

15 November 2007

Coverage

United Kingdom

Theme

Population and Migration

Emigration from UK reaches 400,000 in 2006

The number of people leaving the UK for 12 months or more reached a record high in 2006, according to new figures published today by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). An estimated 400,000 people emigrated last year, up from 359,000 in 2005. This was the highest estimate since ONS introduced the method to calculate Total International Migration (TIM) in 1991.

Continuing the pattern of recent years, just over half of long-term emigrants (207,000) were British citizens. The majority of Britons went to one of five countries - Australia, New Zealand, France, Spain or the United States. The remainder of emigrants (194,000) were non-British citizens, who left the UK in 2006 having lived here for at least a year.

An estimated 591,000 people arrived to live in the UK for at least a year in 2006. This was slightly more than the previous highest estimate of long-term immigration of 586,000 recorded in 2004. Of all immigrants, 510,000 (86 per cent) were non-British citizens in 2006.

The difference between immigration and emigration, net migration, was 191,000. This was 53,000 lower than the record estimate of 244,000 in 2004. This decline in net migration was due to emigration increasing more than immigration. Net migration also shows an additional 316,000 non-British citizens and 126,000 fewer British citizens in the UK in 2006.

The total inflows, outflows and resulting net flows for the last ten years are shown in **Figure 1**. Further details for the same period by broad groupings of citizenship are shown in **Table 1**.

TIM is the only official estimate of long-term civilian migration covering both flows to and from the UK (see Background Note 4).

The estimates in this release incorporate enhancements to the methodology for estimating TIM (see Background Note 7).

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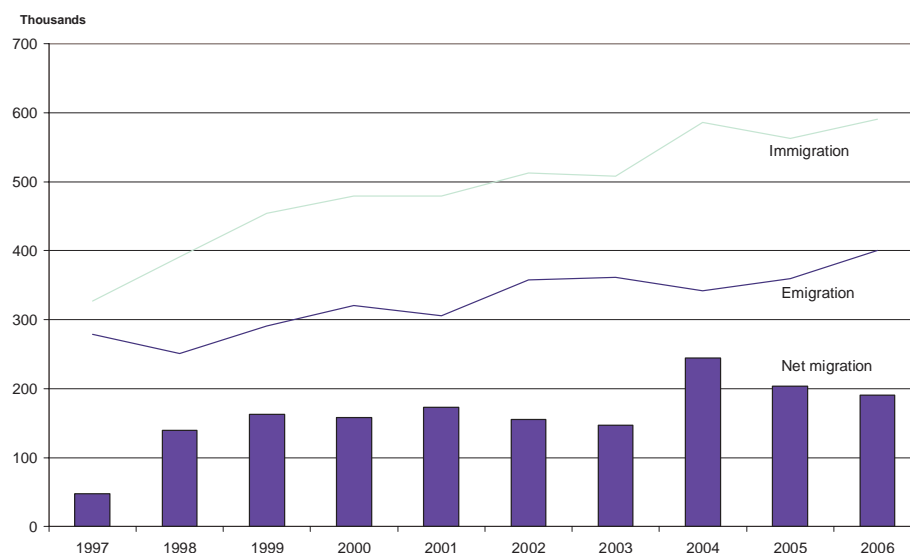
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Figure 1: Total International Migration to/from the UK, 1997-2006



Other main features of TIM estimates in 2006 were:

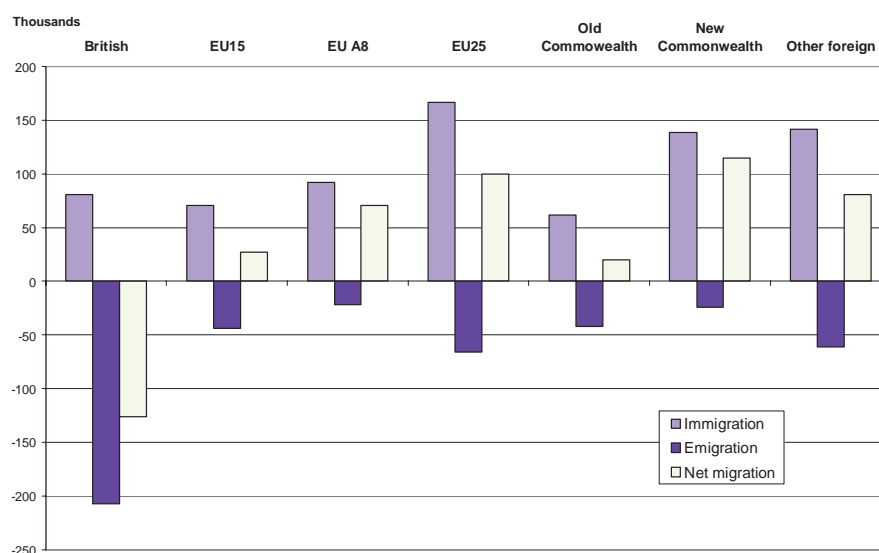
- The net inflow of New Commonwealth citizens was the highest of all the foreign citizenship groups (Table 1).
- Immigration of A8 citizens increased slightly between 2005 and 2006 (Table 1).
- 'Work related' reasons continued to be the most cited for migrating to and from the UK, although immigration to the UK for 'formal study' reached a record high of 157,000 (Table 2).
- London was again the most common destination for immigrants in 2006. However, immigration within the UK has become increasingly dispersed compared with previous years (Tables 3 and 4).
- Asylum seekers and their dependants contributed a net inflow of 6,000, which was the lowest since TIM was introduced in 1991 (see Background Note 12) (Table 4).
- Australia was the most popular destination for UK citizens emigrating followed by Spain and France.

Further details are as follows:

Migration and citizenship

Figure 2 shows that net immigration of New Commonwealth citizens was 115,000 in 2006, which was the highest estimate of all the non-British citizenship groups. This was caused by high immigration and low emigration, and continued the pattern seen in recent years. Nearly 80 per cent of net immigration from the New Commonwealth was by citizens from the Indian subcontinent (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka).

Figure 2: Total International Migration estimates for the UK by major citizenship groupings, 2006.



Immigration of A8 citizens staying for at least a year increased from 76,000 in 2005 to 92,000 in 2006. Almost three quarters of the A8 inflow (68,000) were Polish citizens, which was the highest of any individual non-British citizenship. Emigration by A8 citizens increased from 15,000 to 22,000. This resulted in long-term net A8 immigration of 71,000 in 2006, an increase of 10,000 from 2005 (Table 1).



Main reasons for migration

'Work related' reasons continued to be the most reported in 2006, accounting for close to 40 per cent of immigration and nearly half of all emigration.

Of all immigrants, 161,000 (27 per cent) had a 'definite job to go to' and 70,000 (12 per cent) arrived 'looking for work'. Of all emigrants, 105,000 (26 per cent) had a definite job to go to and 82,000 (21 per cent) went to look for work abroad (Table 2).

EU citizens were more likely to migrate to the UK for work related reasons than for citizens outside the EU. The International Passenger Survey (IPS) estimates, which are the main component of TIM and allow a more detailed breakdown, show that 61 per cent of non-British EU citizens came to the UK for 'work related' reasons. In contrast, only 32 per cent of citizens from outside the EU cited 'work related' reasons.

A record 157,000 immigrants came to the UK to study and stay for at least a year in 2006. This was just over a quarter of total immigration, up from about a fifth in 2001. IPS estimates show that 80 per cent of those coming to the UK to study were citizens from outside the EU. Chinese and Indian citizens together accounted for nearly 30 per cent of migrants arriving in the UK to study.

Note that care should be taken when interpreting net migration estimates by reason for migration. For example, a migrant who arrived in the UK to study may subsequently emigrate to take up a job abroad. Also, there may be a combination of reasons explaining migration, but only the main one is recorded.

Areas of destination or origin within the UK

London remained the most common destination for international migrants, with 29 per cent arriving there in 2006. However, this was down from 43 per cent in 2000. The other English regions and UK countries either retained or increased their share of in-migrants over the same period (Tables 3 and 4).



In 2006, of all emigrants, 117,000 (29 per cent) previously lived in London, up from 95,000 in 2005. Emigration from the West Midlands and Yorkshire and the Humber also increased sharply, each up by 10,000 compared with 2005.

British citizens abroad

Almost two thirds of all British citizens emigrating abroad went to live in one of five countries. Based on IPS-only estimates:

- 32 per cent went to live in Australia or New Zealand
- 24 per cent went to live in Spain or France
- 8 per cent went to live in the United States

Further information

All the estimates in this release incorporate enhancements to the estimation methodology (see Background Note 7). In terms of total flows, the main impact of these revisions has been to reduce total outflows. For example, estimated outflows in 2005 have been revised downward from 380,000 to 359,000. Further details of the impact of the revisions are available in the following report: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=507>

A further breakdown of the revised estimates for 2006 by other variables, such as age, sex and country of last or next residence, will be published in spring 2008.

A consultation document on the reporting of migration statistics and potential improvements in the way data are provided on the web is due to be published on 29 November at: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/specific/population/future/imps/updates/default.asp>

This press release should be read in conjunction with the Background Notes.

BACKGROUND NOTES

1. A long-term 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 becomes the country of usual residence.
2. This release does not cover short-term migrants, i.e. those who are resident in the UK for less than 12 months. Experimental statistics on short-term migration into England and Wales for mid-2005 were released on 25 October 2007. See:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/specific/population/future/imps/updates/default.asp>
3. There is no single, all-inclusive system in place to measure movements of population into or out of the UK. Therefore it is necessary to use a combination of data from different sources in order to produce estimates of long-term Total International Migration (TIM). None of the data sources used, while offering the best data currently available, are specifically designed to capture information solely on international migration. TIM is the most comprehensive estimate of long-term migration. However, some detailed analyses, such as those for individual countries, can only be done using the International Passenger Survey (IPS) (see Background Note 4).
4. TIM includes all civilian migration flows to and from countries outside the UK, and is derived from several data sources:
 - The International Passenger Survey (IPS). This is the principal source of data on the number of migrants entering and leaving the country. It is a continuous voluntary sample survey conducted by ONS that covers the principal air, sea and Channel Tunnel routes between the UK and the rest of the world. It is based on respondents' intended length of stay and includes questions on age, sex, marital status, citizenship and country of last or next residence. It is subject to margins of error since the data are derived from a sample survey. The IPS alone enables detailed analysis of the characteristics of people entering and leaving the UK to be produced that can not be produced for TIM. Further adjustments are made to produce TIM using IPS data for visitor and migrant switchers (people who change their intentions and, therefore, their migratory status).
 - Irish Quarterly National Household Survey and the National Health Service Central Register. These are used to estimate migration of all citizens between the UK and the Irish Republic.
 - Home Office data. This is used for making adjustments to TIM for asylum seekers and their dependants that are not captured by the IPS (see Background Note 12).
5. All data are estimates and are rounded to the nearest 1000.
6. The difference between immigration (inflow) and emigration (outflow) is net migration (net flow). If there are more people entering the UK to live for at least 12 months than are leaving then there is net immigration. Conversely, if there are more people leaving the UK for at least 12 months than there are arriving then there is net emigration. These flows do not indicate whether someone stays or leaves permanently.



7. Details of the most recent enhancements to the international migration estimation methodology used in this release can be found here:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14834>
The impact of these changes for the period 1991 to 2005 for the variables citizenship, reason for migration and UK countries and English regions can be found on the National Statistics website at the following link:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=507>
8. The new international migration methodology was produced by the Improving Migration and Population Statistics (IMPS) project. IMPS Updates are available here:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/methodology/specific/population/future/imps/updates/default.asp>
9. In 2006, ONS set up an inter-departmental Task Force on migration statistics to advise on timely improvements that could be made to estimates of migration and migrant populations in the UK, both nationally and at the local level. Further information is available here:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=14731&Pos=4&CoIRank=1&Rank=272>
10. Details of the previous method used to produce international migration estimates can be found at the link below. Such estimates, as in the annual reference volume Series MN, may differ from those revised estimates in this release and the revised series for the period 1991 to 2006.
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/downloads/theme_population/Methodology_for_Revised_International_Migration_Estimates.doc
11. Total International Migration estimates are only available from 1991 onwards and so TIM is not comparable before this time.
12. The Home Office supplies data on asylum seekers and their dependants covering applications, refusals, removals, appeals and withdrawals. Only those asylum seekers estimated to be resident for a year or more are counted as international migrants. Therefore, the adjustments for asylum seekers will differ from Home Office asylum seeker statistics. Further detail on these statistics can be found at:
<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/immigration.html>
13. The citizenship groupings in this first release are defined as:
 - Up to and including 2003, European Union estimates are only shown for the EU15 (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, the Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden). From 2004, European Union estimates are also shown for the EU25 which includes the above countries plus the A8 group (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia) and Cyprus and Malta. British citizens are excluded from all EU groupings and are shown separately.
 - The Old Commonwealth includes Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa.
 - The New Commonwealth includes all other Commonwealth countries. From 2004 the New Commonwealth excludes Malta and Cyprus.
 - Other Foreign includes all countries not covered by the other groupings. From 2004, this excludes citizens of the eight central and eastern European member states that joined the EU in May 2004.



14. Consideration of migration as part of the latest 2006-based National Population Projections released on 23 October 2007 can be found here:
http://www.gad.gov.uk/Demography_Data/Population/2006/methodology/migrass.asp
15. This TIM release, which contains the latest available data to 2006, predates the accession of Bulgaria and Romania to the EU on the 1st January 2007.
16. From 2004 onwards, 'work related' reasons for migration are defined as those with a 'definite job to go to' and those 'looking for work'. Prior to 2004, the category 'work related' was simply defined as those migrants with a 'definite job to go to'.
17. Details of the policy governing the release of new data are available from the ONS press office.
18. **National Statistics** are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference. Crown copyright 2007.

Basic Quality Information

19. A Summary Quality Report for this release can be found at:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=507>
20. **Key Issues specific to this release:** The estimates in this release have been revised using improvements to the estimation methodology. Therefore the figures for previous years will be different to those given in previous releases. Further details on changes to methodology are available from:
<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14834>
21. **Common pitfalls in interpreting Total International Migration Estimates:** TIM estimates are based mainly on International Passenger Survey data and expectations of accuracy and reliability of sample surveys are often too high. The statistics contained in this release are estimates that are subject to margins of error due to sampling variability inherent in all sample surveys. TIM also incorporates assumptions to estimate aspects of long-term international migration that are difficult to measure directly, for example, visitors to the UK who intend to stay for less than a year, but in fact, stay longer (i.e. visitor switchers). Such assumptions are based on statistical judgements and provide a more comprehensive set of estimates. However, there is inevitably some level of uncertainty associated with these assumptions. Therefore, care should be taken when interpreting an estimate and especially when comparing year on year changes. Notable differences where the estimates are made up of a large number of observations can often be said to be statistically significant. However, differences based on a smaller number of observations may be within a margin of error, where such differences may not be statistically significant. That is, they may be a consequence of these margins of error rather than the real differences. Trends or patterns occurring over a number of years often provide a better picture than changes occurring in any one particular year.

22. **Coherence:** TIM estimates may vary from other migration related statistics such as those on Home Office Control of Immigration, A8 migrants from the Worker Registration Scheme (WRS), and National Insurance Numbers (NINO) issued to foreign nationals. These differences can largely be explained in terms of different definitions and coverage. TIM covers all migrants regardless of their reason for visit while these administrative sources may exclude certain types of migrants such as dependants (in the case of WRS and NINO). Unlike TIM, these other data sources do not capture outflows. Most importantly, TIM excludes all those who stay in the UK for less than a year while these other sources do not capture data on length of stay.
23. **Accuracy:** The data in this release are based on statistical samples, and as such, are subject to sampling variability. As a guide, the standard error for an estimate of 1,000 migrants is typically around 40 per cent, while that for an estimate of 40,000 migrants reduces to around 10 per cent. However, the structure of the sample is such that estimates based on the sampling of passengers on certain routes have much larger standard errors associated with them. Currently, standard errors are only available for IPS estimates.

Key IPS estimate	Estimate (thousands)	Standard error
2006 Inflow	529	3.8%
2006 Outflow	369	4.7%

Table 1 **Total International Migration:¹**
time series, 1997 to 2006
Citizenship
United Kingdom
thousands

Year	All citizenships	British	Non-British	European Union ² 15	European Union ² A8	European Union ² 25	Commonwealth			Other foreign ⁴
							All	Old	New ³	
United Kingdom										
Inflow										
1997	327	90	237	71	:	:	90	31	59	76
1998	391	104	287	82	:	:	105	54	51	101
1999	454	115	338	66	:	:	123	55	68	150
2000	479	99	379	63	:	:	147	56	91	169
2001	479	110	370	57	:	:	149	65	84	164
2002	513	97	416	59	:	:	155	63	92	201
2003	508	99	409	64	:	:	167	62	105	177
2004	586	88	498	75	53	128	215	73	141	155
2005	563	96	466	70	76	149	180	62	117	137
2006	591	81	510	71	92	167	201	62	139	142
Outflow										
1997	279	149	131	53	:	:	40	20	20	37
1998	251	126	126	49	:	:	33	20	13	44
1999	291	139	152	59	:	:	41	29	12	52
2000	321	161	160	57	:	:	47	32	15	55
2001	306	158	149	49	:	:	51	32	19	49
2002	358	185	174	52	:	:	58	42	16	64
2003	361	191	171	50	:	:	59	42	17	62
2004	342	195	147	38	3	42	53	33	19	52
2005	359	185	174	39	15	54	60	37	23	59
2006	400	207	194	44	22	66	67	42	24	61
Balance										
1997	+48	-59	+107	+18	:	:	+50	+11	+39	+38
1998	+140	-22	+162	+33	:	:	+72	+34	+38	+57
1999	+163	-24	+187	+8	:	:	+82	+26	+56	+98
2000	+158	-62	+220	+6	:	:	+100	+24	+76	+114
2001	+173	-48	+221	+8	:	:	+98	+33	+65	+115
2002	+154	-87	+242	+7	:	:	+97	+21	+77	+137
2003	+147	-91	+238	+14	:	:	+109	+20	+88	+115
2004	+244	-107	+351	+37	+49	+85	+162	+40	+122	+104
2005	+204	-89	+293	+31	+61	+95	+120	+25	+94	+78
2006	+191	-126	+316	+27	+71	+100	+134	+20	+115	+81

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: Not applicable

These data have been revised following changes to the TIM methodology. Therefore they may not agree with estimates that have been published previously.

1 Based mainly on data from the International Passenger Survey. Includes adjustments for (1) those whose intended length of stay changes so that their migrant status changes; (2) asylum seekers and their dependants not identified by the IPS; and (3) flows between the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

2 European Union estimates are shown for the EU15 (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, the Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden), the A8 (the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia) and EU 25 (EU15 and A8 grouping plus Malta and Cyprus). British citizens are excluded from all groupings and shown separately. These estimates do not include the 2 new member states admitted to the EU in January 2007. These will be included in the 2007 international migration estimates.

3 For 2004 onwards, the New Commonwealth excludes Malta and Cyprus.

4 For 2004 onwards, Other foreign excludes the eight Central and Eastern European member states that joined the EU in May 2004.

Figures have been rounded independently and may not add to totals

+ Denotes a net inflow figure

- Denotes a net outflow figure

Table 1 continued

Total International Migration:¹
time series, 1997 to 2006
Citizenship

England and Wales
thousands

Year	All citizenships	British	Non-British	European Union ² 15	European Union ² A8	European Union ² 25	Commonwealth			Other foreign ⁴
							All	Old	New ³	
England and Wales										
Inflow										
1997	310	85	226	69	:	:	86	29	57	71
1998	370	96	274	76	:	:	101	53	48	97
1999	424	101	323	63	:	:	117	51	65	143
2000	446	95	351	53	:	:	140	51	89	158
2001	448	98	350	55	:	:	139	59	79	156
2002	483	91	392	55	:	:	149	61	89	188
2003	478	92	385	59	:	:	159	58	101	167
2004	546	81	465	70	50	120	199	70	129	146
2005	520	86	434	64	74	141	167	56	111	126
2006	545	77	468	65	78	146	186	55	131	136
Outflow										
1997	244	125	120	48	:	:	37	19	18	35
1998	223	107	116	44	:	:	31	19	12	41
1999	273	129	144	56	:	:	39	28	11	49
2000	291	141	151	55	:	:	44	30	14	52
2001	279	142	136	44	:	:	48	30	18	44
2002	323	167	156	44	:	:	52	38	14	60
2003	331	173	158	46	:	:	54	38	16	59
2004	309	175	134	36	3	40	48	31	17	46
2005	326	170	156	34	15	50	55	34	21	52
2006	371	192	179	38	22	60	62	39	23	56
Balance										
1997	+66	-40	+106	+21	:	:	+49	+10	+39	+36
1998	+147	-10	+157	+31	:	:	+70	+34	+36	+56
1999	+151	-28	+179	+7	:	:	+77	+23	+54	+94
2000	+154	-46	+200	-2	:	:	+96	+22	+74	+105
2001	+169	-44	+213	+11	:	:	+90	+29	+61	+112
2002	+160	-76	+236	+11	:	:	+97	+22	+75	+128
2003	+147	-81	+228	+14	:	:	+105	+21	+84	+108
2004	+237	-94	+331	+34	+46	+80	+151	+38	+112	+100
2005	+194	-84	+278	+30	+59	+91	+112	+22	+90	+75
2006	+174	-116	+289	+26	+56	+86	+124	+16	+108	+80

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+ Denotes a net inflow figure

- Denotes a net outflow figure

Table 2

Total International Migration:¹
time series 1997 to 2006
Main reason for migration

United Kingdom
thousands

Year	All reasons	Definite Job	Looking for work	Accompany/ join	Formal study	Other	No reason stated
United Kingdom							
Inflow							
1997	327	63	41	74	87	46	15
1998	391	85	58	69	77	76	27
1999	454	95	61	84	83	105	26
2000	479	108	55	85	89	111	30
2001	479	121	54	86	87	107	25
2002	513	108	66	65	122	125	27
2003	508	114	62	77	137	86	33
2004	586	152	75	102	148	80	30
2005	563	164	79	84	139	65	31
2006	591	161	70	104	157	56	43
Outflow							
1997	279	88	51	62	15	35	29
1998	251	77	43	52	12	34	34
1999	291	80	63	53	14	30	50
2000	321	105	67	54	12	36	47
2001	306	92	65	48	12	41	47
2002	358	108	70	49	18	43	70
2003	361	91	67	59	11	49	85
2004	342	82	69	49	15	51	77
2005	359	98	72	54	14	39	82
2006	400	105	82	51	19	46	96
Balance							
1997	+48	-25	-9	+12	+72	+11	-14
1998	+140	+8	+15	+17	+65	+42	-7
1999	+163	+15	-2	+31	+69	+75	-24
2000	+158	+3	-12	+31	+77	+75	-17
2001	+173	+29	-11	+38	+74	+66	-22
2002	+154	+1	-4	+16	+103	+82	-43
2003	+147	+23	-5	+18	+126	+37	-52
2004	+244	+70	+6	+52	+133	+29	-47
2005	+204	+66	+7	+30	+125	+26	-51
2006	+191	+56	-12	+53	+137	+10	-53

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1 Based mainly on data from the International Passenger Survey. Includes adjustments for (1) those whose intended length of stay changes so that their migrant status changes; (2) asylum seekers and their dependants not identified by the IPS; and (3) flows between the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

Figures have been rounded independently and may not add to totals

+ Denotes a net inflow figure
 - Denotes a net outflow figure

Table 2 continued **Total International Migration:¹**
time series 1997 to 2006
Main reason for migration

England and Wales
thousands

Year	All reasons	Definite Job	Looking for work	Accompany/ join	Formal study	Other	No reason stated
England and Wales							
Inflow							
1997	310	61	40	71	83	45	10
1998	370	78	55	66	73	75	23
1999	424	90	57	80	74	101	21
2000	446	97	53	82	79	109	26
2001	448	117	47	78	82	100	24
2002	483	101	63	60	115	119	26
2003	478	103	59	73	129	82	31
2004	546	137	72	94	139	76	29
2005	520	151	73	81	125	62	28
2006	545	150	65	98	147	48	38
Outflow							
1997	244	74	46	54	13	33	25
1998	223	70	40	41	11	28	33
1999	273	76	59	50	14	28	45
2000	291	96	62	50	9	33	41
2001	279	82	60	42	12	39	43
2002	323	97	62	42	17	41	63
2003	331	80	63	51	10	46	81
2004	309	71	65	44	13	45	72
2005	326	89	63	50	13	36	74
2006	371	94	77	48	19	43	90
Balance							
1997	+66	-13	-6	+17	+70	+12	-15
1998	+147	+8	+14	+24	+62	+47	-9
1999	+151	+14	-2	+30	+61	+72	-24
2000	+154	+1	-9	+32	+70	+75	-15
2001	+169	+35	-13	+36	+70	+61	-20
2002	+160	+4	+1	+18	+98	+78	-38
2003	+147	+24	-3	+22	+119	+36	-50
2004	+237	+66	+7	+50	+126	+31	-43
2005	+194	+62	+10	+31	+111	+26	-46
2006	+174	+56	-12	+50	+128	+5	-52

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Figures have been rounded independently and may not add to totals

+ Denotes a net inflow figure

- Denotes a net outflow figure

Table 3 Total International Migration:^{1 2}
time series 1997 to 2006

Countries of the United Kingdom
thousands

Year	United Kingdom ³	Great Britain	England and Wales	England	Wales	Scotland ⁴
Inflow						
1997	327	324	310	299	12	14
1998	391	390	370	362	8	20
1999	454	451	424	416	8	27
2000	479	474	446	438	8	28
2001	479	475	448	438	10	27
2002	513	508	483	472	11	25
2003	508	504	478	468	10	26
2004	586	582	546	535	12	36
2005	563	557	520	509	11	37
2006	591	583	545	530	15	38
Outflow						
1997	279	272	244	239	6	28
1998	251	245	223	217	6	22
1999	291	286	273	268	5	13
2000	321	315	291	284	7	23
2001	306	302	279	270	9	23
2002	358	354	323	313	9	32
2003	361	354	331	323	8	23
2004	342	338	309	298	11	29
2005	359	356	326	316	10	30
2006	400	397	371	361	10	26
Balance						
1997	+48	+52	+66	+60	+6	-14
1998	+140	+145	+147	+145	+2	-2
1999	+163	+164	+151	+148	+3	+13
2000	+158	+159	+154	+154	-	+5
2001	+173	+173	+169	+168	+1	+3
2002	+154	+153	+160	+159	+1	-7
2003	+147	+150	+147	+145	+2	+3
2004	+244	+244	+237	+236	+1	+7
2005	+204	+201	+194	+193	+1	+7
2006	+191	+186	+174	+169	+5	+12

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1 Based mainly on data from the International Passenger Survey. Includes adjustments for (1) those whose intended length of stay changes so that their migrant status changes; (2) asylum seekers and their dependants not identified by the IPS; and (3) flows between the UK and the Republic of

2 These estimates of Total International Migration have been revised using a consistent methodology based primarily on the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to allocate migration to the constituent countries of the UK.

3 Northern Ireland data are included in the UK total but are no longer shown separately. The methodology for Northern Ireland is currently under review as there are factors that make it particularly difficult to estimate international migration into and out of Northern Ireland.

4 The estimates for Scotland have been revised. However, international migration estimates for Scotland for the purposes of estimating population change will not be revised and so there may be some differences.

Figures have been rounded independently and may not add to totals

+ Denotes a net inflow figure

- Denotes a net outflow figure

Table 4 Total International Migration:^{1 2}**time series 1997 to 2006****Government office regions of England****Area of destination or origin within England***thousands*

	North East	North West	Yorkshire & Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
Inflow									
1997	12	21	16	15	17	20	135	41	22
1998	6	25	15	14	18	29	175	60	19
1999	8	21	26	14	22	35	197	68	25
2000	8	25	31	14	23	36	206	69	26
2001	12	30	36	20	32	39	176	66	26
2002	11	39	38	26	35	40	180	70	33
2003	10	36	38	30	34	42	173	71	34
2004	13	48	51	35	34	46	185	76	46
2005	16	40	48	38	32	50	174	70	41
2006	15	43	49	37	33	60	170	81	43
Outflow									
1997	12	12	14	15	13	21	90	43	19
1998	4	17	13	10	12	21	88	34	17
1999	5	26	17	17	18	22	101	45	18
2000	7	20	13	17	17	20	103	64	23
2001	6	22	19	13	17	30	95	50	20
2002	10	22	20	16	24	28	106	60	27
2003	13	24	18	17	23	35	102	53	37
2004	6	34	20	18	16	29	88	54	33
2005	8	39	19	21	19	31	95	57	29
2006	14	36	29	21	29	36	117	53	26
Balance									
1997	-	+9	+2	-	+4	-1	+45	-1	+3
1998	+2	+8	+3	+4	+6	+8	+87	+26	+2
1999	+3	-4	+9	-3	+4	+13	+96	+23	+7
2000	+2	+4	+17	-4	+6	+16	+104	+4	+3
2001	+6	+9	+18	+7	+15	+9	+81	+17	+7
2002	+1	+17	+18	+10	+11	+12	+74	+10	+6
2003	-3	+12	+20	+13	+12	+7	+71	+18	-3
2004	+7	+14	+31	+17	+17	+18	+98	+22	+13
2005	+7	+1	+29	+17	+13	+19	+79	+14	+12
2006	+1	+7	+20	+16	+4	+23	+53	+28	+17

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1 Based mainly on data from the International Passenger Survey. Includes adjustments for (1) those whose intended length of stay changes so that their migrant status changes; (2) asylum seekers and their dependants not identified by the IPS; and (3) flows between the UK and the Republic of Ireland.

2 These estimates of Total International Migration have been revised using a consistent methodology based primarily on the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to allocate migration to the constituent countries of the UK, and to Government Office Regions within England.

Figures have been rounded independently and may not add to totals

+ Denotes a net inflow figure

- Denotes a net outflow figure

Table 5 Total International Migration (TIM) methodology:
time series 1997 to 2006
Components and adjustments used to estimate TIM¹

United Kingdom
thousands

Year	Total International Migration (TIM) ²	Components		Adjustments ⁴			Visitor Switchers adjustment ⁶	Migrant Switchers adjustment ⁷
		International Passenger Survey (IPS)	Irish Republic ³	Asylum Seekers Adjustments ⁵				
				All	Principal Applicants	Dependants		
Inflow								
1997	327	273	11	34	28	6	23	-14
1998	391	318	9	51	43	9	28	-16
1999	454	354	8	80	66	14	29	-18
2000	479	359	6	92	79	13	40	-18
2001	480	372	5	85	70	14	36	-19
2002	513	386	5	96	83	13	45	-19
2003	508	427	5	54	45	8	44	-21
2004	586	518	5	37	31	6	43	-16
2005	563	497	4	27	22	4	51	-15
2006	591	529	4	23	19	4	50	-16
Outflow								
1997	-279	-232	-21	-11	-8	-2	-18	2
1998	-251	-206	-21	-10	-8	-2	-16	2
1999	-291	-245	-19	-8	-7	-2	-21	3
2000	-321	-278	-16	-11	-9	-2	-19	3
2001	-306	-250	-14	-19	-15	-4	-26	3
2002	-358	-305	-13	-21	-16	-5	-23	3
2003	-361	-314	-13	-17	-13	-4	-21	3
2004	-342	-310	-13	-16	-13	-3	-16	14
2005	-359	-328	-15	-16	-13	-2	-15	14
2006	-400	-370	-16	-17	-15	-2	-16	17
Balance								
1997	+48	+41	-10	+24	+20	+4	+5	-11
1998	+140	+113	-12	+41	+35	+6	+12	-14
1999	+163	+109	-11	+72	+60	+12	+9	-15
2000	+158	+82	-10	+81	+70	+11	+21	-15
2001	+173	+122	-9	+66	+55	+11	+10	-16
2002	+155	+81	-8	+75	+67	+9	+23	-16
2003	+147	+113	-8	+37	+33	+4	+23	-18
2004	+244	+208	-9	+21	+18	+3	+27	-2
2005	+204	+168	-10	+11	+9	+2	+36	-1
2006	+191	+160	-11	+6	+5	+2	+35	+1

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1 Based mainly on data from the International Passenger Survey. Includes adjustments for (1) those whose intended length of stay changes so that their migrant status changes; (2) asylum seekers and their dependants not identified by the IPS; and (3) flows between the UK and the Republic of Ireland. For further information on the components and adjustments in this table, please see Background note 4.

2 These data have been revised following changes to the TIM methodology. Therefore they may not agree with estimates that have been published previously.

3 Based on data supplied by the Irish Central Statistics Office

4 Adjustments are made to allow for migration flows that are not captured by the IPS or Irish components

5 Based on Home Office data on asylum seekers and their dependants

6 Based on IPS visitor data. Visitor switchers are those who enter or leave the UK intending to stay in the destination country for less than a year but who actually stay longer.

7 Based on IPS migrant data. Migrant switchers are those who states the intention in the IPS to stay in the destination country for more than a year but who actually left sooner.

Figures have been rounded independently and may not add to totals

+ Denotes a net inflow figure

- Denotes a net outflow figure