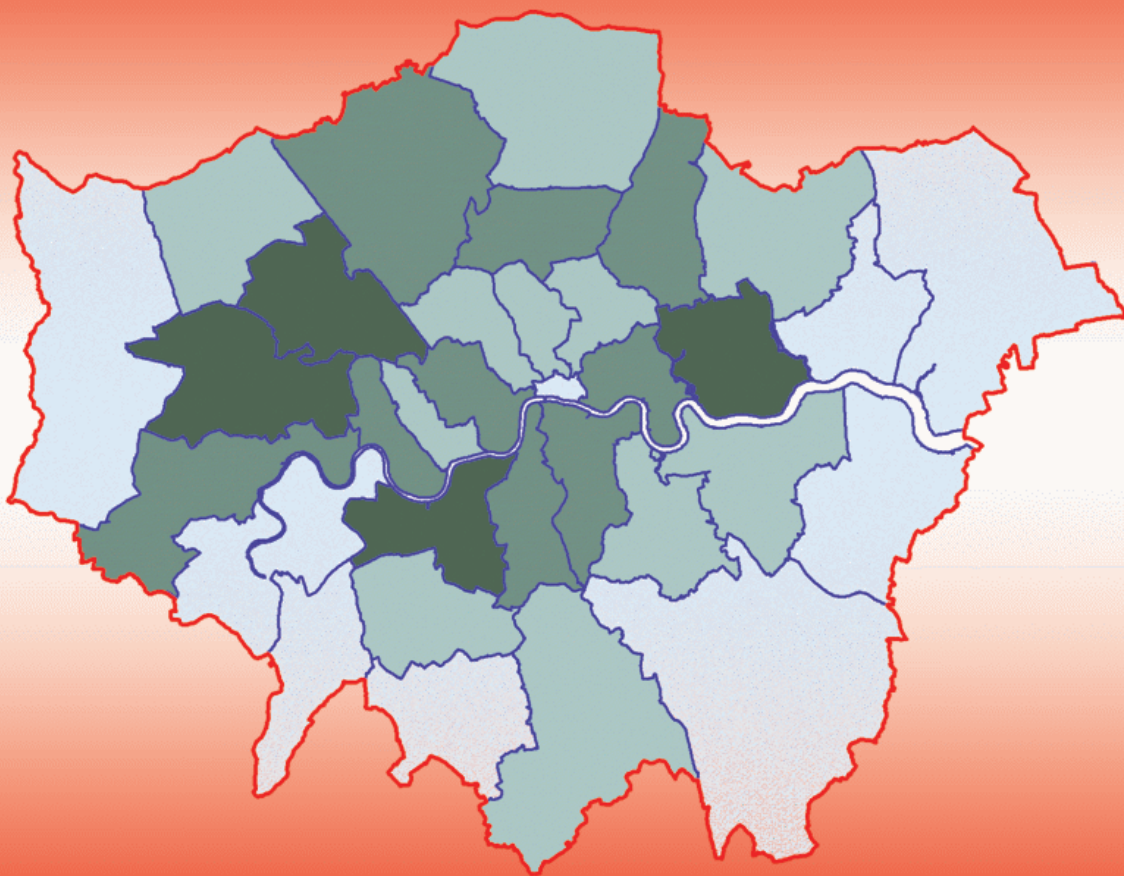


## Data Management and Analysis Group

# National Insurance Number registrations of overseas nationals in London



# DMAG Briefing 2006/24

## September 2006

### National Insurance Number registrations of overseas nationals in London

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Front cover: The cover map shows the number of National Insurance Number (NINo) Registrations in 2005/06. The legend for the map is on the right:

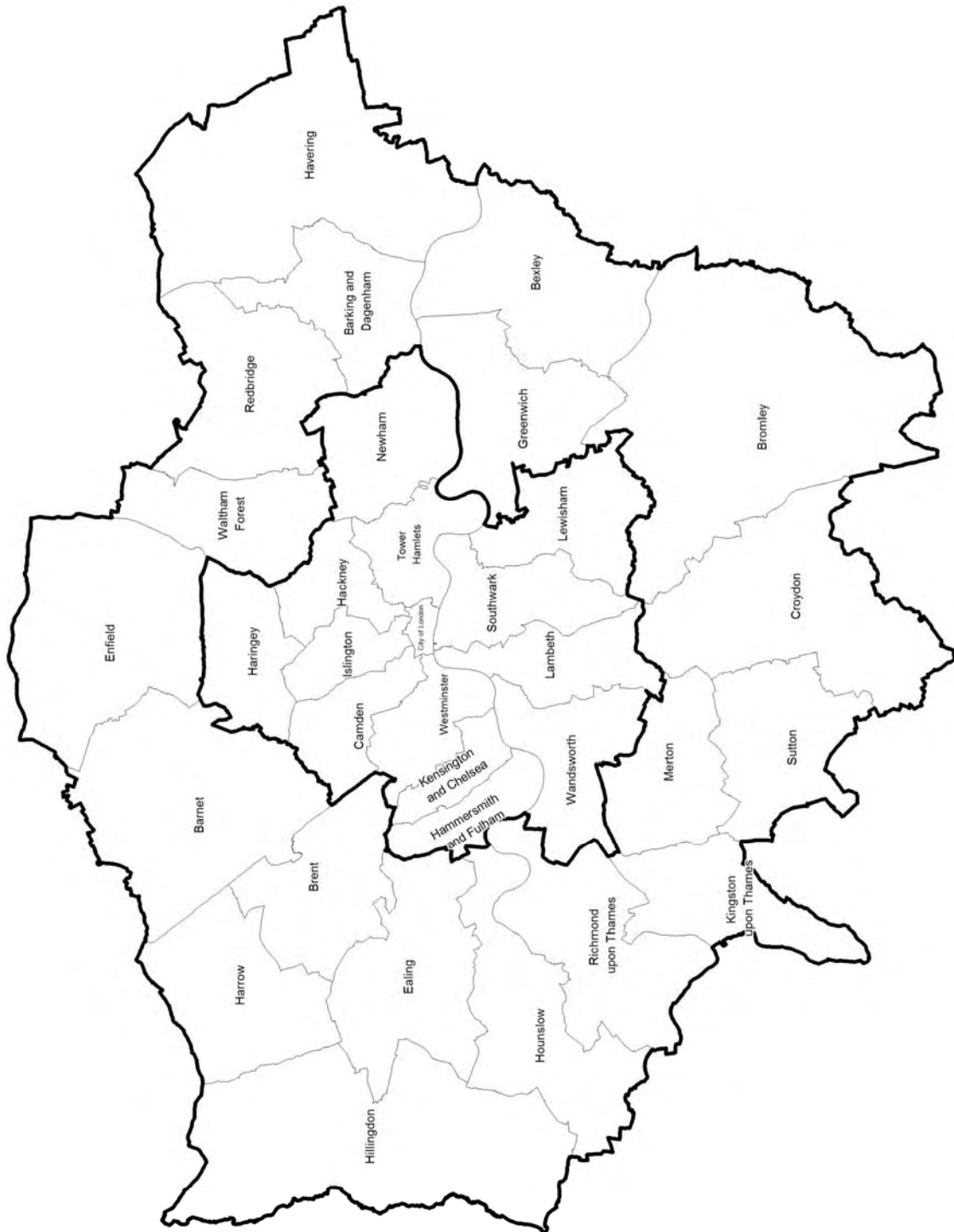
NINo reg'n in 2005/06	
■ 11,000 to 16,000	(4)
■ 8,000 to 11,000	(9)
■ 5,000 to 8,000	(11)
■ 0 to 5,000	(9)

# National Insurance Number Registrations 2002/03 to 2005/06

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## London boroughs with the Inner London boundary marked



## Summary

- National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations of overseas nationals show the number of migrants who register for a NINo (inflow), but there are no outflow figures, which means **'stock' figures cannot be calculated**.
- There were 236,000 National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations of foreign nationals in 2005/06 in London; a **41 per cent increase on the previous year**. This compares with a 51 per cent increase nationally.
- Even though **registrations in London have increased every year since 2002/03** and it is by far the most significant region for registrations, **the capital's share has dropped slightly from 42 per cent to 36 per cent** between 2002/03 and 2005/06.
- The largest increase in numbers of NINo registrations was also in London where **between 2002/03 and 2005/06 there was an increase of 87 thousand registrations**, twice as many as the second highest region (South East).
- In 2005/06 London migrant worker **NINo registrations were seven per cent of the total London employed population aged 16 to 64** from 2001. This is four times higher than the ratio in the rest of England and Wales, giving an indication of the influence of migrant workers on the London workforce.
- The ONS estimates, based on the International Passenger Survey, give an indication of the proportion of foreign nationals who enter and leave the UK. They show that between 2001 and 2004 **for every two people that entered London from abroad, one departed**.
- The top three ranking Boroughs of residence for NINo registrations are **Ealing, Brent and Newham**. Each had around 15,000 registrations in 2005/06. Ealing and Waltham Forest had the biggest increases proportionally between 2002/03 and 2005/06.
- **NINo registrations of foreign workers as a percentage of all foreign born Londoners employed in the 2001 Census, increased from 14 per cent in 2002/03 to 23 per cent in 2005/06**. However, the foreign born workforce is generally more mobile than the UK born workforce and many of the overseas nationals in 2001 may have left London or the UK since 2001.
- Newham, Tower Hamlets, Brent and Westminster had the biggest ratios of NINo registrations to employed residents. These areas will have experienced **very large flows both in and out of new migrants**, though it is unknown how many remain resident in any Borough.
- **Over four-fifths** of NINo registrations from overseas nationals **are for people aged 18 to 34**, compared with around a third of the London workforce overall.

- The **gender split is very even**, with 51 per cent of registrations in London being for men.
- In 2005/06 around **16 per cent of all registrations in London were by migrants from Poland**, compared with 31 per cent in the rest of the UK. In London this was double the number of the second highest nation, India, while outside London it was five times higher.
- In 2005/06, the **biggest increases of NINo registrations from the year before were from Poland (18,000)**, India (7,000) and Australia (6,000).
- Between 2002/03 and 2005/06 there was an increase of 88 thousand NINo registrations. The European (A8) **accession countries** (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovak Republic and Slovenia) **accounted for over 54 thousand (62 per cent) of this increase**. Accession countries accounted for **over a quarter of all migrant registrations in 2005/06**.
- Proportionally **very few migrant workers who register for a NINo are in receipt of any kind of benefit**.
- The numbers of claimants and the rates for the four benefits have all dropped significantly over the four-year-period in London as well as nationally. The percentage of **registrants claiming no benefit increased from 87 per cent to 96 per cent** between 2002/03 and 2005/06.
- The **Job Seekers Allowance rate for overseas nationals fell significantly** from 8.4 per cent in 2002/03 to 3.3 per cent in 2005/06

## **National Insurance number registrations of overseas nationals 2002 to 2006**

### **1.0 Introduction**

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) recently released a dataset containing details of National Insurance Number (NINo) registrations for foreign nationals. NINos are required for employment purposes or if the applicant wishes to claim benefits or tax credits. However, migrants can legally work before being allocated a NINo. Once the applicant successfully acquires a NINo, their details are added onto the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS). NIRS holds data relating to NI contributions as well as income tax.

The data relates to the four years 2002/2003 to 2005/2006. When an application for NINo takes place, the applicant provides data on their country of origin. This report analyses inflows of migrant workers, focussing mainly on London and the Boroughs.

### **1.1 Data limitations**

NINo registrations only make up a part of incoming international migration. A number of the migrant workers will have come into the UK as refugees in the first place or people from the eight accession countries (A8) may have arrived via the Workers Registration Scheme.

While this data is a good measure of inflows of migrant workers from outside the UK, it crucially does not measure outflows of the same people. Furthermore, the dataset received from the DWP provides figures on NINo registrations only. It does not show a migrant's expected length of stay and nor does it tell us if an overseas national ever returns to their country of origin at any point. It may be possible to acquire more data in the future relating to the date of any persons last NI contribution or other activity on the account, which would give an indication of whether or not they are still in the UK. However, this study is for future consideration.

Furthermore, the data does not show how many other people may have migrated to the UK with the applicant. For example, some migrants may have brought family members while others entered the UK alone, while in other cases family re-unification in the UK may occur some time later. This data does not include information on family members and relatives. In addition not all arrivals require a NINo, for example, non-working students or visitors. The NINo data is simply an inflow of one stream of migrants. As a result the NINo registrations data does not allow us to calculate the population 'stock' from any country of origin resident in London or the UK.

There are other considerations relating to the NINo data. There are thought to be some fraudulent NINo registrations. This is initiated by a lack of in-depth documentation checks at some registration points (Jobcentre Plus). Occasionally those with legitimately obtained NINos loan their number to a friend or relative who is irregularly in the UK, often with the original NINo holder then taking a portion of their wages. The fact that NINos are assigned with no time-limit could lead to further abuse of the system over time.

The dataset from DWP is for all local authorities in Great Britain. The counts are based on the most recently recorded address of the NINo recipient, not where they are working. The recipient's address with postcode is held on the NIRS system but for this dataset each person has been assigned to a local authority by matching postcodes against the relevant postcode directory. Post code matching is notoriously inaccurate so not all of the migrant workers will be assigned to the correct local authority. Also, in the dataset there a number of migrants each year whose local authority is unknown. This may be because the address held on NIRS is incomplete thus not allowing assignment to a local authority. Furthermore, migrants may move around to find work and may only stay in a place temporarily. It is possible that new migrants are more likely to move around than migrants who have been in the UK for some time.

The data includes numbers of NINo registrants who are on four key benefits; Job Seekers Allowance, Income Support, Incapacity Benefit and Disability Living Allowance. The rules for benefit claimants have changed over the years. For many foreign nationals it has become harder to claim some of these benefits. This can complicate comparisons over time for benefits claim rates.

## **1.2 Year of arrival**

The DWP also collect data from the applicant about their year of arrival in the UK. Many migrants do not apply for a NINo immediately after they arrive. This time lag can sometimes be several years, though the DWP state that the dataset does not become robust enough for use until around 15 months after the year end. This means that the year-of-arrival dataset is always changing. In contrast the year of registration data is static. The latter dataset will be analysed in this Briefing, though Table 2 on page 11 displays the differences between the two.

## **1.3 Comparisons with Census data**

With the overseas nationals NINo data it is possible to make comparisons with the country of birth data from the Census. The figures can provide an indication of which nationalities are likely to have increased significantly in numbers since 2001.

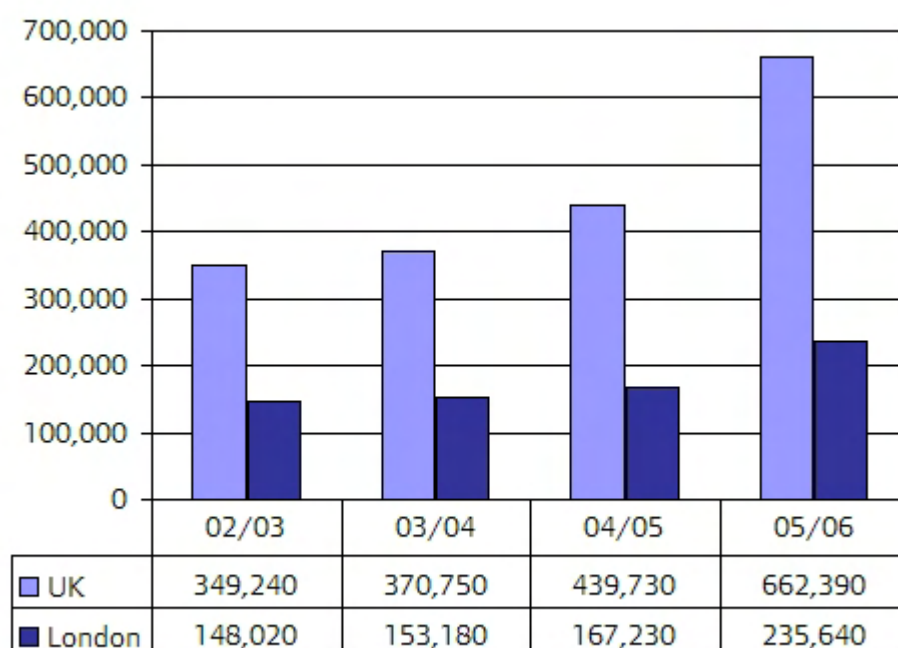
However, there is no perfect comparator to use from the 2001 Census. This is primarily because it is not known how many of the NINo registrants are actually in employment. A number of registrants may later become economically inactive, though not be on one of the four benefits in the dataset. For instance they could become a non-working student, or look after the home/family. Taking 'all people aged 16 to 64' as a comparator would probably include too many people to be a fair comparison while taking 'all people aged 16 to 64 in employment' probably includes too few. Despite its limitations, this briefing will compare working age (16 to 64) populations in employment in 2001 with NINo registrations of foreign nationals since mid 2002.

## 2.0 Results

### 2.1 National Insurance registrations in the UK and London

In the UK there were 662 thousand National Insurance Number registrations to overseas nationals in 2005/06, compared with 440 thousand the year before. This represents a 51 per cent increase in one year. In London, there were 236 thousand NINo registrations in 2005/06 compared with 167 thousand the year before, a 41 per cent increase. These are significantly larger increases than seen in previous years as shown in Figure 1. In total over the four years from 2002/03 to 2005/06 London had 704,070 registrations from overseas nationals. However, it is not known how many of those migrants are still in London or the UK.

**Figure 1 NINo registrations of overseas nationals by year of registration**



*NB All data is rounded to the nearest ten*

*Source: DWP, 100% sample at 25th June 2005 from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS)*

### 2.2 Registrations by region

Even though numbers of migrant workers have increased each year, London's share of new NINo registrations has decreased over the four years from a high of 42 per cent in 2002/03 to 36 per cent in 2005/06. This compares with 2001 Census international migrants where London had a 31 per cent share of the UK total inflow. Despite this, London is still by far and away the primary region of residence for migrants with the South East being the second highest. Even so the South East has only a third of the numbers registering as London (12 per cent). The East of England is third highest (eight per cent), while Yorkshire and the Humber, East Midlands, West Midlands and Scotland all had six per cent.

Though the London share of migrants decreased by six percentage points over the four year period, no other region increased by more than two percentage points or decreased

by more than one percentage point (see Table 1). The largest increase in numbers of NINo registrations was also in London where between 2002/03 and 2005/06 there was an increase of 87 thousand registrations. The South East had the second largest increase though this was around half that seen in the capital (42 thousand). In contrast the North East saw an increase of six thousand registrations per year.

**Table 1 Percentage of overseas nationals in each region of residence entering the UK and allocated a NINo**

	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06
All ( <i>Thousands</i> )	349.2	370.7	439.7	662.4
North East	2	2	2	2
North West	6	6	7	7
Yorkshire and the Humber	5	5	5	6
East Midlands	4	4	5	6
West Midlands	7	6	6	6
East of England	8	7	8	8
London	42	41	38	36
South East	11	11	12	12
South West	4	4	5	5
Wales	2	2	2	2
Scotland	4	4	5	6
Northern Ireland	1	1	1	2
Unknown	5	5	4	1

*Source: An extract from a table in DWP report 'National insurance Number allocations to overseas nationals Entering the UK, 2006' using data from NIRS at 17<sup>th</sup> June 2006*

### **2.3 Comparison of London NINo data with IPS and MYE numbers**

By way of comparison with the NINo data, the International Passenger Survey (IPS) and the ONS Mid Year Estimates (MYE) both show inflows of migrants from overseas. The IPS is a sample survey which covers the major routes in and out of the UK and travellers on these routes make up around 90 per cent of all travellers entering and leaving the UK. The mid-year estimates take all sources of migration into account, including asylum seekers, visitor switchers and migrants from Ireland, and therefore should be the highest figure.

The number of NINo migrants by year of registration is higher than the numbers by year of arrival. This would indicate that many of those registering each year have been in the UK for a number of years, though the year of arrival data will in effect increase over time as new registrants provide their year of arrival.

In London, the number of migrants by year of registration is consistently around 78 per cent of the MYE total estimated inflow in each year.

The number of IPS migrants and NINo migrants by year of arrival are similar in 2002-03, though in following years the IPS figure is higher. This is expected since the IPS will account for types of migrants such as students or others who have not applied for a

National Insurance number. This will be slightly off-set by the proportion of migrants whose incoming routes are not covered by the IPS, such as asylum seekers. See Table 2.

**Table 2 International migrant inflows to London from IPS, MYE and NINo data (thousands)**

	IPS migrants	Total international inflow (MYE)	Total NINo migrants by year of registration	Total NINo migrants by year of arrival*
2002-03	132.0	187.7	148.0	132.0
2003-04	155.2	196.2	153.2	135.6
2004-05	180.1	214.9	167.2	158.5

\*Numbers by year of arrival will increase in the future

Source: DWP, 100% sample at 25th June 2005 from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS), ONS International Passenger Survey and ONS Mid Year Estimates.

The 2001 Census showed that of all people who had moved to London from abroad in the year before the Census, 62 per cent were in employment, 6 per cent unemployed, 16 per cent were students without a job and 16 per cent were other economically inactive. It is worth bearing in mind that many people who moved to London may be UK nationals and not foreign nationals.

The ONS data estimates (based mainly on the IPS but also include asylum seekers and visitor switchers) show that between 2001 and 2004 for every two people that entered London from abroad, one left (798,000 migrants have entered London but 399,000 have left). See Table 3.

**Table 3 ONS estimates of total international migration to and from London**

	In	Out	Net	Per cent of Out to In
2001	199,213	93,225	105,988	47
2002	187,713	111,987	75,726	60
2003	196,159	94,819	101,340	48
2004	214,857	98,865	115,992	46
<b>Total 01-04</b>	<b>797,942</b>	<b>398,896</b>	<b>399,046</b>	<b>50</b>

Source: ONS Mid-Year Estimates

There was a blip in 2002 where the numbers entering London are relative low and the numbers leaving are considerably higher making a lower net in-migration than the other three years.

It is widely accepted that the ONS estimates are imprecise even at a national level, but nevertheless, these figures may give an indication of the proportion of foreign nationals who register for a NINo that leave the UK.

## 2.4 Registrations by borough

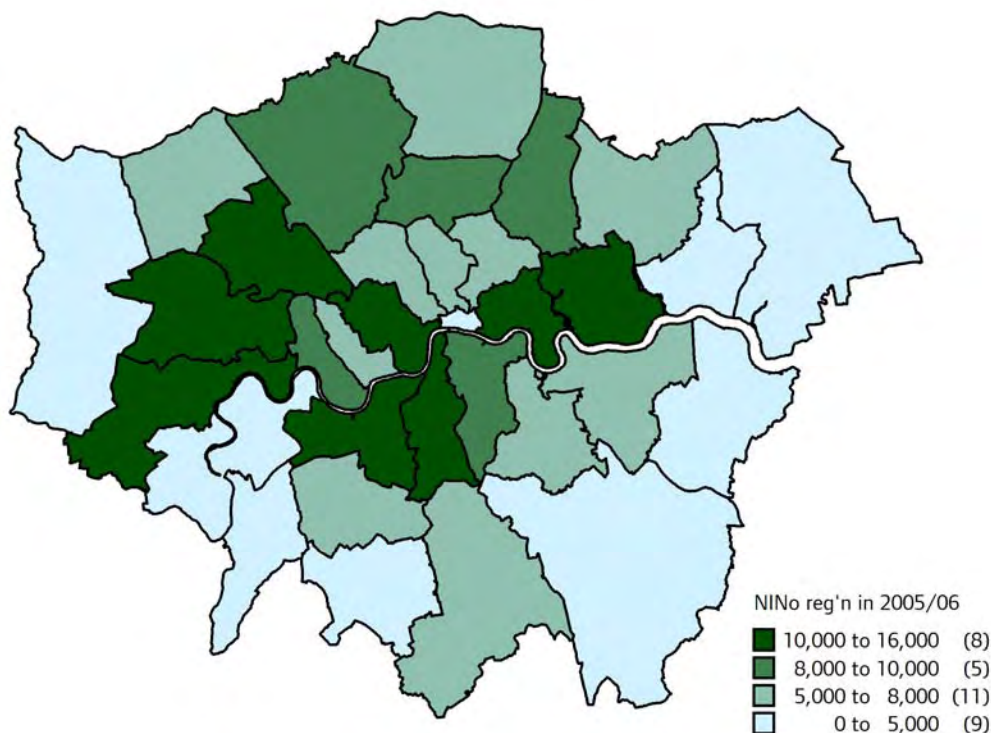
In 2005/06 The borough with the highest number of NINo registrations was Ealing with 15,250, slightly more than Brent and Newham with 15,060 and 14,880 respectively. Other than the City of London with 530, the lowest was Havering (1,100), followed by Bexley (1,140). See Map 1 and Table 2.

The largest percentage increase between 2002/03 and 2005/06 was seen in Ealing where an increase from 7,370 to 15,250 represents an increase of 107 per cent. This compares with gains nationally of 90 per cent and in London of 59 per cent. The only other London borough with an increase that was above the national average was Waltham Forest (up 97 per cent) though Hounslow was very close to the average (up 89 per cent). See Table 2.

From the total of the four years of NINo data since 2002/03, Brent had the highest number of registrations with 45,740, while Newham was second highest (42,120) and Ealing third (40,890). See Figure 2.

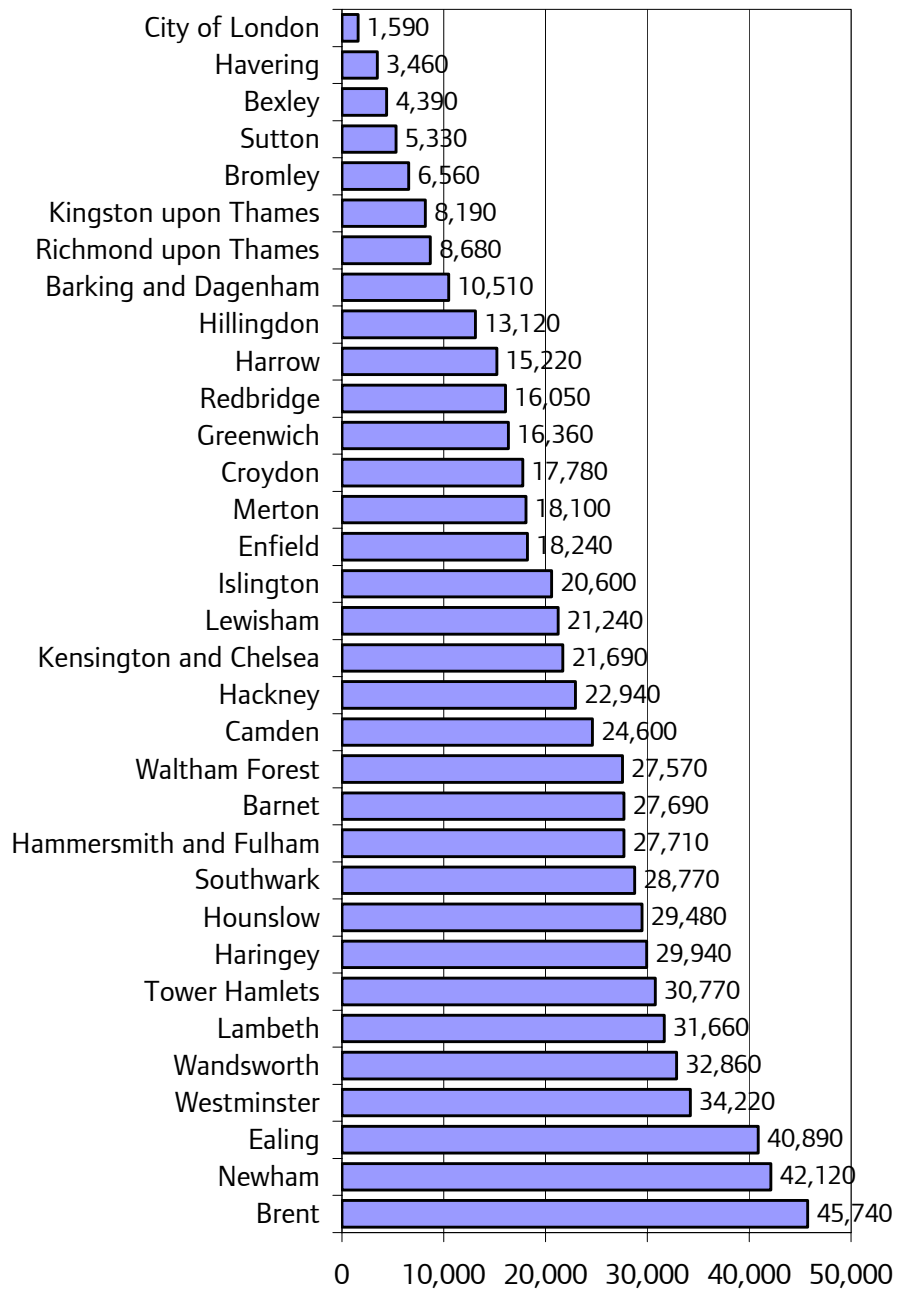
In general the boroughs with the highest numbers of migrants already had high numbers of foreign born residents. This may indicate that many migrants have links to existing communities and also that new migrants would prefer to live in a place with existing services and links for their specific needs.

**Map 1 Overseas nationals NINo registrations in 2005/06 by Borough**



Source: DWP, 100% sample at 25th June 2005 from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS)

**Figure 2 Total NINo registrations by overseas nationals for four years 2002/03 to 2005/06 by Borough**



Source: DWP, 100% sample at 25th June 2005 from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS)

## 2.5 NINo registrations compared with employed persons in 2001

While it is not possible to calculate changes in population using the NINo data it is useful to compare the numbers of NINo registrations with the numbers of people who were employed in 2001. For the purposes of this report, all employed people aged 16 to 64 and resident in an area from the 2001 Census have been used. This age group is used because a negligible number of NINo applicants entering the UK are aged over 64 even though adults of any age can apply for one. In fact 99 per cent are aged 16 to 54.

**Table 4 NINo registrations by year as a percentage of people aged 16 to 64 in employment in 2001**

	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	All people born outside the UK in employment 2001 (16-64)	All people in employment 2001 (16-64)
<b>London</b>						
NINo registrations	148,020	153,180	167,230	235,640	1,035,142	3,268,476
NINo registrations as a percentage of all people born outside the UK in employment 2001 16-64	14.3	14.8	16.2	22.8		
NINo registrations as a percentage of all people in employment 2001 16-64	4.5	4.7	5.1	7.2		
<b>Rest of E&amp;W</b>						
NINo registrations	166,370	177,970	227,030	359,640	1,896,051	19,991,606
NINo registrations as a percentage of all people born outside the UK in employment 2001 16-64	8.8	9.4	12.0	19.0		
NINo registrations as a percentage of all people in employment 2001 16-64	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.8		

*NB Census data is all people aged 16 to 64 in employment not including full-time students in work  
Source: DWP, 100% sample at 25th June 2005 from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS) and 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0116*

In London, NINo registrations of migrant workers have increased as a percentage of the total resident population in employment in 2001 from five to seven per cent in four years. As a percentage of the foreign born population in employment, it has increased from 14 to 23 per cent in the same period. The influence of migrant workers in London can clearly be seen when comparing with the rest of England and Wales. In 2005/06, NINo registrations nationally are less than two per cent of the employed population, that is a quarter as much as in London (See Table 4). In the Census, foreign born workers accounted for 32 per cent of the resident workforce in London compared with nine per cent in the rest of the country, that is around a third as much as London.

Table 5 shows NINo registrations for the most recent year 2005/06 and NINo registrations over the last four years as a percentage of the numbers of employed people 16 to 64 for each region. Table 6 shows borough data of NINo registrations over the four-year-period as a percentage of employed persons aged 16 to 64 from the last Census.

**Table 5 Overseas nationals NINo registrations by regions in England and Wales as a percentage of people in employment aged 16-64**

<b>Region</b>	Aged 16-64 in employment 2001*	NINo 2005/06		NINo 2002/03 to 2005/06	
		Registrations	as % of employed population	Registrations	as % of employed population
<b>North East</b>	1,022,925	11,120	1.1	29,610	2.9
<b>North West</b>	2,861,756	48,900	1.7	124,830	4.4
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>	2,155,723	36,580	1.7	93,170	4.3
<b>East Midlands</b>	1,891,310	38,480	2.0	91,870	4.9
<b>West Midlands</b>	2,299,461	41,740	1.8	116,430	5.1
<b>East</b>	2,534,677	52,810	2.1	138,890	5.5
<b>London</b>	3,268,476	235,610	7.2	703,970	21.5
<b>South East</b>	3,815,555	79,910	2.1	210,570	5.5
<b>South West</b>	2,242,158	33,690	1.5	87,250	3.9
<b>Wales</b>	1,168,041	16,440	1.4	38,490	3.3
<b>England</b>	22,092,041	578,840	2.6	1,596,590	7.2
<b>England and Wales</b>	23,260,082	595,280	2.6	1,635,080	7.0

\*Number of residents in employment from the 2001 Census

Source: 2001 Census, Theme Table TT07 and DWP, 100% sample at 25th June 2005 from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS)

The number of NINo registrations over the four years in London expressed as a percentage of the existing workforce aged 16 to 64 in 2001 is 21.5 per cent. This is compared with seven per cent nationally. London's resident workforce has been far more significantly altered by new migrants than any other region in the UK. For example, the next highest regions, the East and South East, both have figures of 5.5 per cent; around a quarter as much as the London figure. Despite these high inflows in London, it is possible that London has higher flows both in and out, though the net effect by region is unknown.

Taking the 2005/06 data alone, NINo registrations from overseas nationals in London are around seven per cent of the 2001 resident workforce figures. This compares with around two per cent in the East, South East and East Midlands regions.

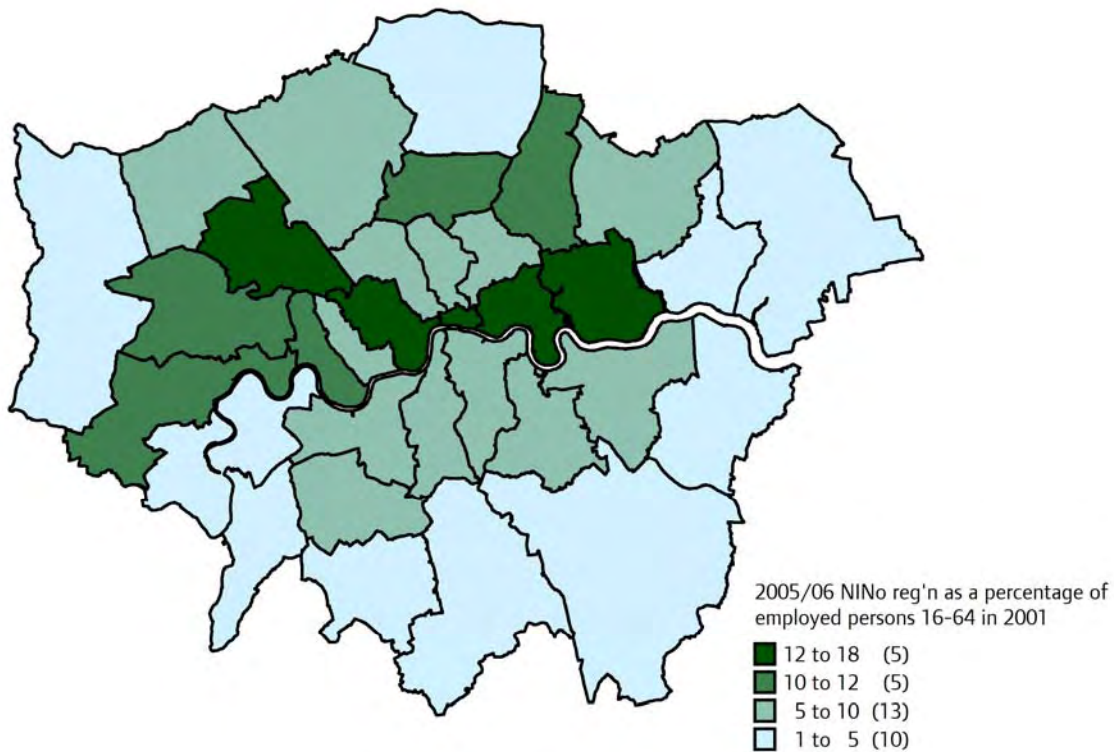
**Table 6 Overseas nationals NINo registrations by London Borough and total registrations as a percentage of people in employment aged 16-64**

	2002/03 (thousands)	2003/04 (thousands)	2004/05 (thousands)	2005/06 (thousands)	Employed persons aged 16 to 64 in 2001 (thousands)	2005/06 reg'ns as a % of employed persons 16 to 64	Total reg'ns* as a % of employed persons 16 to 64
E&W	314.4	331.2	394.3	595.3	23,260.1	3	7
London	148.0	153.2	167.2	235.6	3,268.5	7	22
City of London	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	4.2	13	38
Barking & Dagenham	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.2	65.2	5	16
Barnet	5.9	6.2	6.7	8.8	142.0	6	19
Bexley	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	102.3	1	4
Brent	9.2	9.6	11.9	15.1	116.7	13	39
Bromley	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.1	139.0	2	5
Camden	5.6	5.5	5.8	7.8	90.0	9	27
Croydon	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.9	154.4	4	12
Ealing	7.4	7.9	10.4	15.3	141.9	11	29
Enfield	4.1	4.8	4.3	5.0	119.2	4	15
Greenwich	3.2	3.7	3.8	5.7	90.5	6	18
Hackney	4.9	5.1	5.4	7.6	78.4	10	29
Hammersmith & Fulham	6.1	5.8	6.4	9.4	81.9	11	34
Haringey	5.9	7.2	7.3	9.6	94.5	10	32
Harrow	3.2	3.1	3.8	5.1	95.9	5	16
Havering	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	103.0	1	3
Hillingdon	2.7	2.8	3.3	4.3	115.2	4	11
Hounslow	5.6	6.2	7.1	10.6	102.3	10	29
Islington	4.4	4.5	4.9	6.8	78.8	9	26
Kensington & Chelsea	5.2	4.8	5.2	6.5	73.5	9	30
Kingston upon Thames	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.8	73.8	4	11
Lambeth	6.9	7.3	7.0	10.5	129.4	8	24
Lewisham	4.6	5.0	4.9	6.8	113.4	6	19
Merton	4.0	3.6	4.1	6.5	93.6	7	19
Newham	8.5	8.5	10.3	14.9	85.7	17	49
Redbridge	3.3	3.5	3.9	5.3	104.3	5	15
Richmond upon Thames	2.1	1.7	2.0	3.0	87.8	3	10
Southwark	6.0	6.6	6.4	9.7	106.6	9	27
Sutton	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.7	88.9	2	6
Tower Hamlets	6.5	6.7	7.1	10.4	73.2	14	42
Waltham Forest	5.1	5.7	6.8	10.0	96.7	10	29
Wandsworth	7.2	6.9	7.4	11.4	139.6	8	24
Westminster	7.3	7.9	8.1	11.0	87.0	13	39

\*Total Registrations is all NINo registrations by overseas nationals in four years 2002/03 to 2005/06

Source: DWP, 100% sample at 25th June 2005 from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS) 2001 Census, Commissioned Tables C0442 and ES17

**Map 2 Total overseas nationals NINo registrations 2005/06 as a percentage of the number of people in employment aged 16 to 64 in 2001**



Source: DWP, 100% sample at 25th June 2005 from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS) 2001 Census, Commissioned Tables C0442

## 2.6 NINo Registrations as a ratio of Census population by Borough

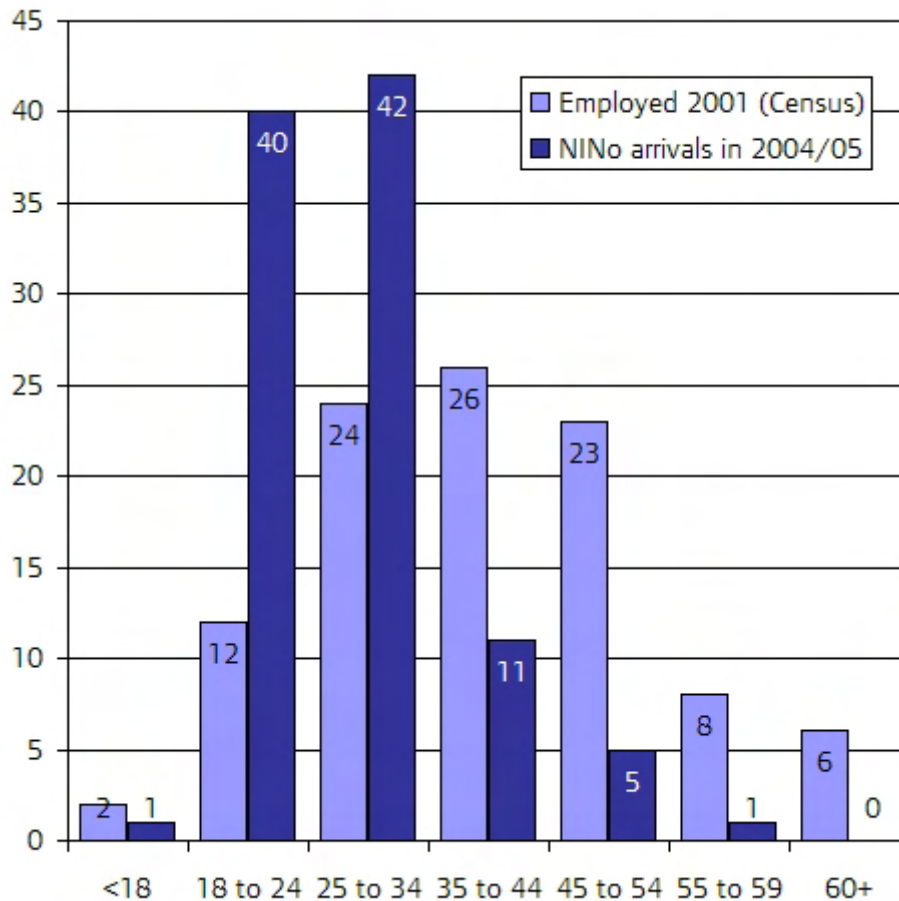
Map 2 shows that Newham, Tower Hamlets, Brent and Westminster all had the biggest ratios of NINo registrations to employed residents. In general it is the same boroughs that have high numbers of migrant inflows in previous years, though it is worth keeping in mind that a high proportion of these registrations in past years would have returned to their country of origin or moved to another part of the country. Furthermore, many of the people recorded in the Census who were migrants may have returned to their country of origin since 2001. Nevertheless, these figures do give a good indication which Boroughs have had their workforce significantly altered by incoming migrants.

Boroughs with high numbers of resident migrants are likely to attract even more new migrants thus polarising the incoming migrant patterns. There is a stark contrast between incoming migrants in Newham and Havering for example. In the former, the 2005-06 incoming NINo migrants amount to 17 per cent of the Census workforce number, while in the latter incoming migrants are just one per cent of the existing workforce. Bexley, Bromley and Sutton have similarly been minimally affected by overseas migrants in the period. At the same time, seven Boroughs, including Hammersmith and Fulham, Haringey and the City of London have seen considerably bigger variations to their workforce. At the very least, these areas will have experienced very large flows both in and out of new migrants, though it is unknown how many migrants remain resident in any Borough.

## 2.7 Age distribution of NINo arrivals

Its worth pointing out that the workforce aged 18 to 34 may be significantly more altered by migrants, proportionally, than other age groups. The latest NINo data shows that 82 per cent of registrations are by migrants in this age group compared with 36 per cent of all employed people in 2001. Furthermore, 94 per cent are aged under 45 compared with 64 per cent in the Census (see Figure 3).

**Figure 3 Age distribution of NINo arrivals in 2004/05 and all employed persons in 2001, percent England and Wales**



Source: An extract from a table in DWP report using data from NIRS at 17<sup>th</sup> June 2006 and 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0503

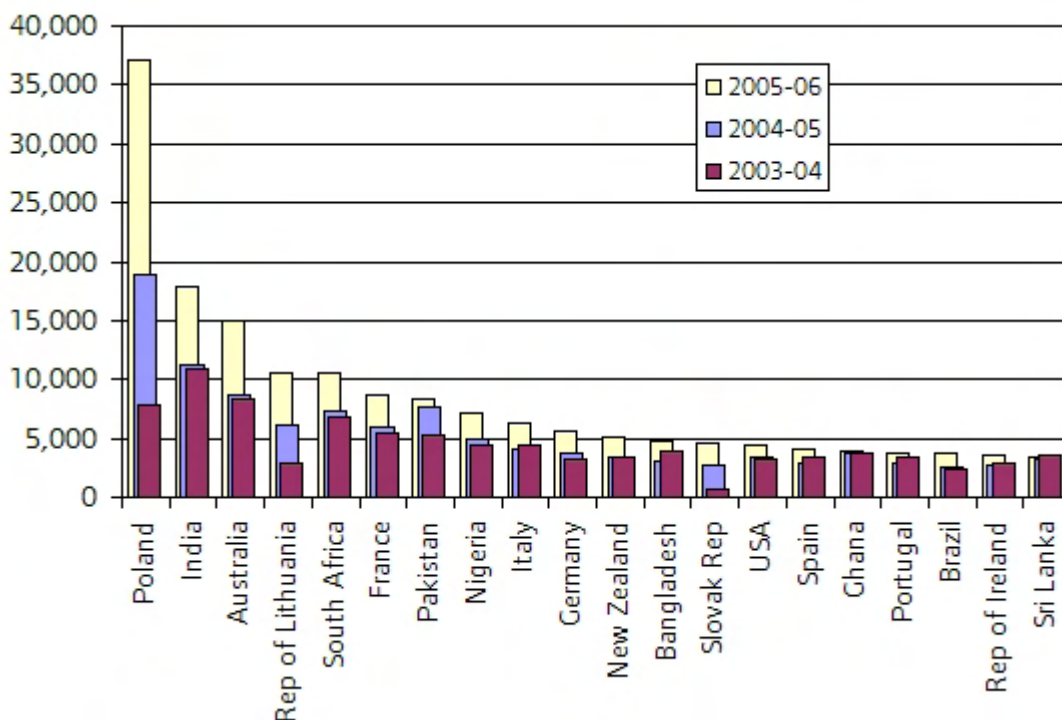
## 2.8 Sex

The gender split in 2004/05 was fairly even, with 53 per cent of registrations in the UK being for men. In London, it was even closer with 51 per cent being men. Women migrants were slightly more likely to be in the youngest age group than men – aged 16 to 24, but the age distributions were broadly very similar.

## 2.9 Country of origin of overseas nationals

In London, the top country of origin for NINo registrations of overseas nationals was Poland with 68,120 in four years. This had increased considerably from 4,270 in 2002/03 to 37,130 in 2005/06 (See Figure 4). Poland was one of the eight accession countries to the EU on 1 May 2004. Since 2002/03 numbers of Polish registrations have increased almost nine-fold. Despite Poland being the top country of origin in London, London only accounted for 22 per cent of all UK Polish registrations, compared with 36 per cent of all foreign migrants. In 2005/06 around 16 per cent of all registrations in London came from Polish migrants, compared with 31 per cent in the rest of the UK. In London the number from Poland was double the number of the second highest nation, India, whilst outside London it was five times higher.

**Figure 4 Registrations by year from the top 20 countries of origin, London**



*NB See Appendix table A1 for a list of all countries with over 4,000 registrations 2002-03 to 2005-06  
Source: DWP, 100% sample at 25th June 2005 from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS)*

The increase in Polish NINo registrations of 33 thousand over the four years accounts for 37 per cent of the total increase, significantly more than any other country. In the same year as they joined the EU, 2004/05, the increase in Polish registrations accounted for almost 80 per cent of the overall increase, though this dropped to 27 per cent of the overall in 2005/06, even though the numbers increased by over 18,000 more registrations.

The second highest is India, which was top in 2003/04. Numbers of Indian registrations have doubled since 2002/03 and in the four-year-period there were almost 50 thousand new registrations by people from India in London. There were around nine thousand more registrations from Indian nationals in 2005/06 than 2002/03; the vast majority of this difference was between 2004/05 and 2005/06. Around 39 per cent of Indian registrations nationally were in London in 2005/06.

Third is Australia, which had the most registrations in 2002/03. The numbers declined slightly in the two following years but increased significantly in 2005/06, almost doubling from the year before. London accounted for almost two-thirds of UK registrations by Australians. A similar pattern of change can be seen for South Africa, which had a steady flow between 2002/03 and 2004/05 but then increased by over 3,000 people in 2005/06.

Pakistan saw a steady increase over the period, though between 2003/04 and 2004/05 there was the biggest change, with only a relatively small increase in 2005/06. France is the UK's nearest geographical neighbour and is ranked sixth over the four years. Numbers from France have been growing steadily but increased by 44 per cent in 2005/06.

Registrations from Lithuanians have increased considerably each year. Lithuania had the second highest absolute change over the four years, behind Poland, and it accounts for over ten per cent of the total increase. Before Lithuania joined the EU in May 2004 there were 2,920 new registrations in 2003/04, which increased to 6,210 the following year and to 10,500 in 2005/06 and was ranked fourth highest in that year.

All of the next five countries had increases in 2005/06 of around 50 per cent and were significantly larger increases than in the previous two years. These countries are Nigeria, Italy, New Zealand, Germany and Bangladesh. Ghana remained very steady with slight increases each year while Sri Lanka actually had a small decrease in registrations since 2002/03.

In the top 15 countries of NINo registrations, there are four countries from the Indian sub-continent, two from new EU accession countries, three from the existing EU, two from Australasia, three from Africa and finally the USA. Six of these countries had more than half of their total UK registrations in London (Australia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Italy, France and Bangladesh). Appendix table A2 has a longer list of the top countries of origin in 2005/06 with the percentage of migrant workers that were resident in London.

Table 7 shows that the vast majority of the increases in NINo registrations over the four year period have come from the top 15 countries. Around 99 per cent (86,840 out of 87,620) of the additional registrations in 2005/06 compared with 2002/03, arrived from these origins. This owes a lot to an increase in NINo registrations between 2002 and 2005 of 32,000 in the top 15 countries compared with a reduction of around 13,000 for all other countries.

**Table 7 Top 15 countries of origin for absolute change 2002/03 to 2005/06**

Country	Change 02/03 to 03/04	Change 03/04 to 04/05	Change 04/05 to 05/06	Total Change 02/03 to 05/06
<b>All</b>	5,160	14,050	68,410	<b>87,620</b>
<b>Poland</b>	3,480	11,220	18,160	<b>32,860</b>
<b>Rep of Lithuania</b>	1,590	3,290	4,290	<b>9,170</b>
<b>India</b>	1,840	350	6,760	<b>8,950</b>
<b>Australia</b>	-1,400	390	6,300	<b>5,290</b>
<b>Slovak Rep</b>	170	2,100	1,950	<b>4,220</b>
<b>Pakistan</b>	770	2,410	630	<b>3,810</b>
<b>Nigeria</b>	610	510	2,170	<b>3,290</b>
<b>France</b>	-110	610	2,660	<b>3,160</b>
<b>South Africa</b>	-790	500	3,230	<b>2,940</b>
<b>Hungary</b>	110	1,000	1,450	<b>2,560</b>
<b>Germany</b>	170	500	1,790	<b>2,460</b>
<b>Brazil</b>	970	270	1,100	<b>2,340</b>
<b>Czech Rep</b>	30	1,190	960	<b>2,180</b>
<b>Rep of Latvia</b>	110	680	1,080	<b>1,870</b>
<b>Italy</b>	-120	-330	2,190	<b>1,740</b>
<b>Top 15</b>	7,430	24,690	54,720	<b>86,840</b>
<b>All other countries</b>	-2,020	-10,970	14,130	<b>1,140</b>

Source: DWP, 100% sample at 25th June 2005 from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS)

NB. The eight EU accession countries are Poland, Lithuania, Slovak Republic, Hungary, Czech Rep, Latvia, Cyprus, Estonia, Malta and Slovenia. Bulgaria and Romania plan to join the EU on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2007.

## 2.10 Accession countries

The A8 EU accession countries made up 26 per cent of all registrations in 2005/06 in London. This is significantly more than in 2002/03 (five per cent), and 2003/04 (eight per cent), though had jumped to 20 per cent in 2004/05.

As already mentioned Poland and Lithuania have moved up the list considerably over recent years and saw increases of 145 and 113 per cent respectively in a single year when they joined the EU. However, both of these countries had relatively high numbers of NINo registrations even before accession. The other countries had far lower numbers of registrations in London. The Slovak Republic was third highest though actually had the highest proportional increase of 339 per cent between 2003/04 and 2004/05. There were three of the A8 (Poland, Lithuania and Slovakia) countries in the overall top 15 countries for the first time in 2005/06. The year before there had been two and before that only Poland was in the top 15.

Hungary and the Czech Republic both had just over 5,000 registrations in four years, while Latvia had just under four thousand. Four countries all had fewer than a thousand registrations in 2005/06 – Estonia and Slovenia from the A8 countries plus Cyprus and Malta who also joined the EU in 2004 but are not part of A8. Nevertheless numbers over the years have increased significantly (see Table 8).

In contrast planned-EU-members Bulgaria and Romania both had higher numbers in the past. Both countries had a drop in registrations in 2004/05 and 2005/06. Numbers from these countries are likely to increase again once they become EU members, though to what extent may depend a lot on the conditions placed on migration from these countries. Before accession in 2004, Bulgaria had a similar number of registrations to Lithuania, so may follow a similar pattern post accession (there were 10,500 registrations from Lithuania in 2005/06).

Between 2002/03 and 2005/06 there was an increase of 88 thousand NINo registrations. The accession countries accounted for over 54 thousand (62 per cent) of this increase.

**Table 8 NINo registrations of EU accession countries and planned EU accession countries, London**

Country	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	Total	Change 2002/03 to 2005/06
<b>Poland</b>	4,270	7,750	18,970	37,130	68,120	32,860
<b>Rep of Lithuania</b>	1,330	2,920	6,210	10,500	20,960	9,170
<b>Slovak Rep</b>	450	620	2,720	4,670	8,460	4,220
<b>Hungary</b>	370	480	1,480	2,930	5,260	2,560
<b>Czech Rep</b>	420	450	1,640	2,600	5,110	2,180
<b>Rep of Latvia</b>	240	350	1,030	2,110	3,730	1,870
<b>Rep of Estonia</b>	30	130	380	700	1,240	670
<b>Rep of Slovenia</b>	0	0	20	70	90	70
<b>A8 total</b>	7,110	12,700	32,450	60,710	112,970	53,600
<b>Cyprus</b>	150	140	510	710	1,510	560
<b>Malta</b>	10	20	120	150	300	140
<b>Bulgaria</b>	2,630	3,290	2,480	870	9,270	-1,760
<b>Romania</b>	1,150	1,900	1,610	880	5,540	-270

*The EU8 accession countries joined the EU on 1<sup>st</sup> May 2004. Bulgaria and Romania plan to join the EU on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2007.*

*Source: DWP, 100% sample at 25th June 2005 from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS)*

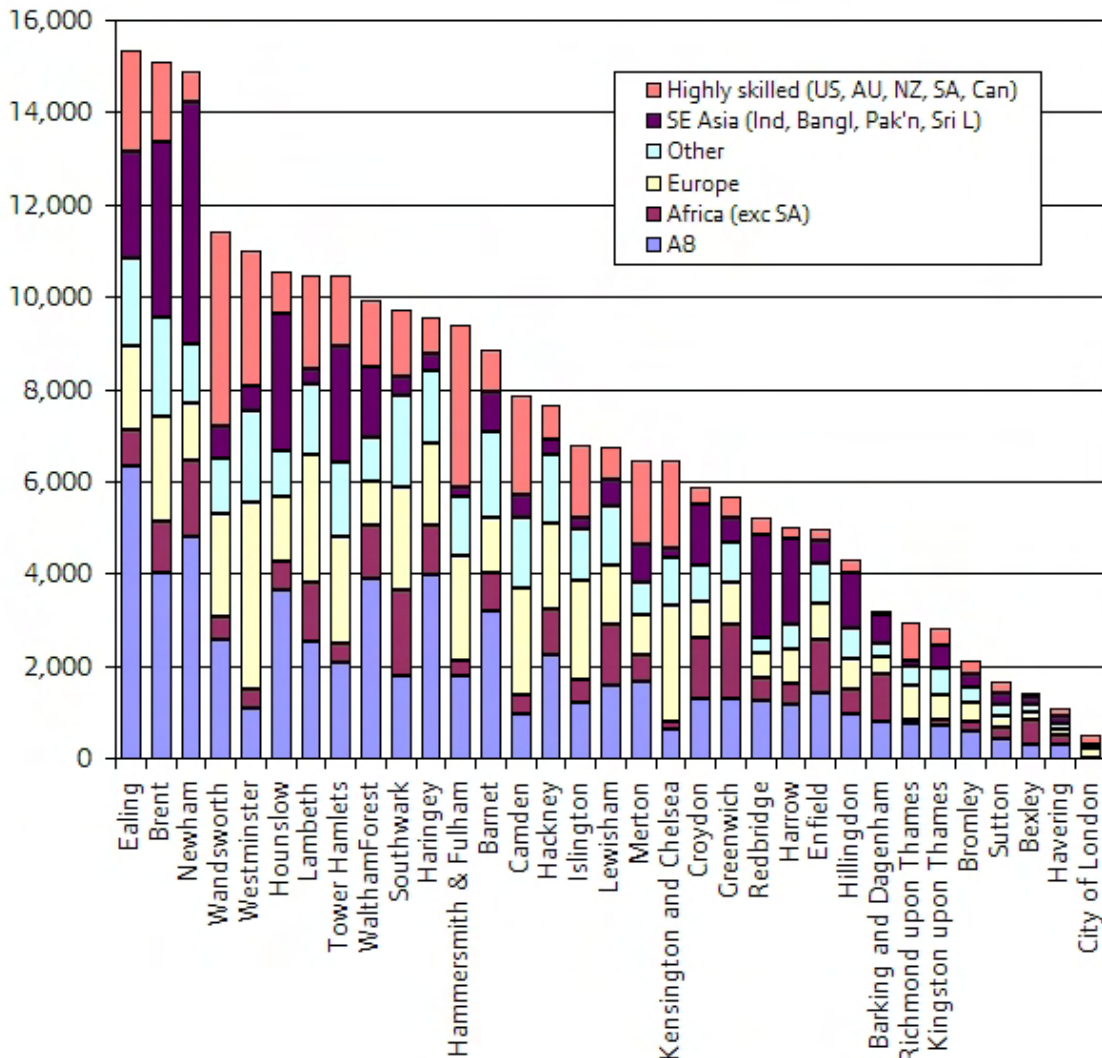
## 2.11 Overseas nationals registrations by Borough

There are twelve boroughs where more than 2,000 Polish migrants have registered in four years. The largest numbers are in Ealing (9,500), Brent (5,600), Haringey (4,900) and Hounslow (4,400). The largest numbers of Indian registrations are in Brent, Hounslow and Newham – each with over 6,000 registrations. The most popular boroughs for Australians are Hammersmith and Fulham and Wandsworth (5,600 and 4,800 registrations respectively). Wandsworth is also popular with South Africans where over 4,000 have registered for work over the period. The highest number of migrants from Pakistan, register in Newham (4,700), which is also the top Borough for Lithuanians, where around a quarter of all Lithuanians who have registered in London live (5,200). Finally, Tower Hamlets is the most popular borough for Bangladeshi migrants, where 42 per cent of all migrants from that country in London have registered (6,400), which is by far the highest

percentage of migrants from any country in a single borough. See Appendix Table A3 for all Borough data.

Figure 5 shows the different types of countries of origin where registrations in 2005/06 have come from by borough. Boroughs such as Ealing, Wandsworth, Westminster and Hammersmith and Fulham have high numbers of workers from USA, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa or Canada. High numbers of registrations from India, Bangladesh, Pakistan or Sri Lanka were in Newham, Brent, Ealing, Hounslow, Redbridge and Tower Hamlets. European registrations are most common in Westminster, Camden, Kensington and Chelsea and Lambeth, while African origins are common in Southwark, Greenwich, Lewisham and Newham in particular. The top Boroughs for migrants from A8 countries are Ealing, Newham, Waltham Forest, Haringey, Brent and Hounslow.

**Figure 5 Number of registrations in 2005/06 by groupings of countries and Borough**



Source: DWP, 100% sample at 25th June 2005 from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS)

## 2.12 2001 Census country of birth data and NINo registrations

In order to provide an indication of the change in the working population from each country it is useful to compare the number of employed people in the 2001 Census by country of birth with the NINo registrations by country of origin. It is clear that country of birth and country of origin before migrating to the UK are not the same thing, but for comparison purposes, it provides a good indication of which countries have seen significant changes since the Census.

## 2.13 Data by country of origin

Table 9 shows that even though Poland has the largest absolute number of registrations in 2005/06, it has the second highest percentage difference between the 2001 employed figure and the registrations behind Lithuania. However, the Lithuanian population of London in 2001 was very small in comparison to most of the other countries in the top 15, though the Slovak Republic population was also very small. Indeed, only the three accession countries in the top 15 had an employed population of less than 10,000 in 2001.

**Table 9 NINo registrations in 2005/06 and employed population aged 16-64 in 2001 for top 15 countries of origin in London, England and Wales and London**

Country	England and Wales			London		
	NINo Reg's 2005-06	In employment (16-64) by country of birth in 2001 (Census)	Reg'ns 05/06 as a % of employed persons 16 to 64	NINo Reg's 2005-06	In employment (16-64) by country of birth in 2001 (Census)	Reg'ns 05/06 as a % of employed persons 16 to 64
<b>Poland</b>	150,060	14,036	1,069	37,130	7,412	501
<b>India</b>	42,630	215,870	20	17,920	83,332	22
<b>Australia</b>	21,110	63,492	33	15,060	31,526	48
<b>Rep of Lithuania</b>	26,590	1,018	2,612	10,500	593	1,771
<b>South Africa</b>	22,270	77,384	29	10,480	32,361	32
<b>France</b>	15,340	48,267	32	8,660	21,853	40
<b>Pakistan</b>	21,280	104,649	20	8,270	24,844	33
<b>Nigeria</b>	11,570	44,348	26	7,090	34,708	20
<b>Italy</b>	10,320	48,693	21	6,320	21,012	30
<b>Germany</b>	11,590	117,061	10	5,580	20,852	27
<b>New Zealand</b>	7,450	39,282	19	5,190	22,265	23
<b>Bangladesh</b>	9,130	46,141	20	4,710	23,723	20
<b>Slovak Rep</b>	23,030	2,613	881	4,670	989	472
<b>USA</b>	8,390	66,866	13	4,350	23,065	19
<b>Spain</b>	9,050	26,741	34	4,100	12,669	32

*NB Census data is all people aged 16 to 64 in employment not including full-time students in work  
Source: DWP, 100% sample at 25th June 2005 from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS) and 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0116*

From the top 15 countries but not including the accession countries, the average difference between the 2005/06 NINo figure and the 2001 employed figure is 28 per cent in London. In contrast, the accession countries have an average difference of 581 per

cent. Outside of the accession countries, Australia has the largest difference of 48 per cent, followed by France (40 per cent). The USA has the smallest difference of 19 per cent.

The main variation between London and England and Wales is that the percentage difference from the accession countries is even larger nationally, while from Germany is far lower in England and Wales than in London. Proportionally, London also has larger numbers of migrants from Pakistan, USA, Australia and Italy compared with its 2001 population by country of birth.

#### **2.14 All NINo registrations 2002 to 2006 compared with 2001 Census country of birth data**

This section will compare the difference by taking the top 75 countries of birth in 2001 or the top 75 NINo countries of origin 2002 to 2006. This method includes over 95 per cent of all people born outside the UK. There are difficulties with classifying and matching many of the smaller countries and since they contribute only a small proportion of the population so would not significantly affect the results and they have been excluded from this analysis.

The top 75 countries of origin from NINo registrations had a total employed population aged 16 to 64 of 1,834,524 in England and Wales according to the 2001 Census. The same countries had a total of 1,556,630 NINo registrations between 2002/03 and 2005/06. In London, there were 675,300 registrations for the top 75 countries compared with 798,462 employed people aged 16 to 64 in 2001. The London total breaks down by individual year as around 141,000 in 2002/03, 146,000 in 2003/04, 160,000 in 2004/05 and 227,940 in 2005/06.

The total NINo registrations as a percentage of the 2001 employed population from the top 75 countries is 85 per cent in both England and Wales and London. It is worth reiterating that many of these migrants from both the 2001 data and the registrations data since the Census, could have left the UK (ONS estimate that between 2001 and 2004 half the number of incoming foreign migrants to London left London to go abroad), so these figures are only for comparison purposes.

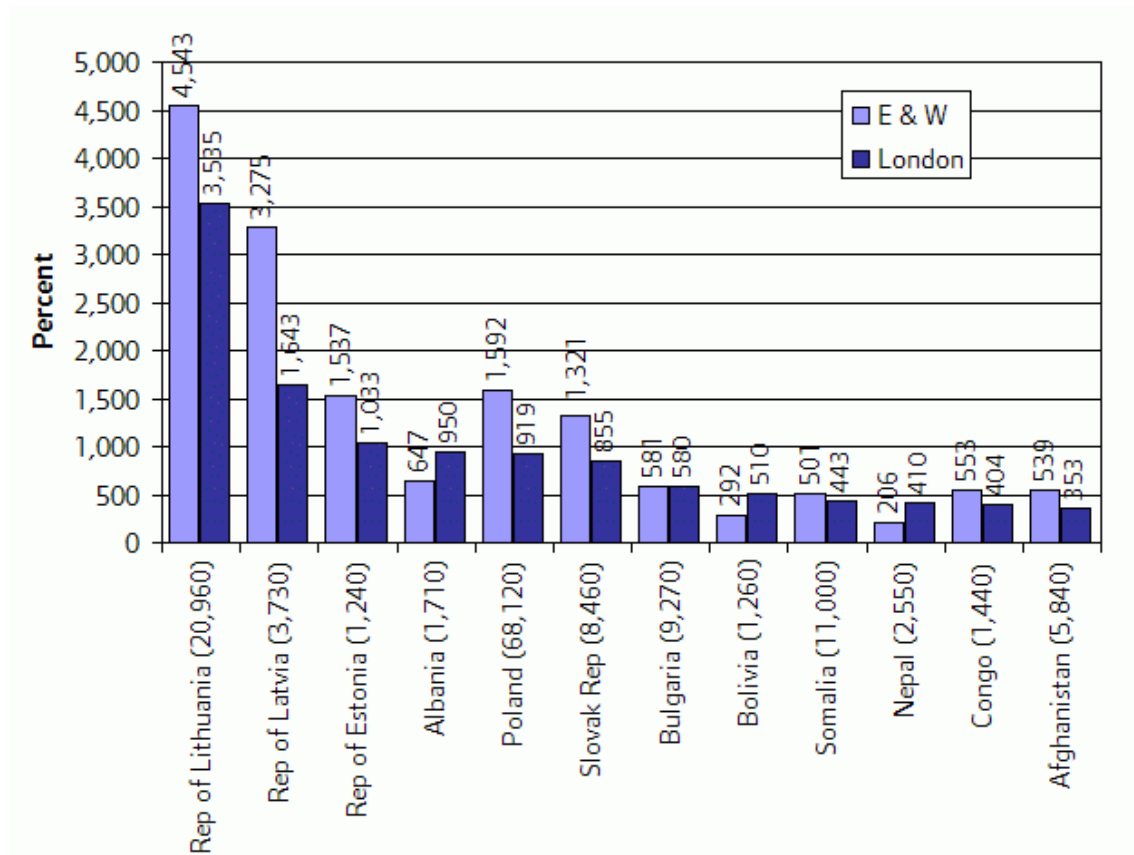
Registrations in London in 2005/06 for the top 75 countries total 29 per cent of the 2001 Census figure for employed persons born in those countries. This compares with 18 per cent in 2002/03. See Appendix Table A4 for the data for each country in the top 75.

As Figure 6 shows, the biggest percentage difference between Census and total NINo data (2002-2006) is for Lithuanians in England and Wales, which was 4,543 per cent or over 45 times higher. In London the figures for this country were just over 35 times higher in the NINo data. The 2001 figures were 1,018 and 593 respectively, which are relatively low. England and Wales also had a far larger difference in Latvian migrants than London (3,275 per cent compared with 1,643 per cent) and to a lesser extent a similar pattern for Estonia. Albania on the other hand had greater differences in London than England and Wales. NINo figures for Poland are 1,592 per cent larger than the Census figures nationally and 919 per cent higher in London where there were 7,412 Polish born people

in work in 2001 and 68,120 registrations from 2002 to 2006. The Somali population in work in 2001 was 2,484 in London but registrations totalled 11,000 – a difference of 443 per cent, slightly lower than nationally (501 per cent).

The numbers of newly registered migrants are greater than the 2001 employed figures for eight of the top 20 countries. These are Poland, Australia, Pakistan, France, Lithuania, Spain, Portugal and Somalia. The 2011 Census data will give a clearer indication of what proportion of these new migrants stay in the UK.

**Figure 6 Percentage difference between 2001 country of birth data and 2002 to 2006 NINo registrations data for the top ten countries in England and Wales and London**



NB Census data is all people aged 16 to 64 in employment not including full-time students in work  
 The numbers in brackets are the total NINo registrations for 2002/03 to 2005/06 in London.  
 Source: DWP, 100% sample at 25th June 2005 from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS) and 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0116

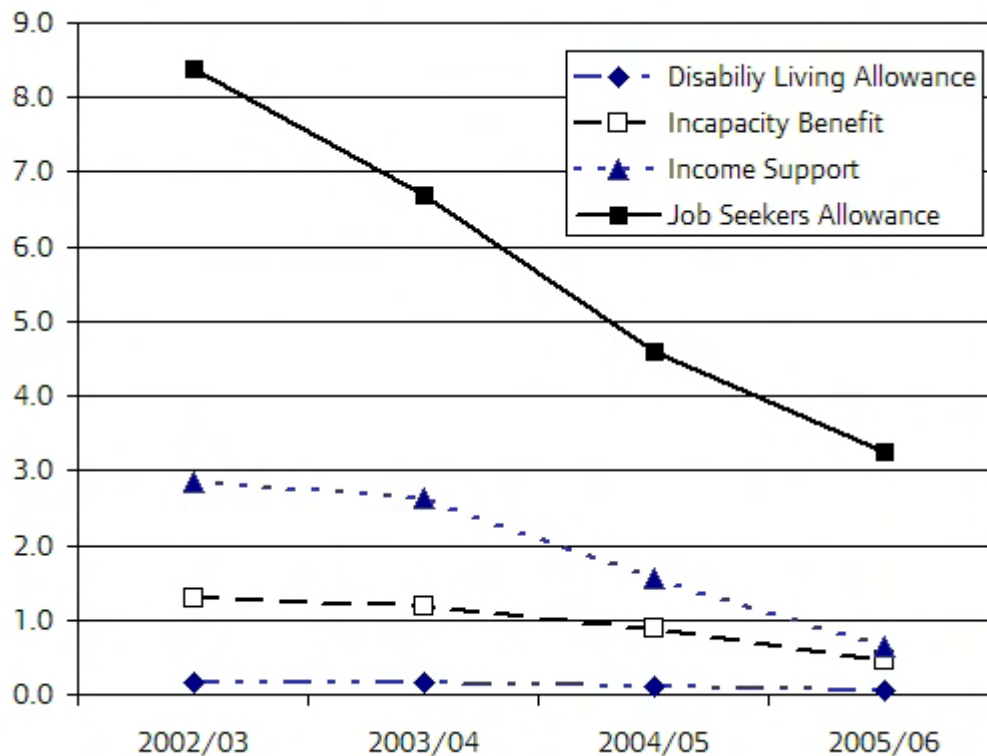
## 2.15 Benefits

The DWP have supplied data relating to four key benefits for overseas nationals with a NINo. The numbers include migrants claiming a key out of work benefit within 6 months of registering.

Proportionally very few migrant workers who register for a NINo are in receipt of any kind of benefit. For example, only 3.3 per cent claimed Job-Seekers Allowance in 2005/06. In comparison, the London average in June 2006 was 4.6 per cent. The income support claim rate for NINo foreign migrants was 1.5 per cent in 2004/05 compared with a London average of 7.6 per cent in 2004. The rate of incapacity benefit in London in 2004 was 6.4 per cent compared with 0.9 per cent for overseas nationals.

The rates for the four benefits have all dropped significantly over the four-year-period in London as well as nationally. Despite registrations increasing by almost 90 thousand between 2002/03 and 2005/06 the number claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) in London fell by almost 5,000, while the rate fell from 8.4 per cent to 3.3 per cent.

**Figure 7 Benefit claim rates of overseas nationals registered for a NINo, London 2002/03 to 2005/06**



Source: DWP, 100% sample at 25th June 2005 from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS)

**Table 10 Number of benefit claimants in the UK and London 2002/03 to 2005/06**

<b>Year</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>No benefit recorded</b>	<b>DLA</b>	<b>IB</b>	<b>IS</b>	<b>JSA</b>
<b>UK</b>						
2002/03	349,240	305,330	480	3,410	7,260	32,770
2003/04	370,750	334,490	470	3,250	7,100	25,440
2004/05	439,730	415,040	360	2,680	4,470	17,180
2005/06	662,390	640,140	290	2,070	2,780	17,100
<b>London</b>						
2002/03	148,020	129,320	250	1,900	4,210	12,410
2003/04	153,180	136,840	240	1,800	4,030	10,240
2004/05	167,230	155,280	170	1,500	2,590	7,700
2005/06	235,640	225,280	140	1,100	1,520	7,690

Source: DWP, 100% sample at 25th June 2005 from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS)

Over the four years, the numbers claiming Income Support (IS) fell by 2,690 in London, which equated to the rate falling from 2.8 per cent to 0.6 per cent. Incapacity Benefit (IB) fell from 1.3 per cent to 0.5 per cent and Disability Living Allowance (DLA) fell from 0.2 per cent to 0.1 per cent. See Figure 7.

In London, there were almost 100 thousand fewer people claiming any of these four benefits in 2005/06 when compared with 2002/03. The rates for each of these benefits were even lower for the UK as a whole. See Tables 10 and 11.

## **2.16 Benefits by Borough**

In London, 96 per cent of migrants did not claim a benefit in 2005/06. At Borough level this ranged from 91 per cent in Enfield to 98 per cent in the City of London, Richmond upon Thames and Kensington and Chelsea.

Proportionally, the variation in the JSA rate is bigger. In Richmond upon Thames, 1.7 per cent of migrants claim JSA, while in Enfield the rate is 6.4 per cent. As a point of reference this compares with a claimant rate of 4.6 per cent on average in London in June 2006. The only borough other than Enfield above the average is Haringey (5.3 per cent). The JSA claim rate for NINo migrants is 3.3 per cent, which is 1.3 percentage points lower than the average for London.

The income support rate of 0.6 per cent in London is slightly higher than that in the UK with 0.4 per cent. Boroughs with a rate of over one per cent are Hillingdon, Enfield, Redbridge, Greenwich and Croydon. See Table 11.

**Table 11 Benefit claim rates for overseas nationals registered for a NINo in 2005/06**

	<b>NINo registrations 2005/06</b>	<b>No benefit recorded</b>	<b>DLA</b>	<b>IB</b>	<b>IS</b>	<b>JSA</b>
<b>UK</b>	662,390	96.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	2.6
<b>London</b>	235,640	95.6	0.1	0.5	0.6	3.3
<b>City of London</b>	530	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
<b>Barking &amp; Dagenham</b>	3,200	94.4	0.0	0.6	0.9	4.4
<b>Barnet</b>	8,840	95.8	0.1	0.6	0.6	3.1
<b>Bexley</b>	1,410	96.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.1
<b>Brent</b>	15,060	95.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	3.5
<b>Bromley</b>	2,130	96.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.3
<b>Camden</b>	7,780	95.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	3.5
<b>Croydon</b>	5,900	95.3	0.0	0.7	1.0	3.2
<b>Ealing</b>	15,250	95.8	0.1	0.3	0.6	3.2
<b>Enfield</b>	5,030	90.9	0.2	1.2	1.6	6.4
<b>Greenwich</b>	5,700	94.9	0.0	0.4	1.1	3.9
<b>Hackney</b>	7,640	94.4	0.0	0.8	0.9	3.9
<b>Hammersmith &amp; Fulham</b>	9,410	97.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	2.1
<b>Haringey</b>	9,580	93.0	0.1	0.8	0.8	5.3
<b>Harrow</b>	5,070	95.3	0.2	0.4	1.0	3.4
<b>Havering</b>	1,100	96.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
<b>Hillingdon</b>	4,320	93.5	0.0	0.5	1.6	4.4
<b>Hounslow</b>	10,600	96.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	2.4
<b>Islington</b>	6,790	94.6	0.1	0.6	0.7	4.0
<b>Kensington &amp; Chelsea</b>	6,460	97.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	2.0
<b>Kingston upon Thames</b>	2,830	96.8	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.8
<b>Lambeth</b>	10,460	94.4	0.0	0.7	0.7	4.2
<b>Lewisham</b>	6,770	94.4	0.1	0.7	0.9	4.1
<b>Merton</b>	6,470	96.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.8
<b>Newham</b>	14,880	96.7	0.1	0.4	0.7	2.2
<b>Redbridge</b>	5,320	95.1	0.2	0.6	1.1	3.4
<b>Richmond upon Thames</b>	2,960	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.7
<b>Southwark</b>	9,670	95.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	3.8
<b>Sutton</b>	1,680	96.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.6
<b>Tower Hamlets</b>	10,430	97.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.9
<b>Waltham Forest</b>	9,990	95.6	0.1	0.4	0.7	3.2
<b>Wandsworth</b>	11,420	97.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	2.2
<b>Westminster</b>	10,960	95.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	3.6

*NB DLA-Disability Living Allowance, IB-Incapacity Benefit, IS-Income Support, JSA-Job Seekers Allowance  
Source: DWP, 100% sample at 25th June 2005 from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS)*



**Appendix Table A1 Countries of origin with over four thousand NINo registrations in London between 2002 and 2006, 2002/03 to 2005/06 (thousands)**

Country	London					Rest of UK				
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Total 2002/03 to 2005/06	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Total 2002/03 to 2005/06
<b>All</b>	148.0	153.2	167.2	235.6	704.1	201.2	217.6	272.5	426.8	1,118.0
<b>Poland</b>	4.3	7.8	19.0	37.1	68.1	1.7	3.5	43.6	134.3	183.0
<b>India</b>	9.0	10.8	11.2	17.9	48.9	16.1	20.5	21.5	28.1	86.2
<b>Australia</b>	9.8	8.4	8.8	15.1	42.0	9.1	8.8	7.9	8.8	34.5
<b>South Africa</b>	7.5	6.8	7.3	10.5	32.0	11.1	11.6	12.1	13.5	48.3
<b>Pakistan</b>	4.5	5.2	7.6	8.3	25.6	12.3	11.6	12.7	14.0	50.6
<b>France</b>	5.5	5.4	6.0	8.7	25.6	8.3	7.7	7.3	8.5	31.7
<b>Lithuania</b>	1.3	2.9	6.2	10.5	21.0	0.4	0.8	9.3	20.0	30.6
<b>Nigeria</b>	3.8	4.4	4.9	7.1	20.2	2.4	3.0	3.8	5.1	14.3
<b>Italy</b>	4.6	4.5	4.1	6.3	19.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.9	16.4
<b>New Zealand</b>	4.6	3.4	3.5	5.2	16.6	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.2	12.8
<b>Germany</b>	3.1	3.3	3.8	5.6	15.8	6.4	6.6	6.7	7.8	27.5
<b>Bangladesh</b>	3.7	3.9	3.1	4.7	15.4	3.4	3.8	3.8	4.6	15.6
<b>Ghana</b>	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.9	14.8	1.9	2.7	3.1	2.9	10.6
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	4.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	14.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	6.3
<b>USA</b>	3.3	3.2	3.4	4.4	14.2	4.3	4.7	4.3	5.2	18.5
<b>Spain</b>	3.5	3.3	2.9	4.1	13.9	8.1	8.6	6.8	7.0	30.4
<b>Jamaica</b>	4.1	5.2	2.3	1.9	13.5	2.1	3.2	1.6	1.1	8.0
<b>Portugal</b>	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.8	13.2	6.8	10.6	9.3	7.8	34.4
<b>Rep of Ireland</b>	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.6	11.9	6.0	6.7	6.1	6.8	25.4
<b>Somalia</b>	3.6	2.8	2.2	2.4	11.0	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.8	7.8
<b>China</b>	2.4	3.0	2.6	2.6	10.6	7.3	10.3	10.1	10.3	37.9
<b>Brazil</b>	1.3	2.3	2.6	3.7	9.9	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.9	5.7
<b>Turkey</b>	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.1	9.9	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.9	8.1
<b>Philippines</b>	3.1	2.7	1.8	2.2	9.7	8.7	8.0	6.0	6.6	29.4
<b>Netherlands</b>	1.7	2.0	2.6	3.4	9.7	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.3	15.5
<b>Bulgaria</b>	2.6	3.3	2.5	0.9	9.3	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.9	7.2
<b>Slovak Rep</b>	0.5	0.6	2.7	4.7	8.5	0.4	0.6	7.8	21.7	30.5
<b>Sweden</b>	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.5	7.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.2	8.2
<b>Canada</b>	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.3	6.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.1	11.4
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	2.4	1.9	1.1	1.2	6.7	7.9	8.6	4.6	3.9	25.0
<b>Mauritius</b>	0.9	1.3	1.7	2.4	6.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	2.6
<b>Afghanistan</b>	3.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	5.8	4.3	1.0	0.5	0.6	6.4
<b>Rumania</b>	1.2	1.9	1.6	0.9	5.5	0.7	1.3	1.7	2.0	5.7
<b>Hungary</b>	0.4	0.5	1.5	2.9	5.3	0.4	0.5	2.4	5.7	8.9
<b>Czech Rep</b>	0.4	0.5	1.6	2.6	5.1	0.6	0.6	5.3	10.1	16.5
<b>Malaysia</b>	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	5.1	2.8	3.6	3.3	2.9	12.6
<b>Greece</b>	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	5.0	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.9	7.4
<b>Yugoslavia</b>	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.6	4.9	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	2.7
<b>Iran</b>	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	4.7	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.7	9.3
<b>Japan</b>	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	4.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	3.8
<b>Colombia</b>	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	4.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.5
<b>All others</b>	23.9	24.2	22.1	28.5	98.7	37.4	38.5	42.0	54.0	171.9

Source: DWP, 100% sample at 25th June 2005 from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS)



**Appendix Table A2 Overseas nationals by country of origin in London and UK, 2005/06 (thousands)**

Country	London	UK	% in London	Country	London	UK	% in London
<b>All</b>	235.6	662.4	36	<b>45</b> Russian Feder'n	0.9	2.4	35
<b>1</b> Poland	37.1	171.4	22	<b>46</b> Afghanistan	0.8	1.5	58
<b>2</b> India	17.9	46.0	39	<b>47</b> Belgium	0.8	1.8	45
<b>3</b> Australia	15.1	23.8	63	<b>48</b> Algeria	0.8	1.2	66
<b>4</b> Rep of Lithuania	10.5	30.5	34	<b>49</b> Kenya	0.7	1.8	41
<b>5</b> South Africa	10.5	24.0	44	<b>50</b> Cyprus	0.7	1.1	64
<b>6</b> France	8.7	17.2	50	<b>51</b> Uganda	0.7	1.1	63
<b>7</b> Pakistan	8.3	22.3	37	<b>52</b> Rep of Estonia	0.7	3.0	23
<b>8</b> Nigeria	7.1	12.2	58	<b>53</b> Albania	0.7	1.3	53
<b>9</b> Italy	6.3	11.2	56	<b>54</b> Austria	0.7	1.5	45
<b>10</b> Germany	5.6	13.4	42	<b>55</b> Norway	0.7	1.3	49
<b>11</b> New Zealand	5.2	8.4	62	<b>56</b> Trini'd & Tobago	0.6	1.0	65
<b>12</b> Bangladesh	4.7	9.3	50	<b>57</b> Ukraine	0.6	2.2	26
<b>13</b> Slovak Rep	4.7	26.4	18	<b>58</b> Yugoslavia	0.6	0.9	64
<b>14</b> USA	4.4	9.6	46	<b>59</b> Finland	0.5	1.4	39
<b>15</b> Spain	4.1	11.1	37	<b>60</b> Israel	0.5	0.8	66
<b>16</b> Ghana	3.9	6.8	57	<b>61</b> Switzerland	0.5	1.1	46
<b>17</b> Portugal	3.8	11.6	33	<b>62</b> Eritrea	0.5	1.4	35
<b>18</b> Brazil	3.7	5.6	66	<b>63</b> Iraq	0.5	2.9	16
<b>19</b> Rep of Ireland	3.6	10.3	35	<b>64</b> Sierra Leone	0.4	0.6	75
<b>20</b> Sri Lanka	3.4	5.0	68	<b>65</b> Singapore	0.4	0.8	59
<b>21</b> Netherlands	3.4	7.7	44	<b>66</b> Vietnam	0.4	0.8	54
<b>22</b> Hungary	2.9	8.6	34	<b>67</b> Bolivia	0.4	0.5	87
<b>23</b> China Peoples Rep	2.6	12.9	20	<b>68</b> Mexico	0.4	0.7	51
<b>24</b> Czech Rep	2.6	12.7	20	<b>69</b> Morocco	0.4	0.6	56
<b>25</b> Sweden	2.5	4.8	53	<b>70</b> Cote D'ivoire	0.3	0.5	76
<b>26</b> Somalia	2.4	4.2	58	<b>71</b> Lebanon	0.3	0.5	68
<b>27</b> Mauritius	2.4	3.3	73	<b>72</b> Czechoslovakia	0.3	1.6	21
<b>28</b> Canada	2.3	5.4	42	<b>73</b> Zambia	0.3	0.9	35
<b>29</b> Philippines	2.2	8.8	25	<b>74</b> Cameroon	0.3	0.9	37
<b>30</b> Turkey	2.1	4.1	53	<b>75</b> Ethiopia	0.3	0.5	62
<b>31</b> Rep of Latvia	2.1	14.2	15	<b>76</b> Egypt	0.3	0.8	38
<b>32</b> Jamaica	1.9	3.0	64	<b>77</b> Congo	0.3	0.7	42
<b>33</b> Greece	1.5	3.4	44	<b>78</b> Gambia	0.3	0.8	34
<b>34</b> Colombia	1.4	1.8	77	<b>79</b> Argentina	0.3	0.5	50
<b>35</b> Malaysia	1.3	4.2	31	<b>80</b> Rep of Uzbekistan	0.3	0.4	60
<b>36</b> Japan	1.3	2.2	58	<b>81</b> Myanmar	0.3	0.4	65
<b>37</b> Zimbabwe	1.2	5.2	24	<b>82</b> Tanzania	0.3	0.8	32
<b>38</b> Denmark	1.2	2.3	50	<b>83</b> Venezuela	0.3	0.5	46
<b>39</b> Iran	1.1	3.8	29	<b>84</b> Malawi	0.2	1.3	17
<b>40</b> Nepal	1.1	3.2	35	<b>85</b> Syria	0.2	0.6	40
<b>41</b> South Korea	1.0	1.7	61	<b>86</b> St Lucia	0.2	0.3	66
<b>42</b> Thailand	0.9	3.1	29	<b>87</b> Ecuador	0.2	0.3	70
<b>43</b> Rumania	0.9	2.9	31	<b>88</b> USSR	0.2	0.6	30
<b>44</b> Bulgaria	0.9	2.8	31	<b>89</b> Sudan	0.2	0.8	22
				All other countries	3.4	13.2	26

Source: DWP, 100% sample at 25th June 2005 from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS)

**Appendix Table A3 Top 50 country of origins of Overseas Nationals NINo registrations in London, 2002/03 to 2005/06 by London Borough (thousands)**

	UK	London	City of London	B'king & D'ham	Barnet	Bexley	Brent	Bromley	Camden	Croydon	Ealing	Enfield	Greenwich	Hackney	Hamm & F'ham	Haringey
<b>All</b>	1,822.1	704.1	1.6	10.5	27.7	4.4	45.7	6.6	24.6	17.8	40.9	18.2	16.4	22.9	27.7	29.9
<b>Poland</b>	251.1	68.1	0.0	0.4	3.3	0.2	5.6	0.6	1.2	1.3	9.5	1.5	0.8	2.9	2.6	4.9
<b>India</b>	135.0	48.9	0.1	0.7	1.7	0.3	7.1	0.5	0.7	2.1	3.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7
<b>Australia</b>	76.5	42.0	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	2.2	0.3	2.6	0.3	2.3	0.2	0.4	1.0	5.6	0.9
<b>South Africa</b>	80.3	32.0	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	1.0
<b>Pakistan</b>	76.2	25.6	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
<b>France</b>	57.3	25.6	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.9
<b>Lithuania</b>	51.5	21.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.7
<b>Nigeria</b>	34.5	20.2	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	2.4	1.4	0.2	0.6
<b>Italy</b>	35.8	19.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.2	1.0
<b>New Zealand</b>	29.4	16.6	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.3
<b>Germany</b>	43.3	15.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6
<b>Bangladesh</b>	31.0	15.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4
<b>Ghana</b>	25.4	14.8	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.7
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	20.9	14.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>USA</b>	32.7	14.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.4
<b>Spain</b>	44.3	13.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.8
<b>Jamaica</b>	21.5	13.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.0
<b>Portugal</b>	47.6	13.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5
<b>Rep of Ireland</b>	37.3	11.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4
<b>Somalia</b>	18.8	11.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7
<b>China</b>	48.5	10.6	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6
<b>Brazil</b>	15.6	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4
<b>Turkey</b>	18.0	9.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.6
<b>Philippines</b>	39.1	9.7	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1
<b>Netherlands</b>	25.2	9.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
<b>Bulgaria</b>	16.5	9.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1
<b>Slovak Rep</b>	38.9	8.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5
<b>Sweden</b>	15.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
<b>Canada</b>	18.3	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	31.7	6.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
<b>Mauritius</b>	8.8	6.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7
<b>Afghanistan</b>	12.3	5.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Rumania</b>	11.2	5.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
<b>Hungary</b>	14.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6
<b>Czech Rep</b>	21.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
<b>Malaysia</b>	17.7	5.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>Greece</b>	12.4	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
<b>Yugoslavia</b>	7.7	4.9	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
<b>Iran</b>	14.0	4.7	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
<b>Japan</b>	8.4	4.6	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Colombia</b>	5.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
<b>Denmark</b>	8.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
<b>Rep of Latvia</b>	21.7	3.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
<b>Iraq</b>	22.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
<b>Uganda</b>	5.6	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
<b>Algeria</b>	5.1	3.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>South Korea</b>	5.9	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
<b>Kenya</b>	8.0	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
<b>Thailand</b>	10.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
<b>Belgium</b>	6.3	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

Source: DWP, 100% sample at 25th June 2005 from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS)

**Table A3 continued**

Harrow	Havering	Hillingdon	Hounslow	Islington	Ken & Chel	Kingston	Lambeth	Lewisham	Merton	Newham	Redbridge	Richmond	Southwark	Sutton	Tower Ham's	Wal'm Forest	Wandsworth	Westminster
15.2	3.5	13.1	29.5	20.6	21.7	8.2	31.7	21.2	18.1	42.1	16.1	8.7	28.8	5.3	30.8	27.6	32.9	34.2
1.2	0.2	1.0	4.4	1.6	0.8	0.7	3.6	1.5	2.0	2.6	0.7	0.9	1.9	0.5	2.0	2.9	3.5	1.3
3.1	0.3	1.8	6.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	6.4	2.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	2.3	2.4	0.3	2.8	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.2	1.9	0.5	4.8	3.9
0.4	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	3.3	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.9	3.0	4.2	0.8
0.5	0.1	0.9	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.8	4.7	2.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	2.9	1.2	0.3
0.3	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.3	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.6	0.1	1.2	0.7	1.1	2.6
0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	5.2	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.2	2.0	0.3	0.2
0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.6	0.2	1.5	0.3	0.0	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2
0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.2	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.4	1.1	2.2
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.8	1.3
0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.8	1.2
0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	6.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.1
1.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	2.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	2.1
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.4
0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.8	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1
0.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.5
0.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1
0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.5
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.8
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2
0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6
0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.2
0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.1
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.7
0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1
0.4	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2

**Appendix Table A4 NINo registrations 2002-2006 as a percentage of the number of people in employment by country of birth in 2001 (This table shows the top 75 NINo countries of origin in London)**

Country	England and Wales			London		
	16-64 in employment by country of birth in 2001 (Census)	NINo Reg's 2002-06 by country of origin	Reg'ns as a % of employed persons 16 to 64	16-64 in employment by country of birth in 2001 (Census)	NINo Reg's 2002-06 by country of origin	Reg'ns as a % of employed persons 16 to 64
<b>All countries (outside UK)</b>	2,931,193	1,635,080	56	1,035,142	704,070	68
<b>Top 75 London NINo</b>	1,834,524	1,556,630	85	798,462	675,300	85
<b>Top 75 London CoB</b>	1,928,698	1,444,990	75	839,286	634,600	76
<b>1 Poland</b>	14,036	223,500	1,592	7,412	68,120	919
<b>2 India</b>	215,870	125,630	58	83,332	48,860	59
<b>3 Australia</b>	63,492	63,380	100	31,526	41,960	133
<b>4 South Africa</b>	77,384	72,990	94	32,361	32,020	99
<b>5 Pakistan</b>	104,649	72,740	70	24,844	25,600	103
<b>6 France</b>	48,267	47,340	98	21,853	25,550	117
<b>7 Rep of Lithuania</b>	1,018	46,250	4,543	593	20,960	3,535
<b>8 Nigeria</b>	44,348	33,030	74	34,708	20,220	58
<b>9 Italy</b>	48,693	32,120	66	21,012	19,490	93
<b>10 New Zealand</b>	39,282	24,940	63	22,265	16,620	75
<b>11 Germany</b>	117,061	34,310	29	20,852	15,780	76
<b>12 Bangladesh</b>	46,141	30,370	66	23,723	15,360	65
<b>13 Ghana</b>	31,094	24,720	80	25,760	14,830	58
<b>14 Sri Lanka</b>	35,060	20,550	59	25,995	14,610	56
<b>15 USA</b>	66,866	28,240	42	23,065	14,200	62
<b>16 Spain</b>	26,741	31,080	116	12,669	13,890	110
<b>17 Jamaica</b>	59,325	21,080	36	33,476	13,500	40
<b>18 Portugal</b>	18,604	43,350	233	10,607	13,190	124
<b>19 Rep of Ireland</b>	191,159	25,960	14	69,865	11,910	17
<b>20 Somalia</b>	3,693	18,490	501	2,484	11,000	443
<b>21 China Peoples Rep</b>	17,044	43,470	255	5,286	10,620	201
<b>22 Brazil</b>	6,548	15,050	230	3,958	9,910	250
<b>23 Turkey</b>	16,583	17,150	103	9,894	9,860	100
<b>24 Philippines</b>	26,282	36,150	138	12,892	9,700	75
<b>25 Netherlands</b>	17,753	21,530	121	5,056	9,690	192
<b>26 Bulgaria</b>	2,676	15,560	581	1,598	9,270	580
<b>27 Slovak Rep</b>	2,613	34,530	1,321	989	8,460	855
<b>28 Sweden</b>	11,352	13,300	117	5,659	7,440	131
<b>29 Canada</b>	31,230	14,300	46	9,861	6,830	69
<b>30 Zimbabwe</b>	24,885	30,620	123	8,998	6,650	74
<b>31 Mauritius</b>	15,731	8,730	55	8,641	6,260	72
<b>32 Afghanistan</b>	2,260	12,180	539	1,655	5,840	353
<b>33 Rumania</b>	3,281	10,390	317	1,605	5,540	345
<b>34 Hungary</b>	4,601	12,920	281	1,687	5,260	312
<b>35 Czech Rep</b>	4,864	19,080	392	1,733	5,110	295
<b>36 Malaysia</b>	25,327	15,840	63	9,732	5,100	52
<b>37 Greece</b>	9,215	11,020	120	4,663	4,990	107
<b>38 Yugoslavia</b>	4,213	7,540	179	2,196	4,920	224

Table A4 continued

Country	England and Wales			London		
	16-64 in employment by country of birth in 2001 (Census)	NINo Reg's 2002-06 by country of origin	Reg'ns as a % of employed persons 16 to 64	16-64 in employment by country of birth in 2001 (Census)	NINo Reg's 2002-06 by country of origin	Reg'ns as a % of employed persons 16 to 64
<b>39 Iran</b>	18,440	13,510	73	8,462	4,740	56
<b>40 Japan</b>	13,057	7,840	60	7,927	4,550	57
<b>41 Colombia</b>	4,989	5,570	112	3,620	4,290	119
<b>42 Denmark</b>	9,030	7,440	82	3,489	3,740	107
<b>43 Rep of Latvia</b>	568	18,600	3,275	227	3,730	1,643
<b>44 Iraq</b>	10,093	21,450	213	4,927	3,660	74
<b>45 Uganda</b>	33,600	5,440	16	18,094	3,640	20
<b>46 Algeria</b>	4,710	4,940	105	2,828	3,450	122
<b>47 South Korea</b>	2,427	5,680	234	1,324	3,430	259
<b>48 Kenya</b>	81,996	7,710	9	42,567	3,180	7
<b>49 Thailand</b>	5,895	10,270	174	2,169	2,830	130
<b>50 Belgium</b>	8,420	5,280	63	3,092	2,640	85
<b>51 Russian Federation</b>	5,356	6,710	125	2,512	2,590	103
<b>52 Nepal</b>	3,259	6,700	206	622	2,550	410
<b>53 Ukraine</b>	2,006	6,170	308	1,011	2,520	249
<b>54 Sierra Leone</b>	8,096	3,150	39	6,634	2,350	35
<b>55 Trinidad &amp; Tobago</b>	11,156	3,420	31	6,042	2,120	35
<b>56 Austria</b>	6,008	3,980	66	2,024	2,060	102
<b>57 Norway</b>	4,876	4,160	85	1,909	2,060	108
<b>58 Finland</b>	5,465	4,510	83	2,399	2,010	84
<b>59 Israel</b>	5,170	2,900	56	2,992	1,900	64
<b>60 Cote D'ivoire</b>	933	2,170	233	809	1,790	221
<b>61 Eritrea</b>	1,888	3,180	168	1,675	1,730	103
<b>62 Albania</b>	558	3,610	647	180	1,710	950
<b>63 Switzerland</b>	6,244	2,840	45	2,630	1,550	59
<b>64 Cyprus</b>	34,848	2,470	7	17,696	1,510	9
<b>65 Morocco</b>	5,668	2,540	45	3,437	1,510	44
<b>66 Congo</b>	573	3,170	553	356	1,440	404
<b>67 Ethiopia</b>	3,159	2,060	65	2,558	1,430	56
<b>68 Bolivia</b>	493	1,440	292	247	1,260	510
<b>69 Rep of Estonia</b>	287	4,410	1,537	120	1,240	1,033
<b>70 Angola</b>	1,375	2,370	172	1,014	1,200	118
<b>71 Lebanon</b>	4,711	1,630	35	3,204	1,180	37
<b>72 Myanmar</b>	3,371	1,650	49	1,314	1,180	90
<b>73 Singapore</b>	23,570	2,240	10	5,438	1,170	22
<b>74 Zambia</b>	12,922	3,470	27	4,446	1,150	26
<b>75 Egypt</b>	10,066	2,520	25	3,962	1,090	28
<b>All other countries</b>	1,096,669	78,450	7	236,680	28,770	12

NB The employed persons from the Census does not include full-time students who are also in employment

Source: DWP, 100% sample at 25th June 2005 from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS)

and 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0116

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## Other formats and languages

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

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### Greek

Αν θέλετε να αποκτήσετε αντίγραφο του παρόντος εγγράφου στη δική σας γλώσσα, παρακαλείστε να επικοινωνήσετε τηλεφωνικά στον αριθμό αυτό ή ταχυδρομικά στην παρακάτω διεύθυνση.

### Turkish

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### Punjabi

ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਦੀ ਕਾਪੀ ਤੁਹਾਡੀ ਆਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਨੰਬਰ 'ਤੇ ਫ਼ੋਨ ਕਰੋ ਜਾਂ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਪਤੇ 'ਤੇ ਰਾਬਤਾ ਕਰੋ:

### Hindi

यदि आप इस दस्तावेज की प्रति अपनी भाषा में चाहते हैं, तो कृपया निम्नलिखित नंबर पर फोन करें अथवा नीचे दिये गये पते पर संपर्क करें

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### Urdu

اگر آپ اس دستاویز کی نقل اپنی زبان میں چاہتے ہیں، تو براہ کرم نیچے دئے گئے نمبر پر فون کریں یا دیئے گئے پتے پر رابطہ کریں

### Arabic

إذا أردت نسخة من هذه الوثيقة بلغتك، يرجى الاتصال برقم الهاتف أو مراسلة العنوان أدناه

### Gujarati

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