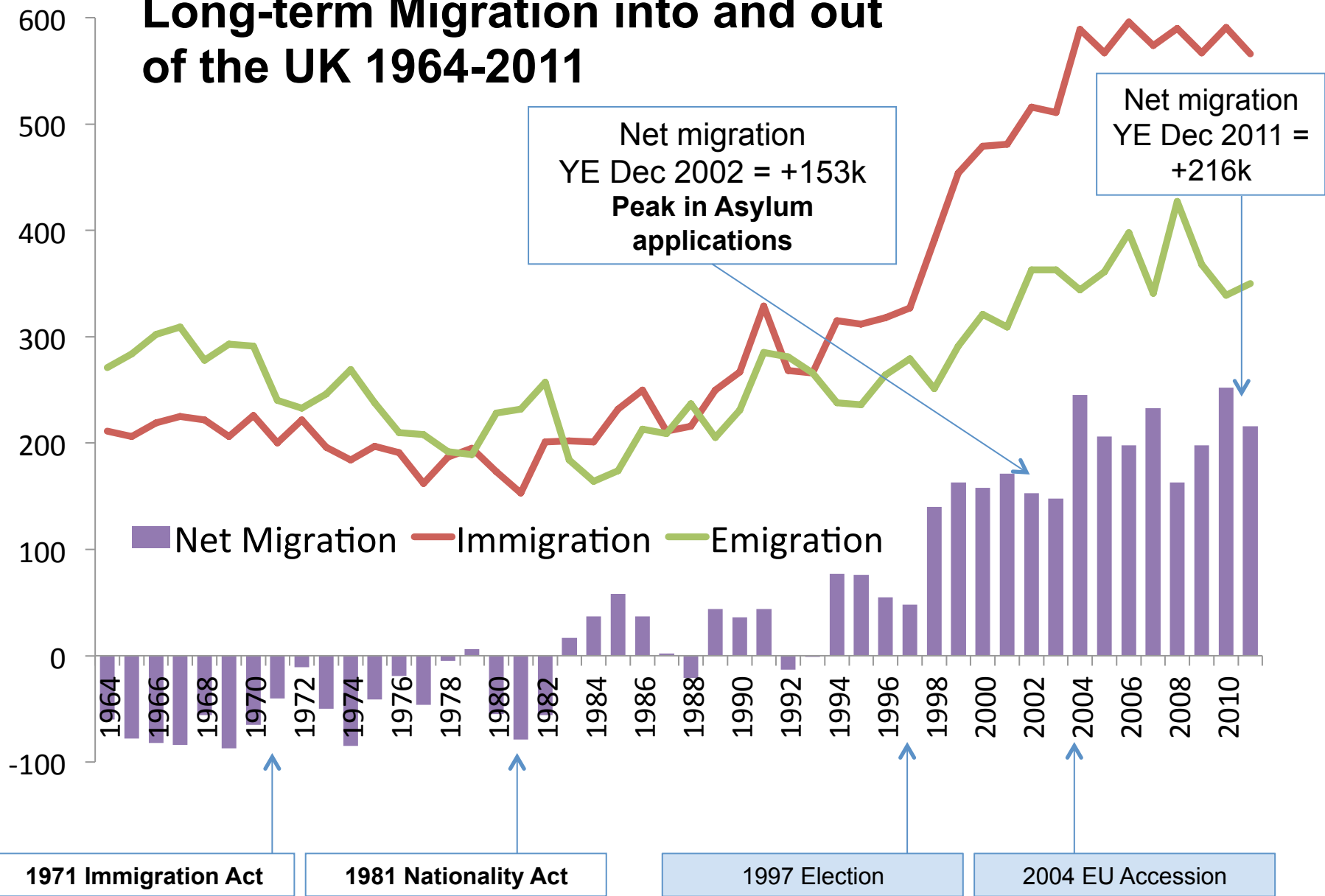


What is the latest picture from migration statistics? (or 'seeing history through another lens')

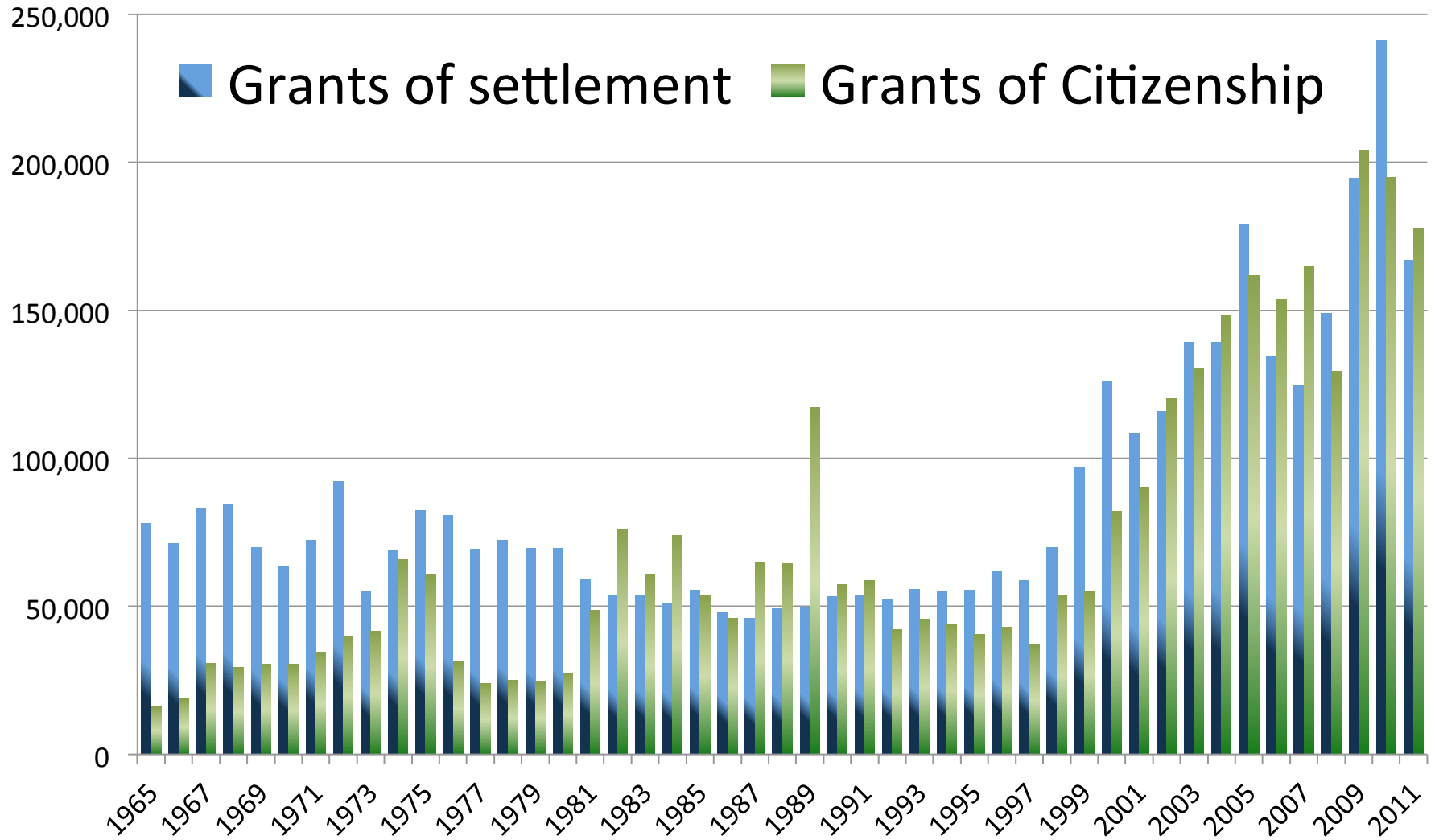
Jon Simmons
Deputy Director
(Migration and Border Analysis)
Home Office Science

Presentation to COMPAS Breakfast briefing 21st September 2012

Long-term Migration into and out of the UK 1964-2011

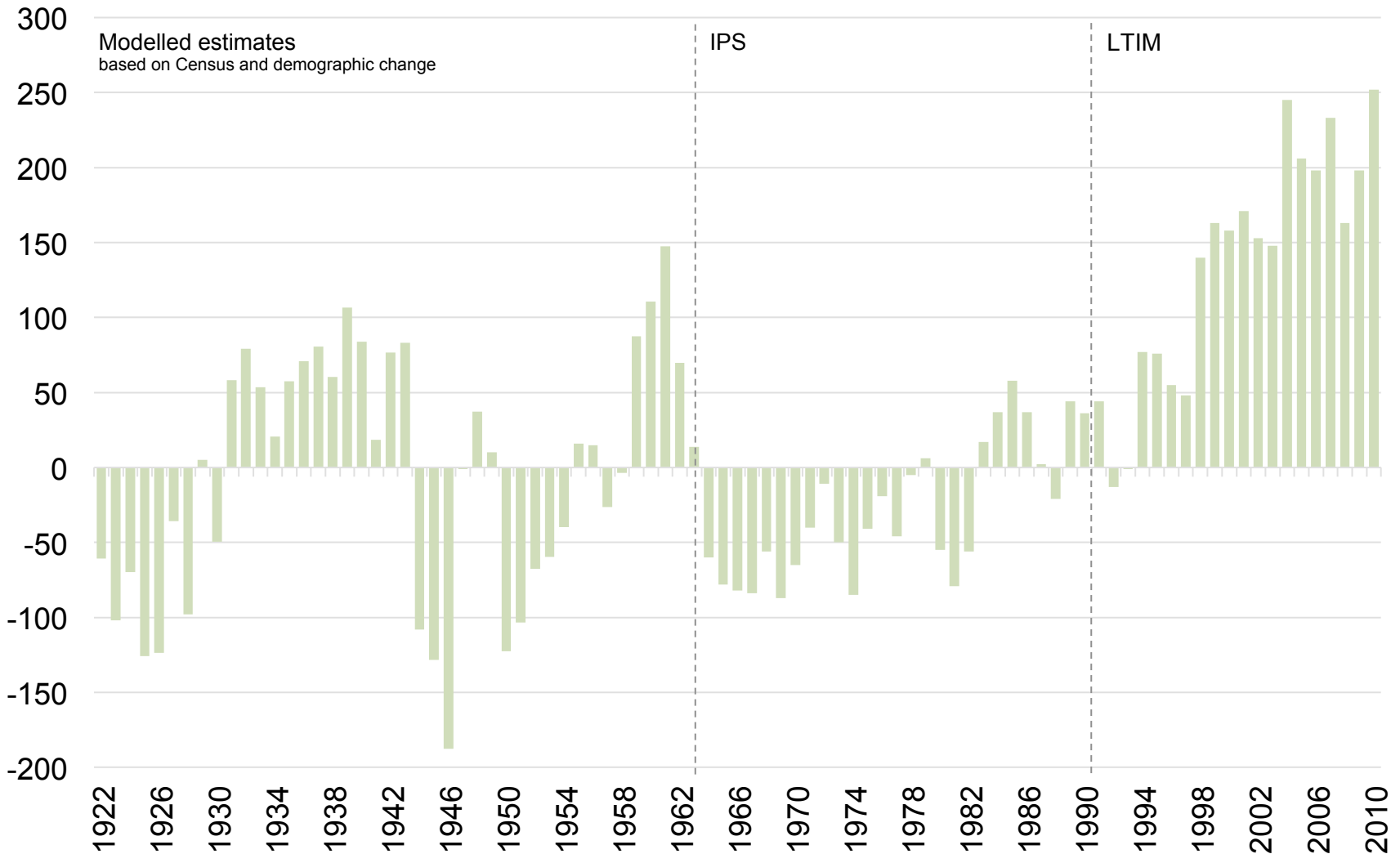


Seeing history through another lens

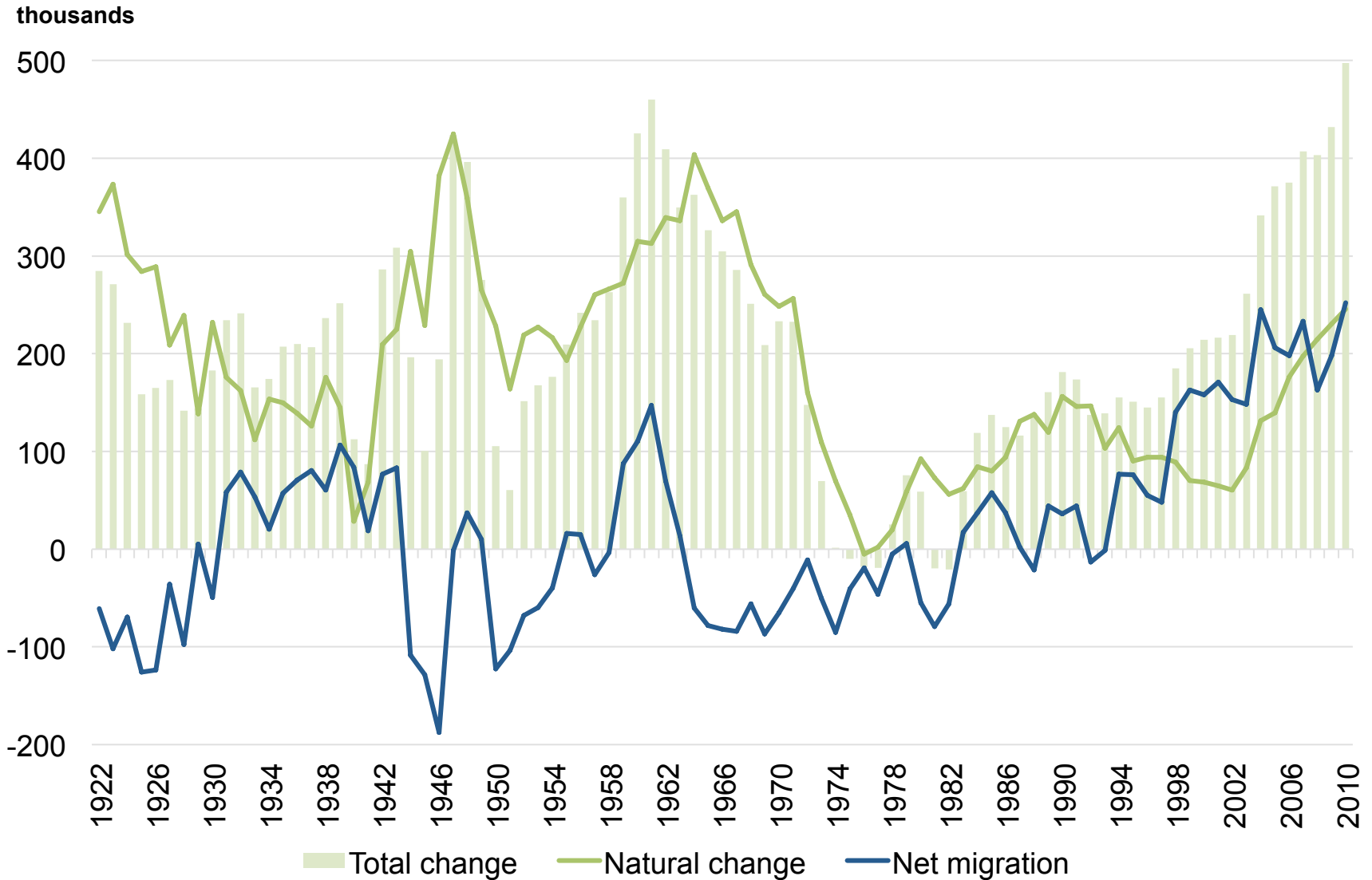


Net migration in the UK, 1922-2010

thousands



Population change in the UK, 1922-2010

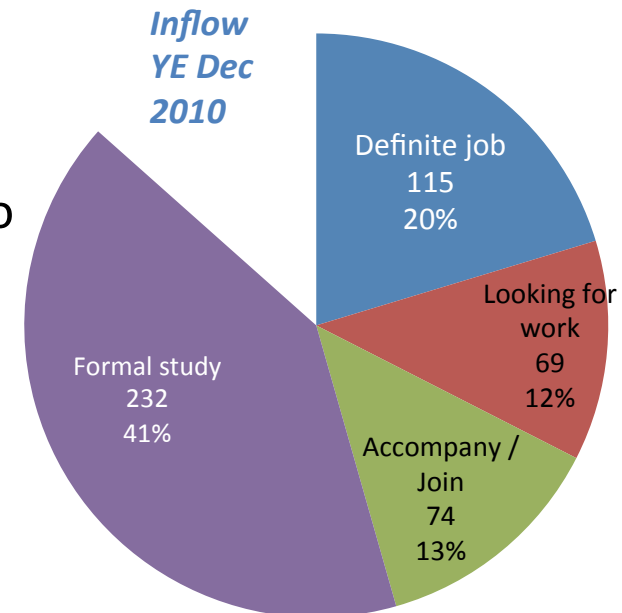


Net Migration – the latest statistics

- Estimated long-term immigration to the UK in the year to December 2011 was 566,000 – broadly at a similar level since 2004
- Net migration was 216,000 in the year to December 2011, lower but not statistically significantly different from 252,000 in the year to December 2010
- Study remains the most common reason for migrating to the UK at an estimated 232,000 long-term migrants in year to December 2011, similar to the 238,000 in the previous year
- So, has nothing much changed?

Inflow
-25k (-4%) ±28k
Net Mig
- 43k (-18%) ±35k

Lowest net figure
since December
2009

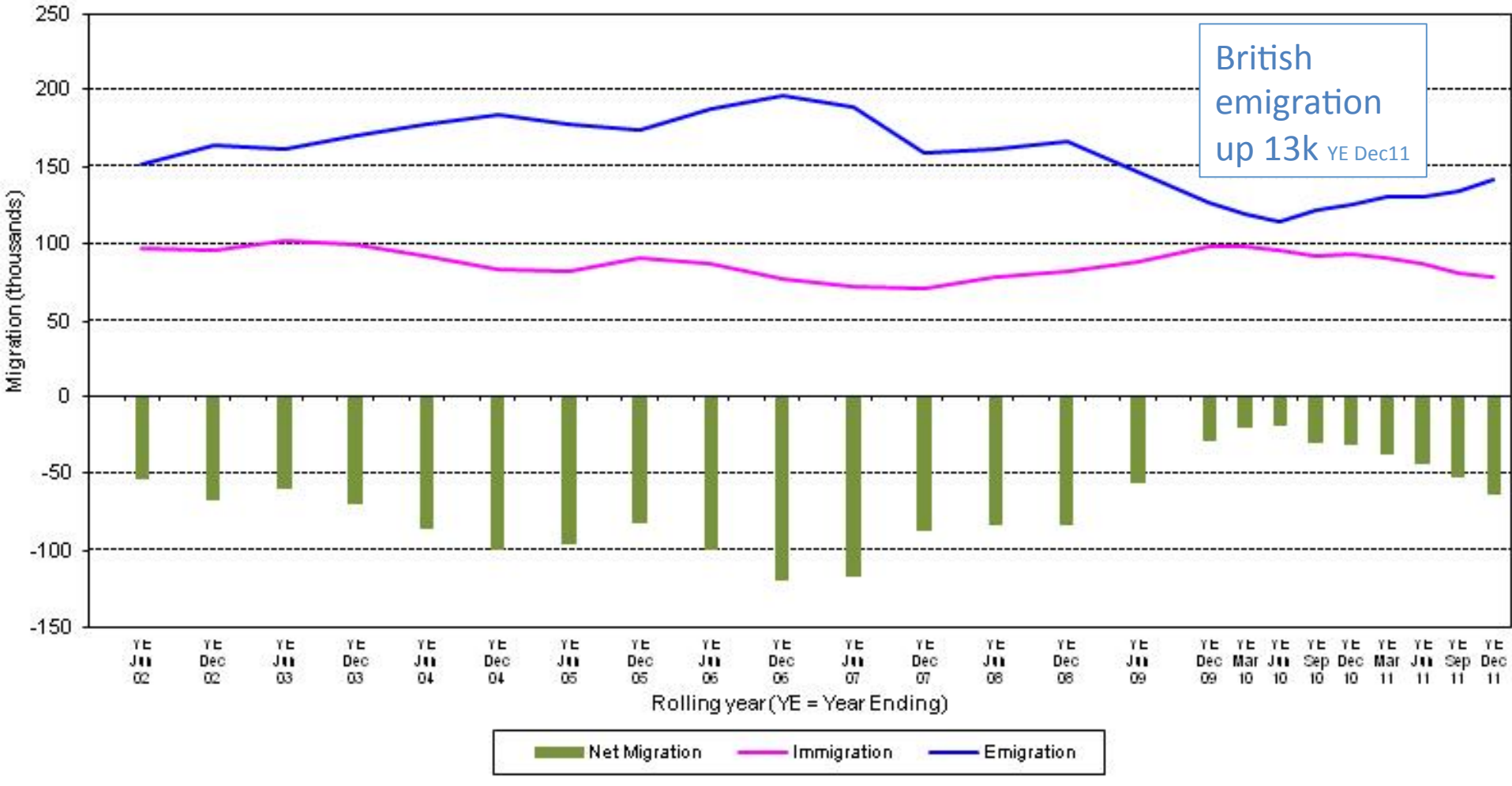


The migration of British citizens

International Passenger Survey estimates of long-term international migration into and out of the United Kingdom. YE Jun 02 to YE Dec 11

Citizenship: British

Main reason for migration: All reasons



The UK population

- 14% born abroad, but a large proportion of these are now British citizens
- 8% of the resident population are foreign nationals, of whom
 - 1.9% from old EU, 1.8% from EUA8, 4.4% from outside the EU
 - 23% of foreign nationals from old EU, 22% from EUA8 and 52% non-EU
- 4.8 million resident foreign nationals
 - 2.3m from the EU, 2.5m from outside the EU
- Top 3 nationalities:
 - Poles (687,000 or 14% of foreign nationals), Irish (351,000), and Indians (337,000)

The Foreign Population in the UK

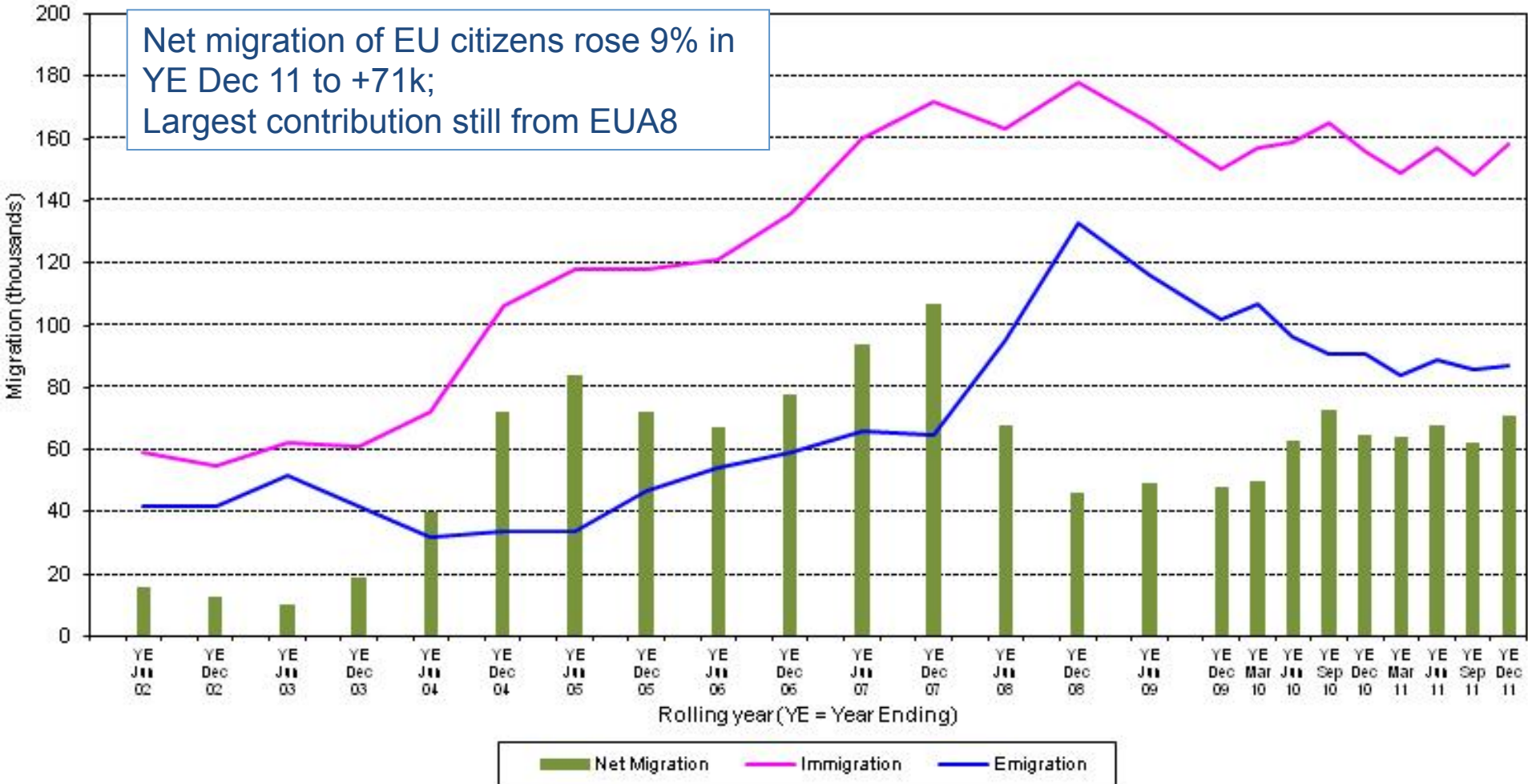
Top 15 Nationalities	Foreign nationals (thousands)	As % of all foreign nationals	Born abroad (thousands)
Poland	687	14%	643
Republic of Ireland	351	7%	397
India	337	7%	729
Pakistan	172	4%	457
United States of America	139	3%	189
Lithuania	134	3%	125
France	132	3%	137
Italy	122	3%	124
Germany	119	2%	297
China	109	2%	136
Nigeria	105	2%	190
Portugal	105	2%	84
Romania	93	2%	94
South Africa	83	2%	211
Philippines	82	2%	137

Poles now the largest foreign national group resident in the UK
 EU citizens do not tend to change nationality

Source: ONS

EU citizen movements

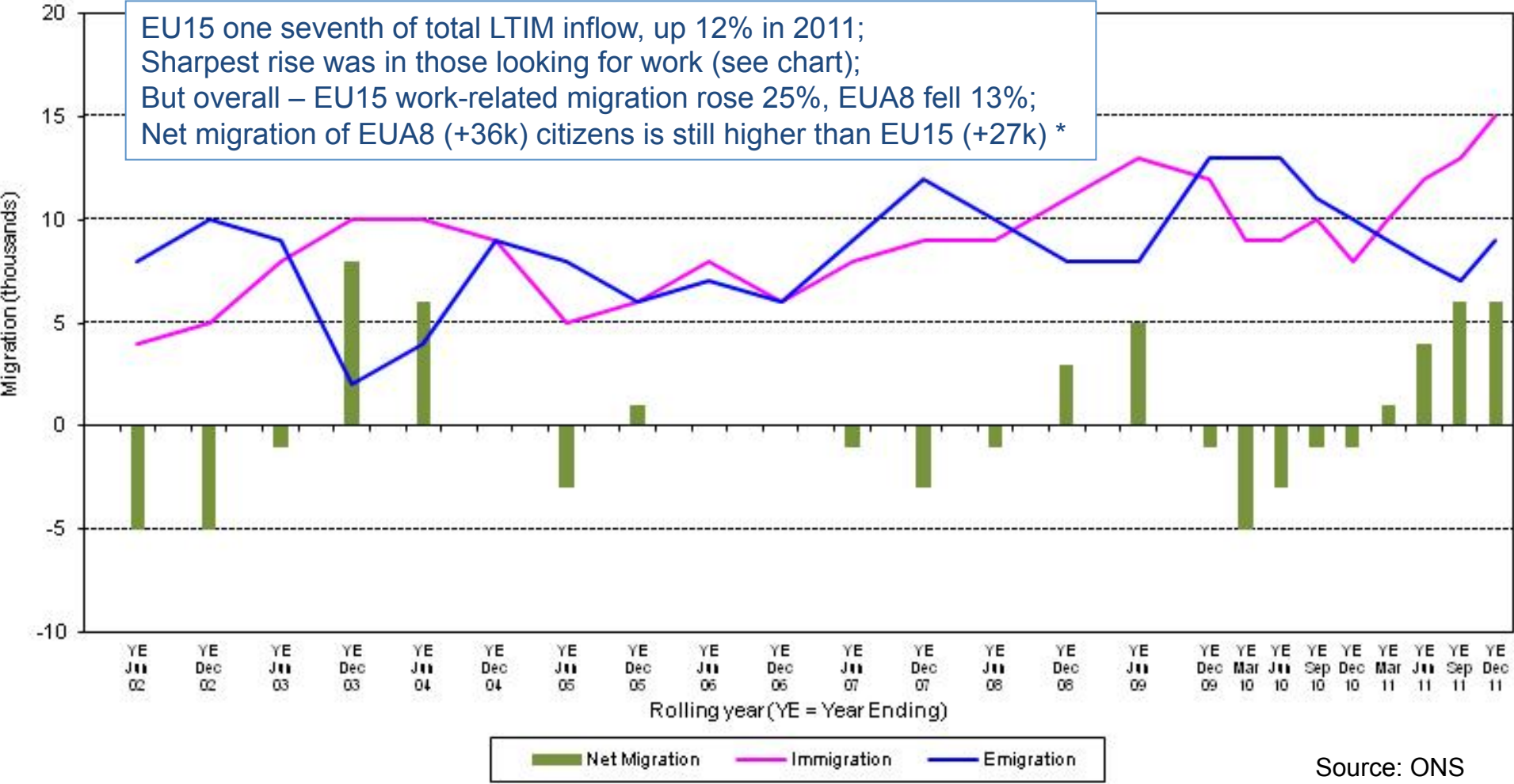
International Passenger Survey estimates of long-term international migration into and out of the United Kingdom. YE Jun 02 to YE Dec 11
 Citizenship: European Union as constituted in relevant time period (other than British)
 Main reason for migration: All reasons



Is the Eurozone crisis having an impact?

International Passenger Survey estimates of long-term international migration into and out of the United Kingdom. YE Jun 02 to YE Dec 11
 Citizenship: European Union EU15 (other than British)
 Main reason for migration: Looking for work

EU15 one seventh of total LTIM inflow, up 12% in 2011;
 Sharpest rise was in those looking for work (see chart);
 But overall – EU15 work-related migration rose 25%, EUA8 fell 13%;
 Net migration of EUA8 (+36k) citizens is still higher than EU15 (+27k) *

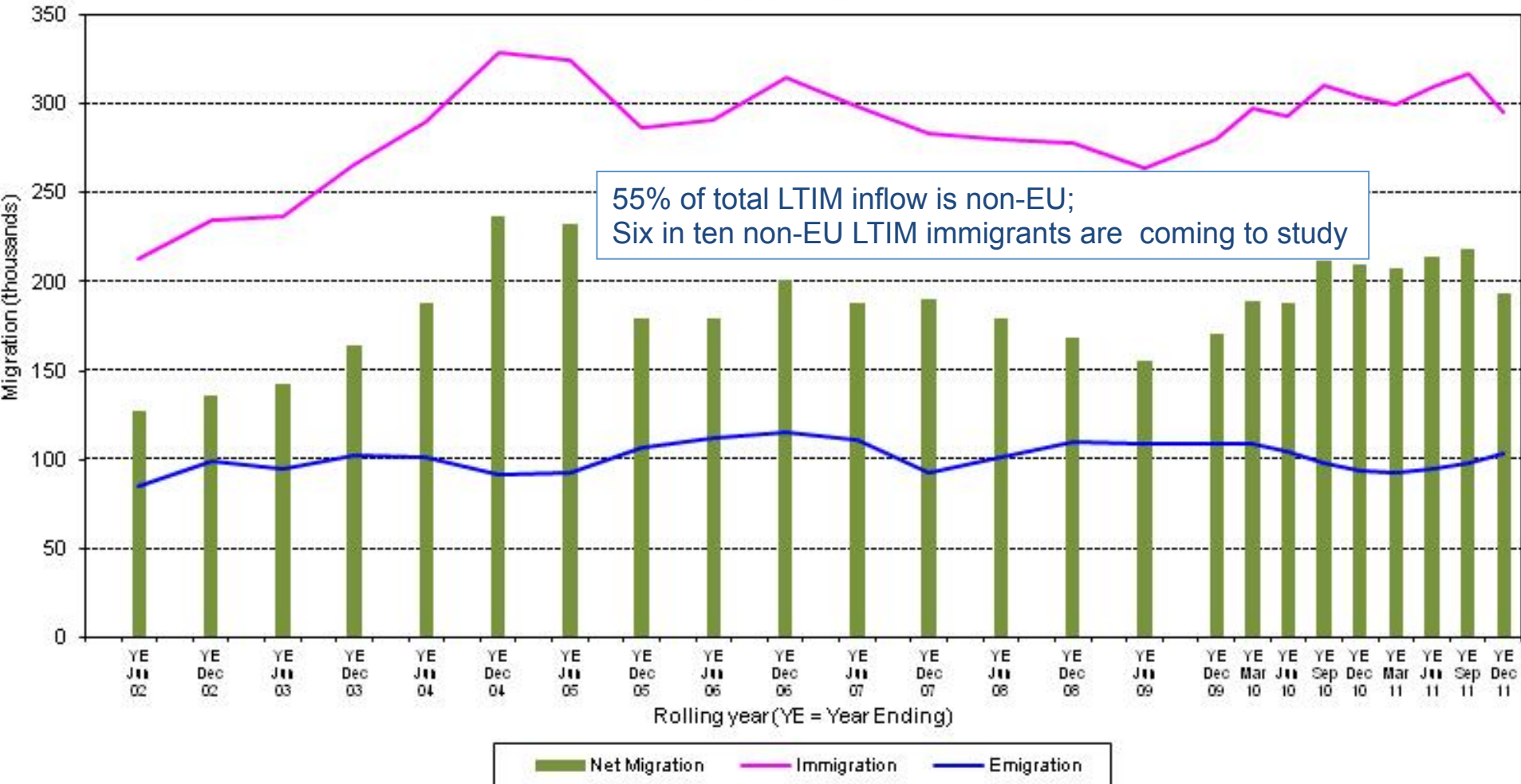


Source: ONS

* None of these differences are statistically significant

Non-EU migration

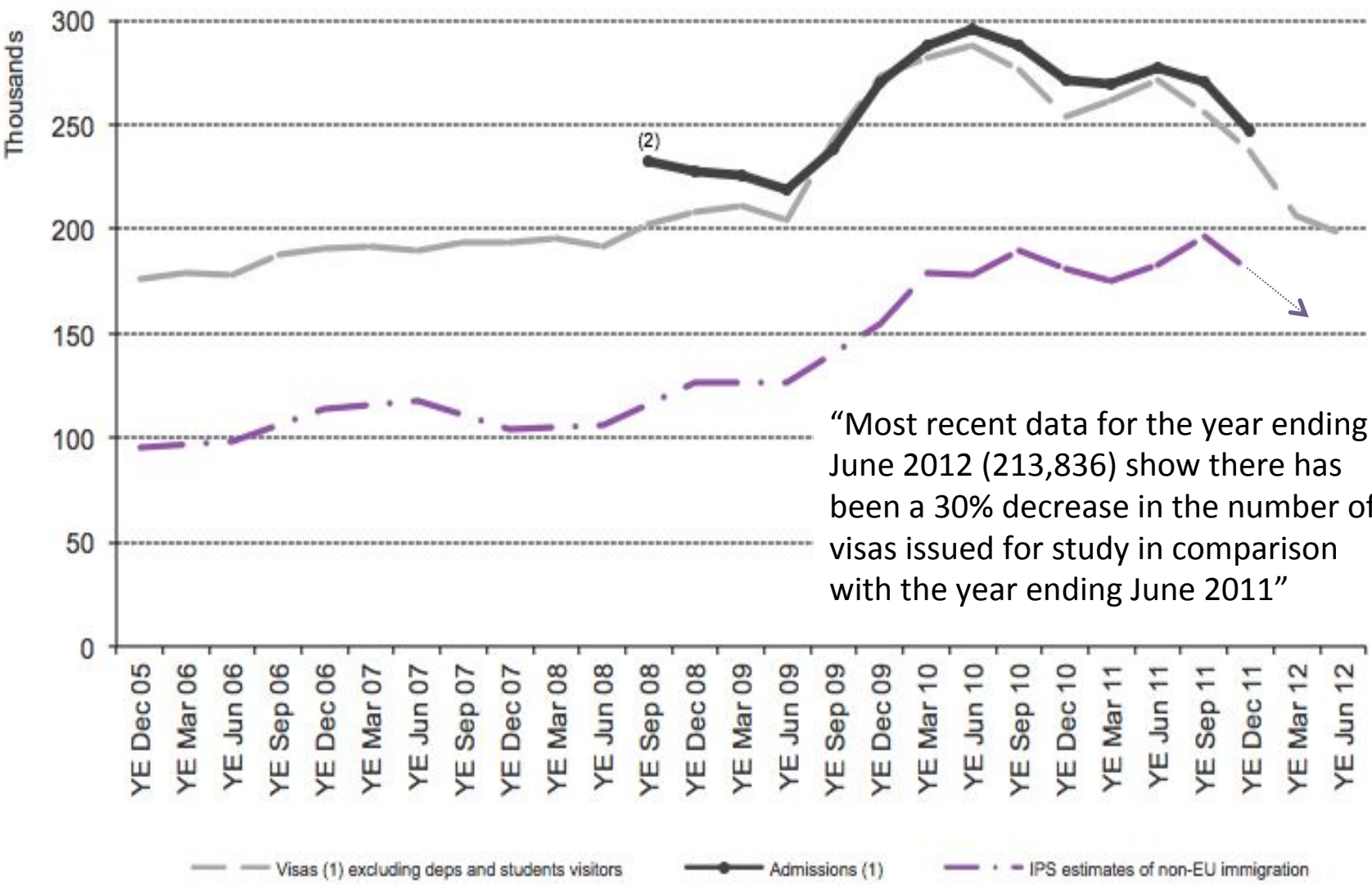
International Passenger Survey estimates of long-term international migration into and out of the United Kingdom. YE Jun 02 to YE Dec 11
 Citizenship: Non-European Union (excludes British and all other EU citizens)
 Main reason for migration: All reasons



What do we mean when we talk about student migrants?

- **Only half of non-EU students are in Universities**
(HO Research Dec 2010)
- More study as Post-Graduates (55%) than Undergraduates (45%)
- Around a half of student migrants come for more than a year, 80% of whom are from outside the EU
- Between 2005 and 2010 non-EEA student admissions UK rose by 80% (compared to a 3% rise for non-EEA visitors)
- Around one fifth arriving in 2004 were still in the UK five years later (Achato et al 'The Migrant Journey' 2010); and one fifth of those who returned home following recent enforcement action in London were former students (Op Mayapple).
- Student visitors are a separate category – dominated by American, Brazilian, Russian and Japanese nationals; For Student visas, China, India and Pakistan provide the largest numbers

Comparisons of trends in study migration



"Most recent data for the year ending June 2012 (213,836) show there has been a 30% decrease in the number of visas issued for study in comparison with the year ending June 2011"

Trends in student numbers

UCAS undergraduate applications for this Autumn's intake

May 2012 total applicants by domicile (UK, other EU, non-EU)

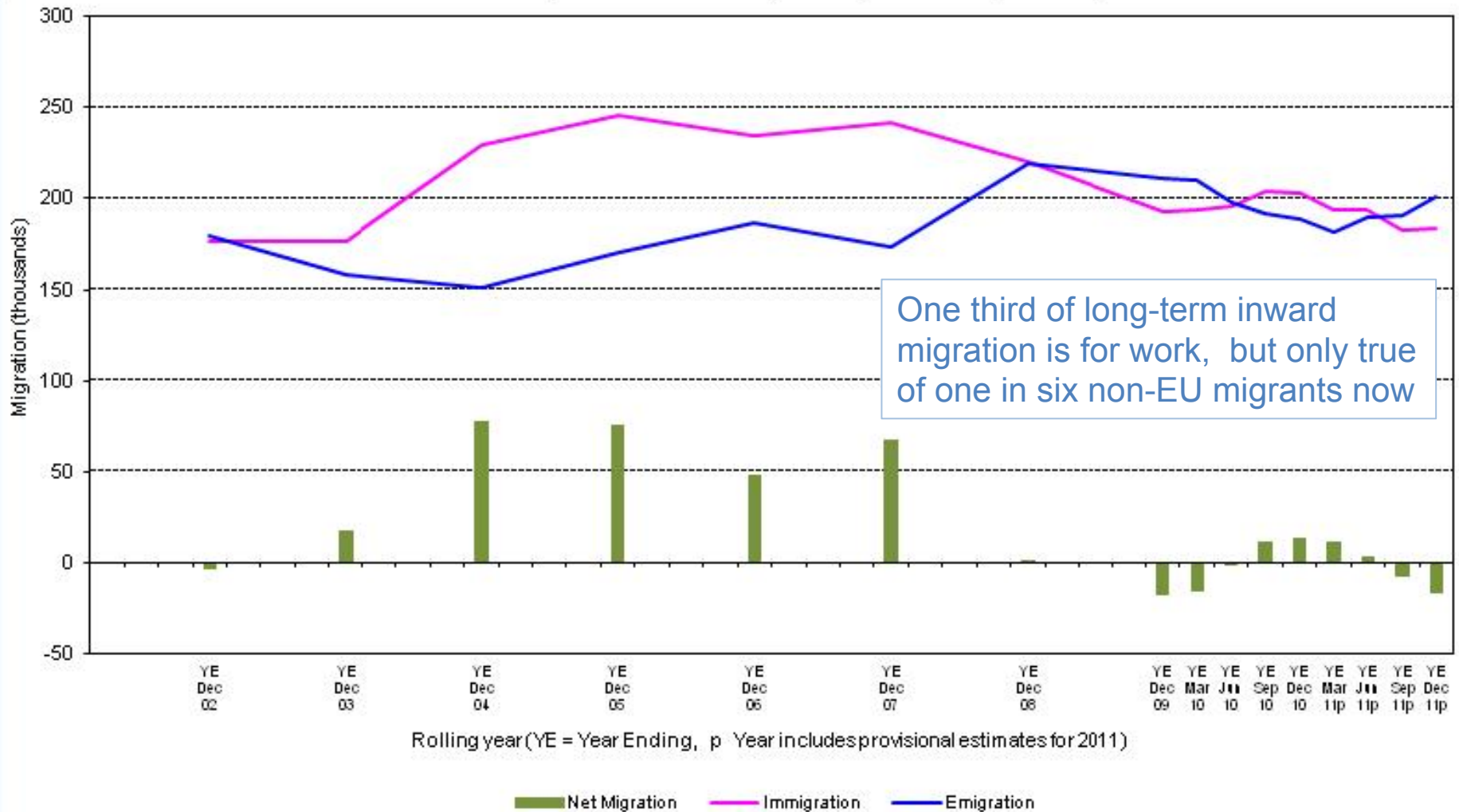
By domicile	2011	2012	Diff (+/-)	Diff (%)
UK	550,147	501,267	-48,880	-8.9%
Other EU	45,727	39,966	-5,761	-12.6%
Non EU	51,134	56,240	5,106	10.0%
Total	647,008	597,473	-49,535	-7.7%

UCAS statistics show non-EEA undergraduate applications to study continue to grow in 2012 – (applications from non-EU domiciled rose by 10% in 2012, whereas UK fell 9% and EU fell 13%)

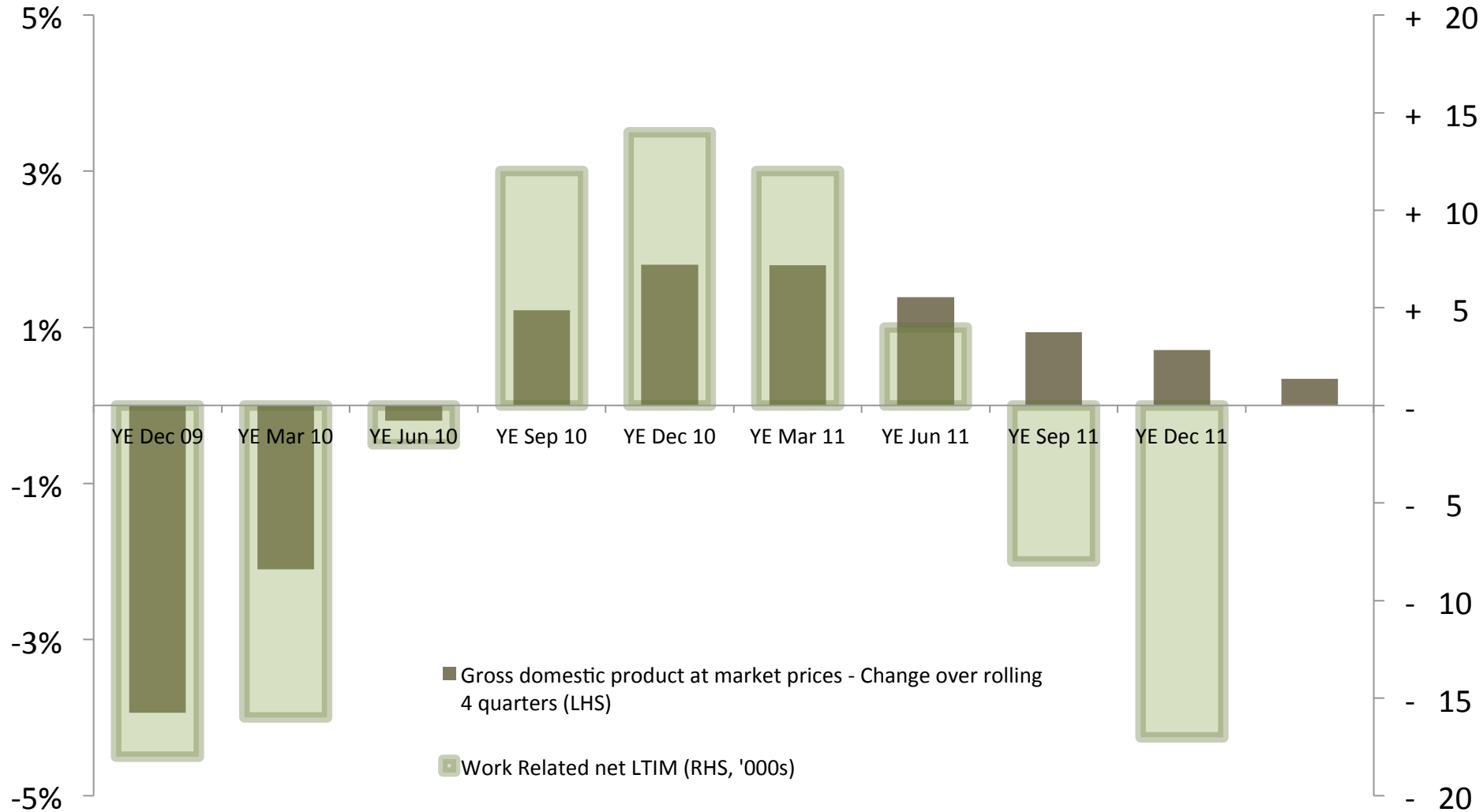
Home Office visa statistics “Most recent data for the year ending June 2012 (213,836) show there has been a 30% decrease in the number of visas issued for study in comparison with the year ending June 2011 (304,507). Admissions of those for the purposes of study in 2011 (267,000) have also fallen by 10% compared to 2010 (296,000).”

Migration for work

Long-Term International Migration into and out of the United Kingdom. YE Dec 02 to YE Dec 11
Main reason for migration: Work related (definite job or looking for work)



Trends in GDP and Net Migration for work only, 2009-2011



When the economy is growing, the net flow of work migrants is positive; when the economy slows down, the number of work migrants falls.

However, work-related migration is only one third of total LTIM inflow; and less than one sixth (16%) of the non-EU inflow.

Migration and the Census

2011 Census contains new questions on country of birth, passport held, national identity, time in the country but data only available next year.

In the July 2012 “first release”

- The population of England and Wales grew by 3.7 million to 56.1 million over 10 years, an increase of 7.1 per cent. This was the largest percentage increase in any Census over the last 100 years.
- Births and deaths account for around 44% of the increase, with the remainder [56%] being due to migration.
- Local authorities with the largest growth were Tower Hamlets [26.4%] and Newham [23.5%]. Manchester was third largest growing [19.0%].
- There were also large increases in some less urban areas in the East Midlands and East of England, for example Peterborough 16.6%, South Derbyshire 15.8%, Boston 15.8%, South Holland 15.1% and Uttlesford 15.1%.

The Census and the new migrants

- ONS found just under half a million extra persons in the England and Wales population than they had predicted from their recent estimates.
- ONS estimate that 45% of this differences was due to shortfalls in the 2001 Census, and 55% (267,000) due to underestimation of international migration.
- ONS conclude by saying that *“the evidence does suggest that the IPS did not measure the full scale of EU10 immigration in the middle of the decade”*.

British Social Attitudes Survey

Table 2.1 Views of immigration levels, 1995–2011

	1995	2003	2008	2011	Change 1995– 2011	Change 2003– 2011
The number of immigrants to Britain should ...	%	%	%	%		
... increase a lot/a little	4	5	4	3	-1	-1
... remain the same	27	16	17	18	-9	+2
... reduce a little	24	23	23	24	0	+1
... reduce a lot	39	49	55	51	+12	+2
<i>Weighted base</i>	987	873	2236	3311		
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1078	881	2239	3311		

British Social Attitudes Survey

Table 2.5 Views of labour migrants, by migrant characteristics⁵

	Migrants from Eastern Europe				Migrants from Muslim countries like Pakistan			
	Professionals		Unskilled labourers		Professionals		Unskilled labourers	
	Filling jobs	Search-ing for work	Filling jobs	Search-ing for work	Filling jobs	Search-ing for work	Filling jobs	Search-ing for work
Settlement of these migrants is ...	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
... very good for Britain	17	14	2	2	13	12	2	2
... good for Britain	46	45	27	17	48	40	15	8
... neither good nor bad for Britain	12	14	13	10	15	17	11	11
... bad for Britain	16	17	32	39	15	17	39	36
... very bad for Britain	8	9	24	31	7	13	32	43
Net support (good-bad)	+39	+33	-27	-51	+39	+22	-54	-69
<i>Weighted base</i>	437	449	390	391	381	442	414	407
<i>Unweighted base</i>	422	447	397	405	372	436	420	412

British Social Attitudes Survey

Table 2.7 Views of student migrants, by migrant characteristics⁵

	Student migrants with good grades				Student migrants with bad grades			
	From West Europe	From East Europe	From Muslim countries	From East Asia	From West Europe	From East Europe	From Muslim countries	From East Asia
Settlement of these migrants is ...	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
... very good for Britain	9	7	8	7	2	1	1	1
... good for Britain	41	43	35	44	9	9	9	9
... neither good nor bad for Britain	20	17	22	19	17	14	13	15
... bad for Britain	18	21	20	20	42	45	44	44
... very bad for Britain	10	12	13	7	29	30	30	29
Net support (good-bad)	+22	+17	+10	+24	-60	-65	-64	-63
<i>Weighted base</i>	414	415	379	421	419	410	396	457
<i>Unweighted base</i>	412	414	396	421	426	400	394	448