Office for
National Statistics

International Migration Statistics

April-May 2018 Roadshows

Office for National Statistics

Current international migration statistics

Latest long-term international migration estimates

Estimates are for year ending September 2017 (provisional)

Immigration

578,000

Compared with **598,000** in year ending September 2016

Not statistically significant

Net migration

+244,000

Compared with **+273,000** in year ending September 2016

Not statistically significant

Emigration

334,000

Compared with **325,000** in year ending September 2016

Not statistically significant

Source: Migration Statistics Quarterly Report, 22 Feb 2018

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Migration Statistics Quarterly Report

What is net migration?

Net migration is the difference between the number of people arriving to live in the UK for over a year and the number of people leaving to live elsewhere for over a year.

If net migration is above zero then migration is added to the UK population.

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Within net migration we've seen differing patterns for EU and non-EU migration

Net migration to the UK by citizenship, UK, 2007 to 2017 (year ending September 2017)
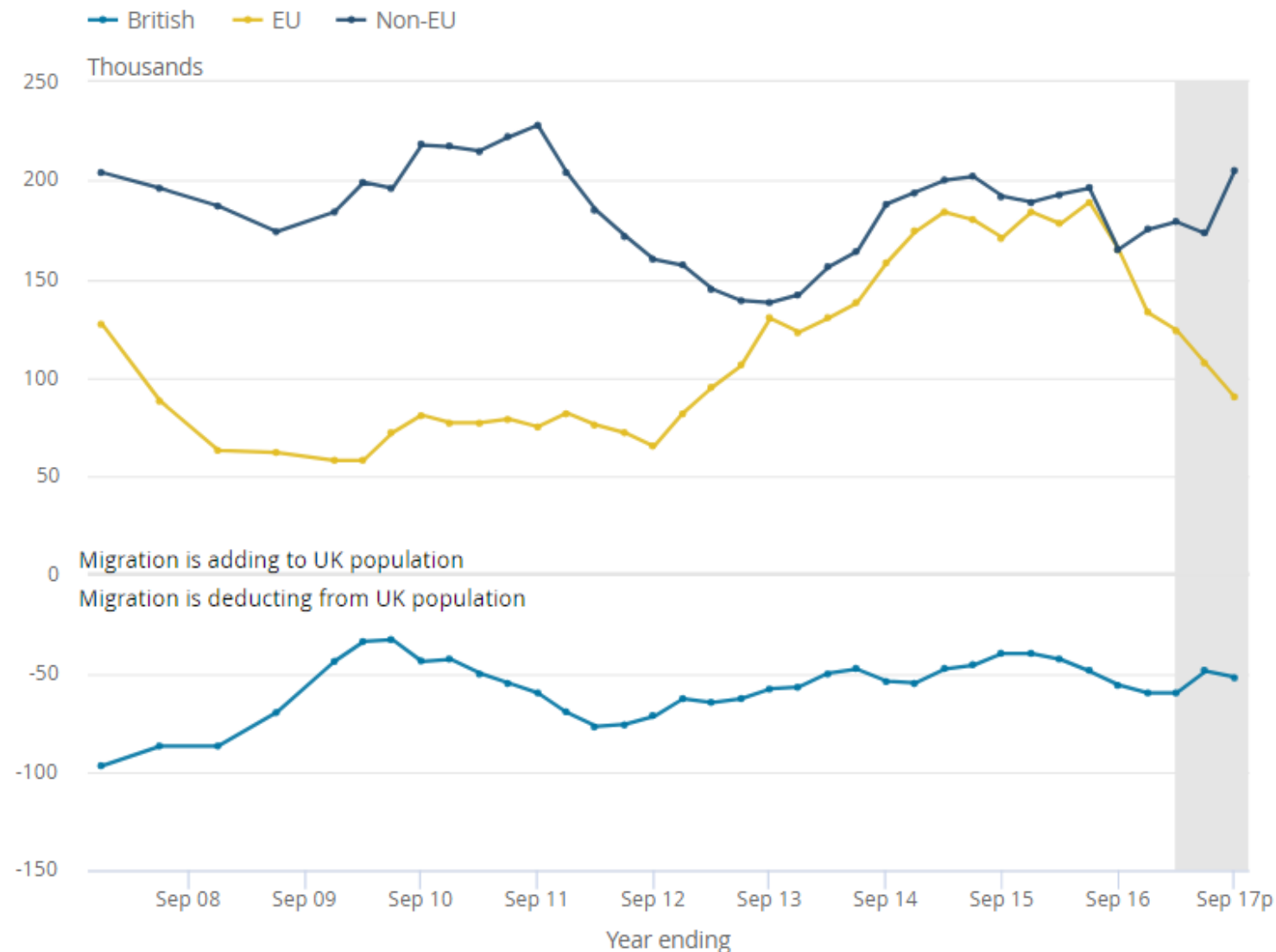
Source: Long-Term International Migration, Office for National Statistics
Notes: Figures for 2017 are provisional. In this chart provisional estimates are shown in a shaded area.

Net migration of EU citizens decreased by 75,000 over the last year, to the level last seen in 2012

EU net migration has fallen as fewer EU citizens are arriving, especially those coming to look for work...

EU citizens coming to the UK for work
UK, 2007 to 2017 (year ending September 2017)

Legend: — Definite Job   — Looking for Work

Thousands

(Chart: Y-axis from 20 to 120 in thousands. X-axis years ending Sep 08 to Sep 17p. Two lines: "Definite Job" in blue and "Looking for Work" in yellow. Annotation: "Fewer EU15 and EU8 citizens looking for work")

Year ending
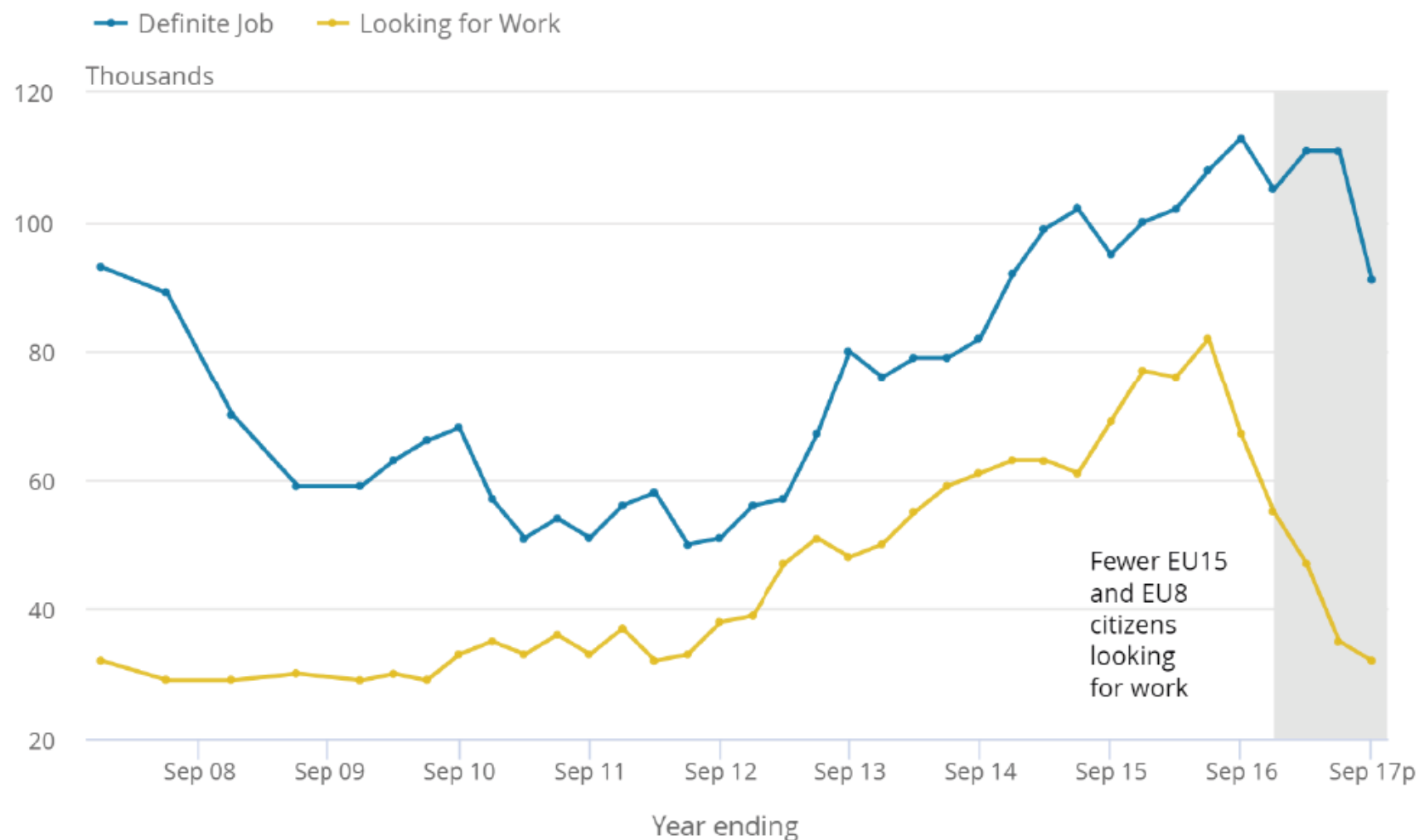
Figures for 2017 are provisional and in the shaded area
Source: Migration Statistics Quarterly Report, 22 February 2018

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…and the number leaving has risen. EU net migration has now returned to the level seen in 2012

Short-term international migration*

In the year to June-2015…

There were more than twice as many visits abroad (1 to 12 months) than to England & Wales

England & Wales

"Other reasons" were the most common main reason for short-term international migration both to and from England and Wales, including:

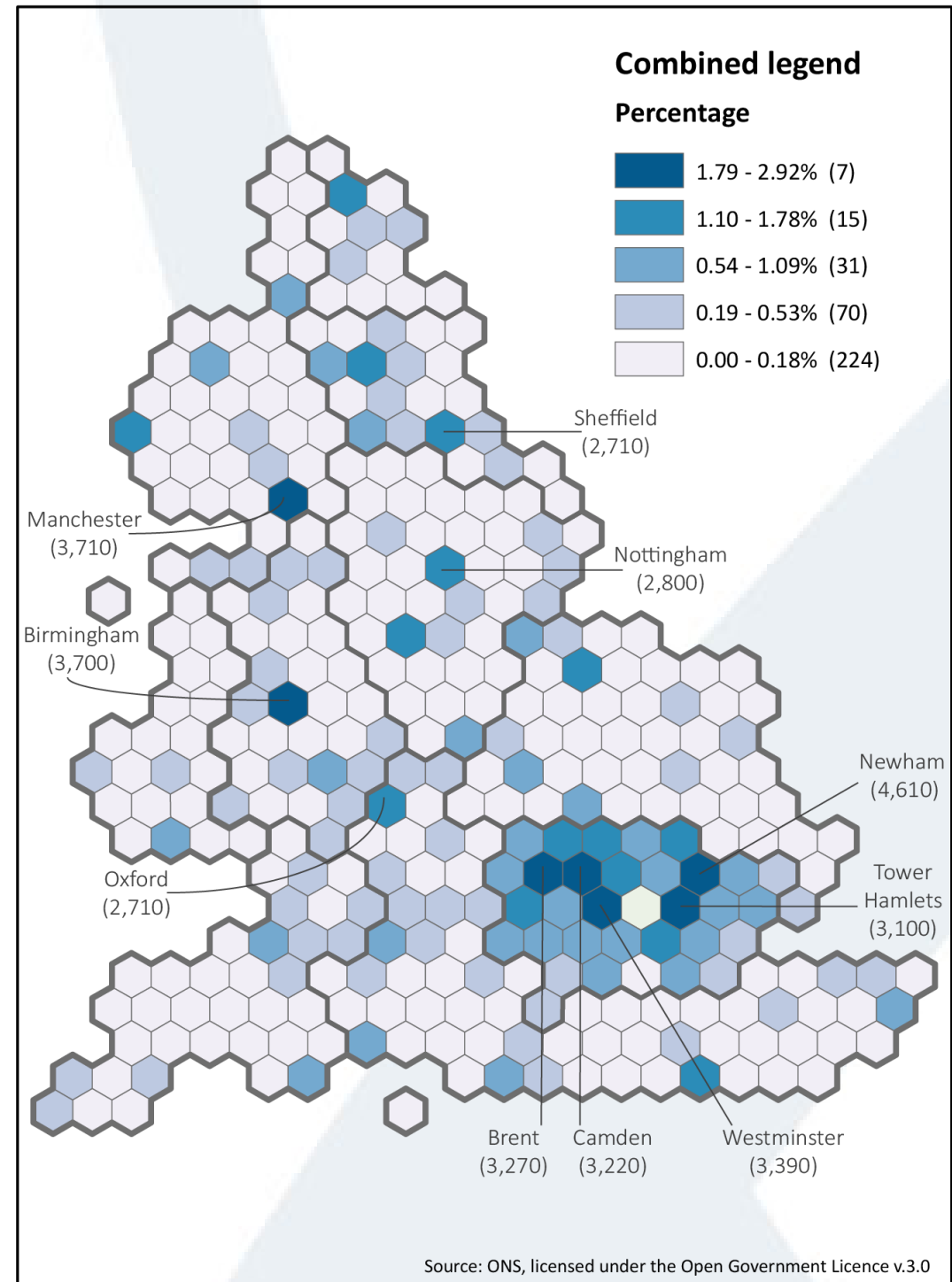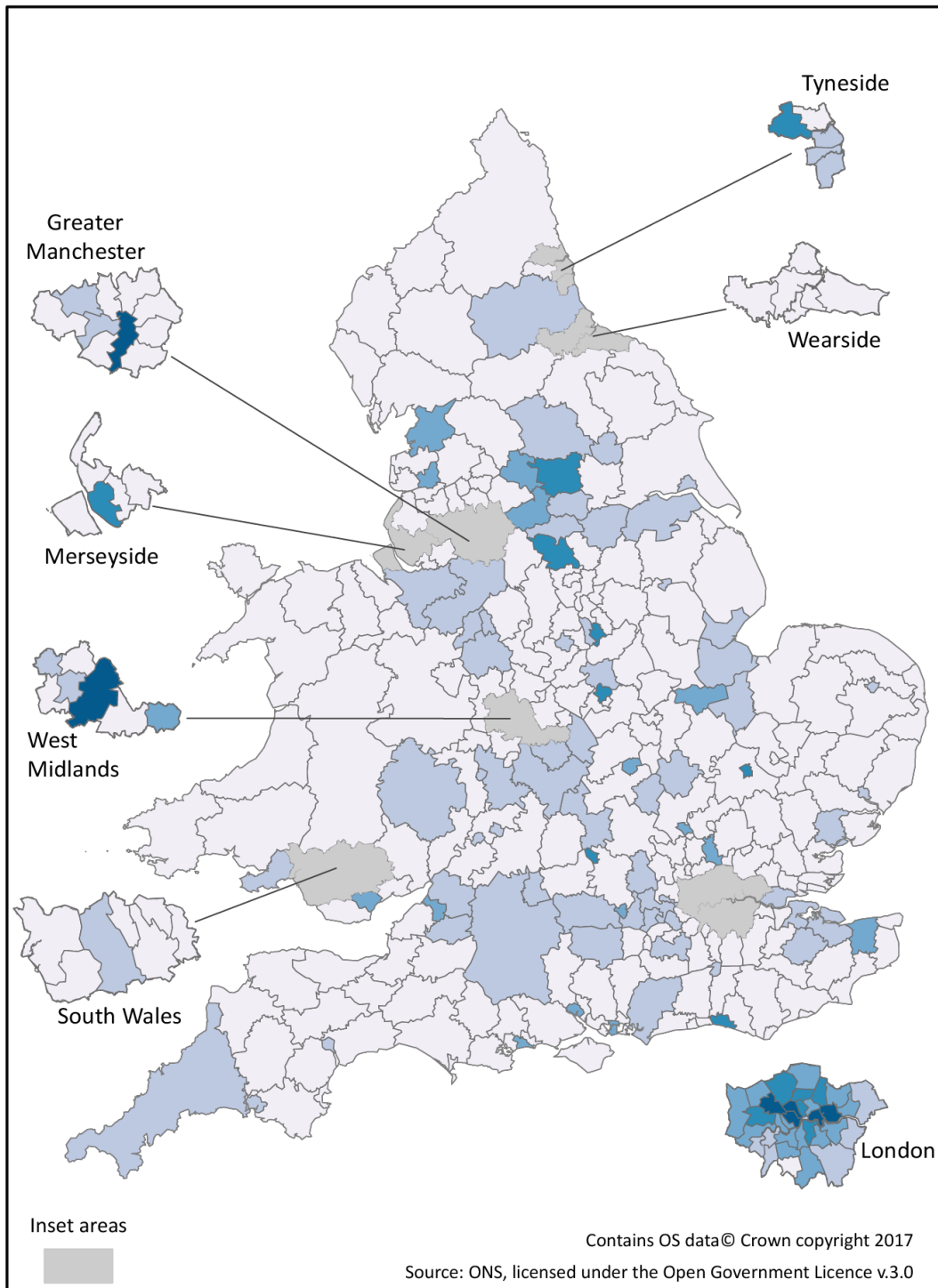**Holidays and travelling**

Working holidays
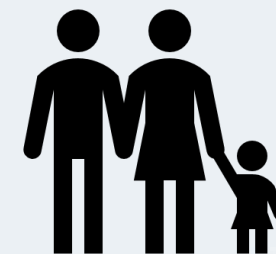
Accompanying family

*Those that migrate between 1 to 12 months for all reasons Short-Term International Migration for England and Wales

The most popular destination for short-term migrants was London (34%) and the South East of England (15%)

Local Authority District short-term international immigration visits as a proportion of the total for England and Wales
Using the UN definition of 3 to 12 months for employment and study, YE June 2015

Tyneside

Greater Manchester

Wearside

Merseyside

West Midlands

South Wales

London

Inset areas

Contains OS data© Crown copyright 2017
Source: ONS, licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0

Combined legend

Percentage

■	1.79 - 2.92% (7)
■	1.10 - 1.78% (15)
■	0.54 - 1.09% (31)
■	0.19 - 0.53% (70)
■	0.00 - 0.18% (224)

Sheffield (2,710)

Manchester (3,710)

Nottingham (2,800)

Birmingham (3,700)

Newham (4,610)

Oxford (2,710)

Tower Hamlets (3,100)

Brent (3,270)   Camden (3,220)   Westminster (3,390)

Source: ONS, licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0

Top 10 destinations for short-term migrants*

Migrating for work

- Newham
- Brent
- Waltham Forest
- Birmingham
- Haringey
- Tower Halmets
- Barnet
- Peterborough
- Ealing
- Westminster

Migrating for study

- Camden
- Manchester
- Sheffield
- Nottingham
- Oxford
- Westminster
- Brighton and Hove
- Cambridge
- Birmingham
- Liverpool

*Using the UN definition of 3 to 12 months for employment and study, YE June 2015

Population by Country of Birth and Nationality

- Most common countries of birth in the UK:

1. Poland: 907,000   2. India: 809,000   3. Pakistan: 523,000

- Most common nationalities in the UK:

1. Poland: 1,000,000   2. Romania: 358,000   3. Rep. of Ireland: 348,000

How many non-British nationals live in your local area?
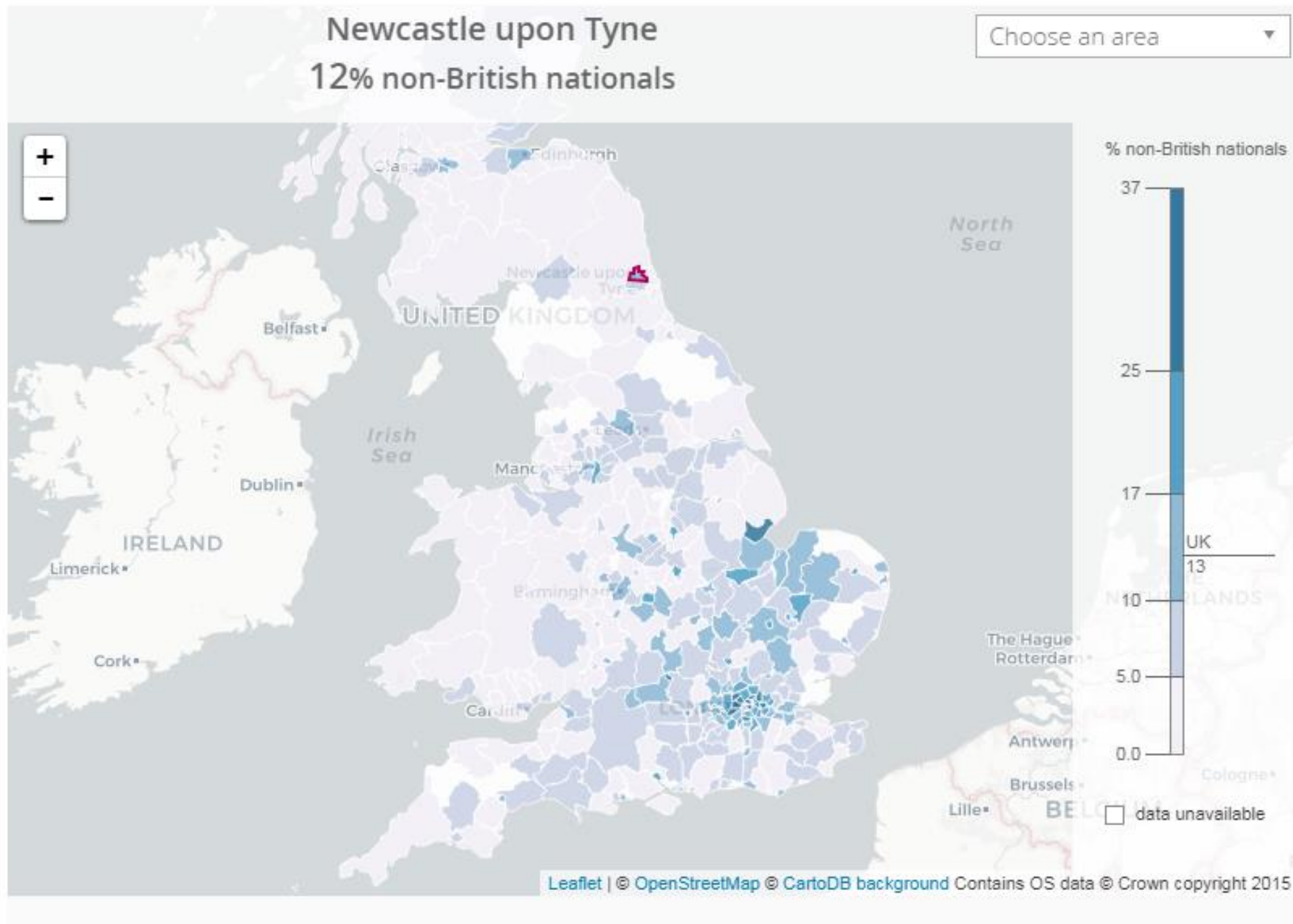
Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS)

Take our interactive Quiz

What are migration levels like in your area?

Enter your postcode and test yourself

Office for National Statistics

What is migration like in Southampton?

For every 100 people who live here, how many were non-British nationals in 2016?

Guess
0

Actual*

UK

Slide to guess

Submit

*Numbers are based on survey estimates

Interactive demo

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https://visual.ons.gov.uk/migration-levels-what-do-you-know-about-your-area/

What does migration look like in your local area?

See all the indicators published in excel in:
Local Area Migration Indicators, UK

https://visual.ons.gov.uk/migration-levels-what-do-you-know-about-your-area/

Living abroad series: migration between…

- [UK and the EU2](#)

- [UK and Germany](#)

- [UK and Ireland](#)

- [Britain and France](#)

- [Britain and the EU8](#)

- [Britain and Spain](#)

International student migration research

What we knew about international student migration from official estimates

Source: International Passenger Survey
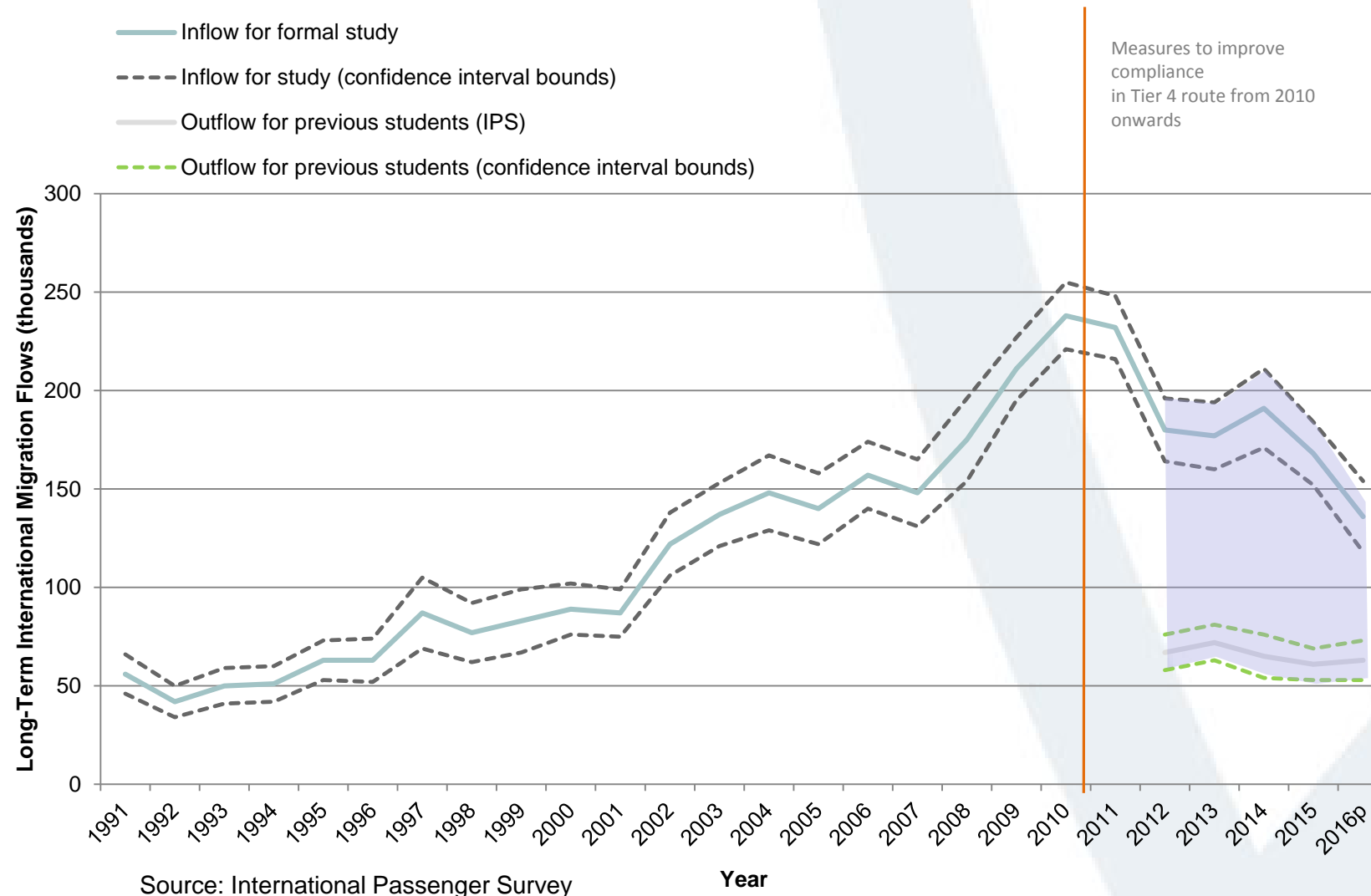
- International students contribute around a quarter of total immigration to the UK
- The International Passenger Survey (IPS) is used to estimate migration flows
- In the year ending March 2017- total immigration for study was 139,000 and emigration of former students was 59,000, leaving a "gap" of 80,000

What we now know – Exit Checks analysis

Outcomes for non-EU students with a visa expiry date between 8 April 2015 and 7 April 2016

99,100
Emigrated for more than 1 year — **51%**

122,000
Departed UK

193,100
Non-EU students

4,000 — Departed but inconclusive evidence of return — **2%**

18,900 — Departed the UK and returned in 1 year on short-term visa — **10%**

57,900
Stay

50,300 — Granted valid leave to remain, study, work, or other — **26%**

7,600 — Departed the UK and returned in 1 year on long-term visa — **4%**

13,200
Unknown

13,200 — No identified departure — **7%**
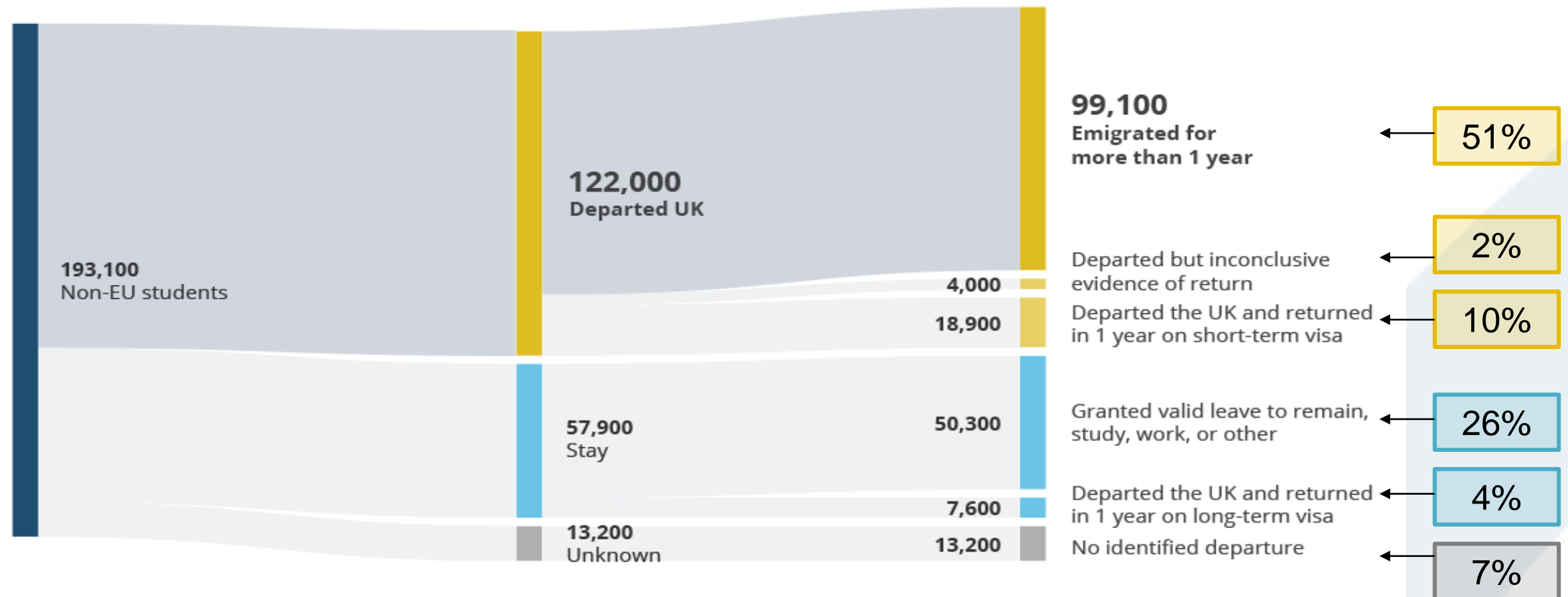
Source: Office for National Statistics analysis of Exit Checks data

Office for National Statistics
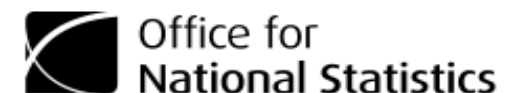
- Recent publications include:
  "What's happening with international student migration?" – ONS
  "International student migration update"- ONS
  "Second report on statistics being collected under the exit checks programme"- Home Office
- ONS' analysis of Home Office Exit Checks data revealed that majority (90%) of non-EU international students either depart the UK before their visa expires, or extend their leave to remain
- Our analysis suggests the IPS is underestimating long-term non-EU student emigration figures

International students: total length of time in UK
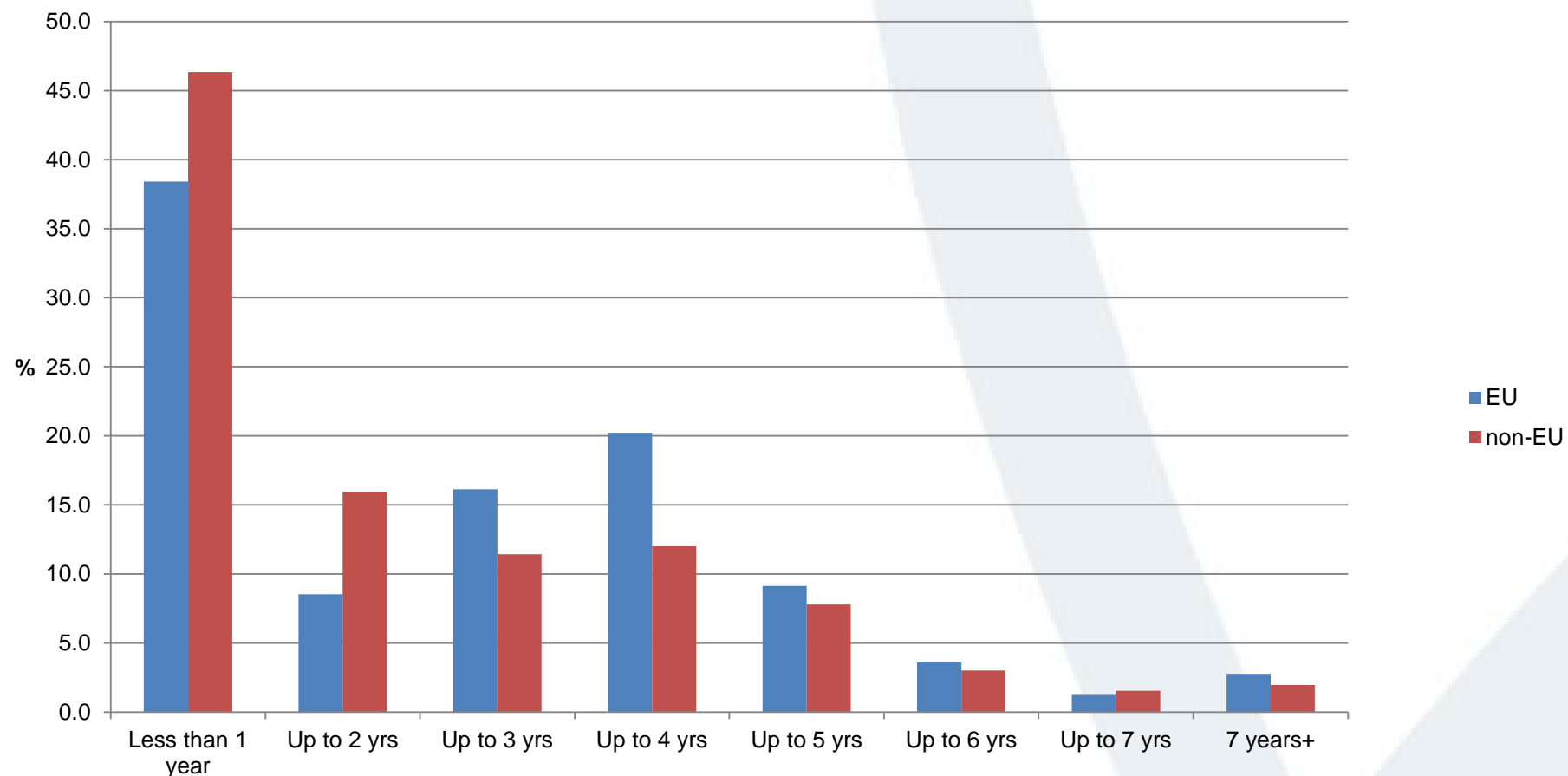
EU students:
- Avg stay 2 years 5 months
- 38% living in UK for less than 1 year
- 9% living in UK for up to 5 years

Non-EU students:
- Avg stay 1 year 11 months
- 47% living in UK for less than 1 year
- 8% living in UK for up to 5 years

Source: Survey of Graduating International Students, ONS 2017

International students: post-study plans

After finishing your current course of study, how long are you planning to stay in the UK?

Legend:
- Stay
- 12 months or more
- 6-12 months
- 3-6 months
- less than 3 months
- Leave Immediately

EU students are more likely to plan to stay in the UK to look for work or for further study compared to non-EU students

After finishing your current course of study, what are you planning to do?

Legend:
- I don't know yet
- Travel in the UK + outside the UK
- Travel outside the UK
- Travel in the UK
- Take up a job offer I already have outside the UK
- Take up a job offer I already have in the UK
- Look for a job outside the UK
- Look for a job in the UK
- Further study outside the UK
- Further study in UK

International students: certainty of post-study plans
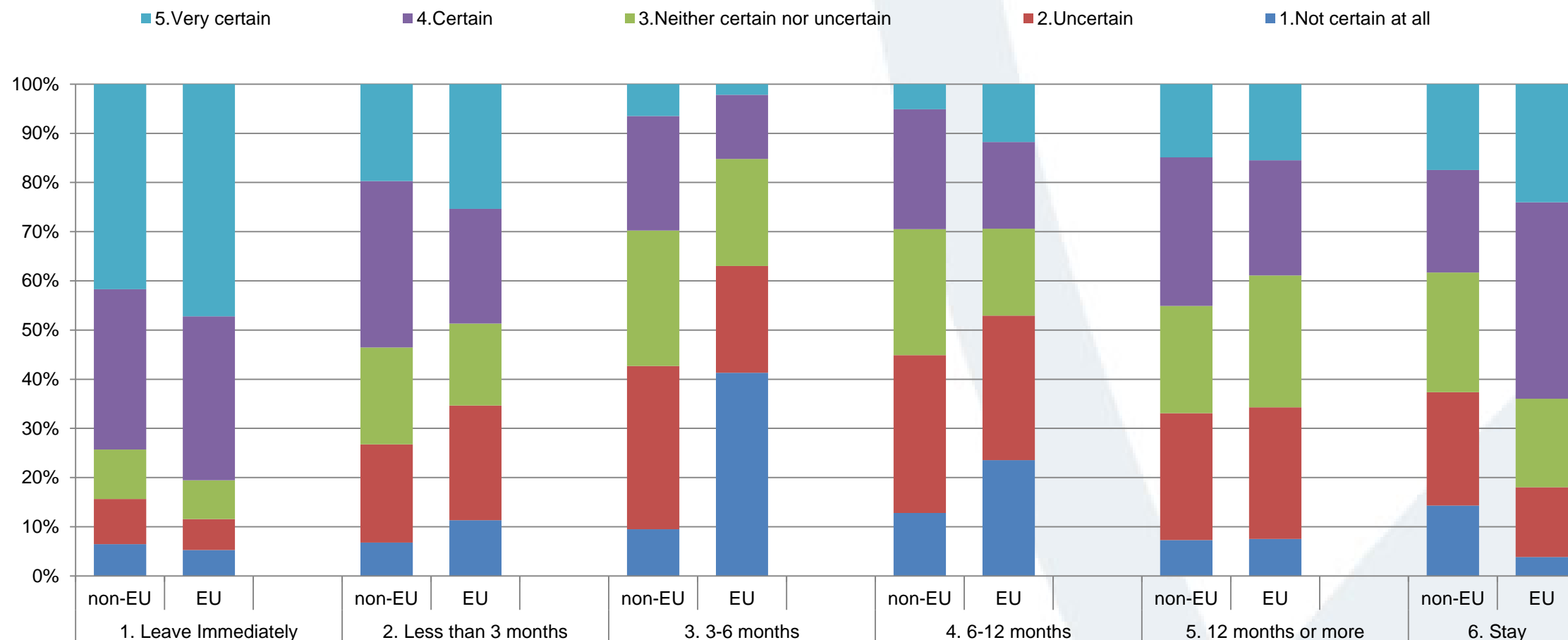
Source: Survey of Graduating International Students, ONS 2017

- Students planning to leave immediately or within 3 months of completing their studies were more certain than those planning to stay for longer than 3 months but less than a year

- This effect was exaggerated for EU students compared to non-EU students

Access to Survey for Graduating International Students data

- The survey data are available via the ONS Secure Research Service (SRS)

- Accessible to approved researchers

- To access, please e-mail: migrationanalysis@ons.gov.uk

Impact of Migration

What is the Impact of International Migration on the Labour Market?

- In 2016, 11% of the UK labour market were non-UK nationals (7% EU, 4% non-EU)

- Non-UK nationals are more likely to be overqualified for their jobs than UK nationals (37% of non-UK nationals compared with 15% of UK nationals)

- Non-UK nationals from some groups, particularly EU2 and EU8 countries, work more hours per week than UK nationals (50% of EU2 nationals and 61% of EU8 nationals vs 31% of UK nationals work more than 40 hours per week)

Distribution of workers in each nationality group by industry sector, UK, 2016
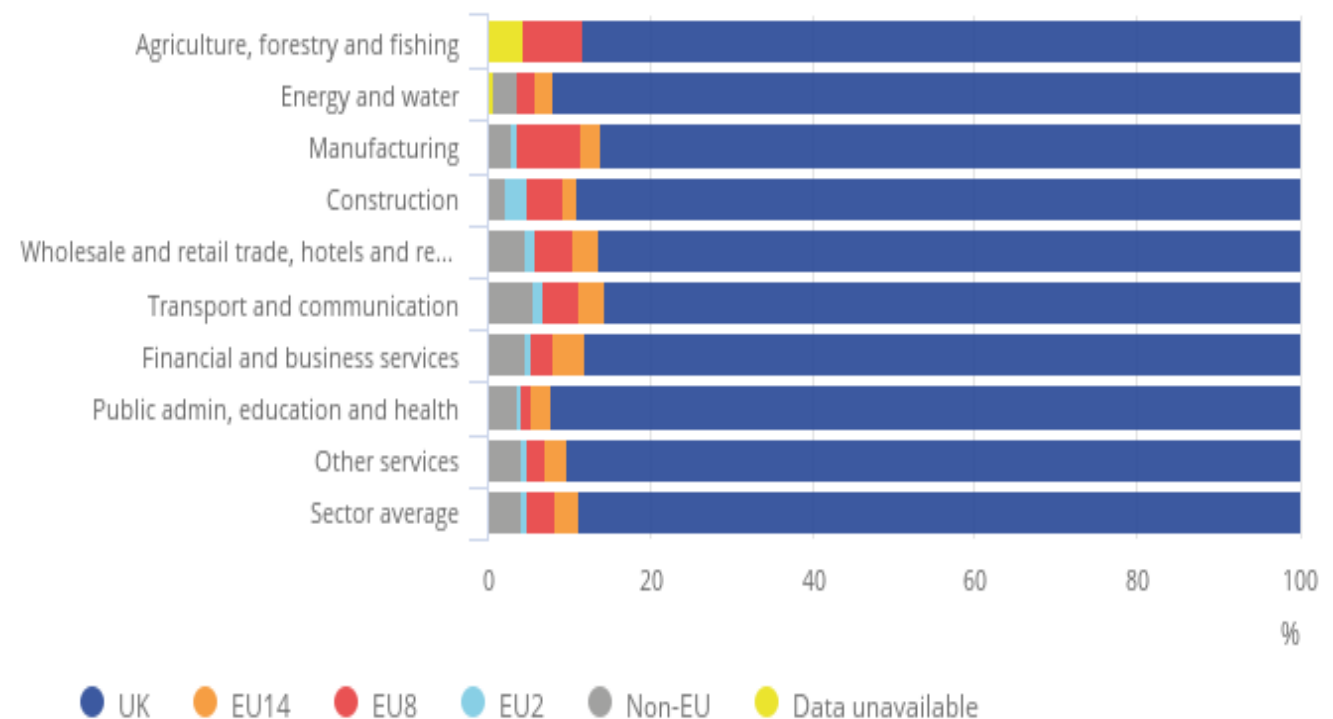
Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics

International immigration and the labour market, UK: 2016 (Latest release)

What is the impact of International Migration on Housing?

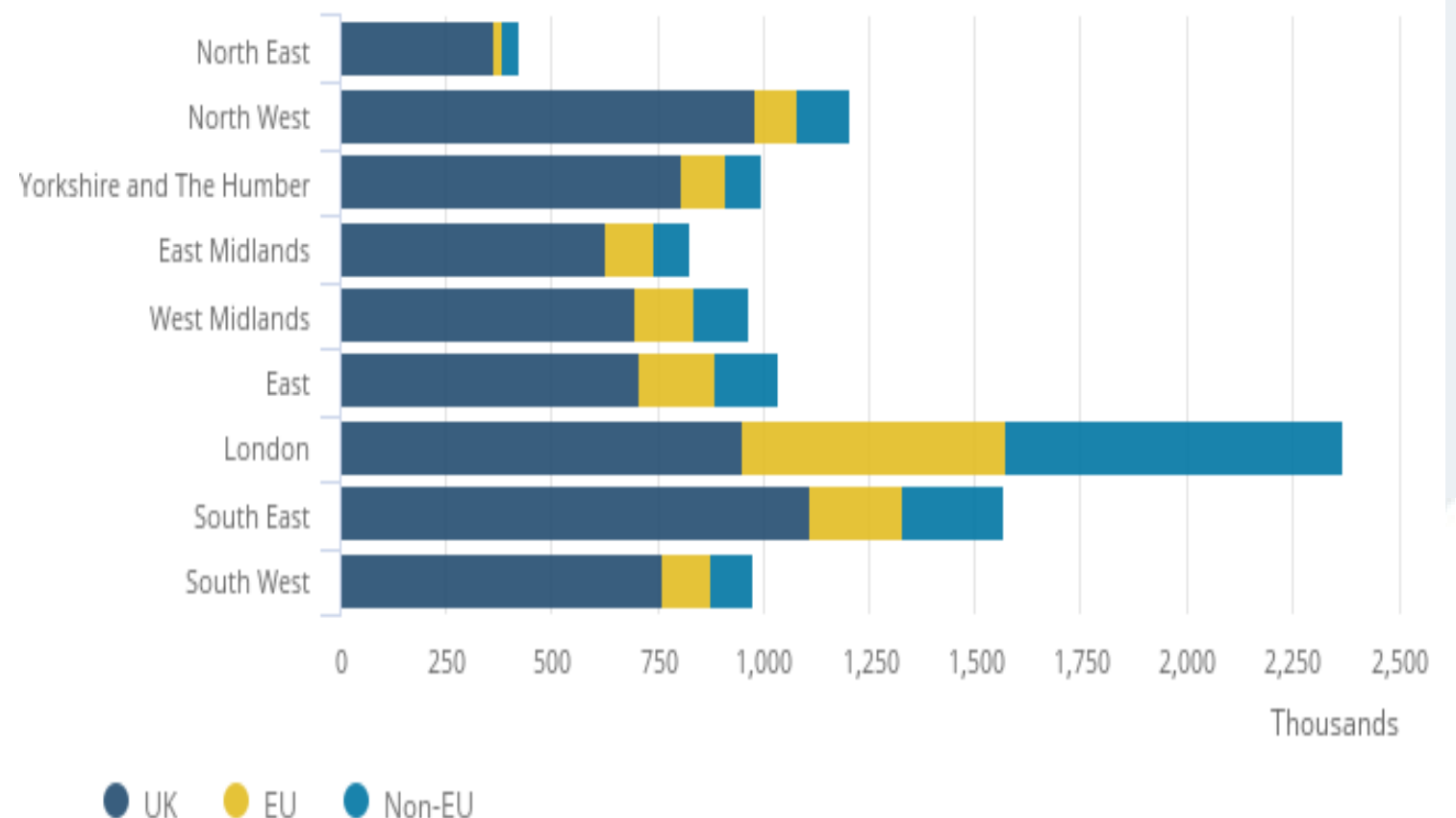- England's resident population increased by 11% between 2001 and 2015, from 49.4 million to 54.8 million, with variations by region

- There has also been a 2% increase in the number of households between 2011-2015

- Recent migrants to the UK are more likely to live in the private rented sector than live in social housing or own their own home

Estimated population of UK, EU and non-EU born residents privately renting by region in England, 2016

Source: Annual Population Survey, Office for National Statistics

International migration and the changing nature of housing in England – what does the available evidence show? (Latest release)

Future plans – improving international migration statistics

Our ambition is to put administrative sources at the core of evidence on migration in 2019

- Migrants interact with government in lots of different ways, giving us a great opportunity for change
- The Digital Economy Act (DEA) provides us a way to access these data and crucially link them together
- Within the Government Statistical Service we have great expertise to build a collaborative approach to using this administrative data, to answer policy questions
- Building on the Integrated Data Infrastructure work pioneered by Stats New Zealand

Proposed data matching model once complete (by end of 2019)
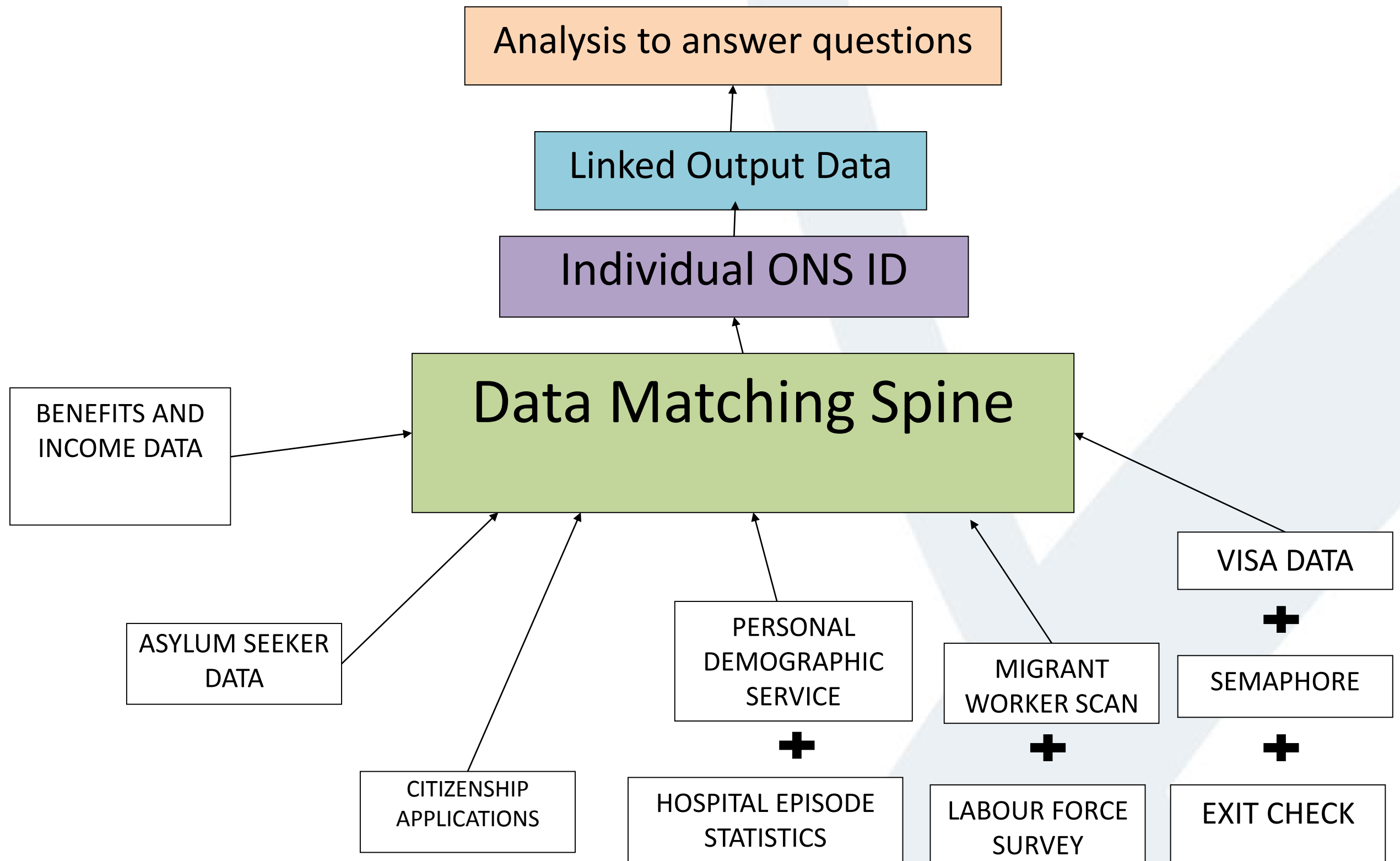
Understanding the impact of migration using linked benefits data
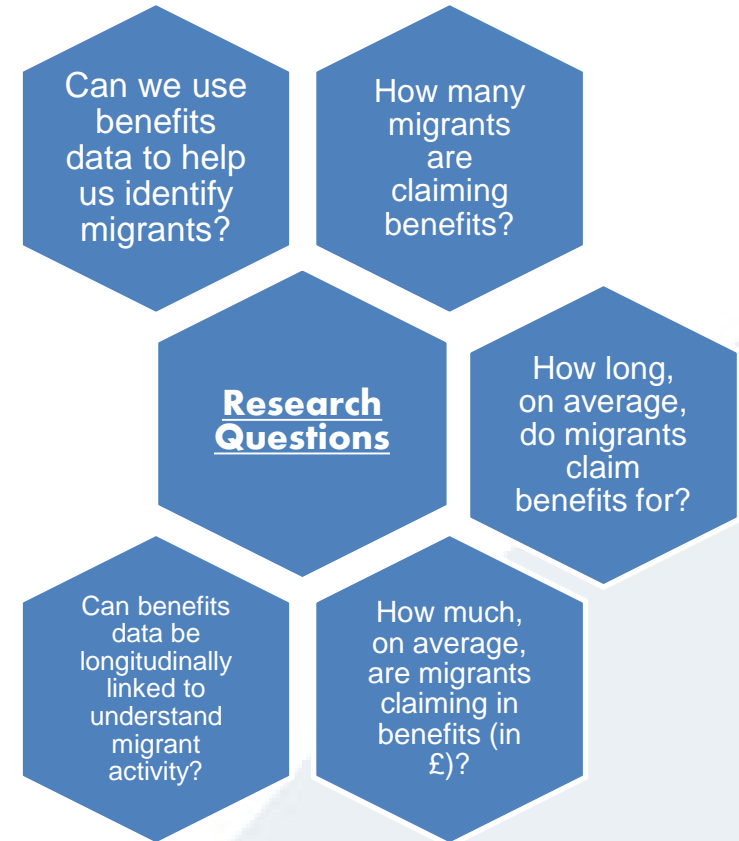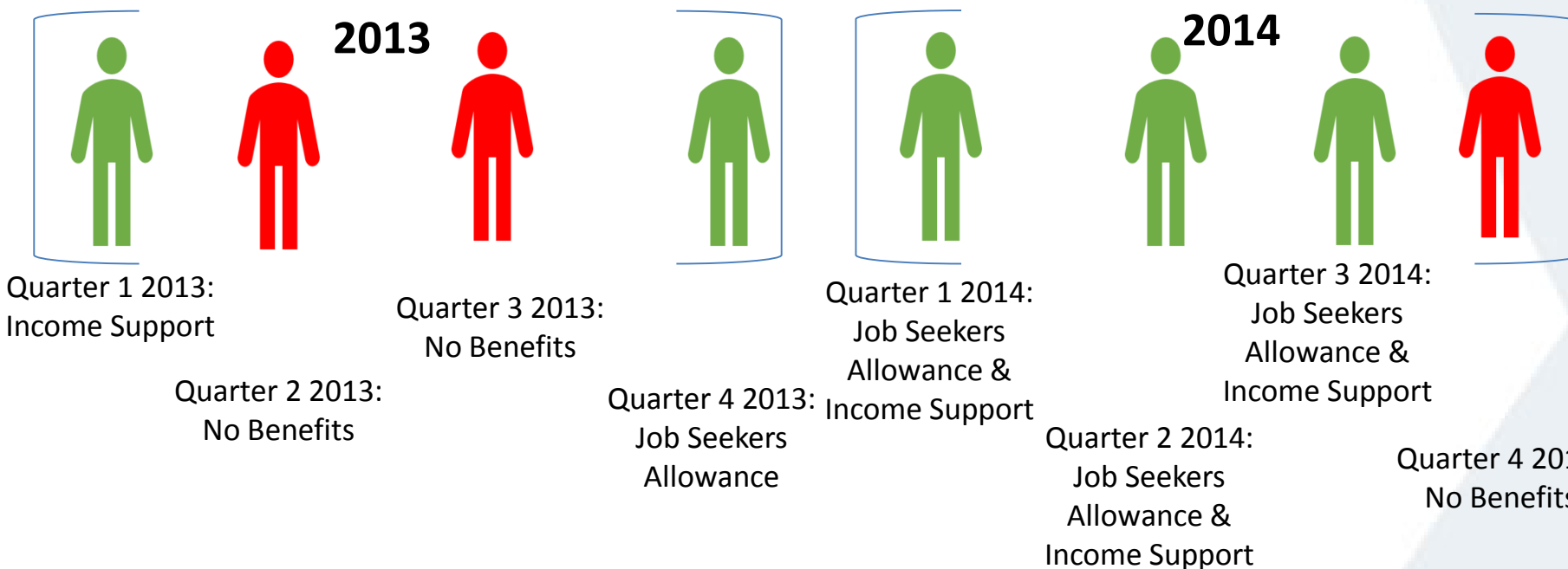
Non-UK Nationals with UK NINo's Claiming Benefits 2014-2015: Fictional Nationality Breakdown

Legend:
- BOT
- EU Other
- EU15
- EU2
- EU8
- Non EU
- Unknown
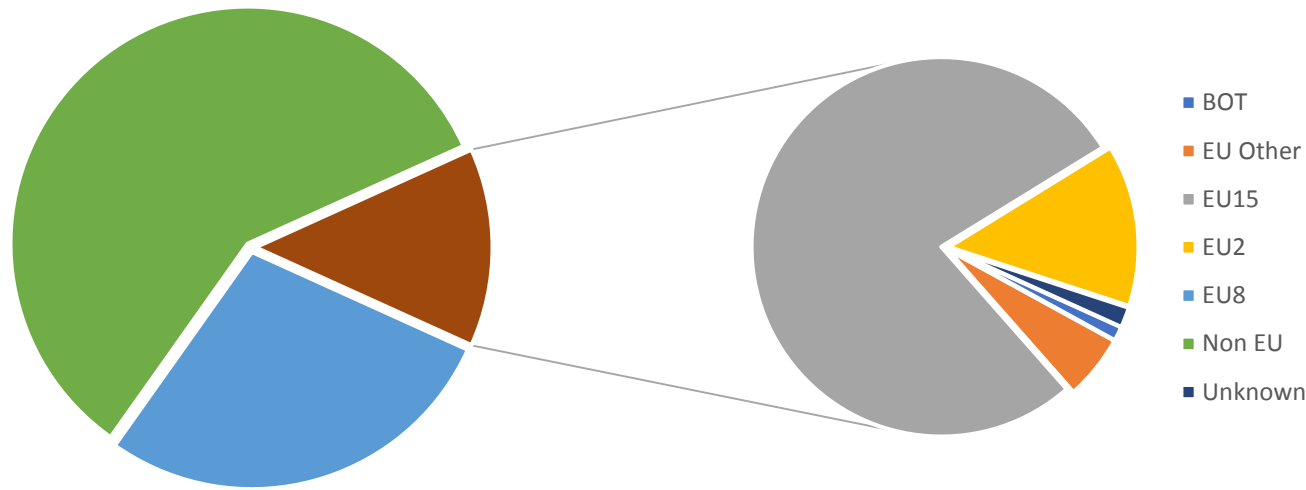
*BOT = British Overseas Territories
**Unknown = Stateless or Nationality Not Recorded

Identifying International Migrant Journeys using Longitudinal Linked Data

2013

2014

Quarter 1 2013: Income Support

Quarter 2 2013: No Benefits

Quarter 3 2013: No Benefits

Quarter 4 2013: Job Seekers Allowance

Quarter 1 2014: Job Seekers Allowance & Income Support

Quarter 2 2014: Job Seekers Allowance & Income Support

Quarter 3 2014: Job Seekers Allowance & Income Support

Quarter 4 2014: No Benefits

Research Questions

- Can we use benefits data to help us identify migrants?
- How many migrants are claiming benefits?
- How long, on average, do migrants claim benefits for?
- Can benefits data be longitudinally linked to understand migrant activity?
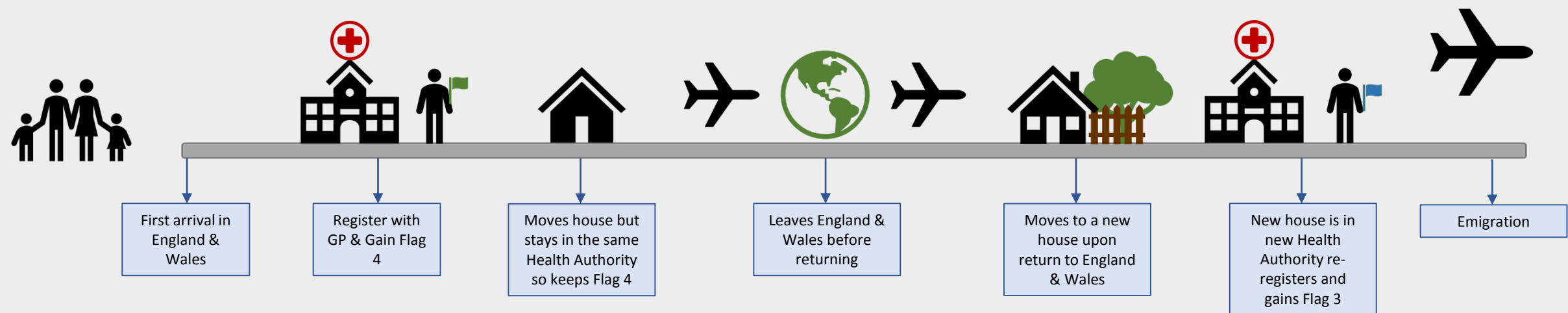- How much, on average, are migrants claiming in benefits (in £)?

Benefits Included in Analysis:

- Attendance Allowance
- Bereavement Benefit
- Disability Living Allowance
- Employment Support Allowance
- Incapacity Benefit
- Carers Allowance
- Income Support
- Jobseekers Allowance
- Pension Credit
- Passported Incapacity Benefit
- Retirement/State Pension
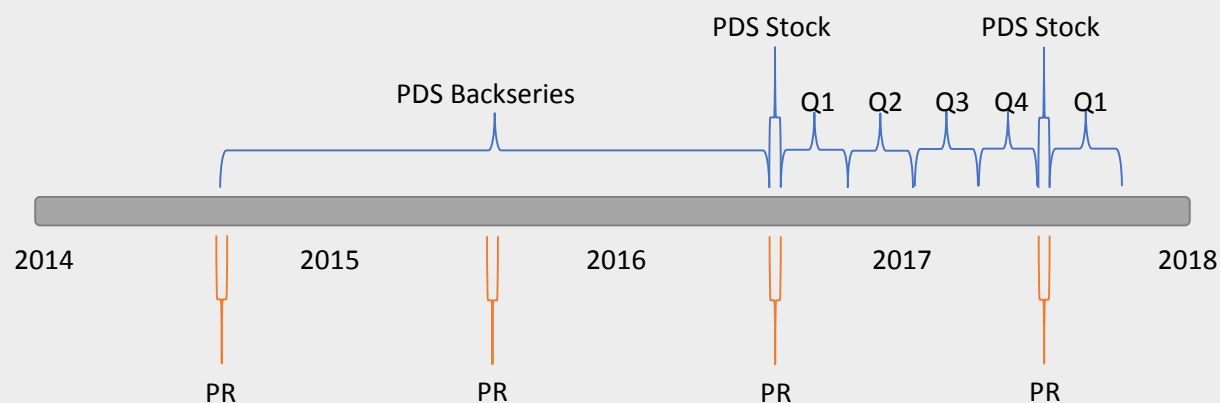- Severe Disablement Benefit
- Widows Benefit

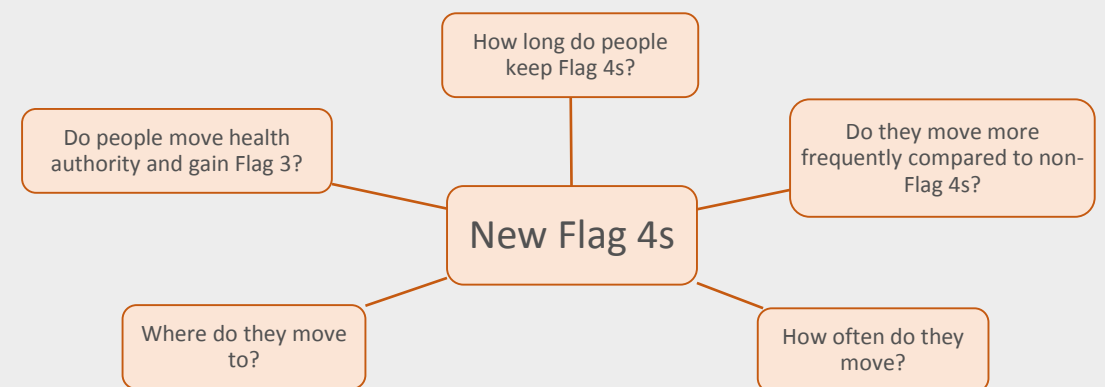# Identifying migrant journeys using patient registration data

Health data contains registration flags generated when people register with a new GP. One of these (Flag 4) denotes that the person has not previously had contact with the NHS and has come from abroad – So we use this as a proxy for international migration.

| First arrival in England & Wales | Register with GP & Gain Flag 4 | Moves house but stays in the same Health Authority so keeps Flag 4 | Leaves England & Wales before returning | Moves to a new house upon return to England & Wales | New house is in new Health Authority re-registers and gains Flag 3 | Emigration |

Linkage

PDS Stock   PDS Stock

PDS Backseries   Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1

2014   2015   2016   2017   2018

PR   PR   PR   PR

Cohort Analysis

- How long do people keep Flag 4s?
- Do people move health authority and gain Flag 3?
- Do they move more frequently compared to non-Flag 4s?
- New Flag 4s
- Where do they move to?
- How often do they move?

- PR – Patient Register, ONS traditional source of patient records, taken as a snapshot once per year.
- PDS – Patient Demographic Service – A new more powerful linked data set, with more frequent updates.

Reviewing current methods: Switchers

- Estimates of migration from the IPS are based on intentions, rather than actual behaviour. The Long-Term International Migration estimates are adjusted to take into account 'Switchers'
- Switchers are people whose actual behaviour does not match their original intentions

	From	To	Intentions	Actual
Inflow visitor switcher			Less than 12 months = visitor	12 months or more = migrant
Outflow visitor switcher			Less than 12 months = visitor	12 months or more = migrant
Inflow migrant switcher			12 months or more = migrant	Less than 12 months = visitor
Outflow migrant switcher			12 months or more = migrant	Less than 12 months = visitor

- The methodology for adjusting IPS estimates to account for switchers is currently being reviewed

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