

Update 09-2015

London: Country of birth (2004-2014)

September 2015

Key findings

- In 2004, 70.4 per cent of London residents were born in the UK. This had fallen to 63.4 per cent by 2014 despite a rise in UK-born London residents by 173 thousand.
- The top five countries of birth in 2014 were India, Poland, Pakistan, Bangladesh and the Republic of Ireland.
- India, Bangladesh and the Republic of Ireland have been in the top five countries of birth every year between 2004 and 2014.
- The number of Polish-born residing in London has more than tripled between 2004 and 2014; a rise of 131 thousand to 178 thousand.
- Whilst Irish-born residents are found across London, Bangladeshi- and Nigerian-born residents are concentrated in East London with Indian- and Kenyan-born in West London.
- The number of EU14-born residents in London has risen since the financial crisis began in 2008 – this is particularly the case for Greek-, Spanish-, Italian-, and Portuguese-born residents for whom youth unemployment rates are high in their home countries.
- EU8-born residents are found mainly in West and northeast London whereas EU2-born residents are more concentrated in North London as a whole.
- Between 2004 and 2014, the number of London residents born in an Asian country rose by nearly 50 per cent.

Introduction

In July 2015, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) released a set of re-weighted population estimates by country of birth and nationality for calendar years 2004 to 2013 by local authority. These are the result of the Annual Population Survey (APS) being re-weighted in line with the results of the 2011 Census in March 2015. These were followed in August 2015 by the release of population estimates by country of birth and nationality for calendar year 2014 by local authority. The data released by ONS has been provided rounded to the nearest thousand with estimates for the City of London combined with those for Westminster.

ONS has provided the estimates at a 95 per cent confidence interval indicating that there is a 95 per cent probability that the true value is likely to lie in the range estimate. In some instances these confidence intervals are large meaning that precision cannot be inferred from the figures referenced.

This Intelligence Unit update focuses on London trends. The full detailed data at London borough level can be seen in the accompanying Tableau visualisation accessible via the London Datastore:

<http://data.london.gov.uk/london-country-of-birth-2004-2014-tool/>

A Tableau visualisation of ward level Census 2011 data showing country of birth of residents is also available to view: <http://data.london.gov.uk/census/tools/country-of-birth-ward-tool/>. This shows data for a single day, 27 March 2011 when the Census was undertaken, but at a smaller geography.

Additional Census 2011 related reports and visualisations related to country of birth can be accessed via the Census Information Scheme pages: <http://data.london.gov.uk/census/>

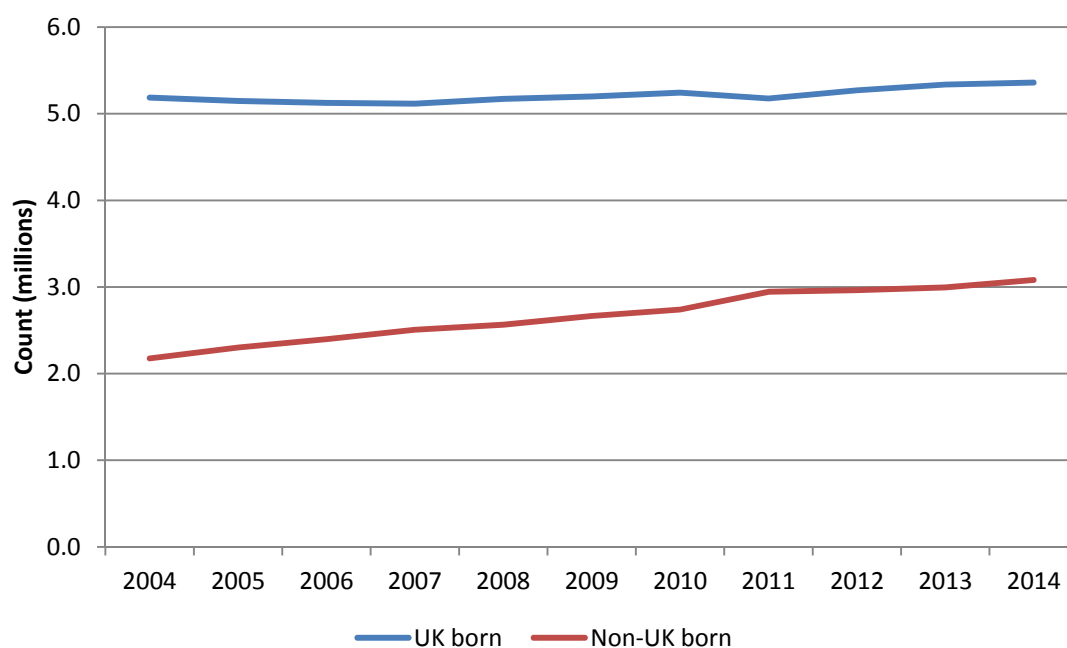
The original ONS data for all local authorities in England & Wales can be downloaded:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/migration1/population-by-country-of-birth-and-nationality/index.html>

UK- and non-UK born

In 2004, 5.186 million residents in London were born in the UK compared to 2.176 million born outside the UK; 70.4 per cent compared to 29.6 per cent (Figure 1). By 2014, the proportion of London residents born in the UK had fallen to 63.4 per cent despite a rise in the overall number of UK-born living in London (up 173 thousand). The number of non-UK born residents living in London however had risen by 906 thousand to over three million by 2013 (a 41.6 per cent share).

Figure 1: UK- and Non-UK born, London, 2004-2014

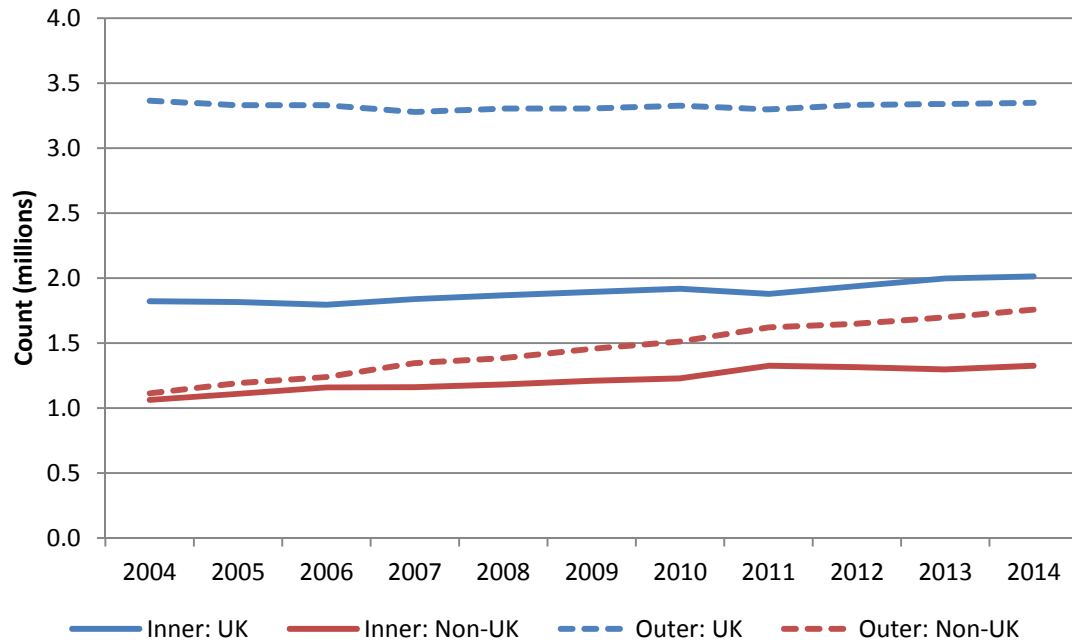


Source: ONS population estimates by country of birth (re-weighted)

The number of UK born residents living in the Outer London boroughs has remained steady at around 3.300 million between 2004 and 2014 (Figure 2). In Inner London the number of UK-born residents rose by 191 thousand between 2004 and 2014.

Both Inner and Outer London have seen the numbers of non-UK born residents rise over the 11-year period. In 2004, both areas had just over a million non-UK born residents. However despite both areas seeing an increase over the period to 2014, the growth in Outer London of 644 thousand has outweighed that in Inner London (263 thousand).

Figure 2: UK and Non-UK born, Inner and Outer London, 2004-2014

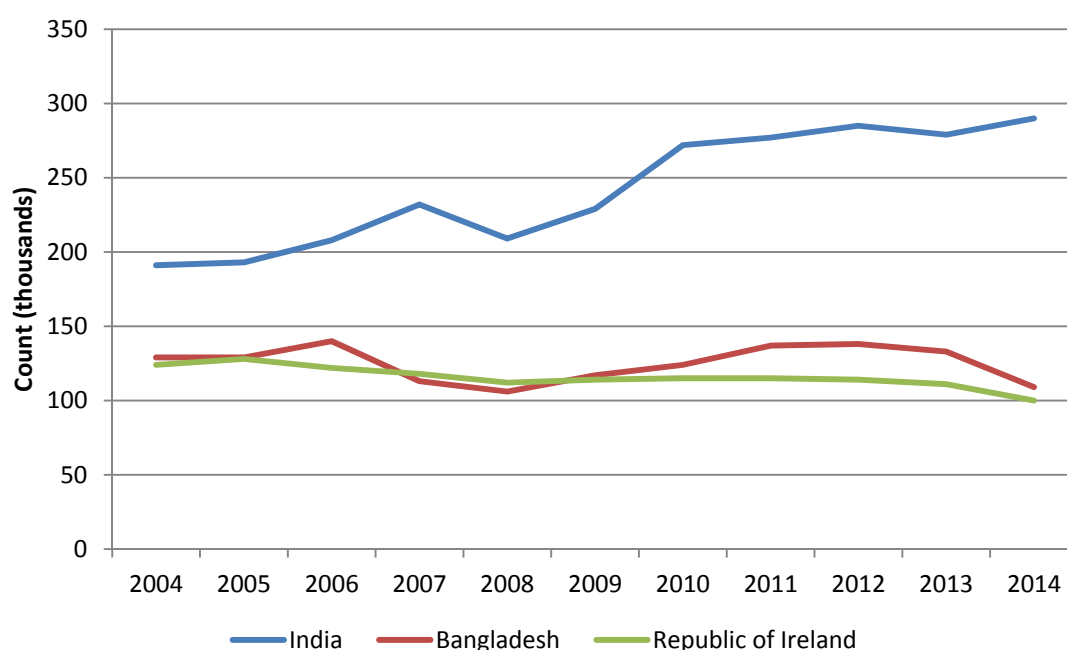


Source: ONS population estimates by country of birth (re-weighted)

Top five countries of birth (2004-2014)

The top five countries of birth in 2014 were India, Poland, Pakistan, Bangladesh and the Republic of Ireland. India, Bangladesh and the Republic of Ireland (referred to as Ireland from here on) have all been in the top five countries of birth of non-UK born residents living in London over the period 2004 to 2014. Whilst the number of Irish-born residents in London has fallen steadily since 2004 reaching a low of 100 in 2014, the number of London residents born in India has risen considerably, up 99 thousand (Figure 3). India has also remained the top country of birth of non-UK born residents between 2004 and 2014. The number born in Bangladesh has fluctuated from a low of 106 thousand in 2008 to a high of 140 in 2006.

Figure 3: Indian-, Bangladeshi- and Irish-born, London, 2004-2014



Source: ONS population estimates by country of birth (re-weighted)

Five other countries have been in the top five over the 11-year period (Figure 4). Jamaica, Kenya and Nigeria have dropped out of the top five overtaken by Pakistan and Poland. Although the numbers of Jamaican and Kenyan-born residents have risen between 2004 and 2013 (falling slightly in 2014 compared to 2013), the growth in the number of residents born in Poland and Pakistan has been much greater.

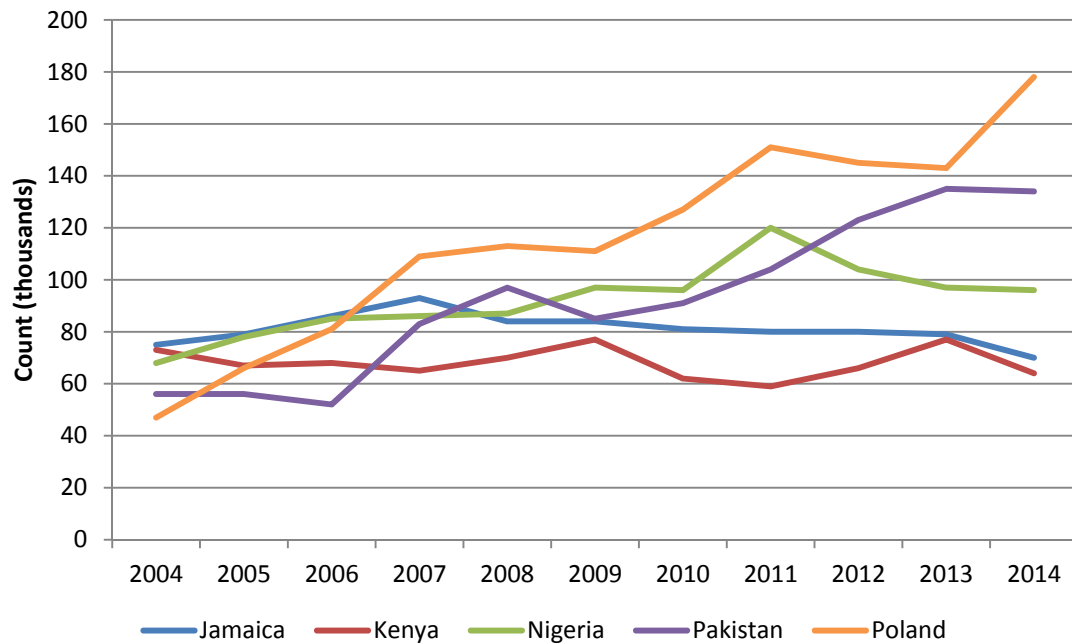
The number of Jamaican-born residents in London has remained relatively stable at around 80 thousand with a peak in 2007 of 93 thousand. Overall, the number of Kenyan-born residents has also remained stable over the same period but saw an estimated low of 59 thousand in 2011.

Nigerian-born residents rose steadily between 2004 and 2011 from 68 thousand to 120 thousand. However numbers have since been in decline with 2014 seeing only 96 thousand Nigerian-born residents living in London, on par with the number seen in 2009, 2010 and 2013.

The number of Polish and Pakistani-born residents in London has risen considerably between 2004 and 2014. Poland joined the European Union (EU) as part of the 2004 accession and since then the number of Polish-born residents in London has more than tripled; up 131 thousand to 178 thousand. There was an increase of 35 thousand Poles living in London over the last year alone.

Pakistan has shown a similar pattern with numbers more than doubling; from 56 thousand to 134 thousand. Unlike Poland's steady rise, Pakistan saw a big increase in 2007 when the number rose by nearly 30 thousand.

Figure 4: Jamaican-, Kenyan-, Nigerian-, Pakistani- and Polish-born, London, 2004-2014



Source: ONS population estimates by country of birth (re-weighted)

Ireland

Those born in Ireland are distributed widely across London with no particular patterns of clustering. This may be because migration from Ireland goes back many years meaning that initial settlement clusters will have dispersed with time. In general, boroughs in the east had fewer numbers of Irish-born residents. Brent had the highest number at around eight thousand with Camden, Barnet, Islington, Redbridge and Lambeth all having five thousand or more Irish-born residents. Data on the estimates of Irish-born is not available or rounded to zero for Newham.

Figure 5: Irish-born, London, 2014

Estimated number of residents born in the Republic of Ireland

(thousands)

Not available or rounded to zero

1 thousand

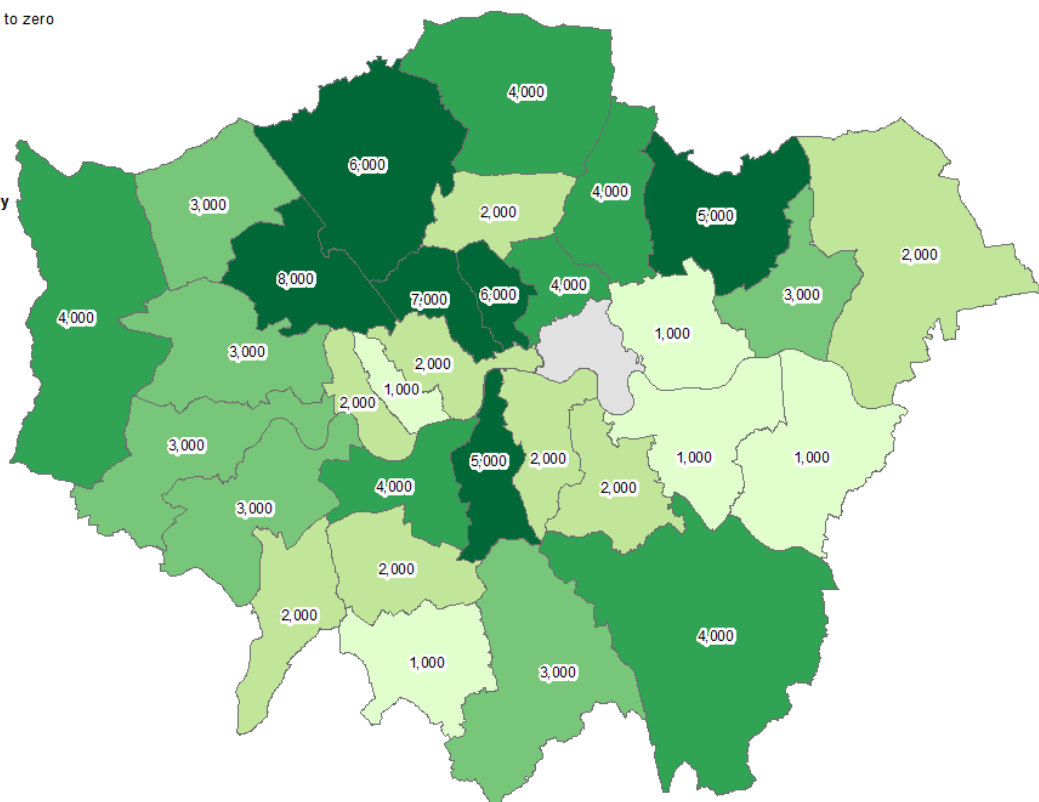
2 thousand

3 thousand

4 thousand

5 thousand or greater

The data has been provided by ONS rounded to the nearest thousand.



The data has been provided by ONS at a 95 per cent confidence interval. In some instances these confidence intervals are large meaning precision cannot be inferred.

Source: ONS population estimates by country of birth (re-weighted)

India

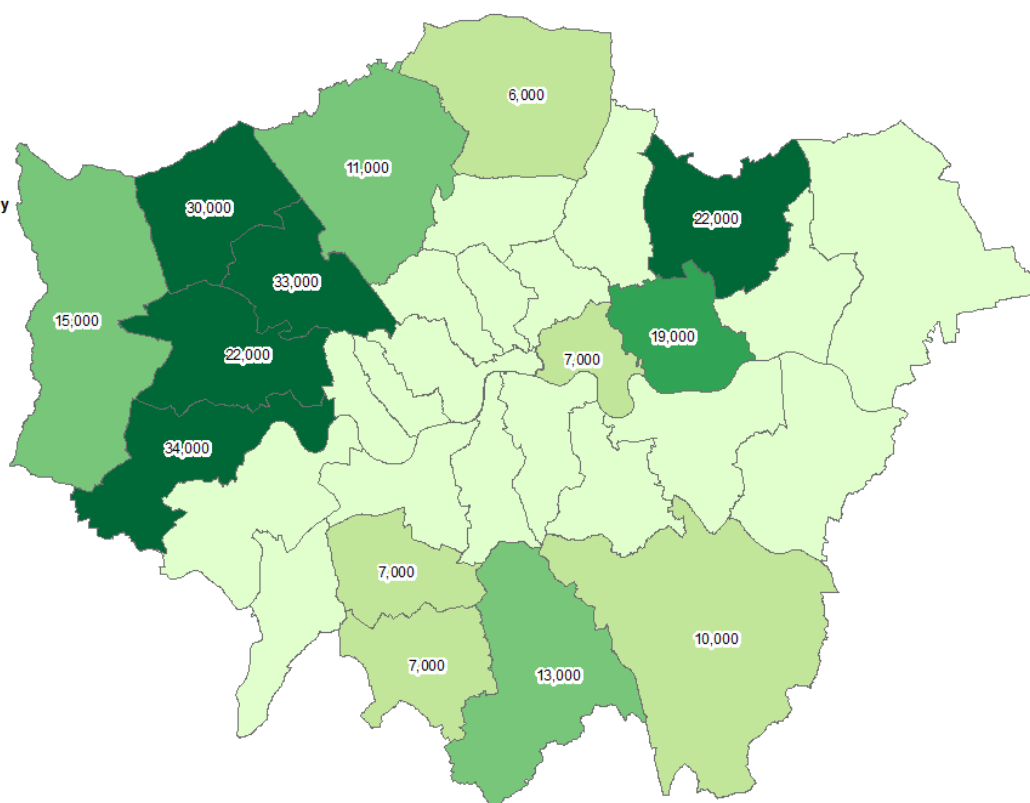
A different pattern is apparent when looking at the distribution of those born in India. As can be seen in Figure 6, there are two main clusters; the larger in West London and a smaller one in East London. Those born in India can be found mainly in West London, in particular in Hounslow (34 thousand Indian-born residents) as well as in Brent and Harrow, both of which have over 30 thousand Indian-born residents with Ealing having some 22 thousand. There is also a small cluster in east London in Newham and Redbridge; 22 thousand and 19 thousand Indian-born residents respectively.

Figure 6: Indian-born, London, 2014

**Estimated number of residents born in India
(thousands)**

- 1 to 5 thousand
- 6 to 10 thousand
- 11 to 15 thousand
- 16 to 20 thousand
- 21 thousand or greater

The data has been provided by ONS rounded to the nearest thousand.

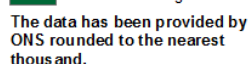


The data has been provided by ONS at a 95 per cent confidence interval. In some instances these confidence intervals are large meaning precision cannot be inferred.

Source: ONS population estimates by country of birth (re-weighted)

Bangladeshi-born residents are highly concentrated in one part of London – the East End. Tower Hamlets has the highest number of Bangladeshi-born residents with 39 thousand followed by its neighbouring borough Newham with 24 thousand.

**Estimated number of residents born in Bangladesh
(thousands)**



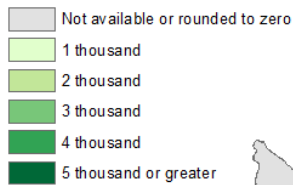
Source: ONS population estimates by country of birth (re-weighted)

Jamaica

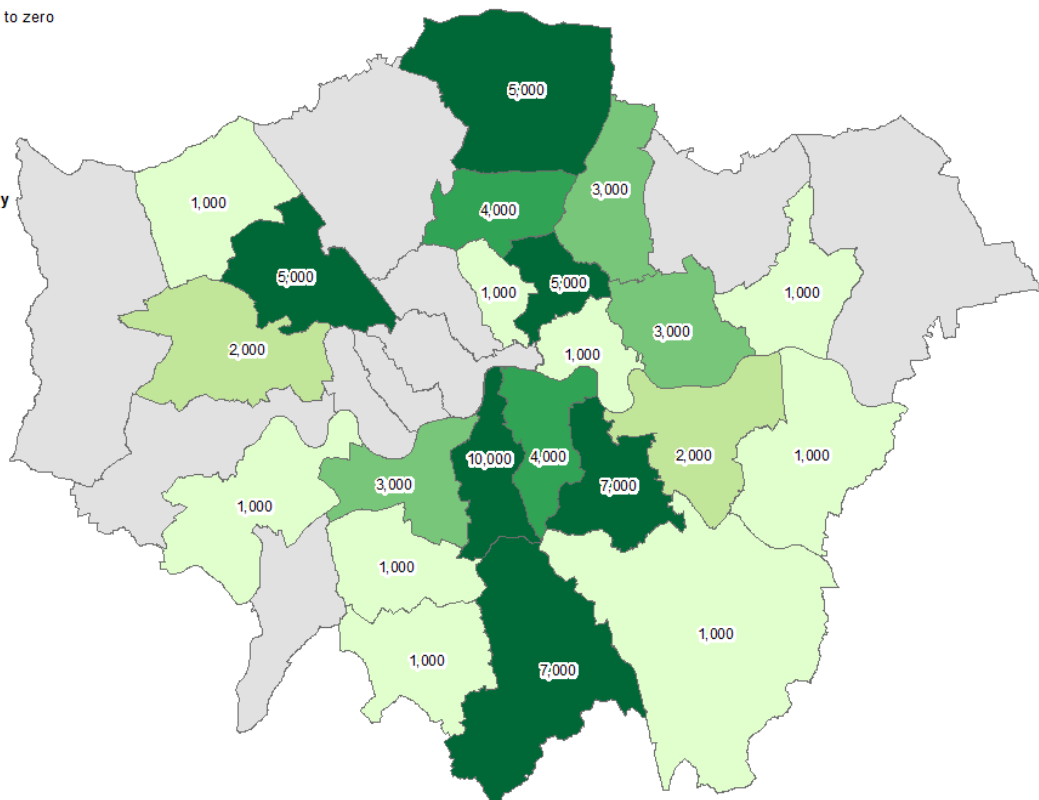
The greatest number of Jamaican-born residents can be found in Lambeth, Croydon and Lewisham creating a cluster south of the River Thames with boroughs with higher numbers of Jamaican-born residents found adjacent to these clusters. There is also a cluster in North London focussing on Enfield and Hackney (both have some five thousand Jamaican-born residents). Data is on the number of Jamaican-born residents is not available or rounded to zero for nearly a third (10) of all London boroughs. These are generally Outer London boroughs such as Hillingdon and Havering.

Figure 8: Jamaican-born, London, 2014

**Estimated number of residents born in Jamaica
(thousands)**



The data has been provided by ONS rounded to the nearest thousand.

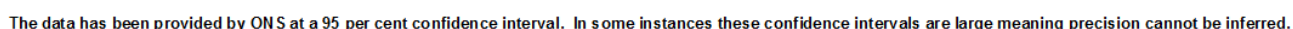


The data has been provided by ONS at a 95 per cent confidence interval. In some instances these confidence intervals are large meaning precision cannot be inferred.

Source: ONS population estimates by country of birth (re-weighted)

Like the Indian-born population resident in London, the Kenyan-born population are also found largely in West London. Harrow has the highest number (10 thousand) followed by Brent (eight thousand). It is not possible to distinguish from the data whether these are people born in Kenya but with ancestral roots in India who migrated to Kenya at the turn of the 20th century. Outside of West London, Redbridge in the east, has the highest number of Kenyan-born residents with some five thousand.

**Estimated number of residents born in Kenya
(thousands)**

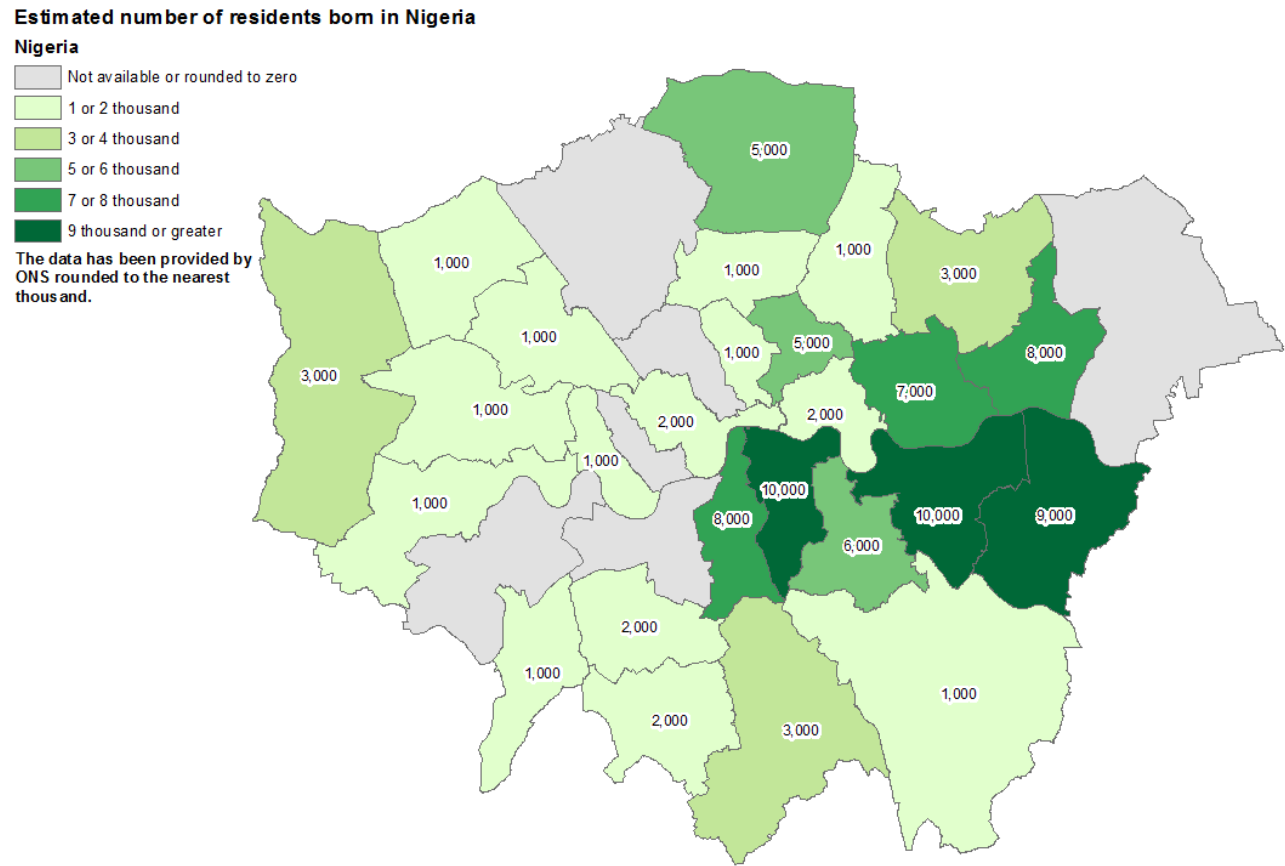


Source: ONS population estimates by country of birth (re-weighted)

Nigeria

The highest number of Nigerian-born residents can be found in the eastern boroughs that are adjacent to the river. Southwark and Greenwich have the highest number with 10 thousand each followed by Bexley with nine thousand. West and South London boroughs have much lower numbers of Nigerian-born residents; most having two thousand or fewer. There are a number of boroughs for whom estimates on the number of Nigerian-born residents is not available or has been rounded to zero.

Figure 10: Nigerian-born, London, 2014



The data has been provided by ONS at a 95 per cent confidence interval. In some instances these confidence intervals are large meaning precision cannot be inferred.
Source: ONS population estimates by country of birth (re-weighted)

Poland

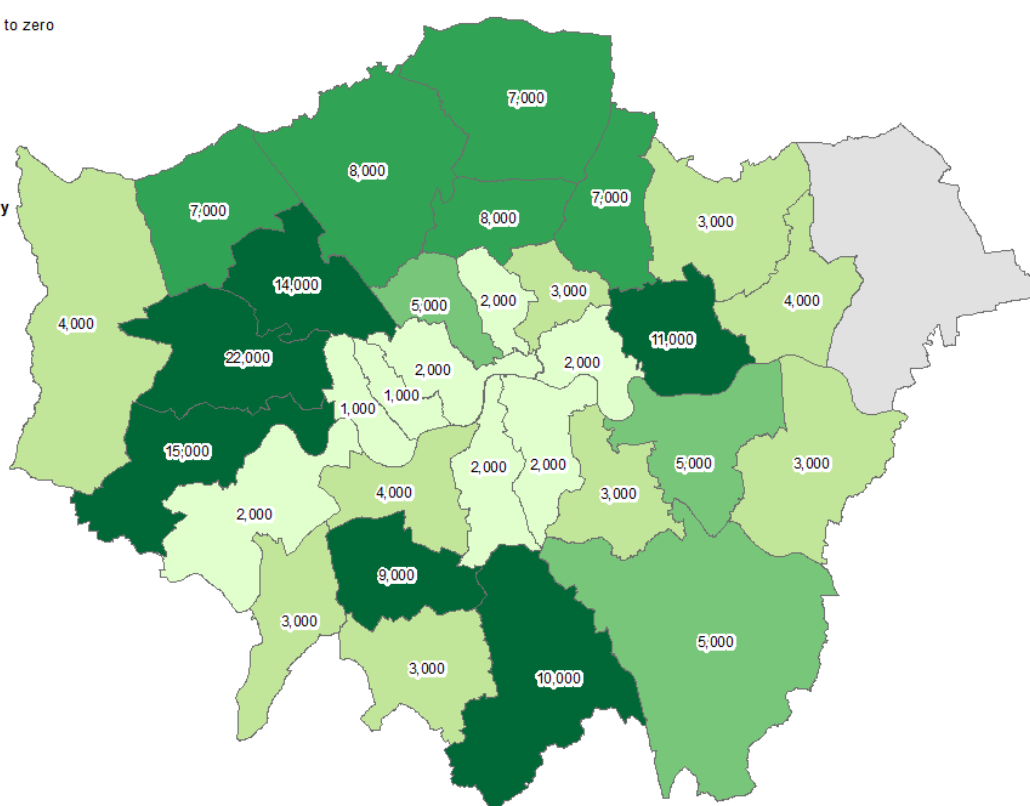
Prior to 2004, Poland was not part of the EU and in the accession year there were only 47 thousand Polish-born residing in London. This had risen to 178 thousand by 2014 of which 22 thousand were living in Ealing, 15 thousand in Hounslow and 14 thousand residing in Brent. Like the Irish-born, the Polish-born are distributed widely across London with concentrations in a number of boroughs – in addition to the west, there are concentrations of Polish-born living in Newham (11 thousand), Croydon (ten thousand), and Merton (nine thousand). Boroughs in central London as well on the edge of London, particularly in the east, have the fewest number of Polish-born residents. Havering is the only borough for which the number of Polish-born residents is not available or is rounded to zero.

Figure 11: Polish-born, London, 2014

**Estimated number of residents born in Poland
(thousands)**

- Not available or rounded to zero
- 1 or 2 thousand
- 3 or 4 thousand
- 5 or 6 thousand
- 7 or 8 thousand
- 9 thousand or greater

The data has been provided by ONS rounded to the nearest thousand.



The data has been provided by ONS at a 95 per cent confidence interval. In some instances these confidence intervals are large meaning precision cannot be inferred.

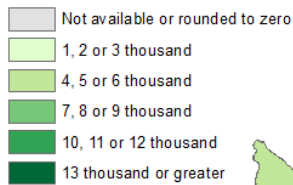
Source: ONS population estimates by country of birth (re-weighted)

Pakistan

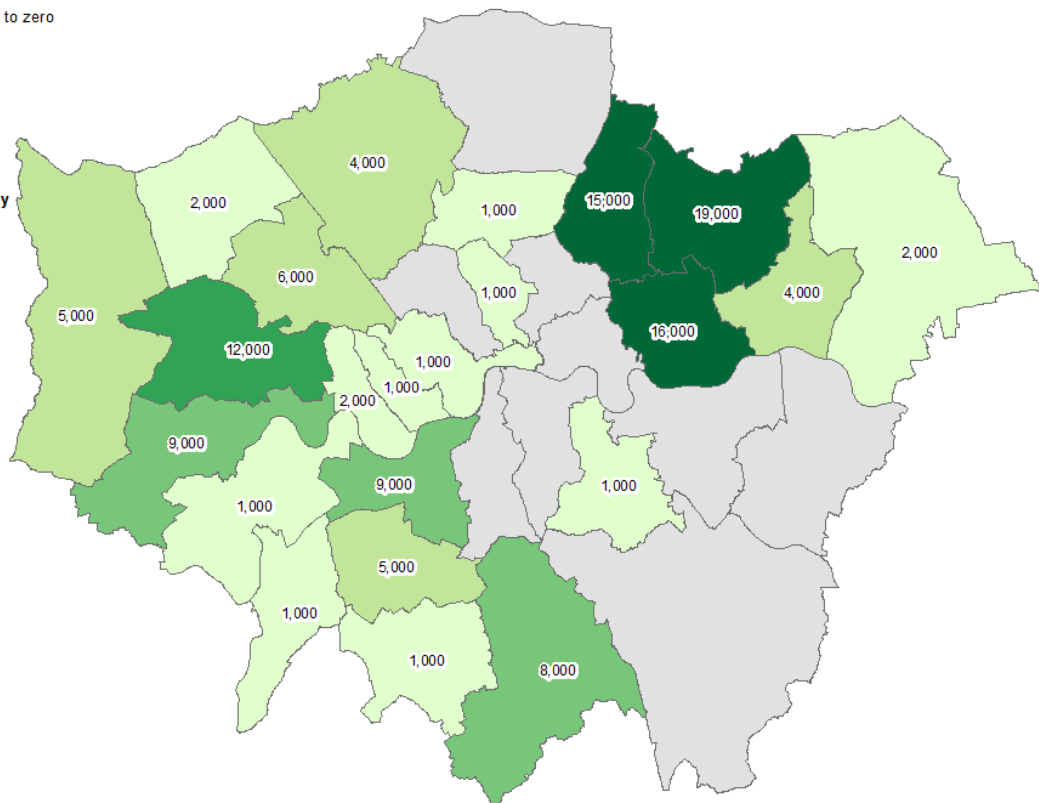
The Pakistani-born population is very heavily concentrated in northeast London. Redbridge has the highest number with 19 thousand with its neighbouring boroughs of Newham and Waltham Forest having 16 thousand and 15 thousand respectively. There is also a second, smaller cluster of Pakistani-born residents in West London in Ealing and Hounslow (12 thousand and nine thousands Pakistani-born respectively).

Figure 12: Pakistani-born, London, 2014

**Estimated number of residents born in Pakistan
(thousands)**



The data has been provided by ONS rounded to the nearest thousand.



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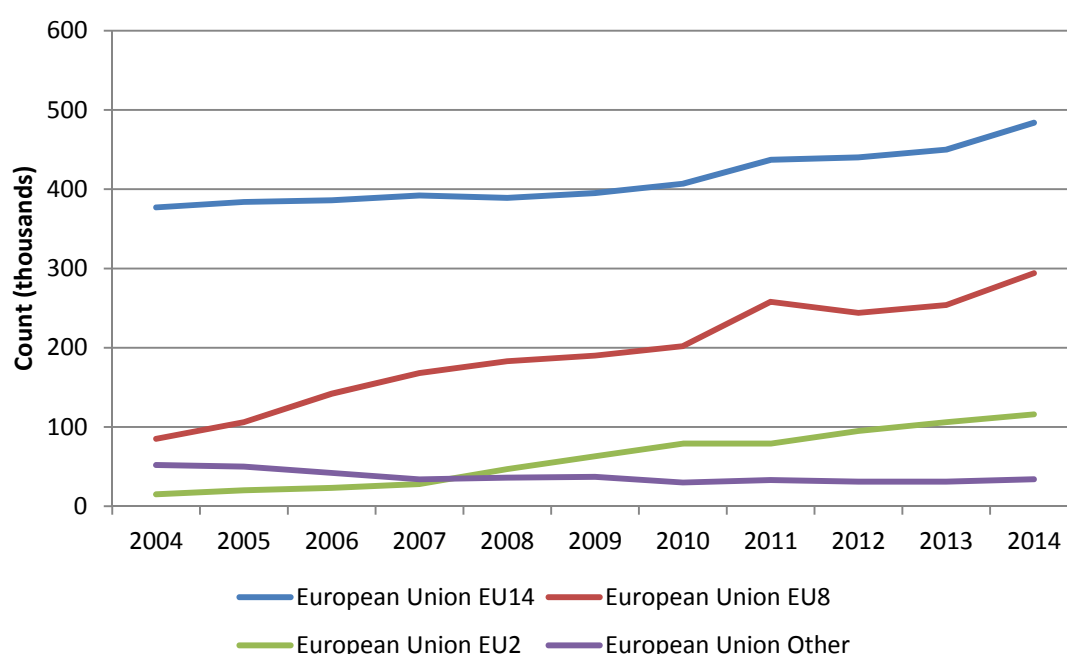
Source: ONS population estimates by country of birth (re-weighted)

Europe

Over the period 2004 to 2014, the EU has grown three times. In 2004, ten countries joined the EU – these were the EU8¹ plus Cyprus and Malta. In 2007, two more countries joined – Bulgaria and Romania (the EU2) – although working restrictions for Bulgarians and Romanians in the UK were put in place and not lifted until the start of 2014. July 2013 saw the EU expand once more as Croatia joined. This took the total number of member states in the EU to 28 (including the UK).

Figure 13 shows the number of EU-born residents (excluding those born in the UK) by EU group over time. The EU14² are those that were part of the EU at the start of 2004 whereas EU other comprises of Cyprus, Malta and Croatia.

Figure 13: EU-born by EU group, London, 2004-2014



Source: ONS population estimates by country of birth (re-weighted)

¹ The EU8 comprises of the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

² The EU14 comprises of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, the Republic of Ireland, Spain and Sweden.

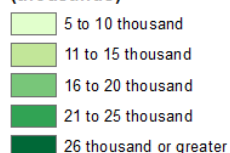
EU14

The number of London residents born in an EU14 country remained stable throughout the late 2000s at around 380 thousand but grew by nearly 30 thousand in 2011. This sudden increase could be due to the impacts of the financial crisis on many member states. Numbers have continued to rise through the first few years of the 2010s but at a slower rate although between 2013 and 2014, the number rose by over 30 thousand.

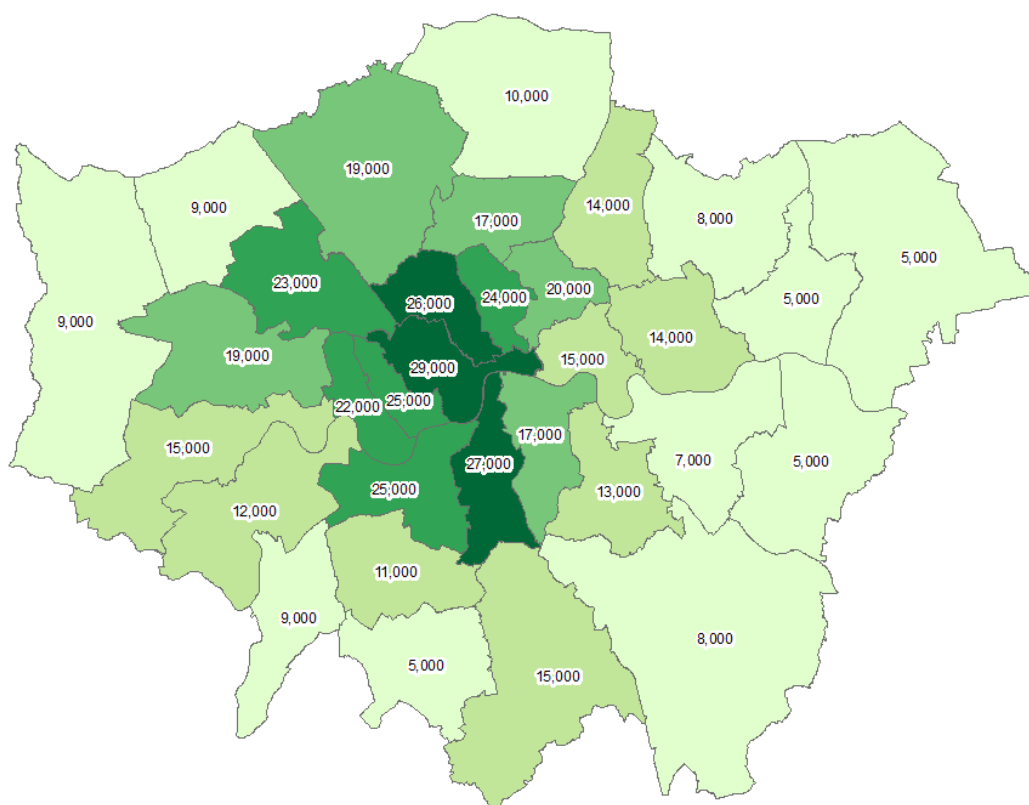
The highest numbers of those born in an EU14 country are found in the Inner London boroughs particularly in Westminster (including estimates for City of London), Lambeth, and Camden. Numbers generally decrease with distance from Central London but are skewed to the west with very low numbers of EU14-born residents living in the east.

Figure 14: EU14-born, London, 2014

**Estimated number of residents born in EU14 countries
(thousands)**



The data has been provided by ONS rounded to the nearest thousand.



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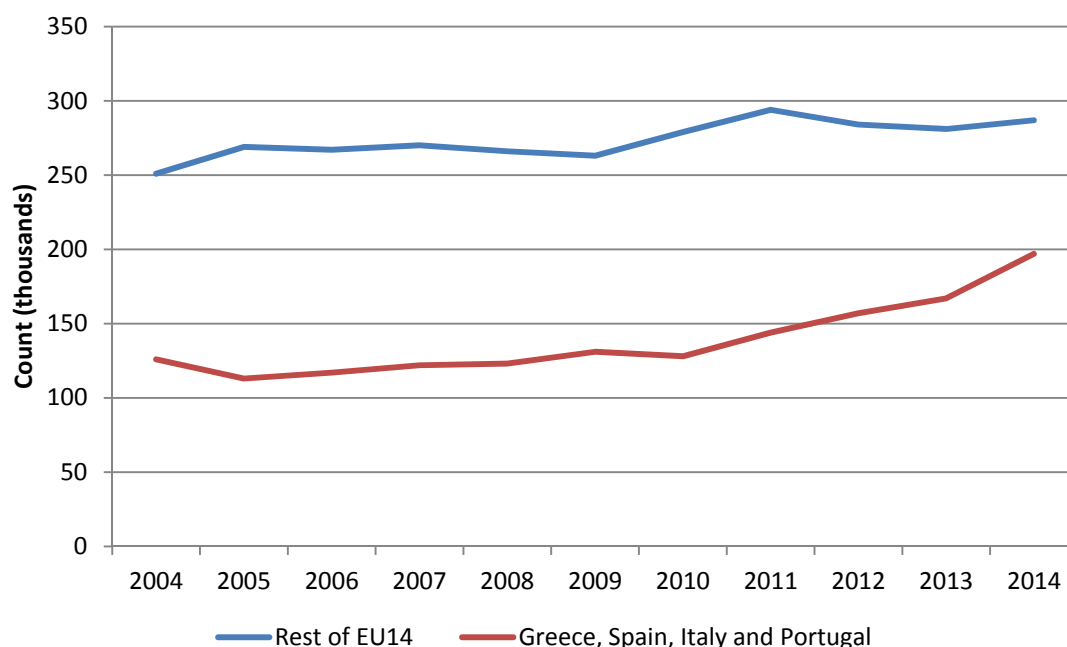
Source: ONS population estimates by country of birth (re-weighted)

Figure 15 shows the estimated number of EU14-born residents in London over time split into two groups. The two groups are based on the youth unemployment rate (those aged 15-24)³ for each EU14 country. Greece, Spain, Italy and Portugal all have the highest youth unemployment rates in 2014 with Portugal having the lowest of these four countries at 34.8 per cent rising to 53.2 per cent for Spain (Table 1). These four countries have been grouped together with all remaining EU14 countries (excluding the UK) forming the other group (youth unemployment in 2014 ranges from 7.7 per cent to 24.2 per cent).

³ Using the Eurostat youth unemployment rate by country for 2013

It is acknowledged that youth unemployment rates tend to be higher than unemployment rates for all ages and they have been used here as younger people may be more likely to migrate abroad in search of work.

Figure 15: EU14-born split by youth unemployment rate, London, 2004-2014



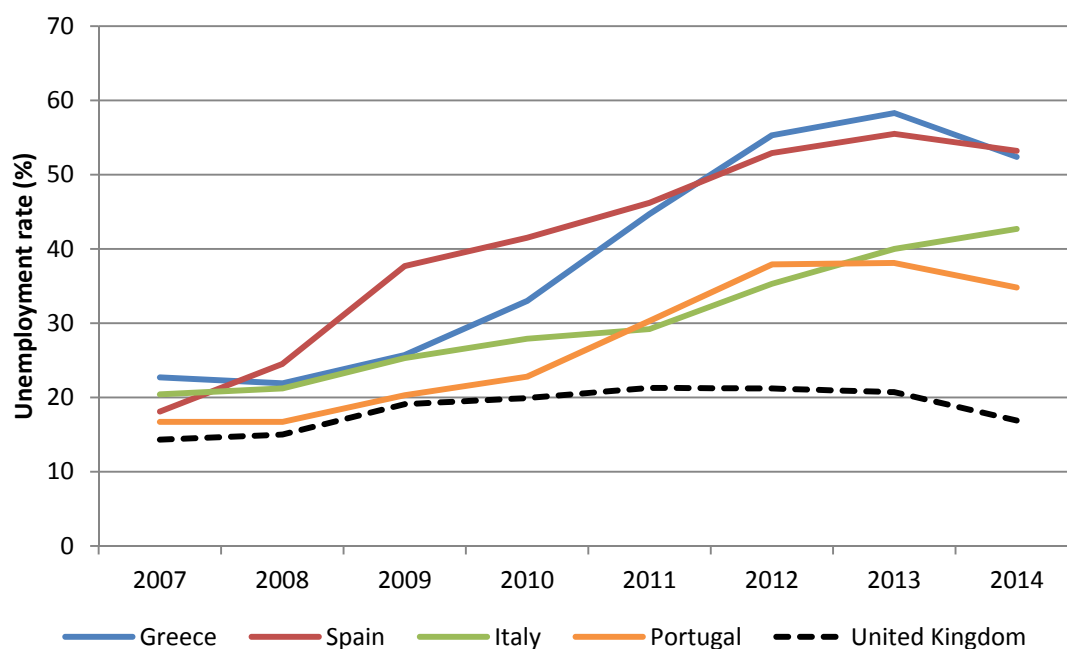
Source: ONS population estimates by country of birth (re-weighted)

Although both groups have shown a rise in the number of residents born in those countries living in London between 2004 and 2014, particularly after 2008, the group consisting of Greece, Spain, Italy and Portugal has seen the number rise by 60.2 per cent or some 74 thousand additional residents in London since 2008. The last year alone saw a rise of 30 thousand. In comparison, the remaining EU14 countries have seen their numbers rise by some 21 thousand (7.9 per cent).

Figure 16 plots the youth unemployment rate for these four countries from 2007 to 2014. Prior to the economic crisis, this rate was some 20 per cent for all four countries. A year after the crisis started, the youth unemployment rate had risen in all these countries with Spain having the highest rate at 37.7 per cent. By 2013, each of the four countries had reached their highest youth unemployment rates; up 37.4 and 35.6 percentage points in Spain and Greece respectively when compared to 2007. In 2014, the youth unemployment rate in three of these countries fell compared to the previous year with only Italy seeing a further rise of 2.7 percentage points.

Of all the EU14 nations, only Germany had seen their youth unemployment rate fall between 2007 and 2014; down 4.2 percentage points with Austria's rates remaining stable. Table 1 shows the rates for each EU14 country.

Figure 16: Youth (age 15-24) unemployment rates, Greece, Spain, Italy, Portugal and UK, 2007-2014



Source: EU-Labour Force Survey, Eurostat

Table 1: Youth unemployment rates (%) (age 15-24), EU14 countries, select years

| | 2006 | 2008 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Austria | 9.8 | 8.5 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 10.3 |
| Belgium | 20.5 | 18 | 22.4 | 19.8 | 23.2 |
| Denmark | 7.7 | 8 | 14 | 14.1 | 12.6 |
| Finland | 18.7 | 16.5 | 21.4 | 19 | 20.5 |
| France | 21.6 | 18.6 | 22.9 | 23.9 | 24.2 |
| Germany | 13.8 | 10.6 | 9.9 | 8 | 7.7 |
| Greece | 25 | 21.9 | 33 | 55.3 | 52.4 |
| Ireland | 8.6 | 13.3 | 27.6 | 30.4 | 23.9 |
| Italy | 21.8 | 21.2 | 27.9 | 35.3 | 42.7 |
| Luxembourg | 16.2 | 17.9 | 14.2 | 18.8 | 22.6 |
| Netherlands | 6.6 | 5.3 | 8.7 | 11.7 | 12.7 |
| Portugal | 16.5 | 16.7 | 22.8 | 37.9 | 34.8 |
| Spain | 17.9 | 24.5 | 41.5 | 52.9 | 53.2 |
| Sweden | 21.5 | 20.2 | 24.8 | 23.6 | 22.9 |
| United Kingdom | 13.9 | 15 | 19.9 | 21.2 | 16.9 |

Source: EU-Labour Force Survey, Eurostat

EU8

Residents born in the EU8 countries have been rising steadily since accession in 2004; up 209 thousand between 2004 and 2014 with over a quarter of this growth occurring in 2011.

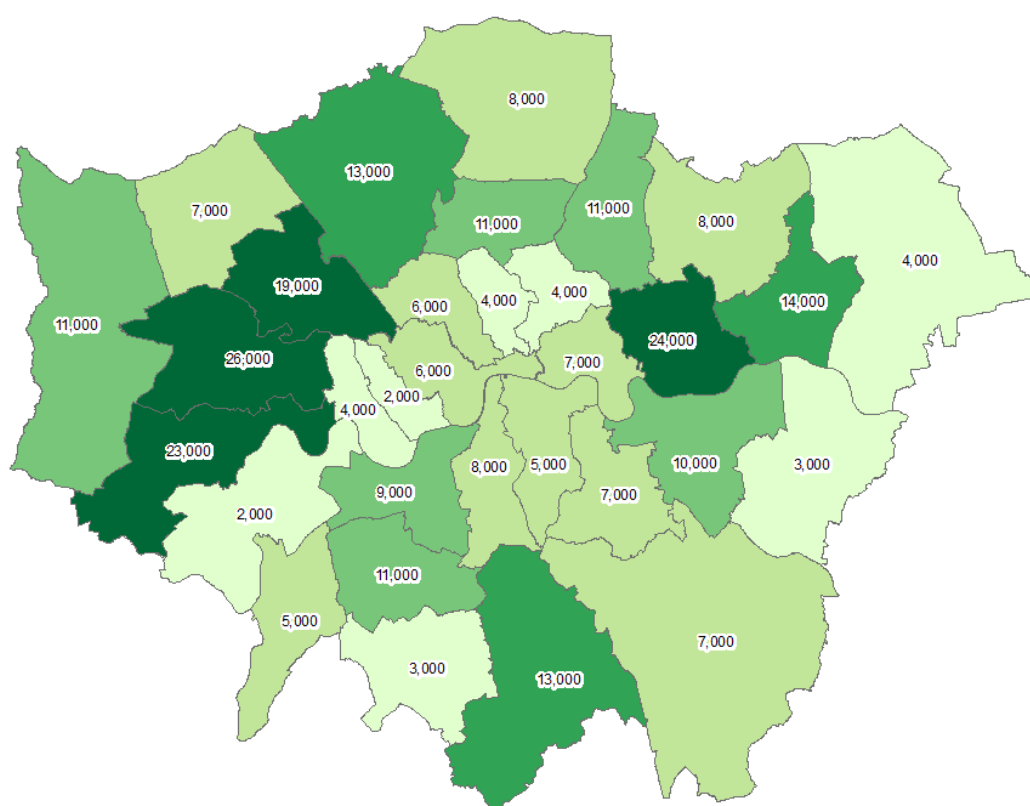
Ealing has the highest number of EU8-born residents at around 26 thousand and along with its neighbouring boroughs of Hounslow (23 thousand) and Brent (19 thousand) form a West London cluster. There is also a small cluster of boroughs with higher numbers in East London, namely Newham (24 thousand). In general, EU8-born residents are distributed across London and show a similar pattern to Polish-born residents (see Figure 11) who make up the majority of EU8-born residing in London.

Figure 17: EU8-born, London, 2014

**Estimated number of residents born in EU8 countries
(thousands)**

- 2, 3 or 4 thousand
- 5, 6, 7 or 8 thousand
- 9, 10, 11 or 12 thousand
- 13, 14, 15 or 16 thousand
- 17 thousand or greater

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Source: ONS population estimates by country of birth (re-weighted)

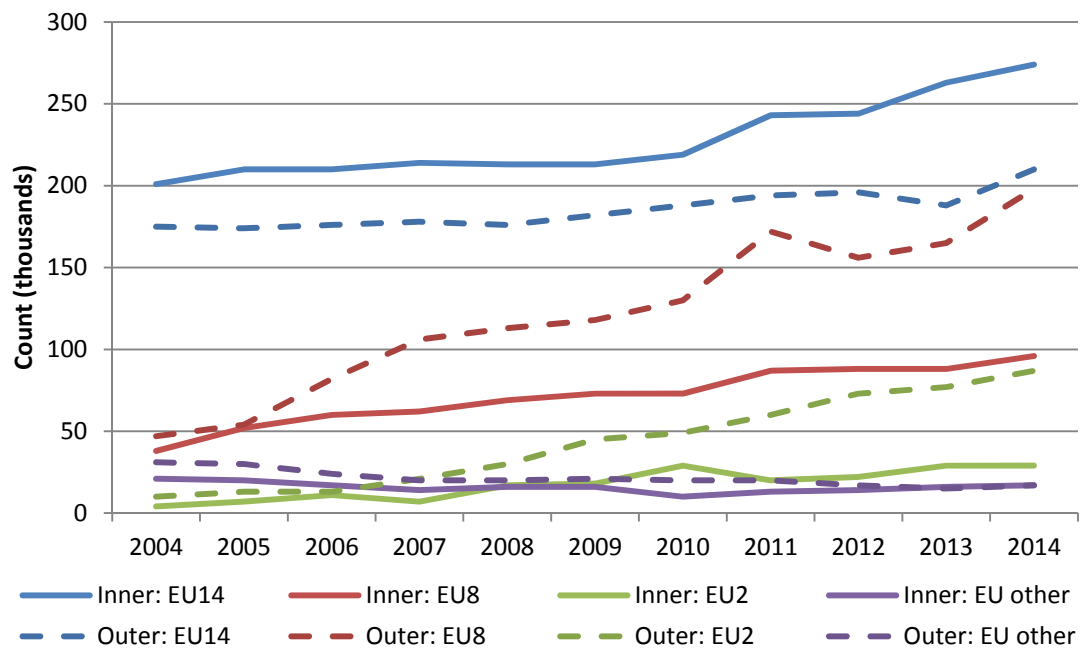
Inner v Outer London

Inner and Outer London show different trends in terms of the numbers of EU-born residents. The number of EU14-born residents is higher in Inner London when compared to Outer London; 274 thousand to 210 thousand (2014). However this difference is shrinking as the number resident in Outer London has started to rise in 2014; up 22 thousand compared to an eight thousand fall in 2013.

Both the number of EU8- and EU2-born residents is higher in Outer London than Inner London. Although the number of EU8-born residents in Inner London has risen by 58 thousand between 2004 and 2014, the number in Outer London has risen by 151 thousand. Inner London has also seen its number remain stable at around 88 thousand for three years (2011 to 2013) followed by a rise of eight thousand in 2014, whereas the number in Outer London has risen steadily each year bar a drop of 16 thousand in 2012.

The numbers are not large nor the trend quite as pronounced but the number of EU2-born residents showed a similar pattern.

Figure 19: EU-born, Inner and Outer London, 2004-2014

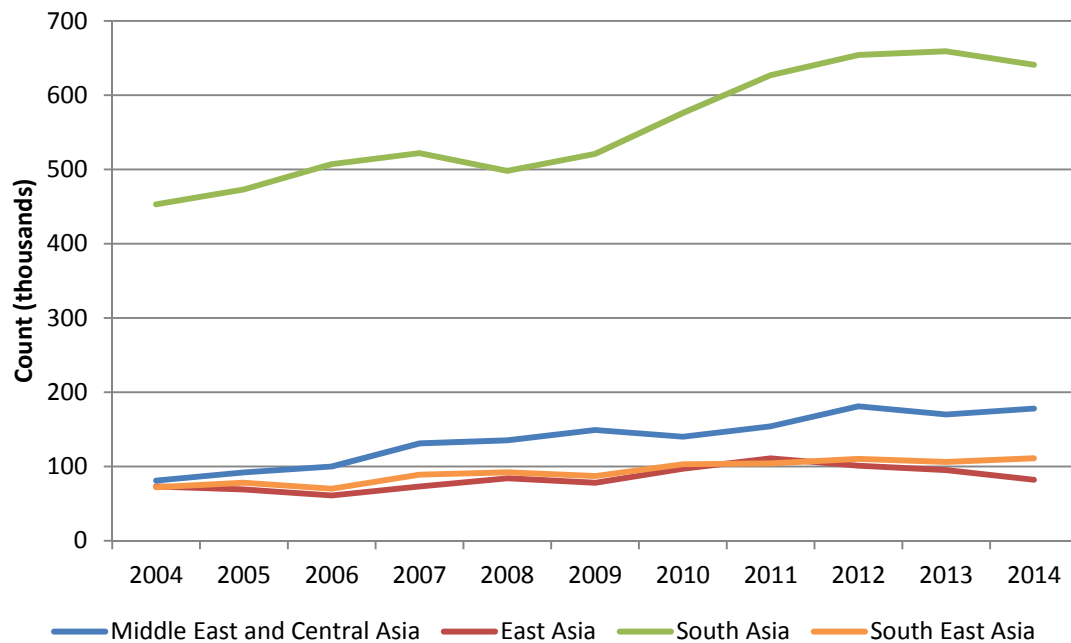


Source: ONS population estimates by country of birth (re-weighted)

Asia

The number of London residents born in an Asian country rose by nearly 50 per cent between 2004 and 2014 to reach 1.013 million. Figure 20 shows that the majority of these were born in South Asia⁴ (64.0 per cent).

Figure 20: Asian-born, London, 2004-2014



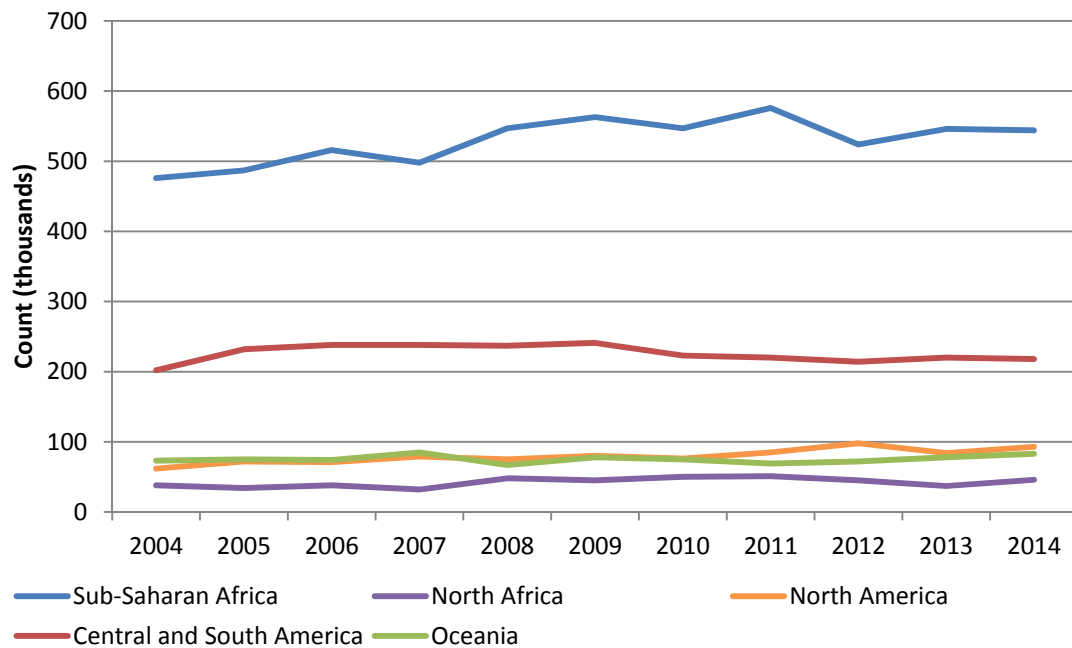
Source: ONS population estimates by country of birth (re-weighted)

⁴ South Asia comprises Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Rest of the world

Residents born in Africa (notably sub-Saharan Africa) constitute over half of London residents born in countries which come under the rest of the world category⁵ (Figure 21). Overall numbers of residents born in these countries rose by 15.5 per cent (2004 to 2014) or by 132 thousand.

Figure 21: Rest of the world-born, London, 2004-2014



Source: ONS population estimates by country of birth (re-weighted)

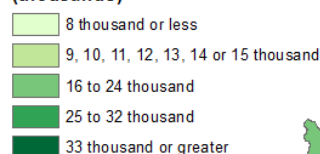
⁵ Rest of the world comprises of Africa, North America, Central and South America, and Oceania.

Africa

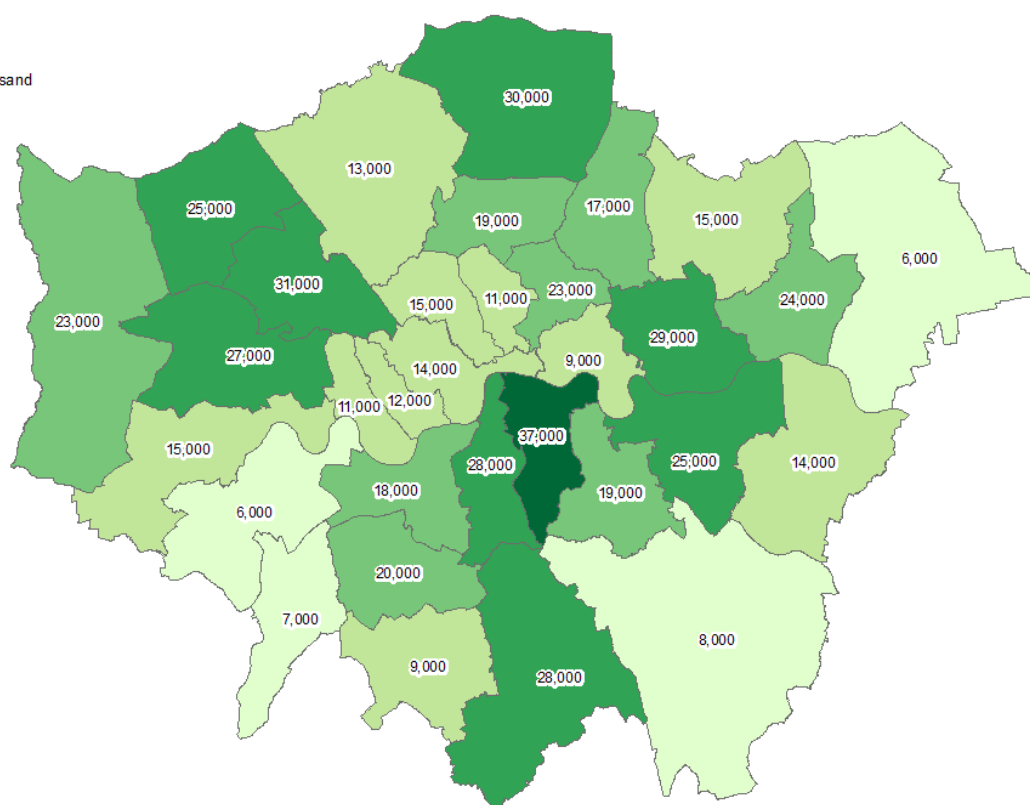
Together the number of residents born in Sub-Saharan Africa or North Africa rose by 76 thousand over the eleven-year period. There are no clear clusters of African-born in London with all boroughs showing as having at least six thousand African-born residents. Southwark has the highest number of residents born in an African country (37 thousand). Higher numbers of African-born residents are also found in Brent, Enfield, Newham, Croydon and Lambeth.

Figure 22: African-born, London, 2014

Estimated number of residents born in Africa (thousands)



The data has been provided by ONS rounded to the nearest thousand.



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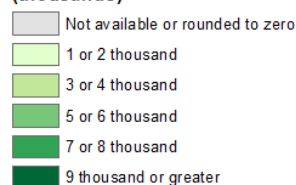
Source: ONS population estimates by country of birth (re-weighted)

North America

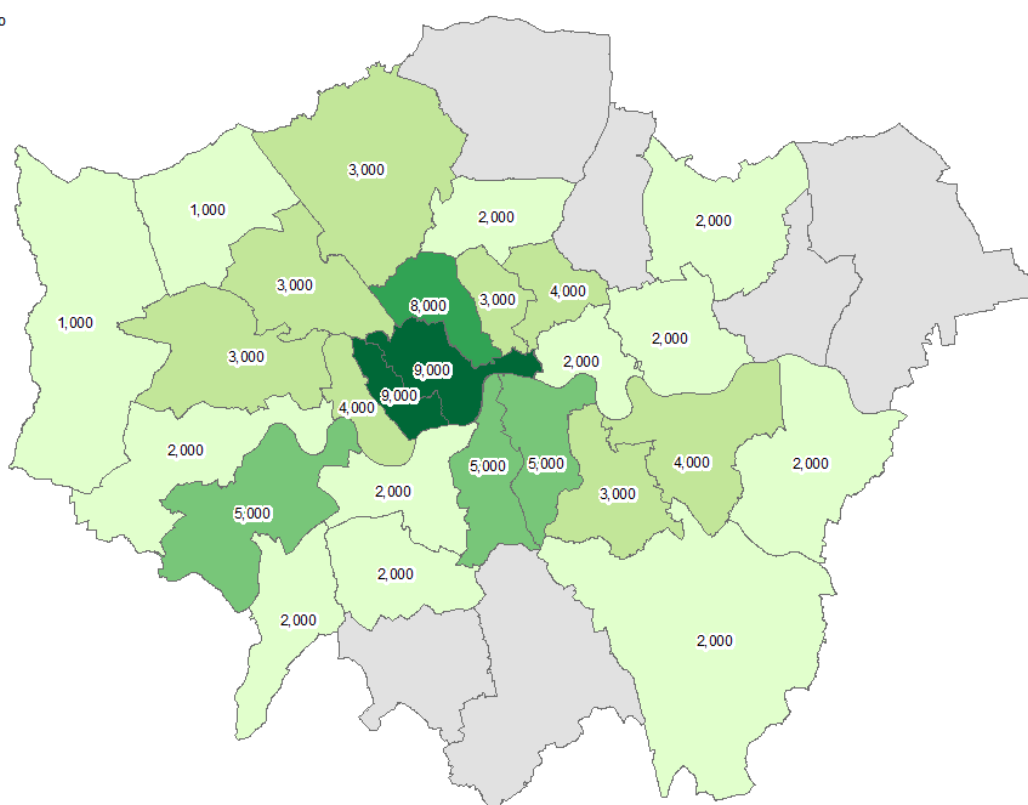
The number of residents in London born in North America rose by 31 thousand between 2004 and 2014. The highest numbers of those born in North America are resident in Westminster (including estimates for the City of London), Kensington & Chelsea, and Camden. The US embassy and the Canadian High Commission are both located in Westminster and Camden is home to many students. These may account for higher numbers of North Americans resident in these boroughs. No data is available or has been rounded to zero for a number of Outer London boroughs in terms of estimates of North-American born.

Figure 23: North American-born, London, 2014

Estimated number of residents born in North America (thousands)



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Source: ONS population estimates by country of birth (re-weighted)

Central and South America

Compared to those born in North America, the distribution of Central and South American-born residents is much more spread out although numbers in Outer London are still low. The highest numbers of residents can be found south of the river particularly in Lambeth (20 thousand) and Southwark (15 thousand) with Lewisham and Croydon both having some 13 thousand Central and South American-born residents.

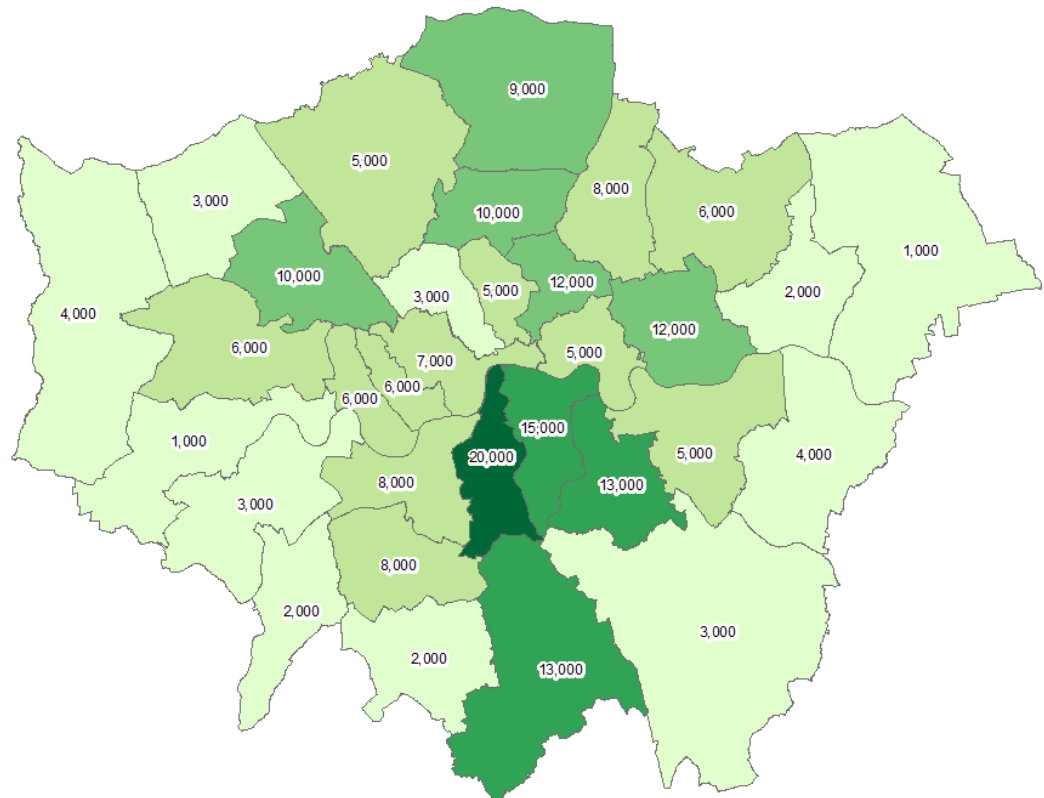
Figure 24: Central and South American-born, London, 2014

Estimated number of residents born in Central and South America

(thousands)

- 1, 2, 3 or 4 thousand
- 5, 6, 7 or 8 thousand
- 9, 10, 11 or 12 thousand
- 13, 14, 15 or 16 thousand
- 17 thousand or greater

The data has been provided by ONS rounded to the nearest thousand.



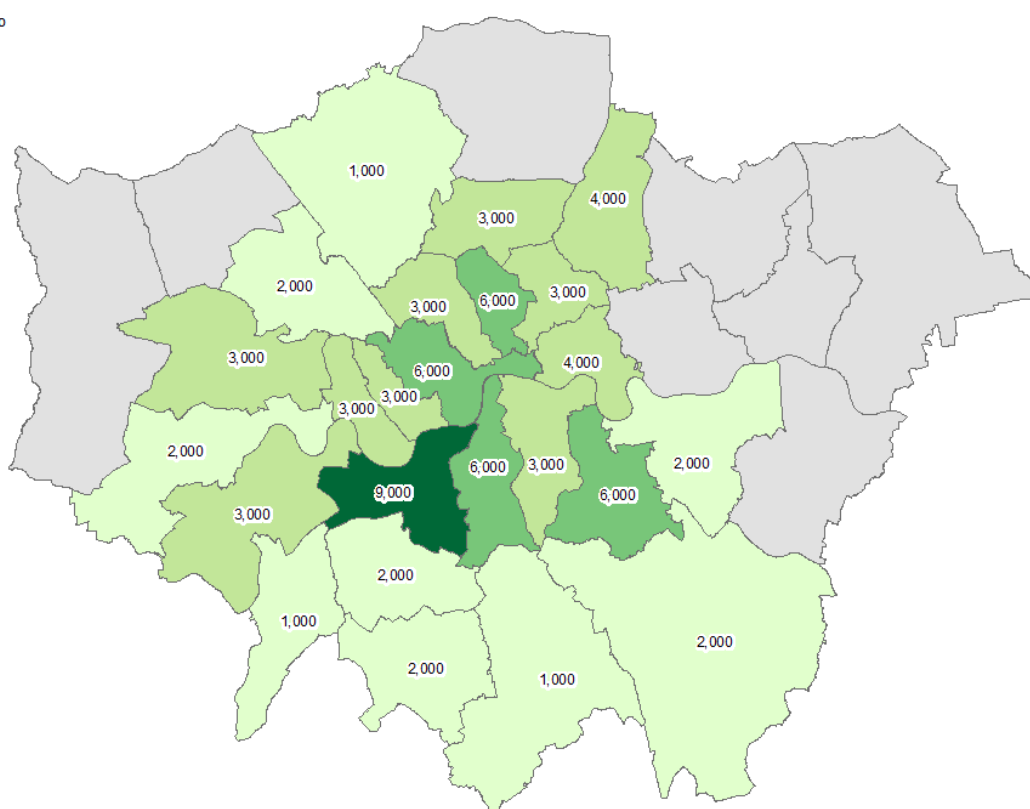
The data has been provided by ONS at a 95 per cent confidence interval. In some instances these confidence intervals are large meaning precision cannot be inferred.

Source: ONS population estimates by country of birth (re-weighted)

The number of residents in London born in Oceania has remained relatively stable at around the mid-70 thousand mark between 2004 and 2013 with the exceptions of a high of 85 thousand in 2007 and a low of 67 thousand the year after.

In terms of distribution, Oceania-born residents are very clustered in South London in Wandsworth and Lambeth (nine and six thousand respectively). The Outer London boroughs in East and West London have the lowest numbers of Oceania-born residents.

Figure 25: Oceania-born, London, 2014



Source: ONS population estimates by country of birth (re-weighted)

Appendix A: Country groupings

| Middle East (Asia) | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|---|
| Afghanistan | Iraq | Kazakhstan | Lebanon | Qatar | Tajikistan | Uzbekistan |
| Bahrain | Israel | Kuwait | Oman | Saudi Arabia | Turkmenistan | Yemen |
| Iran | Jordan | Kyrgyzstan | Palestine | Syria | United Arab Emirates | West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and Gaza |
| | | | | | | |
| East Asia (Asia) | | | | | | |
| China | Japan | Macao | Mongolia | North Korea | South Korea | Taiwan |
| Hong Kong | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| South Asia (Asia) | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | Burma (Myanmar) | India | Malaysia | Pakistan | Singapore | Thailand |
| Bhutan | Cambodia | Indonesia | Maldives | Philippines | Sri Lanka | Vietnam |
| Brunei | East Timor | Laos | Nepal | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Sub-Saharan Africa (Africa) | | | | | | |
| Angola | Central African republic | Eritrea | Ivory Coast | Mauritius | Rwanda | Sudan, South |
| Benin | Chad | Ethiopia | Kenya | Mayotte | Sao Tome and Principe | Swaziland |
| Botswana | Comoros | Gabon | Lesotho | Mozambique | Senegal | Tanzania |
| Burkina Faso | Congo | Gambia, The | Liberia | Namibia | Seychelles | Togo |
| Burundi | Congo (Democratic Republic) | Ghana | Madagascar | Niger | Sierra Leone | Uganda |
| Cameroon | Djibouti | Guinea | Malawi | Nigeria | Somalia | Zambia |
| Cape Verde | Equatorial Guinea | Guinea-Bissau | Mali | Reunion | South Africa | Zimbabwe |
| | | | | | | |
| North Africa (Africa) | | | | | | |
| Algeria | Libya | Mauritania | Morocco | Sudan | Tunisia | Western Sahara |
| Egypt | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| North America (Rest of the world) | | | | | | |
| Canada | Puerto Rico | United States of America | United States Islands, The | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| Central and South America (Rest of the world) | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Antigua and Barbuda | Belize | Cuba | Grenada | Jamaica | Peru | St Vincent and the Grenadines |
| Antilles / Curacao | Bolivia | Dominica | Guadeloupe | Martinique | St Barthelemy | Surinam |
| Argentina | Brazil | Dominican Republic | Guatemala | Mexico | St Kitts and Nevis | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Aruba | Chile | Ecuador | Guyana | Nicaragua | St Lucia | Uruguay |
| Bahamas, The | Colombia | El Salvador | Haiti | Panama | St Martin | Venezuela |
| Barbados | Costa Rica | French Guiana | Honduras | Paraguay | St Pierre and Miquelon | |
| | | | | | | |
| Oceania (Rest of the world) | | | | | | |
| American Samoa | Cook Island | Heard Island and McDonald Islands | Nauru | Niue Island | Papua New Guinea | Tonga |
| Antarctica (not otherwise specified) | Fiji | Kiribati | Netherlands Antilles | Norfolk Island | Samoa | Tuvalu |
| Australia | French Polynesia | Marshall Islands | New Caledonia | Northern Mariana Islands | Solomon Islands | Vanuatu |
| Christmas Island | French Southern / Antarctic Territories | Micronesia | New Zealand | Pacific Islands (inc Palau) | Tokelau | Wallis and Futuna Islands |
| Cocos Island | Guam | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| European Union EU14 (Europe) | | | | | | |
| Aland Islands | Belgium | Finland | Greece | Netherlands | Portugal | Spain and Balearic Islands |
| Austria | Canary Islands | France | Italy | Republic of Ireland | Spain | Sweden |
| Azores and Madeira | Denmark | Germany | Luxembourg | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| European Union EU8 (Europe): from 2004 | | | | | | |
| Czech Republic | Hungary | Latvia | Lithuania | Poland | Slovakia | Slovenia |
| Estonia | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| European Union other (Europe) | | | | | | |
| Cyprus (European Union) | Malta | Croatia (from 2013) | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| European Union EU2 (Europe): from 2007 | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | Romania | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| Other Europe (Europe) | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Albania | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Czechoslovakia (Ex) | Kosovo | Montenegro | Serbia | USSR (Ex) |
| Andorra | Bouvet Island | Faroe Islands | Liechtenstein | Norway | Svalbard and Jan Mayen | Vatican City |
| Armenia | Bulgaria (2004 to 2006) | Georgia | Macedonia | Romania (2004 to 2006) | Switzerland | Yugoslavia (Ex) |
| Azerbaijan | Croatia (2004 to 2012) | Greenland | Moldova | Russia | Turkey | Yugoslavia (not otherwise specified) |
| Belarus | Cyprus (Non-European Union) | Iceland | Monaco | San Marino | Ukraine | |

Source: ONS new country groupings