484	1530	1921	2089	2080	1949	1856	1885	2258	2083	1859
South Africa	659	883	1367	2159	3306	4437	7098	7971	6267	5586	4404	4339	2883	2386
United States	7876	8673	9583	10160	9731	12654	11140	9537	8550	9702	9186	10350	11126	10375
Japan	2423	2593	2521	2700	2461	2645	2866	2661	2371	2368	2403	2358	2186	2073
Czech Republic	199	169	184	234	265	429	571	551	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	615	342	453	525	471	687	979	1609	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2785	3596	2895	2843	2223	1886
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1032	1227	1309	1145	1004	1035
Russia	735	642	776	880	787	1054	1112	997	831	784	938	1088	1182	1012
India	1997	2679	4013	5678	5663	12292	16918	18999	19964	26939	29261	35809	36254	31879
Philippines	66	76	104	273	2254	6772	8481	6831	5921	5426	4650	4328	1844	1202
China	657	688	789	901	1064	1541	2259	2567	4077	4289	4332	4948	4578	3900
Malaysia	296	373	412	742	755	866	1949	3353	2217	1737	1412	1859	1375	1228

Per cent

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All Nationalities	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
Australia and New Zealand	6.5	7.2	8.3	9.2	9.0	8.8	9.3	8.8	7.9	2.7	6.4	6.6	6.2	5.8
Canada	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4
South Africa	2.7	3.3	4.3	5.8	7.9	6.9	8.3	9.0	7.3	6.3	5.1	4.5	3.3	3.1
United States	32.6	32.8	30.2	27.1	23.2	19.6	13.1	10.8	10.0	10.9	10.7	10.7	12.6	13.4
Japan	10.0	9.8	7.9	7.2	5.9	4.1	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.7
Czech Republic	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	2.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	4.1	3.4	2.9	2.5	2.4
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3
Russia	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3
India	8.3	10.1	12.7	15.1	13.5	19.0	19.9	21.4	23.3	30.4	33.9	37.0	41.2	41.0
Philippines	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	5.4	10.5	10.0	7.7	6.9	6.1	5.4	4.5	2.1	1.5
China	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.0
Malaysia	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.3	2.3	3.8	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6

Source: UK Border Agency

Table 5.6 – Work Permits and First Permissions by occupation for selected countries, 2008

Number of permits	Australia	Canada	India	Japan	Malaysia	Nigeria	Pakistan	Philippines	Romania	Russia	South Africa	USA	Total
All occupations	3471	1859	31879	2073	1228	1035	1886	1202	638	1012	2386	10375	77660
Managers and senior officials	939	423	3531	929	241	96	323	72	75	171	498	3137	13052
Corporate managers	155	71	1132	121	43	29	84	9	17	34	79	416	2668
Managers and proprietors in agriculture and service	784	352	2399	808	198	67	239	63	58	137	419	2721	10384
Professional Occupations	1475	764	24008	744	707	574	687	626	367	416	988	3467	42370
Science and technology professionals	515	347	22266	622	433	359	397	590	212	300	421	2006	33251
Health professionals	59	14	275	6	85	93	91	8	97	2	173	19	1414
Teaching and research professionals	602	285	242	59	31	78	72	7	35	40	269	797	3758
Business and public service professionals	299	118	1225	57	158	44	127	21	23	74	125	645	3947
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	873	602	2934	313	151	342	529	285	152	392	797	3375	15346
Science and technology associate professions	9	3	72	4	12	3	5	0	3	4	10	25	203
Health and social welfare associate professionals	256	56	1038	35	23	236	97	252	82	10	330	247	4149
Culture, media and sports occupations	311	331	481	104	2	17	273	5	33	222	267	1802	5250
Business and public service associate professionals	297	212	1343	170	114	86	154	28	34	156	190	1301	5744
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	6	5	4	2	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	20	54
Secretarial and related occupations	6	5	4	2	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	20	54
Skilled Trades Occupations	59	31	611	43	116	16	134	120	14	11	41	109	2977
Skilled metal and electrical trades	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	9
Skilled constructions and building trades	29	20	103	13	13	15	5	87	8	10	25	71	559
Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	30	10	506	30	102	0	129	33	6	0	16	36	2409
Personal Service Occupations	23	1	229	1	0	2	184	37	1	1	14	3	2013
Caring personal service occupations	23	1	228	1	0	1	184	37	1	1	14	2	2003
Leisure and other personal service occupations	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	4	2	8	1	2	1	0	0	1	7	5	40	111
Sales occupations	4	2	8	1	2	1	0	0	1	7	5	40	111
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	8	2	11	8	0	1	0	0	0	2	5	1	61
Transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives	8	2	11	8	0	1	0	0	0	2	5	1	61
Elementary Occupations	84	29	543	32	11	3	27	61	26	11	38	223	1676
Elementary trades, plant and storage relate occupations	25	6	32	17	1	1	8	34	13	1	9	26	416
Elementary administration and service occupations	59	23	511	15	10	2	19	27	13	10	29	197	1260

Table 5.6 – Work Permits and First Permissions by occupation for selected countries, 2008, [continued].

Proportions of occupation by nationality	Australia	Canada	India	Japan	Malaysia	Nigeria	Pakistan	Philippines	Romania	Russia	South Africa	USA	Total
All occupations	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
Managers and senior officials	27.1	22.8	11.1	44.8	19.6	9.3	17.1	6.0	11.8	16.9	20.9	30.2	16.8
Corporate managers	4.5	3.8	3.6	5.8	3.5	2.8	4.5	0.7	2.7	3.4	3.3	4.0	3.4
Managers and proprietors in agriculture and service	22.6	18.9	7.5	39.0	16.1	6.5	12.7	5.2	9.1	13.5	17.6	26.2	13.4
Professional Occupations	42.5	41.1	75.3	35.9	57.6	55.5	36.4	52.1	57.5	41.1	41.4	33.4	54.6
Science and technology professionals	14.8	18.7	69.8	30.0	35.3	34.7	21.0	49.1	33.2	29.6	17.6	19.3	42.8
Health professionals	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.3	6.9	9.0	4.8	0.7	15.2	0.2	7.3	0.2	1.8
Teaching and research professionals	17.3	15.3	0.8	2.8	2.5	7.5	3.8	0.6	5.5	4.0	11.3	7.7	4.8
Business and public service professionals	8.6	6.3	3.8	2.7	12.9	4.3	6.7	1.7	3.6	7.3	5.2	6.2	5.1
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	25.2	32.4	9.2	15.1	12.3	33.0	28.0	23.7	23.8	38.7	33.4	32.5	19.8
Science and technology associate professions	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Health and social welfare associate professionals	7.4	3.0	3.3	1.7	1.9	22.8	5.1	21.0	12.9	1.0	13.8	2.4	5.3
Culture, media and sports occupations	9.0	17.8	1.5	5.0	0.2	1.6	14.5	0.4	5.2	21.9	11.2	17.4	6.8
Business and public service associate professionals	8.6	11.4	4.2	8.2	9.3	8.3	8.2	2.3	5.3	15.4	8.0	12.5	7.4
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Secretarial and related occupations	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Skilled Trades Occupations	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	9.4	1.5	7.1	10.0	2.2	1.1	1.7	1.1	3.8
Skilled metal and electrical trades	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Skilled constructions and building trades	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.3	7.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	0.9	0.5	1.6	1.4	8.3	0.0	6.8	2.7	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.3	3.1
Personal Service Occupations	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	9.8	3.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.6
Caring personal service occupations	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.8	3.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	2.6
Leisure and other personal service occupations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1
Sales occupations	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Elementary Occupations	2.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.3	1.4	5.1	4.1	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.2
Elementary trades, plant and storage relate occupations	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	2.8	2.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5
Elementary administration and service occupations	1.7	1.2	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.0	2.2	2.0	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.6

Source: UK Border Agency

Table 5.7 – PBS certificates used for selected countries, Nov 2008 - May 2009

	Number	Per cent
All Nationalities	20783	100.0
India	10648	51.2
US	2338	11.2
Australia	850	4.1
Japan	736	3.5
China	662	3.2
Philippines	656	3.2
South Africa	554	2.7
Canada	418	2.0
Pakistan	318	1.5
Zimbabwe	271	1.3

Source: UK Border Agency

Table 5.8 - PBS certificates used by occupation, Nov 2008 - May 2009

	Num	% of total	% of sector
All occupation	20716	100.0	-
Managers and senior officials	2911	14.1	100.0
Corporate managers	2721	13.1	93.5
Corporate managers and senior officials	386	1.9	13.3
Production managers	200	1.0	6.9
Functional managers	1597	7.7	54.9
Quality and customer care managers	97	0.5	3.3
Financial institution and office managers	282	1.4	9.7
Managers in distribution, storage and retailing	88	0.4	3.0
Protective service officers	5	0.0	0.2
Health and social service managers	66	0.3	2.3
Managers and proprietors in agriculture and service	190	0.9	6.5
Managers in farming, horticulture, forestry and fishing	13	0.1	0.4
Managers and proprietors in hospitality and leisure services	152	0.7	5.2
Managers and proprietors in other service industries	25	0.1	0.9
Professional Occupations	11698	56.5	100.0
Science and technology professionals	8145	39.3	69.6
Science professionals	168	0.8	1.4
Engineering professionals	1079	5.2	9.2
Information and communication technology professionals	6898	33.3	59.0
Health professionals	650	3.1	5.6
Health professionals	650	3.1	5.6
Teaching and research professionals	1660	8.0	14.2
Teaching professionals	664	3.2	5.7
Research professionals	996	4.8	8.5
Business and public service professionals	1243	6.0	10.6
Legal professionals	163	0.8	1.4
Business and statistical professionals	683	3.3	5.8
Architects, town planners, surveyors	61	0.3	0.5
Public service professionals	331	1.6	2.8
Librarians and related professionals	5	0.0	0.0
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	4673	22.6	100.0
Science and technology associate professions	1517	7.3	32.5
Science and engineering technicians	204	1.0	4.4
Draughtspersons and building inspectors	57	0.3	1.2
IT service delivery occupations	1256	6.1	26.9
Health and social welfare associate professionals	1550	7.5	33.2
Health associate professionals	1405	6.8	30.1
Therapists	131	0.6	2.8
Social welfare associate professionals	14	0.1	0.3
Protective service occupations	1	0.0	0.0
Protective service occupations	1	0.0	0.0
Culture, media and sports occupations	248	1.2	5.3
Artistic and literary occupations	117	0.6	2.5
Design associate professionals	38	0.2	0.8
Media associate professionals	88	0.4	1.9
Sports and fitness occupations	5	0.0	0.1

Table 5.8 - PBS used by occupation, Nov 2008 - May 2009, [continued].

Business and public service associate professionals	1357	6.6	29.0
Transport associate professionals	21	0.1	0.4
Legal associate professionals	66	0.3	1.4
Business and finance associate professionals	1071	5.2	22.9
Sales and related associate professionals	136	0.7	2.9
Conservation associate professionals	7	0.0	0.1
Public service and other associate professionals	56	0.3	1.2
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	65	0.3	100.0
Administrative occupations	49	0.2	75.4
Administrative occupations: government and related occupations	27	0.1	41.5
Administrative occupations: finance	3	0.0	4.6
Administrative occupations: records	18	0.1	27.7
Administrative occupations: general	1	0.0	1.5
Secretarial and related occupations	16	0.1	24.6
Secretarial and related occupations	16	0.1	24.6
Skilled Trades Occupations	454	2.2	100.0
Skilled agricultural trades	18	0.1	4.0
Agricultural trades	18	0.1	4.0
Skilled metal and electrical trades	95	0.5	20.9
Metal forming, welding and related trades	33	0.2	7.3
Metal machining, fitting and instrument making trades	12	0.1	2.6
Vehicle trades	4	0.0	0.9
Electrical trades	46	0.2	10.1
Skilled constructions and building trades	12	0.1	2.6
Construction trades	12	0.1	2.6
Textiles, printing and other skilled trades	329	1.6	72.5
Textiles and garments trades	2	0.0	0.4
Printing trades	1	0.0	0.2
Food preparation trades	325	1.6	71.6
Skilled trades n.e.c.	1	0.0	0.2
Personal Service Occupations	452	2.2	100.0
Caring personal service occupations	447	2.2	98.9
Healthcare and related personal services	393	1.9	86.9
Childcare and related personal services	3	0.0	0.7
Animal care services	51	0.2	11.3
Leisure and other personal service occupations	5	0.0	1.1
Leisure and travel service occupations	3	0.0	0.7
Hairdressers and related occupations	2	0.0	0.4
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	23	0.1	100.0
Sales occupations	11	0.1	47.8
Sales assistants and retail cashiers	1	0.0	4.3
Sales related occupations	10	0.0	43.5
Customer service occupations	12	0.1	52.2
Customer service occupations	12	0.1	52.2
Process, Plant and Machine Operatives	31	0.1	100.0
Process, plant and machine operatives	27	0.1	87.1
Process operatives	26	0.1	83.9
Plant and machine operatives	1	0.0	3.2
Transport and mobile machine drivers and operatives	4	0.0	12.9
Transport drivers and operatives	4	0.0	12.9
Elementary Occupations	409	2.0	100.0
Elementary trades, plant and storage relate occupations	34	0.2	8.3
Elementary agricultural occupations	33	0.2	8.1
Elementary process plant occupations	1	0.0	0.2
Elementary administration and service occupations	78	0.4	19.1
Elementary personal services occupations	77	0.4	18.8
Elementary cleaning occupations	1	0.0	0.2
Not stated	297	1.4	72.6
Not stated	297	1.4	72.6

Source: UK Border Agency

Table 5.9 - Certificates of sponsorship used under Tier 2 by type, Nov 2008 - May 2009

	In-country	Out-country	Total	Percentage of total for all routes
Resident labour market test	3832	2826	6658	32
Intra-company transfer	2480	9841	12321	60
Shortage occupation	1078	652	1730	8
Total	7390	13319	20709	100

Source: Migration Advisory Committee, August 2009.

Analysis of the Points Based System: Tier 2 and dependants. Table 5.1, page 82

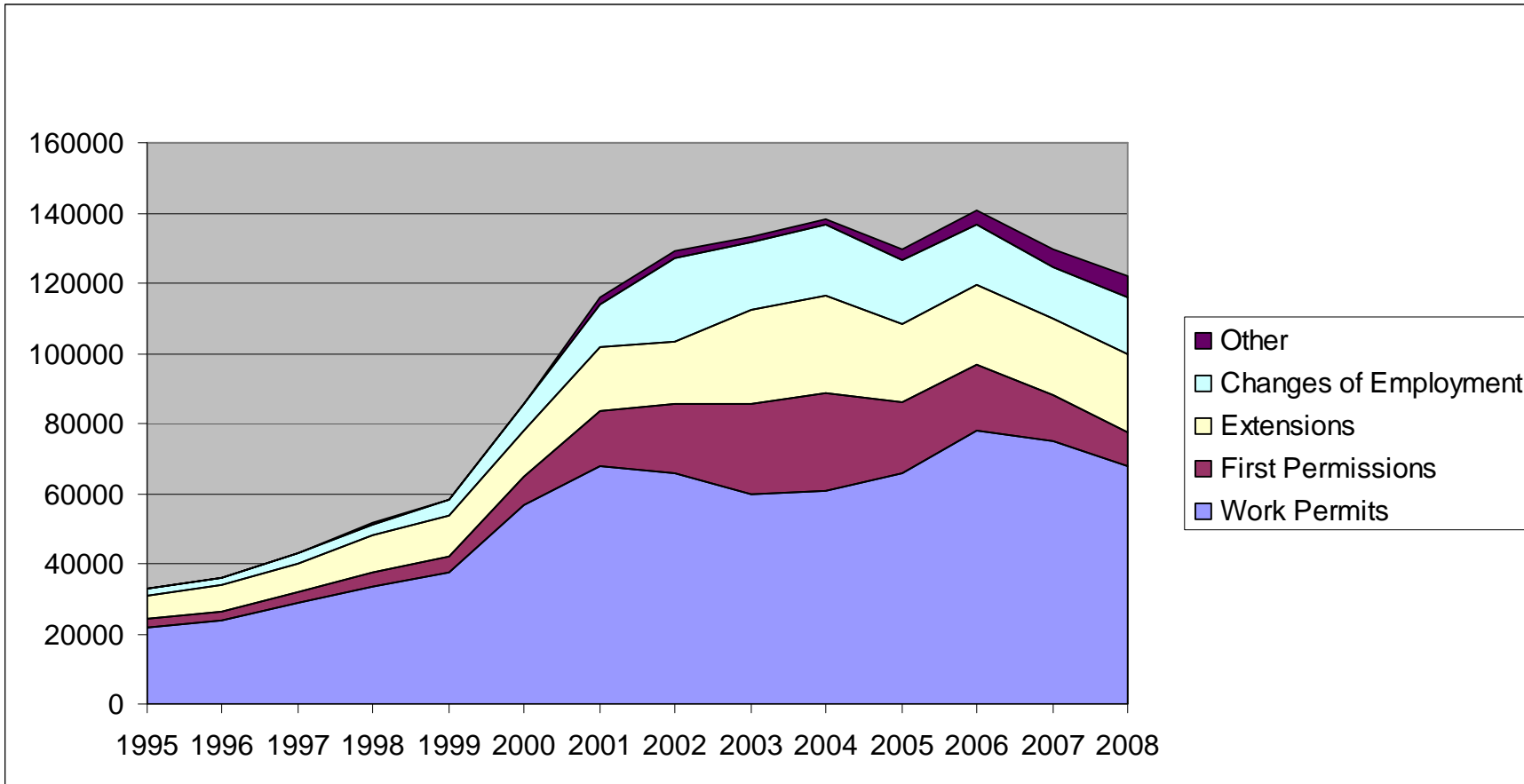
UKBA, Home Office.

Notes:

The above figures describe "used" certificates of sponsorship, where an application that corresponds to the certificate has been submitted but not necessary approved.

RLMT figures include those switching from a post-study category.

Figure 5.1 – Work permit applications approved by type, 1995 – 2008



Source: UK Border Agency

6. OTHER SCHEMES

6.1 Working Holidaymakers

The Working Holiday Makers Scheme (WHMS) is designed to allow young people from Commonwealth countries to come to the UK for a holiday of up to two years. They are allowed to work for part of their holiday, generally in unskilled or low skilled employment. From 2009 the Scheme will be incorporated within Tier 5 of the PBS.

The WHMS brings in a significant, additional, temporary, flexible workforce and allows them to experience life in the UK. Annual numbers have risen from around 23,000 in 1990 peaking at 62,400 in 2004 before falling to 37,845 in 2007 and 32,725 in 2008 (Table 6.1). Source countries are dominated by the 'Old Commonwealth', with Australians again the largest group in 2008 at 41.3 per cent. It is likely that working holidaymakers play a major part in the turnover of migrants between the UK and Australia reported in Section 1. Most of the decline over the last year occurred among South Africans who now account for a fifth of the total compared with a third at their peak in 2004. In contrast, numbers of Indians have been increasing, though the trend seems now to have levelled off.

Foreign working holidaymakers are a significant group in the labour market, although it is not possible to know how many of them will be working at any one time. While little is known about the characteristics of working holidaymakers in the UK it may reasonably be assumed that they are generally well educated and adaptable. There is no regional breakdown in the statistics for working holidaymakers, nor is it known what jobs they take. It may reasonably be expected that London and other major tourist centres would employ the bulk of them, where they provide a highly flexible element in the service sector. There is a marked lack of information on the drivers of numbers of working holidaymakers and it is not clear why the numbers have fluctuated in recent years. As more inter-governmental agreements are signed their significance may increase. However, the increment of holidaying foreigners in the UK labour market is counteracted by the emigration of young Britons, especially in 'gap years'.

6.2 The Highly Skilled Migrant Programme (HSMP)

This was launched in January 2002 as a new initiative to allow individuals with exceptional personal skills and experience to come to the UK to seek and to take work or self-employment. In the new points-based managed migration system, HSMP became Tier 1 in February 2008. The data here refer to approvals of HSMP applications in the pipeline and not Tier 1.

The number of HSMP approvals increased rapidly to peak at 28,090 in 2007, falling to 17,760 in 2008 as the scheme was replaced by Tier 1 (Table 6.2). Although the list of nationalities is long, the programme's geographical scope remains narrow with half a dozen countries only providing the lion's share. Indians have been the largest group each year since its inception and accounted for 36 per cent of the 2008 total, followed by Pakistanis (13.1 per cent). Declining numbers were almost universal between 2007

and 2008, the main exception being those from Pakistan where the fall from a large total was very small.

6.3 The Sectors Based Scheme (SBS)

The main work permit scheme was developed to manage the entry of high level skills into the UK. The Sectors Based Scheme (SBS) was introduced in May 2003 to address shortages in lower skilled occupations, in two sectors of the economy, food processing and hospitality (hotels and catering). It has operated on a quota system. Permit holders are not allowed to bring their spouses or dependants and must leave the country when the permit expires. In July 2005 the hospitality sector was withdrawn from the scheme except for extensions and changes of employment. From 2007, the SBS has been reserved for citizens of Bulgaria and Romania. The SBS allows United Kingdom based employers to recruit low skilled workers from Bulgaria and Romania to vacancies that cannot be filled by resident workers. Applications for SBS permits must be made by a United Kingdom based employer. The permit will be issued for a specific job with that employer. Bulgarian and Romanian nationals wanting to work in the United Kingdom need to be issued with an accession worker card before starting work.

SBS workers are now employed only within the food manufacturing industry, specifically in fish processing; meat processing; or mushroom processing. Permits are issued for a maximum of 12 months. A Bulgarian or Romanian who has worked in the United Kingdom for a continuous 12 month period can apply for a registration certificate which gives unrestricted access to the United Kingdom labour market. With the advent of the government's new managed migration system, the SBS will be phased out in due course and be replaced by Tier 3.

During 2008 there were 1,570 SBS approvals, slightly up on the year before but well below the 2004 peak. (Table 6.3). Most of them were in food processing. In the early years of the scheme a large number of countries were involved, although the lion's share went to people from Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. By 2008, almost nine in ten approvals went to Bulgarians (Table 6.4).

6.4 The Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme (SAWS)

SAWS originates from immediately after the Second World War. It was designed to facilitate the movement of young people from across Europe to work in agriculture, in particular as an additional source of labour in peak seasons. Although the numbers of people participating in the scheme have increased over the years, its principles and features have largely remained the same.

In the past, participants were mainly students aged between 18 and 25. The scheme used Operators to recruit participants, allocate them to farms and ensure they received the appropriate wages and conditions, including suitable accommodation. Quotas were used to manage the numbers of people that may participate in the scheme.

Prior to 2008, SAWS was a major route of entry for citizens of those countries of Eastern Europe and the former USSR that were not A8 members. After the accession to the EU of Bulgaria and Romania in 2007 the UK Government assumed that their

citizens would fill the quota. However, in 2008 small numbers of SAWS work cards were given to selected Moldovans and Bulgarians as a result of previous contractual arrangements (Table 6.5). As with SBS, Bulgarians easily outnumber Romanians.

6.5 Worker Registration Scheme

With accession of ten new members to the EU in May 2004, the UK was one of only three countries (with Ireland and Sweden) to allow citizens of the eight Central and Eastern European (the A8 group) members more or less unrestricted access to its labour market. A Worker Registration Scheme was introduced whereby A8 citizens were free to take up work with an employer on payment of a registration fee with the Home Office; self-employed workers are not required to register. WRS data may be used as a measure of the numbers of A8 citizens coming to work. However, they give no clue to the duration of stay in the UK and, because they exclude the self-employed, they are an underestimate of those actually taking up work. By March 2009, 949,145 applications had been approved.

The quarterly trend in numbers of approved WRS applicants is in Figure 6.1. There was a clear seasonal trend for the first four years, with numbers in the range of 40,000-60,000 per quarter. From Q4 2007 the number fell. However, that trend was halted in 2009, when the second quarter yielded a slight increase to over 24,000. Thus, despite recession, in the region of 8,000 A8 citizens each month applied to the Scheme. Hence, TIM data in Section One of this report indicate a growing outflow of A8 citizens in 2008, large numbers continued to register for work in 2009. These WRS data are consistent with those on NINOs in Section 4.

6.5.1 WRS by nationality

Since the scheme began, Poles have consistently been the largest group, establishing a new minority population in the UK (Table 6.6). Slovaks and Lithuanians are the other two substantial groups.

6.5.2 WRS by occupation

Table 6.7 lists the top 20 occupations into which A8 citizens have registered. The largest group is process operatives (other factory workers) which accounted for 26.7 per cent of the total, followed by warehouse operatives and packers. The list as a whole emphasises the importance of less-skilled factory work, agriculture and hospitality, in many ways the classic occupations of historic guest worker flows in Europe.

Comparison of the occupations of WRS registrants and work permit holders (Table 5.4) shows significant differences and demonstrates the complementarity of the two groups. However, although the proportions of WRS registrants taking highly skilled occupations are relatively small, numbers are quite substantial, given the overall scale of movement. Furthermore, there is evidence that many of those taking low-skilled WRS occupations are themselves highly educated.

6.6 International Graduates Scheme (IGS)

The International Graduates Scheme (IGS) was a way for non-European Economic Area students of higher education institutes within the United Kingdom to remain in the country for one year after graduation and gain valuable work experience. Less

restrictive than earlier student immigration routes, the International Graduates Scheme allowed a student of any discipline to apply. The scheme superseded the Science and Engineering Graduates Scheme (SEGS) scheme, which was a similar but more restrictive category that was discontinued for anyone who graduated on or after 1st May 2007. SEGS was only allowed for graduates of science and engineering disciplines, while the International Graduates Scheme was open to anyone attaining a degree from a recognised or listed UK educational institution.

Students must have completed a relevant course at a recognized institute of higher learning within the UK within the last twelve months and intend to work during the period of one year granted by the scheme. They must be able to support and accommodate themselves and any dependents without resorting to the use of public funds; intend to leave the UK after the period of one year unless they transfer to another scheme as a highly skilled migrant, business owner, student, or innovator; and get permission before applying for IGS if their studies were sponsored by a government or international scholarship agency. Anyone coming under the International Graduates Scheme could take any kind of employment they wanted and they were also allowed to switch to other schemes such as HSMP, business owner, or innovator while in the UK. If spouses, unmarried partners, civil partners and children were already in the UK during the applicant's stay as a student, they could switch along with the applicant and remain in the UK. Entry clearance was required if the dependants are applying from abroad. From 2009, the IGS is subsumed within Tier 1 of the PBS as Post-Study Students.

In 2008, 16,171 students were approved for the scheme (Table 6.8, which shows only those countries with more than 100 approvals). Indians were the largest group with just over a quarter of the total, and Pakistan and China were the other two major nationalities. With a few exceptions, most of the leading countries were non-OECD members.

6.7 Foreign labour immigration by routes of entry

In 2008, the total number of labour immigrants coming in to the UK through all routes of entry was about 390,000 (Table 6.9), a 14.1 per cent reduction on the figure for 2007 (454,000). The fall is mainly because of a fall in WRS registrations from 216,892 to 158,340. In consequence their proportion of the total went down from 47.8 to 40.6 per cent. However, because the WRS excludes the self-employed, it is likely that these totals are underestimates. Numbers of work permits went down by around 10,000. In contrast, workers from the EU(15)/EFTA increased by 6,000. The figures in Table 6.9 take no account of duration of employment so they will include an unknown number of short-term migrants. Overall, they provide the best available estimate of total labour immigration into the UK.

Table 6.1 – Working Holiday Makers admitted to the United Kingdom, 1999-2008

Nationality	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	45,800	38,440	35,775	41,700	46,505	62,390	56,560	43,685	37,845	32,725
Europe	90	50	90	125	145	115	30	-	-	-
Cyprus	20	:	15	5	20	:	*	-	-	-
Malta	20	20	30	25	50	30	*	-	-	-
Rest of Europe	50	20	40	95	75	85	30	-	-	-
Americas	4,320	4,250	3,345	3,855	3,945	4,830	4,485	3,870	3,095	3,110
Barbados	:	10	5	15	15	40	35	35	25	20
Canada	3,730	3,770	2,885	3,205	3,245	4,120	3,780	3,375	2,705	2,815
Guyana	10	10	10	20	25	25	25	25	35	15
Jamaica	190	100	170	285	245	110	70	50	35	55
Trinidad & Tobago	330	310	220	240	310	425	445	295	255	170
Rest of Americas	70	50	55	85	100	110	125	90	40	35
Africa	14,120	10,400	9,705	14,650	19,320	26,435	23,040	13,305	9,020	7,955
Ghana	120	220	220	230	865	2,800	2,495	1,405	1,015	500
Kenya	10	10	10	25	40	85	50	55	45	30
Mauritius	20	20	20	25	40	85	80	60	80	60
Namibia	230	180	305	720	720	1,290	195	10	55	70
Nigeria	40	40	40	75	80	220	270	260	265	240
South Africa	13,200	9,570	8,830	13,235	16,995	21,125	19,155	11,070	6,840	6,765
Tanzania	:	:	5	5	10	20	20	10	15	10
Uganda	:	:	:	5	15	20	25	20	35	40
Zambia	40	40	20	25	40	65	55	70	45	20
Zimbabwe	260	210	165	185	315	320	265	160	130	80
Rest of Africa	190	110	90	120	195	410	430	185	495	140
Asia	340	380	490	925	2,230	5,345	3,540	3,445	4,325	4,220
Bangladesh	10	10	20	20	20	100	215	510	535	780
India	50	60	95	175	525	2,205	2,040	2,285	2,660	2,410
Malaysia	120	120	140	370	900	1,680	600	215	875	770
Pakistan	40	70	85	135	85	100	125	85	55	45
Singapore	50	30	45	55	105	195	180	135	110	85
Sri Lanka	20	20	35	35	495	880	255	210	80	125
Rest of Asia	50	60	70	135	105	195	130	5	10	5
Oceania	26,900	23,350	22,135	22,130	20,865	25,640	25,460	22,980	21,160	17,325
Australia	18,810	16,990	16,820	17,175	16,345	20,265	20,135	18,070	16,340	13,500
New Zealand	8,080	6,350	5,295	4,935	4,500	5,325	5,295	4,885	4,810	3,810
Rest of Oceania	20	20	20	20	20	50	25	25	10	15
Rest of World	20	10	10	10	5	20	5	85	55	115

Source: UK Border Agency

Table 6.2 - Highly Skilled Migrant Programme applications approved, by nationality, 2002 - 2008

	2002*	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	1197	4891	7358	17631	21939	28090	17760
Rest of World	67	208	528	2251	414	221	235
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Argentina	17	25	11	12	10	11	-
Armenia	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
Australia	88	327	639	1518	2043	3216	1814
Azerbaijan	-	13	-	17	17	48	28
Bangladesh	15	58	113	245	327	222	170
Barbados	-	-	-	-	17	20	-
Belarus	-	13	11	12	-	18	15
Brazil	-	24	28	53	95	65	49
Brit Nat Overseas	-	21	-	-	-	25	-
Bulgaria	-	26	23	59	42	-	-
Cameroon	-	12	-	11	25	32	19
Canada	48	146	105	178	201	334	198
China	-	-	-	-	426	748	339
China	34	171	105	49	28	91	59
Colombia	-	20	13	18	25	64	34
Croatia	-	-	-	-	10	19	-
Egypt	12	50	80	135	208	116	31
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	14	18	16
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Ghana	-	30	42	70	83	147	63
Hong Kong (british)	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Hong Kong (chinese)	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
India	181	837	1933	6716	9091	10502	6396
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	14	32	-
Iran	-	43	41	91	104	120	78
Iraq	-	16	20	36	43	14	14
Israel	-	59	51	69	50	69	31
Jamaica	-	27	26	20	28	37	19
Japan	-	29	24	38	41	47	25
Jordan	-	-	-	-	77	42	19
Kazakhstan	-	10	-	18	15	16	13
Kenya	15	39	36	59	78	159	77
Korea	-	-	-	-	32	58	28
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Lebanon	-	10	-	16	22	37	15
Lithuania	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	-	-	-	-	71	26	-
Malaysia	14	40	63	174	286	492	179
Malawi	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
Mauritius	-	13	21	-	43	77	39
Mexico	-	19	21	36	26	42	21
Moldova (rep Of)	-	-	-	-	-	13	11
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	85	51	11
Nepal	2	16	34	111	167	163	115
New Zealand	18	140	331	847	975	1647	979
Nigeria	31	215	432	93	1555	2180	1734
Pakistan	59	309	977	2080	2089	2360	2332
Palestine	-	-	-	-	17	16	-
Peru	-	22	-	21	16	14	-
Philippines	-	21	15	25	34	32	12
Poland	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	25	24	41	40	-	-
Russian Federation	33	137	141	279	301	342	200
Serbia	-	-	-	-	10	19	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
Singapore	15	37	36	48	74	118	47
South Africa	76	438	585	861	859	1460	1015
Sri Lanka	10	46	84	269	445	652	329
Sudan	-	18	31	54	60	12	-
Syria (arab Rep)	-	-	-	-	65	45	-
Tanzania	-	14	-	-	-	12	-
Taiwan Province Of China	-	-	-	-	24	36	17
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
Trinidad & Tobago	-	14	21	43	92	78	32
Turkey	-	63	50	88	66	198	169
Uganda	-	-	-	-	21	66	32
Ukraine	-	36	57	91	105	120	97
USA	273	848	450	619	629	936	505
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	13	14	17
Venezuela	-	35	-	11	16	17	10
Zambia	10	22	19	25	26	26	10
Zimbabwe	31	101	86	105	112	149	62

Source: UK Border Agency

Notes:

Table shows all nationalities for which there were 10 or more applications in 2003 and 2008.

* The HSMP started on 1 February 2002 and so data for 2002 are for 1 February to 31 December.

Table 6.3 – All SBS work permits approved by industry, 2003 – 2008

industry	numbers					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	7808	16864	7401	3586	1472	1570
Food processing	1941	4656	4355	3461	982	1570
Hospitality and catering	4059	12208	3042	125	178	0
Other/Unclassified	1808	0	4	0	312	0
proportion						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food processing	24.9	27.6	58.8	96.5	66.7	100.0
Hospitality and catering	52.0	72.4	41.1	3.5	12.1	0.0
Other/Unclassified	23.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	21.2	0.0

Source: UK Border Agency

Table 6.4 – All SBS work permits approved by nationality, 2003 – 2008

nationality	numbers						per cent					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	7808	16864	7,401	3,586	1,472	1,570	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Afghanistan	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Albania	7	11	20	4	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Australia	8	11	8	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bangladesh	1400	7270	193	413	18	1	17.9	43.1	2.6	11.5	1.2	0.1
Belarus	64	338	379	109	0	0	0.8	2.0	5.1	3.0	0.0	0.0
Brazil	76	122	38	26	0	0	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	526	1424	1683	532	1181	1380	6.7	8.4	22.7	14.8	80.2	87.9
China	33	254	48	61	1	0	0.4	1.5	0.6	1.7	0.1	0.0
Colombia	6	5	4	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Croatia	5	7	7	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Czech Republic	461	15	0	0	0	0	5.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Egypt	7	19	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Estonia	51	25	1	0	0	0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	83	50	0	0	0	0	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	240	708	644	33	0	0	3.1	4.2	8.7	0.9	0.0	0.0
Indonesia	28	65	51	0	0	0	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Jamaica	15	79	57	0	0	0	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latvia	287	59	7	0	0	0	3.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	337	74	0	0	0	0	4.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	2	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Macedonia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malaysia	10	16	12	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Moldova	138	336	207	238	10	0	1.8	2.0	2.8	6.6	0.7	0.0
Morocco	5	6	1	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mongolia	0	0	0	8	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Nepal	22	40	34	33	0	0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0
New Zealand	7	3	4	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pakistan	442	1214	620	253	11	1	5.7	7.2	8.4	7.1	0.7	0.1
Philippines	133	288	465	220	0	0	1.7	1.7	6.3	6.1	0.0	0.0
Poland	1003	381	0	0	0	0	12.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania	269	699	884	227	245	188	3.4	4.1	11.9	6.3	16.6	12.0
Russia	130	301	217	38	0	0	1.7	1.8	2.9	1.1	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	620	92	0	0	0	0	7.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Africa	21	94	102	7	0	0	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
South Korea	5	11	34	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sri Lanka	68	97	40	0	0	0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thailand	62	80	125	5	0	0	0.8	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Turkey	29	88	38	3	0	0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ukraine	1061	1654	1282	1371	6	0	13.6	9.8	17.3	38.2	0.4	0.0
United States of America	5	11	11	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vietnam	69	768	81	0	0	0	0.9	4.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yugoslavia	18	2	11	0	0	0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rest of World	57	147	93	0	0	0	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: UK Border Agency

Table 6.5

- a) SAWS work cards issued with a planned start date between 01/01/2004 - 31/12/2004
 b) SAWS work cards issued with a planned start date between 01/01/2005 - 31/12/2005
 c) SAWS work cards issued with a planned start date between 01/01/2006 - 31/12/2006
 d) SAWS work cards issued with a planned start date between 01/01/2007 - 31/12/2007
 e) SAWS work cards issued with a planned start date between 01/01/2008 - 31/12/2008

a)	
nationality	number
Total	19761
Ukraine	6163
Bulgaria	2456
Russia	2301
Belarus	2258
Poland	1865
Romania	1040
Lithuania	959
China	677
Latvia	591
Moldova	547
Albania	152
Serbia	96
Macedonia	96
India	84
Georgia	76
Estonia	74
Mongolia	72
Armenia	47
Latvia	29
Hungary	20
Tanzania	14
Kazakhstan	12
Ghana	10
Yugoslavia	8
Uganda	8
Kenya	8
Cameroon	8
Turkey	7
Bangladesh	7
Slovakia	6
Philippines	6
Kyrgyzstan	6
Azerbaijan	6
Turkmenistan	5
Pakistan	5
Other	42

b)	
nationaliy	number
Total	15714
Ukraine	5072
Bulgaria	3006
Russia	2466
Romania	1954
Belarus	1625
Moldova	1077
Georgia	114
Macedonia	73
Albania	70
Serbia	66
Armenia	53
Yugoslavia	26
Turkmenistan	23
Mongolia	15
Ghana	12
Uganda	9
Turkey	7
Kazakhstan	5
Other	41

c)	
nationaliy	number
Total	16,127
Ukraine	5,290
Bulgaria	3,604
Russia	2,572
Romania	2,026
Moldova	1,033
Belarus	912
Macedonia	143
Serbia	97
Yugoslavia	94
Armenia	91
Georgia	84
Albania	46
Ghana	31
Brazil	16
Turkmenistan	15
Cameroon	13
Mongolia	10
Kazakhstan	8
Tanzania	7
Other	35

d)	
nationaliy	number
Total	16971
Albania	41
Armenia	115
Belarus	777
Belgium	10
Bulgaria	5,684
Cameroon	15
Congo	2
Cote d'Ivoire	1
Estonia	1
Ethiopia	1
Georgia	79
Ghana	43
Ivory Coast	2
Kazakhstan	7
Kenya	6
Kyrgyzstan	1
Macedonia	142
Malawi	3
Mali	1
Moldova	1,036
Mongolia	4
Morocco	2
Nigeria	1
Not Stated	0
Romania	2,280
Russia	2,237
Serbia	72
Seychelles	1
Syria	4
Tajikistan	1
Tanzania	11
Tunisia	1
Turkey	1
Turkmenistan	6
Uganda	6
Ukraine	4,177
United Kingdom	1
Yugoslavia	18
Zambia	1

e)	
nationaliy	number
Total	16,594
Bulgaria	10,850
Moldova	9
Romania	5,674
Ukraine	61

Source: UK Border Agency

Table 6.6 – Nationality of approved applicants for the Worker Registration Scheme, May 2004 - March 2009

	Numbers	Per cent
Czech Rep	42135	4.4
Estonia	7995	0.8
Hungary	38605	4.1
Latvia	46165	4.9
Lithuania	87330	9.2
Poland	626595	66.0
Slovakia	99390	10.5
Slovenia	930	0.1
Total	949145	100.0

Source: UK Border Agency

Notes:

The figures are for the initial applications only

Table 6.7 – Worker Registration Scheme for top 20 occupations in which registered workers are employed, May 2004 - March 2009

Sector	Number	Per cent
Process operative (other Factory worker)	253130	33.4
Warehouse Operative	76580	10.1
Packer	53860	7.1
Kitchen and catering assistant	52765	7.0
Cleaner, domestic staff	51110	6.7
Farm worker/Farm hand	39680	5.2
Waiter, waitress	32110	4.2
Maid/Room attendant (hotel)	32050	4.2
Sales and retail assistants	25705	3.4
Labourer, building	24930	3.3
Care assistants and home carers	23655	3.1
Crop harvester	15155	2.0
Bar staff	11530	1.5
Not stated	11190	1.5
Food processing operative (fruit/veg)	10900	1.4
Food processing operative (meat)	10645	1.4
Chef, other	10240	1.4
Administrator, general	7585	1.0
Fruit picker (farming)	7440	1.0
Driver, HGV (Heavy Goods Vehicle)	7020	0.9
Total in the top 20 occupations	757265	100.0
Other/Not stated	153045	

Source: UK Border Agency

Table 6.8 - IGS approved for selected countries, 2008

Country	Number	Proportion
All countries	16171	100.0
India	4263	26.4
Pakistan	3045	18.8
China	2912	18.0
Nigeria	1159	7.2
Bangladesh	476	2.9
Sri Lanka	448	2.8
USA	373	2.3
Ghana	329	2.0
Malaysia	250	1.5
Taiwan (Republic of China)	164	1.0
Thailand	149	0.9
Turkey	144	0.9
Kenya	143	0.9
South Korea	142	0.9
Iran	139	0.9
Mauritius	133	0.8
Zimbabwe	108	0.7
Japan	107	0.7
Canada	104	0.6
Other	1583	9.8

Source: UK Border Agency

Table 6.9 - Foreign labour immigration by major routes of entry, 2008

	number	per cent
WRS ⁽¹⁾	158,340	40.6
Work Permits ⁽²⁾	77,660	19.9
EU15&EFTA ⁽³⁾	49,000	12.6
Working holidaymakers ⁽⁴⁾	32,725	8.4
HSMP ⁽²⁾	17,760	4.6
SAWS ⁽²⁾	16,594	4.3
Domestic Servants ⁽⁵⁾	11,500	3.0
UK Ancestry ⁽⁵⁾	6,690	1.7
SBS ⁽²⁾	1,570	0.4
IGS ⁽¹⁾	16,171	4.2
Au Pairs ⁽⁵⁾	865	0.2
Ministers of Religion ⁽⁵⁾	655	0.2
TOTAL	389,530	100.0

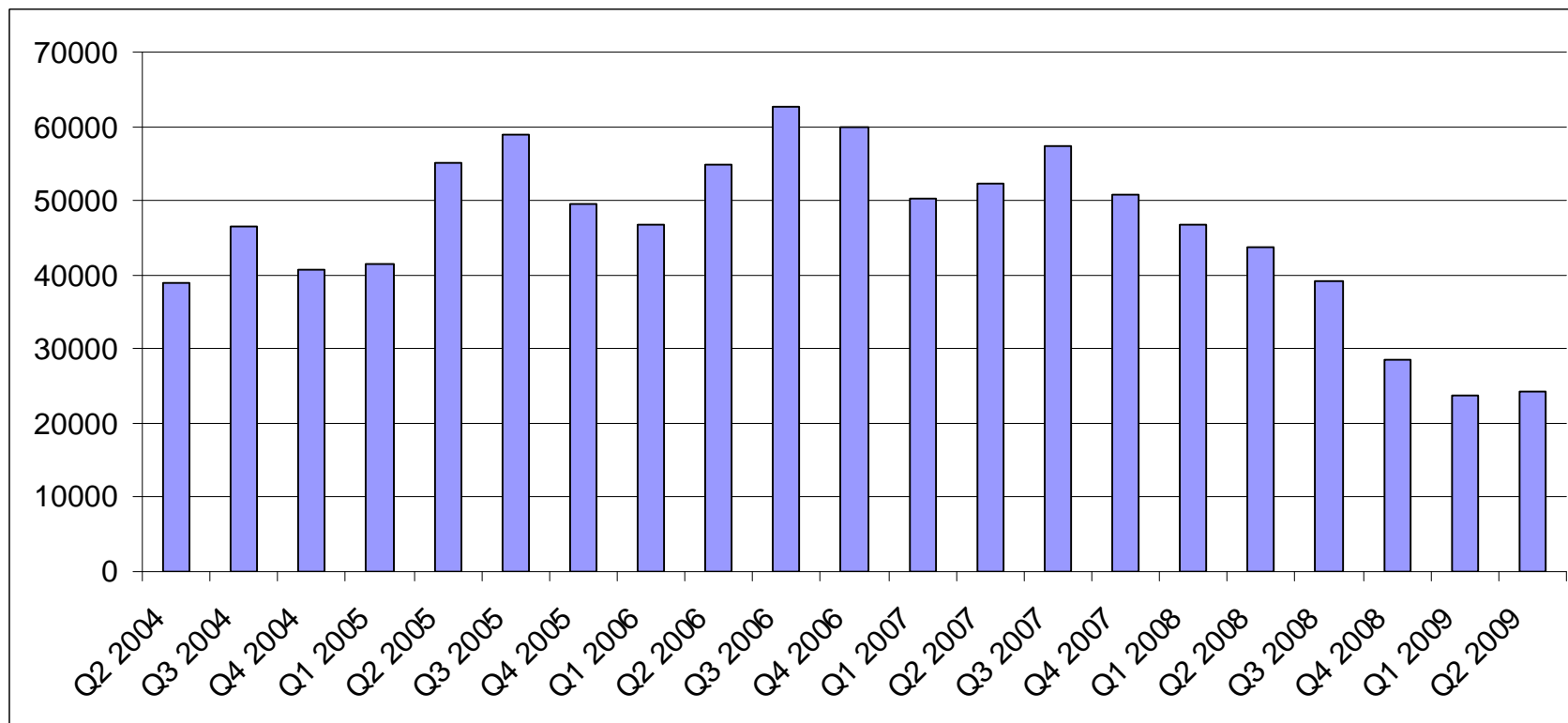
Source:

1. Home Office
2. Work Permits (UK), BIA
3. IPS
4. UK Visas
5. IRSS admissions

Notes:

WRS - Worker Registration Scheme
 WP - Work Permits
 WHM - Working Holiday Makers
 HSMP - Highly Skilled Migrant Programme
 SAWS - Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme
 SBS - Sectors Based Scheme
 IGS - International Graduate Scheme
 EU - European Union
 EFTA - European Free Trade Agreement

Figure 6.1 - Total approved applicants for WRS, by quarter and year of application, Q2 2004 to Q2 2009



Source: UK Border Agency

7. ASYLUM, 2008

Information on asylum applications and decisions is now contained in the annual Home Office Control of Immigration Statistics. The issue published in August 2009 is the basis for this section.

7.1 Applications

Excluding dependants, the number of asylum applications received in 2008 was 25,930, 11 per cent more than in 2007 (23,430) (Table 7.1). Including dependants, the number of asylum applications was 31,315 in 2008, 11 per cent more than 2007 (28,300). The proportion of applications made in-country (that is, by persons who had already entered them UK, rather than applications at port) was 90 per cent in 2008, compared with 84 per cent in 2007 and 85 per cent in 2006. 40 per cent of all applications, excluding dependants, in 2008 were from African nationals, 37 per cent were nationals from Asia and Oceania, 19 per cent were from Middle Eastern nationals, 3 per cent were from European nationals and 2 per cent were from the Americas nationals.

7.2 Dependants of asylum applicants

The total number of asylum dependants in 2008 was 5,380. They accompanied, or subsequently joined, a total of 25,930 principal applicants, an average of one dependant for every five principal applicants. However this average does vary greatly between different nationalities. Most dependants (nearly 80 per cent) in 2008 were under 18 and a little over half (53 per cent) were female. Including these dependants, the total number of applications in 2008 was 31,315.

7.3 Unaccompanied asylum seeking children

In 2008, 4,285 Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASCs) applied for asylum in the United Kingdom, 18 per cent more than in 2007 (3,645). Of these applications, 380 were made at port and 3,905 in-country.

A total of 3,375 initial decisions were made in 2008 on applications from UASCs, similar to 2007 (3,385). 2,675 initial decisions were made in 2008 on UASCs who were aged 17 or under at the time of the initial decision. Of these, 285 (8 per cent of the total 3,375 initial decisions) were granted asylum, 15 (<1 per cent) were granted Humanitarian Protection (HP), 1,790 (53 per cent) were granted Discretionary Leave (DL) and 585 (17 per cent) were refused. In total UASC initial decisions accounted for 84 per cent of total grants of HP and DL, despite only accounting for 17 per cent of all initial decisions.

7.5 Initial decisions

In 2008, 19,400 initial decisions on asylum applications, excluding dependants, were made, 11 per cent lower than the 21,775 initial decisions made in 2007 (Table 7.2). Of the initial decisions made in 2008, 3,725 (19 per cent) recognised the applicant as a refugee and granted asylum, 95 (0.5 per cent) were granted HP, 2,075 (11 per cent) were granted DL and 13,505 (70 per cent) were refusals. The proportion granted

asylum increased from 16 per cent in 2007, and the proportion granted HP or DL remained at 11 per cent similar to the 2007 figure.

In 2008, the number of grants of asylum increased from 2007 and combined with grants of HP and DL accounted for more than 30 per cent of total initial decisions compared with 26 per cent in 2007 and 21 per cent in 2006. 13,505 asylum cases were refused in 2008, less than the 16,030 refusals in 2007. The proportion of initial decisions in 2008 that were refusals was also lower (70 per cent compared with 74 per cent in 2007). In 2008, initial decisions on asylum applications, were made relating to 4,400 dependants. Of these, 1,055 (24 per cent) were granted asylum, 40 (1 per cent) were granted HP, 105 (2 per cent) were granted DL and 3,200 (73 per cent) were refused.

The largest national group to be granted asylum in 2008 was again Eritrean (31 per cent). Compared with 2007, Somalis (down to 13 per cent) and Zimbabweans (up to 14 per cent) exchanged second and third positions (Table 7.3). The main nationalities to be granted HP or DL in 2008 were again Afghans (41 per cent), and Iranians and Iraqis (both 10 per cent) (Table 7.4).

The nationalities accounting for the most refusals in 2008 were Zimbabwean (15 per cent), Iranians and Iraqis (both 10 per cent). Numbers of Chinese refused more than halved (Table 7.5).

7.6 Asylum appeals

In 2008, a total of 10,660 asylum appeals were received by the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal. 10,720 asylum appeals were determined by Immigration Judges in 2008, 28 per cent less than in 2007. Of these 10,720 appeals, 2,475 (23 per cent) were allowed, 7,585 (71 per cent) were dismissed and the remainder were withdrawn or abandoned. This is a similar proportion to those allowed and dismissed in 2007.

7.7 Asylum cases outstanding

As at 31 December 2008, approximately 10,600 asylum applications were awaiting an initial decision, compared with 6,800 at the end of 2007.

7.8 Asylum applicants supported by the National Asylum Support Service

At the end of 2008, 32,580 asylum seekers (including dependants) were in receipt of support. This was 27 per cent less than at the end of 2007 (44,495) (Table 7.6). Of the 32,580 asylum seekers (including dependants), 25,145 were being supported in dispersed accommodation, 6,195 were receiving subsistence only support and 1,240 were supported in initial accommodation.

7.9 The relative importance of asylum flows

Table 7.7 relates the scale of asylum seeking (including dependants) (column a) to total adjusted immigration by the non-British (column b) for the period 1993 to 2008. Column (c) presents the ratio of the two. Until a dramatic decline in proportion in

2003, asylum seekers were becoming an increasing larger proportion of total immigration over the period, accounting for just over a quarter of non-British immigrants in 2002. By 2007, a combination of a large decline in applications and a rise in other routes of entry led to the proportion falling to only 5.6 per cent. In 2008 the proportion rose to 6.2 per cent owing mainly to a rise in number of asylum applications.

Table 7.1 - Applications(1) received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, by nationality, 1997 to 2008

Nationality	Number of principal applicants											
	1997	1998	1999 (2)	2000 (2)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 (P)
Albania	445	560	1,310	1,490	1,065	1,150	595	295	175	155	165	160
Macedonia	20	50	90	65	755	310	60	15	5	*	25	*
Moldova	20	25	180	235	425	820	380	170	115	45	30	20
Romania	605	1,015	1,985	2,160	1,400	1,210	550	295	115	75		
Russia	180	185	685	1,000	450	295	280	190	130	115	80	50
Serbia & Montenegro (3)	1,865	7,395	11,465	6,070	3,230	2,265	815	290	155	70	:	:
Turkey	1,445	2,015	2,850	3,990	3,695	2,835	2,390	1,230	755	425	210	195
Ukraine	490	370	775	770	445	365	300	120	55	50	40	30
EU Accession States (4)	2,785	4,975	5,350	3,745	2,025	3,200	310	75	10	10	25	5
Other Former USSR	155	300	875	1,050	485	615	520	315	265	220	155	180
Other Europe (3)	1,135	855	2,715	2,310	245	175	85	35	35	45	95	95
Europe Total	9,145	17,745	28,280	22,880	14,215	13,235	6,295	3,025	1,810	1,210	825	740
Colombia	1,330	425	1,000	505	365	420	220	120	70	60	30	25
Ecuador	1,205	280	610	445	255	315	150	35	10	15	10	15
Jamaica	130	105	180	310	525	1,310	965	455	325	215	240	240
Americas Other	165	165	240	155	170	240	230	130	100	95	115	130
Americas Total	2,825	975	2,025	1,420	1,315	2,290	1,560	740	505	385	390	405
Algeria	715	1,260	1,385	1,635	1,140	1,060	550	490	255	225	260	345
Angola	195	150	545	800	1,015	1,420	850	400	145	95	95	80
Burundi	85	215	780	620	610	700	650	265	90	35	25	15
Cameroon	175	95	245	355	380	615	505	360	290	260	160	115
Congo	90	150	450	485	540	600	320	150	65	45	25	25
Dem. Rep. Congo	690	660	1,240	1,030	1,370	2,215	1,540	1,475	1,080	570	370	335
Eritrea	125	345	565	505	620	1,180	950	1,105	1,760	2,585	1,810	2,255
Ethiopia	145	345	455	415	610	700	640	540	385	200	90	130
Gambia	125	45	30	50	65	130	95	100	90	110	100	125
Ghana	350	225	195	285	190	275	325	355	230	130	120	140
Ivory Coast	70	95	190	445	275	315	390	280	210	170	100	70
Kenya	605	885	485	455	305	350	220	145	100	95	115	150
Liberia	205	70	65	55	115	450	740	405	175	50	40	20
Libya	100	115	115	155	140	200	145	160	125	90	45	45
Nigeria	1,480	1,380	945	835	810	1,125	1,010	1,090	1,025	790	780	820
Rwanda	90	280	820	760	530	655	260	75	40	20	15	20
Sierra Leone	815	565	1,125	1,330	1,940	1,155	380	230	135	125	85	55
Somalia	2,730	4,685	7,495	5,020	6,420	6,540	5,090	2,585	1,760	1,845	1,615	1,345
Sudan	230	250	280	415	390	655	930	1,305	885	670	330	265
Tanzania	90	80	80	60	80	40	30	20	20	15	20	25
Uganda	220	210	420	740	480	715	705	405	205	165	130	130
Zimbabwe	60	80	230	1,010	2,140	7,655	3,295	2,065	1,075	1,650	1,800	3,165
Africa Other	220	305	500	720	665	970	985	1,050	735	555	510	600
Africa Total	9,615	12,495	18,645	18,185	20,840	29,710	20,605	15,045	10,885	10,500	8,630	10,270
Iran	585	745	1,320	5,610	3,420	2,630	2,875	3,455	3,150	2,375	2,210	2,270
Iraq	1,075	1,295	1,800	7,475	6,680	14,570	4,015	1,695	1,415	945	1,825	1,850
Syria	50	65	95	140	110	70	110	350	330	160	155	155
Middle East Other	525	565	735	930	810	725	735	730	595	660	755	620
Middle East Total	2,235	2,670	3,955	14,150	11,020	17,990	7,740	6,225	5,490	4,140	4,940	4,895
Afghanistan	1,085	2,395	3,975	5,555	8,920	7,205	2,280	1,395	1,580	2,400	2,500	3,505
Bangladesh	545	460	530	795	510	720	735	510	425	440	540	455
China	1,945	1,925	2,625	4,000	2,390	3,675	3,450	2,365	1,730	1,945	2,100	1,400
India	1,285	1,030	1,365	2,120	1,850	1,865	2,290	1,405	940	680	510	715
Pakistan	1,615	1,975	2,615	3,165	2,860	2,405	1,915	1,710	1,145	965	1,030	1,230
Sri Lanka	1,830	3,505	5,130	6,395	5,510	3,130	705	330	395	525	990	1,475
Vietnam	10	35	105	180	400	840	1,125	755	380	90	165	230
Other Asia & Oceania	255	615	1,120	1,025	1,040	915	655	375	320	270	740	535
Total Asia & Oceania	8,570	11,940	17,465	23,230	23,480	20,755	13,155	8,850	6,915	7,315	8,570	9,550
Nationality not known	105	190	785	450	160	145	55	70	105	50	75	75
Grand Total	32,500	46,015	71,160	80,315	71,025	84,130	49,405	33,960	25,710	23,610	23,430	25,930

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(2) May exclude some cases lodged at Local Enforcement Offices between January 1999 and March 2000.

(3) Serbia (inc Kosovo) and Montenegro counted under "Other Europe" from 2007.

(4) EU Accession States: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. Figures between 1999 and 2000 exclude Malta but include Cyprus (Northern part of).

Source: UK Border Agency

Table 7.2 - Applications received for asylum in the United Kingdom, excluding dependants, and initial decisions(1)(2)(P) by nationality, 2008

Country of nationality	Applications received	Initial Decisions				Number of principal applicants				Applications withdrawn
		Total Initial decisions	Recognised as a refugee and granted asylum	Not recognised as a refugee but granted humanitarian protection	Not recognised as a refugee but granted discretionary leave	Refusals				
						Total refused	Refused asylum and exceptional leave after full consideration	Refused on safe third country grounds	Refused on non-compliance grounds	
Albania	160	120	–	*	35	80	70	5	5	25
Macedonia	*	10	–	–	*	10	*	*	5	5
Moldova	20	15	*	–	–	10	10	*	–	10
Russia	50	50	15	–	–	35	30	5	*	15
Turkey	195	165	15	–	10	135	125	5	*	50
Ukraine	30	20	–	*	*	20	15	–	*	10
EU Accession States (3)	5	10	–	–	–	10	10	–	–	20
Other Former USSR	180	125	30	*	*	95	90	*	5	25
Other Europe	95	65	5	–	15	45	35	5	5	35
Total Europe	740	575	65	5	70	435	390	25	20	185
Colombia	25	15	*	–	*	10	10	–	*	5
Ecuador	15	10	–	–	–	10	10	*	–	5
Jamaica	240	180	10	–	*	170	165	–	5	50
Other Americas	130	75	*	–	–	75	70	*	5	40
Total Americas	405	280	10	*	5	260	255	*	5	105
Algeria	345	190	5	–	15	175	130	15	30	80
Angola	80	75	10	–	15	50	45	5	–	10
Burundi	15	10	*	–	5	5	5	–	–	*
Cameroon	115	110	15	*	5	90	90	5	–	5
Congo	25	20	–	–	*	20	15	*	–	*
Dem. Rep. of Congo	335	260	50	*	25	185	170	10	5	10
Eritrea	2,255	1,985	1,165	*	65	755	295	445	15	80
Ethiopia	130	85	15	–	5	60	55	5	–	10
Gambia	125	80	10	–	5	60	60	–	*	10
Ghana	140	95	–	–	*	95	90	*	*	35
Ivory Coast	70	55	–	–	5	50	45	*	*	5
Kenya	150	120	5	–	10	110	110	–	–	20
Liberia	20	20	–	–	5	15	10	5	–	5
Libya	45	30	5	*	5	25	20	5	*	5
Nigeria	820	605	5	5	35	560	520	20	25	160
Rwanda	20	15	*	–	*	10	10	*	–	*
Sierra Leone	55	45	*	–	5	35	30	5	5	10
Somalia	1,345	1,115	490	5	70	550	475	70	5	50
Sudan	265	190	45	*	5	140	95	40	5	25
Tanzania	25	20	–	–	–	20	20	–	–	5
Uganda	130	95	10	–	5	80	80	–	5	15
Zimbabwe	3,165	2,645	530	5	95	2,015	2,005	*	10	65
Other Africa	600	405	35	5	15	350	320	20	10	100
Total Africa	10,270	8,270	2,400	20	390	5,460	4,695	655	110	705
Iran	2,270	1,800	230	20	200	1,355	1,165	165	25	95
Iraq	1,850	1,475	180	5	210	1,080	920	130	30	105
Syria	155	110	20	–	10	80	70	10	5	10
Other Middle East	620	460	90	5	20	345	260	40	45	75
Total Middle East	4,895	3,845	515	35	440	2,860	2,410	340	105	280
Afghanistan	3,505	2,340	100	10	875	1,355	735	470	150	345
Bangladesh	455	345	*	–	95	250	215	5	30	100
China	1,400	930	55	5	50	820	485	50	280	320
India	715	345	5	*	10	325	230	30	65	310
Pakistan	1,230	850	65	–	55	730	705	5	15	200
Sri Lanka	1,475	875	145	*	60	670	615	50	5	55
Vietnam	230	110	–	–	10	95	50	30	15	80
Other Asia & Oceania	535	550	295	15	10	230	185	*	45	55
Total Asia & Oceania	9,550	6,340	670	35	1,165	4,470	3,220	645	605	1,465
Other and not known	75	90	70	–	5	15	15	–	–	5
Grand Total	25,930	19,400	3,725	95	2,075	13,505	10,990	1,670	845	2,740

Source: UK Border Agency

Table 7.3 - Cases (1)(2) recognised as refugees and granted asylum, excluding dependents, by nationality, 1997-2008

Nationality	Number of grants to principal applicants											
	1997	1998	1999 (2)	2000 (2)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 (P)
Albania	*	*	25	25	25	20	*	-	*	-	*	-
Macedonia	-	*	*	*	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	*	-	-	5	5	5	*	*	*	-	-	*
Romania	5	*	5	15	5	5	*	*	-	-	-	-
Russia	5	*	*	25	20	15	10	25	20	15	10	15
Serbia & Montenegro (3)	1,355	935	6,290	275	360	225	30	20	5	5	:	:
Turkey	85	40	85	180	210	150	90	85	35	10	25	15
Ukraine	5	-	*	15	10	*	-	5	-	-	-	-
EU Accession States (4)	*	*	10	95	35	10	5	*	-	-	-	-
Other Former USSR	5	5	5	40	50	55	25	25	20	20	25	30
Other Europe (3)	410	70	55	110	40	10	5	5	5	*	5	5
Europe Total	1,870	1,060	6,480	790	760	500	165	165	90	50	60	65
Colombia	20	150	5	60	40	45	15	5	5	5	*	*
Ecuador	-	25	-	25	10	20	5	-	*	-	-	-
Jamaica	-	-	-	5	5	10	*	*	*	*	5	10
Americas Other	15	-	*	30	10	5	5	5	*	*	-	*
Americas Total	35	175	5	120	70	80	25	10	10	10	5	10
Algeria	105	310	475	65	65	20	5	10	5	*	*	5
Angola	10	5	20	70	100	65	25	10	10	10	25	10
Burundi	5	195	20	85	225	115	110	20	10	*	5	*
Cameroon	5	10	-	20	50	40	20	20	20	10	25	15
Congo	*	5	5	45	115	35	30	10	5	*	5	-
Dem. Rep. Congo	20	10	15	145	325	155	90	55	65	45	80	50
Eritrea	5	10	5	35	120	140	65	75	555	780	1,095	1,165
Ethiopia	20	35	20	40	90	50	15	15	10	20	30	15
Gambia	5	10	*	5	5	-	*	-	*	5	10	10
Ghana	10	10	-	40	50	15	5	5	*	-	-	-
Ivory Coast	40	50	-	15	20	10	20	5	20	5	10	-
Kenya	15	5	15	50	25	15	10	5	*	-	5	5
Liberia	5	*	5	20	10	5	15	5	*	*	*	-
Libya	15	30	10	40	60	30	15	10	10	5	5	5
Nigeria	65	100	-	20	25	25	15	5	*	*	*	5
Rwanda	80	145	20	85	205	125	30	10	-	*	*	*
Sierra Leone	5	10	5	95	165	55	15	5	*	-	5	*
Somalia	985	2,330	130	5,310	2,910	2,515	1,665	455	660	655	805	490
Sudan	60	55	40	110	120	70	130	120	65	30	65	45
Tanzania	-	*	*	5	5	5	*	5	*	-	-	-
Uganda	5	5	5	20	55	35	30	25	20	5	5	10
Zimbabwe	*	-	-	20	120	2,240	875	220	80	140	255	530
Africa Other	10	15	10	45	95	65	30	20	15	10	30	35
Africa Total	1,475	3,345	800	6,390	4,950	5,830	3,215	1,115	1,560	1,735	2,460	2,400
Iran	155	125	55	390	575	395	110	70	70	90	210	230
Iraq	255	510	315	845	830	715	70	10	5	30	145	180
Syria	15	*	5	20	20	15	10	10	10	15	25	20
Middle East Other	70	30	25	45	55	40	30	20	25	55	90	90
Middle East Total	495	665	400	1,300	1,485	1,170	220	115	115	185	470	515
Afghanistan	20	35	15	375	2,320	115	40	35	30	40	85	100
Bangladesh	-	*	*	20	10	5	5	-	5	*	5	*
China	25	5	5	40	20	15	20	15	10	15	60	55
India	*	*	*	40	20	5	10	5	*	-	*	5
Pakistan	10	5	25	125	225	135	80	60	50	50	65	65
Sri Lanka	55	50	20	900	1,440	340	20	10	5	5	65	145
Vietnam	-	-	-	*	15	25	10	5	*	*	5	-
Other Asia & Oceania	*	5	*	45	80	50	35	40	35	45	235	295
Total Asia & Oceania	115	100	65	1,545	4,130	685	220	160	135	155	520	670
Nationality not known	-	-	65	225	55	10	15	*	30	30	30	70
Grand Total	3,985	5,345	7,815	10,375	11,450	8,270	3,865	1,565	1,940	2,170	3,545	3,725

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

(2) May exclude some cases lodged at Local Enforcement Offices between January 1999 and March 2000.

(3) Serbia (inc Kosovo) and Montenegro counted under "Other Europe" from 2007.

(4) EU Accession States: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. Figures between 1999 and 2000 exclude Malta but include Cyprus (Northern part of).

(P) Provisional figures.

: Not applicable.

Source: UK Border Agency

Table 7.4 - Cases (1)(2) not recognised as refugees but granted exceptional leave, humanitarian protection, or discretionary leave, excluding dependents, by nationality, 1997-2008

Nationality	Number of grants to principal applicants											
	1997	1998	1999 (3)	2000 (4)	2001	2002	2003 (5)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 (P)
Albania	*	—	*	35	155	285	195	110	30	35	40	40
Macedonia	—	—	—	—	145	140	30	15	—	—	—	*
Moldova	—	*	—	5	45	110	60	35	15	10	5	—
Romania	5	*	*	20	70	70	45	80	40	10	—	—
Russia	5	5	5	45	40	20	15	5	*	*	*	—
Serbia & Montenegro	210	75	85	815	2,060	825	335	165	50	20	:	:
Turkey	25	30	15	135	275	200	140	95	65	35	30	10
Ukraine	—	*	—	35	30	10	10	5	*	5	*	5
EU Accession States (7)	5	10	5	95	85	25	15	*	*	—	*	—
Other Former USSR	*	5	5	25	30	15	20	10	5	*	10	5
Other Europe (6)	150	45	5	60	45	5	5	5	5	5	15	15
Europe Total	405	175	120	1,265	2,985	1,705	875	520	215	115	100	75
Colombia	25	60	5	60	55	20	5	*	*	*	*	*
Ecuador	*	10	—	20	10	10	10	5	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	*	—	15	15	15	10	10	10	5	10	*
Americas Other	5	—	15	35	30	5	10	5	5	5	5	*
Americas Total	30	70	15	125	115	50	40	20	15	10	15	5
Algeria	5	15	30	45	75	35	30	25	25	30	15	15
Angola	110	60	40	200	515	700	385	100	40	15	20	15
Burundi	*	15	85	120	250	230	230	100	30	5	10	5
Cameroon	—	10	5	5	25	45	45	50	35	15	15	5
Congo	*	75	35	85	70	60	40	25	10	10	*	*
Dem. Rep. Congo	40	405	45	180	340	305	200	175	150	80	55	25
Eritrea	30	15	*	60	230	210	175	185	135	75	80	65
Ethiopia	35	10	5	80	240	170	135	130	40	20	10	5
Gambia	—	5	—	10	20	5	5	*	5	5	5	5
Ghana	10	50	5	35	45	10	10	5	15	5	5	*
Ivory Coast	5	10	—	15	25	15	25	15	20	20	5	5
Kenya	10	5	5	90	70	45	45	30	10	10	10	10
Liberia	70	40	45	65	90	125	95	65	15	5	*	5
Libya	—	—	*	25	85	80	10	5	5	5	5	*
Nigeria	30	65	5	90	130	75	55	45	70	50	35	40
Rwanda	35	15	60	165	330	245	65	25	5	*	5	*
Sierra Leone	10	35	280	575	1,425	185	70	45	25	20	20	5
Somalia	1,015	375	55	3,575	1,995	1,405	550	460	195	165	105	75
Sudan	15	*	5	70	55	40	25	40	25	40	15	10
Tanzania	5	5	—	10	20	5	10	5	—	—	*	—
Uganda	100	70	15	30	90	120	170	105	20	15	15	5
Zimbabwe	5	5	—	10	45	110	35	30	15	30	15	100
Africa Other	15	5	10	50	55	45	70	80	80	50	50	20
Africa Total	1,555	1,285	740	5,590	6,225	4,260	2,475	1,750	970	670	500	410
Iran	25	295	20	255	305	145	115	230	385	270	215	220
Iraq	295	500	320	2,455	1,885	8,195	2,155	185	155	60	130	215
Syria	*	—	*	5	15	5	—	15	30	15	10	10
Middle East Other	75	10	15	60	75	45	65	50	40	25	25	25
Middle East Total	395	805	355	2,780	2,280	8,390	2,335	480	610	370	380	470
Afghanistan	635	1,500	1,180	695	7,500	4,765	560	420	465	765	800	890
Bangladesh	5	—	5	35	45	170	335	275	140	85	120	95
China	15	15	5	130	160	240	155	80	75	110	85	55
India	20	30	10	45	45	35	30	15	20	15	15	15
Pakistan	45	15	15	120	130	75	70	105	75	70	70	55
Sri Lanka	15	10	10	285	540	275	100	90	60	55	55	60
Vietnam	—	—	—	5	75	135	195	220	135	20	10	10
Other Asia & Oceania	*	*	5	65	35	20	20	15	20	20	40	25
Total Asia & Oceania	730	1,575	1,225	1,375	8,525	5,715	1,460	1,225	985	1,135	1,195	1,200
Nationality not known	—	*	15	355	65	10	30	*	*	—	5	5
Grand Total	3,115	3,910	2,465	11,495	20,190	20,135	7,210	3,995	2,800	2,305	2,200	2,165

Source: UK Border Agency

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 with * = 1 or 2.

(2) Information relates to initial decisions, excluding the outcome of appeals or other subsequent decisions.

(3) Exclude cases where exceptional leave has been granted under the backlog criteria.

(4) May include some cases where exceptional leave has been granted under the backlog criteria.

(5) Humanitarian Protection (HP) and Discretionary Leave (DL) replaced exceptional leave to remain (ELR) from 1 April 2003.

(6) Serbia (inc Kosovo) and Montenegro counted under "Other Europe" from 2007.

(7) EU Accession States: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. Figures between 1999 and 2000 exclude Malta but include Cyprus (Northern part of).

Table 7.5 – Refusals (1)(2)(3) of any form of protection or leave to remain, excluding dependants, by nationality, 1994 to 2008.

Nationality	Number of refusals of principal applicants											
	1997	1998	1999 (3)	2000 (4)	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008 (P)
Albania	175	260	175	1,875	1,565	945	630	395	150	95	115	80
Macedonia	5	5	5	55	495	295	75	25	10	5	10	10
Moldova	10	10	10	180	360	595	415	170	85	40	30	10
Romania	635	1,155	345	2,695	2,130	1,095	645	300	125	45		
Russia	65	85	55	900	840	320	340	215	115	85	85	35
Serbia & Montenegro (5)	380	565	460	13,830	9,010	2,450	1,625	960	415	110	:	:
Turkey	1,475	1,015	290	2,090	7,340	3,145	3,000	1,985	820	370	245	135
Ukraine	190	430	80	1,045	1,140	300	340	135	55	30	35	20
EU Accession States (6)	2,335	3,035	1,375	6,360	3,515	2,960	560	235	30	5	25	10
Other Former USSR	65	40	45	760	1,030	540	630	515	245	160	150	95
Other Europe (5)	700	660	230	1,355	680	230	185	85	50	35	105	45
Europe Total	6,030	7,260	3,065	31,145	28,100	12,880	8,445	5,015	2,100	985	800	435
Colombia	380	810	155	1,775	675	415	315	150	65	45	30	10
Ecuador	740	1,000	135	650	495	290	220	50	20	10	15	10
Jamaica	160	65	40	235	470	890	1,105	500	305	160	225	170
Americas Other	100	30	20	235	245	170	195	110	75	55	80	75
Americas Total	1,385	1,905	350	2,900	1,885	1,770	1,835	810	465	270	350	260
Algeria	655	180	160	1,330	2,590	1,075	700	590	270	170	230	175
Angola	535	90	35	425	675	580	685	470	160	55	55	50
Burundi	5	70	135	405	635	340	430	250	100	35	25	5
Cameroon	155	165	80	230	500	440	525	335	245	185	165	90
Congo	30	15	75	360	715	485	340	215	75	35	25	20
Dem. Rep. Congo	255	110	50	990	1,815	1,590	1,685	1,540	985	470	315	185
Eritrea	90	95	25	330	955	755	875	735	965	1,315	710	755
Ethiopia	185	60	35	355	845	485	590	515	345	185	80	60
Gambia	430	165	15	30	65	105	100	115	80	90	75	60
Ghana	1,330	425	130	225	330	230	320	315	190	85	95	95
Ivory Coast	175	285	75	265	455	200	470	270	165	130	130	50
Kenya	980	630	495	785	820	300	245	170	95	80	95	110
Liberia	155	65	15	70	95	225	650	435	195	40	35	15
Libya	15	25	20	85	215	75	185	155	130	80	40	25
Nigeria	4,315	1,840	780	770	1,110	1,010	1,040	990	805	560	595	560
Rwanda	15	35	150	440	455	315	360	170	50	15	25	10
Sierra Leone	380	525	120	480	1,125	1,255	610	320	145	85	80	35
Somalia	305	100	120	2,365	3,525	2,815	3,835	2,355	1,000	905	700	550
Sudan	205	65	50	395	595	455	595	1,305	900	510	305	140
Tanzania	485	140	30	60	110	35	40	20	20	15	20	20
Uganda	525	120	55	480	955	510	615	355	190	125	115	80
Zimbabwe	115	45	105	525	1,970	3,885	3,285	2,310	945	1,510	1,155	2,015
Africa Other	405	230	165	550	875	770	920	1,075	595	365	410	350
Africa Total	11,755	5,490	2,925	11,955	21,420	17,935	19,095	15,015	8,640	7,045	5,480	5,460
Iran	170	125	75	2,815	5,120	2,420	2,930	3,590	2,850	1,850	1,665	1,355
Iraq	110	90	100	2,220	6,315	2,995	4,580	4,615	1,675	650	1,090	1,080
Syria	20	5	10	80	180	75	120	255	315	145	110	80
Middle East Other	230	110	45	690	915	535	1,670	835	585	480	520	345
Middle East Total	525	325	230	5,800	12,530	6,025	9,300	9,295	5,425	3,125	3,385	2,860
Afghanistan	75	65	90	1,515	2,545	3,300	3,375	2,225	1,050	1,310	1,490	1,355
Bangladesh	555	275	375	870	920	445	500	305	250	260	325	250
China	1,380	1,500	200	5,480	4,160	3,360	3,690	2,525	1,685	1,600	1,860	820
India	2,395	1,450	750	2,125	2,880	1,815	2,300	1,510	915	565	430	325
Pakistan	2,870	1,950	990	3,720	3,995	2,310	2,050	1,795	1,040	690	775	730
Sri Lanka	1,710	1,950	1,945	6,875	8,370	3,670	1,355	625	455	370	810	670
Vietnam	-	5	*	100	300	565	970	675	295	60	110	95
Other Asia & Oceania	240	135	65	920	1,845	955	715	580	265	150	180	230
Total Asia & Oceania	9,225	7,335	4,415	21,600	25,010	16,415	14,960	10,245	5,955	5,000	5,985	4,470
Nationality not known	20	*	40	2,280	360	105	230	80	75	35	35	15
Grand Total	28,945	22,315	11,025	75,680	89,310	55,130	53,865	40,465	22,655	16,460	16,030	13,505

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 with * = 1 or 2.

(2) Information relates to initial decisions, excluding the outcome of appeals or other subsequent decisions.

(3) Exclude cases where an application has been refused under the backlog criteria.

(4) May include some cases where an application has been refused under the backlog criteria.

(5) Serbia (inc Kosovo) and Montenegro counted under "Other Europe" from 2007.

(6) EU Accession States: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

In 1999 and 2000 it excludes Malta but includes Cyprus (Northern part of).

(P) Provisional figures.

Source: UK Border Agency

Table 7.6 - Applications (1) for support, excluding dependants, by nationality and type of support applied for in 2005 to 2008.

Nationality	2005				2006				2007				2008(P)			
	Support including accommodation	Subsistence only	Invalid and not yet known support type(2)	Total	Support including accommodation	Subsistence only	Invalid and not yet known support type(2)	Total	Support including accommodation	Subsistence only	Invalid and not yet known support type(2)	Total	Support including accommodation	Subsistence only	Invalid and not yet known support type(2)	Total
Albania	125	45	30	200	75	40	5	125	40	25	5	65	20	20	10	50
Macedonia	5	*	—	10	5	*	—	5	20	—	*	25	5	—	*	5
Moldova	30	10	5	45	10	*	*	15	10	*	—	10	5	5	*	10
Romania	55	15	10	75	45	15	5	65								
Russia	120	50	10	180	80	30	5	115	50	25	5	80	30	5	5	40
Serbia & Montenegro	450	130	40	620	185	95	15	290	:	:	:	:				
Turkey	195	540	95	830	160	190	55	405	65	105	35	205	55	105	30	190
Ukraine	40	10	5	60	15	15	*	30	10	*	5	15	15	10	5	25
EU Accession States (3)	75	15	15	105	55	15	5	75	10	5	5	20	5	5	*	10
Other Former USSR	165	90	15	270	110	55	15	180	90	30	10	135	75	25	15	115
Europe Other	45	15	5	65	20	10	5	40	80	30	10	120	30	20	15	65
Europe Total	1,315	925	225	2,460	765	465	110	1,340	375	225	70	670	235	185	80	500
Colombia	50	30	10	85	15	20	5	40	5	*	*	10	5	5	5	10
Ecuador	25	15	5	45	15	20	*	40	*	5	*	5	*	5	—	5
Jamaica	60	75	35	170	50	30	20	100	35	25	15	75	35	25	15	70
Americas Other	30	25	15	70	25	10	*	40	20	15	10	40	15	15	5	35
Americas Total	165	145	60	370	110	80	25	215	60	45	25	130	55	45	20	120
Algeria	165	70	20	255	110	35	10	160	90	30	5	125	125	15	15	150
Angola	150	60	30	240	95	35	5	135	65	20	5	95	70	20	15	110
Burundi	105	40	15	155	60	15	5	80	20	10	5	40	10	5	*	20
Cameroon	210	60	20	290	195	45	15	255	145	25	10	175	95	10	10	115
Congo	325	115	45	485	155	55	10	225	110	25	5	140	90	20	20	135
Dem. Rep. Congo	770	150	40	960	470	70	15	555	250	80	15	345	185	40	20	245
Eritrea	1,580	90	35	1,710	2,120	100	15	2,240	1,560	75	30	1,665	1,830	50	35	1,915
Ethiopia	365	60	15	445	200	40	10	250	100	15	5	120	115	10	5	130
Gambia	25	20	*	45	40	10	5	60	30	5	5	45	60	5	10	75
Ghana	40	55	10	105	30	10	5	45	15	5	10	30	30	10	5	50
Ivory Coast	170	75	20	265	105	45	10	165	70	35	10	110	40	15	5	65
Kenya	100	45	15	160	80	20	5	105	45	15	10	70	60	15	20	95
Liberia	140	35	15	190	40	5	*	50	30	10	5	45	15	5	5	25
Libya	105	30	10	150	60	20	*	85	25	10	5	40	30	5	*	35
Nigeria	340	105	30	475	250	45	30	320	225	40	25	295	250	55	35	340
Rwanda	50	30	10	90	45	20	5	65	25	10	5	40	15	10	5	30
Sierra Leone	75	35	15	125	65	20	5	95	50	20	5	75	35	5	10	50
Somalia	875	775	125	1,780	890	660	140	1,690	830	490	150	1,470	730	425	130	1,290
Sudan	915	75	45	1,040	565	70	15	655	330	50	10	390	230	25	15	275
Tanzania	20	5	5	30	25	5	—	30	10	*	*	15	15	*	5	20
Uganda	150	70	25	245	125	35	10	170	70	20	15	105	85	25	15	130
Zimbabwe	455	270	100	830	680	270	155	1,110	775	245	205	1,225	1,185	300	375	1,860
Africa Other	395	120	35	550	270	55	30	350	230	40	25	295	250	40	35	320
Africa Total	7,520	2,400	685	10,610	6,675	1,690	515	8,885	5,110	1,275	570	6,955	5,565	1,120	790	7,475
Iran	2,715	710	140	3,565	1,865	410	75	2,350	1,700	320	95	2,115	1,720	310	115	2,145
Iraq	1,415	425	140	1,980	760	225	110	1,095	1,310	310	90	1,710	1,270	290	100	1,660
Syria	265	65	15	340	130	30	5	165	110	30	10	150	105	20	10	135
Middle East Other	465	215	55	735	375	200	45	620	390	165	50	610	435	120	65	620
Middle East Total	4,860	1,420	345	6,620	3,125	865	240	4,230	3,505	830	245	4,580	3,530	735	290	4,560
Afghanistan	685	450	70	1,200	795	400	70	1,265	770	355	125	1,250	875	270	155	1,295
Bangladesh	30	85	15	135	30	25	15	75	30	30	20	80	40	20	15	70
China	220	790	65	1,075	280	445	65	795	325	85	40	445	490	70	60	625
India	435	155	30	620	195	65	30	290	35	35	15	85	65	15	15	90
Pakistan	555	420	85	1,065	380	260	50	695	365	220	65	645	425	200	100	725
Sri Lanka	125	280	40	445	70	235	50	360	125	385	145	650	260	410	360	1,030
Vietnam	55	105	35	200	25	10	10	45	15	5	*	25	20	10	5	35
Asia Other	125	85	35	245	80	60	20	160	410	45	35	485	310	55	20	385
Asia Total	2,230	2,375	380	4,985	1,860	1,505	315	3,680	2,070	1,155	440	3,665	2,480	1,045	730	4,255
Nationality not known	90	40	50	185	65	40	55	160	65	30	75	170	60	20	100	175
Grand Total	16,180	7,305	1,750	25,230	12,600	4,645	1,260	18,510	11,185	3,565	1,425	16,175	11,920	3,155	2,010	17,090
of which:																
Family groups(4)	3,395	1,325	90	4,805	2,845	1,125	30	4,000	2,430	890	60	3,385	2,665	760	145	3,570
Single adults	12,785	5,980	1,660	20,425	9,755	3,520	1,230	14,510	8,755	2,675	1,365	12,790	9,260	2,390	1,870	13,520

Source: UK Border Agency

(1) Figures rounded to the nearest 5 with * = 1 or 2.

(2) If a case is deemed invalid or the case has not yet been assessed the case will not have a support type.

(3) EU Accession States: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

(4) A family, in this context, is defined as any principal applicant with at least one dependant.

(P) Provisional figures.

Table 7.7 – Asylum applications (including dependants) as a proportion of total non-British immigration into the UK, 1993-2008

	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

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

8. POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

8.1 Points Based System (PBS)

The processes by which the points based system is being made operational rely heavily on the active participation of diverse stakeholders. Employers who wish to sponsor workers under the PBS must first obtain a licence. They must have good human resource systems in place to monitor and keep records of the migrants they employ, report any who cease to turn up for work and ensure that none are working illegally. Universities and other institutions of higher education have to meet similar requirements with regard to students and researchers recruited from overseas.

What this means is that employers and educational institutions now have a greater role in ensuring compliance through self-policing. If the correct procedures are not followed they may lose their right to sponsorship. Human rights legislation adds further complications in that compliance procedures must apply to all employees and not just foreign workers. Employers who are sponsors must make sure that the migrant who is coming to work is legally allowed to do the job and has the right registration or professional accreditation where needed by law. The employer must also keep a copy of the registration document or certificate available to UKBA on demand. So, for example, if the migrant is coming to work as a doctor, the employer must make sure they have the right registration to allow them to practise in the United Kingdom.

Anyone whose immigration status (or lack of status) does not allow them to do the job for which they are applying should not be employed and the employer must cease employing someone who stops being allowed to work for any reason. Finally, certificates of sponsorship should only be given to those who, to the best of knowledge, meet the requirements of the tier or category under which they are applying as specified in the immigration rules and who are likely to meet the conditions of their permission to enter or stay in the United Kingdom.

There has also been a geographical devolution of decision-making from UK-based officials to British missions abroad. In consequence, it has become more difficult for employers to interact with front line officials responsible for operating the PBS. Documentary defects, however minor, require applicants to re-apply and pay further fees without the direct help of employers.

An important principle underlying the PBS is transparency, linked to objectivity. However, guidance from the UKBA for each of the Tiers runs to over 50 pages and the application forms are long and complex, demanding a level of detail that challenges flexibility and increases the administrative effort required by sponsors and migrants alike.

Inevitably, there have been some initial problems in implementing the new system. What emerges from the inquiry of the Home Affairs Committee is the difficulty for UKBA of getting to grips with the complexity of different employment sectors and the diverse circumstances in which people move internationally, or are moved by their employers. It appears that both sponsors and intending migrants seeking advice on their particular position in relation to the PBS have sometimes found it hard to get clarification. Specific issues have arisen where posts needed filling very rapidly. As

the new organisation beds down, more flexibility, more information on-line and the expansion of advisory services may reduce the problems over time.

Other difficulties for labour migrants, even with a sponsor, seem to be arising because of the requirement which now prevails for virtually all UK visa applicants to provide biometric data (10-digit finger scans and a digital photograph) as part of the application process. This means attending a visa application centre or British mission, which may be hundreds of miles away from the home of the would-be migrant.

Difficulties and delays in getting through the bureaucracy may, at least in the short term, have the effect of reducing movement to the UK and could have some negative effects on the economy and public services.

Survey evidence from employers during 2009 suggest the new system is working reasonably well but has substantially increased the bureaucratic pressure on them.

8.1.1 Tiers of the PBS

The PBS itself comprises five tiers, each of which relates to a certain category of migrant. Details may be found at <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/> The timetable for the roll-out is as follows:

- Tier 1 - February 2008
- Tier 2 - November 2008
- Tier 3 - suspended
- Tier 4 – March 2009
- Tier 5 November 2008

8.1.2 Role of the Migration Advisory Committee (MAC)

The Migration Advisory Committee has been given a key role by the government in the operation of the PBS. Its primary task is identifying skill shortages but it is also being used to look into broader issues.

Shortage list

The MAC issued its first shortage occupation list in November 2008 with the promise of a partial review every six monthsⁱ. The advantage of partial reviews is that the Committee is able to look at certain occupations in much greater detail than if all on the list were fully reviewed. The government announced in November 2008 that it accepted the first MAC shortage list in full, with the temporary addition of social workers. The list became operational with the introduction of Tier 2 in November 2008. The first revision of the list was published in April 2009, with a focus on jobs in health care, social work and constructionⁱⁱ. Changes include a revised list of healthcare occupations, with some additions and removals and the continued inclusion of social workers who work with children and families. In response to the labour market impact of the recession, the suspension from the first list of two occupations within the construction sector was proposed. A separate list was prepared for Scotland. Again, the list was accepted in full by the Government.

The second partial review of the shortage list was published in October 2009ⁱⁱⁱ. Recommended additions to the list were: teachers in special schools; skilled meat boners and trimmers; specialised jobs in electricity transmission and distribution;

some medical specialists; aircraft technicians and fitters. Recommended for removal from the list were: some engineering and construction jobs; ship and hovercraft officers. All of the occupations included in the original recommended shortage occupation list have now been reviewed at least once since the MAC issued its first recommendations in June 2008.

Other MAC activities

Although the original remit for the MAC was principally to advise on labour shortages, it has been asked to perform other, related tasks. These have included reviewing the situation with respect to the eight Eastern European countries acceding to the EU in May 2004 (A8) and two others in January 2007 (A2). In August, 2008 the government asked it to “consider what the likely impact on the UK labour market would be of relaxing existing restrictions [on Bulgaria and Romania – A2], and whether it would be sensible to do so”, following expiry of the existing transition period restrictions in January 2009. Options considered were to continue with the current restrictions, to relax some of them or remove them all. Following consultations with a wide range of stakeholders, in the UK and the A2 countries, in December 2008 the MAC recommended the current restrictions should be continued for another three years^{iv}. The government accepted the recommendation.

In February 2009 the government asked it to “consider what the likely labour market impact of relaxing transitional measures [for A8 nationals] would be and whether it would be sensible to do so”. The crux of the issue was whether or not there was a case for retaining the Worker Registration Scheme for a further two years. In April, 2009, having reviewed UK labour market conditions, where unemployment has increased sharply, the MAC concluded that although removing the WRS would not result in substantial inflows of A8 immigrants, there may be some small increase^v. In the circumstances any increase, however small, might have adverse effects for some domestic workers and that the WRS should be maintained for a further two years. Subsidiary reasons were the potential effects on social security benefits of any increase, together with the loss of an important statistical data set if the WRS ceased to exist. As with the A2 decision, the government accepted the recommendation.

8.1.3 Analysis of the PBS

Measures to raise the bar for foreign workers wishing to enter the United Kingdom, and to give domestic workers a greater chance of applying first for United Kingdom jobs, were unveiled by the Home Secretary in February. From 1 April 2009 the resident labour market test for Tier 2 skilled jobs was strengthened so that employers must advertise jobs to resident workers through the national JobCentre Plus offices network of labour offices before they can bring in a worker from outside Europe. It announced that each shortage occupation list would be used to trigger skills reviews that would focus on up-skilling resident workers for these occupations in order to make the United Kingdom less dependent on migration for the future. In addition, new criteria against which highly skilled migrants seeking entry to the United Kingdom are judged would be introduced, raising the qualifications and salary required for Tier 1 (General) of the PBS to a Master's degree and a minimum salary of £20,000.

In February 2009 the Government asked the MAC to examine: what changes to Tier 1 should be made, given the changing economic circumstances; was there an economic

case for restricting Tier 2 to shortage occupations only; what was the economic contribution made by the dependants of PBS migrants and their role in the labour market. The MAC reported in August 2009 on the questions relating to Tier 2 and dependants, although because of a lack of data on dependants, most of the report focused on Tier 2^{vi}.

The MAC concluded that there was not an economic case for restricting Tier 2 to the shortage occupation route only and that all existing routes should be maintained. However, it suggested that the design and enforcement of the Resident Labour Market Test and the intra-company transfer (ICT) route should change. A form of RLMT certification regime was proposed to ensure better compliance. For ICTs, it was proposed that the qualifying period with the company overseas should be doubled from the current six months to twelve. All of the MAC recommendations were accepted by the Government in September 2009.

8.2 Earned Citizenship

The Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009 introduced a system of earned citizenship, to come into operation in 2011. It is based on the principle that British citizenship is a privilege that must be earned, and those who enter the UK with the intention of making it their home should be encouraged to complete the journey on to citizenship. Those wanting to make their home here permanently will now have to complete a period of “probationary citizenship”, which can be accelerated through a demonstration of active citizenship, but can be slowed down or halted altogether by criminality.

To achieve this, a new points based test for earned citizenship to manage better the numbers allowed to settle permanently in the UK will be introduced. In order to seek views, a public consultation was held between August and October 2009^{vii}.

ⁱ <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/aboutus/workingwithus/indbodies/mac/>

ⁱⁱ <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/aboutus/workingwithus/indbodies/mac/>,

ⁱⁱⁱ <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/workingwithus/mac/first-review-lists1/>

^{iv} <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/aboutus/workingwithus/indbodies/mac/>

^v <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/aboutus/workingwithus/indbodies/mac/>

^{vi} <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/aboutus/workingwithus/indbodies/mac/>

^{vii} <http://www.ukba.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/consultations/21878/earning-the-right-to-stay/>