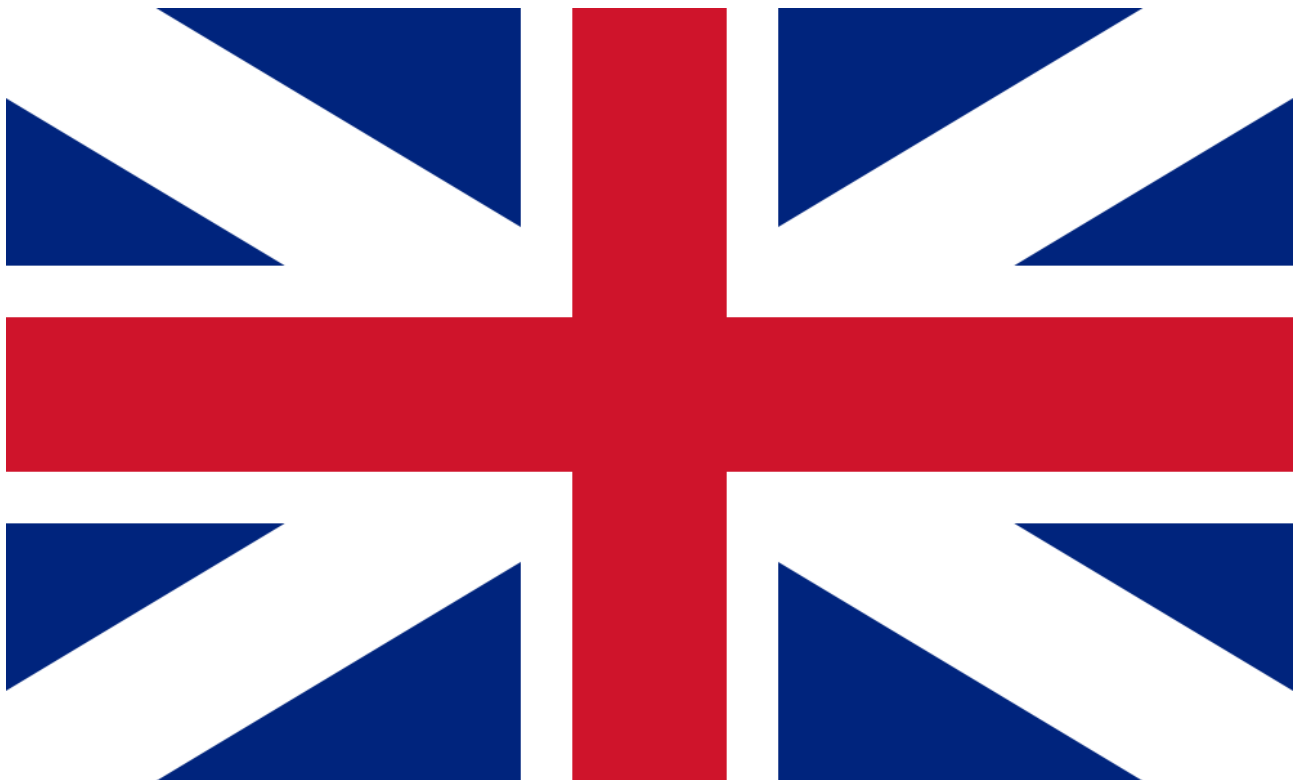




## **Migration in the United Kingdom**



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# MIGRATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

## INTRODUCTION

The history of immigration in the United Kingdom is long-standing, rooted in its former colonial Empire and in the still pending Commonwealth transnational organization. Starting from the second half of the Nineteenth Century, the population born abroad and residing in the UK started to increase; nevertheless, the immigration phenomenon became relevant in its numbers only after the Second World War, with the higher levels of inflows recorded since the late nineties. From 2004 on, the amount of European citizens immigration started to grow, becoming a significant part of the total inflows. After the 2016 Brexit Referendum, the process of withdrawal from the European Union began, challenging the migration policies. As a matter of fact, United Kingdom shared some regulations at regional level, and the outcomes of such process are still uncertain.

The report is based on Eurostat and Mipex data, the first referring to the general trend and the second to the policy and integration issues, describing the immigration phenomenon from the 2000s to 2016. The report represents an attempt to analyse the United Kingdom's population change, the stock and inflows, the reasons of entrance, the immigration due to international protection (asylum seekers and refugees) and the integration of immigrants into the host society.

## INDEX:

### I. DEMOGRAPHY AND MIGRATION

### II. POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

### III. ACQUISITION AND LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP

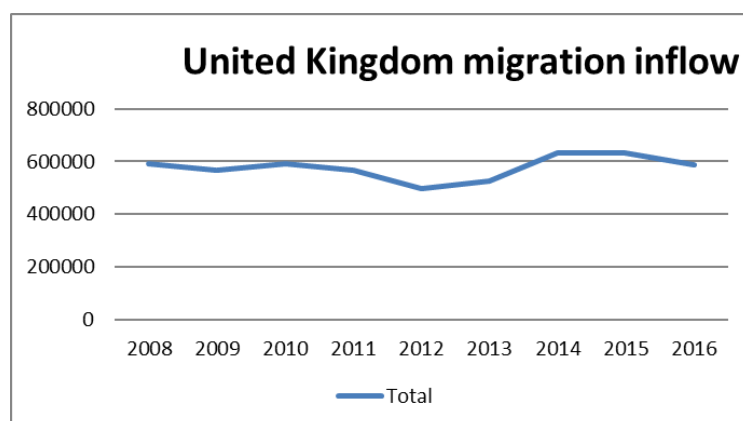
### IV. CROSS-CUTTING TOPICS: MIGRANT INTEGRATION

### V. MYPEX ANALYSIS

## I. DEMOGRAPHY AND MIGRATION

Immigration in United Kingdom is quite a constant phenomenon. The data available show a decrease of the total number of immigrants in 2010-2011 and a relevant increase from 2012 on, reaching a peak in 2014. The gender composition of immigrants shows that males and females individuals have similar numbers, in particular from 2012 on.

### 1. Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr\_imm3ctb]



Last update: 09.04.18

Extracted on 04.05.18

Sex: Total

Age: Total

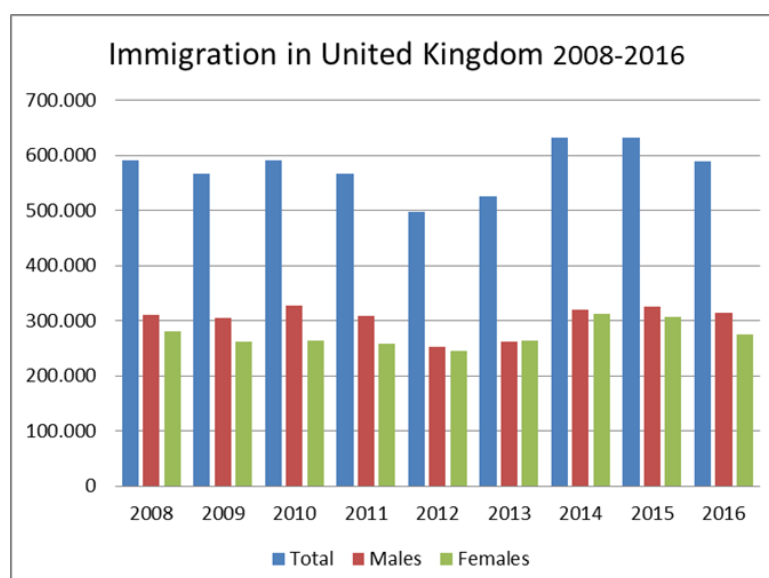
C_BIRTH	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	590.242	566.514	590.950	566.044	498.040	526.046	631.991	631.452	588.993

### 2. Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr\_imm3ctb]

Last update: 09.04.18

Extracted on 27.04.18

Age: Total



SEX/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	590.242	566.514	590.950	566.044	498.040	526.046	631.991	631.452	588.993
Males	309.931	304.867	326.909	307.746	252.583	262.418	319.327	325.158	313.466
Females	280.311	261.647	264.041	258.298	245.457	263.628	312.664	306.294	275.527

For what concerns nationality, the Eu migrants are slightly less of third country nationals, and a significant increase of both groups can be noticed in 2014. On the other hand, the majority of the immigrants come from Europe, and looking at the dis-aggregated datas on the third country nationals, it can be noticed that the greatest share of them migrated from Asia, while only 3% of the total migrants are African. This can be explained by the Commonwealth membership of some Asian countries, in particular India, and the great migration flow of Chinese migrants.

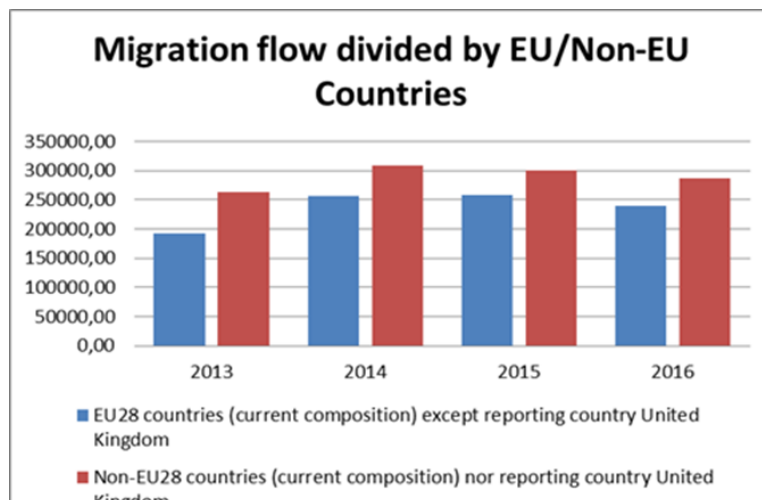
### 3. Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr\_imm3ctb]

Last update: 09.04.18

Extracted on 27.04.18

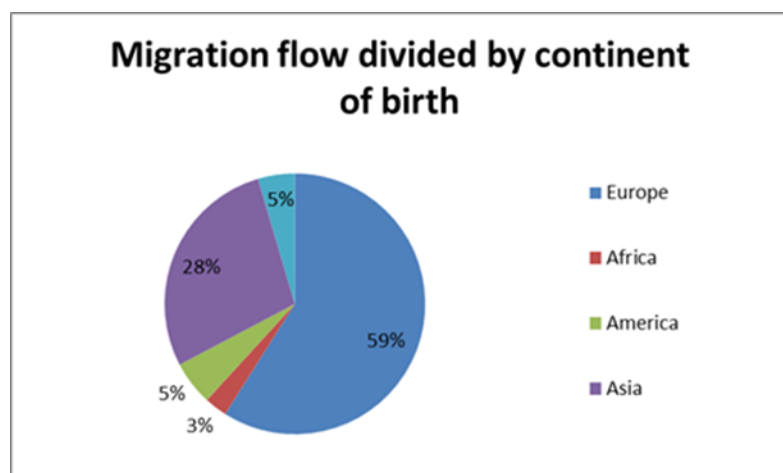
Age: Total

Sex: Total



C_BIRTH	GEO/TIME	2013	2014	2015	2016
EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country	United Kingdom	192600,00	256124,00	258430,00	238830,00
Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor re- porting country	United Kingdom	263556,00	307978,00	300060,00	286852,00

### 4. Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [mig\_imm3ctb]



Last update: 09.04.18

Extracted on 04.05.18

Age: Total

Sex: Total

C_BIRTH	2016
Europe	196.690
Africa	9.348
America	18.250
Asia	93.867
Australia and New Zealand	15.233

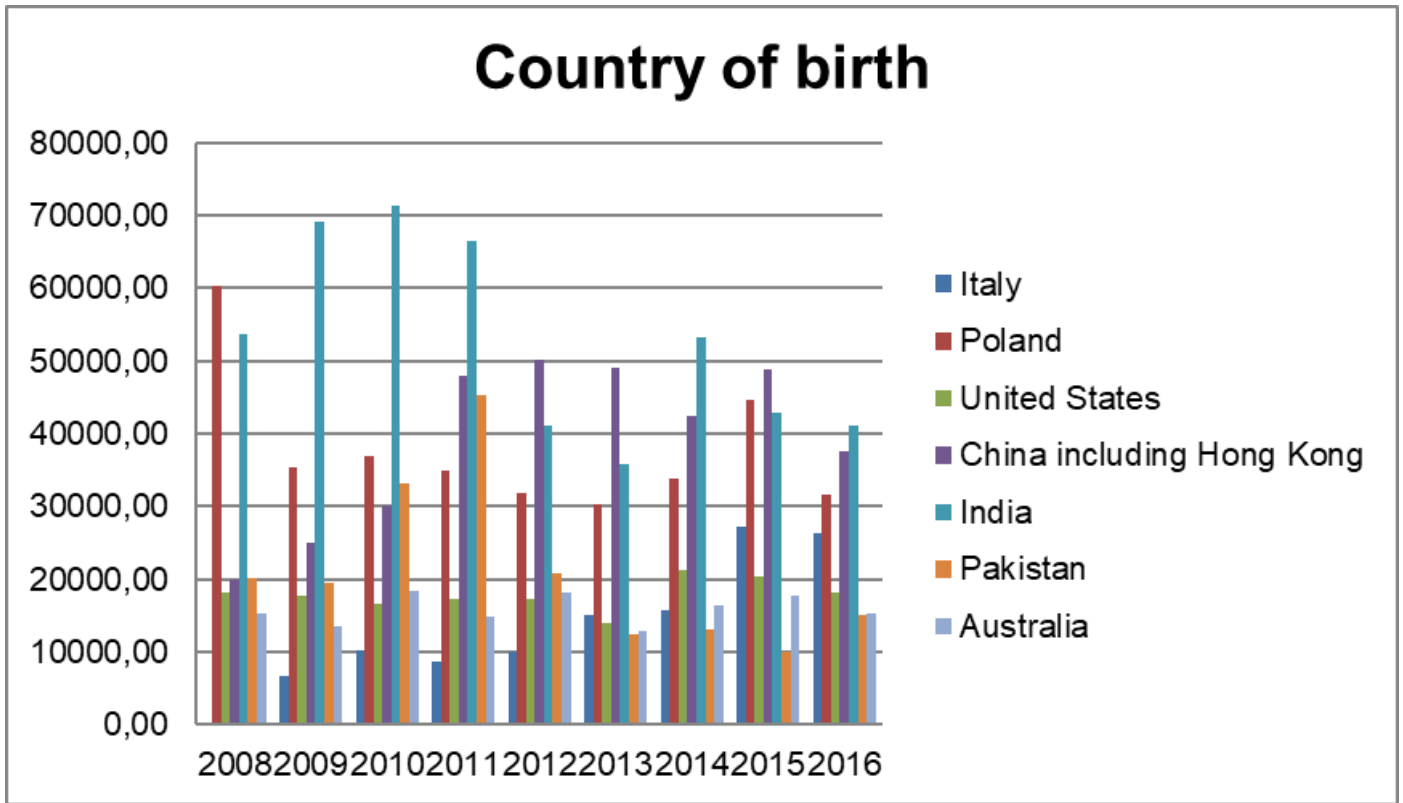
## 5. Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr\_imm3ctb]

Last update: 09.04.18

Extracted on 29.04.18

Age: Total

Sex: Total



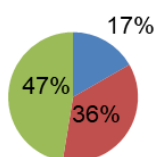
C_BIRTH/ TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Italy	:	6777,00	10181,00	8626,00	9999,00	15088,00	15693,00	27277,00	26327,00
Poland	60260,00	35373,00	36878,00	34957,00	31827,00	30418,00	33893,00	44554,00	31701,00
USA	18178,00	17849,00	16683,00	17239,00	17410,00	13960,00	21319,00	20396,00	18250,00
China	19937,00	25108,00	30041,00	47907,00	50284,00	48998,00	42399,00	48810,00	37662,00
India	53617,00	69065,00	71342,00	66440,00	41198,00	35844,00	53315,00	42821,00	41126,00
Pakistan	20168,00	19543,00	33159,00	45396,00	20926,00	12350,00	13121,00	9939,00	15079,00
Australia	15262,00	13524,00	18411,00	14973,00	18158,00	12810,00	16408,00	17675,00	15233,00

Referring to the educational level of immigrants, half of them has attained a tertiary education level, which generally corresponds to university degree. This data is consistent with the ones that indicate United Kingdom as the OECD country that attracts most highly qualified migrants, also because of the general knowledge of the English language all over the world.

## 6. Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and country of birth (%) [edat\_ifs\_9912]

### Immigrants by educational attainment level

- Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)
- Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4)
- Tertiary education (levels 5-8)



Last update: 20.04.18

Extracted on 27.04.18

Age: From 15 to 64 years

Sex: Total

ISCED11/TIME	2017
Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2)	16,7
Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4)	35,9
Tertiary education (levels 5-8)	47,4

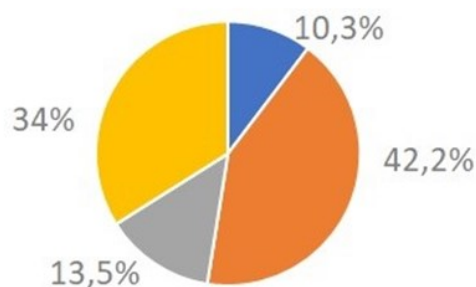
Analysing the reasons of entrance by the data n first permits granted in 2016, it is noticeable how the majority of them was issued for education reasons, while just the 13,5% was linked to employment. This demonstrates the general disposition of UK universities towards international students, who choose this country thanks to the spoken language and the high quality of its educational system. (It is needed to be underlined that the conspicuous share of unspecified reasons of entrance (34%) contains also asylum seekers.)

## 7. First permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship [migr\_resfirst]

Last update: 16.02.18

Extracted on 04.05.18

First permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship 2016



■ Family reasons ■ Education reasons ■ Remunerated activities reasons ■ Other

REASON/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Family reasons	117041	121268	125360	118680	90879	95028	96501	89936	89341
Education reasons	222711	268506	271273	246992	198780	183197	177234	229097	365455
Remunerated activities reasons	139733	116668	121386	108187	106290	108552	116707	118080	117076
Other	153685	164882	214189	227798	235991	337471	177364	195904	294022

## II. POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Asylum and international protection have been representing an increasing share of the reasons of entrance in the United Kingdom. From 2011 on, the majority of asylum applications was issued to Pakistani people, due to the worsening of the economic and socio-politic situation in the country. It is relevant the application's number of Afghani nationals, even though it is noticeable that the majority of their valid permits were issued for family reasons. Moreover, after the Arab Uprisings, asylum applications from Libya and (mostly) Syria started to increase. It is fundamental to take into account that the asylum applicants' data exclude other forms of protection.

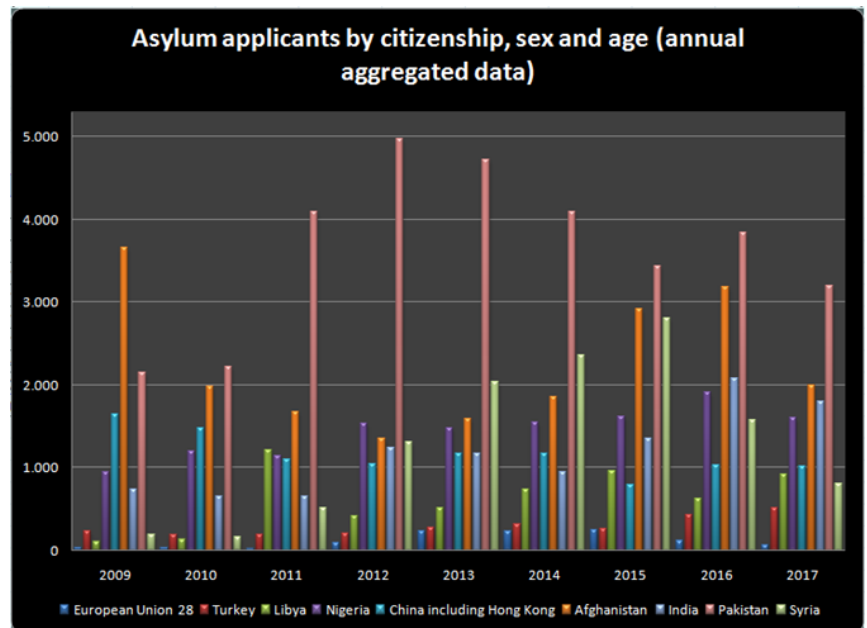
### 8. Asylum and first time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex Annual aggregated data (rounded) [migr\_asyappctza]

Last update: 30.03.18

Extracted on: 05.05.18

Age: Total

Sex: Total



CITIZEN/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
European Union	30	30	25	95	235	225	250	115	70
Turkey	235	185	195	210	280	310	260	430	510
Libya	105	130	1.215	415	510	740	955	625	920
Nigeria	940	1.200	1.140	1.525	1.480	1.545	1.615	1.905	1.595
China including Hong Kong	1.645	1.475	1.100	1.040	1.170	1.170	785	1.035	1.020
Afghanistan	3.650	1.980	1.665	1.355	1.585	1.855	2.910	3.175	1.990
India	740	645	645	1.240	1.170	950	1.345	2.075	1.795
Pakistan	2.150	2.220	4.095	4.970	4.725	4.085	3.435	3.840	3.200
Syria	195	165	515	1.305	2.030	2.355	2.800	1.575	800

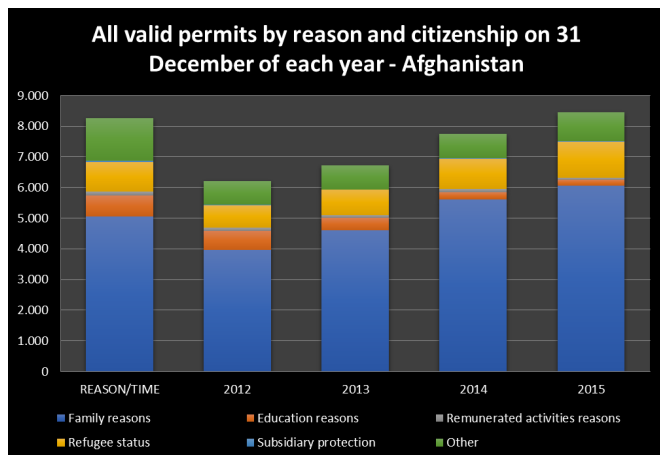
## 9. All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year

[migr\_resvalid] \_ AFGHANISTAN

Last update: 22.03.18

Extracted on: 05.05.18

Duration: 12 months or over



REASON/TIME	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Family	4.875	3.797	4.426	5.419	5.164
Education	673	592	381	238	150
Remunerated activities	115	85	85	92	59
Refugee status	965	738	817	986	1.170
Subsidiary protection	33	22	16	16	16
Other	873	730	718	772	819

## 10. All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year

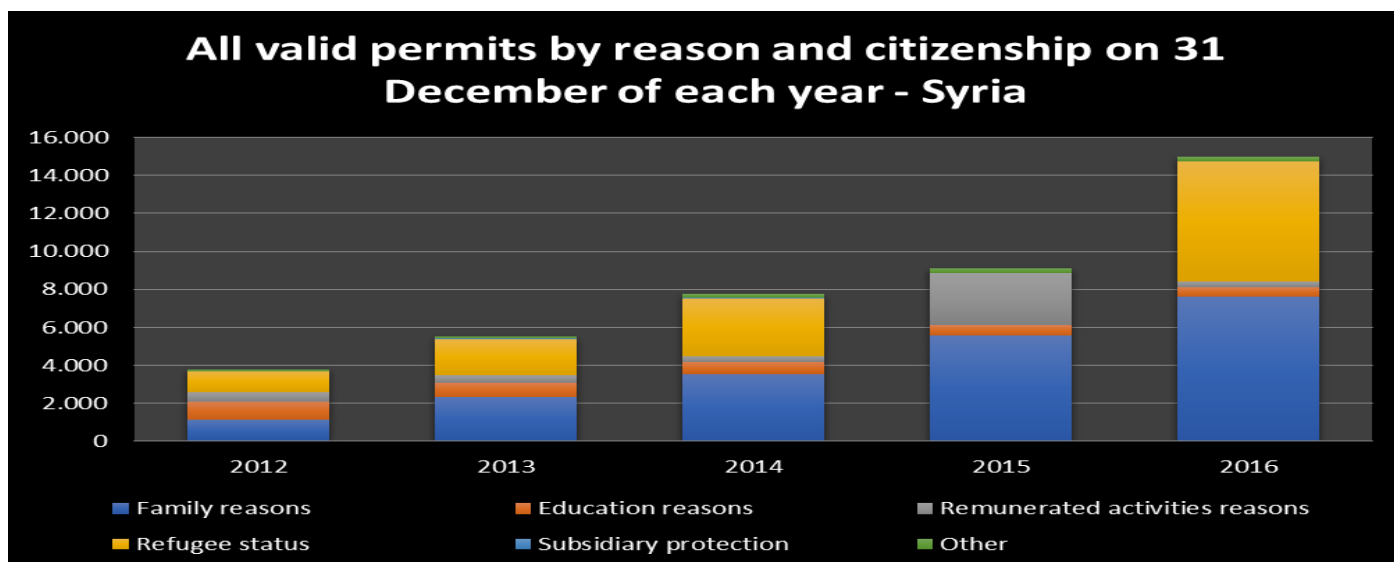
[migr\_resvalid] \_ SYRIA

REASON/TIME	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Family	1.030	2.264	3.466	5.519	7.549
Education	903	700	589	497	464
Remunerated activities	430	355	301	2.698	271
Refugee status	1.103	1.884	3.035	0	6.294
Subsidiary protection	37	33	44	0	0
Other	73	85	177	228	276

Last update: 22.03.18

Extracted on: 05.05.18

Duration: 12 months or over





### III. ACQUISITION AND LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP

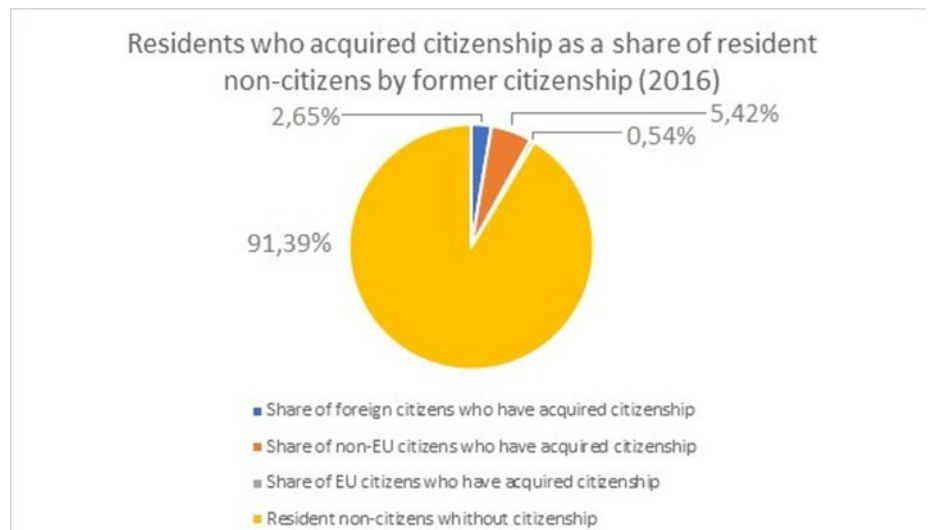
With regards to the possibility to acquire UK citizenship, it is easy to notice how the majority of migrants are residents without citizenship, with a general decrease from 2009 to 2016 in the number of citizenships granted. Mostly non-EU nationals acquired UK citizenship, while the share of EU citizens is quite modest; this could be explained by the European Union legislation, that made superfluous the acquisition of the citizenship. Looking at the data on the origin countries, India is the main origin country of former citizenship, and this can be explained through the Commonwealth Agreement, which facilitates the access to citizenship of the United Kingdom.

#### 11. Residents who acquired citizenship as a share of resident non-citizens by former citizenship and sex [migr\_acqs]

Last update: 13.03.18

Extracted on: 26.04.18

Sex: Total



INDIC_MG/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Foreign citizens	4,80	4,39	3,91	3,97	4,17	2,49	2,18	2,65
Non-EU citizens	8,11	7,51	6,94	7,36	7,53	4,76	4,31	5,42
EU citizens	0,37	0,42	0,35	0,43	0,71	0,38	0,43	0,54

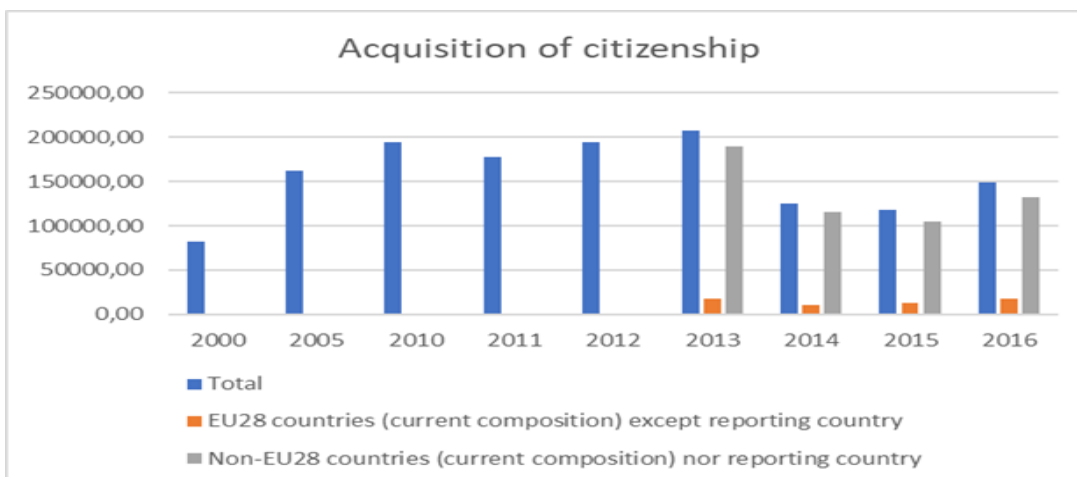
#### 12. Acquisition of citizenship by age group, sex and former citizenship [migr\_acq]

Last update: 15.03.18

Extracted on: 26.04.18

Sex: Total

Age: Total



CITIZEN/TIME	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	82.210	161.755	194.842	177.565	193.884	207.496	125.605	118.000	149.372
EU28	:	:	:	:	:	17.602	10.066	12.962	17.188
Non-EU28	:	:	:	:	:	189.668	115.392	104.792	131.796

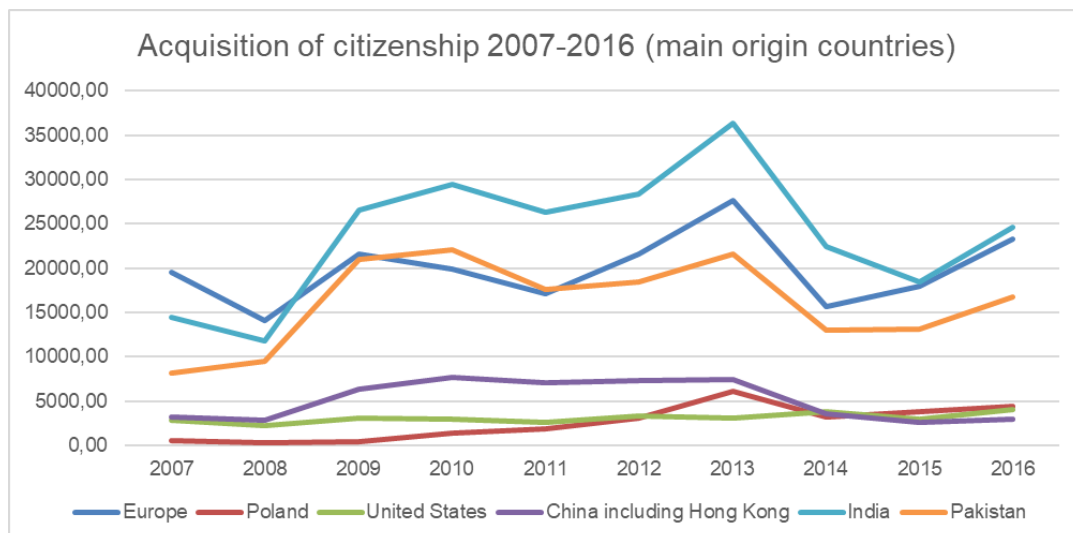
### 13. Acquisition of citizenship by age group, sex and former citizenship [migr\_acq]

Last update: 15.03.18

Extracted on: 26.04.18

Sex: Total

Age: Total



CITIZEN/TIME	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Europe	19489,00	14118,00	21567,00	19884,00	17119,00	21641,00	27601,00	15609,00	17960,00	23248,00
Poland	561,00	251,00	458,00	1419,00	1861,00	3040,00	6063,00	3161,00	3763,00	4435,00
United State	2786,00	2206,00	3108,00	2922,00	2588,00	3345,00	3115,00	3761,00	2906,00	4025,00
China includ	3228,00	2789,00	6293,00	7691,00	7059,00	7292,00	7382,00	3608,00	2580,00	2989,00
India	14489,00	11824,00	26527,00	29393,00	26258,00	28330,00	36321,00	22424,00	18395,00	24615,00
Pakistan	8142,00	9441,00	20939,00	22046,00	17630,00	18429,00	21640,00	12993,00	13087,00	16735,00

### IV. CROSS-CUTTING TOPICS: MIGRANT INTEGRATION

Another important aspect of migration concerns integration of migrants in the receiving society. Analyzing the educational attainment in UK, can be noticed a relevant increase of tertiary education of foreigners and EU citizens in 2011, whereas the UK nationals maintain a constant and lower level. With regards to the unemployment rate, the ones born in a foreign country show a general higher difficulty in integrating in the labour market, while EU citizens have generally better performances, even when compared to UK citizens. Nevertheless, there is a general decrease of the unemployment rate since the 2014. This result is consistent with the higher rate of at-risk-of-poverty of the foreign born population, while EU born and UK citizens have similar rates.

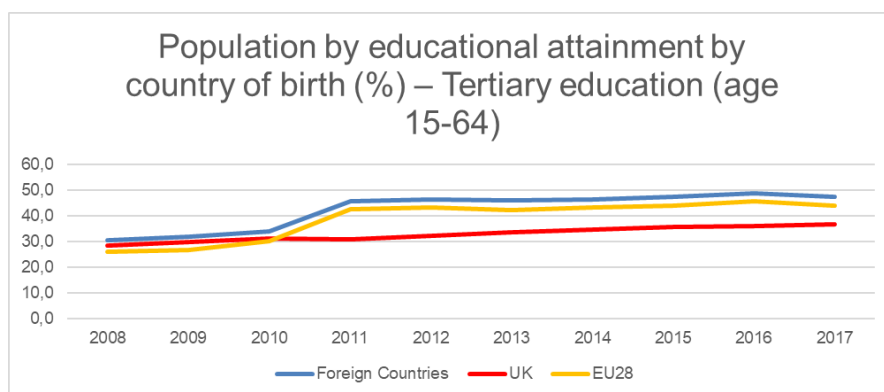
### 14. Population by educational attainment level, sex, age and country of birth (%) [edat\_ifs\_9912]

Last update: 20.04.18

Extracted on: 28.04.18

Sex: Total

ISCED11: Tertiary education (levels 5-8)



GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Foreign Countries	30,6	32,0	33,9	45,8	46,4	46,1	46,5	47,3	48,8	47,4
UK	28,5	29,7	31,2	30,9	32,4	33,6	34,6	35,6	36,0	36,8
EU28	26,2	26,8	30,2	42,7	43,4	42,2	43,2	44,0	45,6	44,0

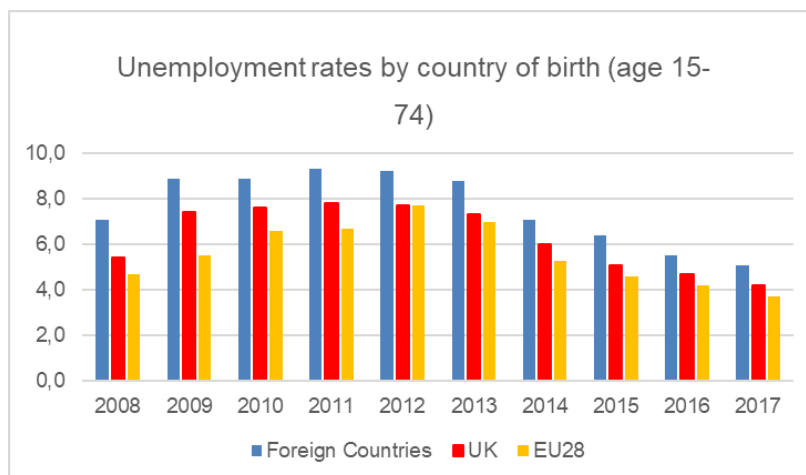
## 15. Unemployment rates by sex, age and country of birth (%) [Ifsa\_urgacob]

Last update: 20.04.18

Extracted on: 28.04.18

Sex: Total

Age: From 15 to 74 years



GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Foreign Countries	7,1	8,9	8,9	9,3	9,2	8,8	7,1	6,4	5,5	5,1
UK	5,4	7,4	7,6	7,8	7,7	7,3	6	5,1	4,7	4,2
EU28	4,7	5,5	6,6	6,7	7,7	7	5,3	4,6	4,2	3,7

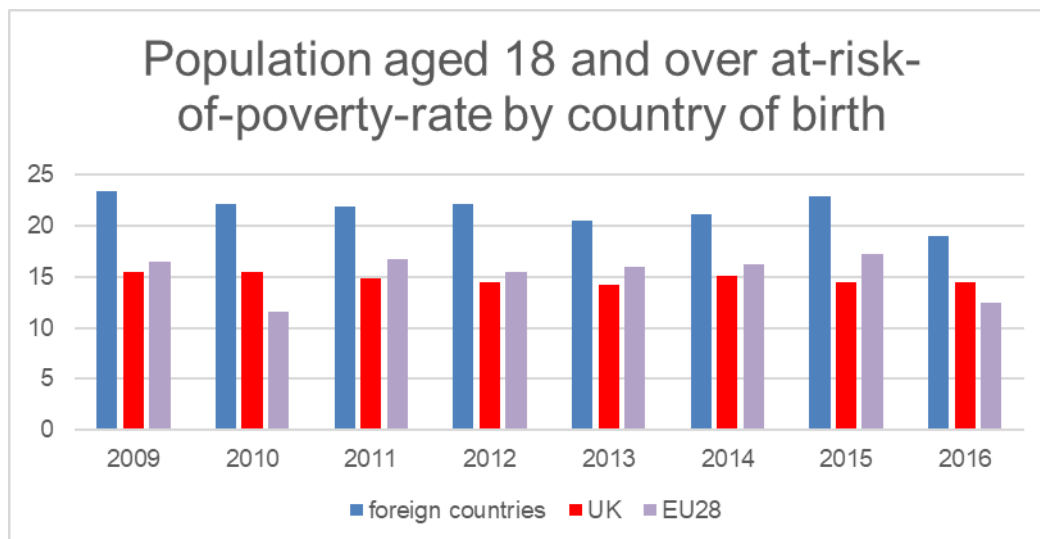
## 16. At-risk-of-poverty rate by broad group of country of birth (population aged 18 and over) [ilc\_li32]

Last update: 19.04.18

Extracted on: 28.04.18

Sex: Total

Age: 18 years or over



GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
foreign countries	23	22	22	22	21	21	23	19
UK	15	15	15	15	14	15	15	15
EU28	16	12	17	15	16	16	17	12

## V. MYPEX ANALYSIS

In order to analyse the integration policies, a great tool is Mipex (Migrant Integration Policy Index). It provides a picture of the possibilities to integrate into the destination society, through the elaboration of 167 policy indicators. Here it is presented the index related to the access to labour market, education, nationality and political participation. UK policies were evaluated to be favorable in the access to the labour market, posing them as one of the most developed in the European context. The result is quite more ordinary with respect to the access to education, being UK in line with other EU member countries, such as Spain, Sweden and Denmark, but lower than USA, Australia and Netherlands. For what concerns the access to nationality, UK score is consistent with the other EU and non-EU countries, being slightly favourable to the migrants' possibility to acquire citizenship.

Another interesting index is related to the political participation: the 2010 UK score is lower than average, but it is still interesting to underline the almost equivalent score attained by immigrants and natives, showing a very inclusive approach of UK with respect to integration in the political context.

### Keys:

**80-100 – Favourable**

**60-79 – Slightly favourable**

**41-59 – Almost favourable**

**21-40 – Slightly unfavourable**

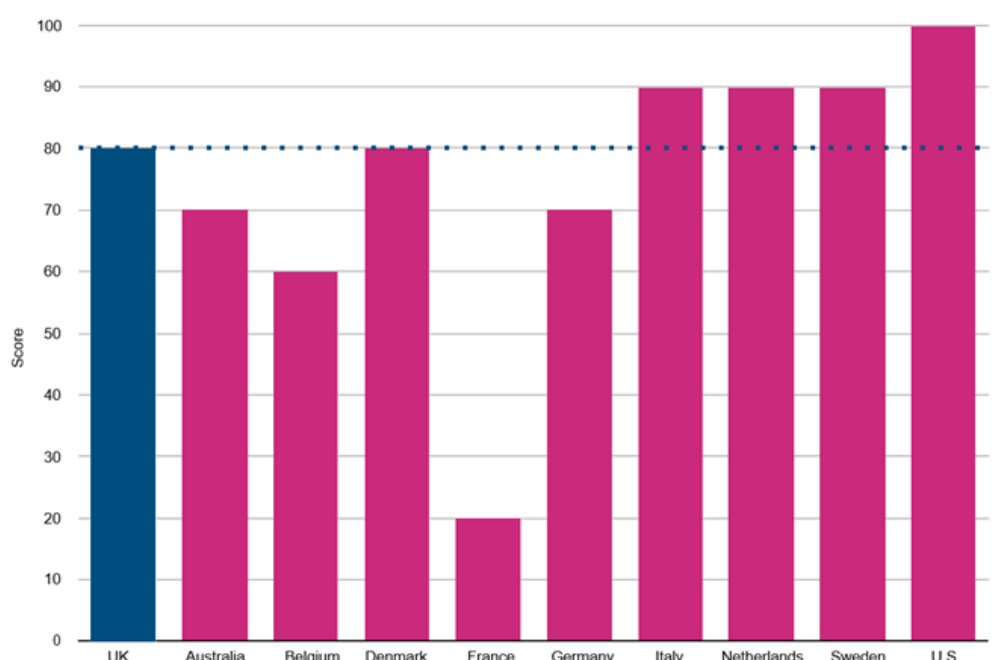
**1-20 – Unfavourable**

**0 – Critically unfavourable**

### 01. Access to labour market (2014)

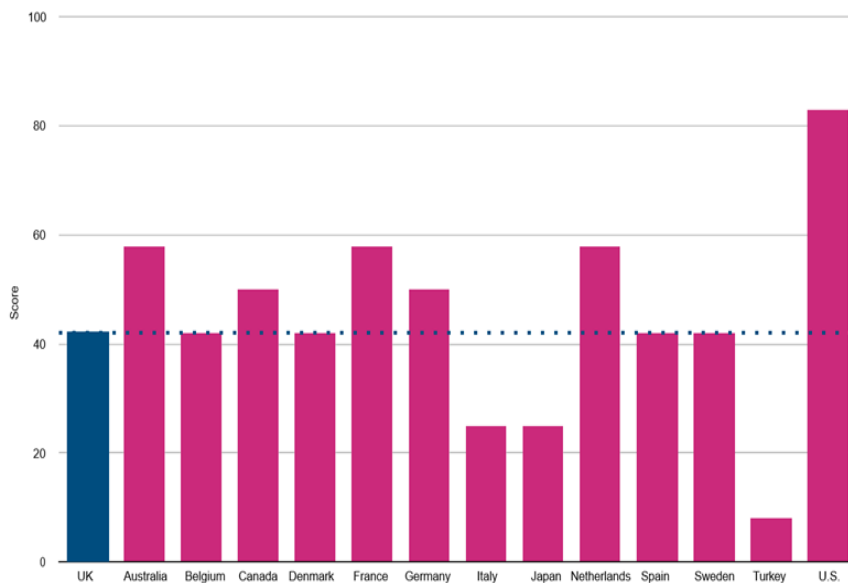
<http://www.mipex.eu/play/?filters%5B11%5D%5B0%5D=48&filters%5B11%5D%5B1%5D=26&filters%5B11%5D%5B2%5D=10&filters%5B11%5D%5B3%5D=27&filters%5B11%5D%5B4%5D=31&filters%5B11%5D%5B5%5D=23&filters%5B11%5D%5B6%5D=32&filters%5B11%5D%5B7%5D=37&filters%5B11%5D%5B8%5D=15&filters%5B11%5D%5B9%5D=46&filters%5B11%5D%5B10%5D=45&filters%5B11%5D%5B11%5D=49&filters%5B13%5D%5B0%5D=830&filters%5B17%5D%5B0%5D=1215&groupBy=1&charttype=column#/.Wulyya9YGzw.facebook>

	Score
United Kingdom	80
Australia	70
Belgium	60
Denmark	80
France	20
Germany	70
Italy	90
Netherlands	90
Sweden	90
United States	100



## 02. Access to education (2010)

<http://www.mipex.eu/play/?filters%5B11%5D%5B0%5D=48&filters%5B11%5D%5B1%5D=49&filters%5B11%5D%5B2%5D=31&filters%5B11%5D%5B3%5D=27&filters%5B11%5D%5B4%5D=26&filters%5B11%5D%5B5%5D=10&filters%5B11%5D%5B6%5D=37&filters%5B11%5D%5B7%5D=23&filters%5B11%5D%5B8%5D=15&filters%5B11%5D%5B9%5D=46&filters%5B11%5D%5B10%5D=32&filters%5B11%5D%5B11%5D=9&filters%5B11%5D%5B12%5D=45&filters%5B11%5D%5B13%5D=12&filters%5B13%5D%5B0%5D=898&filters%5B17%5D%5B0%5D=734&groupBy=1&charttype=column#/.Wu nBYx0ICFc.facebook>

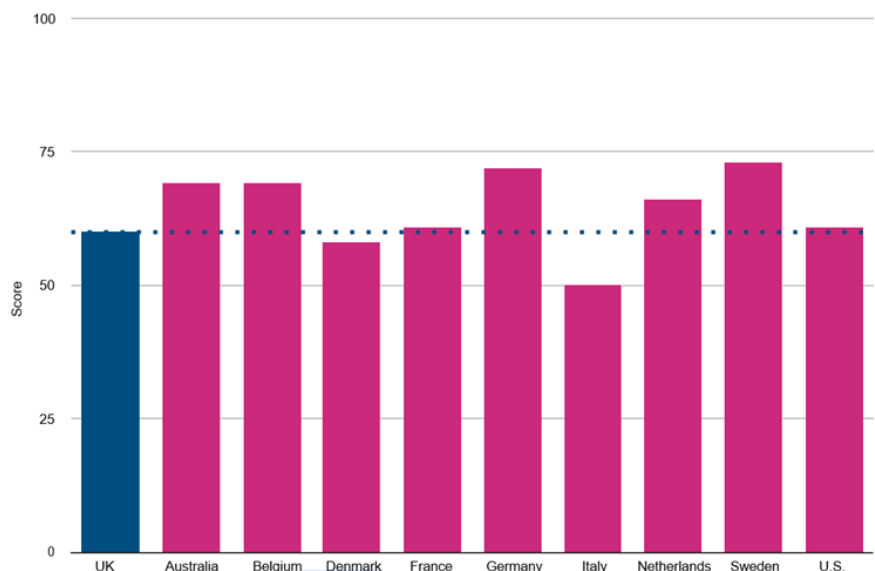


	Score
United Kingdom	60
Australia	69
Belgium	69
Denmark	58
France	61
Germany	72
Italy	50
Netherland	66
Sweden	73
United States	61

## 03. Access to citizenship (2014)

<http://www.mipex.eu/play/?filters%5B11%5D%5B0%5D=48&filters%5B11%5D%5B1%5D=49&filters%5B11%5D%5B2%5D=31&filters%5B11%5D%5B3%5D=27&filters%5B11%5D%5B4%5D=26&filters%5B11%5D%5B5%5D=10&filters%5B11%5D%5B6%5D=37&filters%5B11%5D%5B7%5D=23&filters%5B11%5D%5B8%5D=15&filters%5B11%5D%5B9%5D=46&filters%5B13%5D%5B0%5D=1000&filters%5B17%5D%5B0%5D=1215&groupBy=1&charttype=column#/.WumCnf5EvUY.facebook>

	Score
United Kingdom	60
Australia	69
Belgium	69
Denmark	58
France	61
Germany	72
Italy	50
Netherland	66
Sweden	73
United States	61



## 04. Political Participation (2010)

<http://www.mipex.eu/play/?filters%5B11%5D%5B0%5D=48&filters%5B11%5D%5B1%5D=49&filters%5B11%5D%5B2%5D=31&filters%5B11%5D%5B3%5D=27&filters%5B11%5D%5B4%5D=26&filters%5B11%5D%5B5%5D=10&filters%5B11%5D%5B6%5D=37&filters%5B11%5D%5B7%5D=23&filters%5B11%5D%5B8%5D=15&filters%5B11%5D%5B9%5D=46&filters%5B11%5D%5B10%5D=32&filters%5B11%5D%5B11%5D=9&filters%5B11%5D%5B12%5D=45&filters%5B11%5D%5B13%5D=12&filters%5B12%5D%5B0%5D=800&filters%5B12%5D%5B1%5D=803&filters%5B17%5D%5B0%5D=734&filters%5B17%5D%5B1%5D=1210&filters%5B17%5D%5B2%5D=1216&groupBy=1&charttype=col>

	Politically active immigrants	Politically active migrants
United Kingdom	46,4	47,3
Belgium	47,5	49,2
Denmark	41,6	55,5
France	44,8	48,9
Germany	26,2	49,7
Netherlands	34,9	45,4
Spain	41,9	40,5
Sweden	51,7	62,2

