

London's children and young people who are not British citizens: A profile



UNIVERSITY OF
WOLVERHAMPTON

Institute for Community Research and Development

COPYRIGHT

**Greater London Authority
January 2020**

Published by
Greater London Authority
City Hall
The Queen's Walk
More London
London SE1 2AA

www.london.gov.uk

enquiries 020 7983 4000

minicom 020 7983 4458

ISBN

Photographs ©

Copies of this report are available
from www.london.gov.uk

About the Authors

Andy Jolly is a Research Associate at the Institute for Community Research and Development at the University of Wolverhampton. His research focuses on the welfare needs of undocumented children in the UK.

Siân Thomas is a social researcher and practitioner with a background in human rights and social work. Her research interests include migration, gender, justice and child welfare, and she is currently leading a project focused on undocumented children in London.

James Stanyer is a PhD student and Associate Lecturer at the Institute for Community Research and Development at the University of Wolverhampton. His research analyses the structures and processes used by the West Midlands Combined Authority to deliver inclusive growth in the region.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank Rosalind Compton and Barry Fong at the GLA, for their guidance and detailed comments on drafts of this report. We would also like to thank Anita Hurrell from Coram Children's Legal Centre for her comments, guidance, and sharing of previous research and freedom of information requests; Henry St Clair Miller from the NRPF Network for information about numbers of undocumented children in London, Sam Thorne and Dr Rachel Massie at the ICRD for assistance with calculations, Professor Laura Caulfield from the ICRD for comments on the draft of this report and Jo Thomas for proofreading the report. The interpretations in this work are our own, as are any errors and omissions.

CONTENTS

Executive Summary	3
Chapter 1 – Context and issues	6
Chapter 2 – Estimating the size of the foreign national population	10
Chapter 3 – The EEA+ national population	30
Chapter 4 – The undocumented population	48
Chapter 5 – Regularisation pathways and citizenship for children and young people	74
Conclusion	90
References	91
Appendix: Freedom of Information Requests	93

Executive Summary

This report outlines an updated estimate of the numbers of young Londoners who are foreign-born, or foreign nationals, and disaggregates the likely numbers who are undocumented and who are nationals of EEA+ countries. The report outlines which London boroughs have particular concentrations of children and young people from a migrant background and concludes with a discussion about how many have taken up the various regularisation pathways that are available to them.

Methods of analysis

Estimating the size of the undocumented population has been described as 'counting the uncountable' (Kelly, 1977), and any estimate relies on informed guesswork and reasonable assumptions. Although official data are available for the foreign-born population in the UK, there are no official data on the size of the undocumented population in the UK or in London; so different data sources must be used to construct an estimate and must therefore be used with caution. The report draws on data from a range of sources, including the 2011 census, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and International Passenger Survey (IPS) to estimate the numbers of migrants in London, and the UK as a whole. An estimate for the numbers of undocumented children (under 18) and young people (18-25) is calculated using the residual method (Woodbridge, 2005), which subtracts the total number of regularised migrants from the total foreign-born population to reach a de facto figure of the likely numbers of undocumented individuals. This is then disaggregated to London based on the proportion of the population of undocumented individuals in the UK who live in the capital. Results are presented with a lower, central and higher estimate, but the text below refers to the central figure.

Findings

April 2017	UK	London
Total foreign national population	6,208,000	2,106,000
EEA+ national children	604	260,000
EEA+ national young people	332,000	95,000
Undocumented population (Inc. UK-born children)	809,000	397,000
Undocumented children	215,000	107,000

Undocumented young people	117,000	26,000

The foreign national population in the UK at the beginning of April 2017 was 6,208,000, of whom 2,106,000 lived in London. The likely number of foreign-born children who are EEA+ nationals was 809,000 across the UK, and 260,000 in London. For young people who are EEA+ nationals, we estimate 332,000 across the UK and 95,000 in London.

We estimate that there were likely to be 674,000 undocumented individuals in the UK at the beginning of April 2017, including non-UK born dependants. This is over one and a half times larger than Woodbridge's estimate of a population of 430,000 in 2001 (Woodbridge, 2005). The estimate is also slightly higher than Gordon et al.'s (2009) estimate that there was an undocumented population of 618,000 in 2007, which does include UK born children. Our estimates further suggest that the numbers of undocumented individuals are increasing, but at a slower rate than the foreign-born population as a whole.

The numbers of undocumented children in the UK are also likely to have increased since estimates were last produced for them. We estimate that there were 215,000 undocumented children in the UK at the beginning of April 2017. Sigona and Hughes (2012) estimate that there were 120,000 undocumented children in the UK at the end of March 2011, which suggests that the population of undocumented children increased by around 100,000 between March 2011 and March 2017.

Similarly, we estimate that there were 106,000 children born in the UK to undocumented parents, who would themselves have an irregular migration status. In comparison, Gordon et al. (2009) estimated that there were 61,000 UK born undocumented children in 2007.

In London, our estimate is that there were 397,000 undocumented individuals in April 2017. In comparison, Gordon et al. (2009) estimated that there were 442,000 undocumented individuals in London at the end of 2007, which would suggest that there has been a slight decrease in both the total number, and the proportion of undocumented individuals in the UK who live in London since 2007. In 2007, Gordon et al. indicate that 72 per cent of undocumented individuals in the UK lived in London, but we estimate that this figure is now closer to 59 per cent.

There are a number of regularisation paths available to undocumented children, including: applying for limited leave on the basis of their family or private life in accordance with the immigration rules; registering or naturalising as a British citizen; and, for EEA+ nationals who need to secure their status by June 2021 to prevent becoming undocumented after the UK leaves the EU, there is the option to apply for a permanent residence card or for settled status through the Government's EU Settlement Scheme.¹ The evidence available suggests that there is a substantial gap between the numbers of children and young people who are not British citizens and who might be eligible for a path to regularisation, and those who have actually applied. For instance, in comparison with the estimated 215,000 undocumented children in the UK, since 2012, there have been only 15,177 applications for regularisation on family life grounds for children and young people, and 6,131 on private life grounds.

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/settled-status-eu-citizens-families>

Conclusions

- The estimated size of the foreign-born population in the UK has tripled since 2001 primarily due to increases in EEA migration.
- Since 2001 the size of the undocumented population has grown at a much slower rate than the total foreign-born population, and represented a smaller proportion of the UK population in 2017 than in 2001.
- However, since EU enlargement there is likely to have been a reduction in the numbers of undocumented individuals because visa overstayers and refused asylum seekers from A2 and A8 countries would have acquired treaty rights to stay in the UK and would no longer be counted in the residual. Therefore, while the size of the undocumented population has increased, both in London and the UK as a whole, the rate of growth has been slower than the foreign-born population.
- There are existing routes to regularisation, but the total numbers who have applied for regularisation are much lower than the potential population who would be eligible for each route. This is particularly the case for EEA nationals living in the UK, who are required to apply to the Government's EU Settlement Scheme² by June 2021 to ensure they do not become undocumented after Britain leaves the EU.

Limitations of the report

The report includes in the residual calculation children whose parents are undocumented. However, there is also an additional unknown number of children who have one parent who is undocumented and one who is not, who are not counted in the residual. These children could be eligible for regularisation, but there is currently no reliable method for ascertaining how many children are in this situation. As Gordon et al. (2009) note, the statistical base for working out the number of undocumented individuals is weak, and all official sources are only able to provide a partial picture of this population.

As there are no official national statistics for the size of the undocumented population in the UK or London, estimates in this report are constructed from different data sources, with different methodologies and purposes, including the most recent census (ONS, 2011); representative samples (IPS); and administrative data (National Insurance Number allocations). Therefore, the final figures must be seen not as definitive, but as a central estimate within a likely range, based on existing data sources, and should be used with caution.

A number of reasonable working assumptions are made during calculations. Where assumptions are made, the reasoning is explained, to enable replication and critique of the method, and to allow improved estimates to be made as and when more reliable data become available.

² <https://www.gov.uk/settled-status-eu-citizens-families>

Chapter 1 – Context and issues

Introduction and context

This research was commissioned as part of the Mayor of London's Citizenship and Integration Initiative (CII). The CII is a partnership established in 2017 between the Greater London Authority, independent funders, and civil society organisations.

A core aim of the initiative is to support young Londoners seeking routes to citizenship. The research aims to support this work by updating the understanding of the EEA+ and undocumented population in London, and the take-up of regularisation pathways and citizenship by children and young people.

A core aim of the initiative is to support young Londoners seeking routes to citizenship. The research aims to support this work by updating the understanding of the EEA+ and undocumented population in London, and the take-up of regularisation pathways and citizenship by children and young people.

Research questions and methods

The research consisted of the following four interrelated research questions:

1) What is the size of the foreign national population?

Data from the 2011 census on the foreign-born and foreign national population in the UK and London were used as a baseline for the foreign national population of children, while data from the 2017 LFS were used to construct an estimate based on the average numbers of dependent children (in different age bands) of foreign national children and young people by age in both the UK and London.

2) What is the size of the EEA+ national population?

Office for National Statistics (ONS) statistical bulletin data on the population of the UK by country of birth and nationality were used to find the size of the EU and EEA+ national population in the UK. This was triangulated with LFS, IPS and National Insurance Number (NINO) allocation data from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and disaggregated by age using LFS 2017 data on household composition and country of origin. LFS data were also used to triangulate with ONS data to estimate how many were nationals of Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Iceland and Norway and how many were born in the UK.

3) *What is the size of the undocumented population?*

The research utilises the residual method as used by Woodbridge (2005), Gordon et al. (2009) and Sigona and Hughes (2012), using updated data from the 2017 APS as a basis for calculating the residual.

The estimate of the size of the undocumented population across the UK was disaggregated to make an estimate of the population size in London based on the ratio of undocumented individuals as a proportion of the foreign-born population in London, but triangulated with Delphi Panel data on the numbers of undocumented children and families in London as a proportion of the total (Thomas and Jolly, 2018). Numbers of children and young people were estimated using the birth rate of foreign-born mothers and ONS mid-year population estimates.

4) *What is the size of the population of children and young people who have taken up regularisation pathways?*

Data on applications from children and young people for regularisation of their immigration status through the various routes and the numbers of grants from the Home Office were compared with the total population who are eligible or likely to become eligible over time.

Definitions used

A2/A8 - The A2 and A8 are the accession countries who joined the EU in the 2000s. A2 refers to Romania and Bulgaria who joined in 2007, and the A8 refers to the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia who joined in 2004.

European Economic Area (EEA) - The EEA includes all 28 EU countries, as well as Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway. Citizens of EEA countries have the same rights to live and work in the UK as EU nationals. The EEA+ refers to all the EEA countries plus Switzerland, which is not in either the EU or EEA, but is in the European Single Market, and therefore its citizens have the same rights to live and work in the UK as EU and EEA nationals. For the purposes of this report, UK nationals are excluded from the population of EU, EEA or EEA+ nationals, because their right to live and work in the UK derives from their British nationality rather than EEA+ status.

European Union (EU) – At the time of writing, the 28 European Union (EU) countries include: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the UK.

Regularisation – Regularisation refers to the range of processes and policies by which undocumented individuals can become documented. In the words of Levinson (2005): “regularisation offers migrants who are in a country irregularly the opportunity to legalize their resident status, whether it is on a temporary or permanent basis”.

Undocumented Individual - Sometimes described as 'irregular migrant' or 'illegal immigrant.' There is no official definition of who is undocumented, and the term is contested, but for the purposes of this research, undocumented individuals will include the four groups included in Gordon et al.'s (2009) research into regularisation:

- Those who entered the country illegally, whether by avoiding border controls or presenting false papers;
- Those who entered legally and overstayed the permitted duration of their stay;
- Those who (having entered the country legally or not) made a claim for asylum which was definitively refused, but did not leave the country as required;
- Those born to parents who are not British nationals. For children and young people, this includes children whose parents fall within the above categories, in addition to children who have been trafficked without formal documentation, and former unaccompanied minors granted temporary leave to remain until the age of 17 and a half who were then refused leave to remain upon reaching adulthood;
- Children born in the country to parents who are both irregular migrants.

Scope and limitations of existing evidence

The demographic category of children and young people in London who are not British citizens spans a range of experiences and migration histories. Immigration status and eligibility for citizenship are subject to change over time and can vary within the same family. The existing research seeking to estimate the number of foreign nationals in London captures the complexity of these experiences, as reflected in the caveats in the majority of studies about the challenges of accurately quantifying this group of children and young people (inter alia, Apostolova and Hawkins, 2017; Gordon et al., 2009; Woodbridge, 2005). A review of the existing evidence is included within each of the sections below.

In bringing together the previous estimates, the comparability of datasets is challenging given the varying definitions that are used and the different timeframes over which data are collected. 'Children' are defined variously as under-16s or under-18s, while 'young people' is used to refer to both under-18s and those aged from 16 or 18 to 25 or 30, who are also described as 'young adults'. While the datasets are generally clear about the precise age range to which they are referring, the different groupings pose challenges for comparing different populations or change over time. Similarly, there is a lack of direct comparability for datasets which are based in different nations of the UK; while some cover the whole of the UK, others are focused specifically on England or England and Wales, Scotland or Northern Ireland.

A range of data has been collected on both foreign-born and foreign-national populations in the UK, which often serves different purposes. Apostolova and Hawkins (2017) note that demographers may rely on country of birth as the most reliable indicator of migration, whereas policymakers are more likely to prioritise data on citizenship status due to the rights and entitlements it confers. Neither category captures the full range of migration experiences, and some people who would not be seen as migrants may still fall within these definitions. For example, children born outside the UK to parents who are British citizens would be included within the foreign-born population, whereas data on foreign

nationals would exclude those who were previously foreign nationals but have acquired citizenship since migrating to the UK (Apostolova and Hawkins, 2017). In addition, nationality data is often self-reported and therefore may reflect cultural identity or perceived nationality rather than legal status (Sumption and Kone, 2018).

Most of the studies cited in the reviews of evidence have drawn on data from the census or the LFS, and to a lesser extent the Annual Population Survey. Markaki (2015) notes that the census is conducted every 10 years and may not fully reflect hidden populations such as undocumented individuals. Analysis conducted by the Office for National Statistics found that the non-response rate is greater among people born outside the UK (Weeks et al., 2013). Sumption and Kone (2018) provide a detailed analysis of the limitations of the LFS, particularly in relation to breaking down data on EEA+ citizens, and gaining specific insights into the status of people from Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Switzerland. The LFS also excludes information on short-term migrants who have been in the UK for less than six months, and those who live in communal settings, including halls of residence, which would lead to the omission of many overseas students (Markaki, 2015). People seeking asylum and irregular migrants are also likely to be excluded.

Chapter 2 – Estimating the size of the foreign national population

Key Findings

- When adjusted for undercounting, there was a foreign-born population of in the UK of 10,320,000 in 2017, and 6,829,000 foreign nationals.
- In London, there were 3,354,000 foreign-born residents, and 3,106,000 foreign nationals.
- For children and young people, at the time of the last UK Census, there were 235,000 foreign-born children, and 286,000 foreign-born young people. 254,000 children and 201,000 young people in the capital were foreign passport holders.

Review of existing evidence

Data from the Office for National Statistics, UK LFS and the 2011 census provide information on the population of the UK who are not British citizens and the proportion who were born in other countries, which a number of reports draw on. Rienzo and Vargas-Silva (2017) state that the foreign-born population more than doubled between 1993 and 2015, reaching 8.7 million in 2015, with the number of foreign citizens increasing from two to five million over the same timeframe. In London, there were an estimated 3.2 million foreign-born people in 2015, with foreign-born people making up 41 per cent of the population of Inner London in that period (ibid.).

A Migration Observatory (2016b) analysis based on 2015 LFS data found that approximately 2.5 million of the estimated 8.6 million foreign-born people living in the UK were aged under 30. Using the same dataset, Markaki (2015) found that about half of recently-arrived migrants were aged under 25. Markaki (2015) also used data from the 2011 census to estimate that eight per cent of foreign-born residents in England and Wales were aged 0 to 15 – a total of 594,000 – and twelve per cent (or 897,000) were aged between 16 and 24. Children and young people migrate to the UK for diverse reasons. For those aged 15 to 24, education and employment are common motivations for migration, while those under 16 most commonly accompany family members (Migration Observatory, 2016b).

Apostolova and Hawkins (2017) used LFS data from the fourth quarter of 2016 to estimate the age structure of the migrant population of the UK. They distinguished between two definitions of the migrant population in their study; the foreign-born population, and the foreign national population. The data demonstrate the differing age compositions of foreign-born and foreign nationals in comparison with the UK population as a whole. In particular, the different proportions in the youngest age categories – with eleven per cent

of foreign nationals in the 0-9 age group compared with 4 per cent among foreign-born people. This is consistent with Markaki's (2015) finding that younger children were less likely to be born abroad than older children and is likely to reflect the fact that children born in the UK to foreign nationals will in the first instance gain their parents' nationality.

Apostolova and Hawkins (2017) also highlight the differing dispersal of different migrant groups around the UK. While London contained the highest proportion of migrants, with almost 40 per cent of foreign-born and almost a quarter of foreign nationals, this was most particularly the case for non-EU migrants, with A8 nationals more evenly distributed throughout the UK (ibid.). The key estimates from the reports discussed above are summarised in the table below:

Table 1: Estimates of the size of the foreign-born population in the UK

Estimates of foreign-born population	
Rienzo and Vargas-Silva (2017) based on 2015 data	Estimated foreign-born population of 8.7 million and 5 million foreign citizens in UK; estimated 3.2 million foreign-born people in London
Migration Observatory (2016) based on 2015 data	Estimated 2.5 million of 8.6 million foreign-born people living in UK were aged under 30
Markaki (2015) based on 2011 data	Eight per cent of foreign-born residents in England and Wales were aged 0 to 15 (594,000 in total); twelve per cent (or 897,000) aged between 16 and 24
Apostolova and Hawkins (2017) based on 2016 data	Eleven per cent of foreign nationals in 0-9 age group compared with four per cent among foreign-born people

Foreign national population for children and young people in the UK and London

Total foreign-born population in the UK

According to the 2011 Census for England and Wales, there was a foreign-born population of 7,505,595 living in England and Wales in March 2011; Scotland had a foreign-born population of 369,284; and Northern Ireland had a foreign-born population of 119,286.

Although the ONS adjusts to account for undercounting through the Census Coverage Assessment and Adjustment Process (ONS, 2012: 7) there is no explicit adjustment for undercounting of the foreign-born population in census data. However, the ONS suggests a range of between zero, ten and twenty per cent to adjust for undercounting (Pinkerton, 2004). This has been widely followed (Gordon et al., 2009; Sigona and Hughes, 2012; Woodbridge, 2005) and is consistent with findings from the US about undercounting of the migrant population in census returns (Woodbridge 2005). Although there is evidence that undercounting of hidden migrant groups in London might be higher than previously estimated (Pharoah and Hopwood, 2013), the ten per cent adjustment for undercounting has been widely used.

The table below includes the revised estimates with both the ten per cent figure and the higher twenty per cent figure. Figures are rounded to the nearest thousand and totals may not sum due to rounding.

Table 2: Foreign-born population in the UK, 2011

Country of UK	Foreign-born population (percentage of total population)	With 10% adjustment (percentage of total population)	With 20% adjustment (percentage of total population)
England (53,012,000)	7,506,000 (14%)	8,256,000 (16%)	9,007,000 (17%)
Wales (3,063,000)	168,000 (5%)	185,000 (6%)	201,000 (7%)
Scotland (5,295,000)	369,000 (7%)	406,000 (8%)	443,000 (8%)
Northern Ireland (1,811,000)	119,000 (7%)	131,000 (7%)	143,000 (8%)
UK Total (63,182,000)	7,994,000 (13%)	8,794,000 (14%)	9,593,000 (15%)

Source: UK Census 2011

The following table shows the foreign-born population of children aged 0-15 with the same adjustments made:

Table 3: Foreign-born population of children

Country of UK	Foreign-born population aged 0-15 (percentage of total population in age group)	With 10% adjustment (percentage of total population)	With 20% adjustment (percentage of total population)
England (10,023,000)	578,000 (6%)	636,000 (6%)	694,000 (7%)
Wales (556,000)	16,000 (3%)	18,000 (3%)	19,000 (4%)
Scotland (916,000)	34,000 (4%)	38,000 (4%)	41,000 (5%)
Northern Ireland (379,000)	15,000 (4%)	16,000 (4%)	17,000 (5%)
UK Total (11,875,000)	643,000 (5%)	708,000 (6%)	772,000 (7%)

Source: UK Census 2011

The following table shows the foreign-born population of young people aged 16-24 with the same adjustments made:

Table 4: Foreign-born population aged 16-24

Country of UK	Foreign-born population aged 16-24 (percentage of total population in age group)	With 10% adjustment (percentage of total population)	With 20% adjustment (percentage of total population)
England (6,285,000)	871,000 (14%)	958,000 (15%)	1,045,000 (17%)
Wales (374,000)	26,000 (7%)	28,000 (8%)	31,000 (8%)
Scotland (632,000)	65,000 (10%)	71,000 (11%)	78,000 (12%)
Northern Ireland (228,000)	15,000 (7%)	17,000 (7%)	18,000 (8%)
UK Total (7,519,000)	977,000 (13%)	1,074,000 (14%)	1,172,000 (16%)

Source: UK Census 2011

The change in population since March 2011 can be estimated by comparing with Annual Population Survey data for 2017 which includes waves 1 and 5 of the LFS, but which, unlike census data, excludes residents of some communal establishments (NOMIS, 2018).

However, while not directly comparable to the census data, it has been reweighted and revised following the release of 2011 census data.

Table 5: Foreign-born population in the UK 2011, excluding communal establishments

Country of UK	Foreign-born population (percentage of total population)	With 10% adjustment (percentage of total population)	With 20% adjustment (percentage of total population)
England (53,107,000)	7,059,000 (13%)	7,765,000 (15%)	8,471,000 (16%)
Wales (3,064,000)	157,000 (5%)	173,000 (6%)	188,000 (6%)
Scotland (5,300,000)	339,000 (6%)	373,000 (7%)	407,000 (8%)
Northern Ireland (1,814,000)	107,000 (6%)	118,000 (6%)	128,000 (7%)
UK Total (63,285,000)	7,661,000 (12%)	8,427,000 (13%)	9,193,000 (15%)

Source: Annual Population Survey 2011

Table 6: Foreign-born population in the UK 2017, excluding communal establishments

Country of UK	Foreign-born population (percentage of total population)	With 10% adjustment (percentage of total population)	With 20% adjustment (percentage of total population)
England (55,619,000)	8,575,000 (15%)	9,433,000 (17%)	10,290,000 (19%)
Wales (3,125,000)	193,000 (6%)	212,000 (7%)	232,000 (7%)
Scotland (5,425,000)	477,000 (9%)	525,000 (10%)	572,000 (11%)
Northern Ireland (1,871,000)	138,000 (7%)	152,000 (8%)	166,000 (9%)
UK Total (66,040,000)	9,382,000 (14%)	10,320,000 (16%)	11,258,000 (17%)

Source: Annual Population Survey 2017

The following table shows the increase between 2011 and 2017, based on the population numbers in the two tables above. Each of the four nations of the UK had a more than twenty per cent increase in the foreign-born population, and all experienced an increase of at least fifteen per cent in the foreign-born population as a percentage of the total population.

Table 7: Comparison of foreign-born population by UK country in 2011 and 2017

Country of UK	Foreign-born population 2011 (percentage of total population)	Foreign-born population 2017 (percentage of total population)
England	7,059,000 (13%)	8,575,000 (15%)
Wales	157,000 (5%)	193,000 (6%)
Scotland	339,000 (6%)	477,000 (9%)
Northern Ireland	107,000 (6%)	138,000 (7%)
UK Total	7,661,000 (12%)	9,382,000 (14%)

Total foreign national population in the UK

The figure for the foreign-born population is not an exact indication of the size of the foreign national population in the UK because it does not account for UK nationals who are born outside the UK to British parents, or those who were born outside the UK and become naturalised British citizens. However, the Annual Population Survey also includes data for nationality, which also indicate substantial rises in the foreign national population.

Table 8: Foreign national population in the UK in 2011

Country of UK	Foreign national population (percentage of total population)	With 10% adjustment (percentage of total population)	With 20% adjustment (percentage of total population)
England (53,107,000)	4,405,000 (8%)	4,846,000 (9%)	5,286,000 (10%)
Wales (3,064,000)	97,000 (3%)	107,000 (3%)	116,000 (4%)
Scotland (5,300,000)	257,000 (5%)	282,000 (5%)	308,000 (6%)
Northern Ireland (1,814,000)	95,000 (5%)	104,000 (6%)	113,000 (6%)
UK Total (63,285,000)	4,854,000 (8%)	5,339,000 (8%)	5,824,000 (9%)

Source: Annual Population Survey, January to December 2011

Table 9: Foreign national population in the UK in 2017

Country of UK	Foreign national population (percentage of total population)	With 10% adjustment (percentage of total population)	With 20% adjustment (percentage of total population)
England (55,619,000)	5,572,000 (10%)	6,129,000 (11%)	6,686,000 (12%)
Wales (3,125,000)	135,000 (4%)	148,000 (5%)	162,000 (5%)
Scotland (5,425,000)	377,000 (7%)	415,000 (8%)	453,000 (8%)
Northern Ireland (1,871,000)	124,000 (7%)	137,000 (7%)	149,000 (8%)
UK Total (66,040,000)	6,208,000 (10%)	6,829,000 (10%)	7,450,000 (11%)

Source: Annual Population Survey, January to December 2017

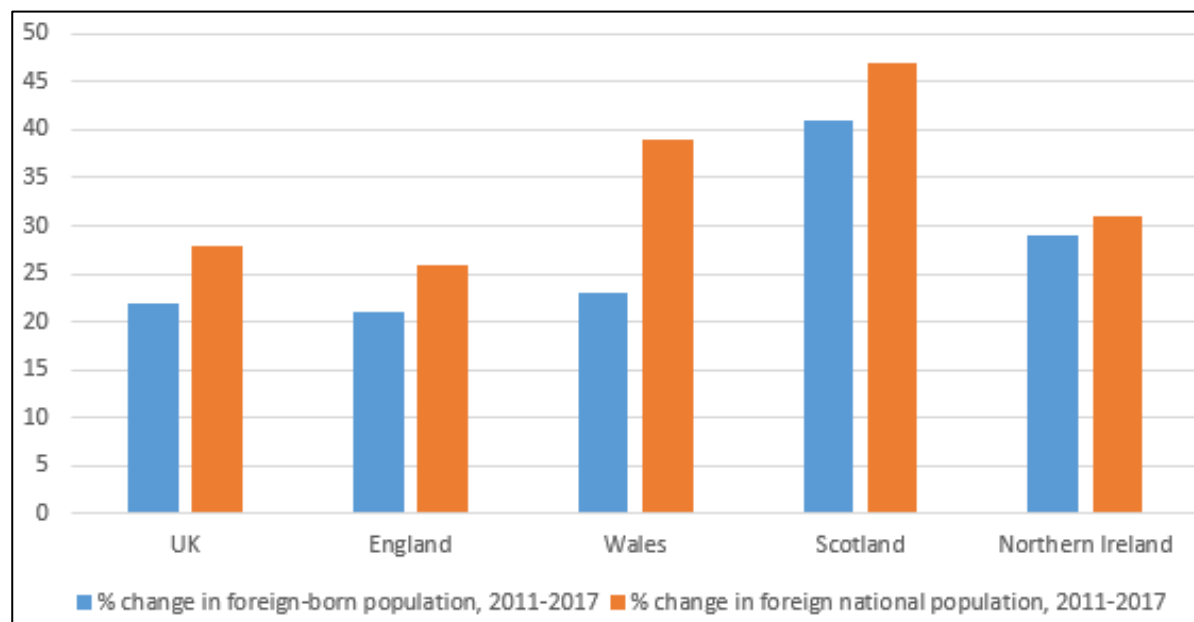
The following table shows the increase between 2011 and 2017, based on the population numbers in the two tables above.

Table 10: Comparison of foreign national population by UK country in 2011 and 2017

Country of UK	Foreign national population 2011 (percentage of total population)	Foreign national population 2017 (percentage of total population)
England	4,405,000 (8%)	5,572,000 (10%)
Wales	97,000 (3%)	135,000 (4%)
Scotland	257,000 (5%)	377,000 (7%)
Northern Ireland	95,000 (5%)	124,000 (7%)
UK Total	4,854,000 (8%)	6,208,000 (10%)

The chart below compares the percentage increase in the foreign-born and foreign national populations between 2011 and 2017.

Figure 1: Change in foreign-born and foreign-national populations, 2011-2017



Total foreign-born population in London

The foreign-born population of London can be broken down by borough from Annual Population Survey data. This is set out in the table 11 below, with population density for each borough shown in figure 2.

Table 11: Foreign-born population in London by borough in 2017

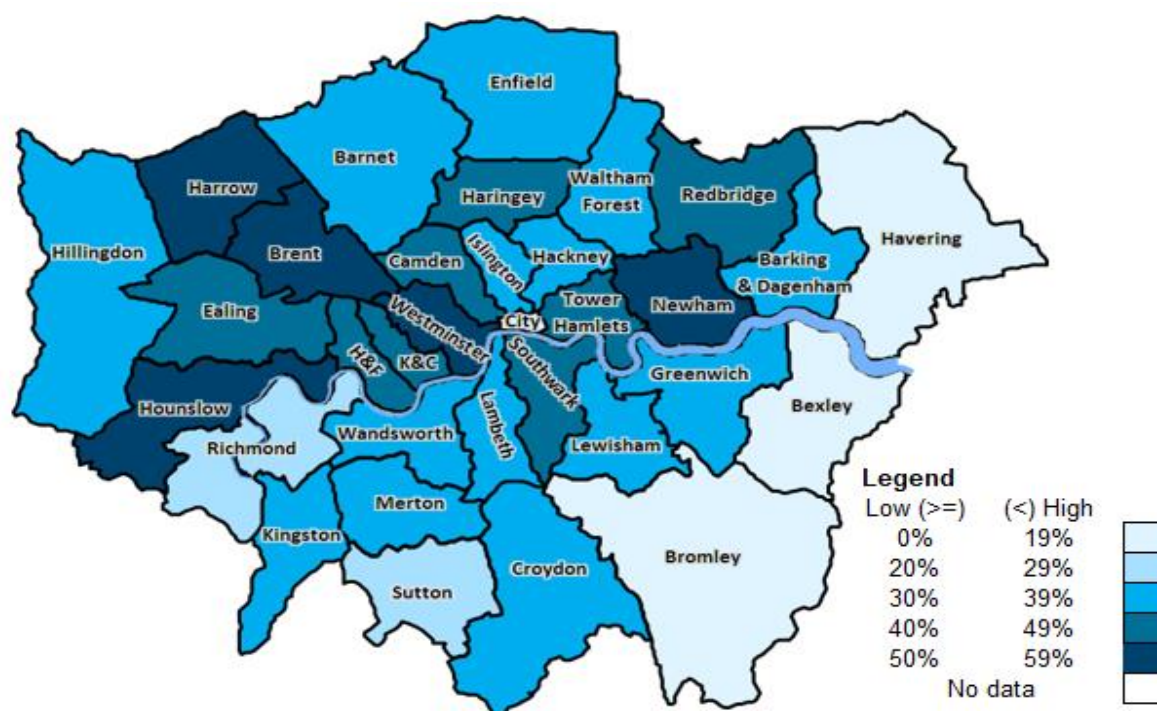
Borough	Total population	Foreign-born population	Percentage of total who are foreign-born
Inner London	3,560,000	1,487,000	42%
Camden	250,000	109,000	44%
City of London	N/a	N/a	N/a
Hackney	277,000	106,000	38%
Hammersmith and Fulham	182,000	82,000	45%

Haringey	278,000	115,000	41%
Islington	234,000	76,000	32%
Kensington and Chelsea	157,000	76,000	48%
Lambeth	329,000	108,000	33%
Lewisham	304,000	101,000	33%
Newham	346,000	197,000	57%
Southwark	317,000	127,000	40%
Tower Hamlets	311,000	145,000	47%
Wandsworth	320,000	110,000	34%
Westminster	255,000	135,000	53%
Outer London	5,328,000	1,868,000	35%
Barking and Dagenham	210,000	80,000	38%
Barnet	391,000	144,000	37%
Bexley	247,000	38,000	15%
Brent	331,000	178,000	53%
Bromley	329,000	51,000	15%

Croydon	387,000	135,000	35%
Ealing	347,000	165,000	47%
Enfield	336,000	114,000	34%
Greenwich	279,000	93,000	33%
Harrow	253,000	125,000	50%
Havering	253,000	35,000	14%
Hillingdon	307,000	104,000	34%
Hounslow	277,000	138,000	50%
Kingston upon Thames	178,000	56,000	31%
Merton	210,000	73,000	35%
Redbridge	307,000	135,000	44%
Richmond upon Thames	201,000	48,000	24%
Sutton	204,000	54,000	26%
Waltham Forest	277,000	101,000	36%
Total London	8,888,000	3,354,000	38%

Source: Annual Population Survey, January to December 2017

Figure 2: Density of foreign-born population by borough



Inner London boroughs were more likely to have a larger percentage of foreign-born residents, although there are also substantial numbers of people who are foreign-born in west London boroughs.

Total foreign national population in London

The foreign national population of London can also be broken down by borough from Annual Population Survey data. This is set out in table 12 below, with population density for each borough shown in figure 3.

Table 12: Foreign national population in London by borough January to December 2017

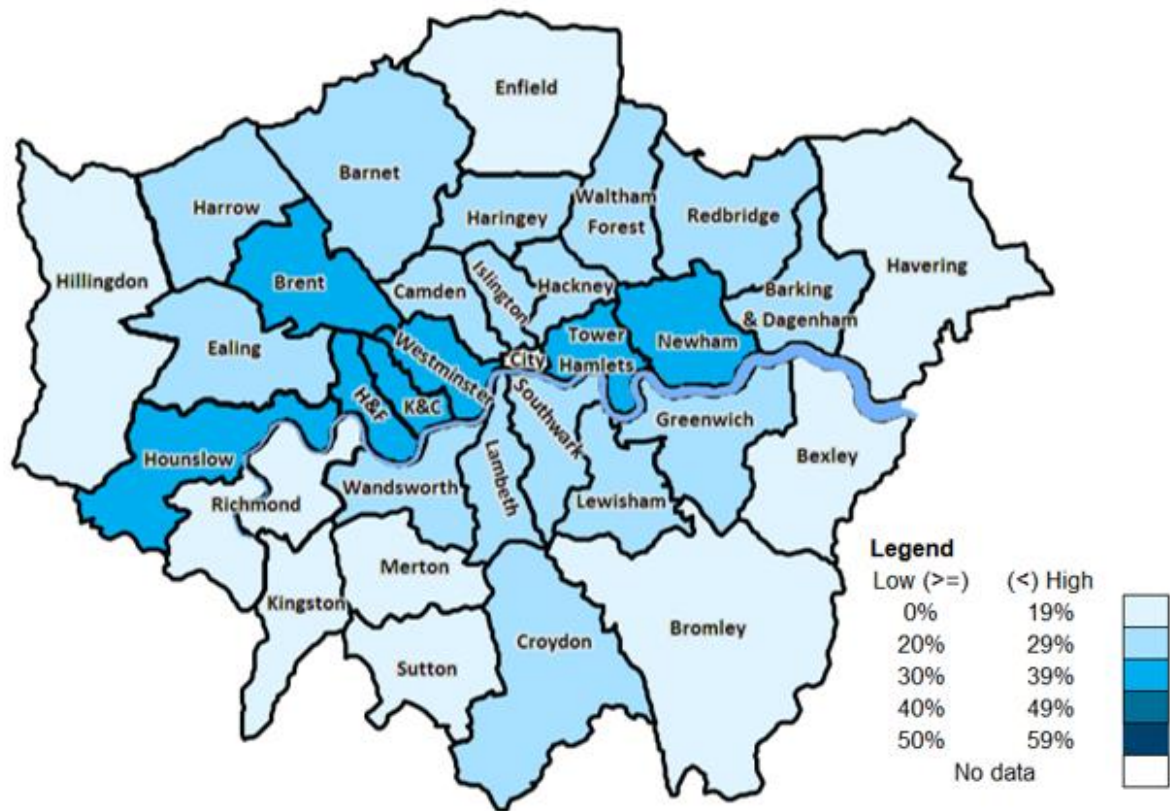
Borough	Total population	Foreign national population	Percentage of total who are foreign nationals
Inner London	3,549,000	1,006,000	28%
Camden	250,000	69,000	28%
City of London	N/a	N/a	N/a

Hackney	277,000	74,000	27%
Hammersmith and Fulham	182,000	55,000	30%
Haringey	278,000	79,000	28%
Islington	234,000	52,000	22%
Kensington and Chelsea	156,000	51,000	33%
Lambeth	329,000	71,000	22%
Lewisham	305,000	78,000	26%
Newham	345,000	130,000	38%
Southwark	314,000	88,000	28%
Tower Hamlets	310,000	95,000	30%
Wandsworth	316,000	76,000	24%
Westminster	239,000	89,000	37%
Outer London	5,318,000	1,100,000	21%
Barking and Dagenham	209,000	50,000	24%
Barnet	390,000	81,000	21%
Bexley	247,000	22,000	9%
Brent	331,000	114,000	34%

Bromley	329,000	25,000	8%
Croydon	387,000	80,000	21%
Ealing	347,000	98,000	28%
Enfield	336,000	49,000	14%
Greenwich	279,000	70,000	25%
Harrow	253,000	67,000	26%
Havering	254,000	24,000	9%
Hillingdon	306,000	50,000	16%
Hounslow	277,000	91,000	33%
Kingston upon Thames	178,000	33,000	19%
Merton	209,000	40,000	19%
Redbridge	307,000	85,000	28%
Richmond upon Thames	200,000	29,000	15%
Sutton	203,000	28,000	14%
Waltham Forest	277,000	66,000	24%
Total London	8,867,000	2,106,000	24%

Source: Annual Population Survey, January to December 2017

Figure 3: Density of foreign national population by borough



Foreign national population for children (under 18) and young people (18 to 24) for UK and London

Foreign-born children and young people

The census enables data on country of birth to be broken down by age and region. The following table shows the number of children and young people in a range of age bands as a number and percentage of population in England, Wales and London. Data were not available for Scotland and Northern Ireland. While these data are from the 2011 census and therefore will not reflect current numbers, the percentages and differences between England and London, and between the different age bands, provide an overview of trends at that time.

Table 13: Foreign-born population of children and young people

	England		Wales		London	
Age	Total population	Foreign-born (percentage of total population)	Total population	Foreign-born (percentage of total population)	Total population	Foreign-born (percentage of total population)
0-4	3,318,000	100,000 (3%)	178,000	3,000 (2%)	591,000	34,000 (6%)
5-9	2,972,000	182,000 (6%)	163,000	5,000 (3%)	483,000	58,000 (12%)
10-15	3,732,000	297,000 (8%)	215,000	8,000 (4%)	550,000	102,000 (19%)
16-17	1,314,000	116,000 (9%)	77,000	3,000 (4%)	187,000	41,000 (22%)
18-24	4,970,000	755,000 (15%)	297,000	22,000 (8%)	821,000	286,000 (35%)

Source: England and Wales Census 2011

Foreign national children and young people

Currently available data do not provide an age breakdown of foreign national children and young people. However, the census for England and Wales records data on passports held, which can be broken down by age, country of passport and region. It is not possible to extrapolate the total number of foreign nationals living in the UK based on passport data, due to the significant number who do not hold a passport. However, it does provide minimum numbers of children and young people in each age category. Where people hold more than one passport, they are only counted once with ownership of a UK passport prioritised in recording nationality, which means that those recorded as holding a foreign passport by definition do not also have a UK passport. The tables below set out the numbers of children and young people holding foreign passports in England, Wales and London.

Table 14: Passports held by children and young people in England and Wales

England				
Age	Total population	UK passport held	No passport held (percentage of total population)	Foreign passport held (percentage of total population)
0-4	3,318,000	1,666,000 (49%)	1,432,000 (43%)	220,000 (8%)
5-9	2,973,000	2,139,000 (72%)	654,000 (22%)	179,000 (6%)
10-15	3,732,000	2,952,000 (79%)	586,000 (16%)	193,000 (5%)
16-17	1,314,000	1,065,000 (81%)	183,000 (14%)	66,000 (5%)
18-24	4,971,000	3,896,000 (78%)	547,000 (11%)	528,000 (11%)
Wales				
Age	Total population	UK passport held	No passport held (percentage of total population)	Foreign passport held (percentage of total population)
0-4	178,000	72,000 (41%)	101,000 (56%)	5,000 (3%)
5-9	163,000	109,000 (67%)	49,000 (30%)	4,000 (3%)
10-15	215,000	164,000 (76%)	47,000 (22%)	4,000 (2%)
16-17	77,000	61,000 (79%)	14,000 (19%)	2,000 (2%)
18-24	297,000	237,000 (80%)	44,000 (15%)	15,000 (5%)

Source: England and Wales Census 2011

Table 15: Passports held by children and young people in London

London				
Age	Total population	UK passport held	No passport held (percentage of total population)	Foreign passport (percentage of total population)
0-4	591,000	359,000 (61%)	144,000 (24%)	88,000 (15%)
5-9	483,000	362,000 (75%)	51,000 (11%)	70,000 (14%)
10-15	550,000	437,000 (80%)	41,000 (7%)	72,000 (13%)
16-17	187,000	150,000 (70%)	13,000 (7%)	24,000 (13%)
18-24	821,000	581,000 (70%)	39,000 (5%)	201,000 (25%)

Source: England and Wales Census 2011

Chapter 3 – The EEA+ national population

Key findings

- We estimate that there is a population of between 1,121,000 and 1,153,000 EEA+ national children and young people in the UK, of which between 318,396 and 327,575 were born in the UK.
- In London, we estimate a population of between 329,000 and 377,000 EEA+ national children and young people of which between 93,000 and 107,000 were UK born.

Review of existing evidence

Within the estimated foreign-born population, Markaki (2015) suggests that 39 per cent of under-16s and 33 per cent of 16-24 year olds in England and Wales were born in EU countries, with the number of young people born in A2/A8 countries rising faster than those born in other regions. A Migration Observatory (2016b) report found that 17 per cent of all EEA citizens living in the UK in 2015 were children aged under 16 (a total of 563,000), with a further 24 per cent or 801,000 aged between 16 and 29. In the following year, an unpublished Migration Observatory analysis based on the 2016 LFS estimated that 679,000 European national children aged under 18 were living in the UK (CCLC, 2017a).

Lessard-Phillips and Sigona (2018) track the changes in the number of EU nationals living in the UK as part of the Eurochildren project aiming to profile the population of EU children in the UK in terms of family composition, location and inclusion. They note that the number of EU nationals has increased since the early 2000s to more than three million at the time of the EU referendum in June 2016 (Lessard-Phillips and Sigona, 2018). Based on 2011 census data, the proportion of the population born in an EU country was 4.3 per cent, of which 9.6 per cent was aged under 16 and 41.8 per cent between 16 and 34.

Sumption and Kone (2018) highlight the issues that may be faced by children in relation to their legal status after Brexit. This may particularly be the case if their parents do not realise that they need to apply for settled status if they were born in the UK. Of the estimated 900,000 children of non-Irish³ EU citizens resident in the UK, around 239,000 are believed by their parents to be UK citizens, though data suggest that this may not be the case for a substantial number of them (Sumption and Kone, 2018). The Migration Observatory's (2016a) commentary on the status of EU citizens currently living in the UK reinforced this potential for uncertainty as the UK prepares to leave the European Union.

³ Irish EU citizens are excluded from the estimate because there is a common travel area between the United Kingdom, Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands.

Their estimate, based on the 2016 LFS, suggests that 64 per cent of EEA+ nationals, or 2,300,000 people, were born outside the UK and had arrived in 2011 or earlier. A further eight per cent – 280,000 people, of whom 93 per cent were aged under 18 – were EEA+ nationals born in the UK who did not have British citizenship (Migration Observatory, 2016a). The key estimates from the reports discussed above are summarised in the table below:

Table 16: Estimates of the numbers of EEA+ national children and young people

Estimates of EEA+ children and young people	
Migration Observatory (2016b) based on 2015 data	563,000 EEA children in UK aged under 16; 801,000 EEA citizens aged 16 to 29
Children's Commissioner (2017) based on 2015 data	588,000 children in England who are EU nationals, of whom 260,000 were born in the UK
Migration Observatory (reported in CCLC, 2017a) based on 2016 data	679,000 European nationals in UK aged under 18
Sumption and Kone (2018) based on 2017 data	727,000 non-Irish EU citizens in UK aged under 18

2017 ONS Statistical Bulletin on population of the UK by country of birth and nationality

Based on the ONS bulletin on the population of the UK in 2017, it is possible to reach the following conclusions in response to the research questions:

The population of the UK is 65,176,000, of which 3,705,000 were born in the European Union and a further 358,000 were born in other European countries, which includes non EEA+ countries such as Albania. The additional EEA+ countries are Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland, and 36,000 UK residents were born in these four countries. In London, the total population is estimated as 8,888,000 of which 1,066,000 were born in the European Union and a further 195,000 in other European countries. Of which 16,000 were born in Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

Table 17: Country of birth of UK population

Population Area	Total UK Population	EU Population	Other European Population	Four Additional Countries Population ⁴
United Kingdom	65,176,000	3,705,000	358,000	36,000
London	8,888,000	1,066,000	195,000	16,000

Source: ONS Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality: individual country data (2018)

The alternative measure used in the data is nationality. In the UK, 3,813,000 people identify as European Union nationals, and 178,000 as other European and in London 1,221,000 identify as European Union nationals and 92,000 as other European. In the 16-64 age group 2,939,000 identified as European Union nationals and 153,000 as other European, and in London these figures were 980,000 and 82,000 respectively.

Table 18: Nationality of UK population

Population Area	Total UK Population	EEA Population	Other European Population	Four Additional Countries Population*
United Kingdom	65,176,000	3,813,000	178,000	27,000
London	8,888,000	1,221,000	92,000	15,000

Source: ONS Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality: individual country data (2018)

The following two tables from the ONS mid-year estimates for 2017 illustrate the population broken down by age bracket. These tables are used later in the chapter to construct the population by age stratification:

⁴ No figures are available in this dataset for Liechtenstein and within London no figures are available for Liechtenstein or Iceland.

Table 19: Size of UK population by sex and selected age bracket

Category	Total Population
All	66,040,000
Male	32,582,000
Female	33,458,000
Age 0-4	3,961,000
Age 5-9	4,113,000
Age 10-14	3,733,000
Age 15-19	3,704,000
Age 20-24	4,207,000

Source: ONS MYE1 (2018)

Table 20: Size of UK population by single age (rounded to nearest thousand)

Age	UK	London
0	763,000	126,000
1	789,000	127,000
2	791,000	124,000
3	799,000	123,000
4	818,000	125,000
5	845,000	128,000
6	832,000	120,000
7	816,000	116,000
8	807,000	114,000
9	813,000	114,000

10	786,000	120,000
11	770,000	105,000
12	741,000	100,000
13	728,000	96,000
14	708,000	94,000
15	698,000	91,000
16	718,000	94,000
17	739,000	95,000
18	766,000	95,000
19	784,000	89,000
20	817,000	92,000
21	824,000	100,000
22	831,000	109,000
23	864,000	123,000
24	872,000	133,000

Source: ONS MYE2 Persons by Single Year of Age and Sex for Local Authorities in the UK (2018)

The ONS bulletin 'Migration Since the Brexit Vote: What's Changed in Six Charts' (2018) states that in the year to June 2017, net migration fell by 106,000. This figure was primarily the result of 123,000 EU citizens leaving the country after Brexit, a 29 per cent increase on the previous twelve months. It is therefore important to consider the potential impact the Brexit process has had on the EEA+ population of the United Kingdom and London. Whilst this information does not feed directly into the estimates provided in this report, the Brexit process is an issue which is likely to impact on the in and out flows of migrants and numbers of undocumented individuals and those seeking regularisation (see chapter five).

The ONS also provides statistics for several other categories that are useful in estimating and understanding the population size. For the 'Year of Arrival and age at Arrival for the usual resident population born outside the United Kingdom' it is evident that over half of

the foreign-born population arrived between 2001 and 2011 with 40 per cent arriving since 2004. The following table using 2011 census data splits the residents by age group.

Table 21: UK foreign-born population by age brackets

Age	Number
0-4	947,000
5-9	559,000
10-14	524,000
15-19	1,001,000
20-24	1,560,000
25-29	1,269,000

Source: Census 2011

The 2011 census also provides data regarding the nationality of the passports held by residents. For EU citizens, the majority still hold their passport on arrival, as residents are able to work, study and live in member states. Therefore, although there are some cases of dual nationality it is likely that passports held represents the population accurately.

Table 22: Passports held by population

Area of Population	Number of Passports Held	Number of People without Passport	EU Passport Holders	Other European Passport Holders (Includes Four Additional Countries)
England and Wales	56,076,000	9,458,000 (16.9 per cent)	1,888,000 (3.3 per cent)	106,000 (0.2 per cent)
London	8,174,000	638,000 (6.6 per cent)	759,000 (9.9 per cent)	52,000 (0.9 per cent)

Source: Census 2011

Census data also suggests that there are certain areas of the UK where migrants are more likely to settle. In 2011, 37 per cent of foreign-born residents were resident in London, a figure of 2,998,000 people. This figure increased from 22 per cent in 1991 and 27 per cent in 2001. For passports held, the figure in London stood at 24 per cent of the population, with the ten highest proportions being in London boroughs. However, the data do not differentiate between EU and rest of the world migration. The ONS suggests that the split is roughly equal and points to some regional variations based upon occupation, for example in agricultural areas migrants are more likely to be EU nationals.

Although the census only provides figures for 2011, it is possible to use the data to help form estimates of age breakdowns. The percentages of age can be determined for 2011, and then adjusted to match migration rates post 2011 to try to gain an understanding of how many EU children are arriving into the UK. However, it is harder to do this for individuals from Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland because they are combined with other nations in the data, and the numbers are small compared to other European nationalities.

Births

ONS data give a picture of the birth rates in the UK and can be used to provide an estimate of the number of EEA+ young people born in the UK. In the document 'Childbearing across the EU28', the ONS (2014) states that throughout the continent fewer babies are being born, people are having babies at an older age, and in the UK 25 per cent of births were to foreign-born mothers.

In the data provided for 'Parents' Country of Birth' there is a breakdown of where the mother is from. Data are available from 2008-2017 and highlights that in 2017 of the total 679,106 births in the UK, 71,472 children were born to mothers from EU states, and 10,385 children were born to mothers from other European states. Mothers from the EU and the rest of Europe have a birth rate of 1.9 per cent, 0.1 per cent higher than mothers from the UK. Data are also available for both the father and mother, as highlighted in the table below:

Table 23: Parental country of birth

Father	Mother	Total
EU	EU	45,045
EU	UK	9,157
EU	Rest of Europe	1,087
Rest of Europe	Rest of Europe	6,346

Rest of Europe	UK	1,480
Rest of Europe	EU	1,328

Source: ONS 2017

National Insurance Number allocation data

The registration of National Insurance Numbers (NINo) gives some indication as to the number of young people (18-24) and those aged between 16-18, living in the UK. NINo data are important to the research because they identify the number of people registered to work from their respective nationalities. Whilst NINo data is not divided by age it does indicate the number of people registered to work. Data are published by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) on a quarterly basis. For this part of the data collection and analysis, the nearest publication to the population estimates for the year to March 2017 was used as a starting point. The following data tables indicate the results of the research undertaken:

Table 24: New NINo registrations in the UK

Date	Total
Year to March 2017	786,000
Year to March 2016	826,000
Year to March 2015	824,000
Year to March 2014	603,000
Year to March 2013	562,000

Source: DWP

Data are further split by the nationality of the registered individual, this allows the research to identify the number of Non-EU (Other European) registrations in London. The DWP includes the four additional countries; Switzerland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Iceland within the Other European category. For Switzerland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Iceland, the number of registrations are laid out in table 25.

Table 25: New NINo registrations for nationals, Switzerland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Iceland

Date	Switzerland	Norway	Liechtenstein	Iceland	Total for Four Additional Countries
Year to March 2017	1,348	2,087	0	243	3,678
Year to March 2016	1,461	2,168	7	282	3,918
Year to March 2015	1,868	2,048	5	265	4,186
Year to March 2014	1,747	1,421	7	198	3,373
Year to March 2013	1,790	1,316	6	218	3,330

EU Nationals

NINo data separates the EU member states into the EU15 (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, UK), the A8, A2 and other EU: Croatia, Cyprus, Malta.

Table 26 illustrates the number of registrations nationally, and the amount of those that were EU.

Table 26: NINo registrations for EU nationals

Date	Total	EU registrations	Other Europe
Year to March 2017	786,000	593,000	15,000
Year to March 2016	826,000	630,000	16,000
Year to March 2015	824,000	629,000	14,000
Year to March 2014	603,000	440,000	11,000
Year to March 2013	562,000	385,000	11,000

In addition to the national data there is also London data of how many EU nationals have registered for NINOs.

Table 27: London NINo registrations for EU nationals

Date	London Total	EU15	A8	A2	Other EU	Total EU	Other European
Year to March 2017	292,000	105,000	31,000	78,000	1,000	216,000	8,000

LFS 2017 data on household composition (numbers of children)

Using data from the LFS it is possible to understand the demographics of households, but the data are not disaggregated to London. However, the data supplements the findings of this chapter, providing additional data for understanding how families are constructed. Tables 28-30 illustrate the numbers of dependent and non-dependent children and some of the households in the UK.

Table 28: Families with dependent and non-dependent children⁵

Category	2017
All Families	18,997,000
Families with dependent children	7,983,000
Families with non-dependent children	2,924,000

Table 29: Families with dependent children by family type and number of dependent children

Category	2017
1 Child	3,600,000
2 Children	3,185,000
3 or more Children	1,198,000

Table 30: Households by size

Category	2017
1 Person	7,716,000
2 People	9,425,000
3 People	4,473,000
4 People	3,758,000
5 People	1,280,000
6 plus People	576,000
All	27,228,000
Average	2.39

Source

ce: LFS 2018

⁵ Dependent children are defined in the Labour Force Survey as those living with their parent(s) and either (a) aged under 16, or (b) aged 16 to 18 in full-time education, excluding children aged 16 to 18 who have a spouse, partner or child living in the household. Non-dependent children are defined as those living with their parent(s), and either (a) aged 19 or over, or (b) aged 16 to 18 who are not in full-time education or who have a spouse, partner or child living in the household. Non-dependent children are sometimes called adult children.

In addition, the 2017 LFS indicates that there are 148,000 households containing 16-24 year olds living alone in the UK.

The LFS also shows that there are 32,319,000 people working in the UK of whom 2,292,000 are non UK EU nationals. In London in 2017, 4,900,000 were estimated to be economically active in a population of 7,067,000 who are 16 years and older. As the population of London is estimated at 8,888,000, it is possible to estimate there are 1,821,000 people under 16.

Migration Data Portal

The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) curates a migration data portal, which estimates that the UK contains a total migrant population of 8.8 million, making up thirteen per cent of the population. The under-19 population stands at ten per cent of all international migrants. The 0-14 population of the country as a whole stands at eighteen per cent, with a yearly population growth of 0.8 per cent (IOM, 2016).

Conclusion including Population Estimates

The population estimates that follow are broken down by the four categories of: EEA+ national children and young people; EU children and young people; children and young people from Switzerland, Lichtenstein, Iceland and Norway; and UK-born EEA+ national children and young people. An explanation of how each figure has been estimated is found within each section. Due to the complexity and fluidity of population statistics, in some cases a lower, central and higher estimate will be provided.

Table 31: Estimate of EEA+ national children (up to 17) and young people (18 to 24) resident in the UK and London

Category	Age 0-17	Age 18-24
UK	797,000 / 809,000 / 821,000	328,000 / 333,000 / 338,000
London	242,000 / 260,000 / 278,000	89,000 / 96,000 / 102,000

For table 31, the numbers from the preceding two sections have been combined to create an overall total for the children from the EEA+, the EU27 and the four EEA area states. It is worth noting that there is the potential for the Brexit process to have affected these figures as the year 2017 represented the largest reduction in EU migration in recent years. The lower estimate represents the number of individuals who were born in the EU, the higher estimate is of those who claim nationality of an EU nation. The central estimate is the median point between those born and those who claim nationality, and numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Table 32: Number of EU children and young people (UK and London)

Category	Age 0-17	Age 18-24
UK	794,000 / 805,000 / 817,000	327,000 / 332,000 / 337,000
London	240,000 / 258,000 / 275,000	89,000 / 95,000 / 102,000

The estimates in table 32 are the result of the following calculation:

Percentage of total population (by age category) applied to the total number of EU nationals by nationality and by birth = population estimate.

For example: 2,001,499 (0-17 London) = 22.52%. 22.52% of 1,066,000 and 1,221,000 (EU born population of London/EU national population of London) = 240,063/257,516/274,969

Table 33: EEA+ Population by age bracket

Category	Age 0-4	Age 5-9	Age 10-15	Age 16-17	Age 18-24	Total EEA+ Population
UK (EU born)	225,000	234,000	254,000	84,000	327,000	3,705,000
UK (EU national)	232,000	241,000	262,000	87,000	337,000	3,813,000
London (EU born)	74,000	71,000	71,000	22,000	89,000	1,066,000
London (EU national)	86,000	81,000	82,000	25,000	102,000	1,221,000

The age stratifications were calculated by taking the total of 0-17-year-old EU nationals in the UK and in London. The figures were then applied to the ONS mid-year population estimates data, to produce the estimates.

Where age groups cross over, the following adjustments were made. For the 10-14 age bracket, the total was added to 20 per cent of 15-19. For the population of the UK both groups equate to 5.6 per cent of the total, so it is a reliable estimate. For London the difference between groups is 0.5 per cent, still assuring a reliable estimate. In the 16-17

age group, 40 per cent of the 15-19 population was input into the calculation to give the population estimates.

Table 34: Population by age bracket

Age Bracket	Population (UK)	Per cent of the total population (UK)	Population (London)	Per cent of the total population (London)
0-4	3,961,000	6%	624,000	7%
5-9	4,113,000	6.25%	593,000	6.7%
10-14	3,733,000	5.6%	505,000	5.7%
15-19	3,704,000	5.6%	463,000	5.2%
20-24	4,207,000	6.4%	558,000	6.3%

Source: ONS Mid-year estimates (2018)

Table 35: Age 0-17 population in the UK and London

Category	Total Population
UK	3,796,000 / 4,407,000 / 5,017,000
London	2,314,000 / 2,687,000 / 3,059,000

Table 36: Age 18-24 population in the UK and London

Category	Total Population
UK	1,566,000 / 1,818,000 / 2,070,000
London	858,000 / 996,000 / 1,133,000

ONS 2017 data suggests that between 0.3 per cent and 0.5 per cent of the UK population are from other European countries which include the four additional nations of Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland. In London the figure of other European stands between 1 per cent and 2 per cent. In the two tables on population by birth and nationality the data was amalgamated for the four additional countries. The data suggests that there are between 11,000 and 12,000 Norwegians, 14,000 to 22,000 Swiss, and 3,000 Icelandic individuals. NINo data adds that 1,348 Swiss nationals, 2,087 Norwegians and 243 Icelanders are registered. Liechtenstein shows 0 for the 2017 period but previous years indicate 7 individuals. Census 2011 data also indicate that 36.7 per cent of foreign-born residents live in London. Numbers have not been rounded to the nearest thousand because of the small size of the relevant populations.

Table 37: EEA+-national children / young people who were born in the UK (UK and London)

	Lower estimate	Central estimate	Higher estimate
UK total EEA+ Population 0-24 (EU born-EU national)	1,121,000-1,153,000	1,121,000-1,153,000	1,121,000-1,153,000
UK Estimate: Born in the UK	134,000-138,000	318,296-327,575	495,000-510,000
London total EEA+ Population 0-24 (EU born-EU national)	329,000-377,000	329,000-377,000	329,000-377,000
London Estimate: Born in the UK	39,000-45,000	93,000-107,000	93,000-107,000

ONS (2017) data suggests that in 2017, twelve per cent of births were to EEA+ mothers. The Children's Commissioner (2017) suggested that 44 per cent of EU national children in the UK were born in the country, and the ONS birth data states that 28 per cent of births in the UK are to foreign mothers. The twelve per cent figure is used for the lower estimate, the 28 per cent figure is used for the central estimate, and the 44 per cent figure is used for the higher estimate in table 37. It is important to acknowledge that the nationality of the father is excluded from the lower twelve per cent figure, and therefore this represents a limited number of EU national children. Equally, the data from the Children's Commissioner may be considered as a high projection because this projection reaches the age of 24, considerably higher than the more common definition of a child as being under 18.

Figure 4: Density of EEA national population by borough

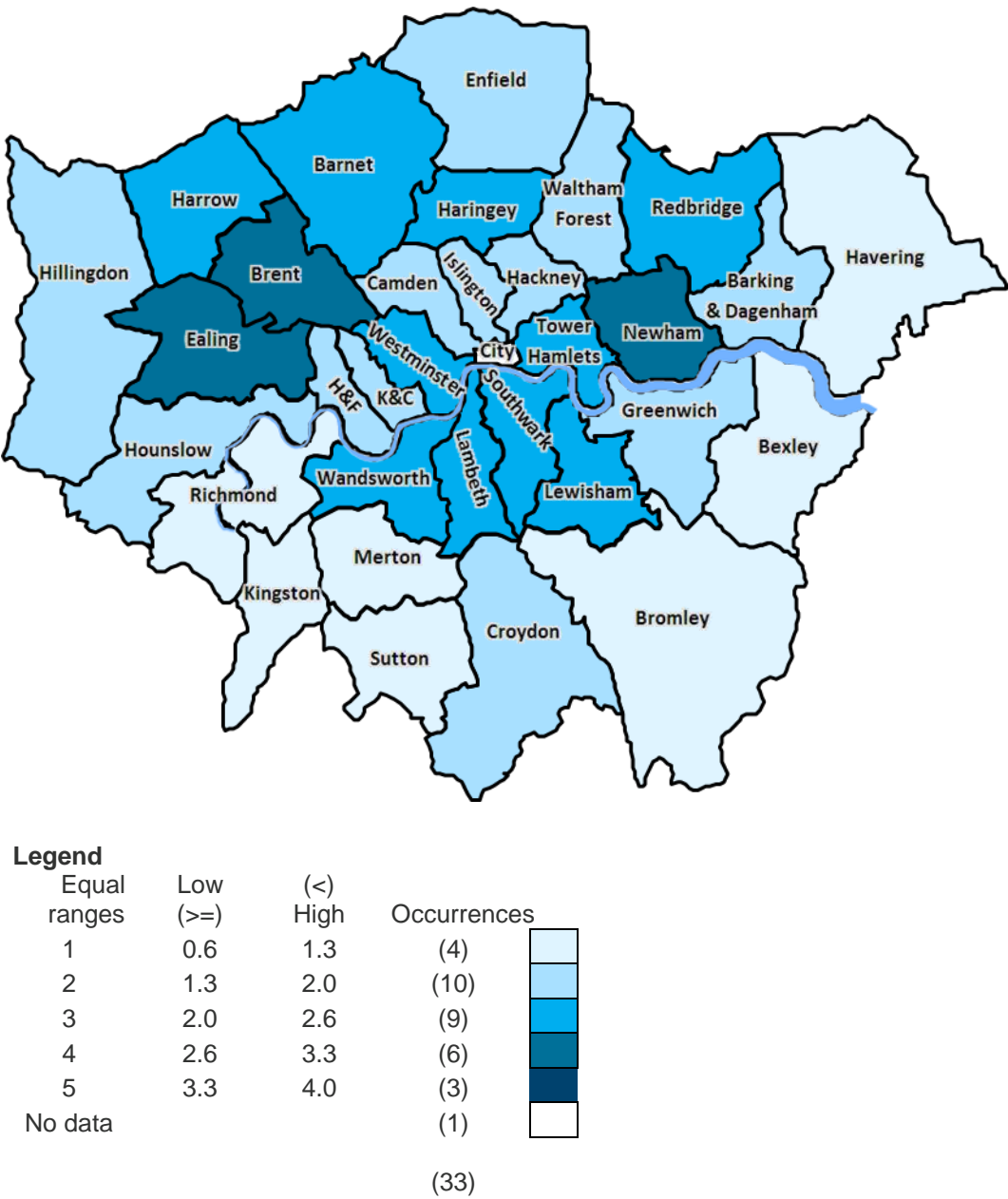


Figure 4 shows that EEA+ nationals were particularly likely to live in inner London boroughs, but like the foreign national population as a whole, there were also large numbers living in the west London boroughs such as Ealing and Brent.

Chapter 4 – The undocumented population

Key findings

- We estimate a central figure of 674,000 undocumented individuals in the UK, including 215,000 children, and 117,000 young people.
- In London, we estimate a central figure of 397,000 undocumented individuals, including 107,000 children and 26,000 young people.

Review of existing evidence

The number of undocumented people can be difficult to establish due to the complexity and fluidity of this status, the hidden nature of the population, and the potential for different members of the same family to have different statuses or to be unaware of their status. Vollmer (2008) has described this challenge as 'counting the uncountable'. The definition of undocumented individuals includes those who may have entered a country without the appropriate papers; those who have stayed beyond their permitted period, including those refused asylum or whose visas have expired; and those born to parents with irregular status (Gordon et al., 2009; Vollmer, 2011). For the purposes of our focus on children, this includes children whose parents fall within the first two categories, in addition to children who have been trafficked without formal documentation, and former unaccompanied children granted temporary leave until the age of 17.5 but have been refused leave to remain on reaching adulthood.

There have been a number of reports estimating the size of the undocumented population of London and the UK more widely. Connor and Passel (2019) analyses data to calculate the undocumented population across Europe, with the estimate for the UK falling between 800,000 and 1,200,000 individuals. Palmer and Wood (2017) cite Home Office estimates that between 150,000 and 250,000 foreign nationals remain in the UK each year without valid status and suggest that this would give a cumulative total of more than a million undocumented people. They do not give a specific number but estimate that it would be 'well above' the number of 1.1 million given in an earlier report (Migration Watch, 2010). However, Palmer and Wood's figure does not seek to factor in the number of deaths, removals/returns, or regularisation of status and the impact these would have on the overall estimate.

Woodbridge (2005) advocated for the use of the 'residual method' as a more rigorous approach to estimating the size of the undocumented population. This involves subtracting the known legally resident population from the total of foreign-born people as reported in the census to come to a 'residual' number of undocumented individuals. This gave a central estimate of 430,000 undocumented people in the UK as of April 2001, which constituted 0.7 per cent of the UK population at that time. This figure was updated by Gordon et al. (2009) to take account of asylum applications and decisions, arrivals and departures of further irregular migrants and the impact on EU enlargement on regularisation (Sigona and Hughes, 2012). It also incorporated the number of children born in the UK to undocumented parents, who were not included within Woodbridge's definition. This resulted in a central estimate of 618,000 undocumented people living in the UK in 2007, of whom 70 per cent (442,000 people) were estimated to be living in London. Gordon et al. (2009) estimated that 67 per cent of these totals could be eligible for

regularisation, which equated to 412,000 people nationally, with 294,000 of these in London.

Gordon et al. (2009) also attempted to disaggregate the undocumented population by age, using data from the LFS, estimating that a quarter of the total were aged under 18. They estimated that a central figure of 85,000 of the undocumented population were born in the UK to undocumented parents, with a range of between 44,000 and 144,000 people. These figures were updated by Sigona and Hughes (2012) to take into account the Home Office case resolution exercise, which resulted in an estimate of 120,000 children in the UK at the end of March 2011, of whom half were born in the UK. Finally, Dexter et al. (2011), in their report for the Children's Society, use the same method with data from the 2011 census to come to an estimate of 144,000 undocumented children in England and Wales.

At a London level, Gordon et al. (2009) estimated that at the end of 2007, there were 442,000 undocumented people in the capital, of whom 61,000 were UK-born. More recently, Thomas and Jolly (2018) adopted a Delphi model to estimate the number and distribution of undocumented children in London. Delphi has been recognised by Pinkerton et al. (2004) and Gordon et al. (2009) as a possible and widely investigated way of quantifying the undocumented population, and the method has been previously been used in Birmingham (Jolly, 2019). Delphi involves bringing together a panel of experts with professional or personal experience relating to undocumented children to seek consensus on the numbers and distribution of children across London (Dalkey and Helmer, 1963). The study provided final estimates of the number of undocumented children aged up to 18 ranging from 80,000 to 100,000, with mean and median estimates of 90,000. The findings from the studies discussed in this section are summarised in table 38 below (adapted from Sigona, 2011; Sigona and Hughes, 2012; Gordon et al., 2009):

Table 38: Estimates of size of the undocumented population in the UK and London

Total undocumented population: UK	Lower estimate	Central estimate	Higher estimate
Woodbridge (2005) estimate at end-2001	310,000	430,000	570,000
Gordon et al. (2009) estimate at end-2007	417,000 (including 44,000 UK-born)	618,000 (including 85,000 UK-born)	863,000 (including 144,000 UK-born)
Population aged under 19: UK	Lower estimate	Central estimate	Higher estimate

Sigona and Hughes (2010) elaboration of Gordon et al. (2009) estimate at end-2007	104,000 (of whom 44,000 UK-born)	155,000 (of whom 85,000 UK-born)	216,000 (of whom 144,000 UK-born)
Sigona and Hughes (2012) revised estimate at end March 2011		120,000 (of whom 60-65,000 UK-born)	
Dexter et al. (2011) based on 2011 census data		144,000 (England and Wales)	
Total undocumented population: London	Lower estimate	Central estimate	Higher estimate
Gordon et al. (2009) estimate at end-2007	281,000 (of whom 30,000 UK-born)	442,000 (of whom 61,000 UK-born)	630,000 (of whom 105,000 UK-born)
Population aged under 19: London	Lower estimate	Central estimate	Higher estimate
Dexter et al. (2011) based on 2011 census data		58,000	
Thomas and Jolly (2018) estimate at early to mid-2018	80,000	90,000	100,000

Estimate of the size of the UK's undocumented population

Most estimates of the undocumented population in the UK (Dexter, Capron and Gregg, 2015; Gordon et al., 2009; Sigona and Hughes, 2012) are derived from Woodbridge's analysis of the 2001 census using the residual method (Woodbridge 2005). These can now be updated using data up to April 2017. Woodbridge subtracts the total number of documented migrants, including permanent and temporary legal migrants from the total

foreign-born population, adjusting for emigration and deaths to reach a residual number which represents the de facto number of undocumented individuals (see figure 5).

The method also adds the details for initial refusals of asylum applications to the residual of undocumented individuals as these people will either become undocumented, or appeal (and be counted in the temporary migrant population) or have received a grant of leave (and be included in the regularised population). The ones that are left unaccounted for will be therefore be undocumented.

Similarly, the numbers of removals and voluntary returns are subtracted from the total of undocumented individuals as they would have been undocumented but cannot be included in the total as they have left the country.

However, the residual does not include the unknown number of children who have one parent who is undocumented and one with a regularised status. Although these children are likely to be eligible for a route to regularise their status under the rules relating to family or private life or by registration as a British citizen, due to the barriers of cost and lack of legal representation, many may not have taken up this status (see chapter 5).

Figure 5: Summary of Woodbridge's Residual Method

1) Foreign-born population with settlement in the UK

+

2) Foreign-born EEA+ citizens in the UK

-

3) Emigration of foreign born population with settlement

-

4) Deaths of regular foreign born population with settlement

=

5) Estimated total long term regularised population (5 = 1 + 2 – 3 – 4)

6) Temporary migrants with unexpired leave

+

7) Temporary migrants with pending applications for leave to remain

-

8) Emigration of temporary migrants

-

9) Deaths of temporary migrants

=

10) Estimated total temporary regular migrant population (10 = 6 + 7 – 8 - 9)

11) Estimated total regular migrant population (11 = 5 + 10)

12) Estimated undercount of irregular migrants in census

13) Total foreign-born population in the UK

14) Estimated undocumented population in the UK (14 = 13 - 11 + 12)

Stage 1: Foreign-born population with settlement in the UK (permanent legal migrants)

Woodbridge (2005) defines a permanent legal migrant as: 'a foreign-born person living in the UK who has legal permanent residence'⁶ (Woodbridge, 2005), and derives the number from Home Office figures on grants of settlement until April 2001. Woodbridge's total central estimate of numbers (both prior to 1970 and from 1970 to 2001) was 2,627,900, a figure which can now be updated with the 2,188,620 grants of settlement between 2002 and 2017 (Home Office 2017) to reach a central figure of 4,816,520.

Table 39: Estimates of foreign-born population with settlement

	Lower	Central	Higher
Total foreign-born population with settlement	4,795,000	4,817,000	4,840,000

Stage 2: Foreign-born EEA+ citizens in the UK

Foreign-born EEA+ citizens living in the UK are not currently subject to immigration control and so need to be excluded from the residual figure. According to the ONS statistical bulletin for 2017 (ONS, 2018) there were 3,705,000 foreign-born EU residents in the UK and an additional 358,000 who were born in other European countries (such as non EU, EEA member states) making a total of 4,063,000. However, country of birth is not an exact proxy for citizenship because it is possible to be a British citizen born in another EEA+ country, or to be a UK born citizen of another EEA+ country. In 2017 there were 3,813,000 EU nationals in the UK, and 178,000 other European, which makes a total figure of 3,991,000. Data which disaggregates citizenship and country of birth is not available, so the residual has been calculated using the lower EU nationals in the UK figure as the lower estimate, and the foreign-born residents figure as the highest estimate. The actual figure will be somewhere between these two extremes, and so the central estimate is given as the median between the two.

Table 40: Estimate of foreign-born EEA+ citizens in the UK

	Estimate
Foreign-born EEA+ citizens in the UK	3,991,000

Stage 3: Emigration of foreign-born population with settlement

Woodbridge estimated the emigration of between 225,400 and 247,700 foreign-born residents with settlement in the UK between 1970 and 2001 using the International Passenger Survey (IPS) to calculate outflows of the foreign-born population (excluding

⁶ Using the ordinary meaning of 'permanent residence' as 'a right to reside lasting for a long time or for ever' rather than the narrower definition under EU law.

EEA nationals) for each year since 2001. Using the IPS figures for 2002-2016 there were flows of 1,421,600 non-EU born, non-EU national citizens who emigrated from the UK (Details for the first quarter of 2017 had not yet been released at the time of writing).

It is not possible to know how many of the migrants who emigrated had settlement, and so this is an area where a number of assumptions must be made. The IPS now includes data on reasons for initial migration for emigrants between 2012 and 2016. This gives some indication of the potential likelihood that respondents had permanent settlement. Working on the assumption that those who came to accompany or join a family member would have entered on a visa as a dependent family member, their family member would be likely to meet the criteria of foreign-born with settlement. There were between 13,000 and 18,000 emigrants per year in this category between 2012 and 2016 - an average of 15,800. Using the assumption that numbers between 2002 and 2012 were comparable, there would be 221,200 permanent migrants with dependent family member status who emigrated. There are also likely to be numbers of people who came to the UK with an offer of a job who subsequently got settlement, but this is difficult to disaggregate.

Therefore, the figure of 237,000 is a possible estimate of numbers of permanent legal migrants who emigrated. Conversely, those who said that they initially came to the UK to look for work, but subsequently left the UK, are unlikely to have received permanent settlement. These numbers ranged between 15,000 and 22,000 in the 2012 to 2016 period, averaging 17,800 per year. Again, if that number is projected back to 2002, there would be a total of 267,000. Similarly, those who came for formal study but subsequently emigrated are likely to have come on a student visa and completed their studies, so are unlikely to have received settled status. Numbers for emigrants in this category ranged from 61,000 to 72,000 per year over the same period, averaging 65,600 per year. If the same assumptions are applied, 984,000 former students would have left the UK between 2002 and 2016. These two emigrant groups who are unlikely to have received settled status add up to 1,251,000, meaning that the residual number of emigrants who are not accounted for is 170,600.

Figure 6: Outflows of Non-EU born, non-EU nationals 2002-2016 (in thousands)

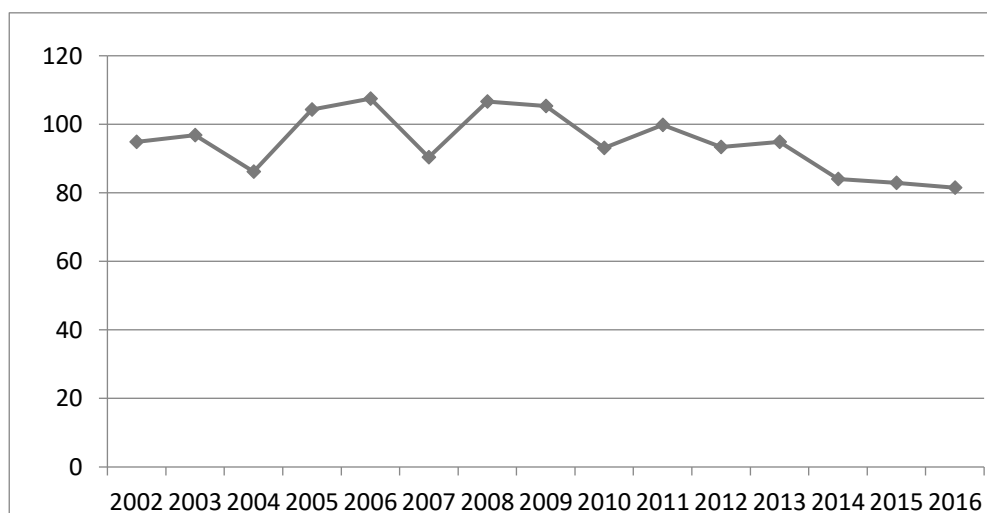


Table 41: Emigration of foreign-born population with permanent settled status

	Lower	Central	Higher
Emigration of foreign-born population with permanent settled status	171,000	204,000	237,000

Stage 4: Deaths of foreign-born population with settlement

Woodbridge uses figures from registrars on deaths to calculate the likely number of deaths for the foreign-born population with permanent settlement. The age standardised mortality rate (ASMR) in the UK for 2016 was 982.5 per 100,000 people. (ONS, 2017, Mortality Statistics: Deaths Registered by Area of Usual Residence, 2016 Registrations). It is not possible to disaggregate this data by immigration status, but there is evidence of lower mortality amongst migrants compared to the host population. Wallace and Kulu's (2015) longitudinal analysis of mortality amongst migrants to England and Wales found lower overall migrant mortality due to lower mortality from chronic diseases amongst migrant populations in England and Wales. However, this coexisted with high mortality from infectious diseases, particularly amongst those that Wallace and Kulu describe as 'non-western migrants', and the effect varied according to gender and country of origin. Men from Pakistan had low mortality, while women from Jamaica had higher mortality. There is also an effect of length of time in the country, as demonstrated by Harding's (2003) analysis of migration to England and Wales from the Indian subcontinent, with yearly increases in hazard ratios. As the foreign-born population with settlement will have been in the UK for more than five years in almost all cases, it is likely that the migrant mortality advantage would not apply.

It is therefore difficult to apply a differentiated figure for mortality for the migrant population with settlement, and so the ASMR for the UK has been applied in preference as a central estimate, giving a figure of 43,349. However, if the migrant mortality advantage is applied and the hazard ratio was 0.95 due to the healthy migrant effect, the figure would be 41,182, which is therefore used as the lower estimate.

Alternatively, if Harding's (2003) yearly increase in hazard ratios are applied, working on a mean figure across all age groups of 1.05 a year, and the assumption that it would take a minimum of five years to be granted settlement, taking the total ASMR as a baseline, after five years of five per cent increases in mortality, the number of deaths would be 55,435, which is used as the higher figure.

Table 42: Deaths of foreign-born population with settlement

	Lower	Central	Higher
Deaths of foreign-born population with settlement	41,000	43,000	55,000

Stage 6: Temporary migrants with unexpired leave

Woodbridge defines a temporary migrant as anyone with a right to remain in the UK in April 2001, who had not yet been granted permanent settlement. This would include refugees who had not been granted permanent settlement; those with Exceptional Leave to Remain (ELR); and those on temporary visas such as students. Since April 2003, Exceptional Leave to Remain has been replaced with Humanitarian Protection and Discretionary Leave to Remain. In 2002 and 2003 up until their abolition in April there were 37,597 grants of Exceptional Leave to Remain, but these were issued for four years so had all expired by the beginning of April 2017, and therefore cannot be counted in the regularised temporary migrant figures. On the basis that Humanitarian Protection is valid for five years, at the beginning of April 2017 there were 756 unexpired grants of humanitarian protection; and on the basis that since July 2012, Discretionary Leave has been granted for a period of two and a half years, there were 1,266 unexpired Discretionary Leave grants. Additionally, there would be 1,886 'other' grants of leave still valid at the beginning of April 2017, based on the assumption that the length of 'other' leave included unaccompanied asylum-seeking child (UASC) leave, which is for two and a half years or less.

There were 409,125 grants of asylum between April 2001 and March 2017 and working on the basis that these are for five years, after which applicants could apply for settlement, leave the country or would become undocumented, there would be 49,992 people in the UK with unexpired refugee status by April 2017. After the expiry date of their grant of leave, individuals are not counted, on the basis that they will have either applied for an extension and will be recounted, will leave the country and be counted in the emigration figures, or will become part of the residual undocumented individual group.

The ONS releases data on entry clearance visas for long term study for each year, and student visas are issued for the length of the course (plus a short time afterwards depending on the length of course). However, as the length of academic courses vary, usually between one year for a full-time certificate, to four years for a Scottish undergraduate degree, it is not possible to know how many of those were still valid. In the last full year prior to April 2017 the Home Office issued 208,812 visas for long term study, and it is likely that the majority would still be valid by April 2017, as well as the visas outstanding for previous years. However, data on student visas can be triangulated with data from the Higher Education Statistical Agency (HESA) on international students currently enrolled on courses in the UK. In 2016/17 there were 312,660 non-EU students enrolled on courses (full and part time), therefore the HESA figure is used for the residual calculation.

The final category of temporary migrants would be those who come to the UK on work visas. Different tiers of visas have different lengths, and so will be considered in turn.⁷ On the basis that Tier 1 visas are issued for between three and five years, there would be a range of between 29,269 and 65,144 unexpired in April 2017, a central figure of 47,207. On the same basis, there would be between 278,486 and 498,043 unexpired Tier 2 visas,

⁷ An explanation of the UK points-based immigration system, and the five 'Tiers' can be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/browse/visas-immigration/work-visas>.

a central figure of 388,265. Tier 5 visas are issued for 12 or 24 months and so there would be between 41,767 and 85,338 still valid in April 2017, with a central figure of 63,553.

Added to these figures are the numbers of visa extensions granted. Woodbridge sourced this data directly from the Home Office Casework Information Database which is not publicly available. Data is publicly available for the numbers of extensions granted each year, but not for the length, so working on the basis that extensions would be granted for between two and a half and five years, there would be between 916,397 and 1,516,400 people present in the UK who were granted an extension on expiry of their visa and therefore are counted in the stock of temporary regular migrants, giving a median figure of 1,216,399.

Table 43: Temporary migrants with unexpired leave

	Estimate
Temporary migrants with unexpired leave	2,082,000

Stage 7: Temporary migrants with pending applications for leave to remain

Woodbridge (2005) sourced her calculations directly from the Home Office case file data which is not publicly available. However, the Tribunals Statistics Quarterly January to March 2017 states that there were 59,340 outstanding applications including cases pending to the first-tier tribunal and upper tribunal, and cases under judicial review.

Table 44: Temporary migrants with pending applications

	Estimate
Temporary migrants with pending applications	59,000

Stage 8: Emigration of temporary migrants

Using the same data as for the permanent legal residents, it is possible to project the possible numbers of temporary migrants who emigrated from the IPS data. It is assumed that those who came to the UK to look for work, but subsequently emigrated, are likely to have come on a temporary work visa, and not received permanent settlement. These numbers ranged between 15,000 and 22,000 in the 2012 to 2016 period, averaging 17,800 per year. Again, if that number is projected back to 2002, there would be a total of 267,000. Similarly, those who came for study but subsequently left are likely to form part of the population on student visas and completed their studies without renewing, so are unlikely to have received settled status. However, it is reasonable to assume that the majority would have left following the completion of their course when their visa expired, and therefore should not be subtracted from the stock of temporary migrants with unexpired leave. The Higher Education Statistics Authority (HESA, 2018) keeps records of

non-continuation rates across the Higher Education Sector. This is not disaggregated by immigration status, but non-continuation rates per year for full-time students across all Higher Education Institutions in the UK between 2001/2002 and 2015/2016 were between 5.7 and 7.8 per cent, with a mean of 6.8 per cent. If it is assumed that the non-continuation rate for international students is comparable to the total across the sector, taking the projected total average emigration of migrants who came to the UK to study, a likely 66,715 would have left their course before its end, giving a central total of 333,715 temporary migrants who emigrated.

Table 45: Emigration of temporary migrants

	Estimate
Emigration of temporary migrants	334,000

Stage 9: Deaths of Temporary Migrants

If the central total for both temporary migrants with unexpired leave and those with pending applications for leave to remain are added, the sum is 747,068. Using the ASMR figure for the UK of 982.5, there would be 488 deaths per year for temporary migrants, totalling 7,320 deaths in total between 2002 and 2017. This is much smaller than Woodbridge's figure of between 13,400 and 14,200 up until April 2001; although Gordon et al. (2009: 41) posit that the additional numbers of deaths are likely to be small, and the salmon bias⁸ effect is likely to be particularly pronounced for temporary migrants, and so they are likely to be younger and healthier. Woodbridge's figures are added to the 2002 to 2017 estimates to give a total number of deaths of temporary migrants.

Table 46: Deaths of temporary migrants

	Lower ⁹	Central	Higher
Deaths of temporary migrants	21,000	21,000	22,000

Stage 12: Total foreign-born population in the UK

According to the 2011 census, the foreign-born population of the UK was 7,994,165 in April 2011 with London having the highest share of any UK region: 2,998,264. This number can be updated for 2017 by using the Annual Population Survey (APS). The APS estimates a total foreign-born population in the UK of 9,382,000 in 2017, and a foreign-

⁸ 'Salmon bias' refers to the hypothesis which seeks to explain the 'healthy migrant effect' that migrant populations have lower mortality than the general population. Salmon bias suggests that migrants who are approaching retirement or are experiencing ill-health tend to return to their country of origin.

⁹ Due to the small difference between the lower and central estimates, the lower estimate appears the same as the central estimate when rounded.

born population in London of 3,354,000. Using the 10 per cent adjustment for undercounting takes the estimate of foreign-born population to 10,320,300.

Table 47: Total foreign-born population in the UK

	Estimate
Total foreign-born population in the UK	10,320,000

Residual calculation

Table 48: Residual calculation (April 2017)

	Lowest estimate	Central Estimate	Highest estimate
1. Foreign-born with settlement in the UK (prior to April 2001)	2,651,000	2,627,900	2,606,200
2. Foreign born with settlement in the UK (April 2001-March 2017)	2,188,620	2,188,620	2,188,620
4. Foreign-born EEA+ citizens in the UK (April 2017)	3,991,00	3,991,000	3,991,000
5. Emigration of foreign born population with settlement (prior to April 2001)	225,400	236,500	247,700
6. Emigration of foreign born population with settlement (April 2001-March 2017)	170,600	203,800	237,000
7. Deaths of foreign-born population with settlement (prior to April 2001)	243,100	246,800	250,500
8. Deaths of foreign-born population with settlement (April 2001-March 2017)	43,349	43,349	43,349
9. Estimated total long term regularised population , April 2017 (9=1+2+3+4-5-6-7-8)	8,148,171	8,077,071	8,014,671
10. Temporary migrants with unexpired leave April 2017	2,081,984	2,081,984	2,081,982
11. Temporary migrants with pending applications April 2017	59,340	59,340	59,340

12. Emigration of temporary migrants (prior to April 2001)	209,200	217,800	225,600
13. Emigration of temporary migrants (April 2001-March 2017)	333,715	333,715	333,715
14. Deaths of temporary migrants	20,721	21,121	21,521
15. 'Estimated total temporary regular migrant population, April 2017 (15=10+11-12-13-14)	1,577,688	1,568,688	1,560,486
16. Estimated total regular migrant population, April 2017 (16= 9 + 15)	9,725,859	9,645,759	9,575,157
17. Total foreign born population in the UK (with 10% adjustment)	10,320,000	10,320,000	10,320,000
18. Estimated undocumented population in the UK (18= 17-16)	594,141	674,241	744,843
<i>Percentage of total UK population</i>	0.90%	1.02%	1.13%

The figures from tables 39 to 47 are used to calculate the residual, which gives a central estimate of 674,441 undocumented individuals in the UK (a figure which does not include the UK born children of undocumented parents).

Table 49: Undocumented individuals in the UK

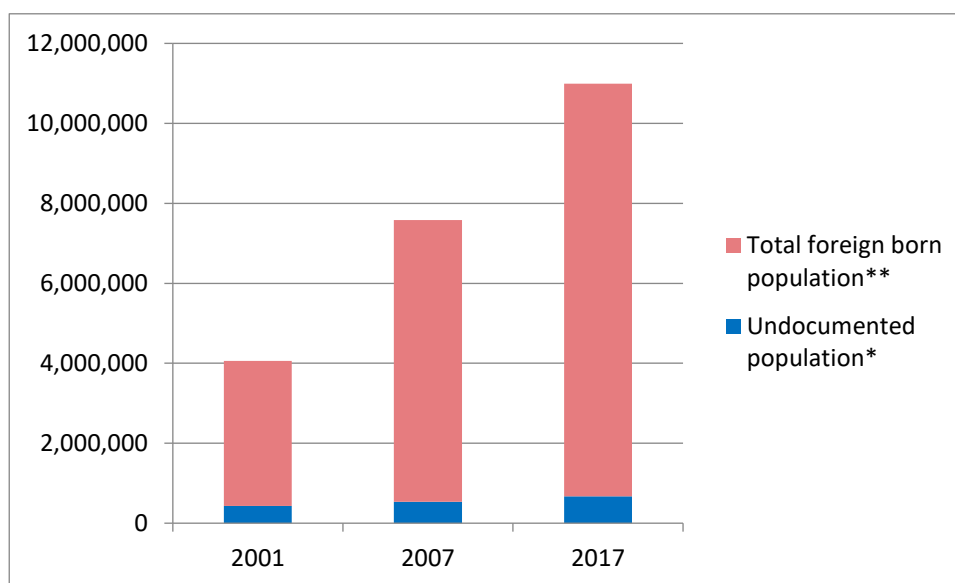
	Lower	Central	Higher
Undocumented individuals in the UK	594,000	674,000	745,000

This total can be compared to the previous national estimates which have used the residual method. Some of the datasets used to calculate the residual differ, and the assumptions made are different between each study, so they should be used with caution; however, the general methodology is comparable.

Table 50: Change in size of undocumented population compared to total foreign-born and total population

	Undocumented population	Total foreign-born population	Total population
2001	430,000	3,629,000	58,789,000
2007	533,000	7,049,000	60,975,000
2017	674,000	10,320,000	66,040,000

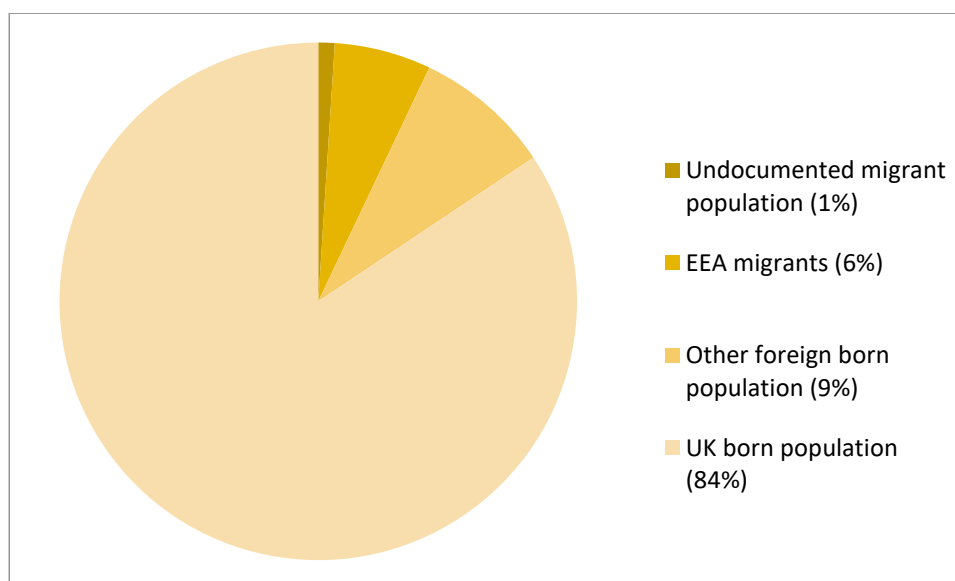
Figure 7: Change in size of undocumented population (2001-2017)



If these are compared, it appears that the undocumented population is slowly increasing over time because removals and regularisations account for less than the increase in people becoming undocumented, and babies born to those who are undocumented. Despite this, counterintuitively, the numbers of undocumented individuals have declined as a proportion of the total foreign-born population by nearly half. This is because of the demographics of the foreign-born population; the vast majority of the increase in the foreign-born population since 2001 has been from EEA+ nationals, particularly from A2 and A8 countries. The EEA+ born population in the UK now represent more than a third of the total foreign-born population, with the undocumented population only accounting for just under seven per cent of the foreign born population, compared to twelve per cent in 2001.

The current comparison of the likely size of the undocumented population compared with the UK born population and other migrants can be seen in figure 8 below. Undocumented individuals comprise 6.54 per cent of the foreign-born population, and 1.02 per cent of the total UK population.

Figure 8: Proportion of the UK population who are migrants



Estimate of how many children (under 18) and young people (18 to 24) in the UK are undocumented, and how many were born in the UK

The residual number of undocumented individuals includes the foreign-born dependent children of undocumented parents, but not the UK born children of undocumented individuals. It is, however, possible to estimate the numbers of births to women with an irregular migration status since arriving in the UK. Woodbridge does not attempt to calculate this figure, but Gordon et al. (2009) estimate that the average birth rate for undocumented individuals in the UK is 0.2, based on information on family size and country of birth for migrant populations from the LFS. If this is still the case, there would be an additional 134,888 UK-born children to mothers with an irregular migration status, which if added to the residual figure would bring the total undocumented population to 809,129.

It is not possible to disaggregate the number of children using the residual of undocumented individuals, but Gordon et al. (2009) estimate that just over half of the total number of children with an irregular migration status were born in the UK. This view is shared by Sigona and Hughes (2012) who estimate that 54 per cent of undocumented children were born in the UK. If the same ratio of UK born undocumented children to foreign-born undocumented children is applied to the April 2017 population of undocumented individuals, the 46 per cent of foreign-born undocumented children would number 105,983 children within the 674,241 undocumented individuals in the UK. This would make a total of undocumented children, both UK born and foreign-born of 240,871.

However, the following alternative assumptions could be made. Price and Spencer's (2015) research on safeguarding undocumented children found that the top five parental nationalities of families with NRPF supported by children's services were Jamaica, Nigeria, Ghana, Pakistan and Malawi. Nearly two thirds of these families were visa overstayers, and only five per cent were asylum seekers. In order to include those undocumented migrants who are former asylum seekers, the most common countries of origin for refused asylum seekers can be ascertained by Home Office figures for asylum refusals. The top five most common countries of origins for asylum refusals in 2017 were Pakistan, Iraq, Iran, Bangladesh and India. An estimate for undocumented children birth rates can therefore be approximated by analysing LFS data on the number of dependent children in migrant households from the above countries for 2017 (see table 51).

Table 51: Family size by country of origin for immigrant households (%)

Number of dependent children in household	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Bangladesh	18	22.9	28	23.2	6.1	1.2	0	0.6	100%
Ghana	32.6	9.7	30.6	13.9	11.1	2.1	0	0	100%
India	42.5	28.7	17.2	6.9	4.6	0	0	0	100%
Iran	62.2	27.8	8.9	1.1	0	0	0	0	100%
Iraq	32.9	13.4	24.4	17.1	1.2	2.4	8.5	0	100%
Jamaica	61.4	20	9.7	6.9	1.4	0	0.7	0	100%
Malawi	37.5	12.5	31.2	12.5	6.2	0	0	0	100%
Nigeria	32	12.8	27.2	20	6.4	1.6	0	0	100%
Pakistan	33.3	22.2	22.2	16.7	2.8	2.8	0	0	100%
Total	35.1	18.8	23.3	15.7	5.2	1.2	0.7	0.2	100%

Source: Quarterly LFS, April-June 2017

Based on the figures above, the total average number of children per households across the nine countries of birth was 0.68. The next step is to work out the number of parents in each household. Table 52 indicates that 73.6 per cent of households included a married/cohabiting or civil partnership couple. Therefore, based on the data above, there would be 68 children in a notional 100 undocumented households. As 73.6 percent of households had two parents, there would be 147.2 adults in the 100 households. The remaining 26.4 households had one adult, meaning that there would be a total of 173.6 adults for every 68 children, or if converted to percentages, 72 per cent of undocumented individuals would be adults, and 28 per cent children.

Table 52: Percentage of households with married/cohabitating/civil partner

	Total
Married/ Cohabiting/ Civil Partner	73.6
Unmarried	26.4
Total	100
N=	1,663

Source: Quarterly LFS April-June 2017

If this 28 per cent rate is applied to the residual figure, based on the fact that 56 per cent of undocumented children were born in the UK (Sigona and Hughes, 2012 12.32 per cent of the foreign-born undocumented population would be dependent minors. This would total 83,091 children, with an additional 105,752 UK born children, giving a total number of undocumented children as 188,843. However, this might underestimate the numbers of former unaccompanied asylum seeking children who are less likely to form part of the LFS and does not include other adults who might be living in the same household. Nonetheless it is very close to the 0.2 figure suggested by Gordon et al. (2009).

Table 53: Undocumented children in the UK

	Lower	Central	Higher
Undocumented children in the UK (Including UK-born)	190,000	215,000	241,000

Numbers of young people (18-24) are more difficult to estimate. However, the mid-year estimate for 18-24-year olds in the UK for 2017 is 5,757,338 (ONS, 2018). The central estimate of undocumented individuals suggests that the undocumented population represents 1.02 per cent of the total population of the UK. If this same ratio is applied to young people, there would be 58,725 undocumented young people (18-24) in the UK. However, it is likely that the undocumented population is younger than the population as a whole. Inflows of migrants between 1993 (the birth year of 24 year olds in 2017) and 2016 show that 38 per cent of long term migrants were aged between 15 and 24 (ONS, 2017) compared to twelve per cent of the total population in the UK, and 11.6 per cent in London (ONS, 2018). Therefore, if the percentage of undocumented young people was three times higher than the total percentage of young people in the UK, there would be 176,175 undocumented young people in the UK.

Table 54: Undocumented young people in the UK

	Lower	Central	Higher
Undocumented young people in the UK	59,000	117,000	176,000

The size of London's undocumented population

It is not possible to calculate the residual for London, because it is not possible to know the extent of internal migration to and from London, or the numbers of grants of settlement for people living in London. However, the Independent Chief Inspector of Borders and Immigration's report 'An inspection of the Home Office's Reporting and Offender Management processes: December 2016–March 2017', gives a figure of around 80,000 for the reporting population of individuals who have been notified of their liability for detention and removal from the UK. However, this figure does not provide a complete picture of those without leave in the UK because it includes some people who are seeking asylum (who cannot be described as being unlawfully in the UK) and excludes those who have no leave but have not been given reporting restrictions, and those with whom the Home Office has no contact at all or does not even know about. Nevertheless, the report does give an indication of the proportion of the undocumented population that are likely to be present in London. According to the report, as at September 2016, around half of the population were reporting in London, almost 40,000 individuals. As people are required to report to their nearest centre, this is a useful indication of the likely proportion of undocumented individuals living in London, and so is used in preference to Gordon et al.'s estimates of the accruals of undocumented individuals post-2001.

If the reporting population is used as an indication of the ratio of undocumented individuals in London there would be a central figure of 397,381 undocumented individuals in London, including 107,429 children.

Table 55: Undocumented individuals in London

	Lower	Central	Higher
Undocumented individuals in London (Including UK-born children)	350,000	397,000	478,000

Table 56: Undocumented children in London

	Lower	Central	Higher
Undocumented children in London (Including UK born)	94,000	107,000	120,000

Based on ONS mid-year population estimates for 2017, the population of London between the ages of 18 and 24 was 741,163. If the assumption that 1.02 per cent of the population is undocumented is applied, this would mean that there would be 7,560 undocumented young people between the age of 18 and 24 in London. However, as the proportion of undocumented individuals is not consistent across the UK, and as the undocumented population is likely to be younger than the population as a whole, this is consequently likely to be a considerable underestimate. Using the alternative assumption (based on the population required to report) that half of the undocumented population live in London, then there would be 29,363 undocumented young people between the ages of 18 and 24 in London. Finally, given the assumption used in table 54 that there are three times more undocumented young people than the population as a whole, there would be 22,680 undocumented young people in London. Therefore, the median between 22 and 29 thousand, rounded to the nearest thousand is given as the central estimate.

Table 57: Undocumented young people in London

	Lower	Central	Higher
Undocumented young people in London	22,000	26,000	29,000

It is difficult to estimate the undocumented population by individual London borough, but there are a number of datasets which can give an indication of the possible distribution. The Annual Population Survey contains estimates of the foreign-born population by London borough, in which case Brent, Ealing and Newham would have the highest number of undocumented individuals. However, based on expert elicitation from undocumented individuals and support practitioners in London, there are likely to be some boroughs which contain proportionately more undocumented individuals than others; for instance Croydon, because of the proximity of the Home Office (Thomas and Jolly, 2018).

Another possible indication is data on the numbers of children with NRPf who are supported by local authorities under section 17 of the Children Act 1989. Data from the NRPf network indicate that Greenwich, Southwark and Hackney were the boroughs with the largest numbers of undocumented children supported by the local authority. However, this is not likely to be a representation of the actual distribution of undocumented children in London because numbers are skewed by local policies on eligibility for section 17 support (Jolly, 2019).

A final method of estimating the distribution of undocumented individuals around London is to compare the most common countries of origin for undocumented groups with the countries of birth for residents in each London borough. This does not indicate the total numbers of undocumented individuals in each area, because it is not known how many of those from the most common countries of origin were undocumented, but it gives an approximation of where people who are most likely to be undocumented live in relation to others (see table 58).

Table 58: Distribution of population from most common countries of origin for the undocumented population

Borough	Total from 10 most common countries of origin ¹⁰	Total foreign-born population	Percentage of foreign-born population from most common countries of origin	Percentage of total population from most common countries of origin
Inner London				
Camden	9,000	94,000	9.20	3.91
City of London	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hackney	20,000	96,000	21.15	8.26
Hammersmith and Fulham	0	78,000	0	0
Haringey	11,000	114,000	10.05	4.48
Islington	2,000	73,000	2.96	1.05
Kensington and Chelsea	4,000	82,000	4.68	2.42
Lambeth	20,000	118,000	17.30	6.72
Lewisham	25,000	93,000	26.54	8.95
Newham	76,000	165,000	45.94	24.67

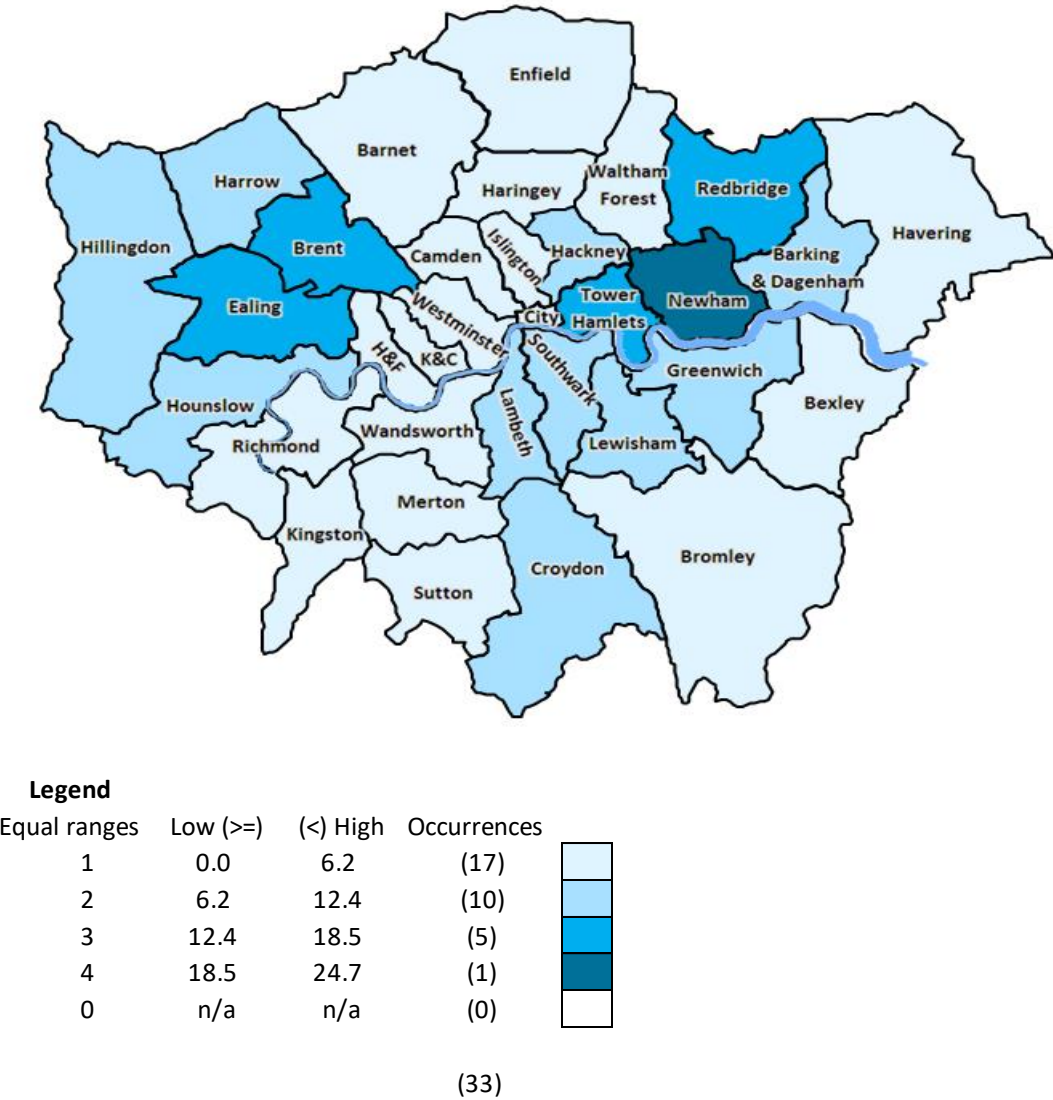
¹⁰ The top five parental nationalities of families with NRPF supported by children's services were Jamaica, Nigeria, Ghana, Pakistan and Malawi (Price and Spencer, 2015). In addition, the top five most common countries of origins for asylum refusals in 2017 were Pakistan, Iraq, Iran, Bangladesh and India. These are combined to include the ten most common countries of origin for undocumented families. As Pakistan appears in both lists, there are only nine individual countries of origin represented in the ten most common countries.

Southwark	27,000	114,000	23.55	9.28
Tower Hamlets	43,000	109,000	39.08	16.83
Wandsworth	13,000	109,000	12.00	4.24
Westminster	11,000	117,000	9.74	5.19
Outer London				
Barking and Dagenham	24,000	57,000	41.13	12.71
Barnet	15,000	138,000	10.60	4.12
Bexley	11,000	33,000	32.43	4.56
Brent	46,000	171,000	26.73	14.73
Bromley	5,000	45,000	11.02	1.59
Croydon	33,000	107,000	30.25	8.95
Ealing	41,000	163,000	25.06	12.09
Enfield	17,000	110,000	15.35	5.39
Greenwich	22,000	79,000	27.50	8.53
Harrow	25,000	107,000	23.47	10.51

Havering	6,000	24,000	24.00	2.47
Hillingdon	20,000	82,000	24.91	7.46
Hounslow	34,000	110,000	31.24	13.52
Kingston upon Thames	6,000	45,000	14.29	4.04
Merton	13,000	75,000	17.71	6.69
Redbridge	45,000	103,000	43.91	16.22
Richmond upon Thames	4,000	45,000	7.87	1.91
Sutton	6,000	38,000	16.46	3.27
Waltham Forest	15,000	100,000	14.56	5.63

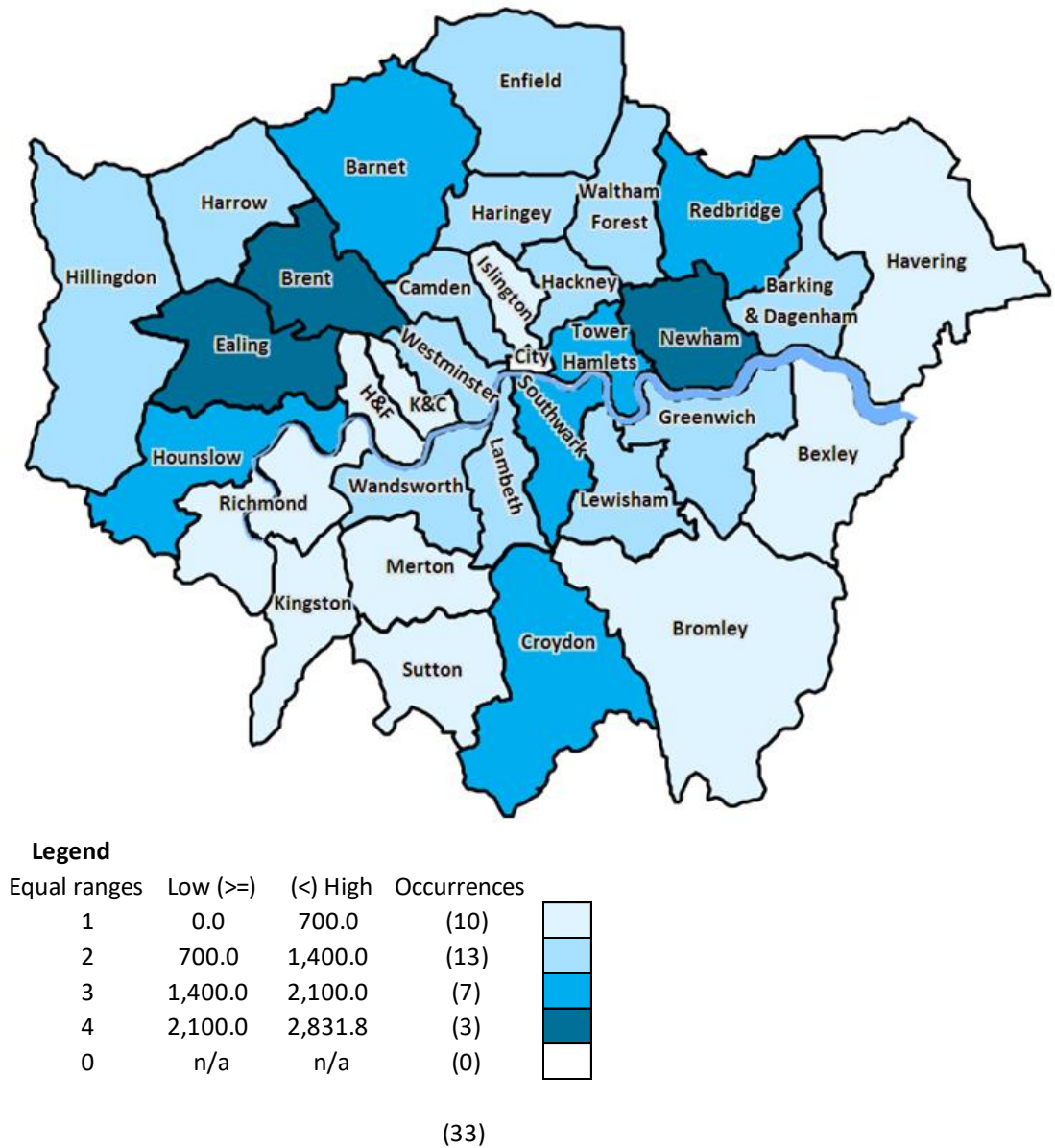
Table 58 indicates that the distribution of undocumented individuals around London is likely to be extremely uneven, with some boroughs particularly likely to contain people who are at risk of becoming undocumented. For instance, the top ten most common countries of origin for the foreign-born population in Hammersmith and Fulham did not include any of the most common countries of origin for undocumented individuals, while at the other extreme, 24.67 per cent of the population of Newham were born in one of the most common countries of origin for undocumented individuals. This can be presented visually on a heat map of London (figure 9).

Figure 9: Density of undocumented population



As is the case for the undocumented population of London as a whole, it is not possible to know numbers of undocumented children by individual borough, but data on UK born undocumented children can be estimated from data on births to foreign-born mothers by London Borough (ONS, 2018); although this is disaggregated by world region rather than individual country, so it is not possible to apply the most common countries of origin for undocumented individuals. However, it is possible to refine the estimate slightly because all of the most common countries of origin for undocumented individuals were in the Middle East and Asia or Africa regions. It is therefore possible to estimate the likely distribution of undocumented children across London, although not the total numbers, based on the distribution of births to mothers who were born outside the UK in regions where undocumented individuals are more likely to be born (figure 10).

Figure 10: Density of population of UK born undocumented children by borough



Similarly for young people, the ONS mid-year population estimates of numbers of young people by borough (ONS, 2018) can be compared with the non EU born population from the Annual Population Survey by borough to project the likely distribution of undocumented young people (18-24) across London.

This relies on the assumption that the proportion of undocumented individuals within the foreign national population is stable across the London boroughs; an assumption which is difficult to test, although there is some evidence that there are certain nationalities which are particularly at risk of becoming undocumented (see discussion on page 41-42). Figure 11 uses this data to show the density of non UK, non EU national young people by borough as a percentage of the total population, as an indicator of the potential distribution of undocumented young people around London.

Figure 11: Density of population of undocumented young people by borough



Legend				
Equal ranges	Low (>=)	(<) High	Occurrences	
1	0.6%	1.3%	(4)	
2	1.3%	2.0%	(10)	
3	2.0%	2.6%	(9)	
4	2.6%	3.3%	(6)	
5	3%	4%	(3)	
No data			(1)	
			(33)	

Chapter 5 – Regularisation pathways and citizenship for children and young people

Key findings

- There are a number of possible regularisation paths for children who are not British citizens. These include: applying for limited leave on the basis of their family or private life in accordance with the immigration rules; registering or naturalising as a British citizen; and, for EEA+ nationals who fear becoming undocumented after the UK leaves the EU there is the option to apply for a permanent residence card prior, or for settled status during the transition period. There appears to be a substantial gap between those who have applied for regularisation through the various routes, and the numbers of children in the UK who are not British citizens.
- Although there are an estimated 215,000 undocumented children in the UK, since 2012 there have been only 15,177 applications for regularisation on family life grounds for children and young people, and 6,131 on private life grounds.

Routes to regularisation

Although there are a number of regularisation pathways available to undocumented children and young people, there are also considerable barriers to accessing them. These barriers include high application fees (CCLC, 2017b); the complexity of immigration law and policy; the lack of free, good quality legal representation following the removal of legal aid for most areas of immigration law (Dorling et al., 2017); and Home Office decision making which is inconsistent and does not take into account the child’s best interests (Valdez et al., 2014).

Table 59: Routes to regularisation of immigration status for undocumented children

--	--	--	--	--

Route to Regularisation	Relevant population	What we know about potential size of population	Current grants	Data needed
Private Life: Section 276ADE of the Immigration rules)	Children who have lived in the UK for seven years continuously and can show it would not be reasonable to expect them to leave the UK. Young people (18-24) who have lived at least half their life continuously in the UK.	The 215,000 children in the UK with an irregular migration status could be eligible for this after seven years, but it is not possible to know from the residual the length of time they have been in the UK.	No published data on Leave Outside the Rules (LOTR). 2,615 children granted Limited Leave to Remain (LLR) since changes to the immigration rules in 2012. ¹¹ 3,516 young people (18-24) since the 2012 changes.	Age at which population arrived in the UK and how long they have lived in the UK.
Family life: Section EX.1 of Appendix FM of the Immigration Rules	Adult partner of someone British or settled in the UK (and their dependants); parent of a child who is British/ has lived continuously in Britain for seven years and can show it would not be reasonable to	It is not yet possible to disaggregate differing immigration status within families – the 105,000 children who were born in the UK will eventually be eligible, but there is an additional unknown	15,177 dependent children and young people since 2012.	Age at which population arrived in the UK and how long they have lived in the UK. Immigration status of partner and dependants.

¹¹ A new set of family and private life Immigration Rules were implemented on 9 July 2012.

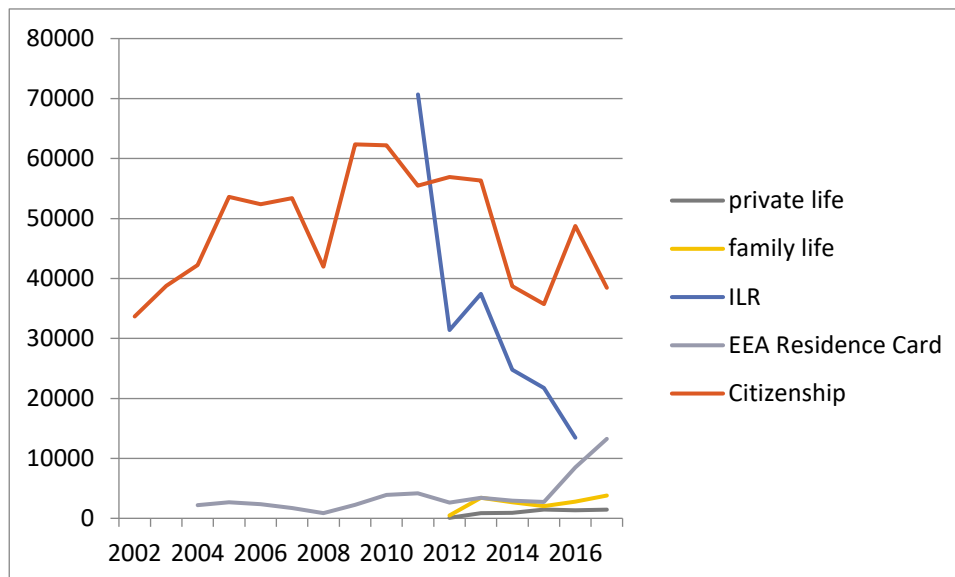
	expect that child to leave the UK (and other dependants of the parent).	number of children who have one parent who is British and one who is not who are not counted in the residual.		
EEA permanent residence card	EEA Nationals living permanently ¹² in the UK who wish to apply for British citizenship or post Brexit settled status.	Approximately 762,000 children of EEA citizens in the UK eligible for EEA permanent residence cards, based on 0.2 birth-rate.	Since 2004, 34,980 permanent residence cards issued to children, and 18,654 to young people (18-24).	Number of EEA nationals in the UK and ages of children. For permanent residence it is also necessary to know how long they have lived in the UK and whether they (or their EEA national parent) were exercising Treaty rights. For the settled status scheme people need to show evidence of residence prior to the 2021 cut-off.
British Citizenship	Children and young people who were born in the UK after 1 st January 1983 and have lived in the UK continuously for the first ten years of their life; children,	The 105,000 undocumented children who were born in the UK will eventually be eligible, but it is not known how many have already been in the UK for ten	The Home Office publishes data on citizenship grants by age 1,195,632 children, and 173,086 young people have been	The length of time that UK-born undocumented individuals have been in the UK. Immigration status of parents of UK-born

¹² For EEA purposes, 'permanently' refers to having exercised Treaty rights in the UK for five continuous years.

	one or whose parents has become British or settled since their birth.	years. It is also not known how many children born in the UK are eligible on the basis of their parent acquiring British citizenship or permanent status since their birth.	granted citizenship between 2002 and 2017.	undocumented children.
--	---	---	--	------------------------

Out of the four most common routes to regularisation for undocumented children and young people, registering as a British citizen has been the most common means of regularising immigration status, with 1,195,632 children and 173,086 young people registering as British citizens since 2002. Out of all the routes, numbers of children and young people who have been granted Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR) have fallen by the most. In 2011 there were more grants of indefinite leave to remain than applications to register as a British citizen, but by 2016 the numbers of grants of ILR for children and young people had fallen to a fifth of their 2011 level. At the same time, grants of EEA residence cards for children and young people have grown consistently since 2015; numbers of cards issued in 2016 were triple the previous year and increased by half again in 2017. This most likely reflects uncertainty over the outcome of Brexit and the desire to prove residency prior to the UK leaving the EU. Nonetheless, the numbers represent only a small number of the total children and young people who would be eligible.

Figure 12: Total annual grants by different regularisation routes over time (Children and young people)



Source: Home Office

Private Life

Children who have lived in the UK for seven years continuously and can show it would not be reasonable to expect them to leave the UK, and young people (18-24) who have lived more than half their life in the UK would be eligible for this route to regularisation. The Home Office publishes data on private life grants in its quarterly statistics, but not data on private life applications. According to the Home Office figures, grants excluding dependants and taking account of the outcome of reconsiderations and appeals were as follows since 2012, when this route was introduced. A business-as-usual request from the GLA to the Home Office in June 2018 has provided a further breakdown by age (see table 60).

Table 60: Private life grants since 2012

Year	Private life grants excluding dependants	Of which under 18 at date of decision	Of which 18 to 24 at date of decision	Of which 25 and over at date of decision	Age not recorded
2012	233	20	66	147	0
2013	1,959	278	581	1,099	1
2014	2,119	411	525	1,183	0
2015	3,008	851	613	1,544	0
2016	3,065	536	820	1,709	0
2017	3,774	519	911	2,344	0

Source: Home Office/GLA

The 215,000 undocumented children in the UK could be eligible for leave on private life grounds after seven years, but it is not possible to calculate from the residual the length of time they have been in the UK. There are no published data on leave outside the immigration rules (LOTR)¹³, but there have been 2,615 children and 3,516 young people (18-24) granted status since the limited leave to remain (LLR) route was introduced in 2012.

Family life

Adults can apply for leave to remain on the basis of family life as partners or parents, and children and young people may be included in these applications as dependants. A single parent can apply for leave to remain under the Immigration Rules if they have responsibility for or access to their child who is British or who has lived in the UK continuously for the preceding seven years and it would not be reasonable to expect the child to leave the UK (Home Office, 2018). A partner can apply for leave to remain under the Immigration Rules if their partner is British or has indefinite leave to remain (ILR) settled status, or has refugee status or humanitarian protection and there are insurmountable obstacles to family life with the partner continuing outside the UK.

¹³https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/684049/lotr-compelling-compassionate-grounds-v1.0ext.pdf

If a family does not meet the requirements specified in the Immigration Rules, they can still apply outside the immigration rules on the basis of family life under Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). If the application is successful, the Home Office will grant limited leave outside the rules for 30 months, usually with no recourse to public funds.

It is not yet possible to differentiate between immigration status within families – the 105,000 undocumented children who were born in the UK will eventually be eligible, but there is an additional unknown number of children who have one parent who is British and one who is not who are not counted in the residual.

As with private life, the Home Office publishes grant statistics but not application statistics for family life applications. Dependants are excluded from the published statistics, but the GLA was able to obtain details for dependants through a business-as-usual request to the Home Office (see table 61).

Table 61: Family life grants since 2012

Year	Family life ten-year route decisions excluding dependants	Family life ten-year route grants excluding dependants	Family life ten-year route decisions - dependants	Family life ten-year route grants - dependants
2012	2,405	2,201	538	479
2013	21,292	14,551	7,751	3,422
2014	22,337	14,687	7,349	2,654
2015	25,052	17,058	6,019	2,044
2016	26,432	21,228	5,252	2,777
2017	30,820	27,617	5,346	3,801

Source: Home Office/GLA

The Home Office does not publish data on family life leave outside the immigration rules, but in response to an FOI request from the GLA in March 2018 (see appendix) the Home Office provided information which gives a better understanding of the total number of cases where leave is granted on Article 8 ECHR grounds (see table 62 and table 63).

Table 62: Applications for Article 8 Family and/or Private Life (10-year route)

Year	Total cases recorded with case type 'FPVLTR Family and Private Life 10yr – LTR'
2012	4,820
2013	20,255
2014	30,850
2015	38,910
2016	41,965
2017	41,650
2018 to 31 March 2018	11,332

Source: Home Office/GLA

Table 63: Grants of Article 8 family and/or private life

Year	Total cases recorded with case outcome '1000275 – Grant Family/Private LTR'	Of which were over 18	Of which were under 18
2012	1,510	1,475	35
2013	12,265	11,750	515
2014	10,045	9,640	405
2015	12,525	12,070	455
2016	18,770	18,295	475
2017	24,555	23,905	650
2018 to 31 March 2018	10,375	10,115	260

From these data it is possible to see that Article 8 grants to children are a small and reducing proportion of the total, accounting for fewer than three per cent of the total Article 8 grants in 2017.

The results are broken down further in table 64 by reason for case outcome, which indicates that the most common reason was 'child's best interests', accounting for 65 per cent of all case outcomes.

Table 64: Grants of Article 8 family and/or private life by reason for case outcome

	Cases recorded with case outcome '1000275 – Grant Family/Private LTR'
--	---

Year	Age	Of which had statistics category U3: child best interests	Of which had statistics category U4: private life	Of which had statistics category U5: breach of Article 8 family	Total cases
2012	18+	970	90	390	1,450
	Under 18	10	20	<3	30
2013	18+	7,440	910	2,985	11,335
	Under 18	155	245	55	455
2014	18+	5,340	670	2,820	8,830
	Under 18	100	165	30	295
2015	18+	6,115	1,190	4,570	11,875
	Under 18	135	160	65	360
2016	18+	9,570	1,630	6,335	17,535
	Under 18	150	195	75	420
2017	18+	14,360	2,230	5,395	21,985
	Under 18	260	245	55	560
2018 to 31	18+	5,630	1,035	1,805	8,470

March 2018					
	Under 18	95	95	20	210

Indefinite leave to remain

The Home Office publishes statistics on how many people each year are granted indefinite leave to remain (also known as settlement). Settlement grants are grants of indefinite leave to enter or indefinite leave to remain to a non-EEA national (see table 65). The total number of grants, including dependants was 1,869,433 between 2004 and 2016.

Table 65: Grants of settlement

Year	Total grants of settlement including dependants
2004	139,209
2005	179,121
2006	134,446
2007	124,854
2008	148,936
2009	194,781
2010	241,192
2011	166,878
2012	129,749
2013	154,701
2014	104,057
2015	90,839

2016	60,670
------	--------

Table 66 provides data on grants of settlement following a stay in the UK (on removal of time limit) to non-EEA nationals by age. It does not include grants of leave to enter on arrival but tells us about children and young people who are granted settlement after living in the UK. This is broken down by age, and indicates that between 2010 and 2016 there were 173,402 grants to children and 71,929 to young people.

Table 66: Grants of settlement on removal of time limit

Year	Total grants of settlement on removal of time limit	Of which to children	Of which to young people aged 18-24
2010	234,707	47,202	23,477
2011	160,994	32,970	12,900
2012	124,473	23,758	7,663
2013	152,238	26,686	10,742
2014	102,413	17,227	7,551
2015	89,142	15,713	5,999
2016	58,083	9,846	3,597

EEA permanent residence card

EEA+ nationals living permanently in the UK who wish to apply for permanent residence can currently apply for a permanent residence card. Approximately 762,000 children of EEA+ citizens in the UK would be eligible for an EEA permanent residence card. Since 2004, 34,980 permanent residence cards were issued to children, and 18,654 to young people (18-24). However, these are a small proportion of the total who would be eligible. This route to regularisation becomes less relevant after Britain leaves the EU.

The Government has stated that EEA residence cards will cease to be valid after 31 December 2020 due to the Brexit process. All EU nationals living in the UK (except Irish citizens) are expected to apply for a new status under the 'EU Settlement Scheme' by

June 2021. The Government has arranged for the rights of nationals of Switzerland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Iceland to be protected following Brexit.¹⁴

The EU Settlement Scheme requires applicants to evidence their residency in the UK and pass a criminality check, but does not require applicants to show that they or a family member are exercising Treaty rights as per the current requirements for a residence card. This means that, in theory, this route should see a significant increase in the number of children and young people regularising their status. However, there is concern that barriers (such as lack of awareness, lack of ability, or lack of evidence) may lead to children and young people who currently do not require any form of permit to be lawfully resident being unable to apply under the new scheme before the deadline of 30 June 2021, and consequently becoming undocumented (Sumption and Kone, 2018).

Table 67: Numbers of EEA Residence Cards issued

Year	Documents certifying permanent residence and permanent residence cards issued to EEA nationals and their family members	Of which issued to children	Of which issued to young people aged 18-24
2004	8,654	1,695	524
2005	10,424	2,124	570
2006	8,782	1,801	541
2007	7,641	1,228	483
2008	4,080	592	279
2009	11,441	1,546	728
2010	20,306	2,649	1,246
2011	21,159	2,923	1,225
2012	15,259	1,749	885

¹⁴

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/766995/Agreement_on_arrangements_between_Iceland_the_Principality_of_Liechtenstein_the_Kingdom_of_Norway_and_the_United_Kingdom_of_Great_Britain_and_Northern_Ireland_following_the_withdrawal_of_the_United_Kingdom_from_the_European_Union_.pdf

2013	22,479	2,463	952
2014	19,749	2,066	873
2015	18,064	1,926	831
2016	65,068	6,191	2,292
2017	168,913	6,027	7,225

British Citizenship

The Home Office publishes data on applications for citizenship. These are not broken down by age, but are separated by naturalisation (the usual process for adults) and registration (the process for children and some adults). The GLA received a response to an FOI request (reference 46640) which provided the number of citizenship applications made by children.

Table 68: Applications for British Citizenship

Year	Total applications	Of which applications for naturalisation	Of which applications for registration	Made by a person under 18 at date of application	Made by a person aged 18 to 24 at date of application
2007	157,057	113,583	43,474	38,133	13,408
2008	156,016	115,872	40,144	36,351	13,746
2009	193,810	142,608	51,202	47,141	14,234
2010	199,767	143,767	56,000	49,901	13,992
2011	207,797	154,408	53,389	48,156	15,974
2012	181,410	135,185	46,225	42,005	12,517
2013	232,262	179,270	52,992	49,153	12,887
2014	127,259	88,854	38,405	35,157	5,387

2015	150,767	107,799	42,968	39,308	7,351
2016	130,990	89,874	41,116	37,334	6,895
2017	141,302	99,876	41,426	38,166	6,852

The Home Office publishes data on citizenship grants (see table 69). In 2017 there were just over 38,000 applications and nearly 32,000 grants for children. Although not all the applications will have been made in the same year, the ratio of applications to grants is much higher than for any other regularisation route.

Table 69: Grants of British citizenship

Year	Total grants of citizenship	Of which to children	Of which to young people aged 18-24
2002	120,121	24,836	8,827
2003	130,535	28,849	9,939
2004	148,273	29,792	12,437
2005	161,699	41,019	12,593
2006	154,018	42,121	10,239
2007	164,637	40,086	13,284
2008	129,377	30,404	11,557
2009	203,789	47,283	15,073
2010	195,094	48,549	13,663
2011	177,934	42,150	13,327
2012	194,370	43,006	13,887
2013	208,095	44,607	11,736
2014	125,754	33,410	5,320

2015	118,109	29,800	5,905
2016	149,421	40,108	8,657
2017	123,115	31,796	6,642

The path to British citizenship that is particularly relevant to UK born undocumented children is section 1(4) of the British Nationality Act 1981. Under this section, a person can apply to be registered as a British citizen if they were born in the UK and spent the first ten years of their life in the UK. Data on grants under section 1(4) are not published, but a FOI request by the GLA (reference 42425) indicates that in 2017 there were just under 4,500 applications, and nearly 4,000 decisions, of which just over 3,500 were grants of citizenship (see table 70).

Table 70: Applications and decisions under section 1(4)

Year	Applications under section 1(4), British Nationality Act 1981	Total decisions on applications under section 1(4), British Nationality Act 1981	Grants of citizenship under section 1(4), British Nationality Act 1981
2012	791	784	743
2013	1,161	975	925
2014	1,880	1,810	1,742
2015	2,810	1,995	1,908
2016	3,756	4,043	3,826
2017	4,448	3,756	3,571

Conclusion

The size of the foreign-born population in the UK has tripled since Woodbridge first calculated the residual for 2001. This increase is chiefly due to increases in EEA+ migration to the UK, and although the increases have slowed since the Brexit referendum, EEA+ born residents accounted for around a third of the foreign-born population in the UK. There are likely to be just over 800,000 children and 330,000 young people in the UK who are EEA+ citizens, and just under a third of them (260,000) are likely to live in London.

The effect of EU enlargement to include the A2/A8 countries is likely to have reduced the numbers of undocumented individuals in the short term because visa overstayers and refused asylum seekers from A2 and A8 countries acquired treaty rights to stay in the UK. Nonetheless, the size of the undocumented population in the UK overall has increased slightly since 2001, albeit at a much slower rate than the total foreign-born population. Our estimate of numbers of undocumented individuals in London is also lower than Woodbridge's 2001 estimate, suggesting that a lower proportion of undocumented individuals lived in London in 2017 than in 2001. In 2017, around half of undocumented individuals lived in London (397,000), with just over a quarter being under 18 (107,000).

There are existing routes to regularisation for those who are undocumented, but due to the various barriers to becoming regularised, the total numbers who have applied for regularisation are much lower than the potential population who would be eligible for each route. The gap is highest for EEA+ nationals, very few of whom have applied for permanent residence cards; this is not an issue at present as EEA+ nationals currently do not need to apply for a residence card in order to have a right of residence. However, after the UK leaves the EU all EEA+ nationals will need to apply for permission to be in the UK, raising the risk that some who are currently lawfully resident may become undocumented.

References

Apostolova, V. and Hawkins, O. (2017) *Migrant Population of the UK*. Briefing Paper Number CBP8070. London: House of Commons Library

Children's Commissioner (2017) *Briefing: The Status of EU National Children in Britain*. Available at: www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/FINAL-Briefing-the-status-of-EU-National-Children-in-Britain-AM.pdf

CCLC (2017a) *Briefing: A Settlement for European Children in the UK* [online] https://www.childrenslegalcentre.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/CCLC-briefing-EU-children_November_2017_Final.pdf

Connor, Phillip., Passel, Jeffrey S., (2019) *Europe's Unauthorized Immigrant Population Peaks in 2016, Then Levels Off* Washington : Pew Research Center

Coram Children's Legal Centre (CCLC) (2017b) *The fee barrier: can you afford the place you call home?* [online] https://www.childrenslegalcentre.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Fees_briefing_2017_Final.pdf

Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) (2018) *National Insurance number allocations to adult overseas nationals entering the UK*. Retrieved 2nd October. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-insurance-number-allocations-to-adult-overseas-nationals-entering-the-uk>

Dexter, Z., Capron, L. and Gregg, L. (2015) *Making Life Impossible: How the needs of destitute migrant children are going unmet* London: The Children's Society

Dorling, K., Hurrell, A., Lagrue, M. and Trevena, F. (2017) *'This is my home': Securing permanent status for long-term resident children and young people in the UK*. London: Coram Children's Legal Centre

Gordon, I., Scanlon, K., Travers, T. and Whitehead, C. (2009) *Economic impact on the London and UK economy of an earned regularisation of irregular migrants to the UK*. London: LSE

Harding, S. (2003) Mortality of migrants from the Indian subcontinent to England and Wales: effect of duration of residence. *Epidemiology*, Vol. 14, No. 3, pp.287-292
HESA (2018) *Non-continuation summary: UK performance indicators 2016/17*. Available at: <https://www.hesa.ac.uk/news/08-03-2018/non-continuation-summary>

Home Office (2018) *Family Migration: Appendix FM Section 1.0a Family Life (as a Partner or Parent): 5-Year Routes and exceptional circumstances for 10-year routes Version 1.0*. Available at:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/766782/5yr-routes-guidance-v1.0ext.pdf

International Organisation for Migration (IOM) (2016) *Migration data Portal*. Available at: <https://migrationdataportal.org/>

Jolly, A. (2019) Consulting the oracle: using the Delphi method in research with undocumented migrant children. *Social Research Practice*, 8, Autumn 2019 pp.28-40. Available at: <https://the-sra.org.uk/common/Uploaded%20files/Social%20Research%20Practice%20Journal/social-research-practice-journal-issue-08-autumn-2019.pdf#page=28>

Jolly, A. (2019). From the Windrush Generation to the 'Air Jamaica generation' : local authority support for families with no recourse to public funds. *Social Policy Review 31: Analysis and Debate in Social Policy*, 2019, pp.129-150.

Kelly, C. B. (1977) Counting the Uncountable: Estimates of Undocumented Aliens in the United States. *Population and Development Review*, Vol. 3, No. 4, pp.473-481

Lessard-Phillips, L. and Sigona, N. (2018) *Mapping EU citizens in the UK: A changing profile?* Eurochildren Research Brief Series, Number 3. Available at: <https://eurochildrenblog.files.wordpress.com/2018/07/eurochildren-brief-3-llp-ns.pdf>

Levinson, A. (2005) *The Regularisation of Unauthorized Migrants: Literature Survey and Country Case Studies*. Oxford: Centre on Migration, Policy and Society, University of Oxford

Markaki, Y. (2015) *The Demographics of Young Migrants in the UK*. Migration Observatory briefing. Oxford: COMPAS, University of Oxford

Migration Observatory (2016a) *Here today, gone tomorrow? The status of EU citizens already living in the UK*. Migration Observatory Commentary. Oxford: COMPAS, University of Oxford. Available at: https://migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/commentary-status_EU_citizens.pdf

Migration Observatory (2016b) *Young People and Migration in the UK: An Overview*. Migrant Observatory Report. Oxford: COMPAS, University of Oxford. Available at: https://migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Report-Young_Migrants_Overview.pdf

Migration Watch (2010) *The Illegal Migrant Population in the UK*. Briefing Paper 11.22. Available at: https://www.migrationwatchuk.org/pdfs/BP11_22.pdf

NOMIS (2018) *Annual Population Survey* London: London: Office for National Statistics
Office for National Statistics (ONS) (2011) *Census 2011*. Retrieved 5th October 2018.
Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/2011census>

ONS (2012) *The 2011 Census Coverage Assessment and Adjustment Process*. London: Office for National Statistics

ONS (2015) *Annual Population Survey, January - December, 2007*. [data collection]. 4th Edition. UK Data Service. SN: 5989, <http://doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-5989-3>

ONS (2017a) *Quarterly LFS, January - March, 2017*. [data collection]. 2nd Edition. UK Data Service. SN: 8195: 10.5255/UKDA-SN-8195-2

ONS (2017b) *Table 2.07 Long-Term International Migration time series, 1991 to 2016 Age and Sex*. London: Office for National Statistics

ONS (2017c) *Migration since the Brexit vote: what's changed in six charts*. Retrieved 9th October. Available at:
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/articles/migrationsincethebrexitvotewhatschangedinsixcharts/2017-11-30>

ONS (2018a) Social Survey Division, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, Central Survey Unit, 2018, *Quarterly LFS, October - December, 2017*, [data collection], UK Data Service, Accessed 16 October 2018. SN: 8326, <http://doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-8326-1>

ONS (2018b) *International Passenger Survey, 2017*. [data collection]. 3rd Edition. UK Data Service. SN:8286, <http://doi.org/10.5255/UKDA-SN-8286-3>

ONS (2018c) *2017 ONS Statistical Bulletin on Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality*. London: Office for National Statistics

ONS (2018d) *Mother's Country of Birth*. Available at:
<https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/births-birthplace-mother-borough>

ONS (2018e) *Labour Force Survey 2018*. Retrieved 4th October. Available at:
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/articles/singlemonthlabourforcesurveyestimates/august2018>

ONS (2018f) *Migration Statistics Quarterly Report: August 2018*. Retrieved October 10th. Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/releases/migrationstatisticsquarterlyreportaugust2018>

ONS (2018g) *Population estimates for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland: mid-2017*. Retrieved 6th October. Available at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/bulletins/annualmidyearpopulationestimates/mid2017>

ONS (2018h) *Population of the UK by country of birth and nationality: individual country data*. Retrieved 11th October. Available at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/internationalmigration/datasets/populationoftheunitedkingdombycountryofbirthandnationalityunderlyingdatasheets>

ONS (2018i) *Estimates of the population for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland*. Retrieved 1st October. Available at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>

ONS (2018j) *Live Births*. Retrieved 3rd October. Available at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/livebirths>

Palmer, A. and Wood, D. (2017) 'The Politics of Fantasy: Immigration policy in the UK after Brexit', *Civitas*. Available at: <http://www.civitas.org.uk/publications/the-politics-of-fantasy/>

Pharoah, R. and Hopwood, O. (2013) *Families and Hardship in New and Established Communities in Southwark* London: ESRO /Southwark Borough Council

Pinkerton, C., McLaughlan, G. and Salt, J. (2004) *Sizing the Illegally Resident Population in the UK*. Home Office Online Report 58/04. London: Home Office. Available at:

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110218141426/http://rds.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs04/rdsolr5804.pdf>

Population Estimates Unit (2018) *Mid-year Estimates Custom Age Tool*. ONS: London available at: <https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/ons-mid-year-population-estimates-custom-age-tables>

Price, J. and Spencer, S. (2015) *Safeguarding Children from Destitution: Local Authority Responses to Families*. Oxford: COMPAS, University of Oxford

Refugee Council (2018) *Asylum statistics annual trends*. Retrieved October, 16, Available at:

https://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/assets/0004/2566/Asylum_Statistics_Annual_Trends_Feb_2018.pdf

Rienzo, C. and Vargas-Silva, C. (2017) *Migrants in the UK: An Overview*. Migrant Observatory briefing. Oxford: COMPAS, University of Oxford

Sigona, N. (2011) *Irregular Migrant Children and Public Policy*. Policy Primer. Oxford: COMPAS, University of Oxford

Sigona, N., and Hughes, V. (2012) *No way out, no way in: Irregular migrant children and families in the UK*. Oxford: COMPAS, University of Oxford

Sumption, M. and Kone, Z. (2018) *Unsettled status? Which EU Citizens are at Risk of Failing to Secure their Rights after Brexit?* Migration Observatory report. Oxford: COMPAS, University of Oxford

Thomas, S. and Jolly, A. (2018) *The Emotional Health and Wellbeing of Undocumented Children in London: Interim Report*. Unpublished report, University of Birmingham/Barnardo's

Valdez, S., Naik, S., Bohmer, C., Williams, L., Patel, H. and Segrove, N. (2014) *Systemic Obstacles to Children's Registration as British Citizens: Legal Research Report*. London: Ealing Law Centre

Vollmer, B. (2008) *Undocumented Migration: Counting the Uncountable. Data and Trends Across Europe. Country Report: UK*. CLANDESTINO Project. Available at: https://www.compas.ox.ac.uk/media/PR-2008-Clandestino_UK.pdf

Vollmer, B. (2011) *Irregular Migration in the UK: Definitions, Pathways and Scale*. Migration Observatory Briefing. Oxford: COMPAS, University of Oxford

Wallace, M. and Kulu, H. (2015) Mortality among immigrants in England and Wales by major causes of death, 1971–2012: A longitudinal analysis of register-based data. *Social Science and Medicine*, 147, pp.209–221. Available at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2015.10.060>

Weeks, A., Fallows, A., Broad, P., Merad, S. and Ashworth, K. (2013) *Non-response weights for the UK LFS? Results from the Census Non-response Link Study*. London: ONS

Woodbridge, J. (2005) *Sizing the unauthorised (illegal) migrant population in the United Kingdom in 2001*. London: Home Office

Appendix: Freedom of Information Requests



Email: [redacted]@london.gov.uk

Freedom of Information
Central Correspondence Team
Customer Performance &
Improvement
PO Box 3468
Sheffield
S3 8WA

Email:
FOIRequests@homeoffice.gsi.gov
.uk

www.gov.uk/ukvi

FOI Reference: 47238

6 March 2018

Dear [redacted]

Thank you for your enquiry of 7 February, in which you requested a variety of information regarding the Home Office electronic recording system CID – Case Information Database. Your request is being handled as a request for information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

Information Requested

I would like to request the following information which references the CID codes cited at pages 72 and 73 of the Immigration Directorate Instruction Family Migration: Appendix FM Section 1.0b Family Life (as a Partner or Parent) and Private Life: 10-Year Routes.

1 - For each of the years 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, how many cases in total were recorded on the Case Information Database with the case type 'FPVLTR Family & Private Life 10yr – LTR'?

2 - For each of the years 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, how many cases in total (of whatever case type) were recorded on the Case Information Database with the case outcome '1000275 Grant Family/Private LTR'?

3. Of the cases with the case outcome '1000275 Grant Family/Private LTR', how many had each of the following statistics categories: U3, U4, U5?

Response

The response to your enquiries is attached as Annex 1.

These statistics have been taken from a live operational database. As such, numbers may change as information on that system is updated.

Data is provided up to and including 30 September 2017 in line with published statistics.

The rationale behind this is located below, in Annex 2.

If you are dissatisfied with this response you may request an independent internal review of our handling of your request by submitting a complaint within two months to foirequests@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk, quoting reference **47238**. If you ask for an internal review, it would be helpful if you could say why you are dissatisfied with the response.

As part of any internal review the Department's handling of your information request would be reassessed by staff who were not involved in providing you with this response. If you were to remain dissatisfied after an internal review, you would have a right of complaint to the Information Commissioner as established by section 50 of the FOI Act.

Yours sincerely

C. Walls
Customer Performance & Improvement.

We value your feedback, please use the link below to access a brief anonymous survey to help us improve our service to you:

<http://www.homeofficesurveys.homeoffice.gov.uk/s/108105TAZNG>

FOI 47238

FOI Requestor [REDACTED]

1. For each of the years 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, how many cases in total were recorded on the Case Information Database with the case type 'FPV/LTR Family & Private Life 10yr – LTR'?
2. For each of the years 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, how many cases in total (of whatever case type) were recorded on the Case Information Database with the case outcome '1000275 Grant Family/Private LTR'?
3. Of the cases with the case outcome '1000275 Grant Family/Private LTR', how many had each of the following statistics categories: U3, U4, U5?

Our records indicate that...

Table 1 - The number of cases for the Family & Private Life 10yr – LTR case type broken down by Year:

Year Applied	No. Of Cases
2012	4,815
2013	20,245
2014	30,865
2015	38,920
2016	41,985
2017	31,155

Table 2 - The number of cases with a case outcome of Grant Family/Private LTR broken down by Year:

Outcome Year	No. Of Cases
2012	150
2013	19,845
2014	27,060
2015	33,130
2016	33,955
2017	20,890

Table 3 - Of the results in Table 2, the number of these which have a Stats Category of U3, U4 or U5 broken down by Year:

Outcome Year with Stats Category	U3	U4	U5
2012	5	*	*
2013	2,205	395	875
2014	3,645	575	2,040
2015	4,275	975	3,350
2016	6,945	1,415	4,975
2017	6,095	1,165	2,775

Notes

Data is based on Application Raised Date between 01st January 2012 to 30th September 2017.

Lead Case is Null.

Case Type is as per the PRAU Matrix.

Data can only be provided up until 30 September 2017 as in line with published stats.

Total received figures rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

Intake volumes are based on cases input to CID up to the point of extraction and may change if run in the future.

The number of cases which have been refused will be subject to change.

- 1 These statistics have been taken from a live operational database. As such, numbers may change as information on that system is updated.
- 2 Data extracted on 09/02/2018



[REDACTED]
Email: [REDACTED]@london.gov.uk

Freedom of Information
Central Correspondence Team
Customer Performance &
Improvement
PO Box 3468
Sheffield
S3 8WA

Email:
FOIRequests@homeoffice.gsi.gov
.uk

www.gov.uk/ukvi

FOI Reference: 47238

24 July 2018

Dear [REDACTED]

Thank you for your enquiry of 7 February, in which you requested a variety of information regarding the Home Office electronic recording system CID – Case Information Database. Your request is being handled as a request for information under the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

Information Requested

I would like to request the following information which references the CID codes cited at pages 72 and 73 of the Immigration Directorate Instruction Family Migration: Appendix FM Section 1.0b Family Life (as a Partner or Parent) and Private Life: 10-Year Routes.

1 - For each of the years 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, how many cases in total were recorded on the Case Information Database with the case type 'FPVLTR Family & Private Life 10yr – LTR'?

2 - For each of the years 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, how many cases in total (of whatever case type) were recorded on the Case Information Database with the case outcome '1000275 Grant Family/Private LTR'?

3. Of the cases with the case outcome '1000275 Grant Family/Private LTR', how many had each of the following statistics categories: U3, U4, U5?

Response

This is a follow-up to the letter which I sent to you on 6 March, in response to your freedom of information request (ref. 47238). Following data quality investigations it has been established that the data provided with that response were not entirely correct. This revised response replaces the original one.

The response to your enquiries is attached as Annex 2.

These statistics have been taken from a live operational database. As such, numbers may change as information on that system is updated.

Please note that the statistics in this response do not exactly match the published statistics found in the Family Life and Private Life categories in extensions tables ex_01 (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/immigration-statistics-year-ending-march-2018/list-of-tables#extensions>) in the Immigration Statistics release. The published statistics are based on different definitions including a wider set of case outcomes and statistics categories. Nevertheless, the broad trends are comparable.

We apologise for any inconvenience that this need for a correction has caused.

If you are dissatisfied with this response you may request an independent internal review of our handling of your request by submitting a complaint within two months to foirequests@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk, quoting reference **47238**. If you ask for an internal review, it would be helpful if you could say why you are dissatisfied with the response.

As part of any internal review the Department's handling of your information request would be reassessed by staff who were not involved in providing you with this response. If you were to remain dissatisfied after an internal review, you would have a right of complaint to the Information Commissioner as established by section 50 of the FOI Act.

Yours sincerely

C. Walls
Customer Performance & Improvement.

We value your feedback, please use the link below to access a brief anonymous survey to help us improve our service to you:

<http://www.homeofficesurveys.homeoffice.gov.uk/s/108105TAZNG>

FOI 47238

FOI Requestor: A [REDACTED]

1. For each of the years 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, 2018 how many cases in total were recorded on the Case Information Database with the case type 'FPVLTR Family & Private Life 10yr – LTR'?

2. For each of the years 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017, 2018 how many cases in total (of whatever case type) were recorded on the Case Information Database with the case outcome '1000275 Grant Family/Private LTR'?

3. Of the cases with the case outcome '1000275 Grant Family/Private LTR', how many had each of the following statistics categories: U3, U4, U5?

Our records indicate that...

Table 1 - The number of cases for the Family & Private Life 10yr – LTR case type broken down by Year and Age:

Year Applied	18+	Under 18	No. Of Cases
2012	4,640	180	4,820
2013	19,530	725	20,255
2014	29,935	915	30,850
2015	38,130	780	38,910
2016	40,985	980	41,965
2017	40,430	1,220	41,650
2018	10,920	415	11,335

Table 2 - The number of cases with a case outcome of Grant Family/Private LTR broken down by Year and Age:

Outcome Year	18+	Under 18	No. Of Cases
2012	1,475	35	1,510
2013	11,750	515	12,265
2014	9,640	405	10,045
2015	12,070	455	12,525
2016	18,295	475	18,770
2017	23,905	650	24,555
2018	10,115	260	10,375

Table 3 - Of the results in Table 2, the number of these which have a Stats Category or U3, U4 or U5 broken down by Year and Age:

Outcome Year with Stats Category	Age	U3	U4	U5	No. Of Cases
2012	18+	970	90	390	1450
2012	Under 18	10	20	*	30
2013	18+	7,440	910	2,985	11335
2013	Under 18	155	245	55	455
2014	18+	5,340	670	2,820	8830
2014	Under 18	100	165	30	295
2015	18+	6,115	1,190	4,570	11875
2015	Under 18	135	160	65	360
2016	18+	9,570	1,630	6,335	17535
2016	Under 18	150	195	75	420
2017	18+	14,360	2,230	5,395	21985
2017	Under 18	260	245	55	560
2018	18+	5,630	1,035	1,805	8470
2018	Under 18	95	95	20	210

Notes

Data is based on Application Raised Date between 01st January 2012 to 31st March 2018 - Table 1.

Data is based on Decision Despatched Date between 01st January 2012 to 31st March 2018 - Table 2 & 3.

Lead Case is Null.

Age as at application date.

Case Type is as per the PRAU Matrix.

Data can only be provided up until 31 March 2018 as in line with published stats.

Total received figures rounded to the nearest 5 (- = 0, * = 1 or 2) and may not sum to the totals shown because of independent rounding.

Intake volumes are based on cases input to CID up to the point of extraction and may change if run in the future.

The number of cases which have been refused will be subject to change.

1 These statistics have been taken from a live operational database. As such, numbers may change as information on that system is updated.

2 Data extracted on 02/07/2018

Other formats and languages

For a large print, Braille, disc, sign language video or audio-tape version of this document, please contact us at the address below:

Greater London Authority
City Hall
The Queen's Walk
More London
London SE1 2AA

Telephone **020 7983 4000**
www.london.gov.uk

You will need to supply your name, your postal address and state the format and title of the publication you require.

If you would like a summary of this document in your language, please phone the number or contact us at the address above.