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William Wragg MP
House of Commons
London
SW1A 0AA

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Dear Mr Wragg,

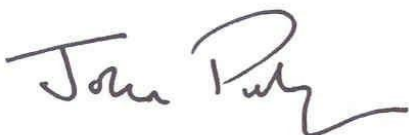
As National Statistician and Chief Executive of the UK Statistics Authority, I am replying to your Parliamentary Questions asking:

- i. What recent estimate has been made of the level of (a) EU and (b) non-EU migration into the UK in each of the last 10 years **(35254)**;
- ii. How many nationals of other EEA member states migrated to the UK with dependants of school age in each of the last 10 years; and how many school aged dependants of other EEA member states have lived in the UK in each of the last 10 years **(35043)**;
- iii. How many EEA nationals living in the UK have resided in the UK for (a) less than three months, (b) three to six months, (c) six to 12 months, (d) one to two years, (e) two to three years, (f) three to four years, (g) four to five years and (h) longer than five years **(35280)**; and
- iv. How many people from other EEA member states settled in (a) the UK, (b) England, (c) Scotland, (d) Wales and (e) Northern Ireland (i) prior to and (ii) since 1 January 2004 **(35430)**.

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) uses three main surveys as the basis for the estimation of international migration: the International Passenger Survey (IPS), the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Annual Population Survey (APS).

We have set out data from these three surveys over the following pages, to answer your questions.

Yours sincerely



John Pullinger

International Passenger Survey

Estimates of Long-Term International Migration (LTIM) to and from the UK are produced by ONS primarily based on data from the IPS, with adjustments made for asylum seekers, people whose intentions change with regard to their length of stay, and migration to and from Northern Ireland. LTIM estimates are based on the United Nations definition of a long-term international migrant, that is, someone who changes their country of usual residence for a period of at least one year. More information on the IPS can be found in our user guide here:

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20160105160709/http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/population-and-migration/international-migration-methodology/international-migration-statistics-first-time-user-guide--pdf-.pdf>

The latest estimates of long-term international migration are published and discussed in the Migration Statistics Quarterly Report (MSQR), which brings together data from ONS, Home Office and the Department for Work and Pensions. The most recent publication, including provisional data for the year ending September 2015, can be found at the following link:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/bulletins/migrationstatisticsquarterlyreport/february2016>

The data accompanying the MSQR, linked above, provide estimates of immigration, emigration and net migration for EU and non-EU citizens in Table 1a. Estimates for the year ending December 2005 until the year ending September 2015 can be found in that table, and these will answer your first question **(35254)**.

You may wish to note that the next release of the MSQR will be on 26 May 2016, and this will include provisional estimates for the year ending December 2015.

ONS migration statistics are based on the estimated number of individuals who have migrated to and from the UK and are not broken down by family structure; therefore, ONS does not hold information on the number of nationals from other EEA member states who have migrated to the UK with dependents of school age, as per your second question **(35043)**. However, the IPS can provide an estimate of the number of school-aged children (aged 5 to 18) with EEA nationality (excluding the UK) who immigrated to the UK in each of the ten years to 2014 (the most recent data available):

Table 1: Estimates of immigration to the UK of EEA nationals (excluding UK), aged 5 to 18, 2005 to 2014

	Estimate	Confidence Interval (+/-)
Total	123,000	18,000¹
2005	3,000	2,000
2006	6,000	5,000
2007	8,000	5,000
2008	14,000	8,000
2009	10,000	4,000
2010	13,000	6,000
2011	13,000	5,000
2012	16,000	6,000
2013	14,000	5,000
2014	25,000	9,000

Source: International Passenger Survey – Office for National Statistics

The 95% confidence interval provided is a measure of the uncertainty associated with making inferences from a sample survey. For example, we would expect the estimate of school-aged children aged 5 to 18 immigrating to the UK in 2014 to be within the range 16,000 to 34,000 in 19 out of 20 possible samples drawn.

Labour Force Survey

Data on nationality of the UK population are derived from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS is a household survey and so does not include people living in most types of communal establishment.

Also in relating to the second question **(35043)**, Table 2 provides estimates of school-aged dependents, aged 5 to 18, living in the UK, with at least one parent who held non-UK EEA nationality, in each of the years from 2007 to 2015 (the latest data available). Data prior to 2007 are not available.

Table 2: Estimate of UK residents, aged 5 to 18, with at least one parent who held EEA nationality (excluding UK), mid-years 2007 to 2015

Year to June	Number of dependent children aged 5 to 18 with at least one parent who held EEA nationality (excluding UK), UK, 2007 to 2015
2007	309,000
2008	326,000
2009	361,000
2010	432,000
2011	475,000
2012	419,000
2013	520,000
2014	565,000
2015	699,000

Source: Labour Force Survey – Office for National Statistics

1. Estimates after 2010 are derived differently from those in 2010 and before, due to the method of imputation. Therefore estimates may vary slightly but are the best estimates available.
2. Confidence intervals are not available for these data.
3. The fall in 2012 is due to a comparatively smaller number of sampled people with these characteristics in 2012. This is part of the variability associated with a sample survey and does not affect the long term pattern.

Please note, the data in Tables 1 and 2 are derived from different sources (IPS and LFS) and therefore measure different things. Table 1 refers to *flows* of 5 to 18 year olds to the UK and Table 2 refers to *stocks* i.e. the population of 5 to 18 year olds living in the UK. As such, Table 2, for example, will contain children born within the UK to one or both parents who hold EEA nationality.

Annual Population Survey

ONS also produces data on the country of birth and nationality of the UK population using the Annual Population Survey (APS). The APS is derived from a sample of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) plus various sample boosts. As with the LFS, it is a household survey and so does not include people living in most types of communal establishment.

Two tables, drawing from the APS, are provided below to answer your third and fourth questions **(35280 and 35430)**. Table 3 sets out estimates of the number of EEA nationals (excluding UK) residing in the UK in 2014 (the latest year for which data are available) by latest year of arrival. Because the APS collects data on “year of first arrival” and “year of last arrival”, rather than “month of arrival”, ONS is unable to provide estimates based on the number of months people have been living in the UK.

Table 3: Number of EEA Nationals (excluding UK), residing in the UK in calendar year 2014, by year of latest arrival¹

Year of arrival	Estimate	Confidence Interval (+/-)
2008 and earlier (arrived more than 5 years ago)	1,663,000	57,000
2009 (arrived 5 years ago)	151,000	17,000
2010 (arrived 4 years ago)	182,000	19,000
2011 (arrived 3 years ago)	174,000	19,000
2012 (arrived 2 years ago)	219,000	21,000
2013 (arrived 1 year ago)	225,000	21,000
2014 ² (arrived in current year)	93,000	14,000

Source: Annual Population Survey – Office for National Statistics

1. Note, year of latest arrival is only asked if the respondent has not lived continuously in the UK, so will exclude those born in the UK who have never lived abroad.
2. Estimates for those who arrived in 2014 will only include those people who arrived in the UK during 2014 and were then subsequently interviewed by the APS before the end of the year. It will therefore not be comparable with earlier years.
3. The APS collects data continuously throughout the year. Therefore the estimates refer to all relevant data collected within a specific year, and do not respond to a specific point in time within that year.

Again, 95 per cent confidence intervals are provided as an indication of the uncertainty associated with making inferences from a sample survey.

Table 4 shows estimates of EEA nationals (excluding UK) residing in the UK and its constituent countries in 2014 by latest year of arrival.

Table 4: Number of EEA Nationals (excluding UK), residing in the UK and its constituent countries in 2014, by latest year of arrival¹

Country of Residence	Year of arrival	Estimate	Confidence Interval (+/-)
United Kingdom	Prior to 2004	740,000	38,000
	2004 and later	1,968,000	62,000
England	Prior to 2004	678,000	39,000
	2004 and later	1,734,000	62,000
Wales	Prior to 2004	15,000	4,000
	2004 and later	47,000	6,000
Scotland	Prior to 2004	23,000	5,000
	2004 and later	135,000	13,000
Northern Ireland	Prior to 2004	24,000	8,000
	2004 and later	51,000	12,000

Source: Annual Population Survey – Office for National Statistics

1. Please note, year of latest arrival is only asked if the respondent has not lived continuously in the UK, so will exclude those born in the UK who have never lived abroad.

The latest report and more information from the APS on the estimates of the population by country of birth and nationality can be found at the following link:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/articles/populationbycountryofbirthandnationalityreport/2015-09-27>