

Data Management and Analysis Group

A Profile of Londoners by Country of Birth

Estimates from the 2006 Annual Population Survey



DMAG Briefing 2008-05

February 2008

A profile of Londoners by country of birth

Estimates from the 2006 Annual
Population Survey

For more information please contact:

Lorna Spence
Data Management and Analysis Group
Greater London Authority
City Hall (PP 24a)
The Queen's Walk
London SE1 2AA

Tel: 020 7983 4658
Lorna.spence@london.gov.uk

Copyright © Greater London Authority, 2008

APS data produced in this briefing have been reproduced with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office and the Queen's Printer for Scotland and are © Crown Copyright. An acknowledgement of the source is given at the end of each table or chart. Please note that the GLA is willing to make data available in other formats on request

Acknowledgements

The GLA would like to kindly thank both the Office for National Statistics for permission to access the APS dataset, under special licence arrangements and also the UK Data Archive (University of Essex) who manage and supply the APS datasets.

ISSN 1479-7879



Contents

	Summary of findings	1
1	Introduction.....	5
1.1	Context.....	5
1.2	Data limitations relating to data on immigration and country of birth.....	5
1.3	Structure of the Briefing.....	6
2	Data limitations and country groupings.....	7
2.1	The Annual Population Survey (APS)	7
2.2	Strengths of the APS	7
2.3	Data limitations: coverage issues	8
2.4	Data limitations: population totals and grossing.....	9
2.5	Data limitations: response rates and bias.....	10
2.6	Data limitations: sampling variability	10
2.7	Grouping countries together.....	11
3	Analysis.....	13
3.1	Population by country of birth and region.....	14
3.2	Population by country of birth for London boroughs 2004-06.....	15
3.3	Population by country of birth: geographic groupings	16
3.4	APS estimates for individual migrant groups	18
3.5	Population by country of birth, age and gender	20
3.6	Population by country of birth and family status.....	21
3.7	Population by country of birth and ethnicity	22
3.8	Population by country of birth and nationality	25
3.9	Migrants by year of arrival	26
3.10	Age at time of arrival into the UK.....	27
3.11	Demographic profile of the migrant population compared: London & UK.....	28
3.12	Migrant populations by ethnicity and country of birth: London & UK.....	29
3.13	Migrants by year of arrival: London & UK.....	31
3.14	Conclusions	32
	Appendix A: The Annual Population Survey	33
	Appendix B: APS geographic country groupings used in this report	35
	Appendix C: World region groupings used in this report.....	37
	Appendix D: Other GLA publications about diversity within the migrant population .	38
	Appendix E: Tables	39

Summary of findings

The term 'migrant' is used throughout this report to refer to all those born outside the UK. It therefore relates to migrants in the very broadest sense, ranging from those whose residence is temporary (as the term is often taken to imply), to people whose settlement is long-term and permanent. Statistics relate to the survey period January-December 2006, unless otherwise specified.

Context

- This *Briefing* presents a profile of Londoners by country of birth. All data presented are drawn from the Annual Population Survey (APS), a large sample survey of UK households, run by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).
- The APS is the only inter-censal data source that can provide estimates of the population stock by country of birth. The data, of course, have a range of limitations, particularly in relation to their poor coverage of short-term migrants or recent arrivals. They also struggle to provide estimates for individual migrant populations due to small sample sizes, so countries usually have to be grouped together for estimates to become reliable, thereby losing valuable detail on diversity within the migrant population.
- While the APS has its limitations, it provides valuable data on the composition of London's population and this analysis illustrates what the APS can offer in the important area of estimating and profiling migrant populations.

Population by country of birth – overall estimates

- APS estimates for 2006 suggest that almost one third (32 per cent) of Londoners were born outside the UK – around 2.3m Londoners. This rises to 39 per cent in Inner London. Outside London, in the rest of the UK, migrants make up around 7 per cent of the population.
- The figure of 2.3m is likely to be an under-estimate as the APS excludes many short-term migrants and residents in most types of communal establishments. Further, the APS sample is grossed up using older population data that have now been superseded by higher estimates. APS population totals for London are around 3 per cent lower than the latest official estimates of the resident population estimates.

Population by country of birth, region and borough

- The UK's migrant population is heavily concentrated in London: 40 per cent of all migrants resident in the UK live in London compared with 9 per cent of the UK-born population.
- Of all regions, outside London, the South East and West Midlands have the largest migrant populations (both 9 per cent) and the North East has the smallest (3 per cent), in terms of the percentage of overall population.
- Within London, there is huge variation in the size and composition of the migrant population across boroughs. Estimates for the period 2004-2006 indicate that the

percentage of the population born outside the UK ranges from seven per cent in Havering up to 52 per cent in Westminster.

Migrant population by country of birth

- London attracts migrants from all over the world, with high concentrations from Europe, Africa and Asia. Around one quarter of London's migrant population come from other European Union countries. Migrants from the A8¹ countries comprise around 6 per cent of London's migrant population and 2 per cent of London's overall population.
- London's key migrant groups from outside Europe are from Africa (23 per cent of all migrants); the Indian sub-continent² (17 per cent); the Americas and the Caribbean (13 per cent).
- Over one quarter (27 per cent) of London's migrant population are from 'high income' countries. This includes the EU15³ countries and countries such as the USA, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong and Japan.
- According to the 2006 APS, London's largest migrant populations are from: India, Bangladesh, Ireland, Jamaica, Nigeria, Poland, Kenya, Sri Lanka, South Africa and Ghana. These ten migrant groups comprise 42 per cent of London's migrant population.

Population by country of birth, gender, age and family status

- London's migrant population has a similar gender balance to UK-born Londoners. 52 per cent of migrants are women compared with 50 per cent of those born in the UK.
- London's migrant population has a quite different age structure from that of UK-born Londoners and is heavily skewed towards the working age group. While migrant Londoners make up 32 per cent of the population generally they make up 38 per cent of London's working age population.
- Migrant Londoners are more likely to have dependent children in their families than UK-born Londoners. Within the working age population, 42 per cent of migrants were parents with dependent children relative to 32 per cent of UK-born Londoners.
- Almost half (47 per cent) of all migrant women of working age were mothers with dependent children relative to 38 per cent of UK-born women. The differential is wholly explained by a higher proportion of couple mothers within the migrant population. One third of all migrant women of working age are mothers in couples relative to only one quarter of UK-born women. Rates of lone parenthood were similar among women born in and outside the UK.

¹ The term 'A8' relates to eight Eastern European countries that joined the EU in 2004. They are: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia.

² Defined here as India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. A full guide to these groupings is given in Appendix B.

³ EU15 refers to the 15 member states who formed the European Union prior to enlargement in 2004.

Population by country of birth and ethnicity

- Not surprisingly, London's migrant population is very diverse in terms of its ethnic group profile. Almost two thirds (63 per cent) of all migrant Londoners are from BAME (Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic) groups compared with just over one fifth (22 per cent) of London's UK-born population.
- Over one quarter (27 per cent) of London's migrant population are from Asian ethnic groups, the largest of which is the Indian group which makes up one in eight (12 per cent) migrant Londoners. Almost one in five migrant Londoners are from Black ethnic groups, including 12 per cent from the Black African group.
- Within the BAME migrant population, the largest single ethnic group is in fact the 'Other Group'. This group accounts for 14 per cent of all migrant Londoners and captures people from a wide range of different areas (eg the Middle East, Central America, Asia-pacific region and Eastern Europe).
- White migrants comprise 37 per cent of the migrant population, 27 per cent classify themselves as 'White other'. This, particularly diverse, ethnic group includes people from Europe alongside those from countries such as America and Australia. The remaining 10 per cent of migrants classify themselves as White British and again this is a fairly diverse group, some of whom may be children of UK nationals who were born abroad (eg children born in Germany to UK armed forces families).

Population by country of birth, nationality and year of arrival

- Almost one in five (19 per cent) Londoners are foreign nationals. Within the migrant population, 57 per cent have foreign nationality and the remaining 43 per cent are UK nationals. Not surprisingly, the vast majority (99 per cent) of UK-born Londoners are UK nationals.
- Of London's 2.3 million migrants, one quarter arrived before 1975. These migrants are naturally older and the majority are UK nationals. More than half (56 per cent) arrived after 1990 and over one quarter (28 per cent) of London's current migrant population arrived after 2000. This latter group are the youngest and the majority are foreign nationals (94 per cent).
- Migrants tend to arrive in the UK at a relatively young age. Of all London's migrants who arrived over the last decade (1996-2006), two thirds arrived between ages 15-34 and 18 per cent arrived as children aged under 15. Fewer than one in ten (9 per cent) arrived when they were aged 40 or over. The average age at time of arrival for migrants who arrived between 1996-2006 was 25.

London's migrant population compared to the population in the rest of UK

- The demographic profiles of the migrant population in and outside London are broadly similar in terms of age and gender. When populations are compared by country of origin and ethnicity, more significant differences emerge. London's migrants are more likely to be from BAME groups than those living in the rest of the UK. Almost two thirds (63 per

cent) of London's migrant population are from BAME groups relative to under half (47 per cent) of those outside London

- This reflects the country of birth profile of London's migrants. London's migrants are more likely to come from African countries (23 per cent) than those in the rest of the UK (16 per cent). Conversely, London's migrants are less likely to come from European countries - one quarter (24 per cent) of the London's migrant population are from European Union (EU25) countries relative to one third of those outside London.
- London also has a higher proportion of migrants from the 'Americas & Caribbean'. This is consistent with ethnicity data which shows that almost two thirds (63 per cent) of the UK's Black Caribbean migrant population live here in the capital. Within the migrant population, other ethnic groups with high representation in London include Bangladeshi and Black African groups. The migrant groups less likely to live in London are Pakistani and Chinese residents, most of whom live in the rest of the UK.
- London's migrants are less likely to be from high income countries than those living in the rest of the UK (27 per cent compared with 37 per cent).
- When analysed by year of arrival, London's migrants have a different profile to those living in the rest of the UK and are particularly over-represented in the group who arrived between 1986-2000. Of those who arrived in the UK during this period, half (49 per cent) now live in London. More recently, London's share of arrivals has fallen and around 36 per cent of recently arrived migrants (ie those who arrived between 2001-2006) live in London. This group of migrants comprise 28 per cent of London's current migrant population and 33 per cent of the migrant population living in the rest of the UK.

Conclusions and future work

The analysis has shown that the APS is able provide a reasonably comprehensive demographic profile of London's migrant population in terms of age, gender, family status, ethnicity, nationality and year of arrival. The estimates, of course, have their limitations. Data relating to the size of the migrant population are thought to be under-estimates and importantly, the survey can only offer aggregate statistics about the migrant population that disguise important differences between individual population groups in London. For this reason, these data are best viewed alongside other data that can offer that detail (eg Census data and administrative data).

Further analysis, using data on country of birth data from the APS, is planned for 2008. This will include analysis of the labour market position of migrant Londoners and also analysis of population trends by country of birth. These analyses will be reported in future *Briefings*.

1 Introduction

1.1 Context

London attracts migrants from all over the world. Many come to work, some to study, some to join family, while others may be refugees. London's population is very dynamic, while some migrants choose to settle here, others return home after a short period of work or study and others move to third countries.

Consequently, there is enormous diversity within London's migrant population in terms of its demography and socio-economic characteristics. The GLA published a report in 2005, *Country of Birth and Labour Market Outcomes in London* (DMAG Briefing 2005-01), that profiled the population in some detail.

Given that migration patterns are constantly changing, a more up to date picture is now required, especially given the expansion of the European Union in 2004. The GLA is planning to update some of this work over the coming year and the analysis will be published in a series of Briefings. This *Briefing* is the first and presents a snapshot of the demographic profile of London's migrants as at 2006. This analysis is based on the Annual Population Survey (APS), a large sample survey of UK residents, run by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

1.2 Data limitations relating to data on immigration and country of birth

It is important to see this analysis in context and to understand that the APS can only provide part of the overall picture relating to immigration. The APS does not offer a comprehensive dataset relating to migrant stocks and flows. In fact, no such dataset exists.

There is a wide range of administrative data relating to migrant flows into the UK (eg Work Permits, National Insurance Registrations, Worker Registration Scheme, Asylum applications, etc), reflecting the complexity of the UK immigration system. The International Passenger Survey also offers estimates of flows in and out of the country. However, timely data on the population stock (ie the entire resident population) by country of origin or reason for migration are far more difficult to obtain. For example, while administrative data record the number of migrants from Poland registering here for national insurance purposes, little is known about how long people stay and how many Poles return home. Further, these data do not pick up the Poles already resident in the UK, some of whom arrived decades ago.

The APS is the only inter-censal data source that can provide estimates of the resident population by country of birth at regional level. The data, of course, have a range of limitations, particularly in relation to their coverage of short-term migrants or recent arrivals. They also struggle to provide estimates for smaller migrant populations due to small sample sizes, so countries have to be grouped together for estimates to become reliable. These issues are explained in more detail in section 2.

It is widely recognised that there is a need to improve data in this area. In 2006, ONS set up an Inter-Departmental Task Force on Migration to recommend timely improvements that

could be made to estimates of migration and migrant populations. The GLA is involved as a stakeholder in a Leeds University project to establish a local authority level new migrant databank.

However, these initiatives are unlikely to bear fruit in the short term, increasing reliance on existing survey and administrative data.

Therefore, the aims of this Briefing are first, to provide a demographic profile of London's migrant population and second, to illustrate the type of data available from the APS in this important area.

1.3 Structure of the Briefing

Section 2 considers the strengths and limitations of APS data in more detail and in particular addresses issues of coverage. This section also presents the country groupings used in this report to overcome sample size problems.

Section 3 presents the main analysis which covers:

- Population by country of birth: Regional and borough level estimates
- Population by country of birth: Geographic groupings and world region groups
- Population by country of birth: Estimating individual migrant populations
- Population by country of birth, age, gender and family status
- Population by country of birth and ethnicity
- Population by country of birth and nationality
- Migrant population by year of arrival
- Migrant population by age at time of arrival
- Migrant population by age and year of arrival
- Migrant populations compared: London & UK

It is recognised these data fail to explore the diversity within the migrant population as sample surveys, like the APS, are not able to offer this level of detail. Appendix D signposts readers to a range of other reports by the GLA that can offer more detail on the circumstances of different migrant populations. These are based on Census and administrative data sources.

Appendix E provides a range of tables for reference purposes.

2 Data limitations and country groupings

2.1 The Annual Population Survey (APS)

The APS is a large sample survey of UK households, run by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The APS provides a wide range of demographic and socio-economic data about the population and is the largest sample survey run by ONS. For this analysis, the 2006 Annual Population Survey has been used which covers the survey period January to December 2006. The 2006 dataset provides a sample of 358,000 UK residents, of which 29,000 are resident in London. Appendix A provides more detail about the survey.

2.2 Strengths of the APS

The APS has a number of strengths. The relatively large sample size means that it is possible to produce a range of sub-national data, though data applications are widest at regional level and remain fairly limited at local authority level. The other strength of the APS is it has wide topic coverage. As well as country of birth, the APS also collects data on ethnicity, nationality and year of arrival (for those born outside the UK). It also collects a wide range of other demographic and labour market data which can be cross-tabulated against country of birth. The APS results are also relatively timely. Data relating to January-December appear in the Summer of the following year and data are also released every three months for the previous 12 months in between calendar year periods.

Overall, the APS provides an important source of inter-censal data on migrant Londoners and their characteristics.

Figure 1 APS data on country of birth: Strengths and Limitations

Strengths	Limitations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Important (and only) inter-censal source on population stock by country of birth.• Sample is large enough to provide regional data.• Wide topic coverage including data not covered on the 2001 Census (eg year of arrival and nationality).• Data relatively timely.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coverage of short-term migrants and recent arrivals likely to be poor.• Grossing issues & low population counts• Response rates are relatively low in London, increasing likelihood of bias• Sample size, while relatively large, is not large enough to provide robust estimates for individual migrant groups. To minimise sampling variability there is a need to group countries together, thereby losing valuable detail.• Data at London borough level is also limited. Borough data here have been averaged over 3 years to improve reliability.

2.3 Data limitations: coverage issues⁴

Like all data sources, the APS has its limitations. The first and perhaps the most important is in relation to coverage. While the APS is designed to cover the majority of people who live in the UK, it does not cover everyone. Two of the main groups likely to be missed are:

- **Those living in certain communal establishments**

The APS sample covers people living in private households, those in NHS accommodation, and students living in halls of residence, if they have a UK-resident parent. This is because students in halls of residence are only included if their parents' address is sampled. They are counted as being part of their parents' households and information about them is usually collected by proxy from their parents. Consequently, students living in halls of residence, whose parents are resident abroad, are not covered by the sample. The APS does not cover people living in other types of communal establishments (including hostels, hotels, boarding households or mobile home sites).

- **Short term residents whose main address is elsewhere**

People found at sampled addresses are only usually included in the survey if they regard that address as their main residence. However, exceptionally, interviewers are also instructed to include (in the survey) anyone, who has been living continuously at the address for six months or more, even if they consider their main address to be elsewhere (either in the UK or abroad).

These coverage issues mean that some migrant populations are likely to be under-represented in the APS, particularly short-term migrants or recent arrivals. The issue of who is included and who is excluded is a grey area and some recent arrivals/short-term migrants will be included and some excluded.

Figure 2 provides some examples of residents likely to be covered by the APS sample and those who may be missed. These examples illustrate the complexity of this issue. Furthermore, even though guidance and training is given to interviewers, how the rules are interpreted and implemented in the field may well vary.

⁴ This section draws heavily on a report called *Labour market summary for the UK household population by country of birth* by Annette Walling, ONS.

Figure 2 Examples of migrant Londoners who are included and excluded from the APS sample

Included in APS sample	Excluded from APS sample
<p>A migrant worker from Poland, working as a nurse, who arrived 3 months ago, but regards their current UK address as their main residence.</p> <p>A migrant worker from Poland, who says their main residence is in Poland, but who has been in the UK for 9 months living at the same address.</p>	<p>A migrant worker from Poland, working as a nurse, who arrived 3 months ago. They say their main residence is back in Poland.</p> <p>A migrant worker from Poland, living in hostel accommodation (any time of arrival).</p>
<p>A student from China who has been studying in London for 12 months and is sharing a privately rented flat.</p>	<p>A student from China who has been studying in London for 12 months, is living in Halls of Residence and whose parents live in China.</p>
<p>A resident seeking asylum in the UK, recently arrived from Somalia, who is living in privately rented accommodation and regards their current address as their main residence.</p>	<p>A resident seeking asylum in the UK, recently arrived from Somalia, who is living in temporary accommodation (eg, hostel, hotel or B&B).</p>
<p>A migrant worker from the USA, working in the City as a banker, who has been resident in London for 9 months and is renting a flat, but who says their main residence is in the USA.</p>	<p>A migrant worker from the USA, working in the City as a banker, who has been resident in London for 3 months, living in a hotel, and whose main residence is in the USA.</p>
<p>A worker from India, temporarily staying in a private flat and looking for permanent accommodation, who arrived 7 months ago.</p>	<p>A worker from India, temporarily staying in a private flat and looking for permanent accommodation, who arrived 4 months ago.</p>

2.4 Data limitations: population totals and grossing

As the APS is a sample survey, all data need to be weighted and grossed up to reflect the size and composition of the population generally. The datasets are usually grossed up according to the latest population data at the time of the data release. However, population totals from the APS are under-estimates of the total population for a range of reasons.

First, the results from the APS survey sample are weighted to be representative of the ‘usually resident’ population in private households, NHS accommodation, and student halls of residence. As they exclude some of the population in other communal establishments, APS population totals are slightly lower than other official estimates of the usually resident population (which cover both those in private and communal establishments).

Second, the APS datasets provided by ONS, which have been used for this analysis, have been weighted using population data that have now been superseded.

Consequently, the APS population estimate for 2006 is around 3 per cent lower than the ONS mid-year estimate for London (table 1).

Table 1 APS population data compared with ONS mid-year estimates for Greater London, 2006

	Population estimate
APS population estimate for 2006	7.358m
ONS mid-2006 population estimate	7.512m

Lastly, there is the issue about coverage of short-term migrants in the final population data. The population figures that are used for weighting the APS refer to the ‘usually resident’ population, and only include long-term international migrants (people who change their country of usual residence for 12 months or more). They specifically exclude short-term migrants who move to the UK for less than 12 months, and conversely, they do not exclude people who move out of the UK for less than 12 months.

This means that while the APS may well pick up some short-term migrants during fieldwork (as shown in Figure 2), and go on to include them in the survey sample, the population weighting methodology does not include them. For this reason, the APS overall population totals may well understate the actual number of short-term migrants, even though some of the short-term migrant population are covered in the survey sample. This is, of course, a particularly important issue for London, where a significant proportion of the UK’s migrant population live. There is no data available about exactly what proportion of short-term migrants are included and excluded.

2.5 Data limitations: response rates and bias

The other limitation of APS data is the possibility of sample bias. Response rates on the APS, in common with most social surveys, have been falling in recent years. Further, response rates on the APS are lower in London than outside London. For example, the response rate for wave 1 of the quarterly Labour Force Survey (a key component of the APS) during April–June 2006 was 61.6% in London and 72.3% in the rest of England. So the extent to which the final survey sample is representative of the resident population generally is unknown. It is possible, and indeed likely, that certain groups are more likely to be missed than others. These might include groups such as Londoners whose first language is not English, recent arrivals, or those in multi occupancy accommodation. The extent of sample bias is not known, but the lower response rate means that it is more likely in London.

For all the reasons explained above, it is likely that the APS under-estimates the number of short-term migrants and recently arrived migrants in London.

2.6 Data limitations: sampling variability

The APS is a sample survey and all data drawn from the survey are estimates rather than precise measures. Consequently, they all have a degree of sampling variability attached to them. This means the data need to be presented and interpreted with some care. For this report, two measures have been adopted to facilitate this:

- The analysis focuses on findings based on larger samples. However for completeness, some tables and charts also include statistics based on smaller samples. Where these statistics are presented, those based on smaller samples (ie less than 200), are shown in brackets to emphasise the larger confidence intervals attached to these data.
- To increase sample size, for analytical purposes, individual countries of birth have been grouped together. The main categorizations used are explained below.

2.7 Grouping countries together

The 2006 APS dataset records well over 140 different countries of birth but individual country detail can only be presented for migrant groups in London that are large in size (eg India, Kenya etc) and even then, data are limited and are subject to considerable confidence intervals. To deal with this, data are presented mainly on the basis of two country groupings, designed to help facilitate analysis of the migrant population. These are:

- **Geographic groupings (Including European Union categorisations)**
These categories are based on APS geographic groupings, adapted to provide more detail on European Union political areas. As the data were collected in 2006, the European Union area relates to the EU as at 2006 when it comprised 25 member states. Since then, it has been further expanded to include Romania and Bulgaria in 2007.
- **World region groupings**
This second grouping has also been used as it provides a finer split in terms of likely socio-economic profile of different groups. It divides countries into seven groups, based on categories used in the 'A Better World For All' report⁵. The classification is based on geographic and cultural affinities and the average income of residents. Developing countries and territories comprise six of the groups. High income countries are grouped together to make up the remaining group. By taking income and cultural affinities into account, these groupings provide another dimension, in addition to geography, which proves useful for analytical purposes.

Appendices B and C provide more details about both these groupings.

Terminology

The term 'migrant' is used throughout this report to refer to all those born outside the UK and therefore relates to migrants in the very broadest sense. The term, as used here, covers a very diverse population, ranging from those whose residence is temporary (as the term is often taken to imply), to people whose settlement is long-term and permanent.

⁵ The 'A Better World For All' was jointly produced by the United Nations, the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in 2000.

3 Analysis

The sections that follow present data on the following topics:

- Population by country of birth and region
- Population by country of birth: estimates for London boroughs
- Population by country of birth: geographic and world region groupings
- Population by country of birth: Estimating individual migrant populations
- Population by country of birth, age, gender and family status
- Population by country of birth and ethnicity
- Population by country of birth and nationality
- Migrant population by year of arrival
- Migrant population by age at time of arrival
- Migrant population by age and year of arrival
- London's migrant population compared to the rest of the UK
- Diversity within the migrant population: other data sources

Technical notes:

Working age relates to 16-59 for women, 16-64 for men.

Most percentages quoted in the narrative are rounded to the nearest percentage point.

The data tables that underpin the summary analysis are presented in full in Appendix E. These provide more detail and are available in excel format on request.

Population totals on different tables may differ slightly due to a small amount of missing data on country of birth (or other variables) for some respondents.

3.1 Population by country of birth and region

APS estimates for 2006 suggest that almost one third (32 per cent) of Londoners were born outside the UK – around 2.3m Londoners. This rises to 39 per cent in Inner London. Outside London, in the rest of the UK, migrants make up around 7 per cent of the population. The UK’s migrant population is heavily concentrated in London: 40 per cent of all migrants resident in the UK live in London compared with 9 per cent of the UK-born population.

Table 2 Resident population by country of birth, London & UK, 2006

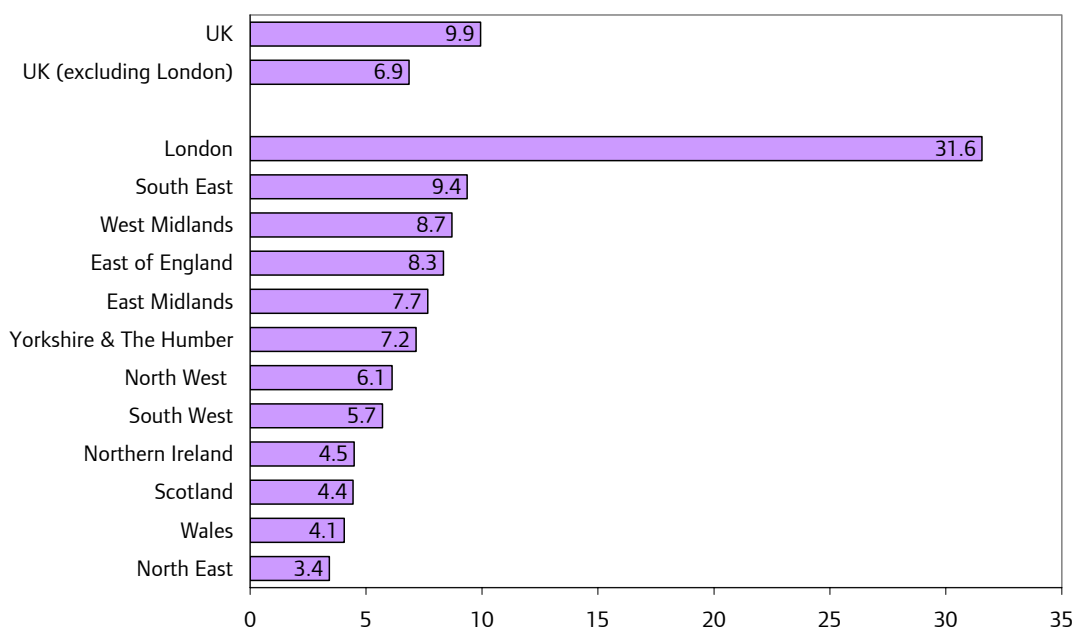
	Inner London	Outer London	Greater London	Rest of UK	UK	London as % of UK
All persons	2,856,000	4,496,000	7,352,000	51,489,000	58,841,000	12
Born in UK	1,756,000	3,276,000	5,031,000	47,961,000	52,992,000	9
Born outside UK	1,100,000	1,220,000	2,320,000	3,528,000	5,849,000	40
<i>% born outside UK</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>10</i>	

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

As was explained in Section 2, the population numbers shown in the table above are likely to be under-estimates, as they exclude some residents from communal establishment and exclude many short-term migrants. Also, the sample is grossed up using population estimates that have since been superseded. The 2006 APS population estimate for London is around 3 per cent lower than the latest mid-year population estimate for 2006.

Of all regions, outside London, the South East and West Midlands have the largest migrant populations (both 9 per cent) and the North East has the smallest (3 per cent), in terms of the percentage of overall population (Figure 3).

Figure 3 The percentage of the resident population who were born outside the UK by region, 2006



Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

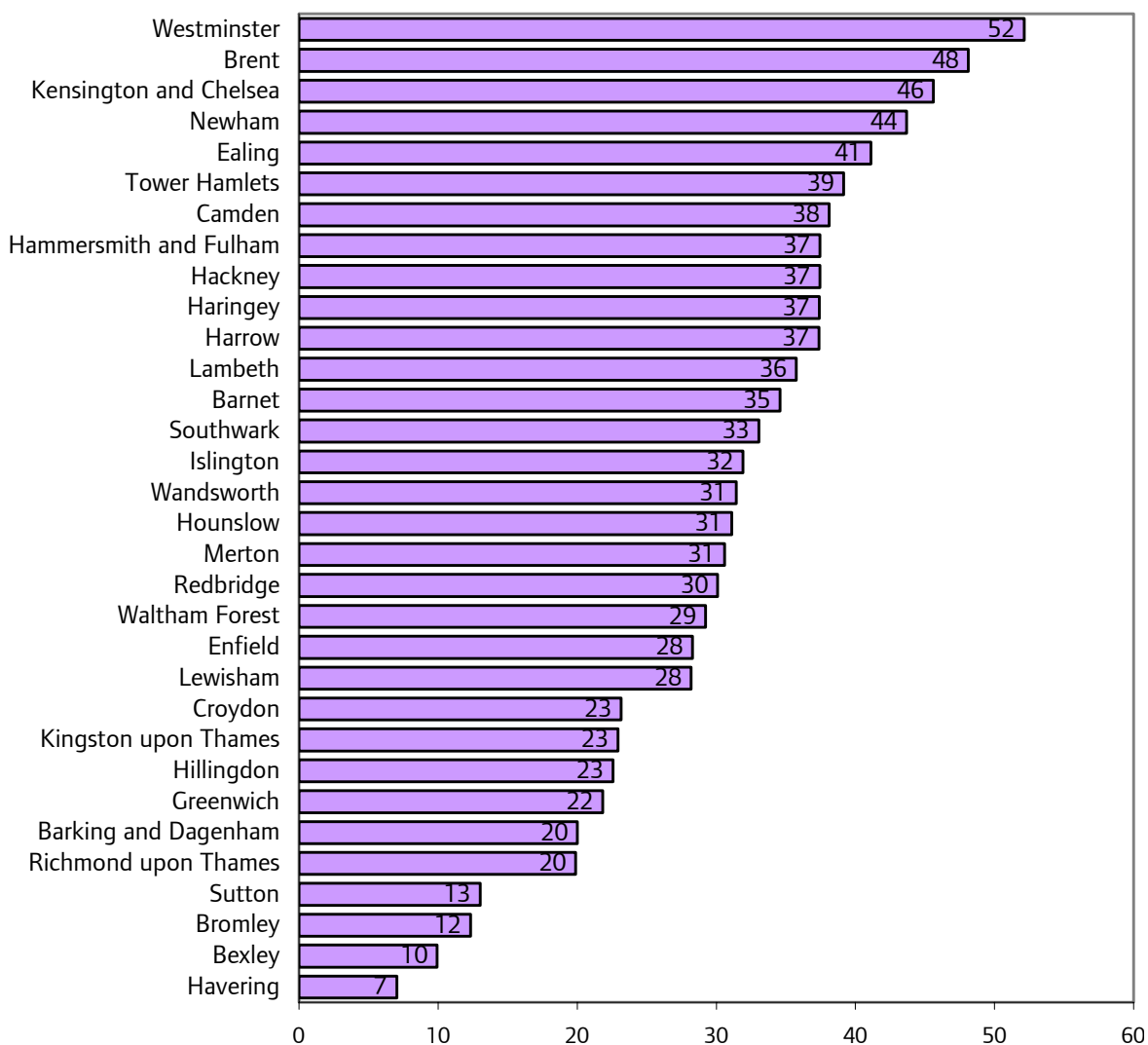
3.2 Population by country of birth for London boroughs 2004-06.

Data are available on population by country of birth at borough level but confidence intervals are wide. For this reason, here APS data have been averaged over a three year period 2004-2006 to provide better estimates.

Within London, there is huge variation in the size of the migrant population across boroughs. The percentage of the population born outside the UK ranges from seven per cent in Havering up to 52 per cent in Westminster. Other London boroughs with relatively large migrant populations, of more than 40 per cent, include: Brent, Kensington & Chelsea, Newham and Ealing.

Crude comparisons with Census population estimates indicate that there has been growth in the size of the migrant population in most Boroughs since 2001, with particularly strong growth in Barking & Dagenham and Westminster. However, it is difficult to draw any firm conclusions about the size of change because of the nature of the data.

Figure 4 Percentage of the population born outside the UK by Borough (2004-2006)



Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

3.3 Population by country of birth: geographic groupings

London attracts migrants from all over the world, with high concentrations from Europe, Africa, and Asia (figure 5).

Around one quarter of London's migrant population come from other European Union countries. In 2006, at the time of the survey, the European Union comprised 25 member states (EU25), including the A8 countries⁶ who joined in 2004 along with Malta and Cyprus. Migrants from the EU15 countries, who comprised the European Union prior to 2004, comprise 16 per cent of London's migrant population (including 5 per cent from Ireland). Migrants from the A8 countries comprise 6 per cent of London's migrant population.

In 2007, the European Union was expanded further to include Romania and Bulgaria and currently comprises 27 member states. The number of Romanians and Bulgarians resident in London at the time of the survey was small, comprising less than 1 per cent of the migrant population.

London's key migrant groups from outside Europe are from Africa (23 per cent of all migrants); the Indian sub-continent⁷ (17 per cent); the Americas and the Caribbean (13 per cent). One in ten migrant Londoners are from Other Asian countries (eg Philippines, Malaysia, Japan, China, Sri Lanka).

Figure 6 shows London's migrant population according to world region groupings. These group countries into seven groups, based on geographic and cultural affinities and the average income of residents. Developing countries and territories comprise six of the groups. High income countries⁸ are grouped together to make up the remaining group.

Over one quarter (27 per cent) of London's migrant population are from the high income country group. This includes the EU15 countries and countries such as the USA, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong and Japan.

The remaining 73 per cent are from the developing country groups - mainly Sub-Saharan Africa (22 per cent) and South Asia (20 per cent).

⁶ Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia.

⁷ India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. A full guide to these groupings is given in Appendix B.

⁸ Defined as countries with a Gross National Product of at least \$9,360 per capita in 1998.

Figure 5 Migrants by country of birth, geographic groupings, Greater London residents, 2006

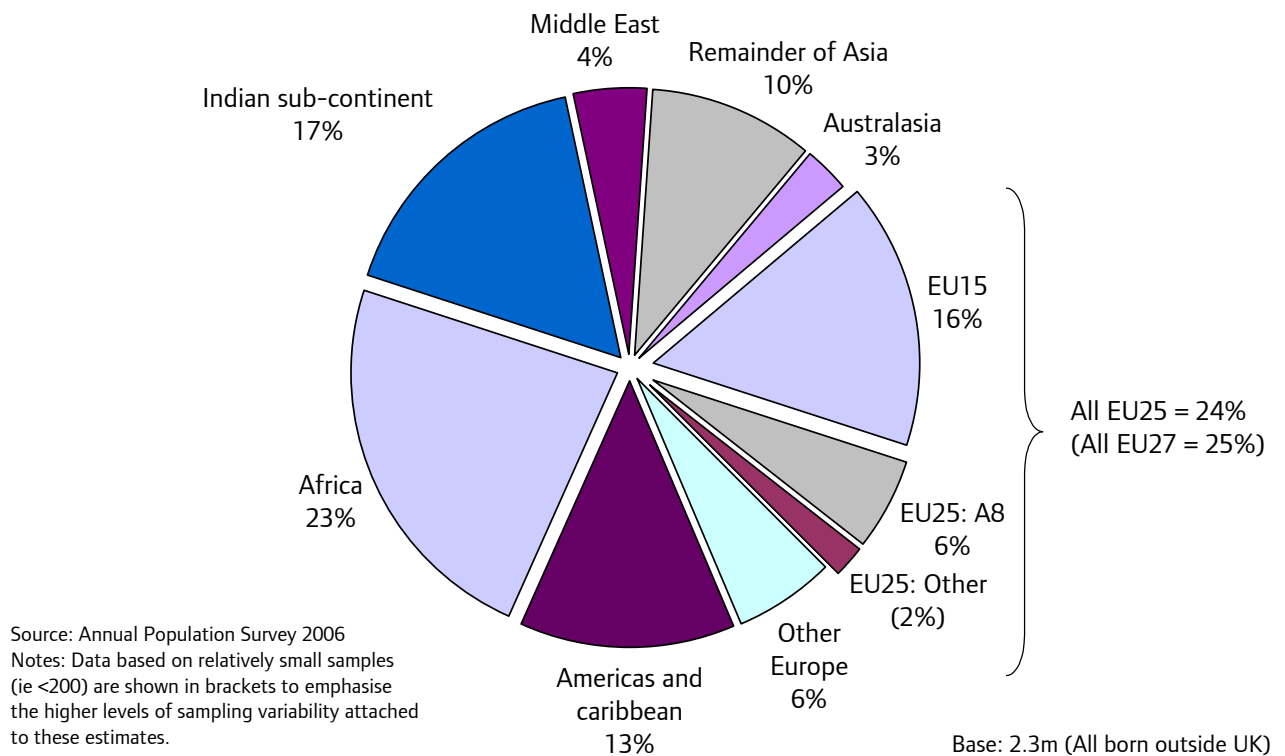
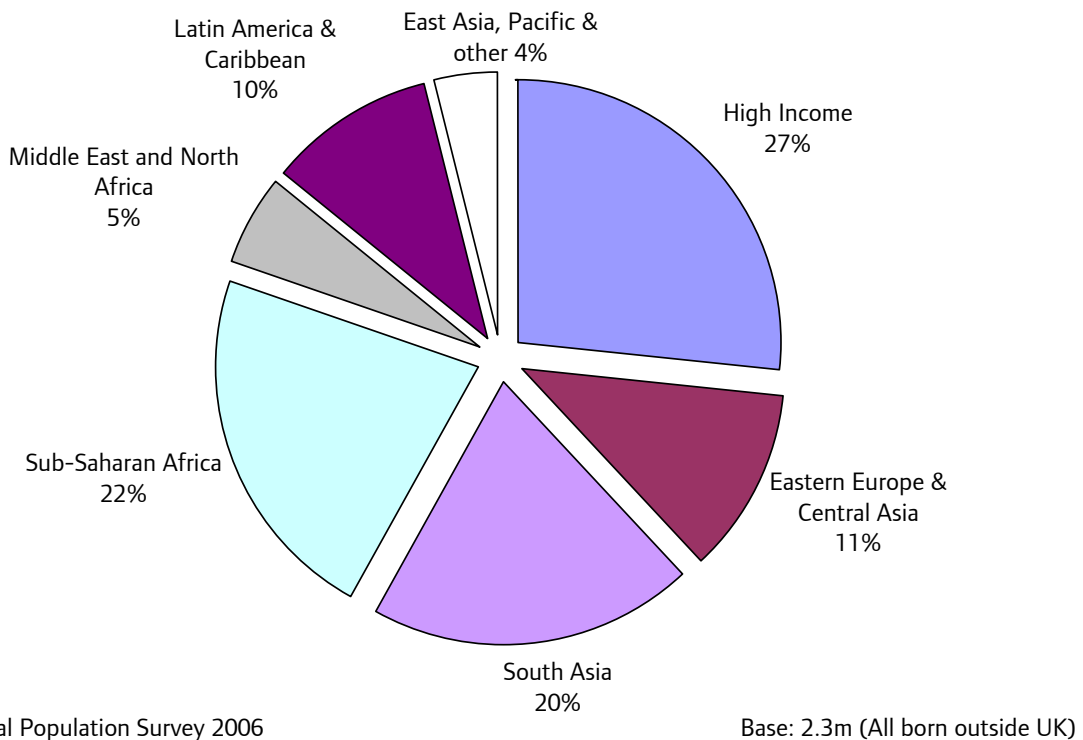


Figure 6 Migrants by country of birth, world region groupings, Greater London residents, 2006



3.4 APS estimates for individual migrant groups

APS estimates for individual migrant groups are problematic due to small sample size. While the APS is a relatively large sample, once that sample is segmented into well over 100 different countries, many of the data become unreliable. In general, the smaller the size of the migrant group, the larger the error attached to the estimate.

In the case of London, it is possible to produce estimates for some of the capital's larger migrant populations, but these still carry a significant degree of sampling variability and can be particularly volatile over time.

There is a lot of demand for inter-censal data on the size of different migrant populations so the estimates are published here but with the approximate confidence intervals attached.

Table 3 shows estimates for migrant populations of over 40,000. Considered together, this group comprise 63 per cent of London's total migrant population. London's largest migrant populations are from India (200,000); Bangladesh (133,000) and Ireland (122,000), followed by Jamaica (87,000), Nigeria (82,000) and Poland (76,000).

Poland has only recently become one of London's largest migrant populations as a result of the expansion of the European Union in 2004, which has led to many Poles coming to the UK to work.

London residents from the former USSR number around 61,000. This group of Londoners come from a wide range of different countries but the largest group are from Lithuania, who also joined the European Union in 2004. Other significant groups within the 'former USSR' grouping include those from Russia and the Ukraine.

Change over time

While APS data can offer a reasonable snapshot of the population at a point in time, the size of the confidence intervals attached to these data, make meaningful comparisons over time difficult.

Crude comparisons of APS data with census estimates indicate that there has been strong growth in London's Polish and Somali populations since 2001. However, it is difficult to draw any firm conclusions about the precise size of that change because of the nature of the data.

The GLA is planning a future project which will look at APS/LFS⁹ estimates by country of birth over time. This will explore data over the long term (ie 1992-2007) in order to test the volatility of estimates for groups of countries and London's larger migrant populations¹⁰.

⁹ LFS = Labour Force Survey. The APS replaced the annual Labour Force Survey in 2004.

¹⁰ This analysis will be undertaken as soon as ONS have completed their LFS re-weighting programme, which will produce a full and consistent set of time series data that are grossed to the latest population estimates.

Londoners by country of birth, estimates for individual migrant populations, Greater London, 2006

	APS estimate for London	95% confidence interval (approximate)	Relative CI (CI as % of estimate)	Sample size estimate based on
All residents	7,352,000	±134,000	±2	29,020
<i>UK-born</i>	5,031,000	±110,000	±2	20,127
<i>Born outside UK</i>	2,320,000	±75,000	±3	8,893
<i>20 largest migrant populations:</i>				
India	204,000	±22,000	±11	750
Bangladesh	133,000	±18,000	±13	541
Irish Republic	122,000	±17,000	±14	501
Jamaica	87,000	±15,000	±17	319
Nigeria	82,000	±14,000	±17	322
Poland	76,000	±14,000	±18	272
Kenya	68,000	±13,000	±19	232
Sri Lanka	67,000	±13,000	±19	240
South Africa	66,000	±13,000	±19	233
Ghana	62,000	±12,000	±20	226
Former USSR etc	61,000	±12,000	±20	219
Somalia	59,000	±12,000	±20	229
USA	51,000	±11,000	±22	220
Pakistan	49,000	±11,000	±22	186
France	49,000	±11,000	±22	191
Australia	47,000	±11,000	±23	179
Other Africa	46,000	±11,000	±23	181
Turkey	45,000	±10,000	±23	181
Germany	43,000	±10,000	±24	174
Italy	41,000	±10,000	±24	165

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Notes: Approximate confidence intervals have been calculated by the GLA based on ONS guidance outlined in LFS user guide 6, pages 3 and 4. ONS advice is to apply a multiplier (square root of 2.5 = 1.58) to confidence intervals for ethnicity data to take account of clustering within households for ethnic groups. Given the diverse ethnic profile of London's migrant population, this multiplier has also been applied here.

3.5 Population by country of birth, age and gender

London's migrant population has a similar gender balance to UK-born Londoners. 52 per cent of migrants are women compared with 50 per cent of those born in the UK. There is of course considerable variation in the demographic profile of different migrant populations that is disguised by these aggregate APS data. For example, Census data relating to 2001, found that the proportion of female migrants ranged from 29 per cent for Algerian migrants up to 80 per cent of those from Slovakia¹¹.

London's migrant population has a quite different age structure from that of UK-born Londoners and is heavily skewed towards the working age group. While migrant Londoners make up 32 per cent of the population they make up 38 per cent of London's working age population. The proportion of residents aged over 65 is similar for Londoners born in and outside the UK. This reflects the presence of some long established groups in London's migrant population (eg Jamaica, Ireland).

The migrant population has a low proportion of children (7 per cent) relative to the UK-born population (26 per cent). This reflects typical migration patterns where many of those who migrate tend to do so before they have children. Of course, many go on to have families once resident in the UK and their children are UK-born (See next section).

Table 4 Population by country of birth age and gender, Greater London, 2006

	All residents	Born in UK	Born outside UK	Born outside UK as % of all residents
Total=100%	100	100	100	32
0-15	20	26	7	11
16-24	12	13	11	28
25-34	17	14	25	45
35-44	17	15	21	39
45-54	13	11	16	39
55-64	9	9	10	33
65 and over	11	12	11	30
Working age	66	60	80	38
Over working age	14	14	13	31
Males	49	50	48	31
Females	51	50	52	32

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Notes: Working age = 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men

¹¹ DMAG Briefing 2005-01 *Country of birth and labour market outcomes in London*.

3.6 Population by country of birth and family status

Table 5 shows the population by country of birth and family status, that is whether adults are parents or not. The definition used here relates to parents who have dependent children living with them within their family unit. All analysis relates to the working age population.

The table shows that working age migrants are more likely to have dependent children in their families than UK-born Londoners. 42 per cent of working age migrants were parents with dependent children relative to 32 per cent of UK-born Londoners. Rates of parenthood are higher among the migrant population for both women and men. The proportion of women who are parents is generally higher than for men, across all groups, due to the fact that the majority of lone parents are women.

Almost half (47 per cent) of all migrant women of working age were mothers with dependent children relative to 38 per cent of UK-born women. The differential is mainly explained by a higher proportion of couple mothers within the migrant population. Over one third of all migrant women of working age are mothers in couples relative to only one quarter of UK-born women. Rates of lone parenthood were similar among women born in and outside the UK.

Table 5 Working age population by country of birth, gender and family status, Greater London, 2006

	All residents	Born in UK	Born outside UK	Born outside UK as % of all residents
Persons working age = 100%	100	100	100	38
Parents with dependent children in family	36	32	42	45
Persons with no dependent children	64	68	58	34
Women working age	100	100	100	39
Mothers with dependent children in family	42	38	47	45
- Lone mothers	13	13	14	40
- Couple mothers	28	25	34	47
Women with no dependent children	58	62	53	35
Men working age	100	100	100	37
Fathers with dependent children in family	31	27	37	45
Men with no dependent children	69	73	63	33

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

3.7 Population by country of birth and ethnicity

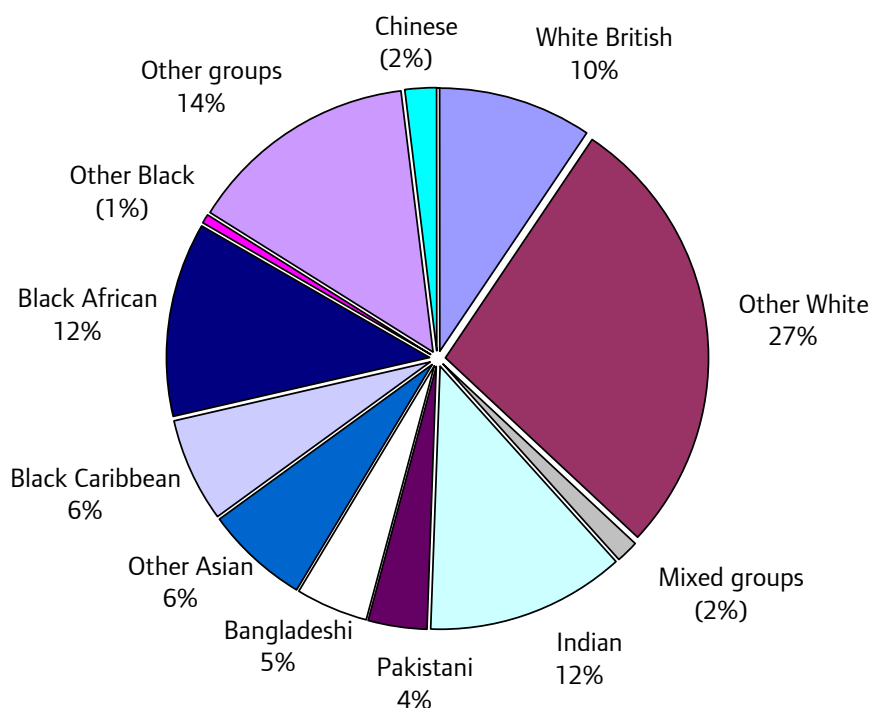
London’s migrant population is very diverse in terms of its ethnic group profile. Almost two thirds (63 per cent) of all migrant Londoners are from BAME (Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic) groups compared with just over one fifth (22 per cent) of London’s UK-born population.

Over one quarter (27 per cent) of London’s migrant population are from Asian ethnic groups, the largest of which is the Indian group which contributes one in eight (12 per cent) migrant Londoners.

Almost one in five migrant Londoners are from Black ethnic groups, including 12 per cent from the Black African group. Migrants from Chinese ethnic groups and mixed ethnic groups are relatively small relative to other groups, each comprising 2 per cent of the overall migrant population.

Within the BAME migrant population, the largest single ethnic group is in fact the ‘Other Group’. This group accounts for 14 per cent for all migrant Londoners and captures everyone who did not self-identify with any of the other standard categorizations. When analysed by country of origin, this group is very diverse and includes people from the Middle East, Central America, Asia-pacific region and from Eastern Europe.

Figure 7 Migrant population by ethnic group, Greater London, 2006



Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Notes: Data based on relatively small samples (ie <200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates.

Base: 2.3m (All born outside UK)

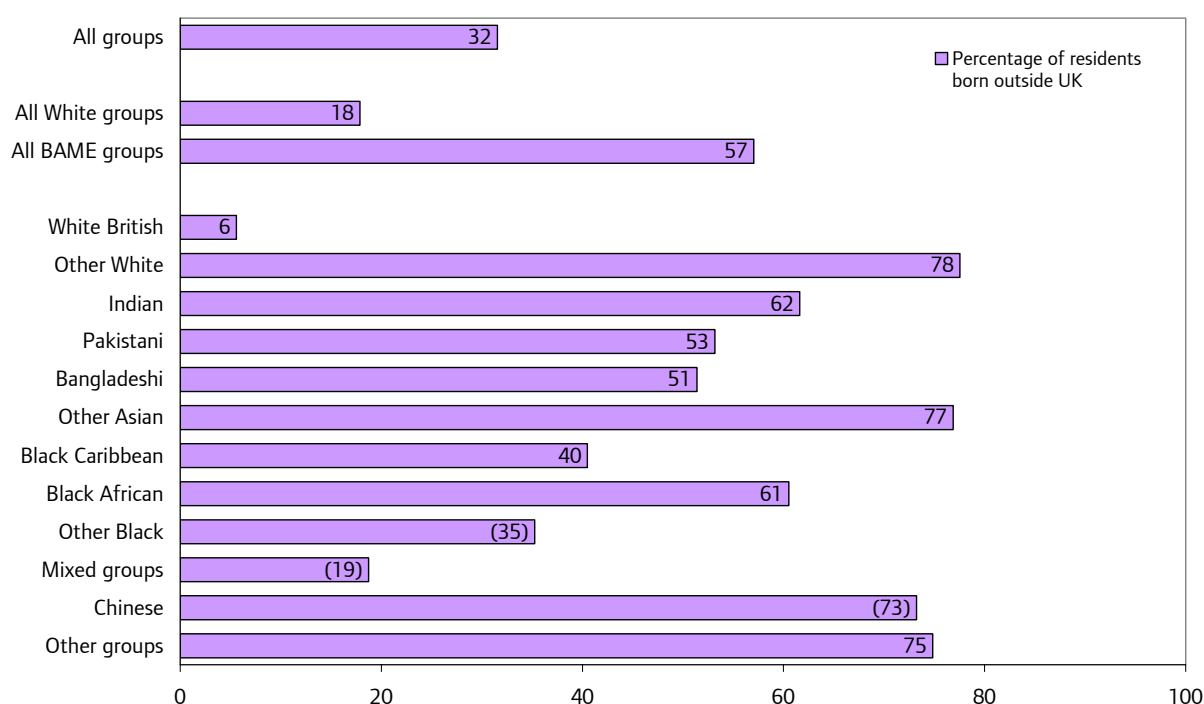
White migrants comprise 37 per cent of the migrant population, 27 per cent classify themselves as 'White other'. This diverse ethnic group includes people from Eastern and Western Europe alongside those from countries such as America and Australia. Importantly this group also include those born in Ireland, unlike the Census, which has a separate 'White Irish' ethnic group.

The remaining 10 per cent of White migrants classify themselves as White British. This group again is very diverse drawing from a wide range of countries (eg Australia, Germany, USA, South Africa). Some of this group may be UK nationals born abroad (eg children of members of the armed services serving in Germany).

Figure 8 shows the proportion of the population who were born outside the UK by ethnic group. Almost one fifth (18 per cent) of all White Londoners and well over half (57 per cent) of London's BAME population were born outside the UK.

Those groups most likely to be born outside the UK include the Other White and Other Asian groups, Chinese Londoners and also the 'Other' group. Around three quarters of the residents from these ethnic groups were born outside the UK.

Figure 8 Percentage born outside UK by ethnic group, Greater London, 2006



Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Notes: Data based on relatively small samples (ie <200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates.

The groups most likely to be UK-born are those from mixed ethnic groups and those from the 'Other Black' ethnic group, both of which have relatively young age structures. London's

Black Caribbean population is also fairly well established relative to other groups and only 40 per cent of this group were born outside the UK.

In the case of the world region country groups presented earlier, there is a strong association between regions and ethnicity. Most migrants (81 per cent) from the high income country group are from White ethnic groups. Within the six developing country groups, all have high proportions of BAME residents (75-98 per cent) except the Eastern European & Central Asia group which is predominately White (80 per cent). See Appendix Table E8.

The data illustrate that the relationship between ethnicity and country of birth is a complex one and that one can not necessarily provide a guide to the other. A good example of this is London's Black African population. While 94 per cent of all migrants who classify themselves as Black African were born in Africa, the converse is not true. Of all Londoners born in Africa, only half (49 per cent) described their ethnic origin as Black African. The remainder were from Asian groups (19 per cent), who were mainly Indian, White ethnic groups (16 per cent) and other ethnic groups (17 per cent).

It is not possible to use the APS to look at the ethnic composition of individual migrant populations, due to small sample size. The 2001 Census remains the best data source for this type of analysis.

3.8 Population by country of birth and nationality

In addition to collecting data about ethnicity and country of birth, the Annual Population Survey also asks respondents about their nationality, a topic not covered by the 2001 Census. Data is collected about all individuals in the household and respondents are allocated into one of over 100 different nationalities.

Almost one in five (19 per cent) Londoners are foreign nationals. Not surprisingly, the vast majority (99 per cent) of UK-born Londoners are UK nationals. Within the migrant population, 57 per cent have foreign nationality and the remaining 43 per cent are UK nationals.

Whether migrants choose to acquire UK nationality is associated with a range of factors, including reasons behind migration, intended length of stay and importantly UK immigration controls pertaining to different countries. It is also possible that some migrants were UK nationals upon arrival.

The link between nationality and country of origin is shown in Table 6 for geographic groupings. In general, migrants from European countries tend to retain foreign nationality, probably because they are not subject to the same immigration controls as non-EU nationals. During the period the 2006 APS data was collected, the EU comprised 25 member states. Eighty per cent of this group were foreign nationals.

Almost two thirds (63 per cent) of migrants from the Indian sub-continent are UK nationals, consistent with the fact that this group contains some long established groups. Migrants from Africa and the Americas & Caribbean are more diverse and around half have UK nationality.

Table 6 Percentage of residents who are foreign nationals, London, 2006

	Foreign nationals as a % of all residents
All London residents	19
Born in UK	1
Born outside UK:	57
All EU25	80
Other Eastern and Western Europe	72
Americas and Caribbean	50
Africa	49
Indian sub-continent	37
Middle East	(45)
Remainder of Asia	60
Australasia	(73)

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Notes: Data based on relatively small samples (ie <200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates.

3.9 Migrants by year of arrival

The APS also asks those respondents who were born outside the UK, when they first arrived in the UK. The data provide a snapshot of when London's current migrant population arrived. When interpreting the data it is important to understand that they do not profile total migrant inflows, they simply provide a picture at a point in time.

Of London's 2.3 million migrants, one quarter arrived before 1975. These migrants are naturally older and the majority are UK nationals (table 7).

More than half (56 per cent) arrived after 1990 and over one quarter (28 per cent) of London's current migrant population arrived after 2000. This group are the youngest and the majority are foreign nationals (94 per cent).

Table 7 Migrants by year of arrival, nationality and age, Greater London, 2006

	All residents	% total	% who are UK nationals	% of migrants who are aged:		
				Under 16	Working age	Over working age
All born outside UK	2,296,000	100	43	7	80	13
<i>By year of arrival:</i>						
Up to 1960	188,000	8	67	n.a.	(25)	75
1961-1965	125,000	5	74	n.a.	51	49
1966-1970	119,000	5	76	n.a.	72	(28)
1971-1975	146,000	6	79	n.a.	82	(18)
1976-1980	118,000	5	72	n.a.	91	(9)
1981-1985	114,000	5	67	n.a.	94	(6)
1986-1990	205,000	9	59	(0)	96	(3)
1991-1995	230,000	10	53	(5)	92	(2)
1996-2000	415,000	18	28	12	86	(2)
2001-2006	638,000	28	(6)	15	84	(1)

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Notes: Data on year arrival were missing for a small proportion of respondents, so the migrant population total shown here is slightly lower compared with totals on other tables. Data based on smaller samples (<200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the larger confidence intervals attached to these data.

3.10 Age at time of arrival into the UK

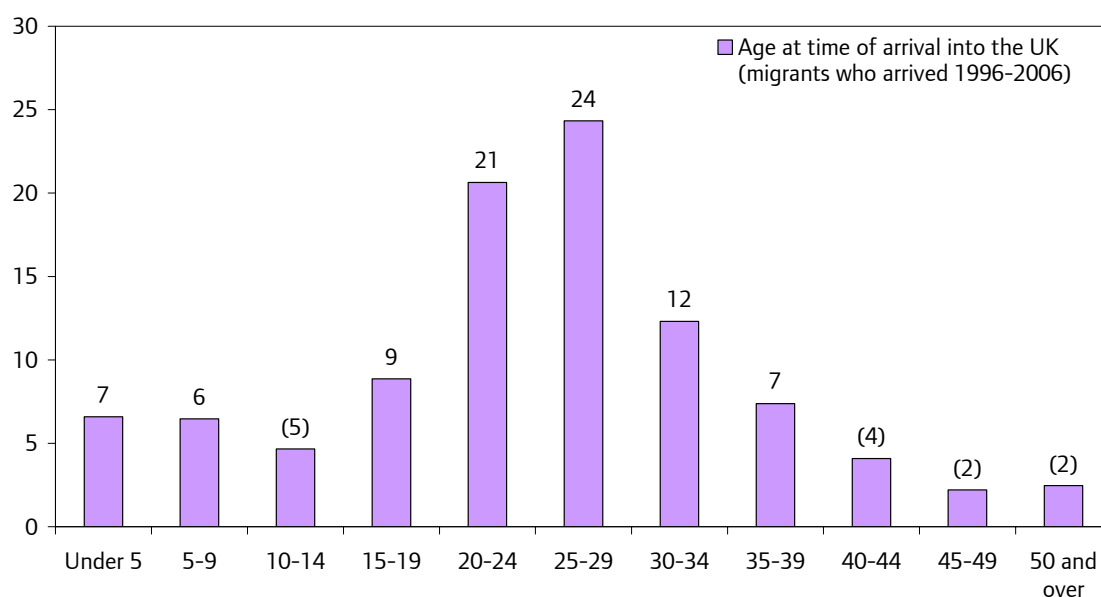
The Annual Population Survey records year of birth as well as year of arrival into the UK. These data can be used to derive an approximate age at time of arrival.

Here, data are presented relating to migrants who arrived over the last decade. This provides a clearer picture of typical age at time of arrival as it excludes older well established migrants, who will no longer be typical of their cohort as many will have died.

The analysis shows that migrants tend to migrate at a relatively young age. Figure 9 shows the age at time of arrival for migrant Londoners who arrived over the period 1996–2006. Two thirds of this group arrived between ages 15–34 and 18 per cent arrived as children aged under 15. Fewer than one in ten (9 per cent) arrived when they were aged 40 or over.

The average age at time of arrival for migrants who arrived between 1996–2006 was 25.

Figure 9 Age at time of arrival into the UK: migrants who arrived in UK between 1996–2006, Greater London, 2006



Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Notes: Data based on relatively small samples (ie <200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates.

3.11 Demographic profile of the migrant population compared: London & UK

Forty per cent of the UK's migrant population live in London. The sections that follow explore the differences between London's migrant population and those living in the rest of the UK. The respective populations are profiled by gender, age, nationality, ethnicity, country of birth and year of arrival.

The demographic profiles of the migrant population in and outside London are broadly similar in terms of age and gender (Table 8) The age profile of the migrant population is skewed towards the working age group in and outside London. In the capital, the skew towards the working age group is a little stronger - 80 per cent of London's migrants were of working age relative to 76 per cent in the rest of the UK.

The gender split within the migrant population is the same in and outside London with women comprising 52 per cent of the population.

Within London, 43 per cent of the migrant population are UK nationals, this is similar to the proportion outside London (44 per cent).

Table 8 Migrant populations compared: London and UK, 2006

	Percentage totals (%)			London as % of UK
	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	UK	
All born outside UK	100	100	100	40
Male	48	48	48	40
Female	52	52	52	40
Age				
0-15	7	9	8	34
16-59/64	80	76	77	41
60/64+	13	15	15	37
Nationality				
UK national	43	44	44	39
Foreign national	57	56	56	40
Ethnicity				
All White groups	37	53	46	31
All BAME groups	63	47	54	47
<i>Base: All born outside UK</i>	<i>2,320,000</i>	<i>3,528,000</i>	<i>5,849,000</i>	

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

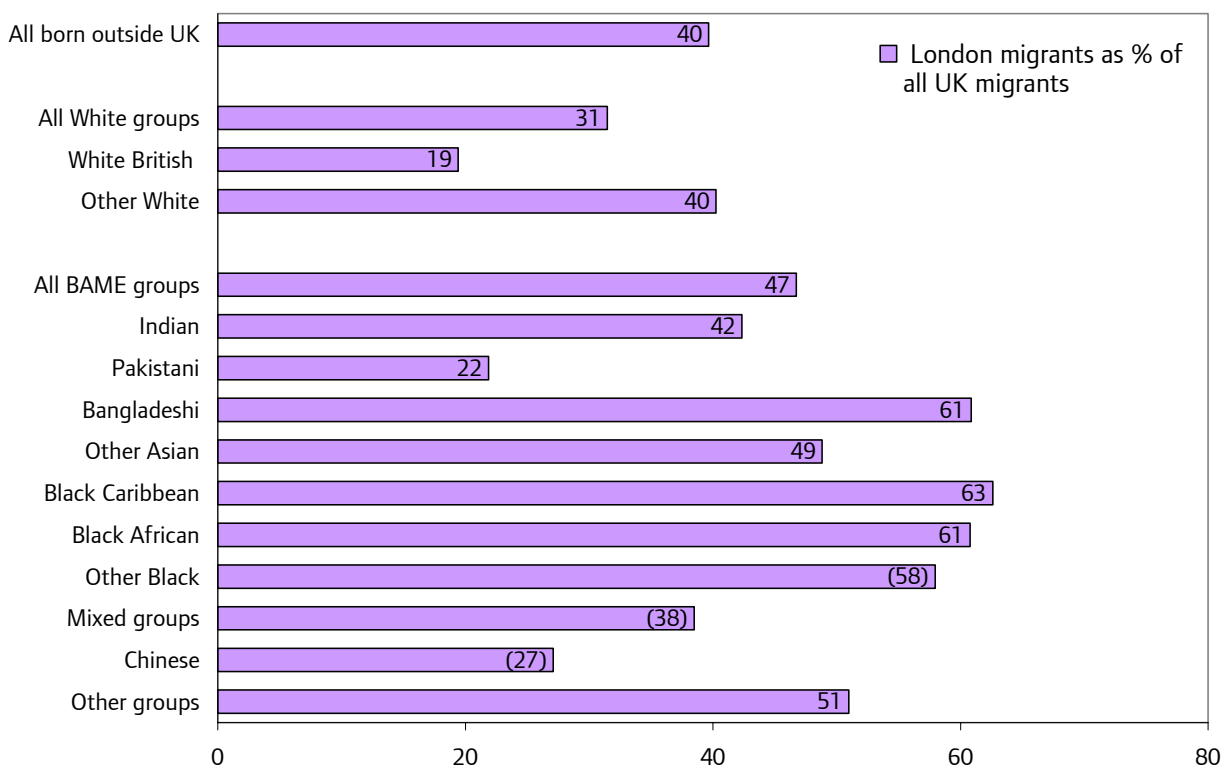
3.12 Migrant populations by ethnicity and country of birth: London & UK

When populations are compared by country of origin and ethnicity, more significant differences emerge.

London’s migrants are more likely to be from BAME groups than those living in the rest of the UK. Almost two thirds (63 per cent) of London’s migrant population are from BAME groups relative to under half (47 per cent) of those outside London. Only 31 per cent of the UK’s white migrant population live in London relative to almost half of the UK’s BAME migrant population.

This reflects the country of birth profile of London’s migrants (Table 9). London’s migrants are more likely to come from African countries (23 per cent) than those in the rest of the UK (16 per cent). Conversely, London’s migrants are less likely to come from European countries. Migrants from European Union (EU25) countries comprise almost one quarter (24 per cent) of the migrant population in London and one third outside London.

Figure 10 Migrant population by ethnic group, Greater London migrants as percentage of UK migrant population by ethnic group 2006



Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Notes: Data based on relatively small samples (ie <200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates.

London also has a higher proportion of migrants from the 'Americas & Caribbean'. This is consistent with ethnicity data which shows that almost two thirds (63 per cent) of the UK's Black Caribbean migrant population live here in the capital. Within the migrant population, other ethnic groups with strong representation in London include Bangladeshi and Black African groups. The migrant groups less likely to live in London are Pakistani and Chinese residents, the majority of whom live in the rest of the UK (figure 10).

When analysed by the high income and developing country categorisations, the data also show that London's migrants are less likely to be from 'high income' countries than those in the rest of the UK (27 per cent compared with 37 per cent).

Table 9 Migrant populations compared by country of birth: London and UK, 2006

	Percentage totals (%)			London as % of UK
	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	UK	
All born outside UK	100	100	100	40
<i>Base:</i>	<i>2.3m</i>	<i>3.5m</i>	<i>5.8m</i>	
Country of birth: geographic country categories				
EU25: all	24	33	29	32
EU15 countries	16	24	21	31
EU-A8 countries	6	8	7	32
Other EU25 countries	(2)	2	2	(45)
Other Europe	6	3	4	53
Americas and Caribbean	13	9	11	48
Africa	23	16	19	48
Indian sub-continent	17	21	19	35
Middle East	4	3	4	47
Remainder of Asia	10	11	10	38
Australasia	3	3	3	41
Country of birth: world region categories				
High Income	27	37	33	32
Developing country groups	73	63	67	43
- E. Europe & Central Asia	11	11	11	41
- South Asia	20	22	21	37
- Sub-Saharan Africa	22	15	18	49
- Middle East & N.Africa	5	4	5	45
- Latin America & Caribbean	10	5	7	59
- East Asia, Pacific & other	4	6	5	31

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Notes: Data based on smaller samples (<200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the larger confidence intervals attached to these data.

3.13 Migrants by year of arrival: London & UK

When analysed by year of arrival, London's migrants have a quite different profile to those living in the rest of the UK. They are particularly over-represented in the group who arrived between 1986-2000 - 37 per cent of London's migrant population arrived during this period relative to only 25 per cent of the migrant population outside London. Of those who arrived in the UK during this period, half (49 per cent) now live in London.

More recently, London's share of arrivals has fallen and around 36 per cent of recently arrived migrants (ie those who arrived between 2001-2006) live in London. This group of migrants comprise 28 per cent of London's current migrant population and 33 per cent of the migrant population living in the rest of the UK.

Data need careful interpretation as they only offer a snapshot at a point in time. They relate to the current migrant population and when they arrived, they do not measure total inflows. Further, it cannot be established from this data, what proportion of migrants came to London and then moved to elsewhere in the UK (or indeed vice versa).

Table 10 Migrant population by year of arrival, London and UK, 2006

	Percentage totals (%)			London as % of UK
	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	UK	
All born outside UK	100	100	100	40
Up to 1960	8	14	11	28
1961-1965	5	6	6	36
1966-1970	5	6	6	35
1971-1975	6	6	6	43
1976-1980	5	6	5	38
1981-1985	5	4	5	42
1986-1990	9	6	7	49
1991-1995	10	7	8	49
1996-2000	18	12	15	49
2001-2006	28	33	31	36
<i>Base: All born outside UK</i>	<i>2.3m</i>	<i>3.5m</i>	<i>5.8m</i>	

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

3.14 Conclusions

This analysis was designed to provide a profile of London's migrant population and also to assess just how much the Annual Population Survey can offer in this important data area.

The analysis has shown that the APS is able to provide inter-censal estimates of London's population by country of birth. It is also able to provide a reasonably comprehensive demographic profile of London's migrant population in terms of age, gender, family status, ethnicity, nationality and year of arrival.

The estimates, of course, have their limitations. Estimates of the size of the migrant population are thought to be under-estimates due to: poor coverage of short-term and recently arrived migrants; failure to capture most people living in communal establishments and the fact that the sample is grossed up to match population data that have now been superseded.

Another serious flaw in the data is that surveys like the APS can only ever provide headline estimates, that fail to tell us about the huge diversity within the migrant population. Many of the data presented in this report relate to the migrant population as a whole or migrants from a particular area in the world. While this is unavoidable, as the APS is a sample survey, it is fully recognised that these aggregate data disguise important differences between individual migrant populations in London.

For this reason, these data should not be viewed in isolation and are best considered alongside a range of other data. 2001 Census data remain one of the best sources of detailed demographic and socio-economic data about London's different migrant populations, though admittedly they are less useful for populations that have seen a lot of change since 2001 (eg Londoners from Poland or Somalia). In the case of such populations, administrative data such as national insurance registrations or asylum applications, may prove more useful.

The GLA's Data Management and Analysis Group (DMAG) have produced a wide range of publications that explore Census and administrative data on London's migrant population in some detail. These are listed in Appendix D for reference.

Further analysis, using data on country of birth data from the APS, is planned for 2008. This will include analysis of the labour market position of migrant Londoners and also analysis of population trends by country of birth. These analyses will be reported in future *Briefings*.

Appendix A: The Annual Population Survey

The Annual Population Survey (APS) is carried out by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and is the largest regular household survey in the UK. The survey questionnaire is large and collects a wide range of data about people and their labour market. The APS is a new name for the annual Labour Force Survey, which it replaced in 2004. The 2006 APS dataset comprises two key elements:

- Data from the core quarterly Labour Force Surveys (which still exist in their own right for analytical purposes).
- Annual sample boosts for England, Wales and Scotland

The APS has a panel survey design and respondents are interviewed more than once. The interviews are carried out in person or by telephone.

The LFS annual core data from quarterly surveys (96,000 households)

The APS is based on four successive quarters of the regular quarterly LFS survey and created by taking waves 1 and 5 from each of the consecutive quarters to give an annually representative sample of around 96,000 households. (Each quarter's sample is made up of five "waves" of around 12,000 households. Each wave is interviewed in 5 successive quarters, such that in any one quarter, one wave will be receiving their first interview, one their second, and so on, with one receiving their fifth and last interview). This means that the sample drawn avoids the inclusion of responses from the same household twice. More information about the methodology is summarised in LFS User Guide Volume 6¹² on local area LFS data.

LFS annual survey boosts (74,000 households)

Since 2000/01, the core annual sample has been increased substantially by various annual boost samples, first in England (2000/01), additionally in Wales (2001/02) and later in Scotland (2003/04). Each household in the boost sample is interviewed annually for four years. In 2004 and 2005, the Annual Population Survey also included additional boosts which focused on providing more enhanced samples across England. These have now been dropped due to lack of funding. In total, the 2006 APS dataset comprises around 170,000 households.

The APS provides annual data but on a rolling basis every quarter. So while the APS 2006 dataset covered here relates to the calendar year of 2006 (January-December), the next release will cover April 2006 to March 2007 and so on.

Reliability of data and 95% confidence intervals

As the APS is a sample survey, all estimates are subject to sampling variability. As a rule, the smaller the estimate the greater the margin of error as a proportion of the estimate.

The degree of variability attached to an estimate is often expressed through '95% confidence intervals'. These allow the user to take a view, based on statistical probability theory, about how close an estimate is likely to be to the true population value. Section 3.4 provides an

¹² Available at the ONS website: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=1537>

illustration of the approximate size of confidence intervals associated with APS estimates on country of birth. These are only approximate and do not address the error that may be attached to poor response rates in London.

Sampling variability can be very high for some groups in the population (eg data at London borough level or for ethnic groups) and should be considered when drawing conclusions from data.

Borough level data and geography

Headline APS data are available for the 32 London boroughs but unavailable for the City of London because the resident population, and the subsequent sample size is too small. APS data are not available for wards. Each dataset uses the local authority boundaries that were in force on the 1st April that year.

APS grossing and population data for London

As the APS is a sample survey, all data need to be grossed up/weighted to reflect the size and composition of the general population. The datasets are usually grossed up according to the most up to date (official) population data available at the time of the data release. Grossing factors take account of the composition of the local population by age and gender. APS population estimates are usually slightly lower than the official ONS mid-year estimates and the GLA's own demographic estimates for the reasons explained in section 2 of this Briefing.

Ethnic groups

Ethnic groups are defined using the National Statistics interim standard classification of ethnic groups. The final categories presented are broadly similar to those used in the 2001 Census (though there is no separate 'White Irish' category). The term BAME (Black, Asian & Minority Ethnic groups) is used in this context to refer to all ethnic groups except White groups.

Appendix B: APS geographic country groupings used in this report

The geographic categories used in this report are based on APS geographic groupings, adapted to provide more detail on European Union political areas. The categorisation is based on 9 areas including two zones within the European Union. As the data was collected in 2006, the European Union area relates to the EU as at 2006 when it comprised 25 member states. Since then, the EU has been expanded further to include Romania and Bulgaria in 2007 (See Figure B1).

Figure B1 Expansion of the European Union 2004-2007

EU15	→	EU25	→	EU27
<p><i>Original 15 member states prior to 2004:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK Austria Belgium Denmark Finland France Germany Greece Irish Republic Italy Luxembourg Netherlands Portugal Spain Sweden 		<p><i>10 member states who joined in 2004:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cyprus Malta <i>'A8' countries:</i> Czech Republic Estonia Hungary Latvia Lithuania Poland Slovakia Slovenia 		<p><i>2 new member states joined in 2007:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Romania Bulgaria

Figure B2 APS geographic groupings developed for this report

- UK
- Rest of European Union as at 2006 (EU25)
 - Rest of EU15 (EU members before EU expansion in 2004)
 - A8 countries (8 member states that joined in 2004 from Eastern Europe)
 - Other EU25 (Malta and Cyprus, who also joined EU in 2004).
- Other Europe (includes Turkey, other Eastern and Western Europe)
- Americas and Caribbean
- Africa
- Indian sub-continent
- Middle East
- Remainder of Asia
- Australasia & other

For a full listing of the countries under each heading, see Figure B3.

Figure B3. Individual countries included under geographic groupings

This coding was used to recode the APS variable CRYOX into one set of geographic groups. The variable CRYO was also used to separately identify the EU: A8 countries.

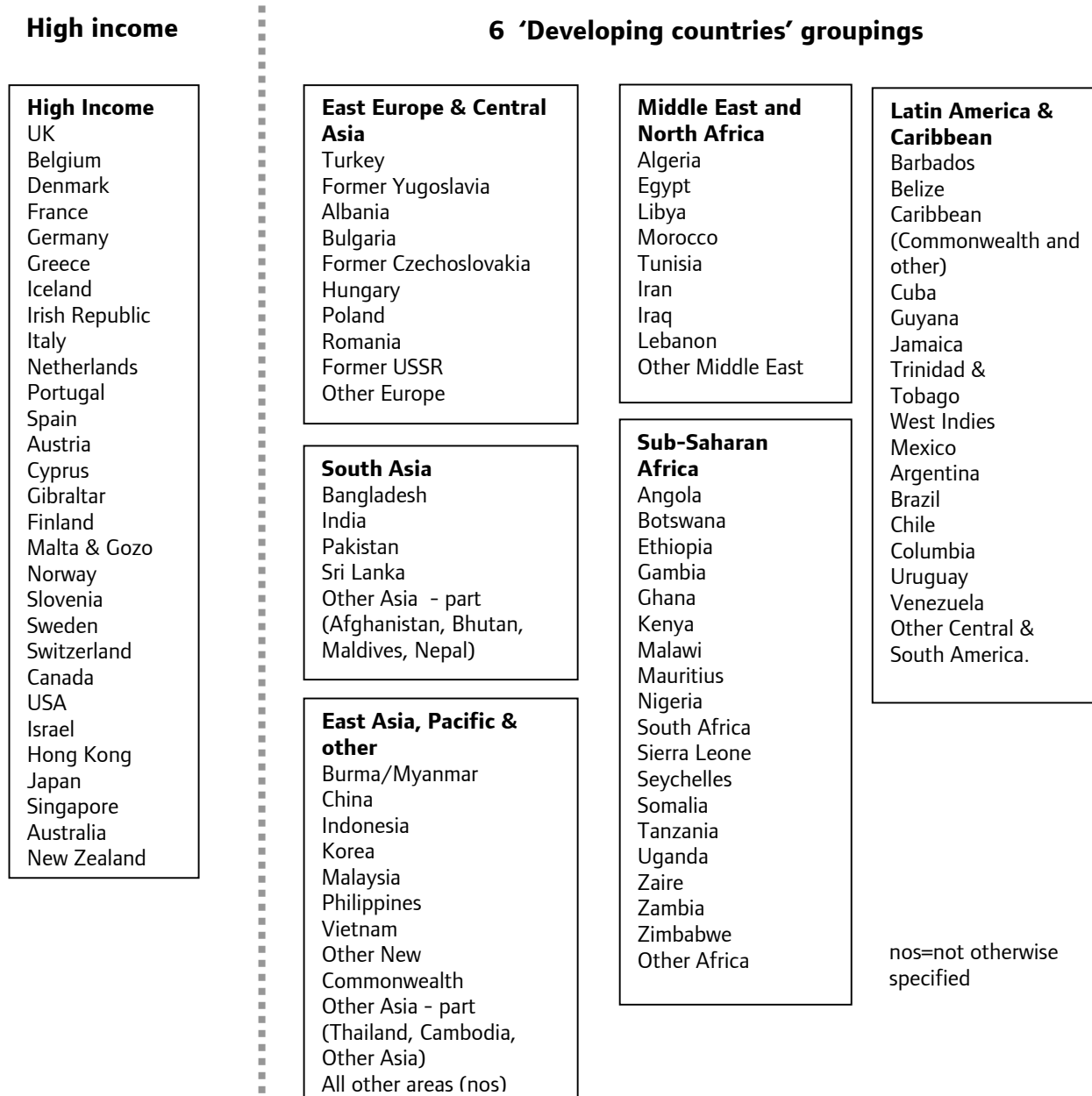
Original APS CRYOX coding	GLA coding	Original APS CRYOX coding	GLA coding	
1 UK/GB	UK	52 Algeria	Africa	
7 Irish Republic	EU: Irish Republic	53 Angola	Africa	
2 Belgium	Other EU15 countries	54 Botswana	Africa	
3 Denmark		Other EU15 countries	55 Ethiopia	Africa
4 France		Other EU15 countries	56 Egypt	Africa
5 Germany		Other EU15 countries	57 Gambia	Africa
6 Greece		Other EU15 countries	58 Ghana	Africa
8 Italy (exc Vatican City)		Other EU15 countries	59 Kenya	Africa
9 Luxembourg		Other EU15 countries	60 Libya	Africa
10 Netherlands		Other EU15 countries	61 Malawi	Africa
11 Portugal		Other EU15 countries	62 Mauritius	Africa
12 Spain		Other EU15 countries	63 Morocco	Africa
14 Austria		Other EU15 countries	64 Nigeria	Africa
17 Finland		Other EU15 countries	65 South Africa	Africa
21 Sweden		Other EU15 countries	66 Sierra Leone	Africa
13 Andorra	Other Europe	67 Seychelles	Africa	
15 Cyprus	Other EU25	68 Somalia	Africa	
16 Gibraltar	Other Europe	69 Tanzania	Africa	
18 Liechtenstein	Other Europe	70 Tunisia	Africa	
19 Malta & Gozo	Other EU25	71 Uganda	Africa	
20 Norway	Other Europe	72 Zaire	Africa	
22 Switzerland	Other Europe	73 Zambia	Africa	
23 Turkey	Other Europe	74 Zimbabwe	Africa	
24 Former Yugoslavia	Split coding*	75 Other Africa	Africa	
25 Albania	Other Europe	76 Bangladesh	Indian sub-continent	
26 Bulgaria	Other Europe	77 India	Indian sub-continent	
27 Former Czechoslovakia	Split coding*	78 Pakistan	Indian sub-continent	
28 Hungary	Other EU25 (A8)	79 Iran	Middle East	
29 Poland	Other EU25 (A8)	80 Iraq	Middle East	
30/32 Romania / Other Europe	Other Europe	81 Israel	Middle East	
31 Former USSR etc	Split coding*	82 Lebanon	Middle East	
33 Barbados	Americas & Caribbean	83 Other Middle East	Middle East	
35 Canada		84 Burma/Myanmar	Remainder of Asia	
36 Other Caribbean		85 China	Remainder of Asia	
37 Cuba		86 Hong Kong	Remainder of Asia	
38 Guyana		87 Indonesia	Remainder of Asia	
39 Jamaica		88 Japan	Remainder of Asia	
40 Trinidad & Tobago		89 Korea	Remainder of Asia	
41 USA		90 Macau/Macao	Remainder of Asia	
42 West Indies		91 Malaysia	Remainder of Asia	
43 Other Central America		92 Philippines	Remainder of Asia	
44 Mexico		93 Singapore	Remainder of Asia	
45 Other South America		94 Sri Lanka	Remainder of Asia	
46 Argentina		95 Vietnam	Remainder of Asia	
47 Brazil		96 Other Asia	Remainder of Asia	
48 Chile		97 Australia	Australasia /Other	
49 Columbia		98 New Zealand	Australasia/Other	
50 Uruguay		99 Caribbean Commonwealth	Australasia/Other	
51 Venezuala	100 Other New Commonwealth	Australasia/Other		
	101/102 Rest of the world/at sea	Australasia/Other		

* Split coding = Part 'Other EU25' (A8 new members)/ Part 'Other Europe'. APS variables CRYO & CRYOX were both used to distinguish A8 countries from the Other Europe group). Syntax used is available on request.

Appendix C: World region groupings used in this report

In this report, one of the country categorisations used is called 'world region' groupings. These are based on groupings used in the 'A Better World For All' report which was jointly produced by the United Nations, the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in 2000. The classification comprises 7 groupings based on the geography, cultural affinities and income of residents. Developing countries comprise 6 of the groups. High income countries are grouped together to make up the remaining group (defined as countries with a Gross National Product per capita of \$9,360 in 1998). The GLA has used the original categorisations and matched them with APS data on country of birth. Where categories didn't exactly match a best fit approach was adopted. This affected a small number of countries and does not impact on the analysis significantly as the population groups were small. In this report, the GLA has used the full seven group split as well as a broader 'high income and developing country split' where necessary – these are illustrated below.

APS country categories grouped into 7 'World Region' areas



Appendix D: Other GLA publications about diversity within the migrant population

London: the world in a city (DMAG Briefing 2005-06)

This report contains a demographic analysis of the ethnic group, country of birth and religion of Londoners from 2001 Census data. It describes the size and location of different groups, their age and sex structure, and the relationship between ethnicity, country of birth and religion.

Electronic copy available on the GLA website at the following link:

<http://www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/factsandfigures/factsfigures/diversity.jsp>

Country of Birth & Labour Market Outcomes in London (DMAG Briefing 2005-01)

This report presents data about how the labour market outcomes of Londoners vary according to their country of origin. The report provides detailed analysis of the employment patterns of different migrant groups including analysis of: employment rates; unemployment rates, reasons for non-employment, employment patterns and pay levels.

Electronic copy available on the GLA website at the following link:

http://www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/factsandfigures/factsfigures/labour_market.jsp

London Country of Birth Profiles: An analysis of Census data (DMAG Briefing 2005-02)

This Briefing presents useful statistical profiles for 147 different migrant groups in London (127 are countries and 20 are aggregations of countries as defined by ONS), based on 2001 Census data. Each profile has information about population size and structure, labour market activity, qualifications, housing and health. Email dmaginfo@london.gov.uk for an electronic copy of this report.

National Insurance Registration by non-UK Nationals (DMAG Briefing 2006-24)

This report analyses inflows of migrant workers, focussing mainly on London and the Boroughs and migrants from the accession (A8) countries. The analysis is based on National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations for foreign nationals supplied by the Department for Work and Pensions. The data relates to the four years 2002/2003 to 2005/2006.

Electronic copy available on the GLA website at the following link:

<http://www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/factsandfigures/factsfigures/population.jsp>

NINO registrations 2006-07 (DMAG Update 15-2007)

This short report updates some of the key data from the Briefing above using more up to date information for 2006/07.

Electronic copy available on the GLA website at the following link:

<http://www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/factsandfigures/factsfigures/diversity.jsp>

The full range of DMAG publications can be found at the following website:

<http://www.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/factsandfigures.jsp>

Appendix E: Tables

E1 Population by country of birth and region, 2006

	All persons	Born in UK	Born outside UK	% Born Outside UK
UK	58,841,000	52,992,000	5,849,000	10
UK (excluding London)	51,489,000	47,961,000	3,528,000	7
North East	2,451,000	2,368,000	84,000	3
North West	6,623,000	6,217,000	406,000	6
Yorkshire & the Humber	4,923,000	4,571,000	352,000	7
East Midlands	4,204,000	3,882,000	322,000	8
West Midlands	5,231,000	4,776,000	455,000	9
East of England	5,461,000	5,006,000	455,000	8
London	7,352,000	5,031,000	2,320,000	32
South East	8,091,000	7,333,000	757,000	9
South West	4,958,000	4,675,000	283,000	6
Wales	2,894,000	2,776,000	117,000	4
Scotland	4,957,000	4,736,000	220,000	4
Northern Ireland	1,697,000	1,620,000	76,000	4

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

E2 Population by country of birth (geographic categories), London & UK, 2006

	Greater London	UK (excluding London)	UK residents who live in London	% UK
All persons	7,352,000	51,489,000	58,841,000	12
All born in UK	5,031,000	47,961,000	52,992,000	9
All born outside UK	2,320,000	3,528,000	5,849,000	40
EU25: all	547,000	1,175,000	1,722,000	32
- EU15 countries	372,000	843,000	1,215,000	31
- EU:A8 countries	133,000	278,000	411,000	32
- Other EU25 countries	(43,000)	53,000	96,000	(44)
Other Eastern/Western Europe	140,000	123,000	262,000	53
Americas and Caribbean	306,000	330,000	636,000	48
Africa	539,000	573,000	1,112,000	48
Indian sub-continent	387,000	730,000	1,116,000	35
Middle East	99,000	112,000	211,000	47
Remainder of Asia	230,000	377,000	607,000	38
Australasia	67,000	97,000	164,000	41
Born outside UK: EU25	547,000	1,175,000	1,722,000	32
Born outside UK: Rest world	1,773,000	2,354,000	4,127,000	43
	Percentage (%) totals			
All persons	100	100	100	
All born in UK	68	93	90	
All born outside UK	32	7	10	
EU25: all	7	2	3	
- EU15 countries	5	2	2	
- EU:A8 countries	2	1	1	
- Other EU25 countries	(1)	0	0	
Other Eastern/Western Europe	2	0	0	
Americas and Caribbean	4	1	1	
Africa	7	1	2	
Indian sub-continent	5	1	2	
Middle East	1	0	0	
Remainder of Asia	3	1	1	
Australasia	1	0	0	
Born outside UK: EU25	7	2	3	
Born outside UK: Rest world	24	5	7	

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Notes: Data based on relatively small samples (ie <200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. These data are presented here for completeness and, given their poorer reliability, should not be quoted in isolation.

E3 Population by country of birth (World region categories), London & UK, 2006

	Greater London	UK (excluding London)	UK	% UK residents who live in London
All persons	7,316,000	51,435,000	58,751,000	12
Born in UK	5,031,000	47,961,000	52,992,000	9
Born outside UK	2,285,000	3,474,000	5,759,000	40
<i>By world region categories</i>				
High Income	609,000	1,294,000	1,902,000	32
Developing country groups	1,676,000	2,181,000	3,857,000	43
- East Europe & Central Asia	260,000	375,000	635,000	41
- South Asia	460,000	768,000	1,228,000	37
- Sub-Saharan Africa	507,000	529,000	1,036,000	49
- Middle East and North Africa	123,000	149,000	272,000	45
- Latin America & Caribbean	238,000	167,000	405,000	59
- East Asia, Pacific & other	88,000	192,000	280,000	31
Percentage (%) totals				
All persons	100	100	100	
Born in UK	69	93	90	
Born outside UK	31	7	10	
High Income	8	3	3	
Developing country groups	23	4	7	
- East Europe & Central Asia	4	1	1	
- South Asia	6	1	2	
- Sub-Saharan Africa	7	1	2	
- Middle East and North Africa	2	0	0	
- Latin America & Caribbean	3	0	1	
- East Asia, Pacific & other	1	0	0	
Percentage totals (excluding UK-born)				
Born outside UK	100	100	100	
High Income	27	37	33	
Developing country groups	73	63	67	
- East Europe & Central Asia	11	11	11	
- South Asia	20	22	21	
- Sub-Saharan Africa	22	15	18	
- Middle East and North Africa	5	4	5	
- Latin America & Caribbean	10	5	7	
- East Asia, Pacific & other	4	6	5	

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Notes: Totals relating to 'all born outside UK' are slightly lower for the world region groups due to a larger amount of missing data for this categorisation.

E4 Population by country of birth age and gender, Greater London, 2006

	All persons	Born in UK	Born outside UK	% Born outside UK
All persons	7,352,000	5,031,000	2,320,000	32
0-15	1,487,000	1,326,000	161,000	11
16-24	881,000	635,000	246,000	28
25-34	1,285,000	701,000	584,000	45
35-44	1,235,000	758,000	477,000	39
45-54	928,000	562,000	366,000	39
55-64	690,000	461,000	229,000	33
65 and over	844,000	587,000	257,000	30
Working age	4,863,000	3,016,000	1,847,000	38
Over working age	1,001,000	689,000	312,000	31
Males	3,621,000	2,504,000	1,116,000	31
Females	3,731,000	2,527,000	1,204,000	32
			% totals	
All persons	100	100	100	
0-15	20	26	7	
16-24	12	13	11	
25-34	17	14	25	
35-44	17	15	21	
45-54	13	11	16	
55-64	9	9	10	
65 and over	11	12	11	
Working age	66	60	80	
Over working age	14	14	13	
Males	49	50	48	
Females	51	50	52	

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

E5 Working age population by country of birth, gender and family status, Greater London, 2006

	All persons	Born in UK	Born outside UK	% Born outside UK
Persons working age	4,863,000	3,016,000	1,847,000	38
Parents with dependent children	1,750,000	969,000	782,000	45
People with no dependent children	3,113,000	2,048,000	1,066,000	34
Women working age	2,365,000	1,435,000	930,000	39
Mothers with dependent children	986,000	545,000	440,000	45
- Lone mothers	315,000	188,000	127,000	40
- Couple mothers	670,000	357,000	313,000	47
Women with no dependent children	1,379,000	890,000	490,000	35
Men working age	2,499,000	1,581,000	918,000	37
Fathers with dependent children	765,000	423,000	341,000	45
Men with no dependent children	1,734,000	1,158,000	576,000	33
<i>All lone parents</i>	<i>336,000</i>	<i>201,000</i>	<i>136,000</i>	<i>40</i>
		Percentage totals		
Persons working age	100	100	100	
Parents with dependent children	36	32	42	
People with no dependent children	64	68	58	
Women working age	100	100	100	
Mothers with dependent children	42	38	47	
- Lone mothers	13	13	14	
- Couple mothers	28	25	34	
Women with no dependent children	58	62	53	
Men working age	100	100	100	
Fathers with dependent children	31	27	37	
Men with no dependent children	69	73	63	
<i>All lone parents</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>15</i>	

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

E6 Population by nationality and country of birth, Greater London, 2006

	All persons	UK nationals	Foreign nationals	UK nationals as % of all residents	Foreign nationals as a % of all residents
All persons	7,348,000	5,953,000	1,396,000	81	19
Born in UK	5,030,000	4,966,000	64,000	99	1
Born outside UK	2,319,000	987,000	1,332,000	43	57
All EU25	547,000	108,000	439,000	20	80
- EU15	371,000	62,000	309,000	17	83
- EU: A8 countries	133,000	(14,000)	119,000	(10)	90
- Other EU25	(43,000)	(32,000)	(11,000)	(74)	(26)
Other Eastern/Western Europe	139,000	(39,000)	100,000	(28)	72
Americas and Caribbean	306,000	154,000	152,000	50	50
Africa	539,000	277,000	262,000	51	49
Indian sub-continent	387,000	243,000	143,000	63	37
Middle East	99,000	54,000	(45,000)	55	(45)
Remainder of Asia	230,000	91,000	138,000	40	60
Australasia	67,000	(18,000)	(49,000)	(27)	(73)

Percentage totals (%)

All persons	100	100	100		
Born in UK	68	83	5		
Born outside UK	32	17	95		
All EU25	7	2	31		
- EU15	5	1	22		
- EU: A8 countries	2	(0)	9		
- Other EU25	(1)	(1)	(1)		
Other Eastern/Western Europe	2	(1)	7		
Americas and Caribbean	4	3	11		
Africa	7	5	19		
Indian sub-continent	5	4	10		
Middle East	1	1	(3)		
Remainder of Asia	3	2	10		
Australasia	1	(0)	(3)		

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Notes: Data based on relatively small samples (ie <200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. These data are only presented here for completeness and, given their poorer reliability, should not be quoted in isolation.

E7 Population by ethnicity and country of birth, Greater London, 2006

	All persons	Born in UK	Born outside UK	% Born outside UK
All groups	7,336,000	5,022,000	2,315,000	32
All White groups	4,773,000	3,920,000	853,000	18
White British	3,959,000	3,737,000	222,000	6
Other White	813,000	183,000	631,000	78
All BAME groups	2,564,000	1,102,000	1,462,000	57
Indian	451,000	173,000	278,000	62
Pakistani	156,000	73,000	83,000	53
Bangladeshi	206,000	100,000	106,000	51
Other Asian	192,000	(45,000)	148,000	77
Black Caribbean	362,000	215,000	147,000	40
Black African	461,000	182,000	279,000	61
Other Black	(36,000)	(23,000)	(13,000)	(35)
Mixed groups	202,000	164,000	(38,000)	(19)
Chinese	59,000	(16,000)	(43,000)	(73)
Other groups	439,000	111,000	329,000	75
			% totals	
All groups	100	100	100	
All White groups	65	78	37	
White British	54	74	10	
Other White	11	4	27	
All BAME groups	35	22	63	
Indian	6	3	12	
Pakistani	2	1	4	
Bangladeshi	3	2	5	
Other Asian	3	(1)	6	
Black Caribbean	5	4	6	
Black African	6	4	12	
Other Black	(0)	(0)	(1)	
Mixed groups	3	3	(2)	
Chinese	1	(0)	(2)	
Other groups	6	2	14	

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Notes: Data based on relatively small samples (ie <200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. These data are only presented here for completeness and, given their poorer reliability, should not be quoted in isolation.

E8 Population by ethnicity and country of birth (geographic and world region groupings), Greater London, 2006

	All groups	White groups	BAME groups	% BAME groups
All persons	7,340,000	4,774,000	2,565,000	35
UK-born	5,024,000	3,921,000	1,103,000	22
Born outside UK	2,315,000	853,000	1,462,000	63
<i>Geographic groupings</i>				
All EU25 (exc UK):	547,000	471,000	76,000	14
- EU15	371,000	323,000	(49,000)	(13)
- EU: A8 countries	133,000	116,000	(17,000)	(13)
- Other EU25	(43,000)	(32,000)	(11,000)	(26)
Other Western Europe	139,000	101,000	(38,000)	(27)
Americas and Caribbean	305,000	88,000	217,000	71
Africa	538,000	84,000	453,000	84
Indian sub-continent	386,000	(6,000)	380,000	98
Middle East	98,000	(26,000)	73,000	74
Remainder of Asia	230,000	(13,000)	217,000	94
Australasia	67,000	63,000	(5,000)	(7)
<i>World region groupings</i>				
High Income (exc UK)	608,000	493,000	116,000	19
Developing country groups:	1,672,000	358,000	1,314,000	79
East Europe & Central Asia	260,000	207,000	53,000	20
South Asia	460,000	(8,000)	452,000	98
Sub-Saharan Africa	507,000	75,000	432,000	85
Middle East and North Africa	122,000	(30,000)	92,000	75
Latin America & Caribbean	236,000	(34,000)	203,000	86
East Asia, Pacific & other	88,000	(5,000)	83,000	94

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Notes: Data based on relatively small samples (ie <200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. These data are only presented here for completeness and, given their poorer reliability, should not be quoted in isolation.

E9 Migrants by year of arrival, Greater London and UK, 2006

	Greater London	UK (excluding London)	UK	London as % of UK
All born outside UK	2,296,000	3,495,000	5,792,000	40
<i>By year of arrival:</i>				
Up to 1960	188,000	475,000	663,000	28
1961-1965	125,000	222,000	347,000	36
1966-1970	119,000	222,000	341,000	35
1971-1975	146,000	193,000	339,000	43
1976-1980	118,000	195,000	313,000	38
1981-1985	114,000	157,000	271,000	42
1986-1990	205,000	210,000	415,000	49
1991-1995	230,000	238,000	468,000	49
1996-2000	415,000	433,000	848,000	49
2001-2006	638,000	1,150,000	1,788,000	36
Percentage totals (%)				
All born outside UK	100	100	100	
<i>By year of arrival:</i>				
Up to 1960	8	14	11	
1961-1965	5	6	6	
1966-1970	5	6	6	
1971-1975	6	6	6	
1976-1980	5	6	5	
1981-1985	5	4	5	
1986-1990	9	6	7	
1991-1995	10	7	8	
1996-2000	18	12	15	
2001-2006	28	33	31	

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Notes: Data on year of arrival was missing for some respondents, so totals here (which exclude that missing data) are lower than the totals on other tables.

E10 Migrants by year of arrival and country of birth, Greater London, 2006

	All	Before 1996	1996-2006
All born outside UK	2,296,000	1,244,000	1,053,000
All EU25:	541,000	278,000	263,000
- EU15	365,000	218,000	147,000
- EU: A8 countries	133,000	(21,000)	112,000
- Other EU25	(43,000)	(39,000)	(4,000)
Other Europe	139,000	(47,000)	91,000
Americas and Caribbean	303,000	185,000	118,000
Africa	534,000	294,000	240,000
Indian sub-continent	381,000	256,000	125,000
Middle East	99,000	52,000	(47,000)
Remainder of Asia	228,000	107,000	121,000
Australasia	67,000	(22,000)	(46,000)
			Row percentages (%)
All born outside UK	100	54	46
All EU25:	100	51	49
- EU15	100	60	40
- EU: A8 countries	100	(16)	84
- Other EU25	100	(92)	(8)
Other Europe	100	(34)	66
Americas and Caribbean	100	61	39
Africa	100	55	45
Indian sub-continent	100	67	33
Middle East	100	53	(47)
Remainder of Asia	100	47	53
Australasia	100	(32)	(68)
			Column percentages (%)
All born outside UK	100	100	100
All EU25:	24	22	25
- EU15	16	18	14
- EU: A8 countries	6	(2)	11
- Other EU25	2	(3)	(0)
Other Europe	6	(4)	9
Americas and Caribbean	13	15	11
Africa	23	24	23
Indian sub-continent	17	21	12
Middle East	4	4	(4)
Remainder of Asia	10	9	12
Australasia	3	(2)	(4)

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Notes: Data based on relatively small samples (ie <200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. These data are only presented here for completeness and, given their poorer reliability, should not be quoted in isolation. Data on year of arrival was missing for some respondents, so totals here (which exclude that missing data) are lower than the totals on other tables.

E11 Age at time of arrival in the UK, Greater London, 2006

	Number	% total
All born outside UK	2,183,000	100
<i>Age at time of arrival (approximate)</i>		
Under 5	198,000	9
5-9	165,000	8
10-14	152,000	7
15-19	275,000	13
20-24	469,000	21
25-29	429,000	20
30-34	223,000	10
35-39	130,000	6
40-44	68,000	3
45-49	(35,000)	(2)
50 and over	(39,000)	(2)
	Number	% total
All born outside UK who arrived between 1996-2006	993,000	100
<i>Age at time of arrival (approximate)</i>		
Under 5	66,000	7
5-9	64,000	6
10-14	(46,000)	(5)
15-19	88,000	9
20-24	205,000	21
25-29	242,000	24
30-34	122,000	12
35-39	73,000	7
40-44	(41,000)	(4)
45-49	(22,000)	(2)
50 and over	(25,000)	(2)

Source: Annual Population Survey

Notes: Data based on relatively small samples (ie <200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. These data are only presented here for completeness and, given their poorer reliability, should not be quoted in isolation. Data on age at year of arrival was missing for some respondents, so totals here (which exclude that missing data) are lower than the totals on other tables.

E12 Migrant population by ethnicity, London and UK, 2006

	Number			Percentage totals (%)			
	Greater London	UK (excluding London)	UK	Greater London	UK (excluding London)	UK	London as % of UK
TOTAL	2,315,000	3,523,000	5,838,000	100	100	100	40
All White groups	853,000	1,856,000	2,709,000	37	53	46	31
White British	222,000	920,000	1,141,000	10	26	20	19
Other White	631,000	937,000	1,568,000	27	27	27	40
All BAME groups	1,462,000	1,667,000	3,129,000	63	47	54	47
Indian	278,000	378,000	656,000	12	11	11	42
Pakistani	83,000	296,000	379,000	4	8	6	22
Bangladeshi	106,000	68,000	174,000	5	2	3	61
Other Asian	148,000	155,000	303,000	6	4	5	49
Black Caribbean	147,000	88,000	234,000	6	2	4	63
Black African	279,000	180,000	459,000	12	5	8	61
Other Black	(13,000)	(9,000)	(22,000)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(58)
Mixed groups	(38,000)	61,000	99,000	(2)	2	2	(38)
Chinese	(43,000)	116,000	159,000	(2)	3	3	(27)
Other groups	329,000	316,000	645,000	14	9	11	51

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Notes: White British includes White Northern Irish (there is no split between White British and White Other for Northern Ireland respondents). Data based on relatively small samples (ie <200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. These data are only presented here for completeness and, given their poorer reliability, should not be quoted in isolation.

E13 Demographic profile of migrant population, London and UK, 2006

	Number			Percentage totals (%)			London as % of UK
	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	UK	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	UK	
All born outside UK	2,320,000	3,528,000	5,849,000	100	100	100	40
Male	1,116,000	1,694,000	2,810,000	48	48	48	40
Female	1,204,000	1,834,000	3,038,000	52	52	52	40
Age							
0-15	161,000	317,000	478,000	7	9	8	34
16-19	73,000	122,000	195,000	3	3	3	37
20-24	173,000	312,000	485,000	7	9	8	36
25-29	295,000	402,000	697,000	13	11	12	42
30-34	289,000	395,000	685,000	12	11	12	42
35-39	248,000	342,000	589,000	11	10	10	42
40-44	230,000	308,000	537,000	10	9	9	43
45-49	201,000	280,000	481,000	9	8	8	42
50-54	165,000	241,000	406,000	7	7	7	41
55-59	126,000	199,000	325,000	5	6	6	39
60-64	103,000	147,000	249,000	4	4	4	41
65 and over	257,000	465,000	722,000	11	13	12	36
Nationality							
UK national	987,000	1,557,000	2,544,000	43	44	44	39
Foreign national	1,332,000	1,970,000	3,302,000	57	56	56	40
Year of arrival into UK							
Up to 1960	188,000	475,000	663,000	8	14	11	28
1961-1965	125,000	222,000	347,000	5	6	6	36
1966-1970	119,000	222,000	341,000	5	6	6	35
1971-1975	146,000	193,000	339,000	6	6	6	43
1976-1980	118,000	195,000	313,000	5	6	5	38
1981-1985	114,000	157,000	271,000	5	4	5	42
1986-1990	205,000	210,000	415,000	9	6	7	49
1991-1995	230,000	238,000	468,000	10	7	8	49
1996-2000	415,000	433,000	848,000	18	12	15	49
2001-2006	638,000	1,150,000	1,788,000	28	33	31	36

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Notes: Cells may not sum exactly to population total, due to missing data.

E14 Migrant population by country of birth, London and UK, 2006

	Number			Percentage totals (%)			London as % of UK
	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	UK	Greater London	UK (exc. London)	UK	
All born outside UK	2,320,000	3,528,000	5,849,000	100	100	100	40
<i>By geographic categories:</i>							
EU25: all	547,000	1,175,000	1,722,000	24	33	29	32
EU15 countries	372,000	843,000	1,215,000	16	24	21	31
EU-A8 countries	133,000	278,000	411,000	6	8	7	32
Other EU25 countries	(43,000)	53,000	96,000	(2)	2	2	(45)
Other Europe	140,000	123,000	262,000	6	3	4	53
Americas and Caribbean	306,000	330,000	636,000	13	9	11	48
Africa	539,000	573,000	1,112,000	23	16	19	48
Indian sub-continent	387,000	730,000	1,116,000	17	21	19	35
Middle East	99,000	112,000	211,000	4	3	4	47
Remainder of Asia	230,000	377,000	607,000	10	11	10	38
Australasia	67,000	97,000	164,000	3	3	3	41
Born outside UK: EU25	547,000	1,175,000	1,722,000	24	33	29	32
Born outside UK: R. of World	1,773,000	2,354,000	4,127,000	76	67	71	43
All born outside UK	2,285,000	3,474,000	5,759,000	100	100	100	40
<i>By world region categories:</i>							
High Income	609,000	1,294,000	1,902,000	27	37	33	32
Developing country groups	1,676,000	2,181,000	3,857,000	73	63	67	43
- E. Europe & Central Asia	260,000	375,000	635,000	11	11	11	41
- South Asia	460,000	768,000	1,228,000	20	22	21	37
- Sub-Saharan Africa	507,000	529,000	1,036,000	22	15	18	49
- Middle East & N.Africa	123,000	149,000	272,000	5	4	5	45
- Latin America & Caribbean	238,000	167,000	405,000	10	5	7	59
- East Asia, Pacific & other	88,000	192,000	280,000	4	6	5	31

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Notes: Totals relating to 'all born outside UK' are slightly lower for the world region groups due to a larger amount of missing data for this categorisation. Data based on relatively small samples (ie <200) are shown in brackets to emphasise the higher levels of sampling variability attached to these estimates. These data are only presented here for completeness and, given their poorer reliability, should not be quoted in isolation.

**E15 Population estimates by country of birth by London borough, 2004-2006
(3 year averages)**

	All	Born in UK	Born outside UK	% Born outside UK
Barking and Dagenham	165,000	132,000	33,000	20
Barnet	325,000	213,000	112,000	35
Bexley	218,000	196,000	22,000	10
Brent	267,000	138,000	128,000	48
Bromley	298,000	261,000	37,000	12
Camden	203,000	126,000	77,000	38
Croydon	337,000	259,000	78,000	23
Ealing	305,000	180,000	125,000	41
Enfield	280,000	201,000	79,000	28
Greenwich	218,000	170,000	48,000	22
Hackney	210,000	131,000	79,000	37
Hammersmith and Fulham	175,000	110,000	66,000	37
Haringey	223,000	140,000	83,000	37
Harrow	214,000	134,000	80,000	37
Havering	220,000	204,000	15,000	7
Hillingdon	248,000	192,000	56,000	23
Hounslow	212,000	146,000	66,000	31
Islington	178,000	121,000	57,000	32
Kensington and Chelsea	165,000	90,000	75,000	46
Kingston upon Thames	151,000	116,000	35,000	23
Lambeth	263,000	169,000	94,000	36
Lewisham	250,000	179,000	71,000	28
Merton	192,000	133,000	59,000	31
Newham	250,000	141,000	109,000	44
Redbridge	243,000	170,000	73,000	30
Richmond upon Thames	180,000	144,000	36,000	20
Southwark	243,000	163,000	80,000	33
Sutton	179,000	156,000	23,000	13
Tower Hamlets	211,000	128,000	83,000	39
Waltham Forest	217,000	154,000	64,000	29
Wandsworth	265,000	182,000	83,000	31
Westminster	189,000	90,000	99,000	52
Inner London	2,833,000	1,776,000	1,057,000	37
Outer London	4,468,000	3,299,000	1,169,000	26
Greater London	7,301,000	5,075,000	2,226,000	30

Source: Annual Population Survey 2006

Notes: Confidence intervals attached to borough level data on country of birth are fairly wide. For this reason, data presented here have been averaged over a three year period 2004-2006 to provide better estimates. See section 2 for caveats relating to APS population data which are different to other population estimates. Data for the City of London are not available due to small sample size but are included in the London totals.

Regular Briefings from the GLA Data Management and Analysis Group (DMAG)

Recent DMAG Briefings 2008:

2008 -1	Census Information Note	Eileen Howes
2008- 2	Pay Check 2007	Lovedeep Vaid
2008- 3	GLA 2007 Round Ward Ethnic Group Population Projections	Baljit Bains
2008- 4	Council Tax Analysis	Elizabeth Williams
2008- 6	Claimant Count Model 2008: Technical Note	Lorna Spence

Recent DMAG Briefings 2007:

2007-14	GLA 2006 Round Ethnic Group Population Projections	Baljit Bains/Ed Klodawski
2007-15	GIS Team Workplan 2007/08	Gareth Baker
2007-16	Key Facts for Diverse Communities: Ethnicity and Faith	Baljit Bains
2007-17	A profile of Londoners by housing tenure	Lorna Spence
2007-18	Londoners and the Labour Market: key facts	Lorna Spence
2007-19	Benefit Claimants in London 2006	Lovedeep Vaid
2007-20	WRS Analysis	Elizabeth Williams
2007-22	ONS Model-Based Income Estimates: 2004-5	Lovedeep Vaid
2007-23	Background to DMAG Poverty Profiles	Lovedeep Vaid
2007-24	Counting the Population: GLA Submission Treasury Sub-Committee	John Hollis
2007-25	Census Information Note 2007-2	Giorgio Finella

A full list of DMAG Briefings is available to internal customers through the GLA Intranet; otherwise please contact dmag.info@london.gov.uk A CD containing PDF versions of the Briefings, or hard copies, can be provided.

Contact details for the Data Management and Analysis Group

Rob Lewis (020 7983 4652) is **Head of the Data Management and Analysis Group**.

rob.lewis@london.gov.uk

John Hollis (020 7983 4604) is responsible for the work of the **Demography, Education** and **Social Exclusion Teams**, and particularly for demographic modelling. john.hollis@london.gov.uk

Eileen Howes (020 7983 4657) is responsible for the work of the **Census, SASPAC** and **General Statistics Teams** and particularly for census analysis. eileen.howes@london.gov.uk

Gareth Baker (020 7983 4965) is the **GIS Manager** with responsibility for leading work on GI including strategy, the development of data holdings, analysis and dissemination. gareth.baker@london.gov.uk

Steve Forgan (020 7983 4185) is the **interim London Analyst Support Site (LASS) Manager** and is responsible for data exchange & analysis projects for crime reduction in London.

stephen.forgan@london.gov.uk

Kelly Rump (020 7983 4655) is the **Business Coordinator**. kelly.rump@london.gov.uk

Demography Team

Baljit Bains (020 7983 4613) works in the Demography Team and is responsible for ethnic demography, including ethnic group projections. baljit.bains@london.gov.uk

Ed Klodawski (020 7983 4694) works in the Demography Team. His post is joint with the London Health Observatory and specialises in ethnic and health issues. edmund.klodawski@london.gov.uk

Social Exclusion Team

Lorna Spence (020 7983 4658) works in the Social Exclusion Team, with particular responsibilities for labour market data. lorna.spence@london.gov.uk

Lovedeep Vaid (020 7983 4699) works in the Social Exclusion Team with particular responsibilities for benefits, indicators, income data and the Social Exclusion Extranet. lovedeep.vaid@london.gov.uk

Rachel Leeser (020 7983 4696) works in the Social Exclusion Team with particular responsibilities for surveys, income data and the Social Exclusion Data Users Group. rachel.leeser@london.gov.uk

Education Team

David Ewens (020 7983 4656) works in the Education Team and is responsible for research and data analysis. david.ewens@london.gov.uk

Shen Cheng (020 7983 4889) works in the Education Team and is responsible for school roll projections. shen.cheng@london.gov.uk

Please use the above descriptions in deciding whom to contact to assist you with your information needs. For further details of DMAG staff please contact richard.walker@london.gov.uk