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8 July 2013

Dear Sir Andrew,

Long-term immigration statistics

I am writing to express my concern at the decision by the ONS not to revise their LTIM series in the light of the recent census results.

As I am sure you know, the census indicated that migration from Europe was about half a million more than the immigration figures had suggested. The ONS has made this known to the public but in a manner that could not be described as conspicuous. Their own paper indicated an annual distribution of the error but they have declined to revise the LTIM series.

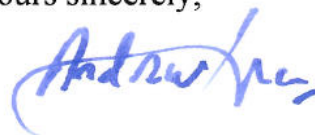
The significance of this discovery is, of course, two-fold. It underlines the scale of the task now facing the present government. It also means that the 2010 population projections were probably based on a lower net migration assumption than the facts justified – the average of the previous ten years is now 250,000 a year rather than 200,000. I enclose a note which we will publish shortly.

It is hard to think of a statistical series that is more sensitive in terms of public opinion, particularly at present. The failure to publish a revised series invites suspicion that the ONS are trying to play down the serious consequences of a weakness in the coverage of the International Passenger Survey. This is the more surprising given that the series has been revised on six previous occasions, even when the corrections were much smaller.

May I ask you to take this up with the ONS? The issue is not so much one of technical debate as of public confidence which, I imagine, will be a matter of central concern for your Authority.

I am copying this letter to Sir Adrian Smith FRS, Professor David Rhind, Richard Alldritt, and Jil Matheson. I shall also release it to the press.

Yours sincerely,



A F GREEN
Chairman, Migration Watch UK

Sir Andrew Dilnot KBE
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The case for revising the immigration figures

Summary

1. The 2011 census revealed that net migration to England and Wales was around 500,000 higher than previously estimated for the previous decade. The Office of National Statistics (ONS) should now revise their estimates of historical net migration to ensure that they provide an accurate record. The census result means that net foreign migration from mid 1997 to mid 2010 for the United Kingdom was nearly 4 million, rather than the 3.4 million recorded in the immigration statistics published so far - a difference the size of Manchester.

Introduction

2. The 2011 census carried out across the United Kingdom found that the population was around 500,000 higher than had been estimated through using data on births, deaths and annual long term international migration statistics.

3. The 2011 census for England and Wales was carried out by the ONS. It found that the population of England and Wales on census day was 56,171,000. This was 464,000 greater than had been estimated by using data on births, deaths and annual long term international migration statistics¹. The 2011 census in Scotland was overseen by the General Register Office for Scotland². There too, the census day population of 5,295,400 was around 45,000 greater than had been estimated but a formal reconciliation is not yet available³. The differences in Northern Ireland are very small. For these reasons this paper focuses on the differences for England and Wales.

¹ ONS Methods used to revise the national population estimates for mid-2002 to mid-2010 <http://bit.ly/ZpyIUE>

² <http://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/en/>

³ Scotland Mid-year population estimates 2011, <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/estimates/mid-year/2011/index.html>

ONS estimates of net migration

4. Estimates for net migration for the whole of the United Kingdom as well as for England and Wales are carried out by the ONS. The primary source for estimating net migration is the International Passenger Survey (IPS). This is a sample survey that interviews a number of passengers at UK air and sea ports. Passengers who answer that they intend to come to or leave the UK for a year or more are identified as migrants.

5. The estimate for Long Term International Migration (LTIM) consists of this IPS data plus some additional adjustments. Some passengers change their plans and stay (or leave) for more or less time than originally intended. In doing so they may switch into becoming migrants (known as “visitor switchers”) or switch out of the definition of a migrant (“migrant switchers”).

6. There are also adjustments for asylum seekers and migrant flows between the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

Differences between net migration and census data for England and Wales

7. Before 2004 net migration from the EU8 countries of Eastern Europe was too small to be separately identified in the LTIM data. Between 2004 and 2010 net migration from the EU8 to England and Wales was estimated in the LTIM data at 316,000⁴. However, the population of those born in the EU8 rose from 105,000 in the 2001 census to 885,000 in the 2011 census. The population just of Poles in England and Wales rose by over 500,000 from under 60,000 in 2001 to 580,000 in 2011.

8. Taking into account a small number of deaths the ONS estimates that implied EU8 net migration derived from the census is around 800,000⁵. This is over 450,000 higher than the official LTIM estimate of 316,000. (Births in the UK to EU8 parents would be recorded as UK born so they are not included in these numbers).

⁴ ONS table 2.03 LTIM country of birth 1991-2011 http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?newquery=*&newoffset=0&pageSize=25&edition=tcm%3A77-280889

⁵ Page 11, methods used to revise the national population estimates for mid-2002 to mid-2010. <http://bit.ly/ZpylUE>

9. A similar comparison shows that implied net migration from Western Europe (EU15) was around 300,000, greater by 100,000 than the 200,000 given in the official LTIM estimate. The implied Non-EU net migration in the census is broadly in line with the LTIM figure for the decade. The census also indicates that around 50,000 more British born emigrated than is shown in the LTIM data. In total this gives an implied net migration of around 500,000 higher than the official LTIM data, this is a rounded figure that is broadly in line with the extra 464,000 people in the population recorded in the census.

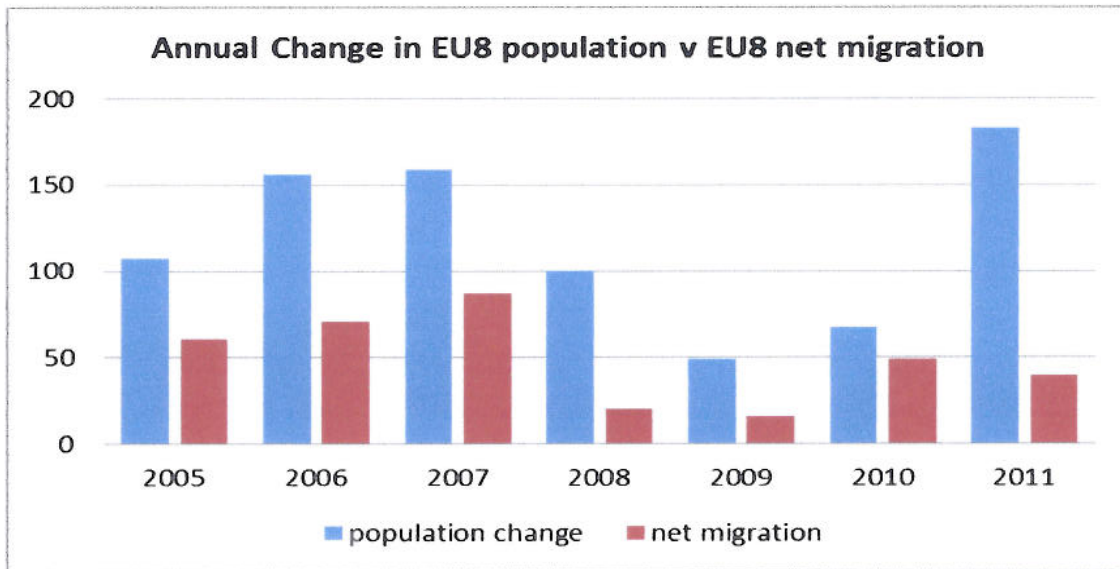
Explanations for the difference for England and Wales

10. Despite the census data on population by country of birth suggesting an underestimate of net migration by around half a million the ONS is only prepared to definitely assign an extra 344,000 to net migration⁶. This figure consists of 65,000 uncounted migrants from Ireland, 250,000 from the EU8 and some additional minor adjustments. The remaining 134,000 were labelled as 'Other' which the ONS describe as being either down to immigration or to uncertainties in the estimates.

11. The ONS believes that most of the EU8 migrants were missed from the IPS in the middle part of the last decade. Until 2009 the IPS survey was heavily focused on Heathrow. This meant that EU8 migrants arriving at the smaller airports (often served by budget airlines) were missed. After 2009 the IPS survey was changed to increase coverage away from Heathrow so as to better capture EU8 migration. Figure 1 below shows the annual increase in the population of those born in the EU8 countries (taken from the Annual Population Survey) and the annual net immigration from those born in the EU8.

⁶ *Ibid*, page 3

Figure 1: A comparison of the annual change in the EU8 born population and net migration from the EU8⁷



The annual increase in the EU8 born population has been higher in every year than the estimated net migration. Although this gap was reduced in 2010 (the year after the survey redesign) there is a huge difference in the figures for 2011. Although this is comparing two different estimates and so may have a wide margin of error, it does seem likely that the LTIM is still under recording the inflow of A8 migrants.

12. Another possible explanation for the difference is that the LTIM data has underestimated the number of visitor switchers for EU8 immigration. These would be migrants who might initially have said that they intended to stay in the UK for under a year but ended up staying for longer (or indefinitely).

13. The behaviour of non-EU and EU migrants may well be different. Non-EU migrants come to the UK for a specific purpose and have much less opportunity to vary the length of their stay. However, EU migrants have complete freedom of movement so can completely change their intentions about how long to stay in the UK. Therefore, it might well be the case that while the current method of

⁷ ONS Annual population surveys <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/about-ons/who-we-are/services/unpublished-data/social-survey-data/aps/index.html>

estimating LTIM works reasonably well for non-EU migration it is less successful in identifying migrants from within the EU.

The implications for the official estimates of Net Migration

14. This additional migration from the European Union means that net migration was significantly higher than the official estimates currently state. The table below shows the contribution to net migration in the annual population estimates before and after the addition of migrants detected in the census data. The ONS has distributed the bulk of the EU8 migrants between 2004 (when EU enlargement occurred) to 2009 (when the IPS was improved). The other migrants were split across the decade on a cohort basis to reflect the age and sex of the population.

Table 1: Revised Net Migration estimates (thousands) for the mid-year population estimates of England and Wales mid 2001 to mid 2011⁸

	Existing net migration	Additional net migration	Revised net migration
2001-2002	145	36	181
2002-2003	144	41	185
2003-2004	158	30	188
2004-2005	238	65	303
2005-2006	158	67	225
2006-2007	176	84	260
2007-2008	166	83	249
2008-2009	152	40	192
2009-2010	205	25	230
2010-2011	225	14	239
TOTAL	1,767	485	2,252

Source: Figure 3, Population estimates for England and Wales mid-2002 to mid-2010 (Revised), ONS

⁸ Figure 3, Population estimates for England and Wales mid-2002 to mid 2010 (Revised)

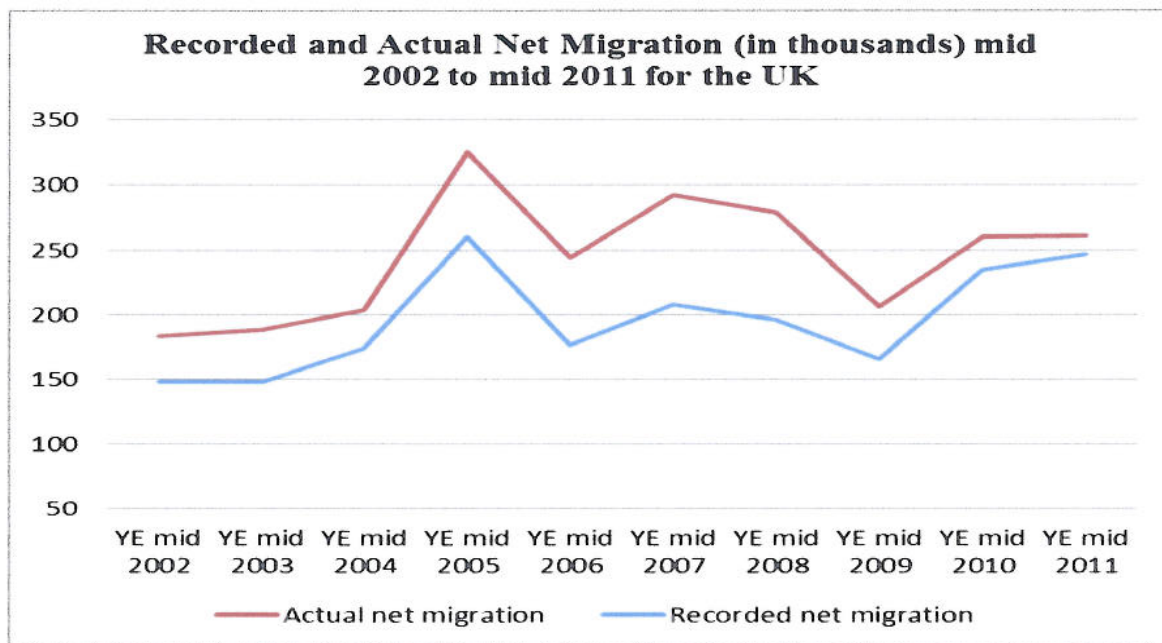
http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_288817.pdf The above columns labelled 'Additional net migration' and 'Revised net migration include the changes ONS marked as 'Other' in reference ONS figure 3.

15. Previously when the ONS have identified improvements to their calculations of LTIM they have revised retrospectively their estimates of historical net migration. This has happened on a number of occasions.⁹ However, the ONS have not yet revised their estimates of net migration with the census data (and appear to have no plans to do so¹⁰).

The impact on Long Term International Migration Data for the United Kingdom

16. To illustrate the scale of impact of the census data on LTIM the additional net migration for England and Wales (outlined in Table One) has been added to the existing LTIM estimates for the United Kingdom in Figure 1 below (In reality net migration may be slightly higher than illustrated if it is the reason behind the additional population revealed in the Scottish census).

Figure 2: An illustration of recorded and actual net migration for the United Kingdom¹¹



⁹ Table 9, page 17, Long-Term International Migration Estimates Methodology Document 1991 onwards, ONS

¹⁰ Parliamentary Question from Nicholas Soames MP, 16th May 2013, column 343W, http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201314/cmhansrd/cm130516/text/130516w0001.htm#130516w0001.htm_wqn46

¹¹ Actual migration is taken from ONS LTIM table 2.10 mid-year data. Net migration all citizens

17. The revised numbers for the UK are shown in Table 2 below :

Table 2: Recorded and Actual Net Migration (in thousands) mid 2002 to mid 2011 for the UK

	Recorded LTIM	Actual LTIM
YE mid 2002	148	184
YE mid 2003	148	189
YE mid 2004	174	204
YE mid 2005	260	325
YE mid 2006	177	244
YE mid 2007	208	292
YE mid 2008	196	279
YE mid 2009	166	206
YE mid 2010	235	260
YE mid 2011	247	261

The significance of these revisions

18. The scale of mass immigration in recent years has been significantly greater than previously realised, thus presenting the coalition government with an even more difficult task in getting the numbers down. The census has revealed that net foreign born immigration was over 500,000 higher than previous estimated. This means that net foreign born migration between mid 1997 and mid 2010 is now found to be nearly 4 million rather than 3.4 million – a difference equivalent to the population of Manchester¹².

5th July 2013

¹² ONS non-British estimated Long Term International Migration ONS (table 2.03) mid-1997- mid 2010 recorded as 3.4 million <http://bit.ly/ZpyIUE>