

All-Party Parliamentary Group on Social Science and Policy

International Migration

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International Migration



How do we measure international migration?



UN definition of long-term migration - 12 months or more.



Moved from intentions to actual travel patterns

Non-EU	EU	British
Visa data linked to an individual's travel patterns	Earnings and benefits data	International Passenger Survey



Long-Term International Migration 1975-2022

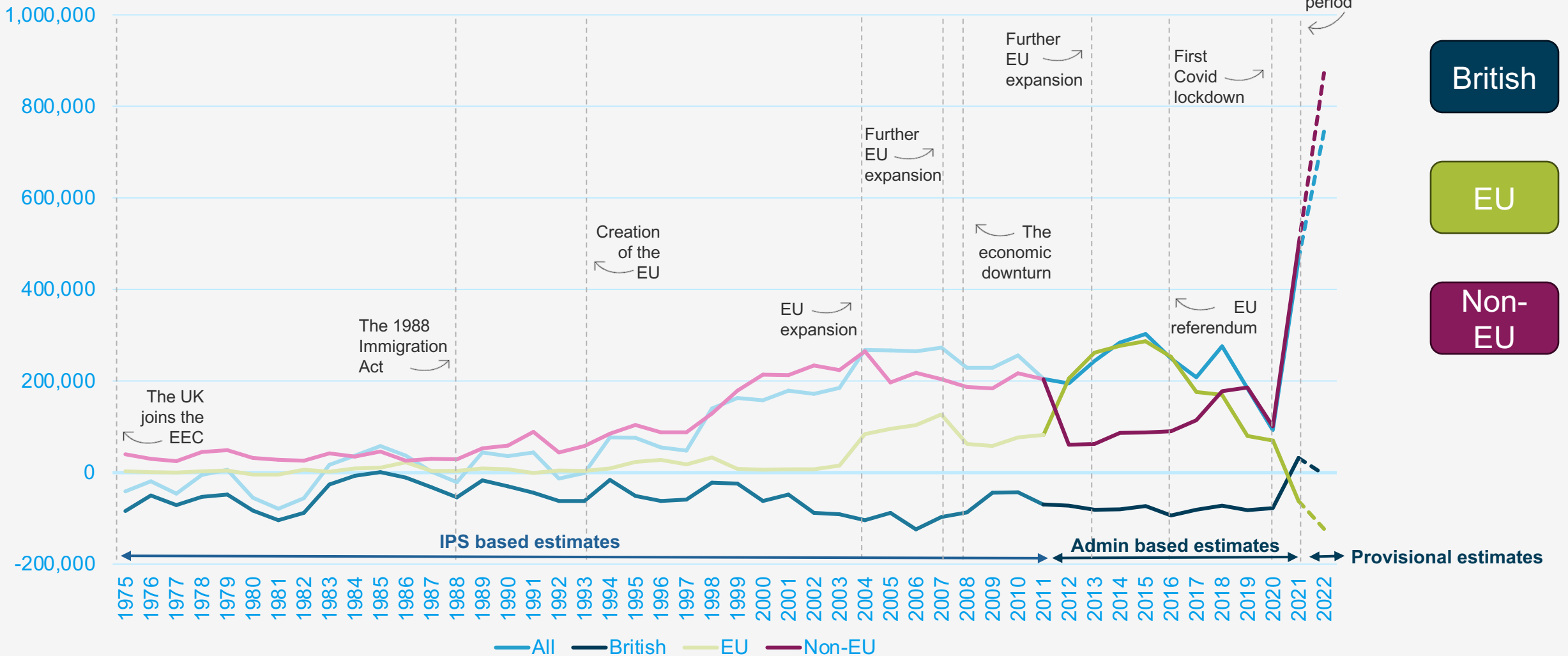
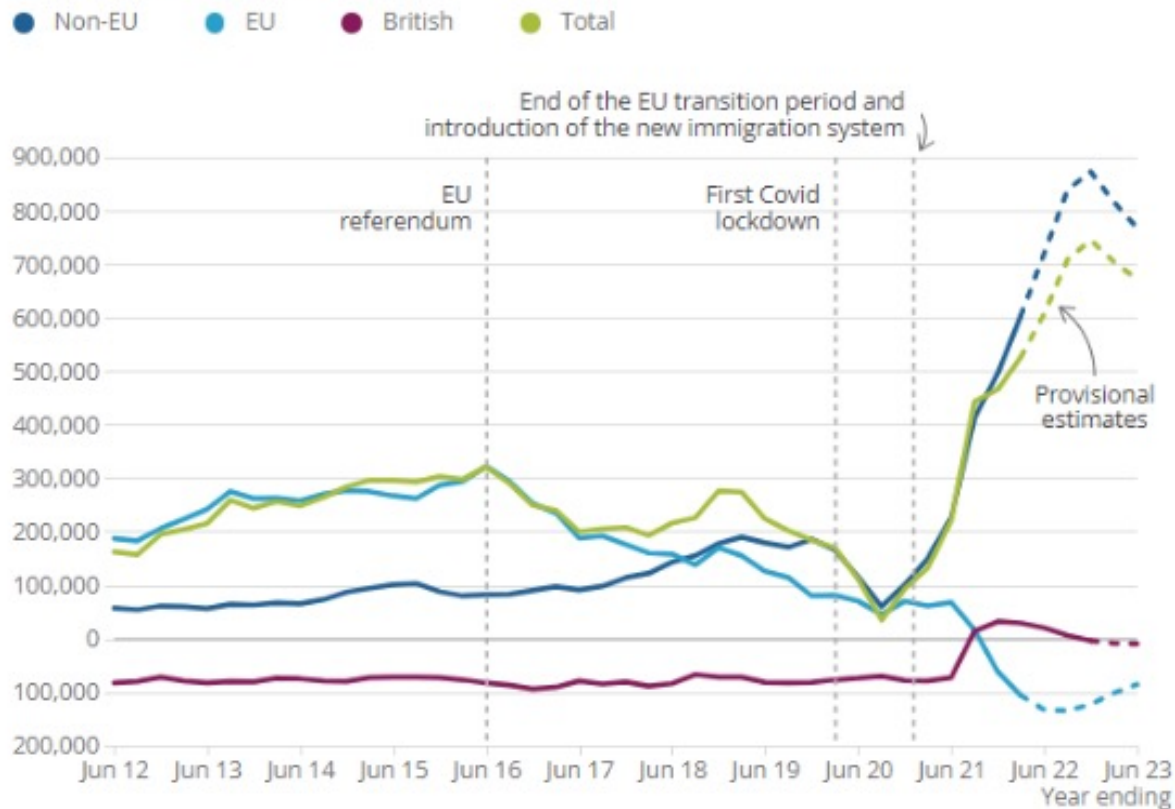


Figure 3: Before the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, migration was relatively stable; migration has increased sharply since 2021 because of a rise of non-EU immigration

Net migration of non-EU, EU, and British nationals in the UK, between YE June 2012 and YE June 2023



Latest Provisional Estimates – published November 2023

	YE Dec 2022	YE Jun 2023
Immigration	1,234,000	1,180,000
Emigration	489,000	508,000
Net Migration	745,000	672,000

Who is coming to the UK?



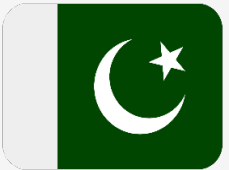
21% of immigration from India – 253,000



12% of immigration from Nigeria – 141,000



8% immigration from China – 89,000



5% immigration from Pakistan – 55,000



3% immigration from Ukraine – 35,000

Figure 1: Provisional estimates indicate a slowing of immigration over the last year

Number of non-EU, EU, and British nationals immigrating into the UK, between YE June 2012 and YE June 2023

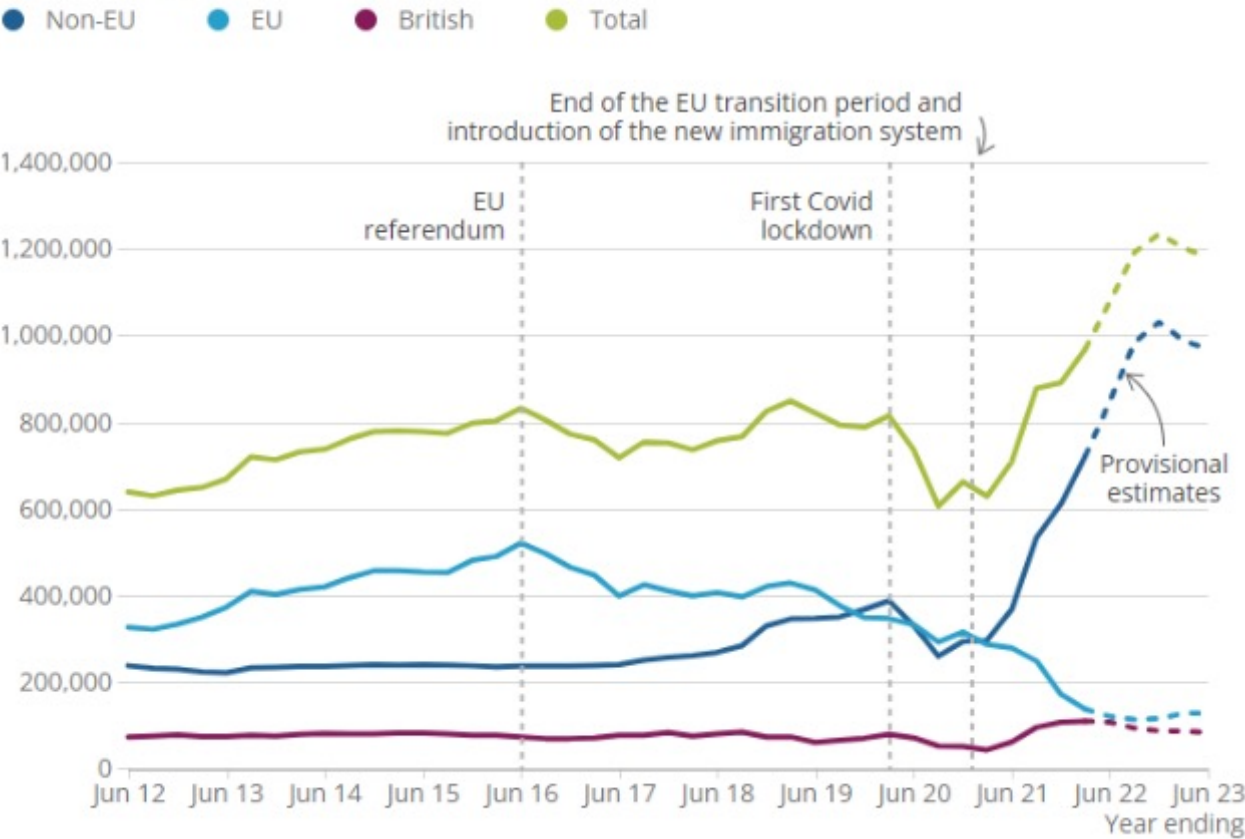
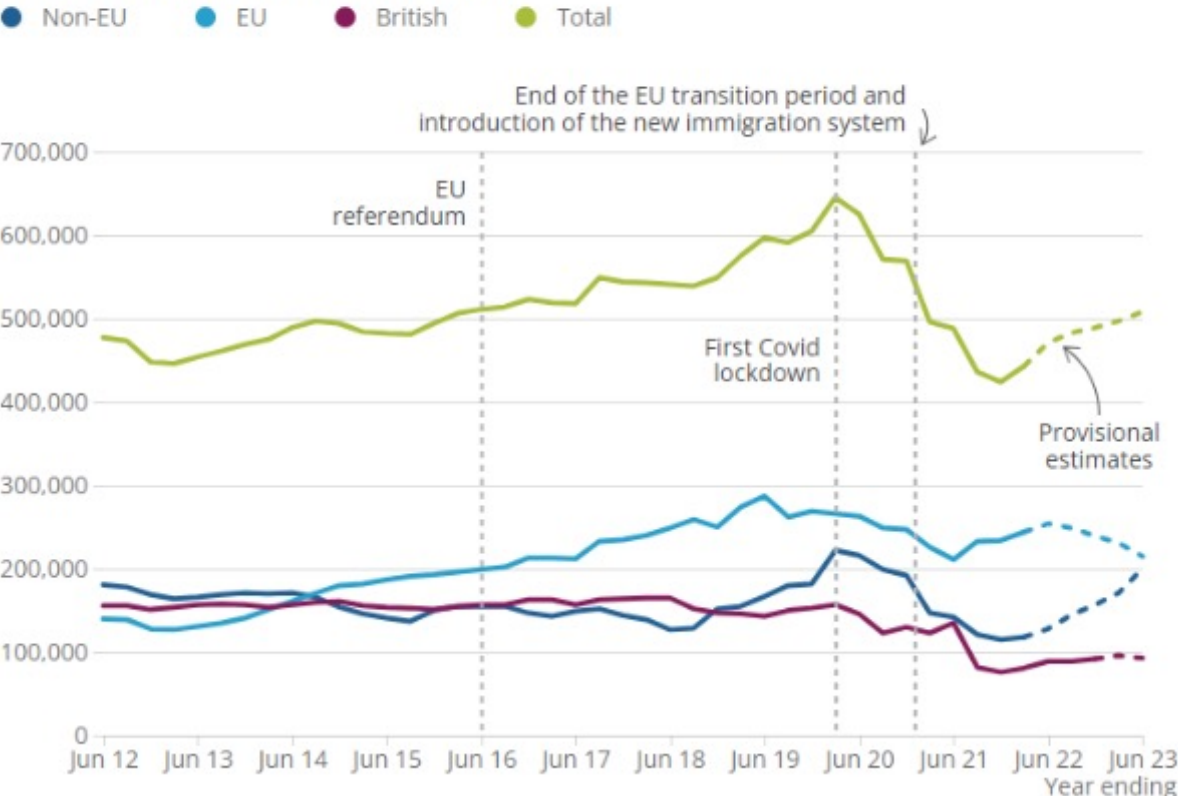


Figure 2: Provisional estimates indicate increased emigration of non-EU nationals in the last year, this follows increased levels of immigration

Number of non-EU, EU, and British nationals emigrating out of the UK, between YE June 2012 and YE June 2023



Why are people coming to the UK?

39%

of those who migrated to the UK from non-EU countries came to continue their education and study

Year ending June 2023



Publication: Long-term international migration, provisional: year ending June 2023



Students are also staying for longer and more are transitioning onto work visas

35%

of students left the UK at the end of their studies in the 2021 to 2022 academic year

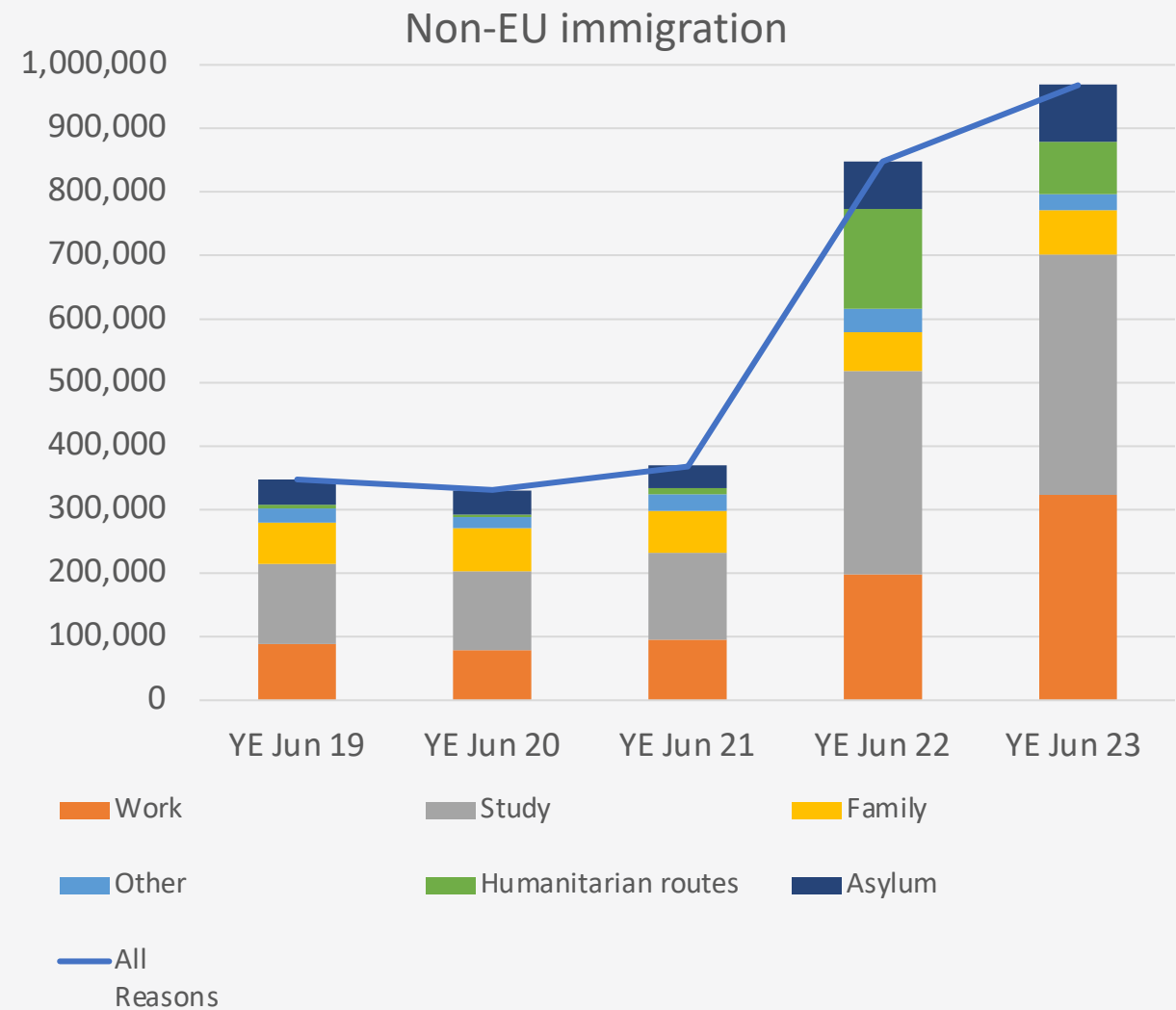
Compared to 61% for the 2019 to 2020 academic year



Publication: Reason for international migration, international students update: November 2023



Migration also driven by asylum and humanitarian routes



Unique events in 2022/23

- Ukraine Family Visa Scheme
- Afghan citizens resettlement scheme
- British National (Overseas) visa
- Increase in people crossing in small boats

Non-EU immigration YE June 23

Asylum – 90k (approx. 9% of all non-EU immigration)

Humanitarian routes – down to 9% from 19% in YE June 2022

Why are people coming to the UK?

33%

of non-EU immigration was driven by people coming to work in the UK

Up from 23% in year ending June 2022



More people are moving with their families to fill skilled jobs in the health and care sectors in the year ending June 2023

Publication: Long-term international migration, provisional: year ending June 2023



There have also been changes in the number of dependants and families coming into the UK

Dependants accounting for non-EU student immigration



Dependants accounting for non-EU work immigration



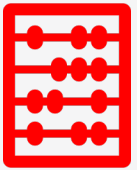
Publication: Long-term international migration, provisional: year ending June 2023



Future Developments



Consistency across all methods



Coherence across migration flows and population levels



Quality measured, reported and improved upon



Granular – more by reason, nationality, region and age