



## Migration in UK

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### Introduction

This country report is an attempt to analyse the recent migration phenomenon in the United Kingdom, which became quantitatively relevant only after the Second World War, reaching unprecedented historical levels in the late nineties. This massive increase was due to loosening immigration controls and to deliberate migration policy changes implemented by the Labour Government of 1997-2010. During the following five years David Cameron demanded for reform of the non-EU migration system and of the benefit provision to European labour migrants, also the EU level, achieving only minor amendments which were submitted to the country at the 2016 Brexit referendum.

This paper is divided in three sections.

The first presents the demographic and economic trends affecting the country in the last years. It also provides the UK's latest ranking relative to the Human Development Index (HDI).

The second section analyses the migrant stock and flows in the last 10 years, as well as the channels of entrance, including international protection (i.e. refugee status).

The third section examines migrant integration in the host society.

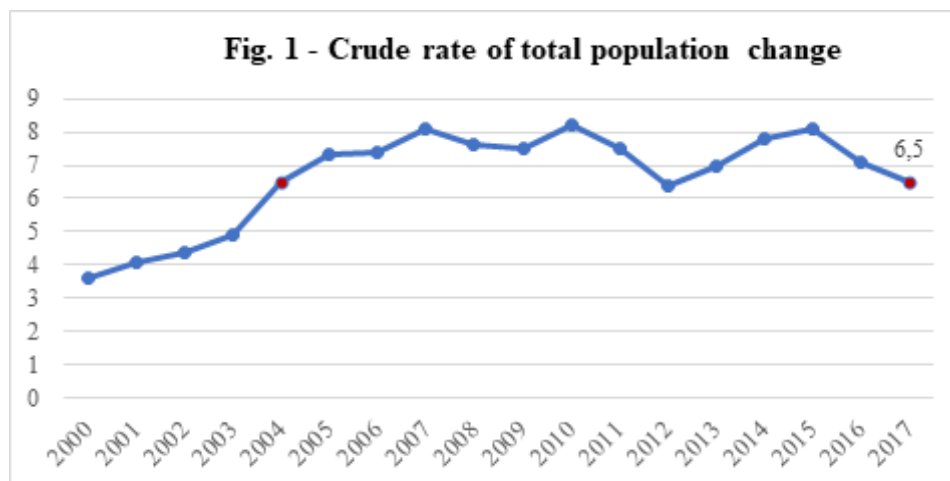
The data displayed in this research refer to the years 2016-18, to which the last updates for the United Kingdom date back. We gathered them from the following databases: Eurostat, UK Government Office for National Statistics, OECD International Migration Outlook, World Bank and United Nations Development Programme.



## 1. Background information

### 1.1 Demographic trends

On the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2018, the population of the UK has exceeded 66 million people, marking an increase of 0.65% from the previous two years – the lowest annual growth since 2004 (Fig. 1).



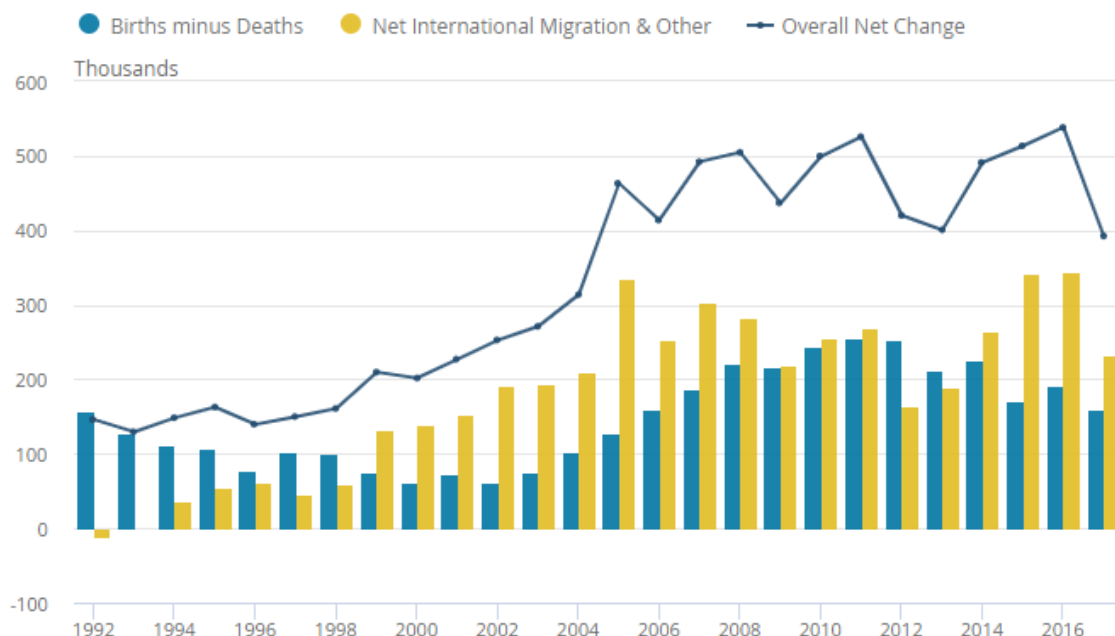
Last update: 15.04.19  
 Extracted on: 18.04.19  
 Source: Eurostat<sup>1</sup>  
 [demo\_gind]

Figure 2 below splits population change into natural change (births minus deaths), net international migration (immigration minus emigration) and other change, which at the national level reflects changes to the size of armed forces stationed in the UK and other special population adjustments. It shows that since 1998 international migration has become the main component of population change.

<sup>1</sup> Link (also for table A): <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



Fig. 2 – Population change: mid-1992 to 2017



Source: UK Government Office for National Statistics (2018)<sup>2</sup>

The UK population is projected to continue growing, reaching almost 77,6 million in 2050. The data available show that most of this population growth will result from more births than deaths, with a small contribution from net international migration (Table B)<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Link:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/annualmidyearpopulationestimates/mid2017>

<sup>3</sup> Link: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



**Table A – population change crude rates**

[demo\_gind]

INDIC DE	NATGROWRT	CNMIGRATRT	GROWRT
TIME			
1992	2.5	-0.2	2.4
1993	1.8	0.6	2.4
1994	2.1	0.6	2.7
1995	1.5	1.1	2.6
1996	1.7	0.8	2.5
1997	1.7	1.0	2.7

GEO: United Kingdom

NATGROWRT: crude rate of natural change

CNMIGRATRT: crude rate of net migration

GROWRT: crude rate of total population change

**Table B – Baseline projections: demographic balances and indicators**

[proj\_15ndbims]

GEO: United Kingdom

TIME	2015	2020	2030	2040	2050
INDIC DE					
Population on 1 January - total	64,875,165	67,236,507	71,563,991	75,004,352	77,568,588
Live births - total	777,167	802,650	824,239	843,039	848,010
Deaths - total	602,776	595,663	656,687	727,760	779,929
Net migration - total	333,006	251,507	220,071	180,958	134,178

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Extracted on: 18.04.19

Source: Eurostat

2008	3.5	4.1	7.6
2009	3.7	3.8	7.5
2010	3.9	4.2	8.2
2011	4.0	3.4	7.5
2012	3.8	2.6	6.4
2013	3.2	3.8	7.0
2014	3.2	4.6	7.8
2015	2.7	5.4	8.1
2016	2.7	4.4	7.1
2017	2.3	4.2	6.5

## 1.2 Economic trends

The annual growth rate of UK gross domestic product (GDP) per capita has declined of more than one percentage-point in the last three years (from 2.3% in 2014 to 1.1% in 2017), reaching its lowest score since 2012 (Fig. 3a). These data reflect that the economic recovery is taking a long time to arrive after the financial crisis occurred in the UK already a decade ago. Indeed, today GDP per capita is lower than it was before the crisis, hence the chasm between rich and poor is unquestionably widening (Fig. 3b).



Fig. 3a – GDP per capita annual growth rate (%)

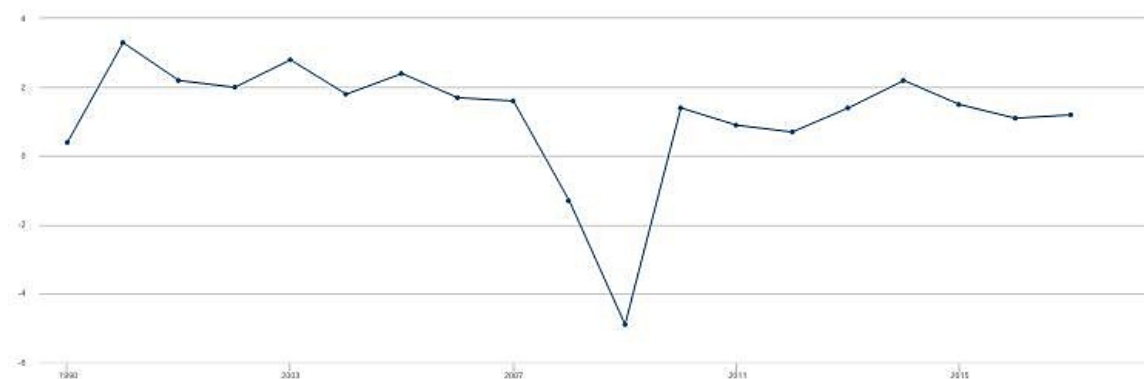
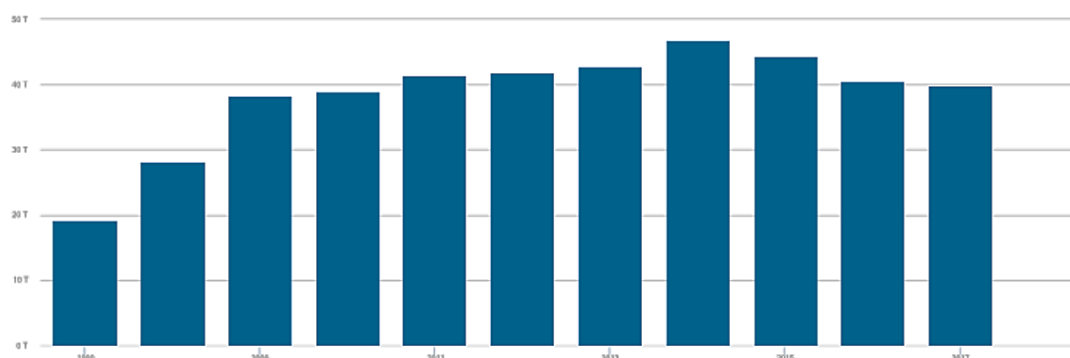


Fig. 3b – GDP per capita (current US\$)



Source: World Bank<sup>4</sup>

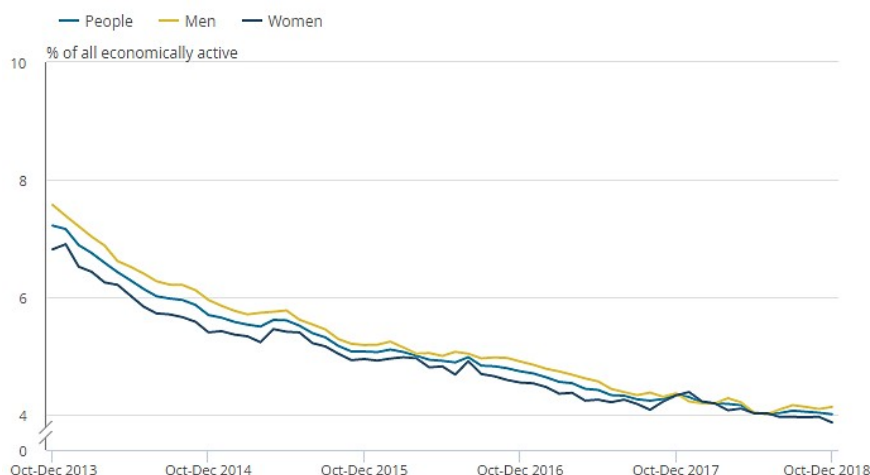
Concerning the unemployment rates of total population in the UK, they have been steadily falling for the last five years for both men and women, reaching 3.9% of the economically active population in the quarter October to December 2018 (2018Q4, Fig. 4). Estimates show that at the end of the year 1,31 million people were unemployed, of whom more men (712,000) than women (598,000) (Table C).

<sup>4</sup> Link Fig. 3a: <https://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series=NY.GDP.PCAP.CD&country=GBR>;

Link Fig. 3b: <https://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&series=NY.GDP.PCAP.CD&country=GBR>



Fig. 4 – Unemployment rates by sex and age: quarterly average



S\_ADJ: seasonally adjusted data  
AGE: total  
UNIT: percentage of economically active population

Source: UK Government Office for National Statistics (2018)<sup>5</sup>

Table C – Unemployment by sex and age: quarterly average [une\_rt\_q]

GEO	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
SEX	Total	Males	Females
TIME			
2013Q4	2,319	1,300	1,018
2014Q1	2,177	1,212	964
2014Q2	2,037	1,128	909
2014Q3	1,938	1,075	863
2014Q4	1,840	1,024	816
2015Q1	1,787	983	804
2015Q2	1,815	996	819
2015Q3	1,743	957	786
2015Q4	1,647	900	747
2016Q1	1,648	893	755
2016Q2	1,613	875	738
2016Q3	1,589	870	719
2016Q4	1,548	850	698
2017Q1	1,506	834	672
2017Q2	1,458	801	657
2017Q3	1,412	761	651
2017Q4	1,418	752	666
2018Q1	1,392	740	652
2018Q2	1,332	706	626
2018Q3	1,354	734	620
2018Q4	1,309	712	598

Last update: 18.04.19

Extracted on: 19.04.19

S\_ADJ: seasonally adjusted data

AGE: total

UNIT: Thousand persons

Source: Eurostat<sup>6</sup>

Also, UK's unemployment rates have always been lower than those of the EU-28 in the last decade (Fig. 5).

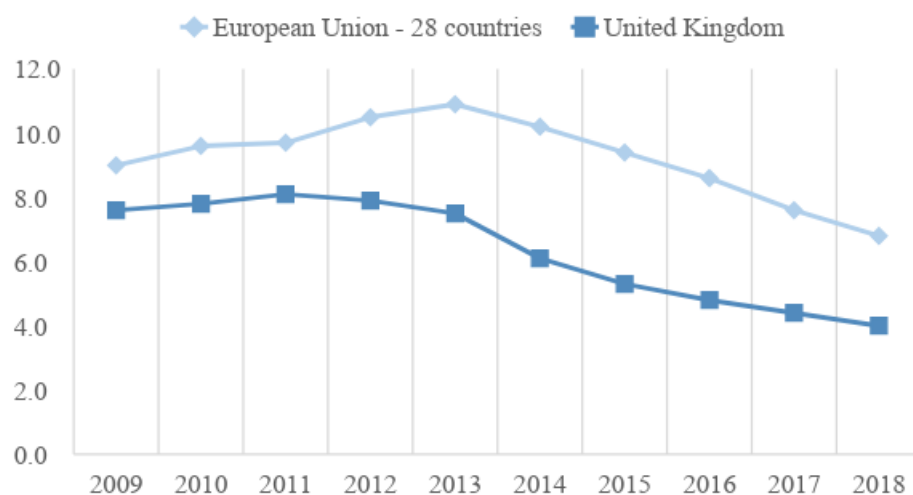
<sup>5</sup>Link:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/uklabourmarket/july2018#unemployment>

<sup>6</sup> Link: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



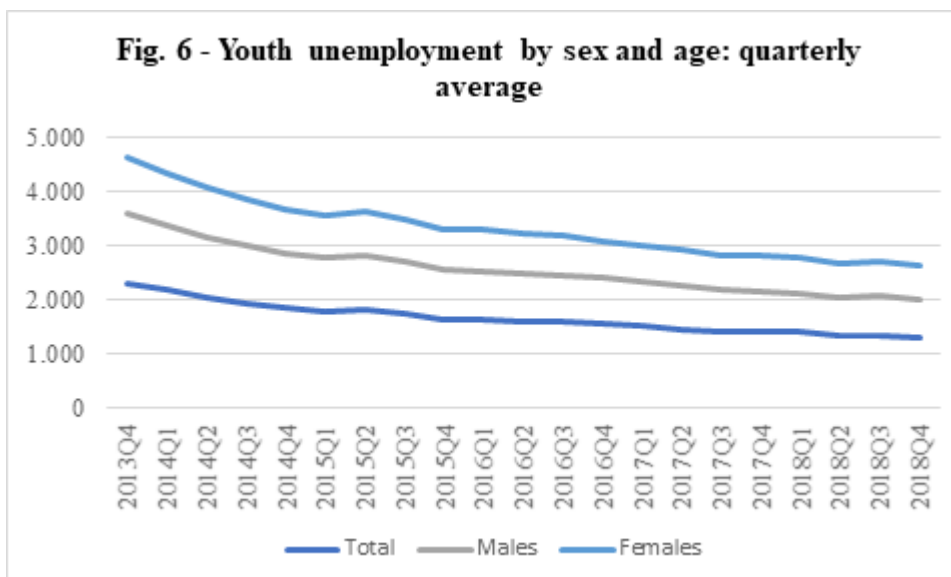
**Fig. 5 - Unemployment rates: UK vs EU-28**



Last update: 15.04.19  
Extracted on: 19.04.19  
AGE: total  
UNIT: percentage of economically active population  
Source : Eurostat<sup>7</sup>  
[une\_rt\_a]

Referring to youth unemployment rates, in the quarter October 2018 to December 2018 (2018Q4) they were 11.2%. They have remained almost unchanged relative to the previous quarter while they have declined of less than one percentage-point since the year before (11.9%). This fall registered over the past year was due to a decline among women. Indeed, in the above-mentioned quarter the unemployment rate for women aged 15-24 was 9.8% (compared to 10.8% a year before), while that for men of the same age-group was 12.4% (compared to 13.0% the previous year) (Fig. 6, Table D).

**Fig. 6 - Youth unemployment by sex and age: quarterly average**



Last update: 18.04.19  
Extracted on: 19.04.19  
S\_ADJ: seasonally adjusted data  
AGE: less than 25 years  
UNIT: Thousand persons  
Source : Eurostat<sup>8</sup>  
[une\_rt\_q]

Table D – Youth unemployment rates

7 Link: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

8 Link: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>





GEO	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
SEX	Total	Males	Females
TIME			
2013Q4	19.8	22.2	17.2
2014Q1	18.8	21.0	16.4
2014Q2	16.7	18.8	14.4
2014Q3	16.3	18.2	14.2
2014Q4	16.2	17.9	14.5
2015Q1	15.6	17.5	13.5
2015Q2	15.5	17.3	13.5
2015Q3	14.3	15.6	12.8
2015Q4	13.4	14.5	12.1
2016Q1	13.3	14.3	12.2
2016Q2	13.4	15.0	11.6
2016Q3	13.1	15.1	10.8
2016Q4	12.3	14.5	9.9
2017Q1	12.2	13.8	10.5
2017Q2	12.1	13.5	10.5
2017Q3	12.1	13.6	10.6
2017Q4	11.9	13.0	10.8
2018Q1	11.8	12.6	10.8
2018Q2	11.1	11.9	10.2
2018Q3	11.2	12.1	10.2
2018Q4	11.2	12.4	9.8

Last update: 18.04.19

Extracted on: 19.04.19

S\_ADJ: seasonally adjusted data

AGE: less than 25 years

UNIT: percentage of economically active population

Source: Eurostat<sup>9</sup> [une\_rt\_q]

The trend observed for the UK's unemployment rates of total population also concerns the youths' ones, which have constantly been lower than the rate across the whole EU. Since 2013, the youth unemployment rate has been on a downward trend in both the UK and for the EU-28 (Fig. 7).

Fig. 7 – Youth unemployment rate, UK and EU, 2007-2018



Last update: 16.04.19

Extracted on: 19.04.19

S\_ADJ: seasonally adjusted data

AGE: less than 25

UNIT: percentage of economically active population

Source: Eurostat<sup>10</sup> [une\_rt\_q]

<sup>9</sup> Link: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

<sup>10</sup> Powell A. (2019), *Youth Unemployment Statistics*, Briefing Paper Number 5871 (16 April 2019)





## 1.3 The United Kingdom's ranking according to the Human Development Index (HDI)

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure for evaluating long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and have a decent standard of living. The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth. The education dimension is measured by mean of years of education received in a life-time period by adults aged 25 years and older, and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita expressed in constant 2011 international dollars, converted using purchasing power parity (PPP) conversion rates.

United Kingdom's HDI value for 2017 is 0.922 – which puts the country in the very high human development category – positioning it at 14 out of 189 countries and UN-recognized territories (Table E<sup>11</sup>).

Table E - UK's HDI value and rank

HDI rank	Human Development Index (HDI)	SDG 3 Life expectancy at birth	SDG 4.3 Expected years of schooling	SDG 4.6 Mean years of schooling	SDG 8.5 Gross national income (GNI) per capita	GNI per capita rank minus HDI rank	HDI rank
	Value	(years)	(years)	(years)	(2011 PPP \$)	2017	2016
<b>VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT</b>							
1 Norway	0.953	82.3	17.9	12.6	68,012	5	1
2 Switzerland	0.944	83.5	16.2	13.4	57,625	8	2
3 Australia	0.939	83.1	22.9 <sup>a</sup>	12.9	43,560	18	3
4 Ireland	0.938	81.6	19.6 <sup>b</sup>	12.5 <sup>c</sup>	53,754	8	4
5 Germany	0.936	81.2	17.0	14.1	46,136	13	4
6 Iceland	0.935	82.9	19.3 <sup>b</sup>	12.4 <sup>c</sup>	45,810	13	6
7 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.933	84.1	16.3	12.0	58,420	2	8
7 Sweden	0.933	82.6	17.6	12.4	47,766	9	7
9 Singapore	0.932	83.2	16.2 <sup>d</sup>	11.5	82,503 <sup>e</sup>	-6	8
10 Netherlands	0.931	82.0	18.0	12.2	47,900	5	10
11 Denmark	0.929	80.9	19.1 <sup>b</sup>	12.6 <sup>f</sup>	47,918	3	10
12 Canada	0.926	82.5	16.4 <sup>c</sup>	13.3	43,433	10	12
13 United States	0.924	79.5	16.5	13.4	54,941	-2	12
14 United Kingdom	0.922	81.7	17.4	12.9 <sup>f</sup>	39,116	13	14
15 Finland	0.920	81.5	17.6	12.4	41,002	10	15

UK's 2017 HDI is above the average of 0.894 for countries in the very high human development group and above the average of 0.895 for OECD countries. Among the latter, those which are close to the United Kingdom HDI rank are France and Germany, which have HDIs ranked 24 and 5 respectively (Table F<sup>12</sup>).

11 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2018), *Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update*, New York

12 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), *Briefing note for countries on the 2018 Statistical Update: United Kingdom*, New York



**Table F - United Kingdom's HDI and component indicators for 2017 relative to selected countries and groups**

	HDI value	HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (PPP US\$)
<b>United Kingdom</b>	0.922	14	81.7	17.4	12.9	39,116
<b>France</b>	0.901	24	82.7	16.4	11.5	39,254
<b>Germany</b>	0.936	5	81.2	17.0	14.1	46,136
<b>OECD</b>	0.895	—	80.6	16.2	12.0	39,595
<b>Very high HDI</b>	0.894	—	79.5	16.4	12.2	40,041

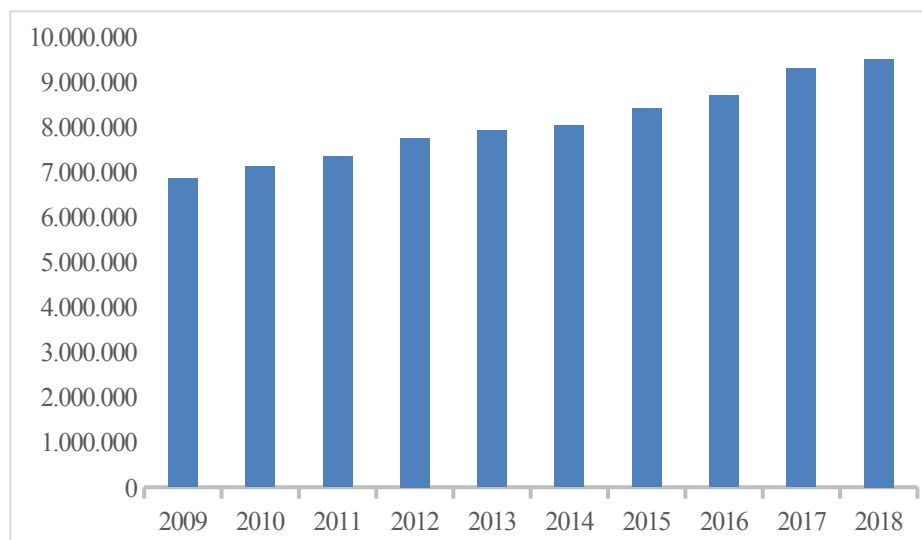
## 2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

### 2.1 International migrant stock

Fig. 1 represents the number of persons born in a foreign country relative to that of residence, including EU nationals and third-country nationals.

Between 2009 and 2018 the number of foreign-born people has constantly increased from 6,861,616 to 9,512,464, marking a growth of more than 2,5 million people.

Fig. 1 – Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth [migr\_pop3ctb]



Last update: 30.04.19

Extracted on: 1.05.19

C\_BIRTH: foreign country

AGE: total

SEX: total

UNIT: number of persons Source: Eurostat<sup>13</sup>

<sup>13</sup> Link: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>



The stock of the foreign-born population has increased every year except in 2012, when a 0.1% decline relative to the previous year was registered. In 2017, it represents the 14.2% of the total UK's population (Table A).

Table A – Stock of foreign-born population

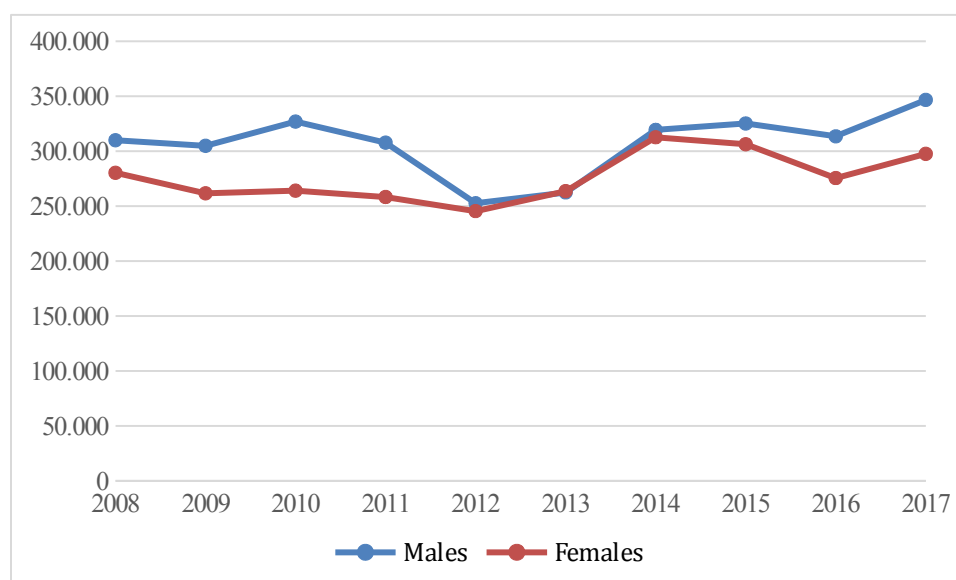
GEO: United Kingdom										
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
% of total population	10	10.7	11	11.8	11.9	12.3	12.5	13.1	13.7	14.2

Last update: 20.06.18

Extracted on: 1.05.19

Source: OECD International Migration Outlook<sup>14</sup> (2018)

In the UK the immigration flows have always been characterised by more men than women except in 2013, when data slightly reversed (men: 262 thousand vs women: 263 thousand) (Fig, 2).



<sup>14</sup> Link: <http://www.oecd.org/els/mig/keystat.htm>



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

Last update: 30.04.19

Extracted on: 1.05.19

AGE: total

Source: Eurostat<sup>15</sup>

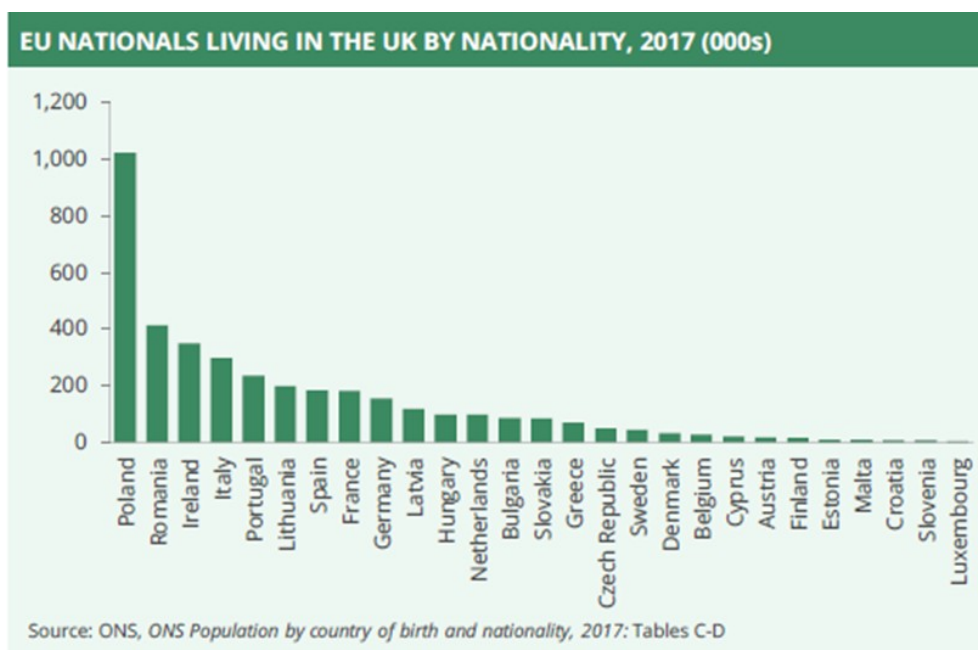
SEX	Males	Females
GEO	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
TIME		
2008	309,931	280,311
2009	304,867	261,647
2010	326,909	264,041
2011	307,746	258,298
2012	252,583	245,457
2013	262,418	263,628
2014	319,327	312,664
2015	325,158	306,294
2016	313,466	275,527
2017	346,661	297,548

<sup>15</sup> Link: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>



## 2.2. Immigration stock by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

Fig. 1 immigration by country of birth



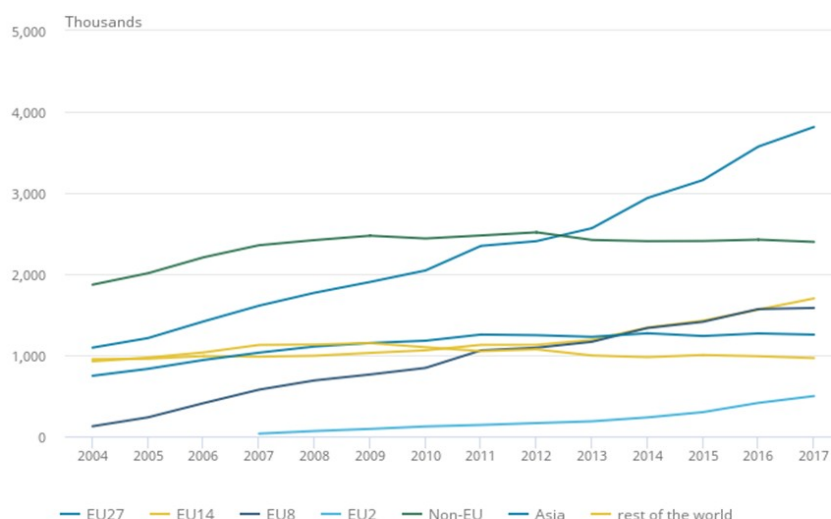
Last updated:  
29.09.2018  
Source: UK  
Government Office for  
National Statistics  
(2018)<sup>16</sup>

The table above shows the number of immigrants divided by country of birth. The largest community is the Polish one that reaches one million immigrants in the UK in 2017; this community is more numerous than the second community in the country, that is the Romanian one which reaches 400 thousand immigrants.



**Fig.2 Estimates of resident population of the UK**

Figure 2: Estimates of the non-British resident population of the UK by nationality, 2004 to 2017



Source: Annual Population Survey (APS), Office for National Statistics

Table 1: Estimates of the resident population of the UK by country of birth and nationality, 2017				
	Country of birth		Nationality	
	Estimate	Percentage	Estimate	Percentage
All residents	65.176	100	65.176	100
UK born/British National	55.777	86	58.946	90
Non-UK born/Non-British National	9.382	14	6.210	10
EU27	3.705	6	3.813	6
EU14	1.686	3	1.700	3
EU8	1.444	2	1.583	2
EU2	474	1	497	1
Non-EU	5.677	9	2.397	4
Asia	2.942	5	1.254	2
Rest of the World	2.376	4	965	1

Source: Office for Nantional Statistics

Notes:

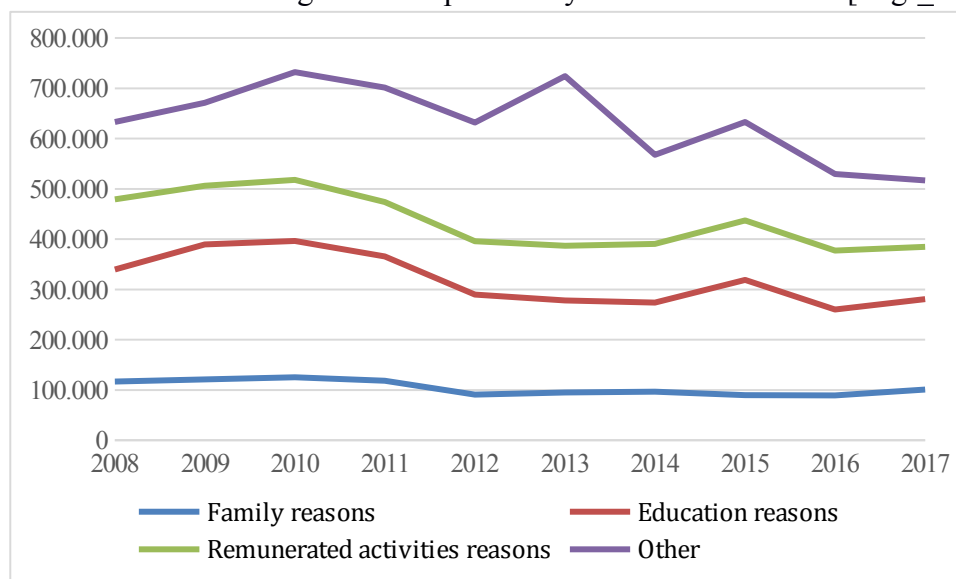
1. Estimates in thousands.
2. EU27 is the sum of EU14, EU8 and EU2, plus Malta, Cyprus and Croatia (from 1 July 2013). These three countries
3. Non-EU is the sum of Asia, the Rest of the World and the rest of Europe. The rest of Europe grouping is not sho



This table and related graph represent the number of immigrants present in 2017 divided by group of states and by nationality. There is a big increase of the stock of migrants in 2012 from the States of European Union that go from 2,5 million in 2012 and reaches 4 million in 2017 while the other group of country remain constant.

Fig. 3 – First permits by reason

[migr\_resfirst]



Last update: 29.04.19

Extracted on: 1.05.19

CITIZEN: total

UNIT: person

Source: Eurostat<sup>17</sup>

<sup>17</sup> Link: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



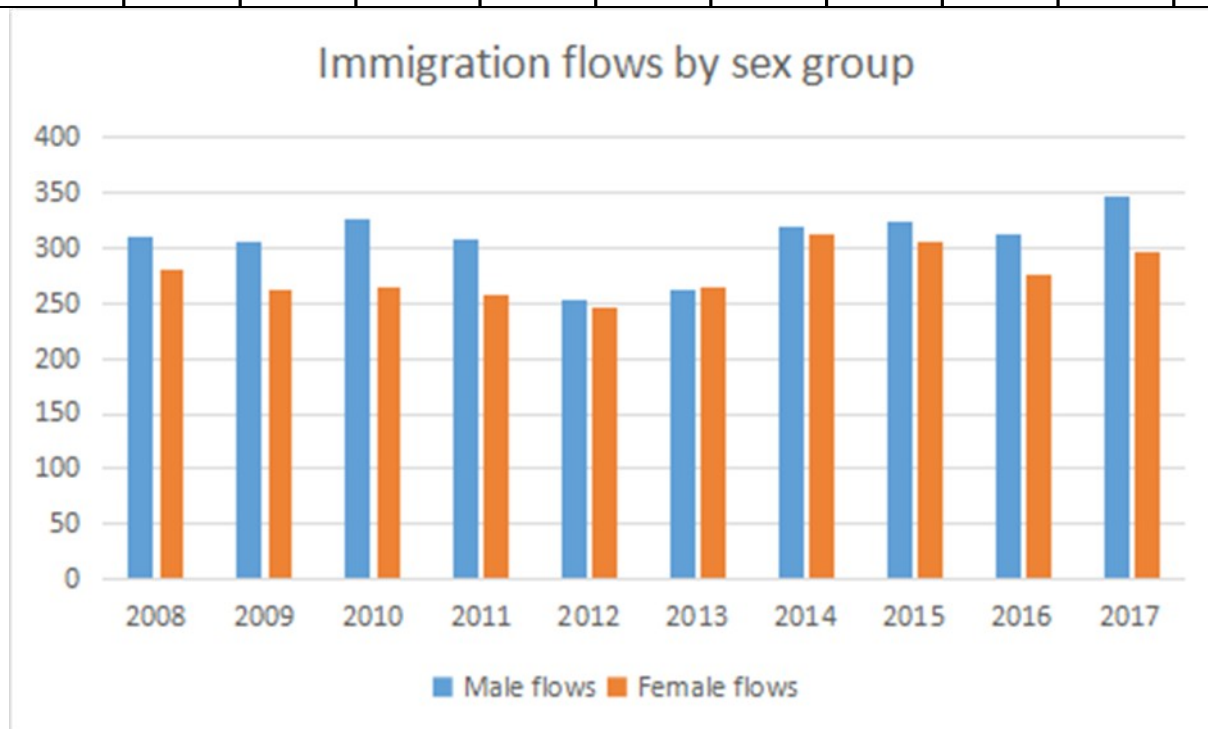


First residence permits issued to immigrants reflect a variable pace in the last ten years. Excepts for those issued on other grounds (i.e. international protection), they have all declined since 2011. If the number of family-related residence permits have constantly declined since that year, the education-related ones saw a recovery in 2015 whereas the employment-related ones show a more fluctuating trend between 2013 and 2015. In 2017, first residence permits are issued mainly on education reasons.

## 2.3. Immigration flows by reason for migration

Table A and Fig. 1 Immigration flows by sex group [migr\_imm3ctb]

	2008	2009								
Male flows	309,931	304,867								
	2008	2009								
Female flows	280,311	261,647								



Last update: 16-04-2019

Extracted on: 1.05.19

Source: Eurostat<sup>18</sup>

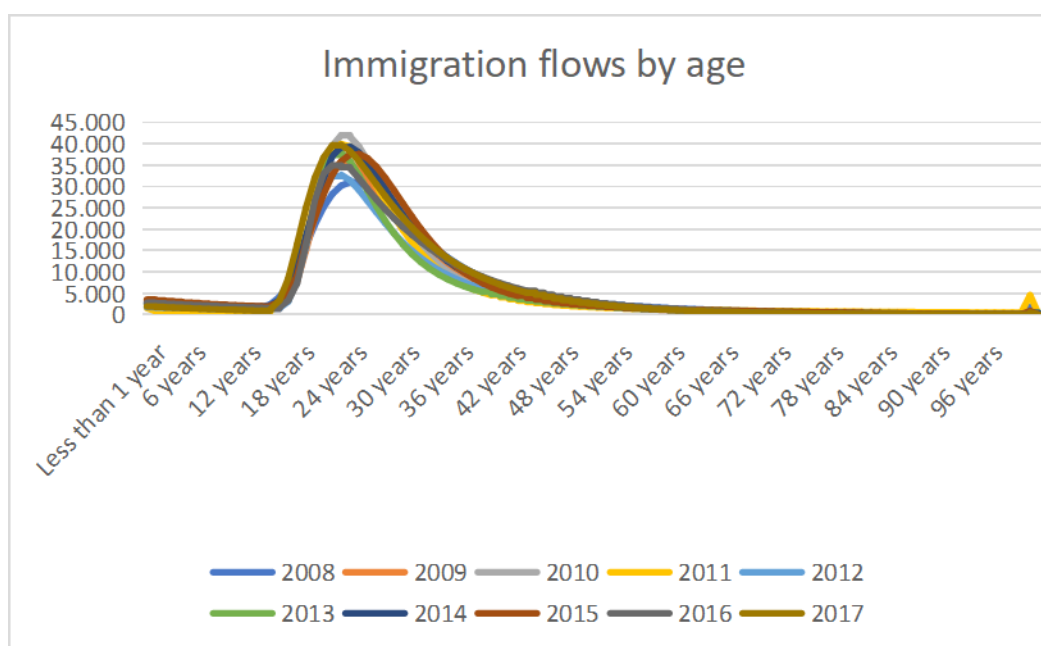
<sup>18</sup> Link: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do>



The male migration flows in the UK have always been bigger than the female ones except in the years 2012, 2013, 2014 after the decrease in immigration in the UK (in 2013 males: 262 thousand; females: 263 thousand).

Fig. 2 Immigration flows by age

[migr\_imm3ctb]

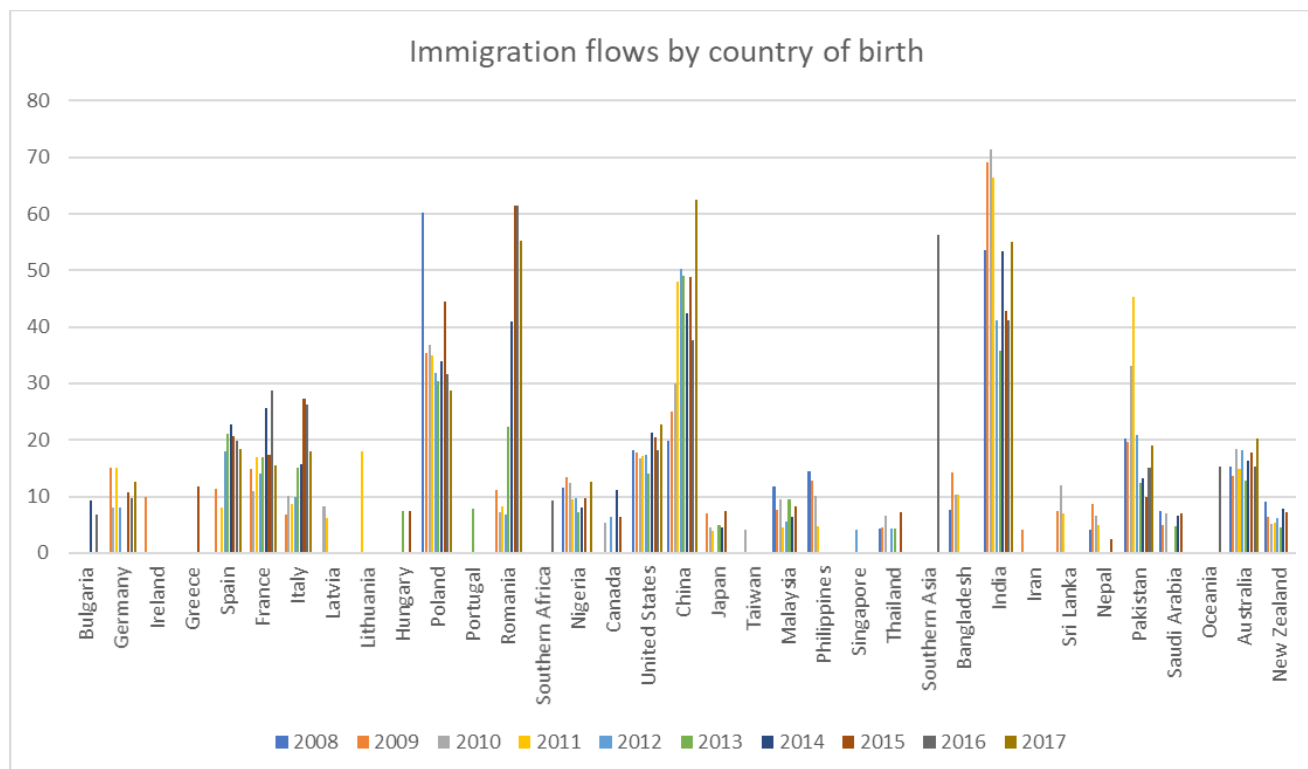


Migration flows increase from 18 years and then decrease after 30; there are no major differences as can be seen in the graph curve over the last 10 years.



Fig. 3 Immigration flows by country of birth

[migr\_imm3ctb]



The highest peaks were reached by Poland in 2008, from Romania in 2015, from China in 2017 and from India from 2009 to 2011.

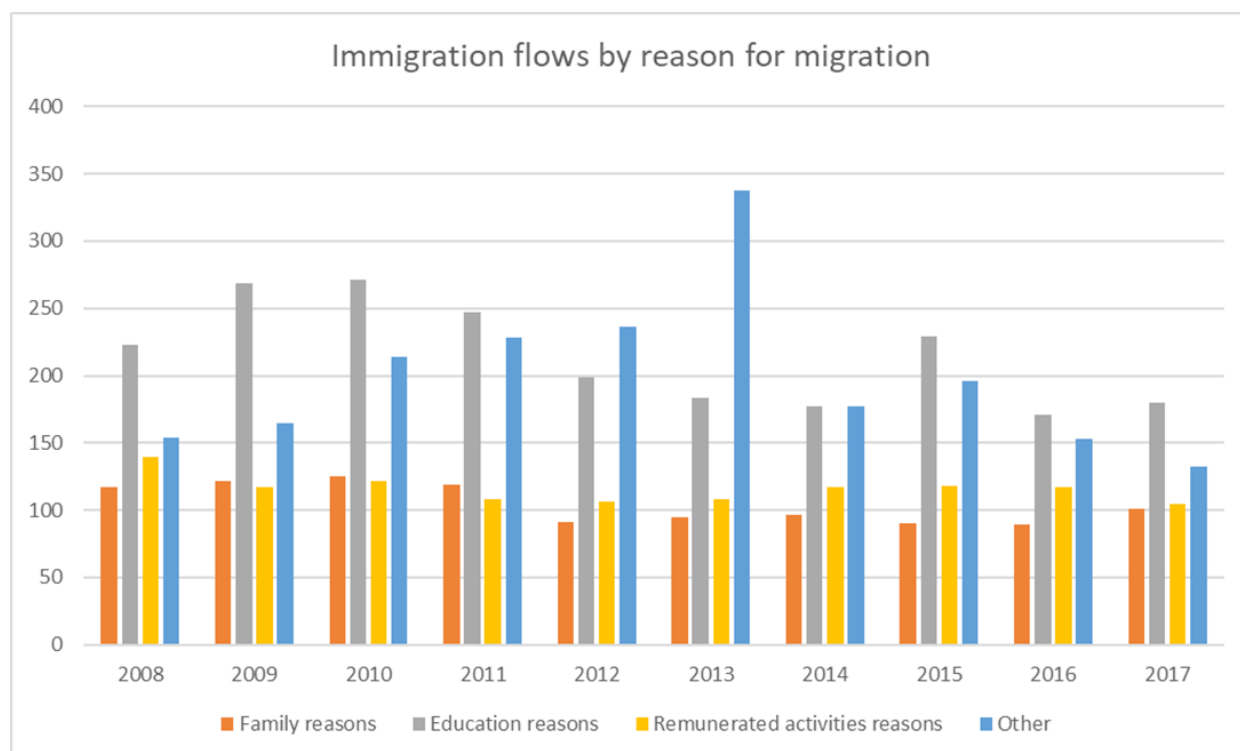


Fig. 4 – Immigration flows by reason for migration [migr\_resfirst]

The most important reason of migration flows are education and other reasons (i.e. international protection). While family reasons and remunerated activities reasons have remained constant channels of entrance, education reasons decreased after 2010 and then increased in 2015.

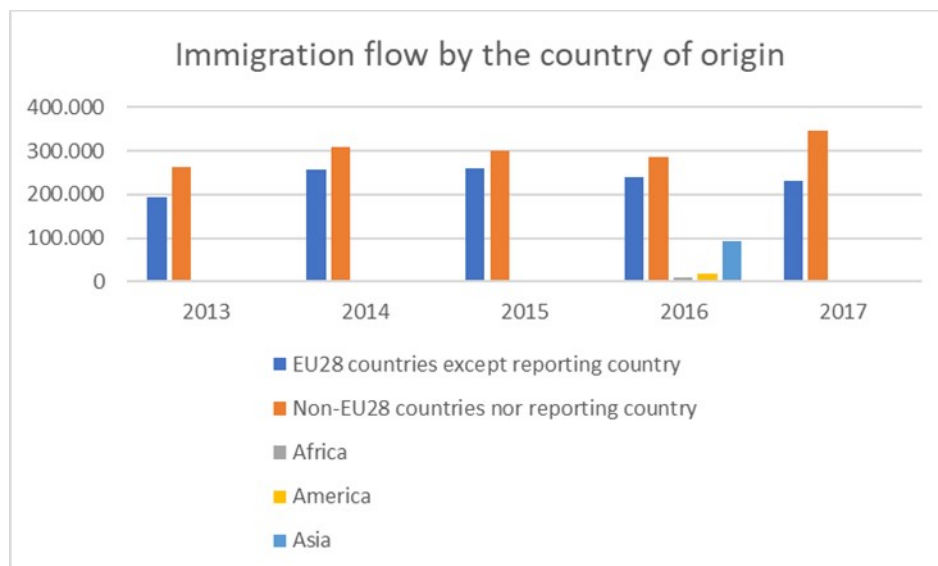
## 2.6 Inflow

Immigration is the act of leaving one country and moving to another country of which they are not natives, nor citizens, to settle or reside there, especially as permanent residents or naturalized citizens.

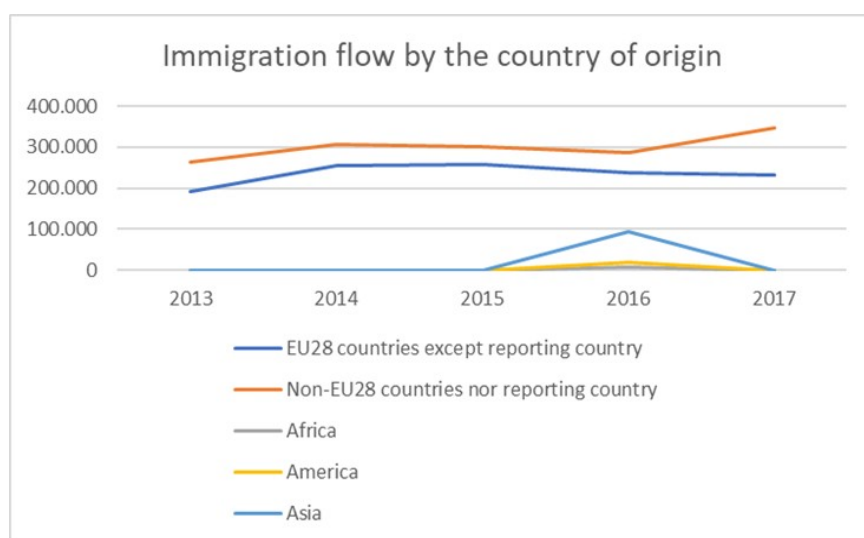
TIME/C_BIRTH	EU28 countries	Non-EU28 countries	Africa	America	Asia
2013	192.600	263.556	:	:	:
2014	256.124	307.978	:	:	:
2015	258.430	300.060	:	:	:
2016	238.830	286.852	9.348	18.250	93.867
2017	230.609	346.408	:	:	:



Table 2 Immigration flow by the country of origin [migr\_imm3ctb]



Last update: 16.04.19  
Extracted on: 23.04.19  
SEX: total  
AGE: total



Immigration flow has grown a lot in the last 10 years in UK and a significant fraction of this growth has been from other EU countries (third national countries). Between 1995 and 2014, the number of immigrants from other EU countries living in the UK tripled from 0.9 million to 3.3 million. Since 2014 we can notice a significant increase of both groups (Eu national countries and non), with a decrease between years 2015 and 2016 (from 258.430 to 230.00 for Eu countries and from 300.060 to 286.852 for non-EU countries). But making a reference to the past, in 2015, there were around 3.3 million EU immigrants living in the UK up from 0.9 million in 1995 - a rise to 5.3% of the population from 1.5%. 2017 was signed by a new positive trend but only for the individuals from third national countries (individuals from EU countries now account for 35% of all immigrants



living in the UK, the nationalities of other EU immigrants are quite evenly spread across the other 25 countries in the EU).

Table 3 the immigration flow concerning year 2016

TIME/C_BIRTH	EU28 countries	Non-EU28	Africa	America	Asia
2016	238.830	286.852	9.348	18.250	93.867



- EU28 countries except reporting country
- Non-EU28 countries nor reporting country
- Africa
- America
- Asia

A substantial fact is that in 2016 (Table 2<sup>19</sup>), data shows us also some values concerning America, Africa and Asia; the greatest share of them is from Asia but the overall trend is less than the other variables. This could be explained by the Commonwealth relationship with some Asian countries, like India and China.

## 2.7 Outflows

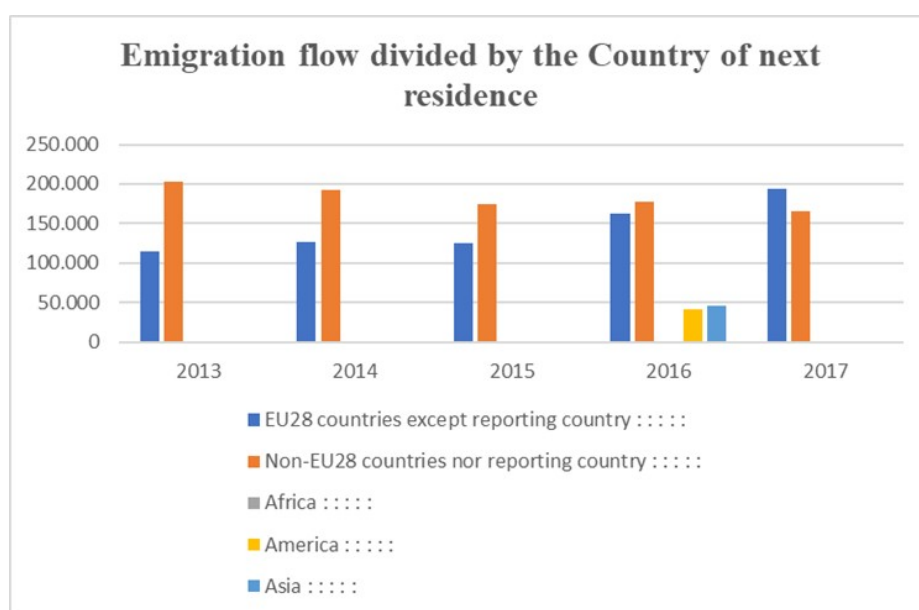
Emigration denotes merely the removal of person and property to another country. It is also sometimes used in reference to the removal from one section to another of the same country.

<sup>19</sup> <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



Table 4 emigration flow by the country of next residence [migr\_emi3nxt]

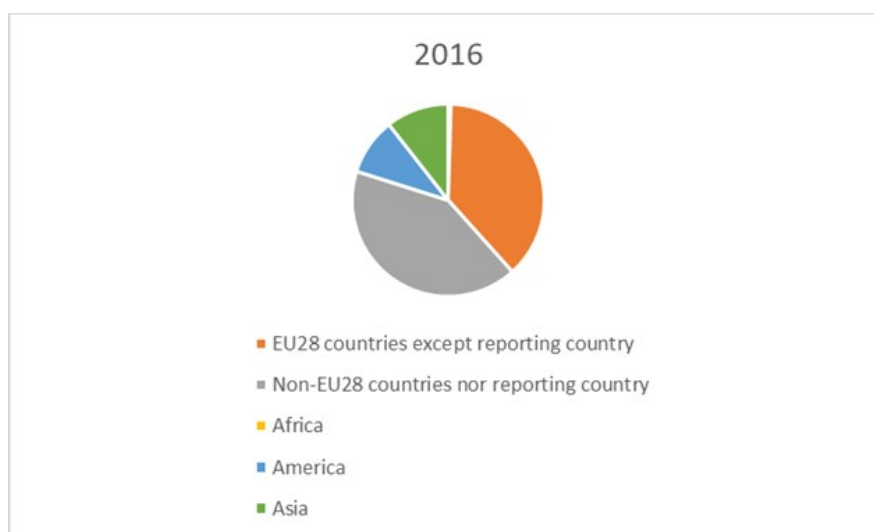
TIME/PARTNER	EU28 countries	Non-EU28 countries	Africa	America	Asia
2013	114.120	202.814	:	:	:
2014	127.137	191.949	:	:	:
2015	124.753	174.430	:	:	:
2016	162.403	178.037	:	40.911	45.377
2017	194.148	165.517	:	:	:



Last update: 25.02.19  
Extracted on: 23.04.19  
SEX: total  
AGE: total

Table 5 Emigration flow  
concerning year 2016

TIME/PARTNER	EU28 countries	Non-EU28 countries	Africa	America	Asia
2016	162.403	178.037	:	40.911	45.377



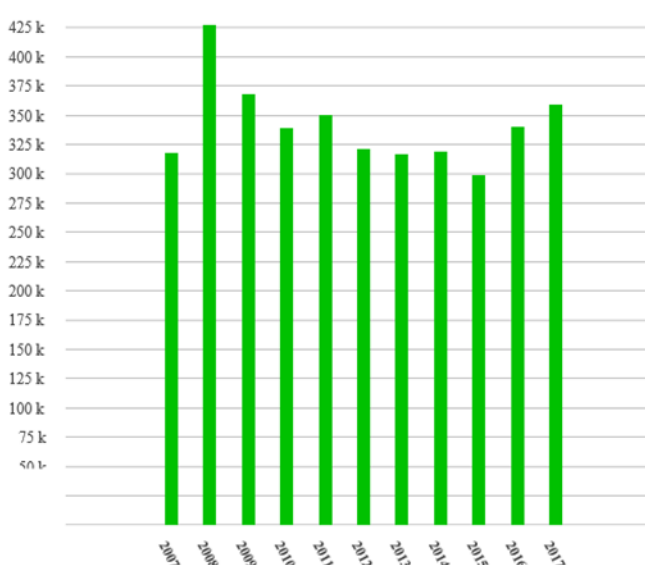




Referring to the outflow in UK, the trend is completely different from the inflow one (table 4<sup>20</sup>): we can observe a decrease in years 2014, 2015 and 2016, but only for non-Eu countries as country of next residence (from 202.814 to 174.430 individuals); trend for EU national countries is less or more constant for all the years taken into account. Only in 2016/2017 there was an increase of outflows in both the groups. This data could be interpreted because of the exit of the UK from the European Union. As in the previous table (table 5), we can notice a significant variable concerning countries of America (40.911) and Asia (45.377) with the exception of Africa, where the values are inconsistent for all the years in the table considered.

Table 6 Total number of emigrants who have left the country

TIME	United Kingdom
2008	427.207
2009	368.177
2010	339.306
2011	350.703
2012	321.217
2013	316.934
2014	319.086
2015	299.183
2016	340.440
2017	359.665



The trend for the total number of emigrants (table 6<sup>21</sup>) follows the outflow one, with a decrease since 2008 (we can notice that in 2013 the total number was less than the previous years: from 427.207 to 316.934 individuals); Since 2013 - when UK reveals the lowest emigration flow- we can observe a new increasing trend until 2017 with 359.665 individuals.

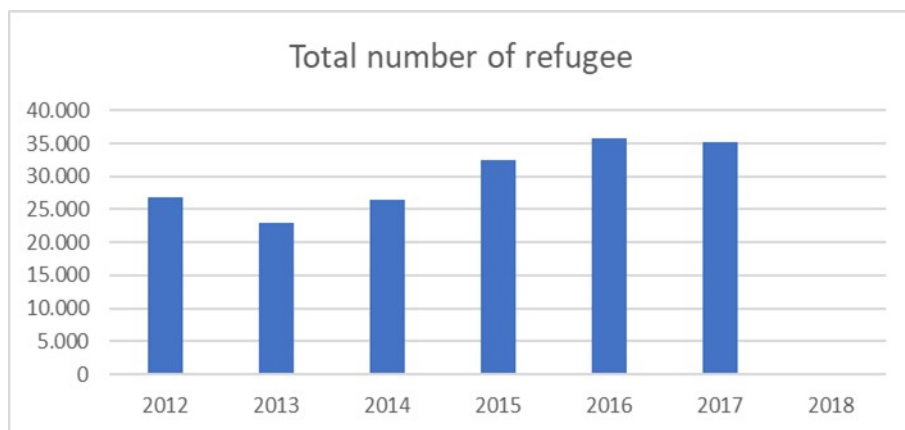
20 <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

21 <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>



## 2.8 Total number of refugees by country of destination

CITIZEN	Total
2012	26.840
2013	22.856
2014	26.366
2015	32.385
2016	35.754
2017	35.269
2018	:



Last update: 16.04.19

Extracted on: 23.04.19

REASON: refugee status

TIME: total

Source: Eurostat [migr\_resvalid]

The number of refugees in UK are less in the early years (in 2012 the number of refugees were only 26.000), with an increase between years 2014 and 2017 (the number of refugees increase until 35.000 individuals). Data in 2018 are not available.

## 3 Migrants integration indicators

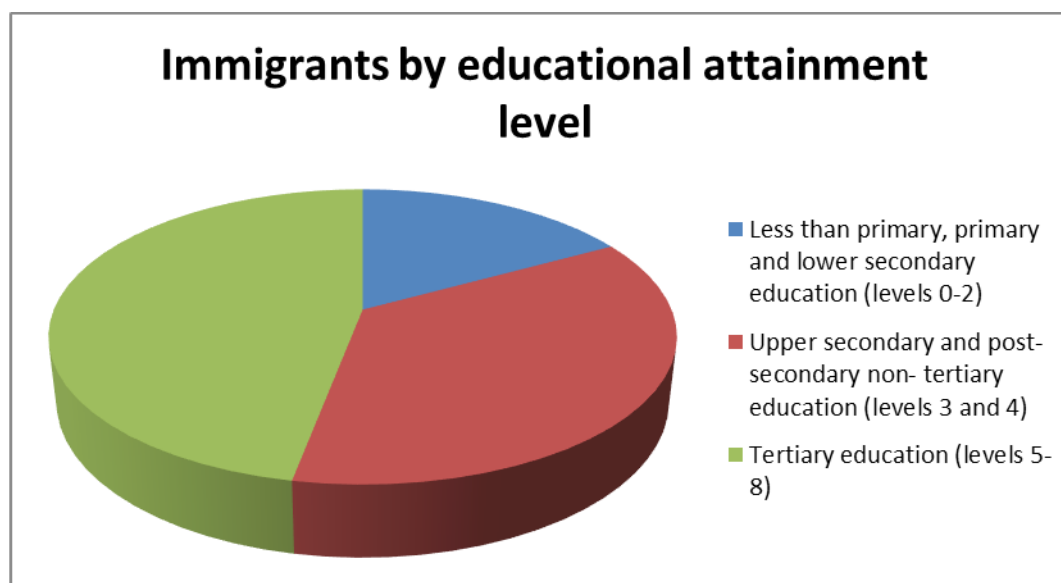
### 3.1 Immigrants by education level [edat\_lfs\_9912]

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

Last update: 12.04.19

Extracted on: 24.04.2019

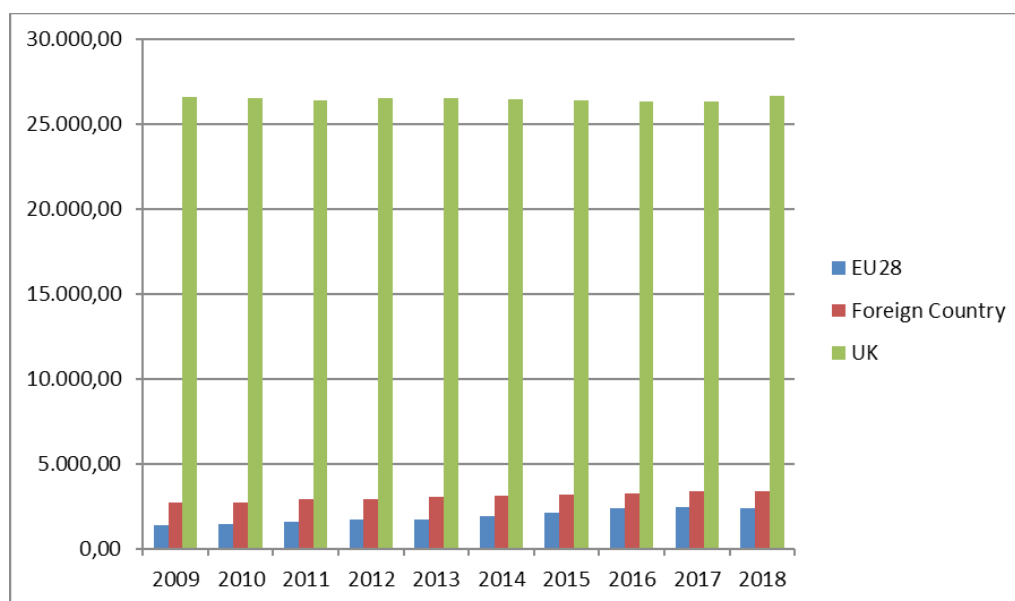
Source: Eurostat



As we can notice from data provided, almost half of the immigrants coming to the United Kingdom has attained a tertiary education level. This means that the country tends to attract a significant number of high qualified immigrants, aiming for high skilled jobs in the country of destination.

## 3.2 Labour force participation in the last 10 years [lfsa\_pgac]

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU28	1.283,8	1.346,6	1.484,5	1.560,1	1.629,8	1.815,7	2.047,3	2.239,6	2.361,7	2.300,4
Foreign Countries	3.711,7	3.813,8	4.089,2	4.194,7	4.360,2	4.674,7	4.963,6	5.344,9	5.540,5	5.491,9
UK	24.600,5	24.470,7	24.315	24.451,1	24.552,3	24.877	25.046,2	25.072,5	25.239,7	25.614,3



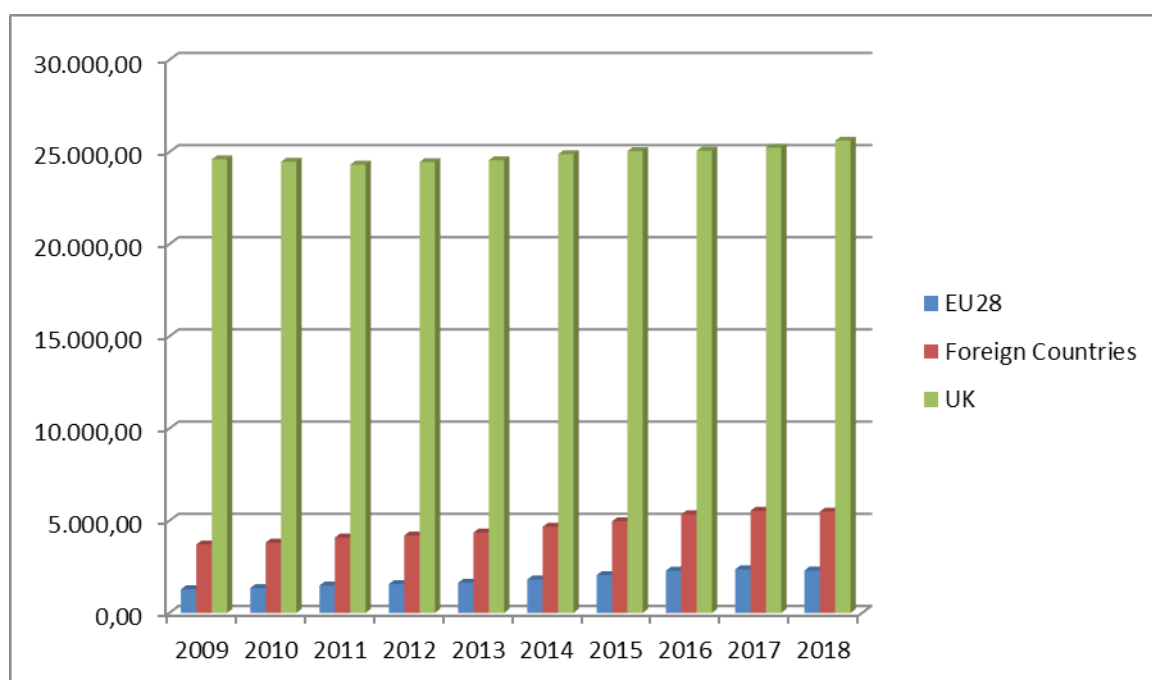
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Source: Eurostat



Labor force participation constantly grows during time for EU28 countries, foreign countries and the United Kingdom. The participation of natives in the labor force is higher than for foreigners, showing that their impact on the inhabitants is not negative.

### 3.3 Employment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration (unit of measure: thousands) [lfsa\_pgacws]

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU28	1.283,8	1.346,6	1.484,5	1.560,1	1.629,8	1.815,7	2.047,3	2.239,6	2.361,7	2.300,4
Foreign Countries	3.711,7	3.813,8	4.089,2	4.194,7	4.360,2	4.674,7	4.963,6	5.344,9	5.540,5	5.491,9
UK	24.600,5	24.470,7	24.315	24.451,1	24.552,3	24.877	25.046,2	25.072,5	25.239,7	25.614,3



Last update: 24.04.19

Extracted on: 24.04.19

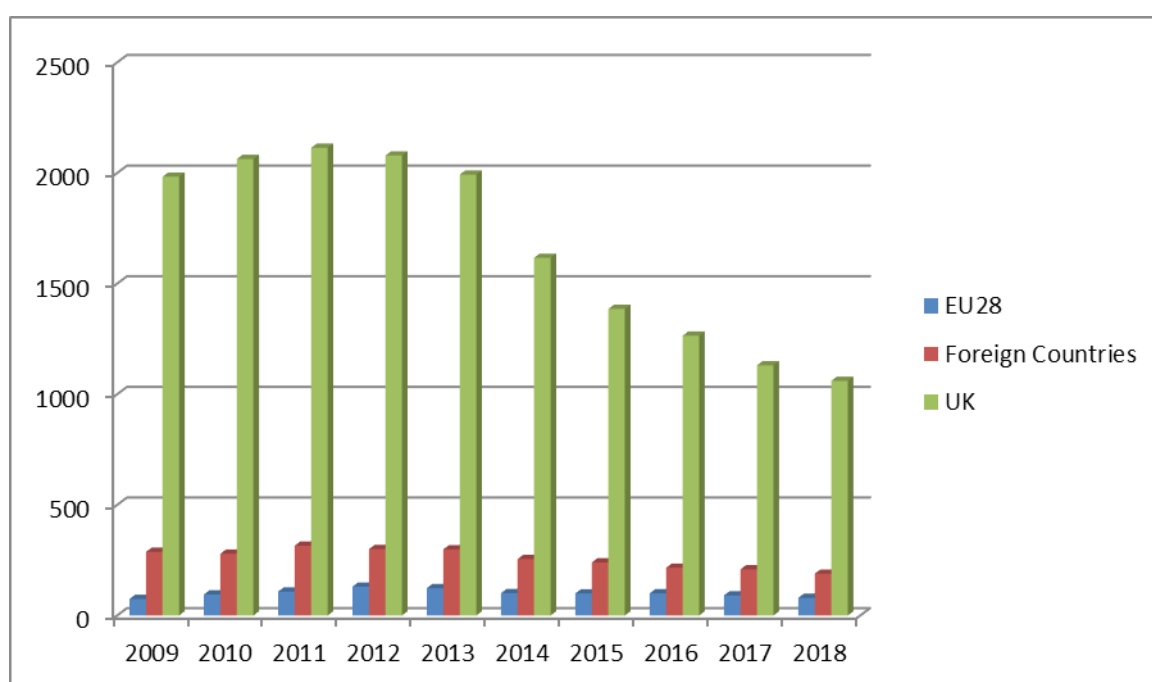
Source: Eurostat

Employment rates seem to be more consistent for immigrants coming from foreign countries rather than the ones coming from other member States. In both cases, the number of people employed increase during the last decade; natives register the higher rates of employment, even if the years 2009-2011 register a decrease -from 24.600,5 natives employed in 2009 to 24.315 in 2011.



## 3.4 Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration (unit of measure: thousands) [lfsa\_pgacws]

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
EU28	75,1	95,1	108,5	130,6	123,8	101,4	100	100,2	91	79,9
Foreign Countries	287,9	279,3	315,7	300,2	299,1	255,3	240,3	215,9	209,1	189,3
UK	1.983,5	2.063,5	2.114,3	2.079,2	1.993,1	1.616,9	1.385,9	1.265,1	1.130,9	1.060,7



Last updated: 24.04.19

Extracted on: 24.04.19

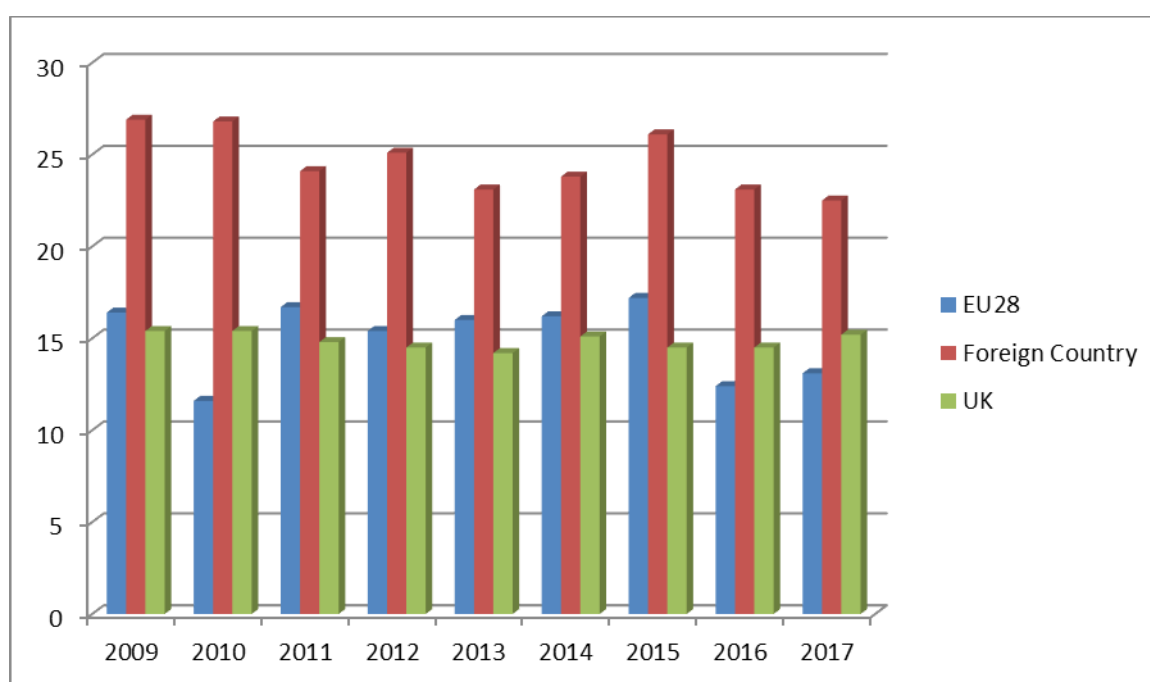
Source: Eurostat

Unemployment rates register an increase in the years 2009-2012 both for immigrants and natives, in relation to the economic crisis that hit the global economy in 2008. It is now decreasing, but the most sensitive data is the one concerning natives: for them the unemployment results to be higher than for immigrants. This might be cause of prejudices about migrants stealing jobs to the natives.



## 3.5 Social inclusion: income distribution and monetary poverty, risk of poverty [ilc\_li32]

GEO/TIME	2009	201							
UE28	16,4	11,							



Last update: 24.04.19

Extracted on 24.04.19

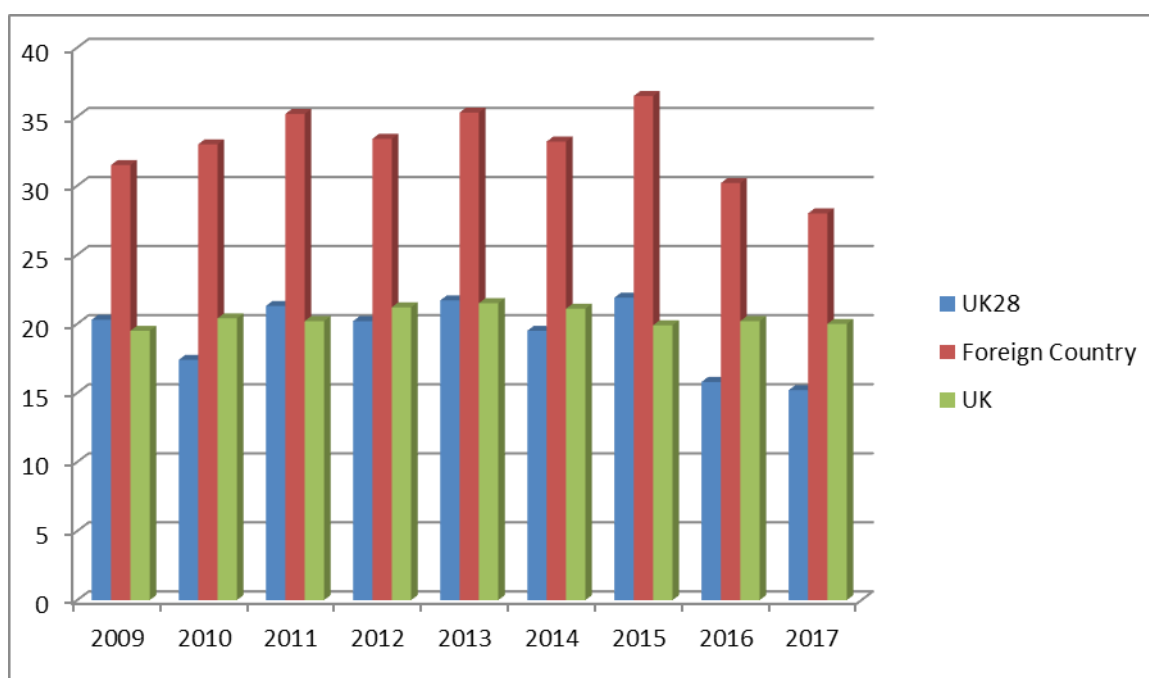
Source: Eurostat

Looking at data about monetary poverty, in this case rates are higher for people coming from outside the European Union. From this we can infer that there is a relation between the status of immigrant and monetary poverty.



## 3.6 Risk of poverty [ilc\_peps06]

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
UE28	20,3	17,4	21,3	20,2	21,7	19,5	21,9	15,8	15,2
Foreign Country	31,5	33	35,2	33,4	35,3	33,2	36,5	30,2	28
UK	19,5	20,4	20,2	21,2	21,5	21,1	19,9	20,2	20



Last update: 10.04.19

Extracted on: 24.04.19

Source: Eurostat

We can observe that risk of poverty is higher for immigrants coming from non-European Union States. Also, the risk of poverty is higher for natives rather than migrants from other EU countries. Rates from year to year does not vary that much; we can notice slight differences in the trends: while in 2011 an increase in the risk of poverty was registered for non-natives –both EU28 and foreign country natives-, the situation for natives had a positive trend –from 20,4 in 2010 to 20,2 in 2011, so a drop of -0,2.