



Migration Statistics

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The number of people migrating to the UK has been greater than the number emigrating since 1994. For much of the twentieth century, the numbers migrating to and from the UK were roughly in balance, and from the 1960s to the early 1990s the number of emigrants was often greater than the number of immigrants. Over the last two decades, both immigration and emigration have increased to historically high levels, with immigration exceeding emigration by more than 100,000 in every year since 1998.

This note explains the concepts and methods used in measuring migration. It contains current and historical data on immigration, emigration and net migration in the UK. It sets out the most recent estimates of the UK's foreign-national and foreign-born populations, and includes international comparisons of migration and migrant populations in European Union countries.

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1 Understanding migration statistics

What do migration statistics measure? The idea of people moving to live in different parts of the world seems straightforward, but defining what that means in such a way that it can be consistently measured raises difficult questions. Who counts as a migrant? Who is foreign to a given country? Under what circumstances can someone be said to have changed the country in which they live?

For many of these questions there is no definitive answer and the most appropriate answer depends upon the nature of the data that is available. This means there is no single measure of migration. Instead, there are several different measures that, taken together, can be used to build up a picture of how national populations are changing due to the movement of people around the world. Understanding migration therefore means understanding the different ways migration can be measured and the definitions that apply in each case.

1.1 Who is a migrant?

A migrant can be broadly defined as a person who changes their country of usual residence. Conventionally, there are three different ways of making this definition more precise.

A migrant can be:

1. Someone whose country of birth is different to their country of residence.
2. Someone whose nationality is different to their country of residence.
3. Someone who changes their country of usual residence for a period of at least a year, so that the country of destination effectively becomes the country of usual residence.¹

Each of these definitions has its strengths and weaknesses.

The first definition is consistent and objective, but it classifies as migrants people who were born abroad but who are nevertheless nationals of the country in which they live (e.g. children born to armed forces personnel stationed in foreign countries).

The second definition excludes nationals born abroad, but it also excludes people who have recently changed their country of residence and acquired the nationality of their new home country. There is also the possibility that when a person is asked their nationality, their self-reported answer may express a sense of cultural affiliation rather than their actual legal status; a problem that does not arise when asking someone their country of birth.

The third definition is objective but it poses problems of measurement. People's intentions regarding their length of stay in a country are subject to change: those people who intend to stay longer than a year may leave more quickly, while those who initially intend a short stay may become permanent residents. This definition is also somewhat arbitrary; as the number of people meeting it would change were the minimum period of residence longer or shorter than a year.²

In practice, each of these definitions is used in certain circumstances, depending on the data in question.

¹ This is the United Nations recommended definition of a migrant.

² For a detailed analysis of the different definitions of a migrant see: [Who Counts as a Migrant? Definitions and their Consequences](#), Dr Bridget Anderson & Dr Scott Blinder, Oxford Migration Observatory, 27 Mar 2011.

1.2 Stocks and flows

In migration statistics, stocks refer to the number of migrants usually resident in a country during a particular period, while flows refer to the number of people changing their country of usual residence during a particular period. Immigration and emigration are therefore flow measurements, recording the number of people entering and leaving the country on a long-term basis.

Statistics on stocks and flows are based on different definitions of a migrant. Stocks are normally measured as the number of people whose country of birth or nationality is different from that of the country in which they live (the first two definitions above). Flows are normally measured as the number of people changing their country of residence for at least a year (the third definition).

In the UK, data on stocks and flows comes from different sources. Stocks are measured through surveys of the resident population, while flows are measured primarily through surveys of passengers arriving and leaving the country.³

1.3 Net migration

Net migration is the measure of the net flow of migrants into or out of a country. Put simply, it is the difference between immigration and emigration: the number of people moving to live in a particular country minus the number of people moving out of that country to live elsewhere. If more people are arriving than leaving, net migration is a positive number, which means net immigration. If more people are leaving than arriving, net migration is a negative number, which means net emigration.

It is important to recognise that net migration does not by itself indicate the full extent of population change. It is only a part of the picture. If immigration and emigration are roughly equal, net migration will be low irrespective of how many people arrive and leave.

For example, in 2006 net migration was roughly 23,000 in Germany and 112,000 in France; so net migration in France was more than four times net migration in Germany. However, in Germany immigration was 662,000 and emigration 639,000, while in France immigration was 219,000 and emigration 107,000. So the total number of people arriving and leaving in Germany was four times the total number of people arriving and leaving in France.

1.4 The difference between migrants and asylum seekers

A migrant is someone who changes their country of usual residence. An asylum seeker is someone who does so “from fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, social group, or political opinion”.⁴ Asylum seekers are, generally speaking, a subset of migrants. In 2012, there were 21,843 applications for asylum in the UK, covering 27,978 people comprising asylum seekers and their dependants. In the same year, immigration was approximately 498,000. The ONS estimates that asylum seekers were around 4.5% of immigration in 2012.⁵

³ Stocks are measured through the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Annual Population Survey (APS), which aggregates and supplements LFS data to improve statistical accuracy. Flows are measured primarily through the International Passenger Survey (IPS), which surveys passengers at UK ports, with additional data on migration to and from Northern Ireland and Home Office data on asylum seekers.

⁴ This definition is taken from Article 1 of the [UN Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees](#). The complete definition is longer and more technical, but it is broadly consistent with the definition given here.

⁵ See Table 1.01 Components and Adjustments in the ONS [Long-Term International Migration](#) estimates.

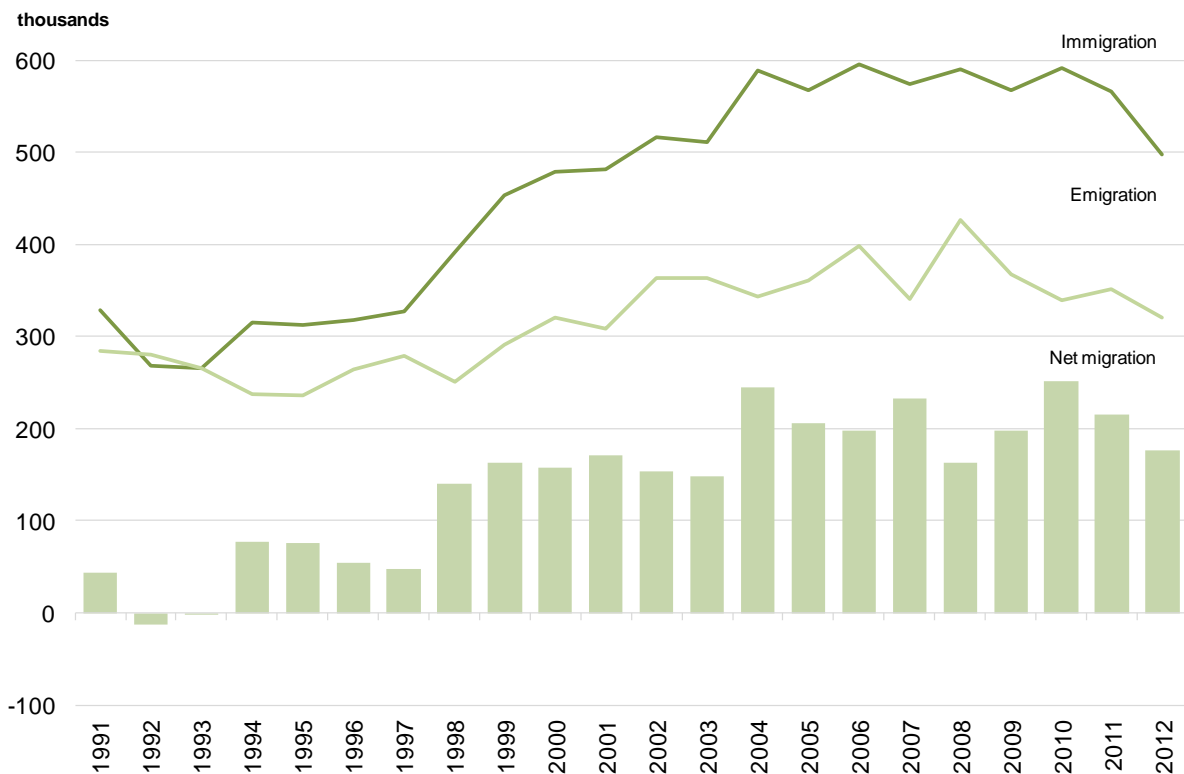
2 Migration in the United Kingdom

The most comprehensive estimates of long-term migration to and from the UK come from the ONS long-term international migration (LTIM) series, which provides the headline estimates of immigration, emigration and net migration.

For this series, the ONS uses the UN recommended definition of a long-term international migrant. That is someone who changes their country of usual residence for a period of at least a year, so that the country of destination effectively becomes the country of usual residence.

The LTIM estimates are based on three sources of data: the International Passenger Survey (IPS), data from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) on international migration to and from Northern Ireland, and Home Office data on asylum seekers and “switchers” – people who remain in the UK for a longer or shorter period than they originally anticipated, thus falling into or out of the definition of a migrant.⁶

Chart 1: Long-term international migration in the UK, 1991-2012



Note: See Appendix Table A1 for data.

Sources: [ONS Long-Term International Migration Estimates 2 series \(LTIM calendar year\)](#)

Chart 1 shows LTIM estimates of immigration, emigration and net migration in the UK from 1991 to 2012. During this period immigration increased 51%, rising from 329,000 in 1991 to 497,000 in 2012. Emigration also increased over the period by 13%, from 285,000 in 1991 to 321,000 in 2012. Immigration has grown faster than emigration, leading to an increase in net migration from an annual average of 37,000 in the period 1991 to 1995 to an annual average of 201,000 in the period 2008 to 2012.

⁶ Further information on the methodology for the LTIM and IPS estimates is available in the ONS guide: [Methodology to estimate Long-Term International Migration](#)

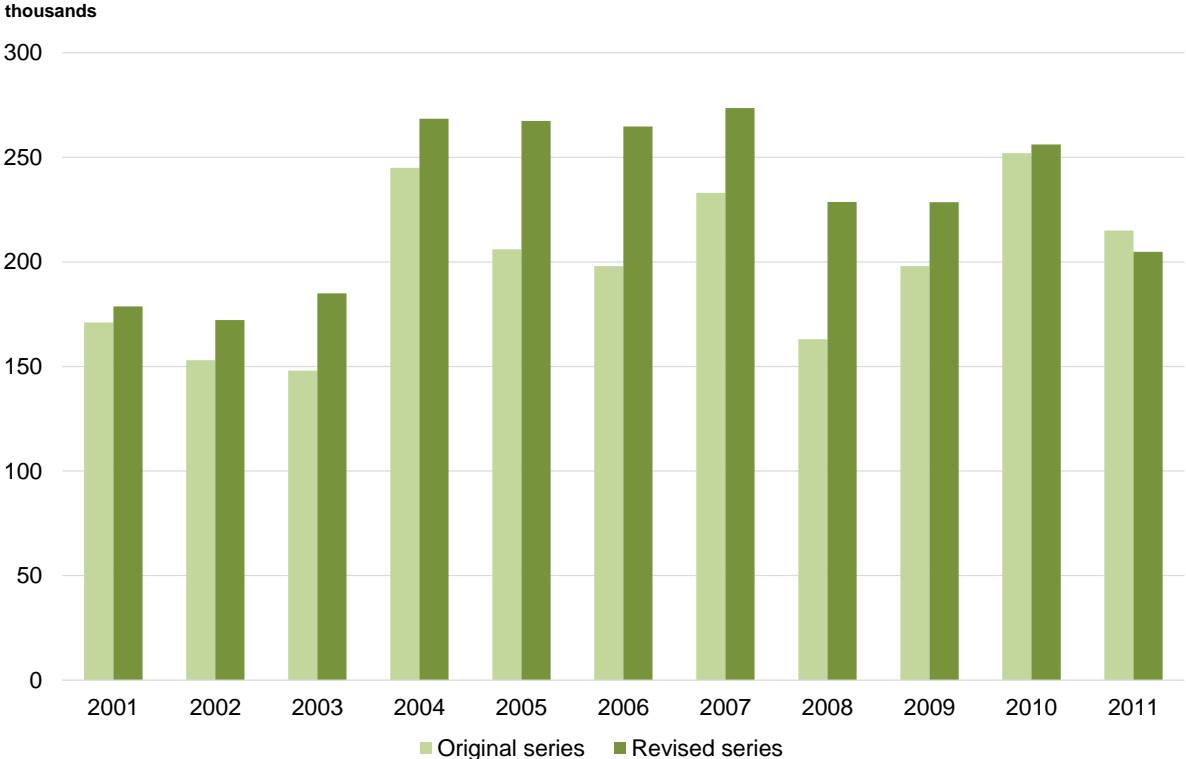
Immigration was broadly stable between 2004 and 2011, averaging around 580,000 a year. The higher level of net migration in 2007 was due to falling emigration rather than rising immigration in that year. Net migration reached its highest level in any calendar year in 2010 at 252,000, when rising immigration combined with the lowest level of emigration since 2001.

2.1 Revisions to net migration

The results of the 2011 Census showed that the population of England and Wales was larger than expected, given the recorded number of births and deaths and the estimated level of net migration during the decade since the last Census in 2001. The Census-based mid-year population estimate for England and Wales in 2011 was 464,000 higher than the equivalent estimate rolled forward from the 2001 Census. The ONS identified several possible causes for the difference but considered that the “largest single cause is most likely to be underestimation of long-term immigration from central and eastern Europe in the middle part of the decade”.⁷

As a result, in April 2014 the ONS published a revised set of net migration estimates for the United Kingdom for the period 2001 to 2011. Total net migration during this period is now estimated to have been 346,000 higher than was previously thought – the original estimate of 2.18 million having been revised to 2.53 million. The difference between the original and revised estimates of net migration in each calendar year are set out in Chart 2.

Chart 2: Original and revised estimates of net migration, 2001-11



Note: See Appendix Table A2 for data.
 Sources: [ONS. Quality of Long-Term International Migration Estimates from 2001 to 2011](#)

Because the underestimation of net migration was identified indirectly from the Census, the ONS is unable to revise estimates of immigration and emigration as components of net migration during the same period. This means the revised estimates of net migration for the

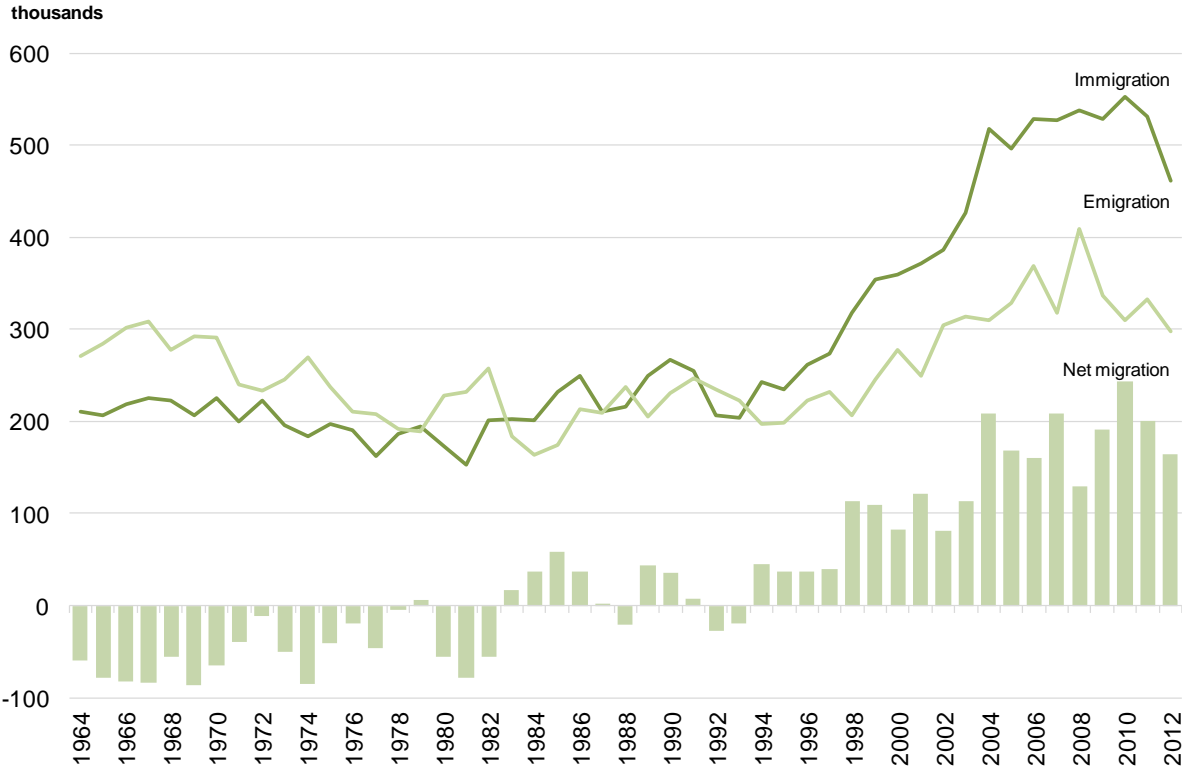
⁷ ONS, [Methods used to revise the national population estimates for mid-2002 to mid-2010](#), 13 Dec 2012

period 2001-2011 are not consistent with the available estimates of immigration and emigration in the same period. The ONS recommends that users of migration statistics should continue using the original LTIM series for immigration and emigration but should bear in mind the caveat that the headline net migration estimates have now been revised.

2.2 Historic migration estimates

The LTIM series begins in 1991. Estimates of annual migration before this date are available from 1964, based on just the International Passenger Survey. IPS estimates are considered less robust than the LTIM estimates (which incorporate other sources of data), but the IPS is the principal source of data for the LTIM estimates and the ONS publishes a series based purely on IPS data that shows migration trends over a longer period.

Chart 3: IPS estimates of long-term international migration in the UK, 1964-2012

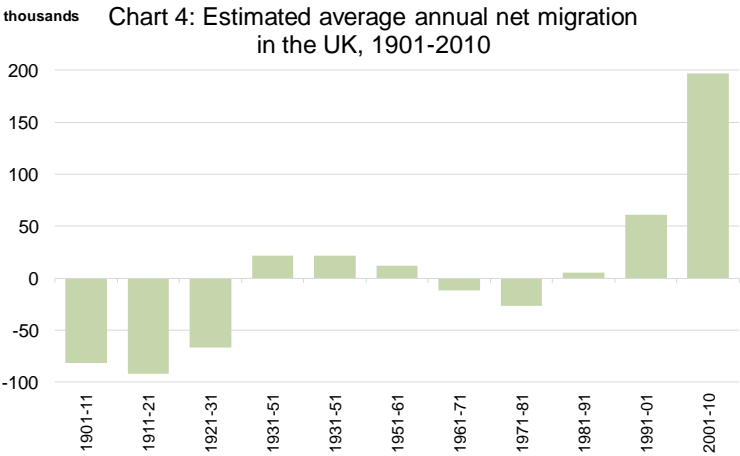


Note: See Appendix Table A3 for data.
 Sources: [ONS Long-Term International Migration Estimates 3 series \(IPS calendar year\)](#); *ONS Annual Abstract of Statistics*

Chart 3 shows IPS estimates of long-term international migration from 1964 to 2012. Between 1964 and 1983 the UK experienced a period of almost continuous net emigration, with net inward migration occurring only in 1979, when net migration was around 6,000.

There was no systematic attempt to measure the extent of international migration before the introduction of the IPS in 1964. Before then, the extent of international migration can only be loosely estimated from census data, by calculating the part of population change that is not attributable to recorded births and deaths. This figure is then averaged over the period between the two censuses to estimate the average annual net migration. These estimates should therefore be treated with some caution because not all population change that is unaccounted for is necessarily due to long-term international migration.

During the first three decades of the twentieth century the UK experienced net emigration of around 80,000 a year. For the next three decades, from 1931 to 1961, the flow of migration turned inward, with average net immigration of around 19,000 a year. Net emigration returned between 1961 and 1981, but at lower levels than earlier in the century, averaging around 20,000 a year. After 1991, annual net migration began to increase, reaching levels of greater than 100,000 a year in the first decade of the twenty-first century, as recorded in the LTIM and IPS estimates.



Source: ONS Annual Abstract of Statistics 2004, ONS Long-term international migration estimates

2.3 From which countries do migrants come to the UK?

The origin of migrants coming to the UK is recorded in three different ways: by nationality, country of birth, and country of last residence. The first indicates the legal status of migrants, the second records their historical origins, while the third identifies the geographical sources of migration to the UK. Table 1 shows immigration to the UK in 2012, broken down by these categories.

Table 1: Immigration by nationality, country of birth & country of last residence, 2012

	Thousands			%		
	Nationality	Country of birth	Country of last residence	Nationality	Country of birth	Country of last residence
United Kingdom	80	73	0	16.1%	14.7%	0.0%
European Union	158	148	182	31.7%	29.7%	36.5%
European Union 15	85	77	112	17.1%	15.5%	22.5%
European Union A8	60	59	57	12.0%	11.8%	11.4%
European Union Other	13	12	13	2.6%	2.4%	2.6%
Non European Union	260	277	316	52.2%	55.6%	63.5%
Old Commonwealth	31	34	51	6.2%	6.8%	10.2%
New Commonwealth	98	103	102	19.7%	20.7%	20.5%
Other foreign	131	140	163	26.3%	28.1%	32.7%
Total	498	498	498	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: See Background to Tables 1-4 on page 11.
 Source: [ONS Long-Term International Migration Estimates 2 series \(LTIM calendar year\)](#)

In 2011, 16% of people migrating to the UK were British nationals, 32% were nationals of other EU countries, and 52% were nationals of non-EU countries. This means just over half of migrants entering the UK in 2012 were subject to immigration control.

Tables 2, 3 and 4 provide a detailed breakdown of immigration, emigration and net migration in the UK by nationality, country of birth and country of last residence from 1999 to 2011.

2.4 UK migration by nationality

Table 2a: Immigration to the UK by nationality, 2000-2012

thousands

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
British	99	110	98	100	89	98	83	74	85	96	93	78	80
European Union	63	58	61	66	130	152	170	195	198	167	176	174	158
European Union 15	63	58	61	66	77	73	74	77	90	82	76	83	85
European Union A8	:	:	:	:	53	76	92	112	89	68	86	77	60
European Union Other	:	:	:	:	0	3	4	6	19	17	14	14	13
Non European Union	316	313	357	344	370	317	343	305	307	303	322	314	260
Old Commonw ealth	56	65	63	62	73	62	62	45	44	30	31	29	31
New Commonw ealth	91	84	92	105	141	117	139	129	121	141	156	151	98
Other foreign	169	164	201	177	155	137	143	131	142	132	135	135	131
Total	479	481	516	511	589	567	596	574	590	567	591	566	498

Table 2b: Emigration from the UK by nationality, 2000-2012

thousands

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
British	161	159	186	191	196	186	207	171	173	140	136	149	143
European Union	57	51	54	51	43	56	66	69	134	109	99	92	75
European Union 15	57	51	54	51	39	40	44	41	54	53	58	49	41
European Union A8	:	:	:	:	3	15	22	25	69	52	37	37	30
European Union Other	:	:	:	:	1	1	0	3	11	4	4	6	4
Non European Union	102	100	122	121	104	119	126	100	121	119	104	110	103
Old Commonw ealth	32	32	42	42	33	37	42	31	35	32	22	21	17
New Commonw ealth	15	19	16	17	19	23	24	26	31	34	30	39	36
Other foreign	55	49	64	62	52	59	60	43	55	53	52	50	51
Total	321	309	363	363	344	361	398	341	427	368	339	351	321

Table 2c: Net migration in the UK by nationality, 2000-2012

thousands

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
British	-62	-48	-88	-91	-107	-88	-124	-97	-87	-44	-43	-70	-63
European Union	6	7	7	15	87	96	104	127	63	58	77	82	82
European Union 15	6	7	7	15	38	33	30	36	37	29	18	34	44
European Union A8	:	:	:	:	49	61	71	87	20	16	49	40	30
European Union Other	:	:	:	:	0	2	3	4	6	13	10	8	8
Non European Union	214	213	235	223	266	197	218	204	187	184	218	204	157
Old Commonw ealth	24	33	21	20	40	25	20	13	9	-2	9	8	15
New Commonw ealth	76	65	77	88	122	94	115	103	91	107	126	111	61
Other foreign	114	115	137	115	104	78	83	88	87	79	83	85	81
Total	158	171	153	148	245	206	198	233	163	198	252	215	177

Note: Figures may not sum due to independent rounding. See Background to Tables 1-4 on page 11.
Source: [ONS Long-Term International Migration Estimates 2 series \(LTIM calendar year\)](#)

2.5 UK migration by country of birth

Table 3a: Immigration to the UK by country of birth, 2000-2012

thousands

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United Kingdom	83	89	74	85	73	82	66	60	71	82	84	69	73
European Union	55	54	57	58	128	149	173	189	186	162	171	168	148
European Union 15	55	54	57	58	74	69	76	69	79	76	70	78	77
European Union A8	:	:	:	:	54	77	92	112	89	69	87	77	59
European Union Other	:	:	:	:	0	3	5	8	18	17	14	13	12
Non European Union	340	338	386	368	388	335	358	325	332	323	336	329	277
Old Commonw ealth	59	69	75	68	77	66	61	47	48	31	32	32	34
New Commonw ealth	103	96	96	110	149	126	144	136	127	145	161	153	103
Other foreign	178	173	215	190	162	143	153	142	157	147	144	144	140
Total	479	481	516	511	589	567	596	574	590	567	591	566	498

Table 3b: Emigration from the UK by country of birth, 2000-2012

thousands

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United Kingdom	151	150	172	184	189	175	200	158	159	130	125	133	131
European Union	55	50	54	47	45	56	63	66	126	104	92	92	75
European Union 15	55	50	54	47	40	40	40	38	46	47	52	49	42
European Union A8	:	:	:	:	4	16	23	25	68	52	36	37	29
European Union Other	:	:	:	:	1	0	0	3	12	5	4	6	4
Non European Union	114	110	136	133	109	129	136	117	142	134	121	126	115
Old Commonw ealth	39	32	45	41	32	42	46	35	42	35	26	23	18
New Commonw ealth	17	23	24	25	27	27	26	31	35	39	34	45	41
Other foreign	58	55	67	67	50	60	64	51	65	60	61	57	56
Total	321	309	363	363	344	361	398	341	427	368	339	351	321

Table 3c: Net migration in the UK by country of birth, 2000-2012

thousands

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
United Kingdom	-68	-61	-98	-99	-116	-93	-134	-97	-88	-48	-42	-64	-58
European Union	0	4	2	11	83	92	109	123	60	58	79	76	73
European Union 15	0	4	2	11	34	29	36	31	33	29	18	29	35
European Union A8	:	:	:	:	50	61	69	87	21	16	51	40	30
European Union Other	:	:	:	:	-1	2	4	5	6	13	10	7	8
Non European Union	227	229	248	235	279	207	223	208	191	189	213	203	162
Old Commonw ealth	21	37	29	27	45	25	16	12	6	-4	5	9	16
New Commonw ealth	86	74	71	85	122	99	118	105	92	106	126	108	62
Other foreign	120	118	148	123	112	83	89	91	93	87	82	87	83
Total	158	171	153	148	245	206	198	233	163	198	252	215	177

Note: Figures may not sum due to independent rounding. See Background to Tables 1-4 on page 11.

Source: [ONS Long-Term International Migration Estimates 2 series \(LTIM calendar year\)](#)

2.6 UK migration by country of last and next residence

Table 4a: Immigration to the UK by country of last residence, 2000-2012

thousands

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
European Union	89	84	90	101	153	186	210	220	224	198	208	203	182
European Union 15	89	84	90	101	98	107	110	100	114	114	110	107	112
European Union A8	:	:	:	:	54	76	93	113	89	67	81	77	57
European Union Other	:	:	:	:	1	3	7	7	21	17	17	19	13
Rest of Europe	50	37	47	35	18	20	21	17	14	13	14	12	16
Old Commonwealth	85	99	86	92	96	90	80	65	68	56	57	51	51
Australia	35	52	38	40	39	39	40	31	29	29	30	26	28
Canada	10	7	8	12	7	7	7	6	10	8	9	9	9
New Zealand	18	17	13	12	13	15	12	10	9	8	11	8	9
South Africa	22	23	28	28	37	29	21	17	20	11	7	8	5
New Commonwealth	104	101	102	113	152	130	139	135	128	148	162	153	102
African Commonwealth	30	30	41	40	45	32	23	24	31	31	23	19	19
Indian sub-continent	50	51	46	58	90	86	102	95	80	101	121	122	69
Other Commonwealth	24	19	15	15	17	11	14	16	17	16	19	12	14
USA	24	25	29	30	27	25	23	23	28	31	22	23	27
Rest of America	12	6	7	8	9	7	8	10	12	9	10	6	7
Middle East	30	31	33	26	29	19	21	23	30	26	24	26	24
Other	85	99	122	107	104	90	93	82	87	84	94	91	89
All countries	479	481	516	511	589	567	596	574	590	567	591	566	498

Table 4b: Emigration from the UK by country of next residence, 2000-2012

thousands

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
European Union	103	95	128	123	125	138	145	131	202	144	136	124	114
European Union 15	103	95	128	123	111	118	118	98	123	88	92	80	79
European Union A8	:	:	:	:	6	17	24	25	66	50	38	36	26
European Union Other	:	:	:	:	8	3	3	8	13	6	6	8	9
Rest of Europe	22	24	28	35	13	17	17	15	15	11	15	17	9
Old Commonwealth	86	88	94	104	95	99	114	94	86	88	64	74	69
Australia	54	54	53	62	54	51	68	58	55	57	40	48	48
Canada	8	10	13	7	12	12	11	8	11	11	9	8	9
New Zealand	17	16	18	21	20	22	21	17	13	14	9	14	8
South Africa	7	8	10	14	9	13	14	11	7	6	7	3	4
New Commonwealth	26	26	29	27	31	29	33	33	34	39	38	50	45
African Commonwealth	7	5	5	6	6	6	7	5	8	8	8	7	8
Indian sub-continent	8	11	11	11	9	16	17	18	17	23	21	29	26
Other Commonwealth	10	10	13	10	15	7	10	9	9	8	8	13	10
USA	33	28	37	27	25	24	29	18	23	27	25	24	20
Rest of America	6	4	3	6	7	8	6	7	10	5	5	4	5
Middle East	15	9	12	7	11	11	16	11	21	15	15	17	14
Other	30	34	31	34	37	34	38	31	36	39	43	41	45
All countries	321	309	363	363	344	361	398	341	427	368	339	351	321

Table 4c: Net migration in the UK by country of last and next residence, 2000-2012*thousands*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
European Union	-14	-11	-38	-23	28	48	65	88	21	54	73	79	67
European Union 15	-14	-11	-38	-23	-14	-11	-8	2	-9	26	18	27	33
European Union A8	:	:	:	:	47	59	69	88	23	18	43	41	31
European Union Other	:	:	:	:	-7	0	4	-1	8	11	12	11	3
Rest of Europe	28	13	19	0	5	3	4	2	-2	2	-1	-5	7
Old Commonwealth	-1	11	-8	-12	2	-9	-34	-29	-18	-32	-7	-23	-19
Australia	-18	-1	-15	-23	-16	-12	-28	-27	-26	-27	-10	-22	-20
Canada	2	-3	-5	5	-4	-5	-4	-2	-1	-3	0	1	1
New Zealand	1	1	-6	-8	-7	-8	-9	-7	-4	-6	2	-6	1
South Africa	15	14	17	14	28	15	7	6	14	4	1	5	1
New Commonwealth	79	74	73	86	122	101	106	103	94	109	124	103	58
African Commonwealth	23	25	36	34	39	26	16	19	23	23	15	12	10
Indian sub-continent	42	40	36	47	81	70	85	77	63	78	99	93	43
Other Commonwealth	14	10	2	5	2	4	4	7	8	8	11	-1	4
USA	-10	-3	-9	3	2	1	-6	4	5	4	-3	-1	7
Rest of America	6	2	4	2	2	-1	3	2	2	4	5	2	2
Middle East	15	21	21	19	18	8	6	12	9	11	10	9	10
Other	55	65	91	73	68	56	55	51	51	46	52	50	44
All countries	158	171	153	148	245	206	198	233	163	198	252	215	177

Note: Figures may not sum due to independent rounding. See Background to Tables 1-4 on page 11.

Source: [ONS Long-Term International Migration Estimates 2 series \(LTIM calendar year\)](#)

Background to Tables 1-4

In these tables, estimates for the European Union do not include the UK, which is listed separately. European Union estimates are for the EU15 from 1991 to 2003, the EU25 from 2004 to 2006, and the EU27 from 2007. Estimates are also shown separately for the EU15, the A8, and other EU countries.

- The EU15 consists of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, the Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.
- The A8 consists of the Eastern European countries that joined the EU in 2004: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.
- The EU25 consists of the EU15 and A8 groupings, plus Malta and Cyprus.
- The EU27 consists of the EU25 plus Bulgaria and Romania.

The Old Commonwealth countries are Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa. The New Commonwealth countries are all Commonwealth countries not part of the Old Commonwealth, including those of the Indian sub-continent and African Commonwealth countries other than South Africa.

From 2004 onwards, New Commonwealth excludes Malta and Cyprus, which joined the EU. Also from 2004 onwards, other foreign excludes the A8 central and eastern states that joined the EU in May 2004. From 2007 onwards, other foreign excludes Bulgaria and Romania, which joined the EU in January 2007.

3 Migrants living in the UK

There are fewer foreign nationals living in the UK than there are people born in other countries. Between January 2012 and December 2012 there were approximately 4.85 million people with non-British nationality living in the UK and 7.68 million people who were born abroad. This difference is typical of countries with established migrant populations, as many long-term migrants acquire citizenship in their new home country over time. The only migrant group that is larger by nationality than by country of birth is the group of migrants from the eight “accession” countries that joined the EU in May 2004. This is because children of accession migrants born in the UK retain their accession nationality.

Tables 5 and 6 show estimates of the resident population in each nation and region of the UK, broken down by nationality and country of birth.

Table 5: Estimated population of the UK by nationality, 2012

	Thousands					%				
	British	EU 27	EU15	A8	Non EU	British	EU 27	EU15	A8	Non EU
England	47,822	2,063	971	931	2,304	91.6%	4.0%	1.9%	1.8%	4.4%
North East	2,526	25	10	13	49	97.2%	1.0%	0.4%	0.5%	1.9%
North West	6,552	158	70	83	175	95.2%	2.3%	1.0%	1.2%	2.5%
Yorkshire & The Humber	4,997	143	40	99	163	94.2%	2.7%	0.8%	1.9%	3.1%
East Midlands	4,203	142	47	91	122	94.1%	3.2%	1.1%	2.0%	2.7%
West Midlands	5,077	149	62	82	199	93.6%	2.7%	1.1%	1.5%	3.7%
East	5,446	227	86	123	187	92.9%	3.9%	1.5%	2.1%	3.2%
London	6,122	775	443	234	988	77.6%	9.8%	5.6%	3.0%	12.5%
South East	7,897	315	160	137	309	92.7%	3.7%	1.9%	1.6%	3.6%
South West	5,001	127	53	70	111	95.5%	2.4%	1.0%	1.3%	2.1%
Wales	2,906	52	23	25	47	96.7%	1.7%	0.8%	0.8%	1.6%
Scotland	4,894	152	61	80	133	94.5%	2.9%	1.2%	1.5%	2.6%
Northern Ireland	1,728	45	4	38	25	96.1%	2.5%	0.2%	2.1%	1.4%
United Kingdom	57,317	2,343	1,092	1,074	2,509	92.2%	3.8%	1.8%	1.7%	4.0%

Table 6: Estimated population of the UK by country of birth, 2012

	Thousands					%				
	UK	EU 27	EU15	A8	Non EU	UK	EU 27	EU15	A8	Non EU
England	45,159	2,294	1,193	884	4,730	86.5%	4.4%	2.3%	1.7%	9.1%
North East	2,474	40	25	12	86	95.2%	1.5%	1.0%	0.5%	3.3%
North West	6,348	187	99	79	350	92.2%	2.7%	1.4%	1.1%	5.1%
Yorkshire & The Humber	4,831	174	71	95	298	91.1%	3.3%	1.3%	1.8%	5.6%
East Midlands	4,044	153	60	86	270	90.5%	3.4%	1.3%	1.9%	6.0%
West Midlands	4,815	164	76	79	446	88.8%	3.0%	1.4%	1.5%	8.2%
East	5,224	261	122	117	374	89.2%	4.5%	2.1%	2.0%	6.4%
London	5,055	769	426	227	2,059	64.1%	9.8%	5.4%	2.9%	26.1%
South East	7,523	372	221	124	626	88.3%	4.4%	2.6%	1.5%	7.3%
South West	4,846	173	94	65	221	92.5%	3.3%	1.8%	1.2%	4.2%
Wales	2,848	64	35	23	92	94.8%	2.1%	1.2%	0.8%	3.1%
Scotland	4,804	163	78	72	213	92.7%	3.1%	1.5%	1.4%	4.1%
Northern Ireland	1,673	88	50	35	36	93.1%	4.9%	2.8%	1.9%	2.0%
United Kingdom	54,484	2,609	1,358	1,014	5,071	87.6%	4.2%	2.2%	1.6%	8.2%

Note: Figures may not sum due to independent rounding. See Background to Tables 5-6 on page 13.

Source: [ONS Population by Country of Birth and Nationality 2012](#)

The UK's migrant population is concentrated in London. Around 37% of people living in the UK who were born abroad live in the capital city (the proportion is the same whether you measure by country of birth or nationality). Similarly, around 36% of people living in London were born outside the UK, compared with 12% for the UK as a whole.

After London, the English regions with the highest proportions of their population born abroad were the South East (11.7%), the West Midlands (11.2%), and the East of England (10.8%). In each of these regions the proportion of people born abroad was lower than for England as a whole (13.5%), where the national average was pulled up by London. Of all the nations and regions of the UK, the North East had the lowest proportion of its population born abroad (4.8%), followed by Wales (5.2%), Northern Ireland (6.9%), and Scotland (7.3%).

Background to Tables 5-6

The estimates in these tables are based on the Annual Population Survey (APS) which combines data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) with various sample boosts. It should be noted that the LFS:

- Excludes students in halls who do not have a UK resident parent.
- Excludes people in most other types of communal establishments (e.g. hotels, boarding houses, hostels, mobile home sites, etc)
- Is grossed to population estimates of those living in private households that only include migrants staying for 12 months or more. An adjustment is made for those who live in some NHS accommodation and halls of residence whose parents live in the UK. For this reason the sum of those born in the UK and outside the UK may not agree with the published population estimate.
- Records nationality only once. Where a respondent has dual nationality, the first-stated nationality is recorded.

The LFS weighting does not adjust for non-response bias by nationality or country of birth, which means it does not assume people are more or less likely to participate in the survey depending on their nationality or country of birth.

In Table 5, the category for UK nationals consists of just British nationals, apart from in Northern Ireland where it consists of British and Irish nationals. People born in Northern Ireland have the right to British and/or Irish nationality. Therefore in this nationality table, British and Irish nationalities have been combined for Northern Ireland, and this estimate has been placed in the British column.

Estimates for the European Union do not include those of British nationality, who are shown separately in the tables. European Union estimates are shown for the EU15, the EU27, and the A8.⁸

⁸ For a full explanation of these geographies, see Background to Tables 1-4 on page 11.

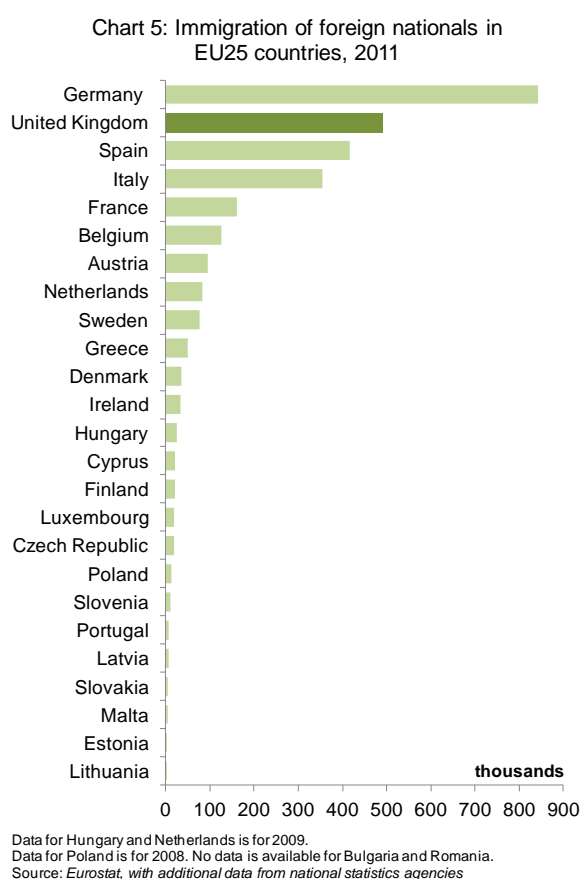
4 Migration in European Union countries

Data that allows for international comparisons of migration flows in European Union countries is available from the European statistics agency, Eurostat. Each country in the EU has its own way of recording and measuring migration flows depending on its administrative arrangements. EU countries have applied a common statistical definition to measures of migration since 2008.⁹ However, because of differences in recording practices, not all countries are able to comply with this definition in all of their statistics, so some caution is warranted in using this data to make comparisons between countries, especially where differences are small or where national methodologies significantly depart from the common EU definition.¹⁰

Table 7 shows immigration, emigration and net migration in EU countries from 2001 to 2011. Table 8 shows the same flows over the same period but for just foreign nationals; that is for migrants that are not nationals of the country in question. Table 9 shows the same flows again but for just domestic nationals, that is migrants whose nationality is that of the country in question.¹¹

The United Kingdom is among the EU countries with the largest inflows of foreign nationals, but it is not unique. In 2011, the EU countries with the largest inflows of foreign nationals were Germany (842,000), the UK (488,000), Spain (416,000) and Italy (354,000). In terms of net migration (those arriving minus those leaving) the countries with the largest net inflows of foreign nationals were Italy (322,000), Germany (303,000), the UK (286,000) and Belgium (82,000).

From 2004 to 2008, Spain had the largest gross inflow of foreign nationals of any EU country, averaging 749,000 a year. From 2004 to 2008, net migration of foreign nationals to Spain was double that to the UK over the same period. During this period, the total net inflow of foreign nationals in Spain was 3,102,000, compared with 1,549,000 in the UK. Since 2007 net migration of foreign nationals in Spain has fallen, leading to net emigration of 30,000 in 2011.



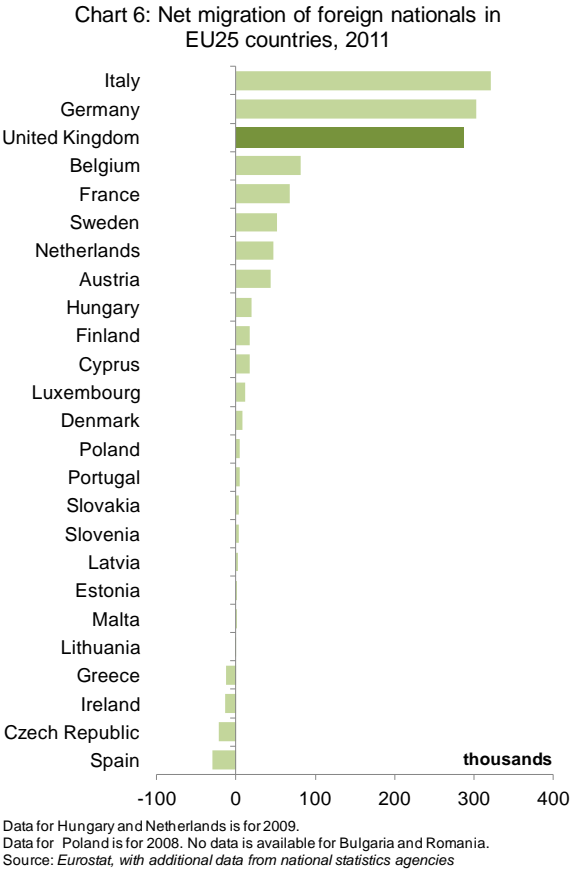
⁹ Since 2008, the collection of data on migration in EU countries has been based on [EU Regulation 0862/2007](#). This defines a core set of statistics on international migration flows, foreign population stocks, the acquisition of citizenship, asylum and measures against illegal entry and stay. Although Member States are able to continue to use any appropriate data according to national availability and practice, the statistics collected under the Regulation must be based on common definitions and concepts.

¹⁰ Details of exactly how migration statistics are compiled in each EU country and the extent to which they comply with Regulation 0862/2007 are available in the [Migration Metadata and Quality Reports](#), which are published in the [Eurostat metadata](#) and can be accessed through the [Eurostat online database](#).

¹¹ This data comes principally from Eurostat, but has been updated with data from national statistics agencies where data sent to Eurostat has subsequently been revised.

Germany has high levels of both inward and outward migration of foreign nationals. In 2008 and 2009 these flows were roughly in balance, leading to net migration of less than 30,000 in each of those years, despite Germany having the largest gross inflow of foreign nationals of any EU country. Net migration of foreign nationals to Italy was higher than both Germany and the UK in 2011 because Italy combined high levels of inward migration (354,000) with low levels of emigration among foreign nationals (32,000).

Table 9 shows that the UK has been the EU country with the largest net outflow of domestic nationals since 2001. Net emigration of domestic nationals from the UK has fallen in recent years, from a peak of around 124,000 in 2006 to 43,000 in 2010. However, it increased again in 2011, rising to around 70,000. Net emigration of domestic nationals was higher in the UK than in Germany in each year from 2008 to 2010, despite Germany having a larger gross outflow of domestic nationals in those years.



4.1 Total migration in European Union countries

Table 7a: Immigration in European Union countries, 2001-2011

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Belgium	110,410	113,857	112,060	117,236	132,810	137,699	146,409	164,152	:	131,235	144,698
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,561	1,236	:	:	:
Czech Republic	12,918	44,679	60,015	53,453	60,294	68,183	104,445	108,267	75,620	48,317	27,114
Denmark	55,984	52,778	49,754	49,860	52,458	56,750	64,656	57,357	51,800	52,236	52,833
Germany	879,217	842,543	768,975	780,175	707,352	661,855	680,766	682,146	721,000	798,000	958,000
Estonia	241	575	967	1,097	1,436	2,234	3,741	3,671	3,884	2,810	3,709
Ireland	64,925	61,725	58,875	78,075	102,000	103,260	88,779	63,927	37,409	39,525	52,301
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	119,070	110,823
Spain	414,772	483,260	672,266	684,561	719,284	840,844	958,266	726,009	498,977	465,168	457,649
France	:	:	236,037	225,629	219,537	219,407	209,781	216,937	:	251,159	267,367
Italy	208,252	222,801	470,491	444,566	325,673	297,640	558,019	534,712	442,940	458,856	385,793
Cyprus	17,485	14,370	16,779	22,003	24,419	15,545	19,017	14,095	11,675	20,206	23,037
Latvia	1,443	1,428	1,364	1,665	1,886	2,801	3,541	3,465	2,688	2,364	7,253
Lithuania	4,694	5,110	4,728	5,553	6,789	7,745	8,609	9,297	6,487	5,213	15,685
Luxembourg	12,135	12,101	13,158	12,872	14,397	14,352	16,675	17,758	15,751	16,962	20,268
Hungary	22,079	19,855	21,327	24,298	27,820	25,732	24,361	37,652	27,894	:	:
Malta	472	533	:	:	187	1,829	6,730	9,031	7,230	8,201	5,522
Netherlands	133,404	121,250	104,514	94,019	92,297	101,150	116,819	143,516	128,813	:	:
Austria	89,928	108,125	111,869	122,547	114,465	98,535	106,659	110,074	73,278	73,863	104,354
Poland	6,625	6,587	7,048	9,495	9,364	10,802	14,995	47,880	:	:	:
Portugal	74,800	79,300	72,400	57,920	49,200	38,800	46,300	29,718	32,307	27,575	19,667
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	7,803	9,134	9,279	10,171	15,041	20,016	29,193	30,693	30,296	15,416	14,083
Slovakia	2,023	2,312	6,551	10,390	9,410	12,611	16,265	17,820	15,643	13,770	4,829
Finland	18,955	18,113	17,838	20,333	21,355	22,451	26,029	29,114	26,699	25,636	29,481
Sw eden	60,795	64,087	63,795	62,028	65,229	95,750	99,485	101,171	102,280	98,801	96,467
United Kingdom	481,000	516,000	511,000	589,000	567,000	596,000	574,000	590,000	567,000	591,000	566,000

Table 7b: Emigration in European Union countries, 2001-2011

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Belgium	75,261	75,960	79,399	83,895	86,899	88,163	91,052	100,275	:	30,511	67,475
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,958	2,112	:	:	:
Czech Republic	21,469	32,389	34,226	34,818	24,065	33,463	20,500	51,478	61,782	61,069	55,910
Denmark	43,980	43,481	43,466	45,017	45,869	46,786	41,566	38,356	39,899	41,456	41,593
Germany	606,494	623,255	626,330	697,632	628,399	639,064	636,854	737,889	733,800	671,000	679,000
Estonia	2,175	2,038	3,073	2,927	4,610	5,527	4,384	4,406	4,658	5,294	6,214
Ireland	25,750	28,375	27,200	28,675	34,350	38,866	42,538	60,189	65,253	73,675	85,914
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	119,985	125,984
Spain	:	36,605	64,298	55,092	68,011	142,296	227,065	266,460	323,641	403,013	507,742
France	:	:	134,037	120,629	127,537	107,407	135,781	140,937	:	179,159	213,367
Italy	56,077	49,383	62,970	64,849	65,029	75,230	65,196	80,947	80,597	78,771	82,461
Cyprus	13,909	7,485	4,437	6,279	10,003	6,874	11,389	10,500	9,829	4,293	4,895
Latvia	6,602	3,262	2,210	2,744	2,450	5,252	4,183	6,007	7,388	10,702	30,380
Lithuania	7,253	7,086	11,032	15,165	15,571	12,602	13,853	17,015	21,970	83,157	53,863
Luxembourg	8,824	9,452	7,746	8,480	8,287	9,001	10,674	10,058	9,168	9,302	9,264
Hungary	2,591	3,126	3,122	3,820	3,658	4,314	4,500	9,591	10,483	11,103	10,466
Malta	:	96	:	:	:	1,908	5,029	6,597	7,389	5,954	4,818
Netherlands	63,318	66,728	68,885	75,049	83,399	91,028	91,287	90,067	85,357	:	:
Austria	72,654	74,831	71,996	71,721	70,133	74,432	71,928	75,638	56,397	51,968	67,881
Poland	23,368	24,532	20,813	18,877	22,242	46,936	35,480	74,338	:	:	:
Portugal	9,800	9,300	8,900	10,680	10,800	12,700	26,800	20,357	16,899	23,760	43,998
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	4,811	7,269	5,867	8,269	8,605	13,749	14,943	12,109	18,788	15,937	12,024
Slovakia	1,011	1,411	4,777	6,525	2,784	3,084	3,570	4,857	4,753	4,447	1,863
Finland	13,153	12,891	12,083	13,656	12,369	12,107	12,443	13,657	12,151	11,905	12,660
Sw eden	32,141	33,009	35,023	36,586	38,118	44,908	45,418	45,294	39,240	48,853	51,179
United Kingdom	309,000	363,000	363,000	344,000	361,000	398,000	341,000	427,000	368,000	339,000	351,000

Table 7c: Net migration in European Union countries, 2001-2011

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Belgium	35,149	37,897	32,661	33,341	45,911	49,536	55,357	63,877	:	30,511	77,223
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	-1,397	-876	:	:	:
Czech Republic	-8,551	12,290	25,789	18,635	36,229	34,720	83,945	56,789	13,838	-12,752	-28,796
Denmark	12,004	9,297	6,288	4,843	6,589	9,964	23,090	19,001	11,901	10,780	11,240
Germany	272,723	219,288	142,645	82,543	78,953	22,791	43,912	-55,743	-12,800	127,000	279,000
Estonia	-1,934	-1,463	-2,106	-1,830	-3,174	-3,293	-643	-735	-774	-2,484	-2,505
Ireland	39,175	33,350	31,675	49,400	67,650	64,394	46,241	3,738	-27,844	-34,150	-33,613
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-915	-15,161
Spain	:	446,655	607,968	629,469	651,273	698,548	731,201	459,549	175,336	62,155	-50,093
France	:	:	102,000	105,000	92,000	112,000	74,000	76,000	:	72,000	54,000
Italy	152,175	173,418	407,521	379,717	260,644	222,410	492,823	453,765	362,343	380,085	303,332
Cyprus	3,576	6,885	12,342	15,724	14,416	8,671	7,628	3,595	1,846	20,206	18,142
Latvia	-5,159	-1,834	-846	-1,079	-564	-2,451	-642	-2,542	-4,700	2,364	-23,127
Lithuania	-2,559	-1,976	-6,304	-9,612	-8,782	-4,857	-5,244	-7,718	-15,483	-77,944	-38,178
Luxembourg	3,311	2,649	5,412	4,392	6,110	5,351	6,001	7,700	6,583	7,660	11,004
Hungary	19,488	16,729	18,205	20,478	24,162	21,418	19,861	28,061	17,411	:	10,466
Malta	:	437	:	:	:	-79	1,701	2,434	-159	2,247	704
Netherlands	70,086	54,522	35,629	18,970	8,898	10,122	25,532	53,449	43,456	:	:
Austria	17,274	33,294	39,873	50,826	44,332	24,103	34,731	34,436	16,881	21,895	36,473
Poland	-16,743	-17,945	-13,765	-9,382	-12,878	-36,134	-20,485	-26,458	:	:	:
Portugal	65,000	70,000	63,500	47,240	38,400	26,100	19,500	9,361	15,408	3,815	-24,331
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	2,992	1,865	3,412	1,902	6,436	6,267	14,250	18,584	11,508	-521	2,059
Slovakia	1,012	901	1,774	3,865	6,626	9,527	12,695	12,963	10,890	9,323	2,966
Finland	5,802	5,222	5,755	6,677	8,986	10,344	13,586	15,457	14,548	13,731	16,821
Sweden	28,654	31,078	28,772	25,442	27,111	50,842	54,067	55,877	63,040	49,948	45,288
United Kingdom	171,000	153,000	148,000	245,000	206,000	198,000	233,000	163,000	198,000	252,000	215,000

Sources: Eurostat: Immigration by sex, age group and citizenship [migr_imm1ctz], Eurostat: Emigration by sex, age group and citizenship [migr_emi1ctz], ONS Long-Term International Migration 2011

4.2 Migration of foreign nationals in European Union countries

Table 8a: Immigration of foreign nationals in European Union countries, 2001-2011

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Belgium	82,228	93,368	78,746	83,960	97,888	101,872	109,926	:	:	113,695	125,927
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	60	87	:	:	:
Czech Republic	11,323	43,648	57,438	50,804	58,576	66,125	102,511	83,077	53,876	30,050	18,971
Denmark	33,654	30,597	27,692	27,870	29,989	34,281	42,623	37,488	32,505	33,717	34,562
Germany	685,259	658,341	601,759	602,182	579,301	558,467	574,752	573,815	606,300	684,000	842,000
Estonia	:	:	:	759	981	1,488	1,952	1,929	2,228	1,197	1,674
Ireland	38,100	41,775	42,025	60,050	87,825	84,365	71,643	45,644	22,480	22,699	32,350
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	86,691	133,185	74,724	84,193	54,933	50,370
Spain	394,048	443,085	592,723	645,844	682,711	802,971	920,534	692,228	469,342	430,368	415,521
France	:	:	166,620	158,907	153,049	155,583	145,732	152,888	:	149,546	160,020
Italy	172,836	161,914	424,856	394,756	282,780	254,588	515,201	496,549	406,725	424,499	354,327
Cyprus	13,866	12,216	14,785	20,243	21,879	14,535	18,064	9,831	:	18,308	20,956
Latvia	1,140	1,233	1,080	1,237	1,269	2,308	2,555	2,526	2,167	2,110	5,772
Lithuania	3,980	4,301	3,415	2,156	2,084	2,237	2,468	2,960	1,666	1,060	1,673
Luxembourg	11,055	10,988	12,554	12,245	13,759	13,731	15,766	16,728	14,596	15,749	19,063
Hungary	20,308	17,972	19,365	22,164	25,582	23,569	22,607	35,547	25,582	:	:
Malta	472	:	:	:	:	658	5,559	7,846	6,004	6,997	3,738
Netherlands	94,507	86,619	73,566	65,121	63,415	67,657	80,258	94,335	81,889	:	:
Austria	74,786	86,144	93,341	104,246	97,995	82,899	91,748	94,376	63,644	65,130	96,109
Poland	355	259	500	1,242	1,136	1,824	1,611	11,968	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20,132	14,263	7,850	7,155
Romania	10,350	6,582	3,267	2,987	3,704	7,714	9,575	10,030	:	:	:
Slovenia	6,773	7,702	8,011	8,597	13,294	18,251	27,504	27,964	27,371	12,657	10,765
Slovakia	531	458	4,562	7,919	7,665	11,309	14,848	16,470	14,436	12,659	3,751
Finland	11,037	9,972	9,432	11,511	12,744	13,868	17,504	19,684	17,803	17,903	20,149
Sw eden	44,117	47,603	47,988	47,580	51,297	80,398	83,536	82,972	83,472	78,681	75,546
United Kingdom	370,000	418,000	411,000	500,000	469,000	513,000	500,000	505,000	471,000	498,000	488,000

Table 8b: Emigration of foreign nationals in European Union countries, 2001-2011

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Belgium	37,748	37,732	39,216	43,179	44,298	45,573	45,437	:	:	24,082	43,827
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	35	3	:	:	:
Czech Republic	20,566	31,091	33,203	33,784	21,796	31,388	18,424	23,185	37,498	37,731	40,589
Denmark	17,292	17,750	18,194	19,081	19,620	20,447	17,795	22,615	25,516	26,791	26,557
Germany	496,987	505,572	499,063	546,965	483,584	483,774	475,749	563,100	578,800	530,000	539,000
Estonia	:	:	:	648	646	563	444	543	682	627	601
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	39,604	44,746	43,092	46,221
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	51,489	60,362	76,663	63,023
Spain	:	6,567	27,652	41,936	48,721	120,254	198,974	232,007	288,269	366,044	445,126
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	139,451	:	63,022	92,746
Italy	9,176	9,982	12,886	14,019	15,951	16,974	20,316	27,023	32,270	32,817	32,404
Cyprus	13,909	:	:	5,650	9,687	6,645	10,573	9,181	:	3,735	4,258
Latvia	5,267	2,822	1,703	2,032	1,459	3,332	2,302	2,449	3,470	3,457	3,859
Lithuania	3,832	3,615	3,458	1,983	2,265	2,321	2,431	3,641	5,549	3,842	2,358
Luxembourg	7,625	8,269	6,860	7,497	7,170	7,678	8,641	7,945	7,305	7,643	7,458
Hungary	1,944	2,388	2,553	3,466	3,320	3,956	4,133	4,241	5,600	6,047	2,687
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	3,679	5,159	5,618	4,091	3,256
Netherlands	20,397	21,157	21,870	23,549	23,984	26,476	29,037	30,329	35,079	:	:
Austria	51,010	44,478	48,940	50,018	49,800	55,045	52,604	55,184	41,079	38,378	52,585
Poland	38	22	17	95	68	191	179	6,955	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,895	2,761	1,633	2,554
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	3,369	4,645	3,980	6,004	6,528	11,046	11,765	7,323	15,045	11,730	7,345
Slovakia	160	70	3,611	5,002	1,080	1,524	1,996	3,305	3,321	2,930	160
Finland	2,157	2,757	2,278	4,186	2,632	2,713	3,113	4,480	4,022	3,097	3,317
Sw eden	12,702	14,196	15,134	16,021	15,852	20,033	20,428	19,079	18,277	21,940	23,553
United Kingdom	150,000	177,000	172,000	148,000	175,000	192,000	169,000	255,000	228,000	203,000	202,000

Table 8c: Net migration of foreign nationals in European Union countries, 2001-2011

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Belgium	44,480	55,636	39,530	40,781	53,590	56,299	64,489	:	:	113,695	82,100
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	25	84	:	:	:
Czech Republic	-9,243	12,557	24,235	17,020	36,780	34,737	84,087	59,892	16,378	-7,681	-21,618
Denmark	16,362	12,847	9,498	8,789	10,369	13,834	24,828	14,873	6,989	6,926	8,005
Germany	188,272	152,769	102,696	55,217	95,717	74,693	99,003	10,715	27,500	154,000	303,000
Estonia	:	:	:	111	335	925	1,508	1,386	1,546	570	1,073
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6,040	-22,266	-20,393	-13,871
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	23,235	23,831	-21,730	-12,653
Spain	:	436,518	565,071	603,908	633,990	682,717	721,560	460,221	181,073	64,324	-29,605
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13,437	:	86,524	67,274
Italy	163,660	151,932	411,970	380,737	266,829	237,614	494,885	469,526	374,455	391,682	321,923
Cyprus	-43	:	:	14,593	12,192	7,890	7,491	650	:	18,308	16,698
Latvia	-4,127	-1,589	-623	-795	-190	-1,024	253	77	-1,303	2,110	1,913
Lithuania	148	686	-43	173	-181	-84	37	-681	-3,883	-2,782	-685
Luxembourg	3,430	2,719	5,694	4,748	6,589	6,053	7,125	8,783	7,291	8,106	11,605
Hungary	18,364	15,584	16,812	18,698	22,262	19,613	18,474	31,306	19,982	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,880	2,687	386	2,906	482
Netherlands	74,110	65,462	51,696	41,572	39,431	41,181	51,221	64,006	46,810	:	:
Austria	23,776	41,666	44,401	54,228	48,195	27,854	39,144	39,192	22,565	26,752	43,524
Poland	317	237	483	1,147	1,068	1,633	1,432	5,013	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	18,237	11,502	6,217	4,601
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	3,404	3,057	4,031	2,593	6,766	7,205	15,739	20,641	12,326	927	3,420
Slovakia	371	388	951	2,917	6,585	9,785	12,852	13,165	11,115	9,729	3,591
Finland	8,880	7,215	7,154	7,325	10,112	11,155	14,391	15,204	13,781	14,806	16,832
Sweden	31,415	33,407	32,854	31,559	35,445	60,365	63,108	63,893	65,195	56,741	51,993
United Kingdom	220,000	241,000	239,000	352,000	294,000	322,000	330,000	251,000	242,000	294,000	286,000

Sources: Eurostat: Immigration by sex, age group and citizenship [migr_imm1ctz], Eurostat: Emigration by sex, age group and citizenship [migr_emi1ctz], ONS Long-Term International Migration 2011

4.3 Migration of domestic nationals in European Union countries

Table 9a: Immigration of domestic nationals in European Union countries, 2001-2011

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Belgium	28,182	30,489	33,314	33,276	34,922	35,827	36,483	:	:	16,990	18,426
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,498	1,148	:	:	:
Czech Republic	1,595	1,031	2,577	2,649	1,718	2,058	1,934	25,190	21,744	18,267	8,141
Denmark	22,330	22,181	22,062	21,990	22,469	22,469	22,033	19,851	19,281	18,508	18,261
Germany	193,958	184,202	167,216	177,993	128,051	103,388	106,014	108,331	114,700	115,000	116,000
Estonia	:	:	:	338	455	746	1,789	1,742	1,655	1,611	2,034
Ireland	26,825	19,950	16,850	18,025	14,175	18,895	17,136	17,857	14,734	16,603	19,651
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	64,137	60,453
Spain	20,724	40,175	79,543	38,717	36,573	37,873	37,732	33,781	29,635	34,800	42,128
France	:	:	69,016	69,417	66,722	66,488	63,824	64,049	:	101,613	107,347
Italy	35,416	60,887	45,635	49,810	42,893	43,052	42,818	38,163	36,215	34,357	31,466
Cyprus	3,619	2,154	1,994	1,760	2,540	1,010	953	1,101	:	1,881	2,054
Latvia	303	195	284	428	617	493	986	939	521	254	1,481
Lithuania	714	809	1,313	3,397	4,705	5,508	6,141	6,337	4,821	4,153	14,012
Luxembourg	1,080	1,113	604	627	638	621	909	957	1,116	1,148	1,160
Hungary	1,771	1,883	1,962	2,134	2,238	2,163	1,754	2,105	2,312	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	1,171	1,171	1,178	1,226	1,201	1,784
Netherlands	38,897	34,631	30,948	28,898	28,882	33,493	36,561	40,160	36,929	:	:
Austria	15,142	21,981	18,528	18,301	16,470	15,636	14,911	15,313	9,521	8,650	8,071
Poland	6,270	6,328	6,548	8,253	8,228	8,978	13,384	35,891	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9,586	18,044	19,725	12,512
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	1,030	1,432	1,268	1,574	1,747	1,765	1,689	2,631	2,903	2,711	3,318
Slovakia	1,492	1,854	1,989	2,471	1,745	1,302	1,417	1,350	1,205	1,111	1,078
Finland	7,918	8,141	8,406	8,822	8,611	8,583	8,525	9,208	8,612	7,424	9,065
Sw eden	16,678	16,484	15,807	14,448	13,932	15,352	15,949	17,853	18,517	19,765	20,615
United Kingdom	110,000	98,000	100,000	89,000	98,000	83,000	74,000	85,000	96,000	93,000	78,000

Table 9b: Emigration of domestic nationals in European Union countries, 2001-2011

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Belgium	37,513	38,228	40,183	40,716	42,601	42,590	45,615	:	:	6,417	23,603
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,923	2,109	:	:	:
Czech Republic	903	1,298	1,023	1,034	2,269	2,075	2,076	28,293	24,284	23,337	15,321
Denmark	26,688	25,731	25,272	25,936	26,249	26,339	23,771	15,730	14,379	14,661	15,031
Germany	109,507	117,683	127,267	150,667	144,815	155,290	161,105	174,759	155,000	141,000	140,000
Estonia	:	:	:	2,279	3,964	4,964	3,940	3,860	3,972	4,665	5,608
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17,130	20,507	30,583	39,693
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	43,322	62,961
Spain	:	29,674	36,646	13,156	19,290	22,042	28,091	34,453	35,372	36,969	62,616
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1,486	:	116,137	120,621
Italy	46,901	39,401	50,084	50,830	49,078	58,256	44,880	53,924	48,327	45,954	50,057
Cyprus	:	:	:	629	294	229	816	387	:	212	242
Latvia	1,335	440	507	712	991	1,920	1,881	3,558	3,918	7,245	26,521
Lithuania	3,421	3,471	7,574	13,182	13,306	10,281	11,422	13,374	16,421	79,315	51,505
Luxembourg	1,199	1,183	886	983	1,117	1,323	2,033	2,100	1,848	1,651	1,793
Hungary	647	738	569	354	338	358	367	5,350	4,883	5,056	7,779
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	1,079	1,350	1,436	1,771	1,863	1,562
Netherlands	42,921	45,571	47,015	51,500	59,415	64,552	62,250	59,364	49,885	:	:
Austria	21,644	30,353	23,056	21,703	20,333	19,387	19,324	20,289	14,938	13,460	15,063
Poland	23,330	24,510	20,796	18,782	22,174	46,745	35,301	67,329	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	18,462	14,138	22,127	41,444
Romania	9,921	8,154	10,673	13,082	10,938	14,197	8,830	8,739	:	:	:
Slovenia	1,442	2,624	1,887	2,265	2,077	2,703	3,178	4,766	3,717	3,905	4,679
Slovakia	851	1,341	1,166	1,523	1,704	1,560	1,574	1,547	1,432	1,512	1,703
Finland	10,996	10,134	9,805	9,470	9,737	9,394	9,330	9,161	8,114	8,782	9,326
Sw eden	19,439	18,813	19,889	20,565	22,266	24,875	24,990	26,052	20,883	26,792	27,506
United Kingdom	159,000	186,000	191,000	196,000	186,000	207,000	171,000	173,000	140,000	136,000	149,000

Table 9c: Net migration of domestic nationals in European Union countries, 2001-2011

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Belgium	-9,331	-7,739	-6,869	-7,440	-7,679	-6,763	-9,132	:	:	16,990	-5,177
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	-1,425	-961	:	:	:
Czech Republic	692	-267	1,554	1,615	-551	-17	-142	-3,103	-2,540	-5,070	-7,180
Denmark	-4,358	-3,550	-3,210	-3,946	-3,780	-3,870	-1,738	4,121	4,902	3,847	3,230
Germany	84,451	66,519	39,949	27,326	-16,764	-51,902	-55,091	-66,428	-40,300	-26,000	-24,000
Estonia	:	:	:	-1,941	-3,509	-4,218	-2,151	-2,118	-2,317	-3,054	-3,574
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	727	-5,773	-13,980	-20,042
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20,815	-2,508
Spain	:	10,501	42,897	25,561	17,283	15,831	9,641	-672	-5,737	-2,169	-20,488
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	62,563	:	-14,524	-13,274
Italy	-11,485	21,486	-4,449	-1,020	-6,185	-15,204	-2,062	-15,761	-12,112	-11,597	-18,591
Cyprus	:	:	:	1,131	2,246	781	137	714	:	1,881	1,812
Latvia	-1,032	-245	-223	-284	-374	-1,427	-895	-2,619	-3,397	254	-25,040
Lithuania	-2,707	-2,662	-6,261	-9,785	-8,601	-4,773	-5,281	-7,037	-11,600	-75,162	-37,493
Luxembourg	-119	-70	-282	-356	-479	-702	-1,124	-1,143	-732	-503	-633
Hungary	1,124	1,145	1,393	1,780	1,900	1,805	1,387	-3,245	-2,571	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	92	-179	-258	-545	-662	222
Netherlands	-4,024	-10,940	-16,067	-22,602	-30,533	-31,059	-25,689	-19,204	-12,956	:	:
Austria	-6,502	-8,372	-4,528	-3,402	-3,863	-3,751	-4,413	-4,976	-5,417	-4,810	-6,992
Poland	-17,060	-18,182	-14,248	-10,529	-13,946	-37,767	-21,917	-31,438	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-8,876	3,906	-2,402	-28,932
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	-412	-1,192	-619	-691	-330	-938	-1,489	-2,135	-814	-1,194	-1,361
Slovakia	641	513	823	948	41	-258	-157	-197	-227	-401	-625
Finland	-3,078	-1,993	-1,399	-648	-1,126	-811	-805	47	498	-1,358	-261
Sweden	-2,761	-2,329	-4,082	-6,117	-8,334	-9,523	-9,041	-8,199	-2,366	-7,027	-6,891
United Kingdom	-48,000	-88,000	-91,000	-107,000	-88,000	-124,000	-97,000	-87,000	-44,000	-43,000	-70,000

Sources: Eurostat: Immigration by sex, age group and citizenship [migr_imm1ctz], Eurostat: Emigration by sex, age group and citizenship [migr_emi1ctz], ONS Long-Term International Migration 2011

5 Migrants living in European Union countries

Table 10 shows the estimated number foreign-national and foreign-born migrants in EU countries on 1 January 2012. The figures are presented both as counts and as a percentage of each country's total population.¹²

Table 10: Foreign-national and foreign-born populations of EU countries, at 1 Jan 2012

	Foreign-national population		Foreign-born population		Total
	Number	% of total population	Number	% of total population	Number
Belgium	1,224,904	11.0%	1,699,152	15.3%	11,094,850
Bulgaria	42,423	0.6%	88,067	1.2%	7,330,215
Czech Republic	422,966	4.0%	390,843	3.7%	10,505,445
Denmark	358,714	6.4%	531,540	9.5%	5,580,516
Germany	7,409,754	9.1%	9,931,855	12.1%	81,843,743
Estonia	206,558	15.7%	210,842	16.0%	1,318,005
Ireland	487,898	10.6%	685,535	15.0%	4,582,769
Greece	975,374	8.6%	1,259,908	11.2%	11,290,067
Spain	5,562,067	12.0%	6,555,013	14.2%	46,196,276
France	3,858,295	5.9%	7,358,218	11.3%	65,327,724
Italy	4,825,573	7.9%	5,457,820	9.0%	60,820,696
Cyprus	172,427	20.0%	200,313	23.2%	862,011
Latvia	332,893	16.3%	297,983	14.6%	2,041,763
Lithuania	20,585	0.7%	147,781	4.9%	3,007,758
Luxembourg	229,870	43.8%	216,156	41.2%	524,853
Hungary	207,574	2.1%	465,562	4.7%	9,957,731
Malta ¹	20,521	4.9%	31,190	7.5%	417,520
Netherlands	697,741	4.2%	1,906,295	11.4%	16,730,348
Austria	947,717	11.2%	1,332,801	15.8%	8,434,455
Poland	57,450	0.1%	674,908	1.8%	38,538,447
Portugal	439,111	4.2%	853,813	8.1%	10,541,840
Romania	36,536	0.2%	193,519	0.9%	21,355,849
Slovenia	85,555	4.2%	230,109	11.2%	2,055,496
Slovakia	70,727	1.3%	156,883	2.9%	5,404,322
Finland	181,697	3.4%	260,856	4.8%	5,401,267
Sweden	646,095	6.8%	1,426,402	15.0%	9,482,855
United Kingdom	4,802,331	7.6%	7,625,821	12.1%	62,989,551

Notes: 1. Data on the foreign-born population of Malta is for 1 Jan 2011.

Source: Eurostat: Population by sex, age group and citizenship [migr_pop1ctz], Eurostat: Population by sex, age group and country of birth [migr_pop3ctb]

The EU countries with the largest number of foreign-national residents in January 2012 were Germany (7.41 million), Spain (5.56 million), Italy (4.83 million), the UK (4.80 million) and France (3.86 million). The countries with largest number of foreign-born residents were Germany (9.93 million), the UK (7.63 million), France (7.36 million) and Spain (6.56 million).

The countries with the smallest foreign national population were Malta (21,000), Lithuania (21,000) and Romania (37,000); while the countries with the smallest foreign-born populations were Malta (31,000), Bulgaria (88,000) and Lithuania (148,000).

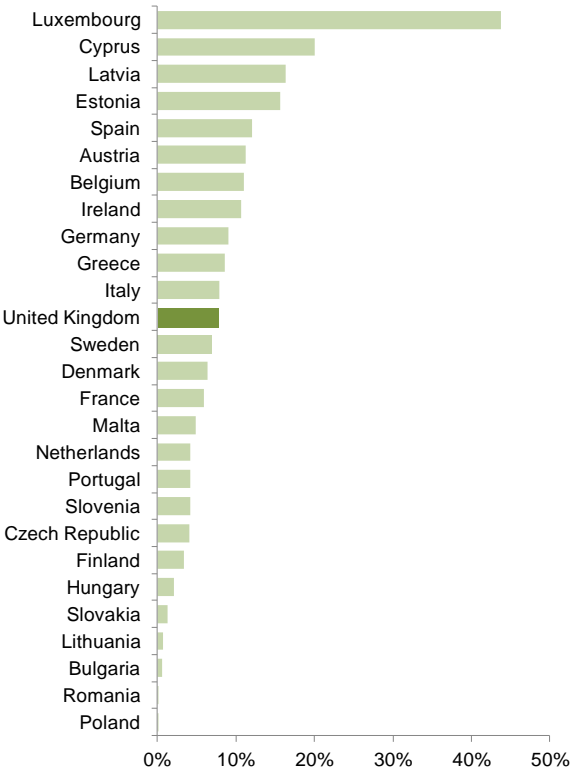
¹² Note that these are estimates of the size of each country's migrant population on a given date, so the estimate given here for the UK differs slightly from that provided in Chapter 3.

When measured as a proportion of the total population, foreign nationals were 7.6% of the UK population, which places the UK 12th among the 27 EU countries on this measure. Foreign-born people were 12.1% of the UK population, which places the UK 11th among EU countries on this measure.

The countries with the largest number of foreign nationals as a proportion of the population were Luxembourg (43.8%), Cyprus (20.0%), Latvia (16.3%), and Estonia (15.7%). Those with the smallest proportion of foreign nationals were Poland (0.1%), Romania (0.2%), Bulgaria (0.6%), and Lithuania (0.7%).

The countries with the largest number of foreign-born residents as a proportion of the population were Luxembourg (41.2%), Cyprus (23.2%), Estonia (16.0%) and Austria (15.8%). Those with the smallest proportion were Romania (0.9%), Bulgaria (1.2%), Poland (1.8%) and Slovakia (2.9%).

Chart 7: Foreign nationals as a percentage of total population in EU27 countries, 1 Jan 2012



Source: Eurostat, Population by sex, age group and citizenship

6 Appendix

6.1 Data for Charts 1-4

Tables A1 to A4 set out the data illustrated in Charts 1 to 4 in Chapter 1.

Table A1: Long-term international migration in the UK, 1991-2012

thousands

	<u>Immigration</u>	<u>Emigration</u>	<u>Net migration</u>
1991	329	285	44
1992	268	281	-13
1993	266	266	-1
1994	315	238	77
1995	312	236	76
1996	318	264	55
1997	327	279	48
1998	391	251	140
1999	454	291	163
2000	479	321	158
2001	481	309	171
2002	516	363	153
2003	511	363	148
2004	589	344	245
2005	567	361	206
2006	596	398	198
2007	574	341	233
2008	590	427	163
2009	567	368	198
2010	591	339	252
2011	566	351	215
2012	498	321	177

Sources: [ONS Long-Term International Migration Estimates 2 series \(LTIM calendar year\)](#)

Table A2: Original and revised estimates of net migration, 1991-2012*thousands*

	<u>Original series</u>	<u>Revised series</u>
1991	44	44
1992	-13	-13
1993	-1	-1
1994	77	77
1995	76	76
1996	55	55
1997	48	48
1998	140	140
1999	163	163
2000	158	158
2001	171	179
2002	153	172
2003	148	185
2004	245	268
2005	206	267
2006	198	265
2007	233	273
2008	163	229
2009	198	229
2010	252	256
2011	215	205
2012	177	177

Sources: [ONS. Quality of Long-Term International Migration Estimates from 2001 to 2011](#); [ONS Long-Term International Migration Estimates 2 series \(LTIM calendar year\)](#)

Table A3: IPS estimates of long-term international migration in the UK, 1964-2012

thousands

	<u>Immigration</u>	<u>Emigration</u>	<u>Net migration</u>
1964	211	271	-60
1965	206	284	-78
1966	219	302	-82
1967	225	309	-84
1968	222	278	-56
1969	206	293	-87
1970	226	291	-65
1971	200	240	-40
1972	222	233	-11
1973	196	246	-50
1974	184	269	-85
1975	197	238	-41
1976	191	210	-19
1977	162	208	-46
1978	187	192	-5
1979	195	189	6
1980	173	228	-55
1981	153	232	-79
1982	201	257	-56
1983	202	184	17
1984	201	164	37
1985	232	174	58
1986	250	213	37
1987	211	209	2
1988	216	237	-21
1989	250	205	44
1990	267	231	36
1991	255	247	8
1992	207	235	-28
1993	204	223	-19
1994	243	197	45
1995	235	198	37
1996	261	223	37
1997	273	232	40
1998	318	206	113
1999	354	245	109
2000	359	278	82
2001	372	250	122
2002	386	305	81
2003	427	314	113
2004	518	310	208
2005	496	328	168
2006	529	369	160
2007	527	318	209
2008	538	409	129
2009	528	337	191
2010	553	310	243
2011	531	332	200
2012	462	298	164

Sources: [ONS Long-Term International Migration Estimates 3 series \(IPS calendar year\)](#); *ONS Annual Abstract of Statistics* (various editions)

Table A4: Estimated average annual net migration in the UK, 1901-2010*thousands*

Censuses	Decade ending	Average annual net migration
1901-11	1911	-82
1911-21	1921	-92
1921-31	1931	-67
1931-51	1941	22
1931-51	1951	22
1951-61	1961	12
1961-71	1971	-12
1971-81	1981	-27
1981-91	1991	5
1991-01	2001	61
2001-10	2010	197

Notes:

1. Historic net migration is estimated as the difference between two subsequent census populations that is not attributed to recorded births and deaths. This component of change is then averaged over the period to estimate the average annual change. These estimates should therefore be treated with caution as not all unexplained population change will be due to long-term net migration.

2. There was no census in 1941.

3. Annual average net migration in the decade 2001-2010 is not estimated from census data but is based on the ONS long-term international migration (LTIM) estimates.

Sources: ONS Annual Abstract of Statistics 2004, [ONS Long-Term International Migration Estimates 2 series \(LTIM calendar year\)](#)

6.2 List of abbreviations

APS	Annual Population Survey
IPS	International Passenger Survey
LTIM	Long-Term International Migration
LFS	Labour Force Survey
NISRA	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
ONS	Office for National Statistics