

Migration Histories of the UK from the Census

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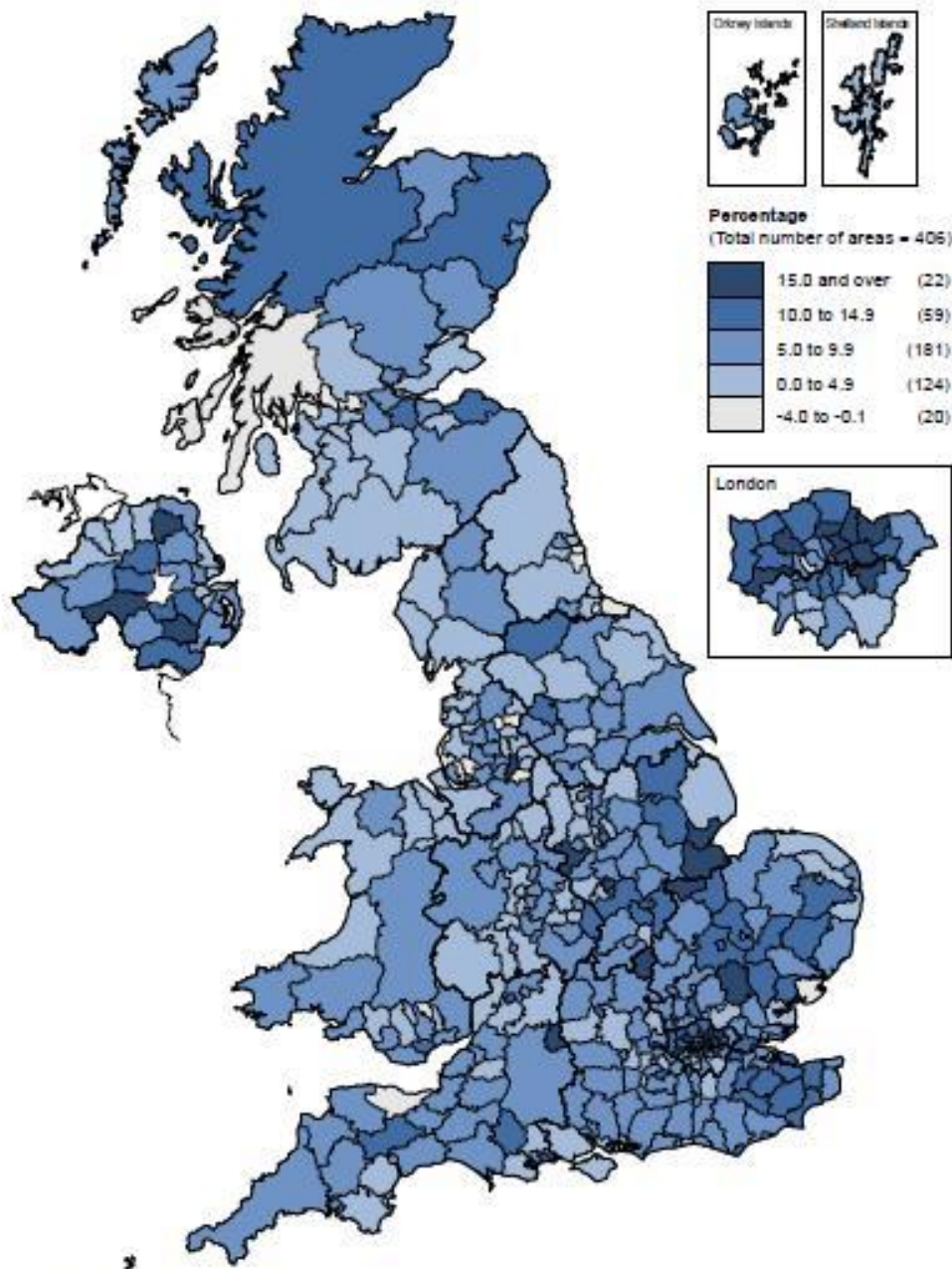
Migration Statistics User Forum

16th September 2014

On census night in 2011 the UK population was 63.2 million.

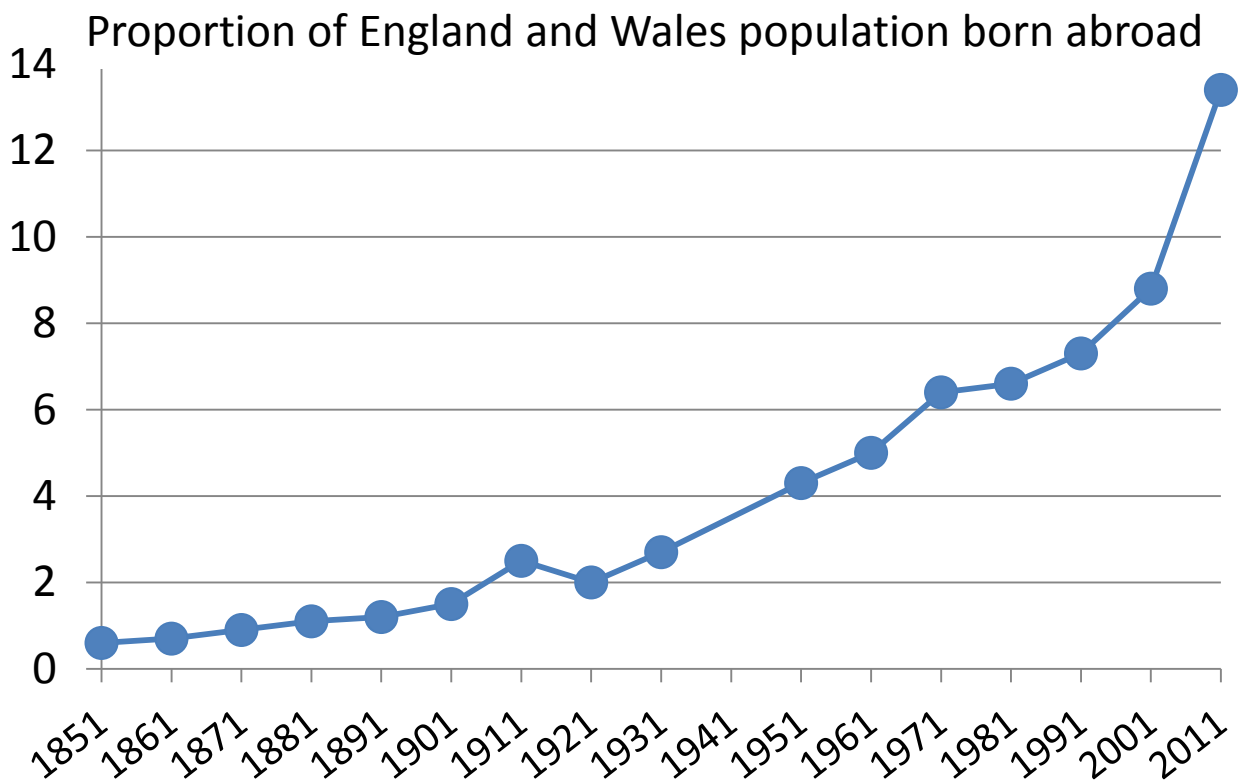
The population of England and Wales had grown by 3.7 million in the 10 years since the previous census (to 56.1 million, an increase of 7.1%). This is the largest growth in population in England and Wales in any 10-year period since censuses began.

Percentage difference in UK population 2001–2011, by local authority



Measuring migration in the Census

The proportion of residents in England and Wales who are foreign born increased more between 2001 and 2011 than in any census over the last two centuries.



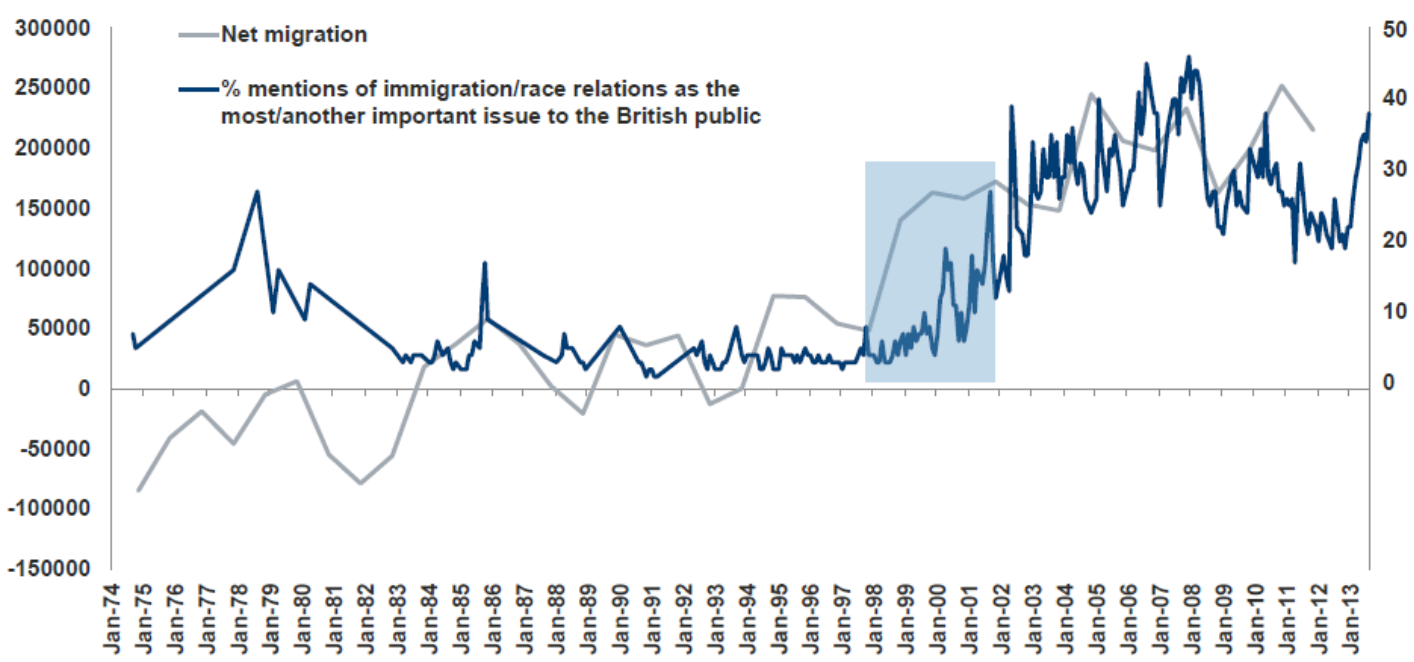
Of the 3.7 million increase in population since 2001, 55 per cent (2.1 million) was due to migration.

Almost half (46%) of the 7.5m residents born abroad held a UK passport at the time of the Census; and just over half (3.8 million) arrived in the last 10 years

Note: the percentage of the population that was foreign born excludes those born in Ireland up to and including the 1921 census, but not thereafter. Data in the chart uses original published Census data and so are not consistent with revised mid-year estimates.

Trends in public attitudes towards immigration

Immigration as an important issue by UK net migration, 1974-2013



Source: Ipsos MORI – *Perceptions and Reality* (2014)

Public concern about migration surged in the early 2000s following a steep increase in net migration from 1997: there was a lag before the public became concerned about this increase.

Foreign nationals and foreign-born

Passport held and country of birth, England and Wales 2011

	Country of Birth		Passport held						Total
	Number (000s)	Per cent	UK passport		Other passport		No passport held		Per cent
			Number (000s)	Per cent	Number (000s)	Per cent	Number (000s)	Per cent	
UK born	48,571	86.6	39,033	80.4	349	0.7	9,189	18.9	100
Non-UK born	7,505	13.4	3,424	45.6	3,812	50.8	269	3.6	100
Total	56,076	100	42,457	75.7	4,161	7.4	9,458	16.9	100

Almost half (46%) of the 7.5m residents born abroad held a UK passport at the time of the Census, that is they had since migrating become (or had always been) British nationals.

Nationality or 'passport held' is the NEW data item, which along with the length of time people have been resident, adds a rich new dimension to previous analyses and allows us to look at the foreign population in more depth.

However, this presentation will mainly focus on country of birth as a long-term indicator of migration.

Foreign-born resident populations

England and Wales, 2001 and 2011

Non-UK born usual residents

2001				2011		
	Country	'000s	Per cent	Country	'000s	Per cent
1	Ireland	473	10	India ↑	694	9
2	India	456	10	Poland ↑	579	8
3	Pakistan	308	7	Pakistan	482	6
4	Germany	244	5	Ireland ↓	407	5
5	Bangladesh	153	3	Germany	274	4
6	Jamaica	146	3	Bangladesh	212	3
7	United States	144	3	Nigeria	191	3
8	South Africa	132	3	South Africa	191	3
9	Kenya	127	3	United States	177	2
10	Italy	102	2	Jamaica	160	2

‘Immigration Patterns of Non-UK Born Populations in England and Wales in 2011’ (ONS, 17 Dec 2013)

This recent report was produced jointly by the Home Office and ONS. It used “2011 Census data and data from earlier censuses (1951-2001).

It summarises, firstly, the growing ‘stocks’ of non-UK born people in England and Wales reported in successive censuses over the last half-century and, secondly, analyses the ‘flows’ of non-UK born to this country, where possible discussing the numbers and timing of these arrivals, by country of birth.”

The report discusses the influence of the ‘push’ and ‘pull’ factors which can drive migration:

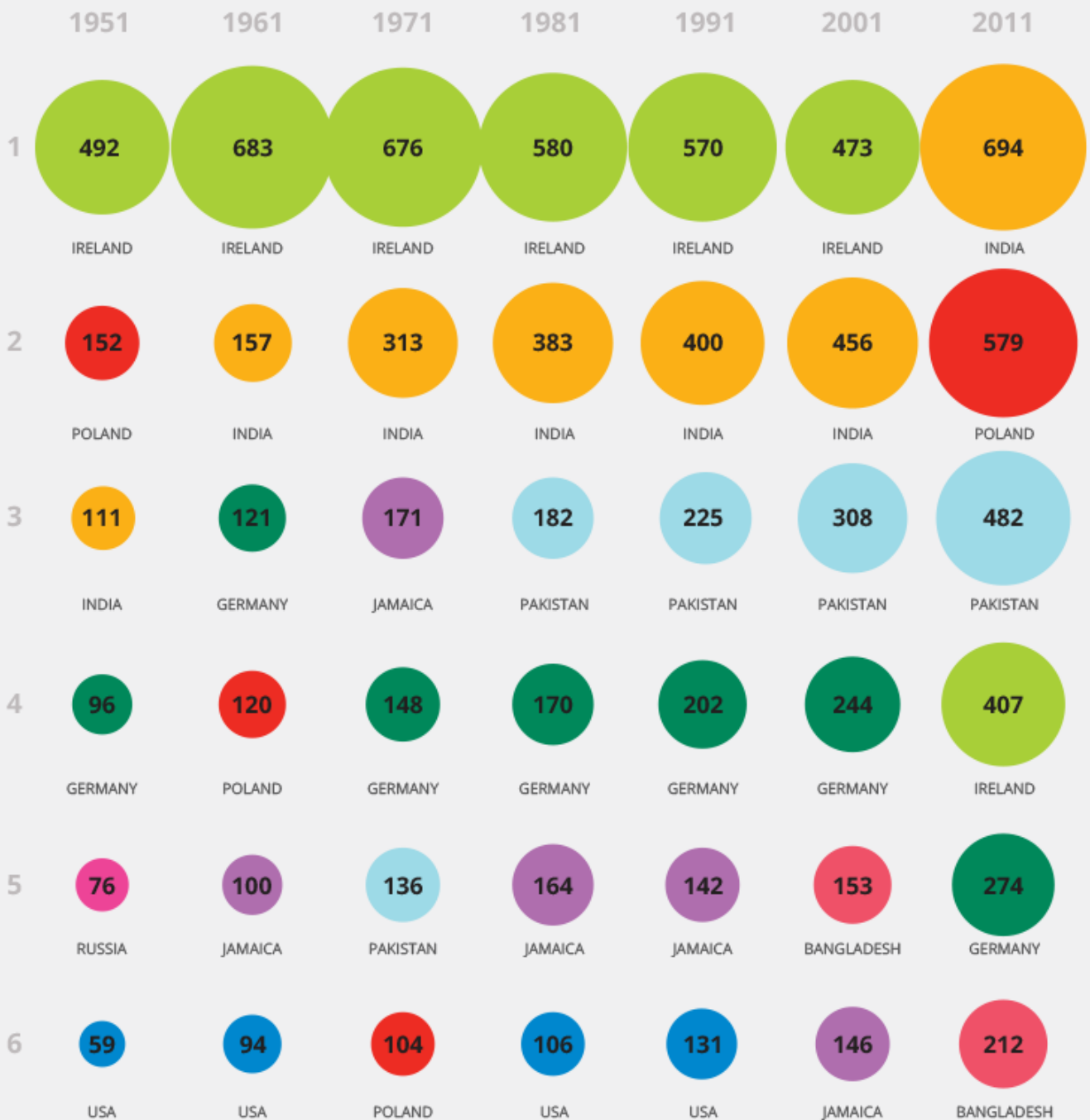
- Economic conditions (personal and national)
- Pre-existing diasporas - family and cultural
- Political situation
- Cultural factors, including education and the English language
- Historic and Commonwealth ties
- Legislative changes in the UK /EU (eg Accession)

Non-UK born census populations 1951 - 2011

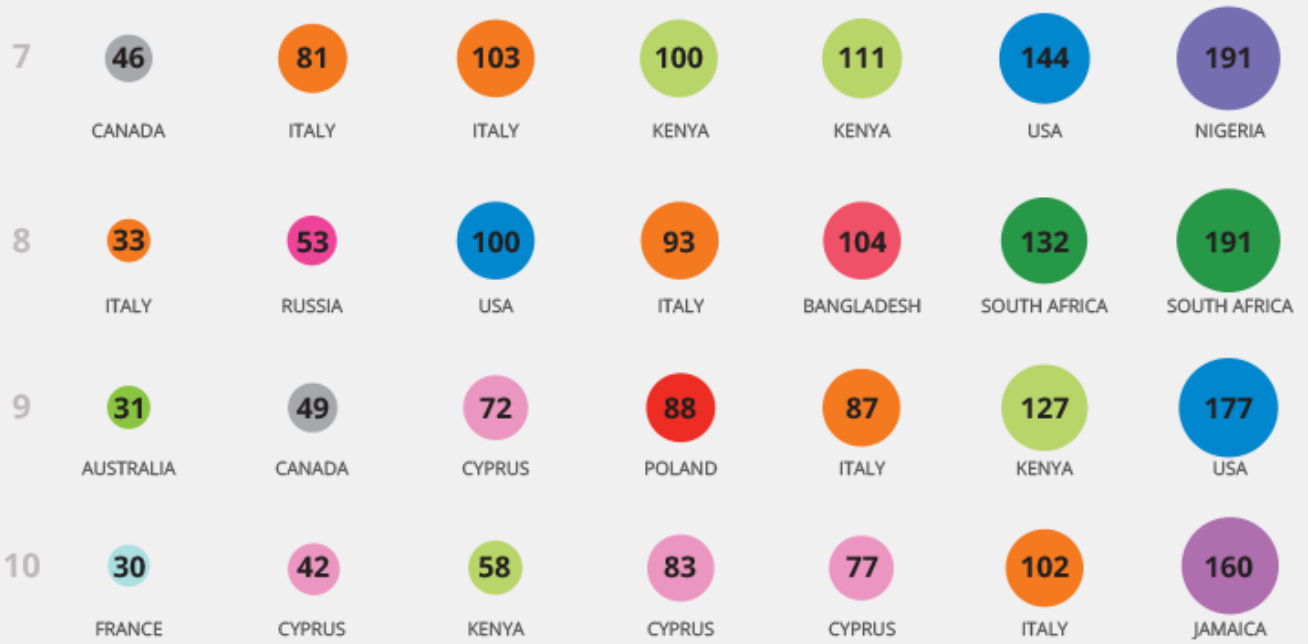
13% (7.5 MILLION) OF RESIDENTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES WERE BORN OUTSIDE THE UK, 2011

TOP TEN NON-UK COUNTRIES OF BIRTH

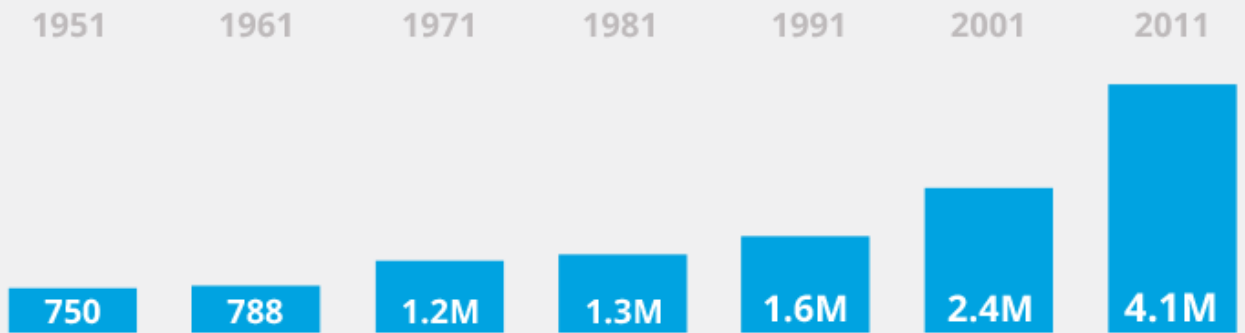
NUMBERS ARE IN THOUSANDS



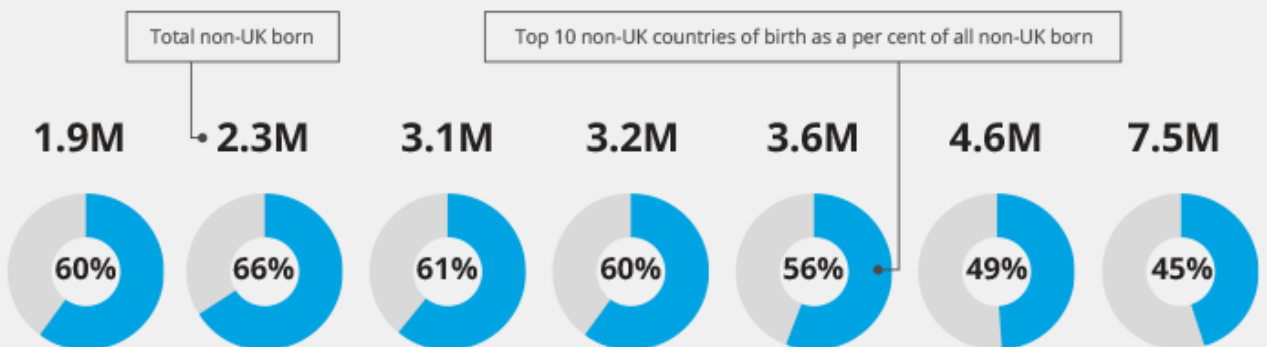
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ALL OTHER NON-UK BORN



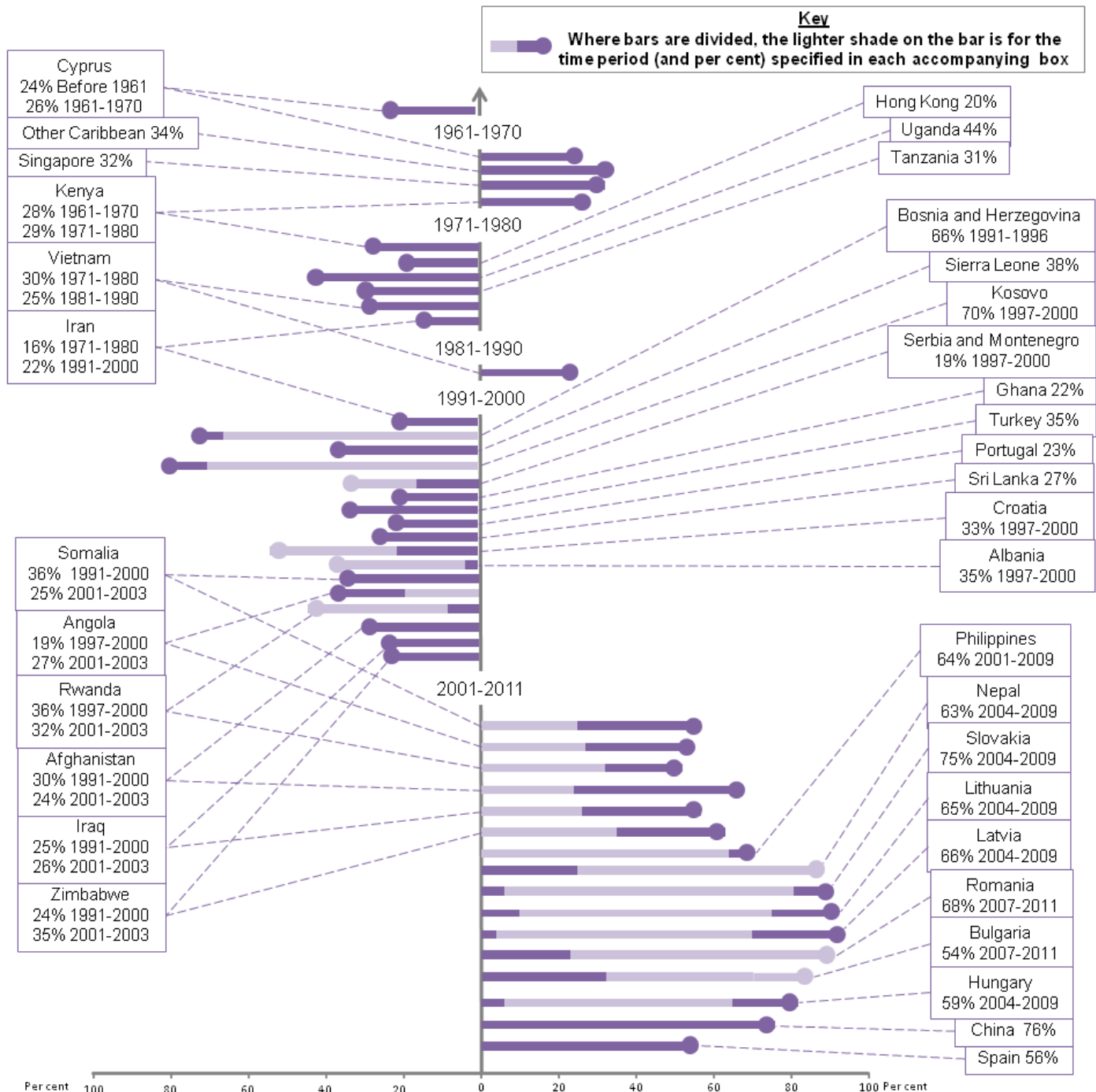
NUMBERS ARE IN THOUSANDS OR MILLIONS WHERE STATED



What does the analysis of stocks tell us?

- The **Republic of Ireland** was top non-UK country of birth for foreign born in each census from 1951 to 2001.
- In 1951, **India** was third highest non-UK country of birth. Numbers almost doubled between 1961 and 1971. In 2011 Indians became the largest foreign born population for the first time.
- The **Pakistani**-born population saw a noticeable rise between 1961 and 1971 (and to a lesser extent 1971 to 1981), and has continued to increase subsequently.
- In 1951 **Poland** was second highest non-UK country of birth; however Polish-born did not grow again substantially until a new influx of migrants following Poland's accession to the EU in 2004.
- The **Jamaican**-born population saw substantial rises between 1951 and 1971, peaking in 1971.
- Not only have overall numbers of non-UK born risen, but the population has become **more diverse**. In 1951 the top ten non-UK countries of birth represented 60% of foreign born population, but in 2011 this had fallen to 45%.

Arrival timeline for selected cohorts of migrants and proportions resident in England and Wales in 2011



The 1951 census

Post-war arrivals

- **Irish-born** - One quarter (26 per cent, 492,000) of all foreign born residents in 1951. Migration of Irish-born stretches back to the famine of the 1840s.
- **Polish-born** - the second ranking foreign born group in 1951, eight per cent (152,000) of foreign born residents. Most of the post war Polish-born arrivals had either died or left the UK by the time of the 2004 Polish accession to the EU.
- **India** - third highest ranking non-UK country of birth in 1951, six per cent (111,000) of all foreign born. Many were the children of British service personnel born in India before Independence in 1947.
- **German and Russian-born** ranked fourth and fifth respectively in 1951, representing five and four per cent of the foreign born population respectively – and included political refugees as well as the wives and children of British servicemen.

1950s

Proximity and commonwealth links

- Between 1951 and 1961 the **Irish-born** population increased by 39 per cent to 683,000; since 1961 the numbers of those born in the Republic of Ireland have reduced in each successive census. Nonetheless, 38 per cent of all Irish born residents of England and Wales in 2011 had arrived before 1961
- The **Jamaican-born** population increased from 6,000 to 100,000 between 1951 and 1961, a more than sixteen fold increase. In 1961, the total Caribbean born population in England and Wales was 172,000.
- In 1961 **Cyprus** entered the top ten, with 42,000 Cypriot-born residents recorded in England and Wales; this number increased in the subsequent censuses, peaking at 83,000 in 1981.
- **Italian-born** residents feature in the top ten non-UK countries of birth in each census from 1951 to 2001. Numbers of Italian-born more than doubled between 1951 and 1961, reaching a peak of 103,000 in 1971.

1960s

Further Commonwealth ties

- **Indian-born** residents consistently accounted for a large proportion of the total foreign born population in all post-1945 censuses; the largest inter-censal percentage increase for this group was in the 1960s when numbers doubled.
- The **Pakistani-born** population more than quadrupled during the 1960s, from 31,000 in 1961 to 136,000 in 1971, becoming the fifth highest ranking non-UK country of birth in 1971.
- The **Kenyan-born** population in England and Wales began to increase during the 1960s, rising from 6,000 in 1961 to 58,000 in 1971; many of these migrants were East African Asians. The Kenyan-born population rose still further in the 1970s.

1970s/1980s

Political conflict and civil-war

- **Ugandan-born** increased 270 per cent (from 12,000 to 45,000) 1971-1981 – many were Ugandan-born Asians
- **Tanzanian-born** : 31 per cent of the 35,000 Tanzanian-born residents in 2011 arrived during 1971-1980
- **Zimbabwean-born** residents increased by 109 per cent (from 7,000 to 15,000) over the same period
- Over half (55 per cent) of **Vietnamese-born** residents in 2011 (29,000) arrived during the 1970s and 1980s, following the end of the Vietnam War in 1975.
- The **Iranian** revolution resulting in the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran in 1979 is likely to be a key reason for a peak in arrivals from Iran in the late 1970s.
- There were 104,000 **Bangladeshi-born** by 1991, a more than doubling over a decade, following the war of independence (1971) and military coup (1975) and poverty and instability continuing into the 1980s.

A period of balanced migration?

Immigration into the UK throughout the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s was largely balanced by emigration of British citizens to Australia, South Africa, USA, and Europe. Mass immigration really only began after 1997.

Long-term Migration into and out of the United Kingdom, 1964-2012



All citizens

British citizens

Non-British citizens

EU (excl. British) citizens

Non-EU citizens



all figures in thousands, unless stated

Immigration 498
Emigration 321
Net migration 177

GDP (% change) 0.1
 Unemployment (%) 7.9
 Mid-year population estimate (millions) 63.7

During this year...

- Changes to immigration rules tightened family migration requirements from July 2012
- London hosts the 2012 Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games
- UN declares that Syria is effectively in civil war
- Tier 1 of the Points Based System (the post-study work route) closes
- Queen Elizabeth II celebrates 60 years on the throne

IN Top Countries of last residence

	China	40
	India	37
	Poland	29

OUT Top Countries of next residence

	Australia	48
	USA	19
	India	17

1990s

War, asylum and political change

- **South Africans** left during Apartheid; but after majority rule was established in 1994 their number grew : from 64,000 in 1991 to 132,000 in 2001.
- Of 63,000 **Afghan-born** residents in 2011, 30% had arrived in the 1990s having fled the Taliban.
- Of 73,000 **Iraqi-born** residents in 2011, 25% arrived in 1991-2000 after the First Gulf War (1991) and 26% at the time of the Second Gulf War (2001-2003).
- Of 101,000 **Somali-born** in 2011, 36% arrived during the 1990s, and 25% in 2001-3 following the civil war.
- **Sri Lankan** migration peaked in the 1990s following the civil war.
- Of 28,000 **Kosovan-born** residents in 2011, 70% arrived as a result of the civil war (1997-2000).
- **Portugal** joined the European Union in 1986. This may explain the significant proportion of Portuguese-born residents in 2011 (23%) who arrived in the 1990s.

2000s

Half of all foreign born residents in 2011 stated that their year of arrival was during the period 2001-2011

The impact of European expansion

- The **Polish-born** residents of England and Wales increased ten-fold to 579,000 as a result of Poland joining the European Union in May 2004. This is probably the largest migration of a single nationality the UK has experienced.
- Of the other Central and Eastern European accession countries, the two largest groups in the UK are
 - **Romanians**: Two thirds (68%)of 80,000 residents arrived after 2007 and
 - **Lithuanians**: Two thirds of 63,000 resident in 2011 arrived in five years after EU accession, 2004-09.
- The recent Eastern European migrants are much more widely spread around the UK than other former waves of migrants.

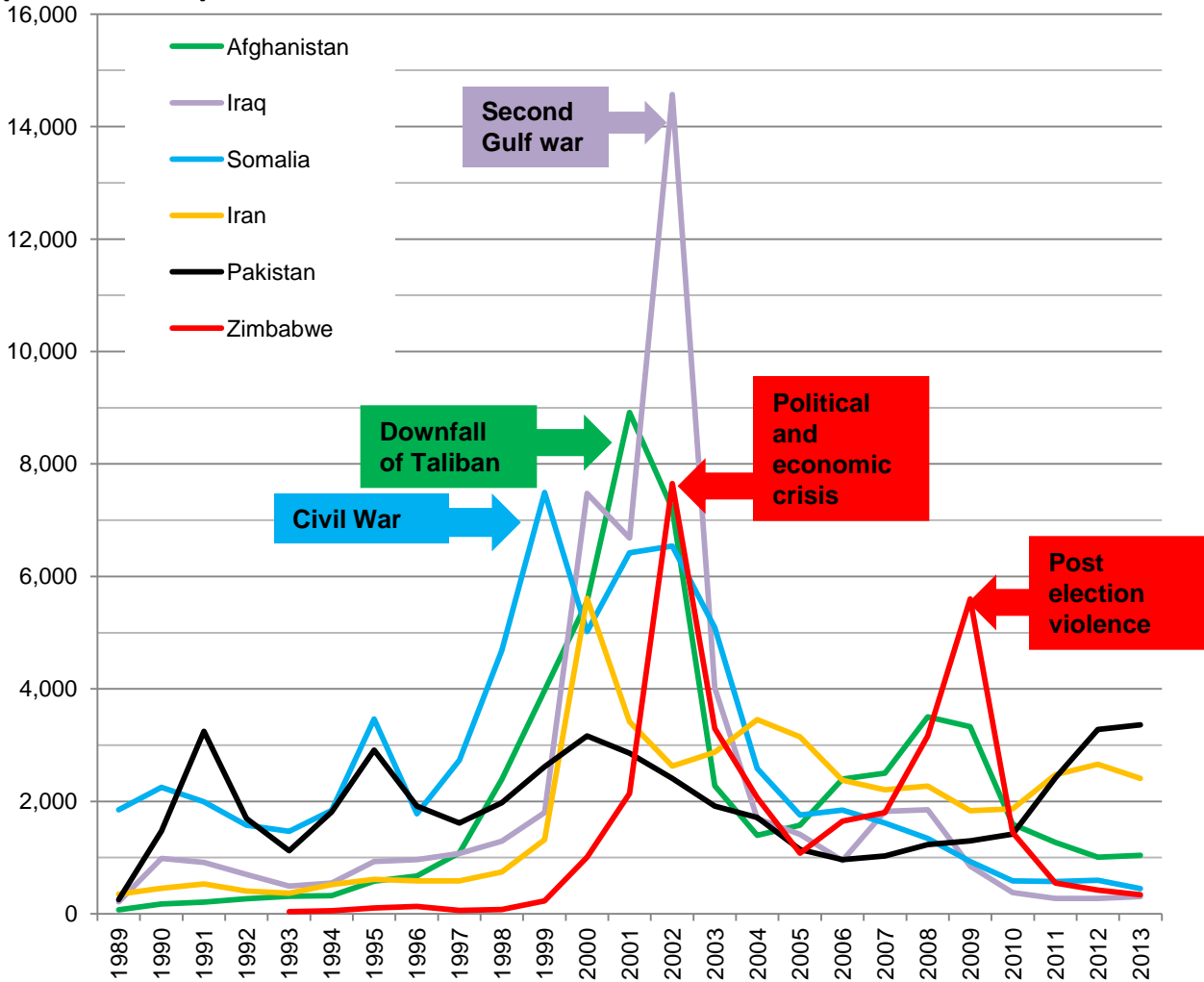
2000s

New migratory flows

- **Nigerian-born** rose from 87,000 in 2001 to 191,000 in 2011 – as a result of poverty, and civil war.
- **Zimbabwean-born** migrants followed political repression and ethnic discrimination. Asylum applications from Zimbabweans increased from 1,700 in 1992-2000 to 30,300 during 2001-2011.
- **Philippine** arrivals peaked over the last decade: of 123,000 resident in 2011, 64% arrived in 2001-2009.
- Many of the 50,000 **Nepalese-born** residents arrived during 2004-09, following UK legislation permitting residency and pension rights to former Ghurkha soldiers and their families.
- There was a marked increase in **Chinese-born** over the most recent decade to 152,000 in 2011 (now ranking 11th most numerous foreign-born nationality). Three quarters arrived in the last decade, and 29% in 2010-11 reflecting the very high numbers of Chinese students in recent years.
- But significantly this was **a period of rapid growth of migrant numbers.**

Asylum applications

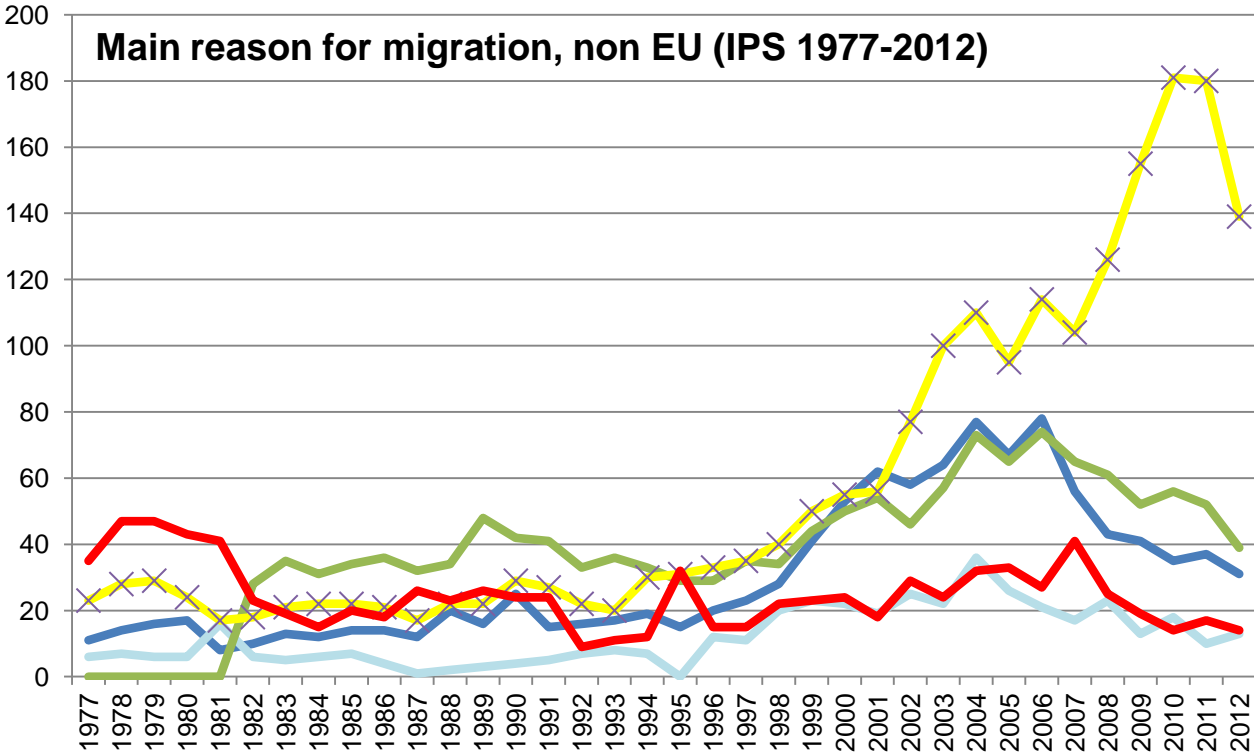
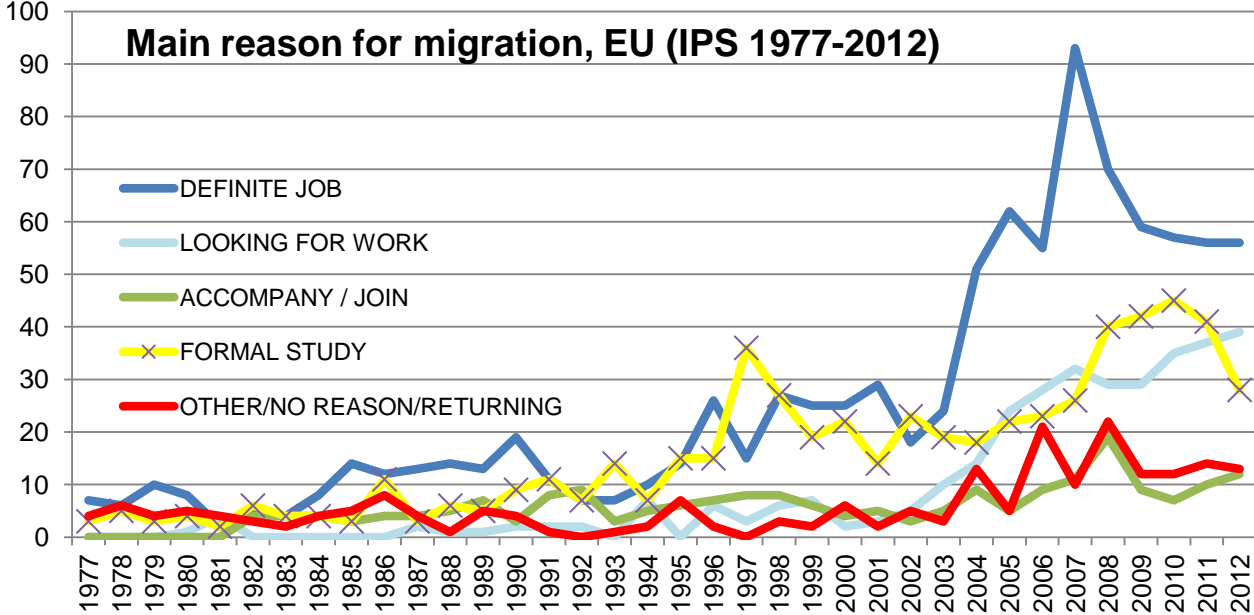
Asylum applications by most common nationalities between 2001-2013 (1989 -2013)



Falls in asylum applications since 2002 coincide with the opening of UK 'juxtaposed' controls in 2002 and 2004; and the introduction of fast-track facilities for asylum applications in 2003.

Both world events and relevant process/legislative changes in the UK, have an effect on the volume of asylum applications and which nationals are applying for asylum at any particular time.

EU and non-EU long-term arrivals



The resident population of migrants

‘The reason for migration and labour market characteristics of UK residents born abroad’

published on 11th Sept 2014.

Table 2: Proportion of foreign born residents, by original reason for coming to the UK, 2012–13

	EEA born (%)	Non-EEA born (%)	All foreign born (%)
Economic	44	17	26
Study	10	15	14
Family	15	23	21
Dependant	18	21	20
Refugee	0	7	5
Other	12	15	14
Total	100	100	100

Source: Annual Population Survey, 2012–13 average – Home Office calculations. Notes: Males and females, all ages.

An analysis of a new variable in the Labour Force Survey asking for the reason those born abroad originally came to the UK. It shows that the importance of family links (including those who arrive as children) can be under-stated in the regular quarterly debate on migration flows. The UK resident stocks of foreign born are less work and student-based than one might imagine.

Conclusions

- The availability of **work** has always been an important factor in driving migration, and was particularly important for the early Commonwealth migrations in the 1950s and 1960s.
- The impact of **wars, civil wars and political repression** globally has also been a key factor more recently, particularly throughout the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s.
- More recently, migration from traditional source countries continued to grow, largely due to the presence of strong and vibrant **diasporas and family** relationships.
- However, the **political enlargement of the EU** in 2004 and 2007 with the accompanying right to free movement has also resulted in the largest flows of new migrants the UK has seen.