

**Methodology to estimate Long-Term  
International Migration**  
1991 to 2008

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose

The aim of this paper is to provide a description of the methodology used to calculate [Long-Term International Migration](#) (LTIM) for the period 1991 to 2008. The current methodology was introduced in 2009 for the calculation of the 2008 estimates, and revisions were made to earlier years as appropriate. This paper also sets out previous methodological changes made to the series since it was introduced.

## 1.2 Definition of a migrant

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) uses the United Nations recommendation for defining an international long-term migrant. An international migrant is defined as someone who changes his or her country of usual residence for a period of at least a year, so that the country of destination effectively becomes the country of usual residence. This definition does not necessarily coincide with those used by other organisations.

## 1.3 Issues with measuring migration

There is no single, all-inclusive system in place to measure all movements of people into and out of the UK. Therefore it is necessary to use a combination of data from different sources, which have different characteristics and attributes, in order to produce estimates of international migration. None of the data sources used, while offering the best data currently available, are specifically designed to capture information solely on international migration.

In addition, it is not possible to produce an accurate figure for the number of people who are in the country illegally. By its very nature it is impossible to quantify accurately, and for this reason ONS does not produce estimates on the size of the illegal migrant population. In June 2005, the Home Office published the outcome of an assessment of whether methods used in other countries to estimate the size of the illegal population could be applied to the UK. Please see the following reports for more information: [29/05 - Sizing the unauthorised \(illegal\) migrant population in the United Kingdom](#) and [58/04 - Sizing the illegally resident population in the UK](#).

## 2 Current methodology

The methodology outlined below was introduced in 2009 for the calculation of the 2008 estimates and revisions were made to earlier years as appropriate.

As a consequence of these methodological improvements, the Long-Term International Migration (LTIM, formerly known as Total International Migration or TIM) back series was revised. The impact of these revisions can be seen in Section 2.4.

### 2.1 Data sources used to compile Long-Term International Migration (LTIM)

Estimates of LTIM are produced from these main data sources:

- International Passenger Survey (IPS)
- Labour Force Survey (LFS) – provide a geographical distribution of migrants for the new calibration methodology (see Section 2.2.1)
- Home Office data on asylum seekers and their dependents
- International migration data from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) for estimating international migration to and from Northern Ireland

### 2.2 Components of LTIM

LTIM is comprised of a number of components, which are described in detail in this section. **Box one** shows these components.

#### Box one

Method to produce Long-Term International Migration (LTIM):

**Long-Term International Migration =**

International Passenger Survey

+

Northern Ireland migration flows

visitor switcher flows

asylum seeker flows

-

migrant switcher flows

#### 2.2.1 International Passenger Survey (IPS)

The [International Passenger Survey](#) (IPS) is a sample survey of passengers arriving at, and departing from, United Kingdom air and sea ports and the Channel Tunnel. Its primary use is to capture data on international tourism and to compile the travel account of the balance of payments. The survey can also be used to provide data on the numbers and characteristics of migrants, which is used as a component of LTIM. It is important to note that the data collected are intention based, i.e. the survey asks how long each migrant intends to remain in or out of the UK, as opposed to recording what they have done on their later journeys.

The main IPS sample is over 230,000 interviews and in 2008 had an overall response rate of 83 per cent. In 2008, about 2.2 per cent of those sampled were migrant interviews, which amounted to 5,117. The IPS sample is stratified to ensure that it is representative by mode of travel, route and time of day. Interviews are conducted throughout the year. The information collected by the survey is weighted to produce national estimates of migration.

Further general information about the IPS can be obtained from the annual report [\*Travel Trends – A Report on the International Passenger Survey\*](#).

**Map 1** shows each port at which the IPS interviewing took place in 2008.



The IPS has some limitations with respect to measuring immigration and emigration, as it:

- is a sample survey and so only a sample and not every migrant to or from the UK is interviewed. As a result, the estimates are subject to a degree of uncertainty
- does not capture all asylum seekers who may be entering or leaving the UK
- does not take into account the changing intentions of passengers (i.e. those who intended to remain in or out of the UK for 12 months, but actually spent less than a year; and those who believed they would be staying or leaving for less than a year but actually spent longer),
- does not capture those who are crossing the land border between the UK (Northern Ireland) and the Republic of Ireland.

Appendix A provides further detail on the IPS, including its sample design, how the collected data is weighted to be representative of the total numbers travelling, and information about the quality of the estimates. Appendix B shows the questionnaires used in 2008 for travellers both entering and leaving the country.

The IPS asks immigrants to state where they intend to move to within the UK. ONS research, as part of the [Migration Statistics Improvement Programme \(MSIP\)](#), comparing IPS data with the 2001 Census and the [Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#) (a sample survey of households living at private addresses in Great Britain) revealed that there are some migrants who will live at their intended destination for only a short period of time before moving elsewhere. In particular, IPS data show a greater proportion of migrants stating London as their destination compared with either the LFS or Census data. One explanation is that London is the international gateway to the UK and is therefore a transition point before they settle in other parts of the UK.

The geographical distribution of immigrants who were recorded entering the UK by the IPS can therefore be improved with the use of the LFS. This is because it asks respondents where they lived a year ago and this identifies recent migrants. The LFS can therefore provide more reliable data on where migrants actually live rather than on their intentions when they first arrive.

A methodology has been developed that adjusts the IPS data to the geographical distributions provided by the LFS (known as “calibration”) and is described in the paper [The use of calibration in estimating international immigration to UK countries and the regions of England](#). The main steps are as follows:

- LFS data are used to identify the geographical distribution of recent immigrants (those that arrived in the UK within the last year) by UK country and English Government Office Region (GOR)
- These distributions are applied to IPS inflows to create a ‘control total’ for each geographical area
- IPS data are calibrated to each control total

An IPS dataset is created which has the same total flows as the original, but the estimates by geographical area are consistent with LFS data on where recent migrants are living. An assessment of the impact of these changes on the LTIM series can be seen in [Impact of Revised Methodologies on Total International Migration \(TIM\) Estimates](#).

This improved methodology has been implemented back to 1999 since the scope of the original research only went back this far. Prior to this, the IPS alone was used to distribute migrants around the UK. Care therefore needs to be taken when examining detailed breakdowns of the IPS estimates before and after 1999, particularly when comparing regional or country estimates before and after this point.

As the calibration methodology outlined above is only used to redistribute the migrant inflows - outflow data are unchanged by the introduction of this methodology.

## 2.2.2 Migrant and visitor switchers

As mentioned in section 2.2.1, one of the key features of the IPS is that it is based on the passenger's intentions. The IPS classifies migrants as travellers who *intend* to change their country of residence for at least a year. This can be either overseas residents arriving to live in the UK, or UK residents leaving to live abroad.

Sometimes these intentions may not be realised. People that enter or leave the UK intending to be a visitor, (that is staying or being away for less than 12 months), may actually migrate for more than a year. These people are, in effect, visitors who subsequently become migrants, and are referred to as 'visitor switchers'. These migrants must therefore be added to the estimate of migration to make it comprehensive.

Alternatively, some people who enter or leave the UK intending to migrate (for 12 months or more), may actually stay in or leave for less than a year. These people are known as 'migrant switchers' as they intended to be migrants, but were actually visitors. They need to be removed from IPS migrant flows. These adjustments improve the accuracy of the LTIM estimates.

These switchers are identified by the IPS as they complete their journey when subsequently entering or leaving the UK. The passenger is asked how long they intended to stay in the UK or overseas when they initially arrived or departed, and how long they actually remained in or out of the UK for.

Please see Boxes 2 and 3 for more information on the current visitor and migrant switcher methodology used to adjust the IPS estimates to calculate LTIM.

**Box Two**

Visitor switcher methodology

Travellers who intend to stay in or leave the UK for less than 12 months are recorded by the IPS as 'visitors'. It is known that a proportion of visitors, who state an intention to stay in their destination country for 6-12 months or possibly 12 months, could potentially stay for more than 12 months and therefore subsequently become migrants. These people are known as 'visitor switchers'.

In response to a need for more robust estimates of visitor switchers, new IPS questions were introduced in 2004. These questions collect data on respondents who did not intend to stay in or leave the UK for longer than a year, but subsequently did. These data are then used to provide a more informed indication of how many visitors will change their intentions and become migrants. This is an improvement to the previous methodology which estimated how many of the potential visitor switchers would become migrants, without the additional information from the IPS (see Section 3).

It is known that the likelihood of a visitor changing their intentions can vary depending on their citizenship and place of last or next residence. To take these differences into account, the visitor switchers are split into four groups before any calculations are carried out: those entering the UK who are EEA and non-EEA citizens, those leaving the UK who are EEA citizens going to the EU, and all 'other' citizens leaving the UK going to anywhere in the world. (The EEA refers to the European Economic Area, which is the EU plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.)

For each group the following calculation is made:

$$\frac{\text{(respondents who did not intend to stay in or leave the UK for longer than a year, but subsequently did, over previous three years)}}{\text{(respondents who stated an intention to stay in their destination country for 6-12 months or possibly 12 months, over previous three years)}} \times \text{(respondents who stated an intention to stay in their destination country for 6-12 months or possibly 12 months, this year)}$$

The estimated percentages of visitors who will switch to become migrants in the July to December 2008 period were:

- Immigration of EEA citizens, 28 per cent
- Immigration of non-EEA citizens, 13 per cent
- Emigration of EEA citizens to EU countries, 35 per cent
- Emigration for non-EEA citizens, and EEA citizens to non-EU countries, 13 per cent

### **Box Three**

#### **Migrant switcher methodology**

The new IPS questions introduced in 2004 also collect data which can help improve the estimation of the number of migrant switchers. As with visitor switchers, these questions gather information on a traveller's completed journey, therefore allowing the estimate to be calculated using actual migrant switcher data, as opposed to just using data for those who originally intended to be migrants.

As with the calculation of visitor switchers, a fraction is produced that takes the number of migrant switchers (over the previous three years) and divides these by the number of migrants recorded by the IPS in the previous three years. This denominator is therefore the pool of travellers who could potentially become migrant switchers as they were initially recorded stating an intention to be migrants. It is produced separately for both immigration and emigration. Unlike visitor switchers, there is no distinction between citizenships or countries of last or next residence for migrant switcher calculations.

The number of migrant switchers is then removed from the estimate of LTIM in the reference year as these people are not migrants. The proportion will change each year depending on the number of both migrants and migrant switchers captured by the IPS. The percentages based on the July to December 2008 period were:

- 3.4 per cent for immigration
- 2.8 per cent for emigration

Due to the new IPS questions being introduced in 2004, a decision was made to apply the new methodology to the 2004 estimates onwards. Care therefore needs to be taken when comparing LTIM estimates before and after this year. The 2006 calendar year estimates were the first to use a full three years of data as required by the methodology as the new questions in the IPS were only introduced in 2004.

Further details of the improved switcher methodology are provided in the paper [Estimation of People Whose Intentions Change With Respect to Their Length of Stay](#) and a comparison of how the fractions have changed using the previous and current methodologies are provided in Appendix C of [Impact of Revised Methodologies on Total International Migration \(TIM\) Estimates](#).

### **2.2.3 Asylum seekers**

As mentioned in section 2.2.1, the IPS does not interview all asylum seekers entering or leaving the UK. In order to produce LTIM, ONS obtains data from the Home Office (as they are responsible for immigration control, and applications for settlement, citizenship and asylum) on principal applicant asylum seekers and their dependants. Details can be found on the [Home Office](#) website.

Data are provided for different types of asylum seekers. This includes the number of those who applied for asylum, were refused asylum, appealed against their asylum decision (for principal applicants only), asylum seekers who were returned home and those who withdrew. These different categories dictate whether the asylum seeker is leaving or entering the UK. An adjustment for asylum seekers returned, departing voluntarily,

or withdrawing their application and leaving the UK within a year of the application, is made. This therefore excludes those who are not long-term migrants from the LTIM estimates.

Asylum applications covered by the Home Office can be identified as either 'port' or 'in-country'. Port asylum seekers – the minority – are those who apply at port when entering the UK. Most port asylum seekers are not captured in the IPS because they are usually escorted over the IPS counting line. An allowance is made when estimating port asylum seekers for the small number of migrants in the IPS data who give 'seeking asylum' as their reason for entry, and will therefore be double-counted if kept in.

In-country asylum seekers are those who enter the UK and later apply for asylum while in the UK. It is assumed that information about planned duration of stay given to the IPS interviewer is the same as that given to the Immigration Officer and, therefore, that in-country asylum seekers are unlikely to be captured as migrants in the IPS.

In summary, asylum seeker immigration figures are based on the number of people applying for asylum. This data is used to adjust the IPS estimates in order to:

- exclude those asylum seekers counted by the IPS on arrival in the UK to remove the possibility of double-counting;
- allow for the small numbers of those counted in both the principal applicant and dependant applications data, and;
- exclude those who were returned within a year of their application.

Asylum seeker emigration figures are based on, (a) the number who were returned to their country of origin, (b) the number who withdrew their application and were known to have left the UK, and (c) a small number of applicants who had been refused asylum in the previous year (and, if appropriate, had been unsuccessful at appeal) or who had withdrawn their application and were not known to have left the UK.

## **2.2.4 Estimate of migration to and from Northern Ireland**

As mentioned in section 2.2.1, the IPS does not sample those passengers who cross the land border between the UK (Northern Ireland) and the Republic of Ireland. In addition, no ports in Northern Ireland have historically been surveyed in the IPS, although this started at Belfast International Airport in 2009.

Family doctor registration data is the most complete source that can be used to estimate international immigration to Northern Ireland. This source gives information on an intention to stay for a period of time and covers all age groups.

The health card system records deregistrations with family doctors in Northern Ireland, while the Central Statistics Office (CSO) Ireland Quarterly National Household Survey provides the number of people moving from Northern Ireland to the Republic of Ireland. In combination, these sources are used to estimate emigration from Northern Ireland to all countries outside the UK.

These estimates are then incorporated into the LTIM estimates.

Further information about international migration statistics for Northern Ireland is available at [www.nisra.gov.uk](http://www.nisra.gov.uk).

## **2.3 Assumptions made in order to produce LTIM**

The published LTIM figures are broken down to show estimates by variables such as citizenship and age and sex. To produce estimates for each of these variables, data from the sources that contribute to LTIM also need to be broken down by the same variables.

Migrant data from the IPS is available broken down by each variable. Data on Northern Ireland flows and asylum seeker data are not, and need to be derived using a series of assumptions. In addition, the IPS data used to calculate the visitor switcher adjustment is based on a relatively small sample size each year, but still need to be broken down in the same way.

The following sections detail how the Northern Ireland flow data, asylum seekers and visitor switcher data are broken down for each variable. It is not necessary to do further processing to form assumptions for the migrant switcher data as it is applied as a direct proportion of the IPS migrant estimates.

### 2.3.1 Citizenship assumptions

**Table 1** shows the assumptions made for citizenship:

**Table 1:** Assumptions made for citizenship

<u>Source</u>	<u>Assumption made</u>
Northern Ireland immigration data	Uses IPS immigration data constrained to NISRA family doctor registration data by age, sex, country of last residence and reason for migration
Northern Ireland emigration data	Uses 75 per cent of the immigration distribution from Northern Ireland data and 25 per cent of the IPS emigration distribution, constrained to total Northern Ireland emigration
Asylum seeker data	None as Home Office provides data by citizenship
Visitor switcher data	A three year average of the visitor switcher data by citizenship is used

### 2.3.2 Country of last or next residence assumptions

**Table 2:** Assumptions made for country of last or next residence

<u>Source</u>	<u>Assumption made</u>
Northern Ireland immigration data	Data comes from family doctor registration
Northern Ireland emigration data	Uses 75 per cent of the immigration distribution from Northern Ireland data and 25 per cent of the IPS emigration distribution, constrained to total Northern Ireland emigration
Asylum seeker data	Assumed to be the same as citizenship
Visitor switcher data	A three year average of the visitor switcher data by country of last or next residence is used

### 2.3.3 Country of birth assumptions

Country of birth is assumed to be the same as citizenship for all components.

### 2.3.4 Reason for migration assumptions

**Table 3:** Assumptions made for reason for migration

<u>Source</u>	<u>Assumption made</u>
Northern Ireland immigration data	Data comes from family doctor registration
Northern Ireland emigration data	Uses 75 per cent of the immigration distribution from Northern Ireland data and 25 per cent of the IPS emigration distribution, constrained to total Northern Ireland emigration
Asylum seeker inflow data	Is always 'seeking asylum' which is included in the 'other' reason for migration category

Asylum seeker outflow data	Categorised as an 'other' reason for migration as their reason is unknown, apart from failing to gain asylum
Visitor switcher data	A three year average of the visitor switcher data by reason for migration is used

### 2.3.5 Usual occupation prior to migration assumptions

**Table 4:** Assumptions made for usual occupation prior to migration

<u>Source</u>	<u>Assumption made</u>
Northern Ireland immigration data	Uses IPS immigration data constrained to NISRA family doctor registration data by age, sex, country of last residence and reason for migration
Northern Ireland emigration data	Uses 75 per cent of the immigration distribution from Northern Ireland data and 25 per cent of the IPS emigration distribution, constrained to total Northern Ireland emigration
Asylum seeker and visitor switcher data	In consultation with the Home Office it was agreed that usual occupation is linked to 'reason for migration'.

### 2.3.6 Origin or destination distribution within the UK assumptions

As discussed in section 2.2.1, IPS data is adjusted using the LFS distributions to more reliably distribute immigrants throughout the UK, known as calibration. The following assumptions are made for people who are not covered by the IPS or whose intended length of stay changes:

**Table 5:** Assumptions made for origin or destination distribution within the UK

<u>Source</u>	<u>Assumption made</u>
Northern Ireland flow data	Northern Ireland
Asylum seeker data	Distribution calculated using asylum support data (a data set indicating the number of asylum seekers receiving support) which is supplied by the Home Office
Visitor switcher inflow data	Use the LFS distribution to assume the migrant's destination within the UK
Visitor switcher outflow data	Calculated by using the most recent three year average of the IPS visitor data by origin

### 2.3.7 Age and Sex assumptions

**Table 6:** Assumptions made for age and sex

<u>Source</u>	<u>Assumption made</u>
Northern Ireland flow data	Data comes from family doctor registration
Asylum seeker data	None as the Home Office provides the data by age and sex
Visitor switcher flow data	Calculated by using the most recent three year average of the IPS visitor data by age and sex

### 2.3.8 Sex and marital status assumptions

**Table 7:** Assumptions made for sex and marital status

<u>Source</u>	<u>Assumption made</u>
Northern Ireland immigration data	Data on sex comes from family doctor registration. Data on marital status uses IPS immigration data constrained to NISRA family doctor registration data by age, sex, country of last residence and reason for migration
Northern Ireland emigration data	Data on sex comes from family doctor registration. Data on marital status uses 75 per cent of the immigration distribution

	from Northern Ireland data and 25 per cent of the IPS emigration distribution, constrained to total Northern Ireland emigration
Asylum seeker and visitor switcher data	Estimated using a three year average of the marital status distribution taken from the IPS. Carried out separately for males and females aged 15 and over

### 2.3.9 Length of stay assumptions

A distribution for length of stay from the IPS is used for those entering and leaving the UK for work or study.

**Table 8:** Assumptions made for length of stay

<u>Source</u>	<u>Assumption made</u>
Northern Ireland immigration data	Uses IPS immigration data constrained to NISRA family doctor registration data by age, sex, country of last residence and reason for migration
Northern Ireland emigration data	Uses 75 per cent of the immigration distribution from Northern Ireland data and 25 per cent of the IPS emigration distribution, constrained to total Northern Ireland emigration
Asylum seeker and visitor switcher data	In consultation with the Home Office it was agreed that length of stay for both asylum seekers and visitor switchers is linked to 'reason for migration'. Asylum seeker and visitor switcher data are combined to give totals for each 'reason for migration'. A length of stay distribution is then applied to each 'reason for migration' total

### 2.4 Impact of current methodology

Long-Term International Migration (LTIM) data for 2008 uses data from family doctor registrations in Northern Ireland to estimate international migration to and from Northern Ireland. Previously the same method was used to calculate international migration for Northern Ireland as is currently used for the rest of the UK. At the same time the IPS started to be used to measure migration between the UK and the Republic of Ireland, rather than data from the Central Statistics Office (CSO) in Ireland. Historically data from CSO Ireland was needed because no ports were surveyed in the IPS between the two countries and another source of data was required. However these ports are now surveyed. Neither of these methodological changes have been applied to previous years but research shows that between 2001 and 2006, UK immigration would have increased by an average of 10,000 per year and UK emigration would have decreased by an average of 2,000 per year.

In addition, minor revisions were made to the back series of LTIM in 2009 in the light of updated data being available. The impact of these revisions was small. As a consequence of the methodological improvements introduced in 2007 to visitor and migrant switchers and the geographical distribution of immigrants, the back series was revised. The impacts of these revisions on total inflows for 2004 and 2005 are negligible although there was a reduction in total outflows of about 20,000 a year (and a corresponding increase in net flows). There are more complex effects when total flows are broken down by key variables.

The new calibration methodology reduced the estimates of migrants into London and had mixed impacts elsewhere. Calibration also introduced some secondary effects on other variables. For example, there was an upward revision in inflow estimates of citizens from the EU15<sup>1</sup>. This occurred mainly at the expense of citizenship groups from outside the EU, although the level of change varied across the citizenship groups.

For further discussion of the impact of the revisions, please see the full report [Impact of Revised Methodologies on Total International Migration \(TIM\) Estimates](#).

<sup>1</sup> The set of countries which constituted the European Union between January 1995 and May 2004; Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden

### 3 Previous methodological changes

In June 2003, a previous set of methodological changes were introduced to the LTIM series. These changes were incorporated into the 2002 and 2003 estimates and used to revise the back series which covered the period 1991 to 2001. These changes are summarised below.

#### 3.1 Visitor switcher inflow changes

Between 1992 and 2000, the Home Office provided data on the visitor switcher inflow from non-EEA countries (countries other than the European Economic Area; the European Union plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway). From 2001 onwards, this data was no longer available. As a result, the ONS developed a methodology for producing these estimates.

Two groups of non-migrant travellers in the IPS were identified as potential visitor switchers. These are 'long stay visitors' (those intending to stay in the UK for 6 to 11 months) and 'possible migrants' (those who responded 'don't know, possibly 12 months' when asked how long they intended to stay). Simulations of different combinations of these two groups were made, and it was found that the sum of 75 per cent of 'possible migrants' and 25 per cent of 'long stay visitors' were most comparable to the original Home Office estimates. These proportions were used to produce the non-EEA visitor switcher estimates for 2001 onwards.

Between 1991 and 2001, visitor switcher flows of EEA citizens were not available from the Home Office as they did not need to collect this information. It was therefore assumed that this flow netted to zero. The improved methodology estimated the inflow of EEA citizens from all countries and outflow of EEA citizens to EU countries as 50 per cent of 'possible migrants' only. This more conservative estimate reflects the lower likelihood of EEA migrants to state the intention to stay in the UK for less than a year for work permit reasons as these citizens can travel and work freely within the EEA. These methodological changes were used to revise the LTIM series back to 1991.

In summary, under the revised methodology, the potential visitor switchers were divided into separate sets of inflows and calculated as follows:

- Inflow of EEA citizens: 50 per cent of 'possible migrants' become migrants
- Inflow of non-EEA citizens: 75 per cent of 'possible migrants' and 25 per cent of 'long stay visitors' become migrants.

#### 3.2 Visitor switcher outflow changes

Between 1991 and 2001, visitor switcher outflows were based on the assumption that net flows between the UK and the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa were zero and outflows to other non-EEA countries were also zero. It is therefore likely that the outflows of visitor switchers were not well estimated.

For 2002 and 2003, and to revise the back series to 1991, outflows of non-EEA citizens and EEA citizens travelling to non-EU countries were estimated using the same approach as for non-EEA inflows: 75 per cent of 'possible migrants' and 25 per cent of 'long stay visitors'. To summarise, visitor switcher outflow estimates were calculated as follows:

- Outflow of EEA citizens to EU countries: 50 per cent of 'possible migrants' become migrants
- Outflow of non-EEA citizens and EEA citizens to non-EU countries: 75 per cent of 'possible migrants' and 25 per cent of 'long stay visitors' become migrants

### **3.3 Impact of changes to visitor switcher methodology**

Between 1992 and 2001, these changes led to a net outflow of 115,000 visitor switchers. The previous methodology had estimated an equivalent net outflow of 212,000. Therefore as a result of the improved methodology, the net inflow was reduced by 97,000.

### **3.4 Migrant switcher changes**

Between 1991 and 2003, it was assumed that 5 per cent of those identified by the IPS as immigrants actually stayed in the UK for less than a year and became visitors (migrant switchers). For outflows it was assumed that 1 per cent of emigrants returned to the UK within a year, also becoming migrant switchers.

A lower percentage was assumed for emigrants because migrants who do not stay in their destination country for more than a year have a choice of many other countries to travel to, not just the UK. Using these assumptions gave a reduction in net inflow of 123,000 between 1992 and 2001.

### **3.5 Asylum seeker changes**

An improved methodology was introduced in 2002 which resulted in two changes to the estimation of asylum seeker flows. These were: an improvement in the estimation of the outflow of unsuccessful asylum seekers; and an allowance for the dependants of asylum seekers not captured by other data sources.

Research suggested that prior to 2002, the IPS did not accurately capture the outflow of unsuccessful asylum seekers. A new methodology was therefore introduced which grouped these asylum seekers into those who were returned, withdrawals known to have left the UK, and a small proportion of other unsuccessful asylum seekers.

In addition to returns, a small allowance was made for the outflow of people who withdrew from the asylum process before receiving an initial decision on their application *and* were estimated to have definitely left the UK (a known proportion for 2001 was applied to earlier years).

This did not take into account a number of other unsuccessful asylum seekers and people who had withdrawn from the process but are not known to have left the UK. This is referred to as the 'refusals pool'. It is thought likely that non-response to an official government survey will be high among unsuccessful asylum seekers, and in addition, some may leave clandestinely. It was therefore assumed that 10 per cent of refusals left the country without being captured by the IPS.

It was assumed prior to the improved 2002 methodology, that all dependents of asylum seekers were captured by the IPS. However it is thought that some may have been missed and may behave slightly differently to principal applicants. As a result, a new set of assumptions were introduced which estimated that around 30 per cent of dependents would have already been counted in LTIM estimates, either in the IPS or in the Home Office principal applicant data. This double-counting can occur primarily because dependants can later apply for asylum as principal applicants in their own right. Similarly, child applicants could be counted twice if their mother and then father were to apply as principal applicants.

Overall, 83,000 asylum seeker dependants not counted elsewhere were added to inflows over the period 1992 to 2001. The improved methodology for asylum seekers and dependants not counted by the IPS gave an estimated net inflow of 400,000 between 1992 and 2001. The estimate under the previous methodology was 399,000 so the improvements to the methodology made little difference.

### **3.6 IPS weighting adjustment 1992 to 1999**

In 1999, three improvements were made to the methods used to weight up the estimates of migrants from the IPS. These improvements are fully documented in Appendix 2 of [MN No.26 International Migration 1999](#).

The net effect of these weighting changes in 1999 was to decrease the inflow by 4.2 per cent and increase the outflow by 3.4 per cent. The adjusted flows for each year remained within originally published error bands for the IPS estimates.

### **3.7 Historical adjustments 1992 to 1994**

In the late 1990s, ONS were advised by the Home Office of revisions to the previously provided visitor switcher and asylum seeker for 1992 to 1994. These changes were incorporated into the population estimates in the late 1990s and into the LTIM estimates as a part of these revised estimates.

These revisions reduced the total visitor switcher inflow by 26,000 and increased the total asylum seeker inflow by 21,000 over the three year period. The net effect on LTIM estimates was small, as it only reduced the inflow by 5,000.

# Appendix A

## Further information on the International Passenger Survey (IPS)

## **IPS Sample Design**

The IPS uses a multi-stage sample design, which is carried out separately for air, sea and tunnel travel. The underlying principle is that, in the absence of a sampling frame of travellers, time shifts or sea crossings are selected and then travellers are systematically chosen at fixed intervals within these shifts or crossings.

The main UK airports – Heathrow, Gatwick and Manchester – are always included in the sample. Other airports are included in the sample if they have at least one million passengers a year passing through them. Sea routes are treated similarly to the smaller airports, in that they are included or excluded in the sample based on the size of their international traffic.

At all the airports a certain number of shifts are sampled randomly each quarter, each stratified by time of day and by day of the week. Passengers are counted as they cross a predetermined line and every *n*th person is interviewed. This sampling interval differs between locations, but is never more than every 67 persons at the airports. At sea ports, passengers may be sampled on the quayside as they embark or disembark. The sampling approach is similar to that at the main airports as the timing of the interviewing shift is selected randomly. At other ports, interviewers travel on the boats and sample passengers systematically. For tunnel routes, the method is different for passenger trains and vehicle shuttles. Passenger trains are treated in a similar way to airports, where time shifts are selected and then a sampling interval used within a time shift. In contrast, for vehicle shuttles, crossings are randomly selected and interviewing takes place on board the shuttles themselves.

Extra samples, referred to as migration filter shifts, are carried out on the inward (arrival) flows at the four Heathrow and two Gatwick terminals to boost the sample of migrants. In 2007, migration filter shifts were introduced to departures for the first time. The interviewer team sizes and the sampling intervals on these shifts are smaller. Contacts are asked a brief series of questions to identify whether or not they are migrants and only migrants are given a full interview. Filter shifts at Manchester airport do not occur owing to the small number of interviews obtained.

### **Grossing the IPS interviews to total numbers travelling**

In 2008, the number of immigrant contacts was 2886, while the emigrant contacts numbered 2231. The bigger sample for immigrants is due mainly to the migrant filter shifts. These sample contacts need to be grossed to represent total estimates. This is done by using a complex weighting system. The method of grossing the interviews to national estimates varies depending on the method of travel. A broad description of the weighting system is given below.

At the main airports, an initial weight is given to each interviewee that indicates the number of people that they represent in the traffic flow. This number is the inverse of the sampling interval. This is then adjusted to take account of non-contacts during the interviewing time and people refusing to be interviewed. Further adjustment within country of residence and nationality is then made to allow for interviews in which only minimum information is collected. These contacts are then discounted. The assumption is that these respondents are similar to those of a similar residence and nationality status who provide fuller information. Adjustments are then made for passengers that arrive outside the eligible times for sampling, for example, during the night time period, based on information from the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA). The resulting weights are then summed to give estimated total passenger flows. Data are then grossed to total traffic flow. For years 1991 to 1998 the data have been adjusted following changes to the IPS weighting (see Section 3.6).

For smaller airports, seaports and the Channel Tunnel, sample figures are directly scaled to known passenger flows. For smaller airports these figures come from the CAA, while for the sea ports, traffic information comes from the Department for Transport (DfT).

## Quality of the IPS survey data

The IPS is a sample survey and is, therefore, subject to some uncertainty. Figures obtained from the IPS are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors.

### *Sampling error*

Sampling error arises due to the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than an entire population, is surveyed; that is, sampling error results because not every migrant who enters or leaves the UK is interviewed. Sampling errors are determined both by the sample design and the sample size. Standard errors, a measure of how much a sample estimate is likely to differ from the true value because of random effects, can be calculated for estimates from the IPS.

For 2008, the overall standard error for the estimated total immigration of 538,000 migrants was 3.7 per cent. This gives a range of between 498,000 and 577,000 as the 95 per cent confidence interval for the IPS estimate of the number of migrants entering the UK during 2008 (obtained as +/- 1.96 times the standard error). The 95 per cent confidence interval represents the range into which there are 19 chances out of 20 that the actual figure would fall had all migrants been interviewed.

The standard error was 5.1 per cent for the 2008 emigration of 409,000 migrants. This gives a range of 368,000 to 450,000 migrants as the corresponding 95 per cent confidence interval.

When estimates are broken down, greater care must be taken with their interpretation. This is because these estimates will be based on a smaller number of survey contacts, which increase the uncertainty around the estimate. For example, it is not possible to produce estimates for a single year for most individual citizenships or countries of last/next residence because of the small number of survey contacts that comprise each estimate.

Even where the sample size allows individual country estimates to be produced, it is often not possible to say that a change in the estimate from one year to the next is real or not. However, in a few instances where the estimates are based on large enough sample sizes, we can be at least 95 per cent certain that the change in the estimate represents a statistically significant change.

Details of the possible effects of sampling error on the migration estimates by various characteristics are given in [Table 1.02](#) of the Long-Term International Migration tables. Entries in this table show that estimates based on the sampling of passengers on certain routes have much larger errors associated with them. For other tables in this publication, as a rough guide, the standard error for an estimated 1,000 migrants will be in the region of 40 per cent. This reduces to about 10 per cent for an estimate of 40,000 migrants. Thus, generally speaking, the reliability of the estimate increases in proportion to the size of the estimate.

### *Non-sampling errors*

Non-sampling error is all error that is not sampling error. The challenge with non-sampling error is that it is difficult to directly calculate a numerical measure of its effect. This, therefore, makes it hard to incorporate when analysing results. Non-sampling error is best understood by referring to examples that apply to the IPS.

The first non-sampling error may be due to non-response. Bias will occur when passengers who do not respond to the survey have different characteristics to those who do respond. Possible low levels of response that might be expected due to the respondent not speaking English have been reduced in recent years by the introduction of separate sampling arrangements at the Port Health Channel. This improvement is at least partly because interviewers can more easily enlist the help of relatives or interpreters to translate for contacts who do not speak English.

A further source of bias may arise from contacts deliberately concealing their migration intentions from the interviewers. In addition, the question that determines whether the contact is a migrant or not and their length of stay, is based on intentions and not actual behaviour. Measurement errors could therefore be introduced if

there is a discrepancy between those intending to migrate, but who subsequently stay less than a year, and those not intending to migrate, but who stay for a year or more.

For those contacts identified by the IPS as migrants, the level of non-response is very low for most characteristics, as shown in **Table A1**. The main exception is the question regarding area of intended residence in the UK for migrants entering the country, and previous area of residence for those departing.

**Table A1:** Non-response to migration questions in the IPS, United Kingdom, 2007

Characteristic	Immigration	Emigration
	%	%
Last or next residence	-	-
Citizenship	-	-
UK destination or origin	..	..
of which :		
UK not stated	1.5	4.4
Greater London not stated	3.3	0.6
Other area not stated	..	..
Occupation <sup>1</sup>	-	-
Sex	0.5	0.1
Age	2.9	4.5
Marital status	0.8	2.3
Country of birth	0.9	2.4
<b>Total flow (thousands)</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>318</b>

**Notes**

$$\% = \frac{\text{non-response migrants}}{\text{all migrants}} \times 100$$

.. Not available

1 Non-response for occupation is expressed as a percentage of the total number of migrants excluding children under 16.

# Appendix B

## 2008 International Passenger Survey Questionnaires

AIR ARRIVALS 2008 (1)		FOREIGN RESIDENTS	
<b>IN CONFIDENCE</b>		<b>8. INTERVIEWER CODE:</b>	
1. What nationality passport do you hold?		UK passport .....	X → 9
.....		Foreign passport .....	Y → 11
Key → 2		<b>9. (May I just check) Are you studying in [country of residence]?</b>	
2. In which countries have you been <b>living</b> (working/studying) for the last 12 months?		Yes .....	1 → 10
2 + countries .....	X → 3	Yes, at school .....	2 } → 11
UK resident .....	Y → 6	No .....	3
Foreign res .....	Z → 8	<b>10. Did you live in [country of residence] before beginning your studies?</b>	
.....		No .....	1 } Long Student
3. Where are you <b>living</b> (working/studying) <b>now</b> ?		Yes at school .....	2 } → Trailer
.....		less than a year .....	3 } → 11
		a year or more .....	4
4. Will you complete 12 months in [country at Q2] in total - <b>including time spent away on holiday or business</b> ?		<b>LENGTH OF STAY</b>	
Yes, UK resident .....	X → 6	<b>11. ASK OR RECORD</b>	
Yes, Foreign res. ....	Y → 8	How long do you intend to stay in the UK?	
No .....	Z → (a)	<b>Check not already started living here</b>	
(a) Can you explain to me why you travel between these countries?		Under 12 months .....	1 → 12
UK resident .....	X → 6	up to 2 years .....	2 } Migration
Foreign res. ....	Y → 8	up to 4 years .....	3 } → Trailer
Not clear .....	Z → 5	permanently ≥ 4 years .....	4
5. Which is the last country you have lived in for 12 months or longer?		not sure how many years .....	6
<b>If UK but left over 12 mths ago, take country lived in longest since then</b>		DK, possibly 12 months .....	7
UK resident .....	X → 6	<b>12. ASK OR RECORD</b>	
Foreign res. ....	Y → 8	Will you stay in the UK for more than 3 months?	
Not clear .....	Z → 5	<b>NOTE: First arrival only</b>	
6. Where do you live in the UK? In which village/town and county?		Yes .....	1 } → 13
<b>Specify village/ town and county or London Borough</b>		DK, possibly more than 3 months .....	2 } → 14
Village/town .....		No .....	3
County/London Borough .....	Key → 25	<b>13. ASK OR RECORD</b>	
		Will you stay in the UK for more than 6 months?	
		<b>NOTE: First arrival only</b>	
		Yes .....	1 } Migration
		DK, possibly more than 6 months .....	2 } → Trailer
		No, between 3 and 6 months .....	3
		<b>14. ASK OR RECORD</b>	
		(May I just check) will you or might you be working during your visit?	
		Yes .....	1 → 15
		No .....	2 → 92
		<b>15. Could this work keep you in the UK for more than 3 months?</b>	
		<b>NOTE: First arrival only</b>	
		Yes .....	1 } Migration
		DK, possibly .....	2 } → Trailer
		No .....	3 → 92



**47. PACKAGE EXPENDITURE**  
 Was your accommodation abroad paid for as part of an inclusive tour or holiday where fares and accommodation cannot be separated?

Yes, marketed package ..... 1 → 48  
 No ..... 3 → 53  
 Other package, or can't separate accom from fares **EXPLAIN ...** 5 → 48  
 .....

**48.** What was the total cost of the tour/holiday (for your family)?  
**Check number of people on package is the same as Q45a**  
 [ ] → 49  
 .....

**49.** Does this cost include any insurance premium?  
 Yes, included ..... 1 → 53  
 No, annual used first time ..... 2 → (a)  
 No, annual other ..... 3 → 53  
 No, no insurance ..... 4  
 No, not included ..... 5 → (a)

**(a)** Cost of insurance [ ] → 53

**55.** Have you used a foreign bank account while you were abroad?  
 Yes ..... X → (a)  
 No ..... Y → 56  
 Already included ... Z

**(a)** Was the money you used transferred from the UK ..... X → (b)  
 or taken out with you? ..... Y → 56  
 none of these **EXPLAIN** ..... Z

..... → 56

**(b)** How much have you spent from this account?  
 .....

**Add additional amounts to Q53**

**Before/After - for period of this visit**

**56.** Was anything else paid before you left the UK or is there anything left to pay?  
**Incl. deposits, car hire, hotels, coach fares, theatre tickets, short course and conf. fees**  
**Excl. trade fair stand or foreign rail paid in advance**  
 .....

[ ] → 57

**57.** RFV = 20 ..... X → (a)  
 All other RFV ..... Y → (b)

**(a)** Since [date of departure] have you transferred or brought back any money you were paid abroad?  
 .....

**(b)** Are you bringing back any money which was **gained** abroad, not money changed there?  
 [ ] → 58

**58.** If expenditure could be over £2000 per person use expenditure card to check for ineligible amounts.  
**Deduct from Q53/56/48**  
**Record details of spending**  
 .....

..... → 60

**60. Under 17 and not with family** 1 → 70  
**All others** ..... 2 → 61

**61.** Did you spend anything on alcohol, cigarettes or tobacco on board **your (arrival) flight** or the flight you left the UK on?  
**Include items not brought back to the UK**  
 No ..... 2  
 Spirits ..... Key  
 Other ..... Key → 62  
 Cigarettes ..... Key  
 Handrolling tobacco ..... Key

**62.** Did you spend anything on alcohol **to bring back with you** during your visit?  
 No ..... 2  
 Spirits ..... Key  
 Fortified wine ..... Key  
 Champagne ..... Key → 63  
 Other Wine ..... Key  
 Beer,Cider ..... Key  
 Alcopops ..... Key

**63.** Did you spend anything on cigarettes, or hand rolling tobacco **to bring back/in with you** during/for your visit?  
 No ..... 2 → 70  
 packed cigarettes .....  
 ..... Key  
 handrolling tobacco ..... → (a)  
 ..... Key

**(a)** How many cigarettes/grams of tobacco did you bring back with you?  
 packed cigarettes .....  
**Record total number of cigarettes, not packets**  
 ..... Key  
 handrolling tobacco ..... → (b)  
**Record total grams of tobacco, not packets**  
 ..... Key

**(b)** Where did you buy (the majority) of your **cigarettes/tobacco** from?  
 On board a flight or **sea crossing** ..... 1  
 In a UK airport ..... 2  
 In country visited ..... 3 → 70  
**Specify country**  
 .....

**EXPENDITURE**  
 [ ]

**53.** How much money did you (and your family) take out with you and spend?  
**Exclude anything spent on UK cruise ships**  
 .....

..... → 54

**54. In addition to this:**  
**(a)** Have you used a credit or debit card?  
 .....

..... → (b)

**(b)** Have you withdrawn and spent cash from an ATM/cash machine/teller machine?  
 .....

..... → (c)

**(c)** Was anything else spent on hotels or other accommodation?  
**Check source and whether incl. at Q53. If not add to Q53.**  
 .....

..... → 55

<b>70. INTERVIEWER CODE</b> Nil nights spent abroad ..... X → 71 All others ..... Y → (a)		<b>78. INTERVIEWER CODE</b> PACKAGE (code 1 or 5 at Q47) ... X → 86 NOT A PACKAGE ..... Y → 80		<b>90. SEX</b> Male 1 Female 2 → 91
<b>(a). What type of accommodation did you stay in when you were away from the UK?</b> <b>Code all that apply</b> Hotel/guest house ..... 1 B&B ..... 2 Camping etc ..... 3 Hostel/ school ..... 4 Holiday village ..... 5 → 71 Rented house ..... 6 Paying guest ..... 7 Free guest ..... 8 Own home ..... 9 Other SPECIFY ..... 10		<b>80. What was the total cost of the fare you paid?</b> [ ] → 81 <b>81. RECORD</b> Cost given in Foreign money ..... 1 → 82 UK currency ..... 2 → 83 <b>82. Where was ticket bought?</b> UK ..... 1 → 83 Abroad ..... 2 → 86 <b>83. Is your ticket one way or return?</b> Single ..... 1 Return ..... 2 → 84 <b>84. Does this ticket include any other flights?</b> <b>Code first that apply</b> This flight only ..... 1 → 85 Other foreign flights ..... 2 → 86 Other UK flights ..... 3 → (a) (a) Specify other UK flights ..... → 85		<b>91. Age</b> 0-15 ..... 0 25-34 ..... 4 <i>Write age</i> ..... 1 35-44 ..... 5 0-15 party ..... 1 <i>Write age</i> ..... 2 45-54 ..... 6 → 92 16-24 ..... 2 55-64 ..... 7 16-24 party ..... 3 65 and over .. 8
<b>71. Which type of transport did you use to travel the furthest distance on your journey? Please include this flight. (exclude travel in the UK)</b> <b>Code all that apply</b> Air ..... 1 Sea ..... 2 Railway ..... 3 → 72 Bus or coach ..... 4 Private/hired vehicles... 5 Other ..... 6		<b>85. CHECK</b> If fare is cheaper than expected (and especially less than £30) Infant fare ..... 1 Tax only ..... 2 Airmiles: airline/freq. flier... 3 other ..... 4 Airline staff ..... 5 → 86 No frills airline ..... 6 Internet ..... 7 Cheap offer ..... 8 Other SPECIFY ..... 9		<b>92. FLIGHT</b> Interviewer record: [ ] → 93 Selection time [ ] <b>93. Which flight have you just arrived on?</b> [ ] → 94 <b>94. At which airport did you join this particular flight?</b> ..... Key → 95 <b>95. Did you go there just to change planes or did your air journey start there?</b> Change ..... 1 → 96 Start ..... 2 → 97
<b>72. How did you arrange your trip? Did you...</b> <b>Code all that apply</b> make the reservation direct with the transport and/or accommodation operator, ..... 1 use a travel agent or tour operator ..... 2 → 78 or not use any type of organisation ..... 3		<b>86. ASK OR RECORD</b> Is a company or employer paying for this ticket? Yes ..... 1 No/Child on own (under 18) 2 → 87 <b>FARES INFORMATION ASK OR RECORD</b> <b>87. How many adults (aged 16 or over) does the fare cover?</b> [ ] → 88 <b>88. Does the fare cover anyone aged under 16?</b> Yes ..... 1 → 89 No ..... 2 → 90 <b>89. How many children aged...</b> Under 2 [ ] Aged 2 or 3 [ ] Aged 4 to 11 [ ] → 90 Aged 12 and over? [ ]		<b>96. At which airport did your (previous) air journey start?</b> <b>Exclude other transit stops</b> ..... Key → 97 <b>97. Airport code</b> [ ] → 99 <b>99. AM ..... 1 PM ..... 2 → 101</b> <b>101. Response</b> Complete ..... 1 Partial ..... 2 Minimum ..... 3 Non-contact ..... 4 Refused ..... 5 Clicked ..... 6 Ineligible staff ..... 7 recross ..... 8 domestic ..... 9 other SPECIFY .. 0
<b>102. INTERVIEWER CODE:</b> <b>Type of flight at Q93</b> Private ..... 1 Scheduled ..... 2 Charter ..... 3 <b>Origin of flight into UK (given on Mayfly)</b> ..... Key				<b>Date</b> [ ] <b>Int No.</b> [ ] <b>Interviewer Name</b> .....

**AIR DEPARTURES 2008 (1)**

**UK RESIDENTS**

**IN CONFIDENCE**

**8. INTERVIEWER CODE:**

Foreign passport ..... X → 9  
 UK passport ..... Y → 11

**9. (May I just check) Are you studying in the UK?**

Yes ..... 1 → 10  
 Yes, at school ..... 2 → 11  
 No ..... 3

**10. Did you live in the UK before beginning your studies?**

No ..... 1  
 Yes [ at school ..... 2 → Long Student  
 less than a year ..... 3 → Trailer  
 a year or more ..... 4 → 11

**LENGTH OF STAY**

**11. ASK OR RECORD**

How long do you intend to be away from the UK?

**Check not already started living there**

Under 12 months ..... 1 → 12  
 up to 2 years ..... 2  
 up to 4 years ..... 3 → Migration  
 permanently ≥ 4 years ..... 4 → Trailer  
 not sure how many years ..... 6  
 DK, possibly 12 months ..... 7

**12. ASK OR RECORD**

Will you stay away from the UK for more than 3 months?

**NOTE: First departure only**

Yes ..... 1 → 13  
 DK, possibly more than 3 months ..... 2  
 No ..... 3 → 14

**13. ASK OR RECORD**

Will you stay away from the UK for more than 6 months?

**NOTE: First departure only**

Yes ..... 1  
 DK, possibly more than 6 months ..... 2 → Migration  
 No, between 3 and 6 months ..... 3 → Trailer

**14. ASK OR RECORD**

(May I just check) will you or might you be working during your visit?

Yes ..... 1 → 15  
 No ..... 2 → 92

**15. Could this work keep you abroad for more than 3 months?**

**NOTE: First departure only**

Yes ..... 1 → Migration  
 DK, possibly ..... 2 → Trailer  
 No ..... 3 → 92

1. What nationality passport do you hold?

..... Key → 2

2. In which countries have you been **living** (working/studying) for the last 12 months?

2 + countries ..... X → 3  
 UK resident ..... Y → 7  
 Foreign resident ..... Z → 6

3. Where are you **living** (working/studying) **now**?

..... → 4

4. Will you complete 12 months in [country at Q2] in total - **including time spent away on holiday or business**?

Yes, UK resident ..... X → 7  
 Yes, Foreign resident ..... Y → 6  
 No ..... Z → (a)

(a) Can you explain to me why you travel between these countries?

UK resident ..... X → 7  
 Foreign resident ..... Y → 6  
 Not clear ..... Z → 5

5. Which is the last country you have lived in for 12 months or longer?

**If UK but left over 12 mths ago, take country lived in longest since then**

UK resident ..... X → 7  
 Foreign resident ..... Y → 6

6. Residents of the US, India, Netherlands, Poland  
 All other foreign residents .....

X → (a)  
 Y → 25

**Use cards to ensure correct coding**

(a) What state/province do you live in?

..... Key → 25

7. Which countries are you visiting on this trip?

**Underline and code country will spend most time in**

..... Key → 8





**73. Who accompanied you on your visit to the UK, excluding UK residents you may have visited during your trip?**

**Code all that apply**

Travelling on own ..... 1

Spouse/Partner ..... 2

Child(ren) aged 0-4 ..... 3

Child(ren) aged 5-11 ..... 4

Child(ren) aged 12-17 ..... 5 → 74

Adult Friend(s) ..... 6

Adult family member(s) ..... 7

Business colleague(s) ..... 8

Part of a Tour Group ..... 9

**74. During your visit to the UK, which of the following activities did you take part in?**

**Code all that apply**

Visiting famous monuments/buildings ..... 1

Going on a guided tour ..... 2

Eating in restaurants ..... 3

Shopping for souvenirs ..... 4

Exploring away from where staying .. 5

Use a Tourist Information Centre ..... 6 → 75

Watching British TV stations ..... 7

Listening to British radio stations .... 8

Reading British newspapers ..... 9

Using the internet ..... 10

None of these ..... 11

**75. SPORT PARTICIPATION**

**a. Did you go and watch a sporting event during your visit?**

Yes ..... 1 → (b)

No ..... 2 → (c)

**b. Was this the main reason for your visit?**

Yes ..... 1 → (c)

No ..... 2

**c. Did you take part in any amateur sport or physical exercise during your visit?**

Yes ..... 1 → (d)

No ..... 2 → 90

**d. Was this the main reason for your visit?**

Yes ..... 1 → 90

No ..... 2

**INTERVIEWER CODE:**

**102. Type of flight at Q93**

Private ..... 1

Scheduled ..... 2

Charter ..... 3

**Destination of flight from UK (given on Mayfly)**

..... Key

**90. SEX**

Male ..... 1 Female ..... 2 → 91

**91. AGE**

0-15 ..... 0 25-34 ..... 4

Write age ..... 35-44 ..... 5

0-15 party ..... 1 45-54 ..... 6 → 92

Write age ..... 55-64 ..... 7

16-24 ..... 2 65 and over ..... 8

16-24 party ..... 3

**92. FLIGHT**

Interviewer record: Selection time [ ] → 93

**93. Which flight are you leaving on?** [ ] → 94

**94. Which airport are you going to on this particular flight?**

..... Key → 95

**95. Are you going there just to change planes or will your air journey end there?**

Change planes ..... 1 → 96

End journey ..... 2 → 97

**96. At which airport will your (next) air journey end?**

**Exclude other transit stops**

..... Key → 97

**97. Airport code** [ ] → 99

**99. AM ..... 1 PM ..... 2 → 101**

**101. Response**

Complete ..... 1

Partial ..... 2

Minimum ..... 3

Non-contact ..... 4

Refused ..... 5

Clicked ..... 6

Ineligible { staff ..... 7

{ recross ..... 8

{ domestic ..... 9

{ other SPECIFY ..... 0

.....

**Date** [ ]

**Interviewer number** [ ]

**Interviewer Name**

.....

<p><b>1. What is the main reason for your visit to the UK?</b></p>			<p><b>Study</b></p>		
<p>.....</p>		→ (a)	<p><b>5. Is this...</b> study on your own behalf ..... X → 7 or did your employer send you? .. Y → 6</p>		
<p><b>(a) If accompany/join:</b> Would you have made the journey had your [companion] not been travelling?</p>			<p><b>6. Are you still receiving a salary while you study here?</b></p>		
<p>Yes ..... X → (b)</p>	X	→ (b)	<p><b>If self employed code as 20 if paying for training in own profession</b></p>		
<p>No ..... 44</p>	44		<p>Yes [ from the UK ..... 23 ] → 11 [ from abroad ..... 20 ]</p>		
<p><b>(b) Is it...</b> Holiday/pleasure ..... 10 Visiting family ..... 11 → 11 Visiting friends ..... 12</p>	10 11 12	→ 11	<p>No ..... X → 7</p>		
<p>Working holiday ..... 27 Business/work ..... A → 2 Study: [ Child, party ..... B → 7 [ Other ..... C → 5 or Something else? ..... D → (c)</p>	27 A B C D	→ 2 → 7 → 5 → (c)	<p><b>7. What exactly will you be doing?</b> <b>RECORD</b></p>		
<p><b>(c)</b> Asylum seeker ..... 50 Medical treatment ..... 41 Religious pilgrimage ..... 46 Immigrating ..... 51 Coming home to live ..... 52 → 11 <b>All codes have priority over codes 51 and 52</b> Other (inc voluntary work) ..... 45</p>	50 41 46 51 52 45	→ 11	<p>..... Formal course in the UK ..... 40 Informal or no instruction ..... 10 → 11 Other ..... 45</p>		
<p><b>Business/work</b> <b>2. Are you...</b> military or embassy personnel ..... 80 merchant navy ..... 81 → 32 or airline crew? ..... 82 None of these ..... X → 3</p> <p><b>3. Are you...</b> directly employed from UK ..... X → 4 or directly employed elsewhere? ... 20 → 11</p> <p><b>4. Were you...</b> still looking for work ..... 25 or did you have a definite job to go to? 23 → 11</p>	80 81 82 X X 20 25 23	→ 32 → 3 → 4 → 11 → 11	<p><b>11. Which town are you going to live in for the next 12/6/3 months?</b></p>		
<p>.....</p>			<p><b>Specify village/ town and county or London Borough</b></p>		
<p>.....</p>			<p>Village/town .....</p>		
<p>.....</p>			<p>County/London Borough ..... Key → 12</p>	Key	→ 12
<p>.....</p>			<p><b>12. Do you think you will stay in [town] or do you expect to move (again) during the next 12/6/3 months?</b></p>		
<p>.....</p>			<p>Expect to move ..... 1 → 13</p>	1	→ 13
<p>.....</p>			<p>Think will stay ..... 2 → 14</p>	2	→ 14
<p>.....</p>			<p>Unsure ..... 3</p>	3	
<p>.....</p>			<p>Don't know ..... 4</p>	4	
<p>.....</p>			<p><b>13. Where do you expect to move to?</b></p>		
<p>.....</p>			<p>..... Key → 14</p>	Key	→ 14
<p>.....</p>			<p><b>14. In which country were you born?</b> England ..... 1 Wales ..... 2 Scotland ..... 3 → 15 Northern Ireland ..... 4 UK part not stated ..... 5 Other country ..... 6 → (a)</p>	1 2 3 4 5 6	→ 15 → (a)
<p>.....</p>			<p><b>(a) Specify other country</b></p>		
<p>.....</p>			<p>..... Key → 17</p>	Key	→ 17

<p><b>15.</b> In which year did you leave the UK to live abroad?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div> → 16		<p><b>22.</b> What was your main job</p> <p>..... Key → 23</p>																
<p><b>16.</b> When you (last) left the UK, how long did you intend to stay away for?</p> <p>Less than 3 months ..... 1</p> <p>3 months or more, but less than 6 months ..... 2 → 17</p> <p>6 months or more, but less than 12 months ..... 3</p> <p>12 months or more ..... 4</p>		<p><b>23.</b> What did you mainly do in your job?</p> <p>..... Key → 24</p>																
<p><b>17. SEX</b></p> <p>Male ..... <input type="text" value="1"/> Female ..... 2 → 18</p>		<p><b>24.</b> Will you be working or looking for work during your time in the UK?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin-left: 20px;"> <b>Include those intending to do voluntary work</b> </div> <p>Yes ..... 1 → 25</p> <p>No ..... 2 → 27</p>																
<p><b>18.</b> What is your age now?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div> → 19 <p><b>(a) IF NO AGE GIVEN, TRY ASKING OR ESTIMATING GROUPED AGE</b></p> <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:20%;">0-15 ..... <input type="text" value="0"/></td> <td style="width:20%;">35-44 ..... 5</td> <td style="width:20%;"></td> <td style="width:20%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>16-24 ..... <input type="text" value="2"/></td> <td>45-54 ..... 6</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>25-34 ..... <input type="text" value="4"/></td> <td>55-64 ..... 7</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>65 and over ... 8</td> <td></td> <td>→ 19</td> </tr> </table>	0-15 ..... <input type="text" value="0"/>	35-44 ..... 5			16-24 ..... <input type="text" value="2"/>	45-54 ..... 6			25-34 ..... <input type="text" value="4"/>	55-64 ..... 7				65 and over ... 8		→ 19		<p><b>25.</b> Is the job you have been doing different from what you will be doing in the UK?</p> <p>Yes ..... 1 → 26</p> <p>No ..... 2 → 27</p>
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<p><b>Site/ route</b></p> <p><b>Int number</b></p>	<p><b>Date:</b>    /    /2008</p> <p><b>Clicker number</b></p>	<p><b>29.</b> In which year did you last leave the UK to live abroad for 12 months or more?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div> → 30																
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		<p><b>31.</b> How many people are arriving with you today?</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: fit-content; margin-left: 20px;"> <b>Enter number (including respondent)</b> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div> → 32																

**MIGRATION/LONG STAY**

1. What is the main reason for your visit abroad?		
.....		→ (a)
<b>(a) If accompany/join:</b> Would you have made the journey had your [companion] not been travelling?		
Yes .....	X	→ (b)
No .....	44	
<b>(b) Is it...</b>		
Holiday/pleasure .....	10	→ 9
Visiting family .....	11	
Visiting friends .....	12	
Working holiday .....	27	
Business/work .....	A	→ 2
Study: [ Child, party .....	B	→ 7
Other .....	C	→ 5
or Something else? .....	D	→ (c)
<b>(c)</b>		
Asylum seeker .....	50	→ 9
Medical treatment .....	41	
Religious pilgrimage .....	46	
Emigrating .....	51	→ 8
Going home to live .....	52	
<b>All codes have priority over codes 51 and 52</b>		
Other (inc voluntary work) .....	45	→ 9

**Business/work**

2. Are you...		
military or embassy personnel .....	80	→ 31
merchant navy .....	81	
or airline crew? .....	82	
None of these .....	X	→ 3
3. Are you...		
directly employed from UK .....	20	→ 9
or directly employed elsewhere? ...	X	→ 4
4. Are you...		
still looking for work .....	25	→ 9
or did you have a definite job to go to?	23	

**Study**

5. Is this...		
study on your own behalf .....	X	→ 7
or did your employer send you? ..	Y	→ 6
6. Are you still receiving a salary while you study abroad?		
<b>If self employed code as 20 if paying for training in own profession</b>		
Yes from UK .....	20	→ 9
from abroad .....	23	
No [ .....	X	→ 7
7. What exactly will you be doing?		
<b>RECORD</b>		
.....		
Formal course abroad .....	40	→ 9
Informal or no instruction .....	10	
Other .....	45	

8. What was the main factor involved in your decision to leave the UK?		
.....	Key	→ 9

9. Will you return to live in the UK for a period of 12 months or more?		
Yes .....	1	→ 10
No .....	2	→ 11
Maybe .....	3	→ 10
10. When are you likely to return?		
Within 12 months .....	1	→ 11
Between 1 amd 2 years .....	2	
Between 2 and 4 years .....	3	
Sometime after 4 years .....	4	
Don't know when .....	5	

11. Which town have you been living in for the last 12 months?		
<b>Specify village/ town and county or London Borough</b>		
Village/town .....		
County/London Borough .....	Key	→ 14

14. In which country were you born?		
England .....	1	→ 17
Wales .....	2	
Scotland .....	3	
Northern Ireland .....	4	
UK part not stated .....	5	
Other country .....	6	→ (a)
<b>(a) Specify other country</b>		
.....	Key	→ 15

<p><b>15.</b> In which year did you come to live in the UK?</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[ ] → 16</p> <p><b>16.</b> When you (last) arrived the UK, how long did you intend to stay for?</p> <p>Less than 3 months ..... 1</p> <p>3 months or more, but less than 6 months ..... 2</p> <p>6 months or more, but less than 12 months ..... 3</p> <p>12 months or more ..... 4</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">→ 17</p>	<p><b>22.</b> What was your main job</p> <p>..... Key → 23</p> <p><b>23.</b> What did you mainly do in your job?</p> <p>..... Key → 24</p>	
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<p style="text-align: center;">/ /2007</p>		<p><b>31.</b> How many people are leaving with you today?</p> <p><b>Enter number (including respondent)</b> [ ] → 32</p>	
		<p><b>32. Return to main questionnaire</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Page 4, question 92</b></p>	