

# Migration Statistics

## Quarterly Report

No 2: August 2009



**Date:** 27 August 2009  
**Coverage:** UK  
**Theme:** Migration

A summary of the quarterly releases of official migration data. This edition covers those quarterly datasets released on 27 August 2009 and provides links to migration data released on that date.

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(YE = Year Ending)

## Introduction

Migration Statistics Quarterly Reports summarise the regular quarterly migration and related data published by the Home Office, the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP), the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS).

These quarterly reports provide key messages from the latest data. The lists of products at the back of the reports include web links for those who wish to access the underlying datasets.

We welcome feedback on this quarterly report. Please send your comments to [migstatsunit@ons.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:migstatsunit@ons.gsi.gov.uk).

## Summary statistics

- Provisional International Passenger Survey (IPS) estimates of long-term international migration to and from the UK, which tend to be about 90 per cent of the total long-term international migration estimates published each November, suggest that in the year to December 2008:
  - 512,000 people immigrated to the UK, little change on 527,000 in the year to December 2007. Immigration of non-British citizens was 441,000, also little changed from the previous year. Immigration of citizens of the A8 Accession countries (those countries of central and eastern Europe that joined the European Union in 2004) declined by 28 per cent from 109,000 to 79,000 over the same period, but this decline is not statistically significant at the 95 per cent confidence level
  - 395,000 people emigrated from the UK, a rise of 24 per cent on 318,000 in the year to December 2007. The number of non-British citizens emigrating rose by 50 per cent to 237,000. Emigration of A8 citizens more than doubled from 25,000 to 66,000 over the same period
  - Net migration to the UK (the surplus of people immigrating over people emigrating) was 118,000, 44 per cent lower than in the year to December 2007 and the lowest figure since A8 Accession
- 670,000 National Insurance Numbers (NINOs) were allocated to non-UK nationals in the year to December 2008, a decline of 16 per cent on the previous year. The latest figures show that 686,000 NINOs were allocated to non-UK nationals in the year to March 2009, 6 per cent fewer than in the year to March 2008
- 231,000 NINOs were allocated to A8 nationals in the year to December 2008, 31 per cent fewer than the 335,000 in the previous year. This decline continued in the latest figures, which show that 215,000 NINOs were allocated to A8 nationals in the year to March 2009, a fall of 27 per cent on the year to March 2008
- In the year to December 2008 the number of workers from A8 countries registering to work as an employee in the UK via the Worker Registration Scheme (WRS) was 159,000. This compared with 211,000 in the year to December 2007, a fall of 25 per cent. The latest figures show this fall has continued: in the year to June 2009 the number of A8 nationals registering via the WRS was 116,000

## 1. International migration

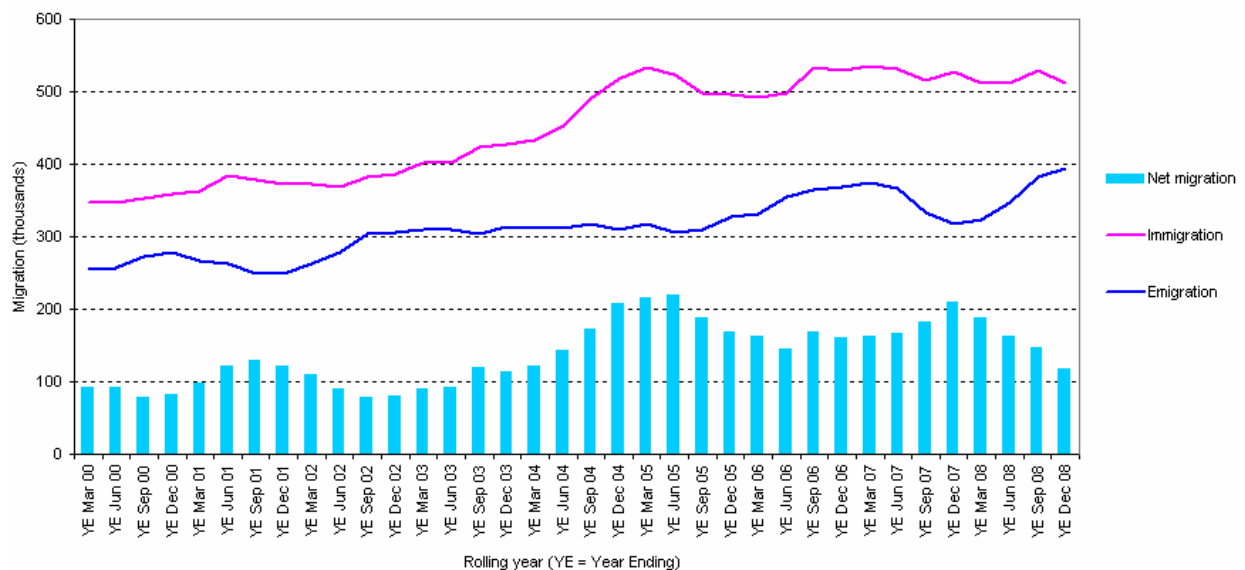
Provisional International Passenger Survey (IPS) estimates are the most timely survey data available on long-term international migration. Unlike the total long-term international migration estimates, which are published each November, the IPS estimates are not adjusted to account for asylum seekers, people migrating to and from the Republic of Ireland and people whose length of stay changes from their original intentions. Since 2004 IPS estimates of overall immigration and emigration have tended to be around 90 per cent of the total long-term international migration estimates.

Using the UN definition of a ‘long-term international migrant’ as someone who moves from their country of previous residence for a period of at least a year, the provisional IPS estimates suggest that 512,000 people migrated to the UK in the year to December 2008, similar to the 527,000 in the year to December 2007 and remaining at a similar level to that seen since the A8 Accession countries joined the EU in 2004 (Figure 1.1).

The estimated number of long-term international emigrants from the UK in the year to December 2008 was 395,000, a rise of 24 per cent on the 318,000 emigrating in the year to December 2007, although the latter figure followed a decline in emigration during 2007 (Figure 1.1).

Net migration (the surplus of people immigrating over people emigrating) during the year to December 2008 was 118,000. This was 44 per cent fewer than the 209,000 in the year to December 2007, and the lowest figure since A8 Accession (Figure 1.1).

**Figure 1.1: IPS long-term international migration estimates, UK, 2000–2008**



Source: International Passenger Survey (IPS) estimates of long-term international migration

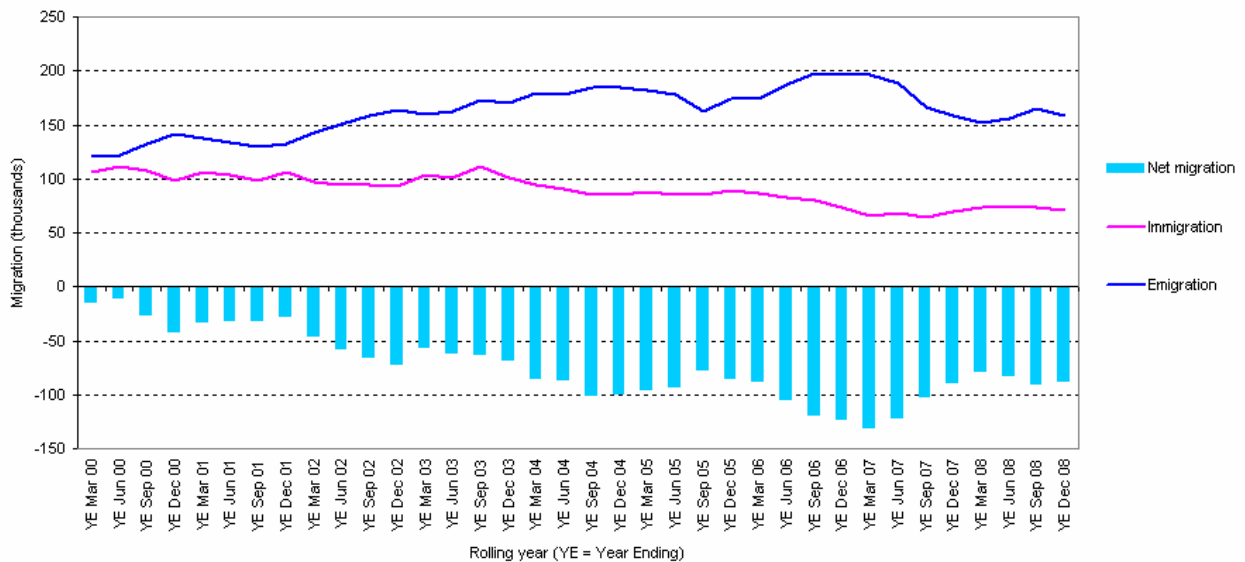
Notes:

1. Data for YE Mar 08, YE Jun 08, YE Sep 08 and YE Dec 08 are provisional. There may be small differences when the final IPS estimates are published in November
2. The relative standard errors for the latest immigration and emigration values are 4 per cent and 5 per cent respectively (please see Glossary for more information on standard errors)

IPS estimates by citizenship show that in the year to December 2008 an estimated 71,000 British citizens immigrated to the UK, compared with 70,000 in the year to December 2007. The estimated number of British citizens emigrating from the UK in the year to December 2008 was 158,000, similar to 159,000 in the year to December 2007 but 20 per cent lower than the high point of 198,000 in the year to September 2006 (Figure 1.2).

The estimated number of non-British citizens immigrating to the UK in the year to December 2008 was 441,000, compared with 456,000 in the year to December 2007. The estimated number of non-British citizens emigrating from the UK was 237,000, a rise of 50 per cent on the 158,000 in the year to December 2007 (Figure 1.3). Approximately half of this rise in emigration of non-British citizens was caused by the rise in emigration of A8 citizens (Figure 1.4).

**Figure 1.2: IPS long-term international migration estimates of British citizens, UK, 2000–2008**

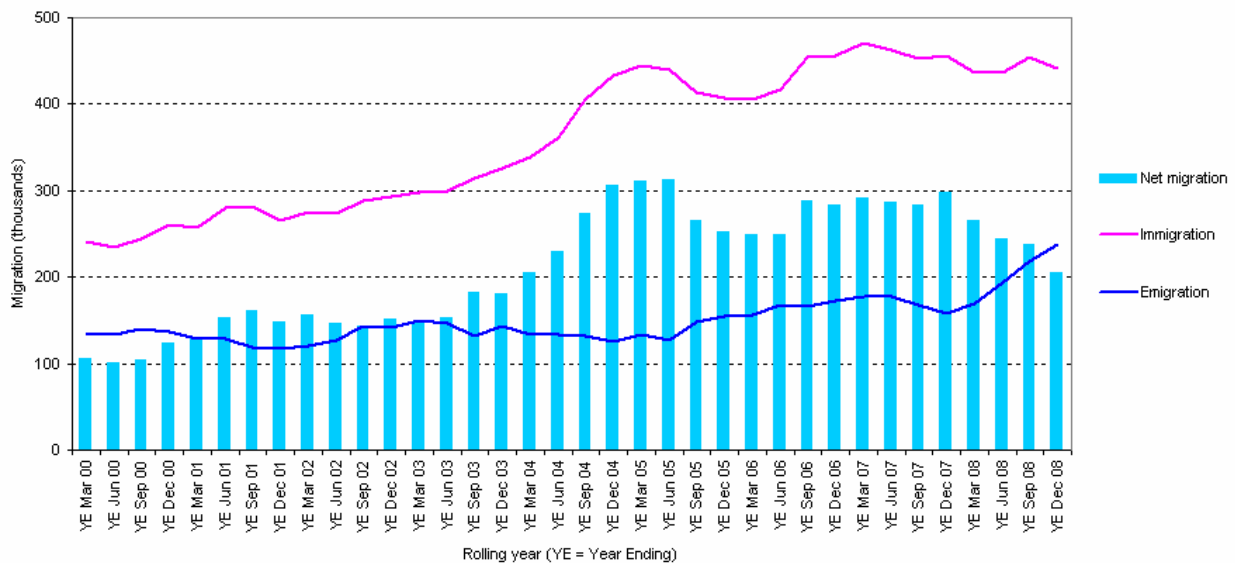


Source: *International Passenger Survey (IPS) estimates of long-term international migration*

Notes:

1. Data for YE Mar 08, YE Jun 08, YE Sep 08 and YE Dec 08 are provisional. There may be small differences when the final IPS estimates are published in November
2. The relative standard errors for the latest immigration and emigration values are 10 per cent and 7 per cent respectively (please see Glossary for more information on standard errors)

**Figure 1.3: IPS long-term international migration estimates of non-British citizens, UK, 2000–2008**

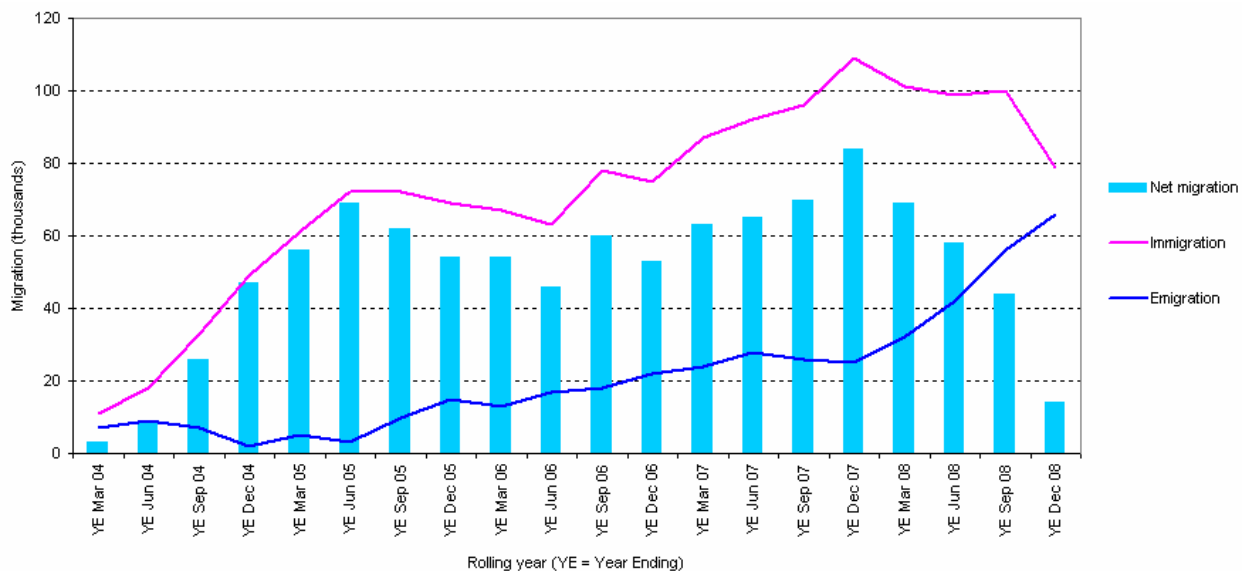


Source: International Passenger Survey (IPS) estimates of long-term international migration

Notes:

1. Data for YE Mar 08, YE Jun 08, YE Sep 08 and YE Dec 08 are provisional. There may be small differences when the final IPS estimates are published in November
2. The relative standard errors for the latest immigration and emigration values are 4 per cent and 7 per cent respectively (please see Glossary for more information on standard errors)

**Figure 1.4: IPS long-term international migration estimates of A8 citizens, UK, 2004–2008**



Source: International Passenger Survey (IPS) estimates of long-term international migration

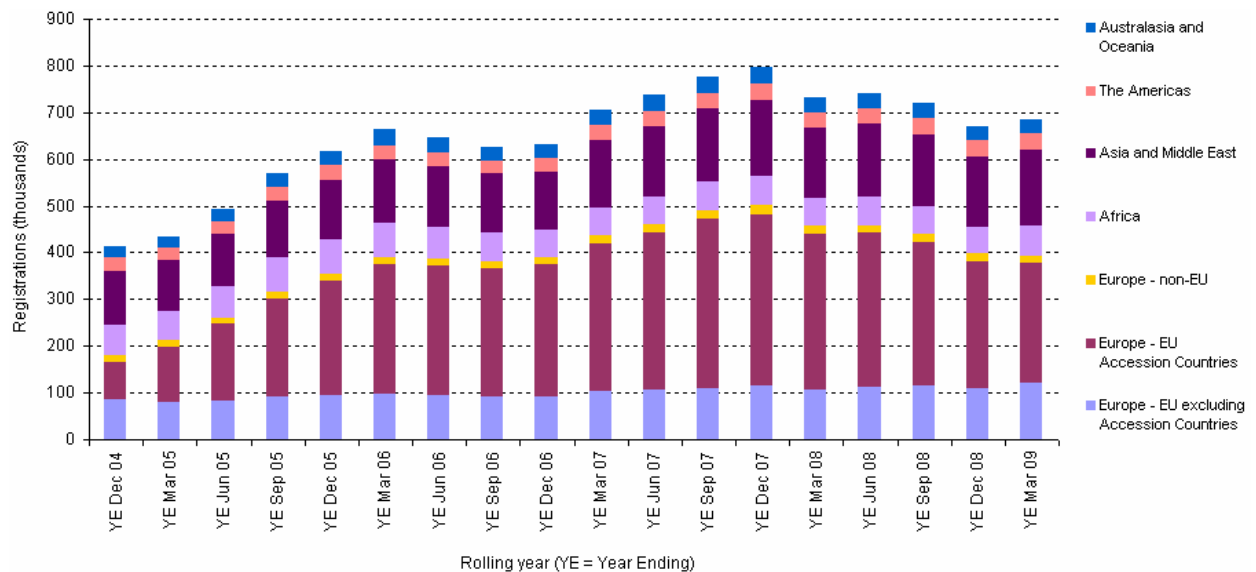
Notes:

1. Data for YE Mar 08, YE Jun 08, YE Sep 08 and YE Dec 08 are provisional. There may be small differences when the final IPS estimates are published in November
2. The relative standard errors for the latest immigration and emigration values are 12 per cent and 16 per cent respectively (please see Glossary for more information on standard errors)

## 2. Migrant applications to work in the UK

Data on National Insurance numbers (NINOs) allocated to adult overseas nationals show that 686,000 NINOs were allocated to adult overseas nationals entering the UK in the year to March 2009. This is 6 per cent lower than in the year to March 2008. NINO allocations have increased by 66 per cent since 2004 with Accession nationals (ie those of all 12 Accession countries – see Glossary) comprising 37 per cent of allocations in the year to March 2009, compared with 19 per cent in 2004 (Figure 2.1).

**Figure 2.1: National Insurance number allocations to adult overseas nationals by world area of origin, UK, 2004–2009**



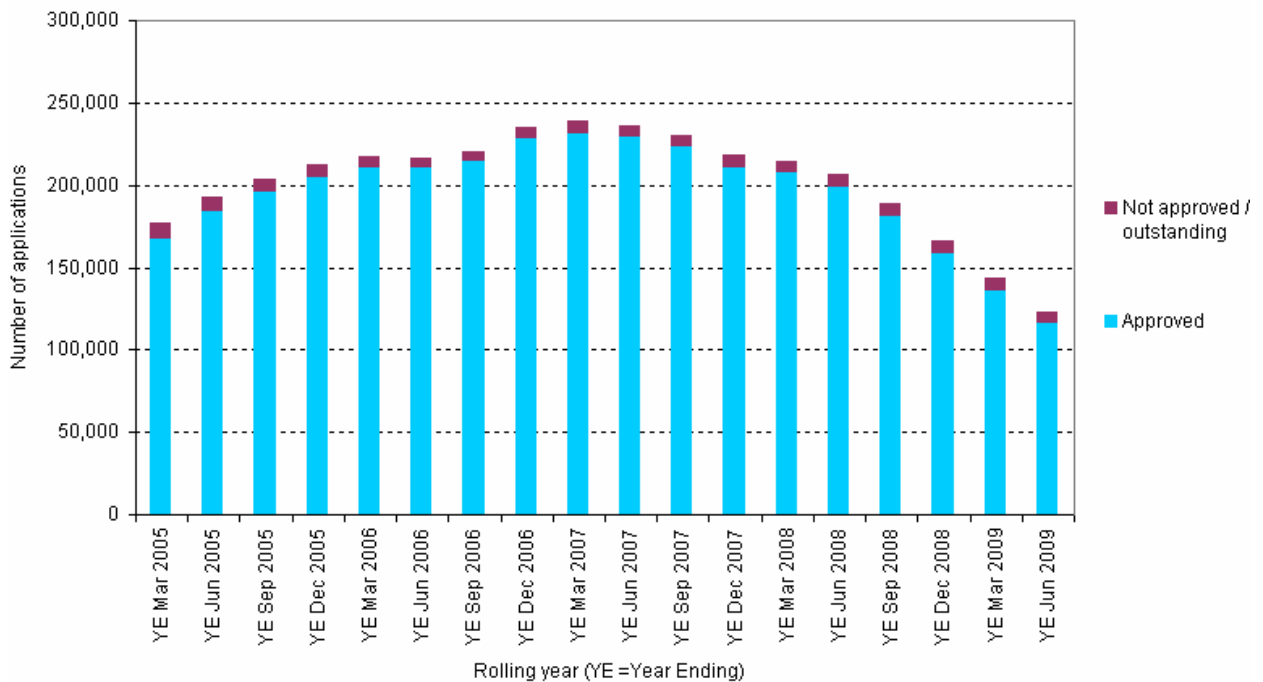
Source: DWP, National Insurance number allocations to adult overseas nationals

Note: EU Accession countries here includes the A8, the A2, and Cyprus and Malta (see Glossary)

NINOs are compulsory for people wishing to work in the UK, whether short term or long term. NINO allocation statistics give an approximation of the uptake of work by non-UK nationals. They cannot provide an indication of the number of non-UK nationals working in the UK, as people who have been given NINOs may subsequently leave the UK, or remain in the UK but cease to be in employment. Additionally, people with NINOs can leave the UK and then return and take up employment without re-registering.

Nationals from the A8 countries should also register with the Worker Registration Scheme (WRS) if they wish to take up employment in the UK, whether short term or long term. There were 116,000 successful applications to the WRS in the year ending June 2009, a fall of 42 per cent on the figure of 199,000 in the year ending June 2008 and a fall of 50 per cent on the peak figure of 231,000 in the year ending March 2007 (Figure 2.2). Self-employed workers do not need to register with the WRS.

**Figure 2.2: Applicants to the Worker Registration Scheme, by year of application, 2005–2009**



Source: Home Office Control of Immigration Quarterly Statistical Summary United Kingdom, 2009, Q2

Notes:

1. As accession took place on 1 May 2004, the data for YE March 2005 are only for the period May 2004 to March 2005, so care should be taken when comparing these with data for subsequent rolling years
2. This graph shows applicants rather than the number of applications made. The figures are for initial applications only. They do not include decisions on multiple initial applications (where an individual is doing more than one job simultaneously), initial applications to re-register (where an individual has changed employers) or applications for multiple re-registration
3. The data for WRS applications are recorded by the date on the application form, the standard statistical approach. However, as applications continue to be received dated under previously published quarters and decisions continue to be made on applications dated in previous quarters, the published statistics for any quarter may increase in future reports

### 3. The control of immigration

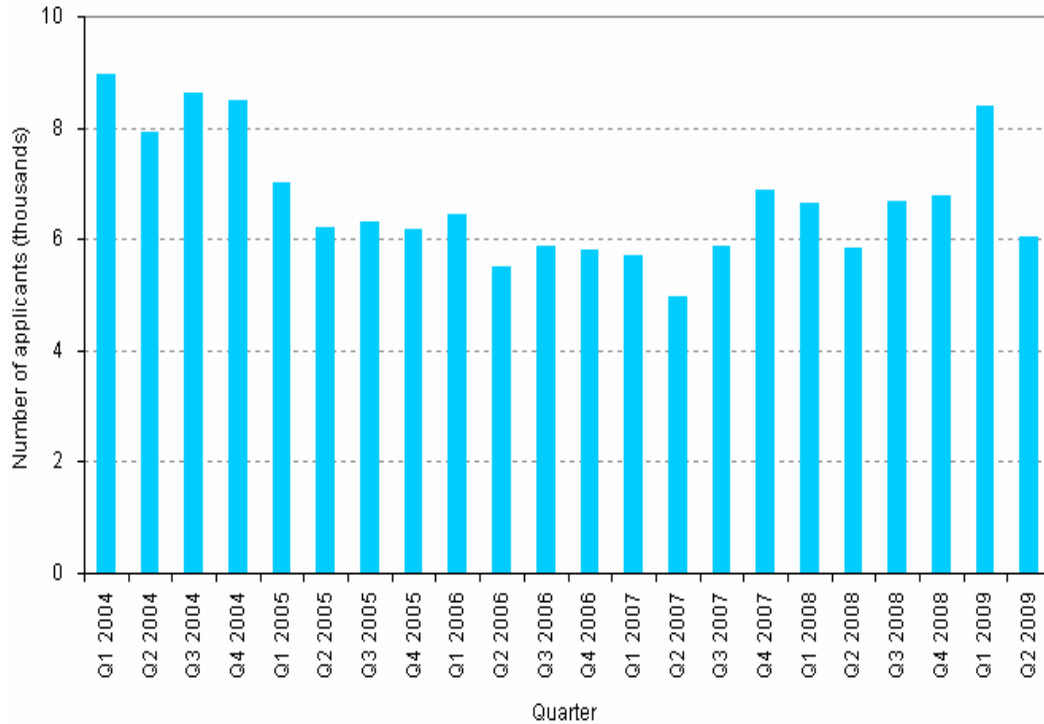
The Home Office has released provisional quarterly figures up to June 2009 on control of immigration including applications for asylum, enforcement and grants of settlement. These figures relate only to those people who are subject to immigration control and do not cover, for example, moves by European Economic Area (EEA) (see Glossary) and Swiss nationals.

Note that the figures in this chapter are mostly for individual quarters rather than the rolling years used in other chapters of this report.

The number of applications for asylum, excluding dependants, was 4 per cent higher in the second quarter of 2009 (6,045) than in the second quarter of 2008 (5,830) (Figure 3.1).

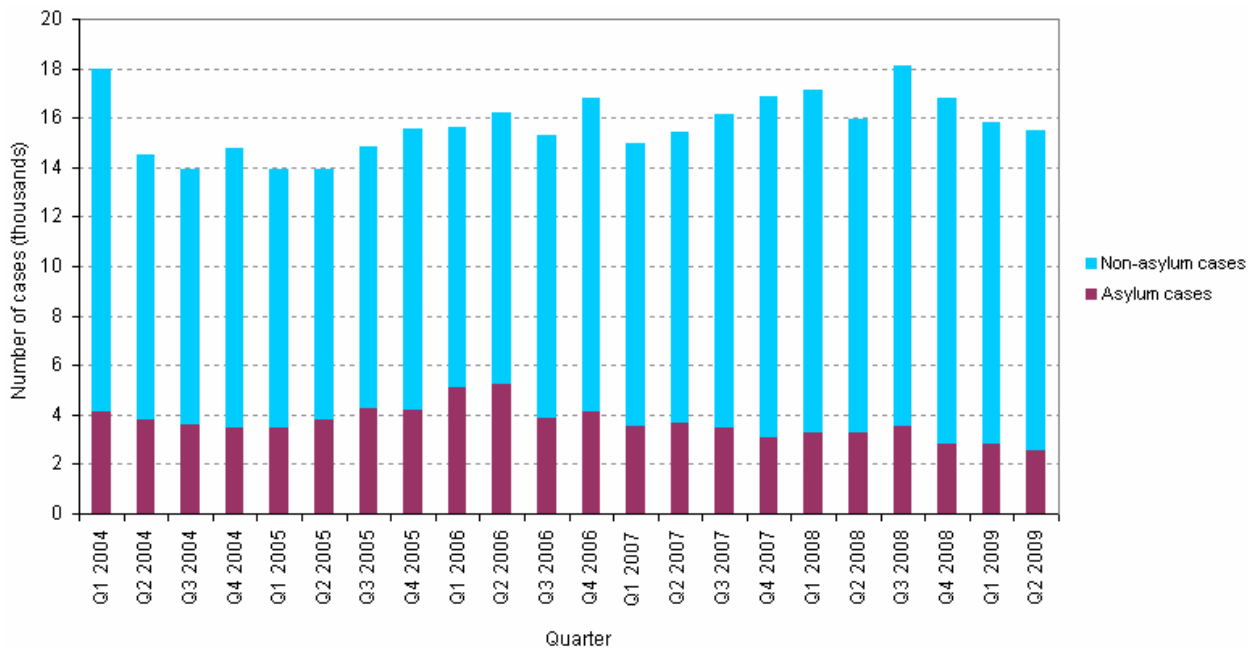
In the second quarter of 2009, a total of 15,515 people were removed or departed voluntarily from the UK, 3 per cent fewer than in the second quarter of 2008 (15,930). There was a fall of 22 per cent to 2,535 for those leaving who had claimed asylum (including dependants) and an increase of 2 per cent to 12,980 for non-asylum cases (Figure 3.2).

**Figure 3.1: Applications for asylum in the UK, excluding dependants, 2004–2009**



Source: Home Office Control of Immigration Quarterly Statistical Summary United Kingdom, 2009, Q2

**Figure 3.2: Removals and voluntary departures from the UK, 2004–2009**



Source: Home Office Control of Immigration Quarterly Statistical Summary United Kingdom, 2009, Q2

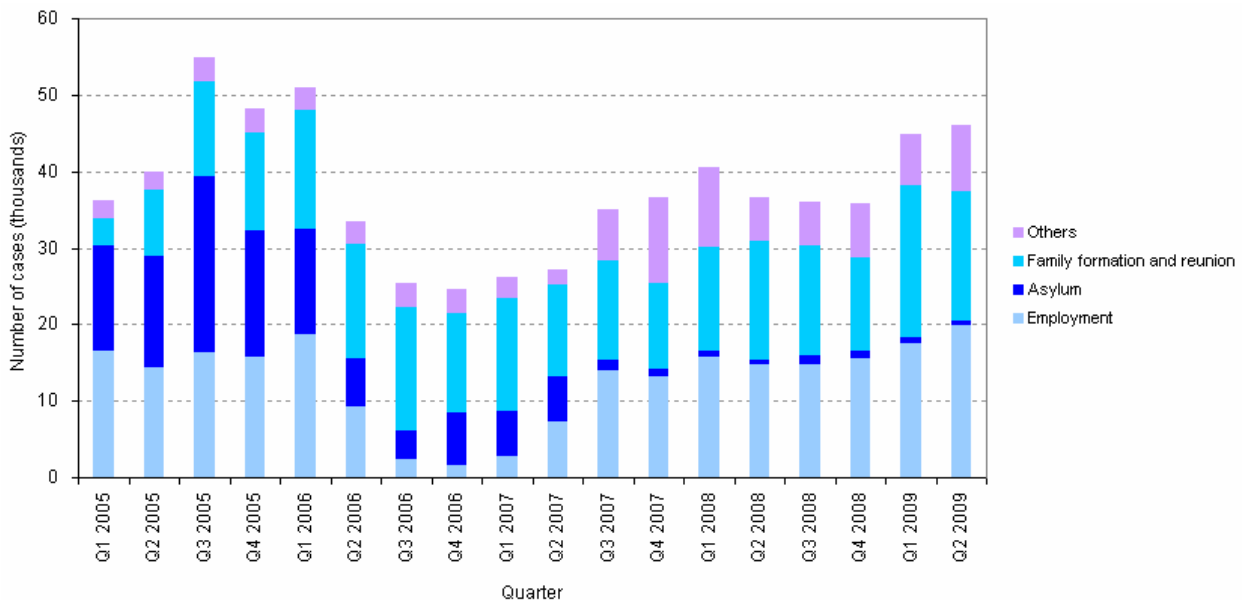
Notes:

1. Includes enforced removals, people refused entry at port and subsequently removed (including cases dealt with at juxtaposed controls, notified voluntary departures, people leaving under Assisted Voluntary Return Programmes and people who it has been established left the UK without informing the immigration authorities)
2. Figures from January 2008 onwards remain provisional
3. Revisions are mainly due to data cleansing and data matching exercises that take place after the extracts are taken

The number of persons granted settlement in the United Kingdom, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, rose by 26 per cent in the second quarter of 2009 (46,120) compared with the second quarter of 2008 (36,510). There were increases in employment-related grants (up 34 per cent to 19,815), family formation and reunion grants (up 9 per cent to 16,965) and other grants, including those on a discretionary basis and where the category of grant is unknown (up 56 per cent to 8,740). These were partly offset by a decrease in asylum-related grants (down 7 per cent to 600) (Figure 3.3).

Comparing the last 12 months (ending 30 June 2009) with the previous 12 months (ending 30 June 2008), the number of persons granted settlement in the United Kingdom, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, rose by 9 per cent from 148,730 to 162,630. There were increases in employment-related grants (up 17 per cent to 67,600), asylum-related grants (up 4 per cent to 3,765) and family formation and reunion grants (up 19 per cent to 63,120). These were partly offset by a decrease in other grants, including those on a discretionary basis and where the category of grant is unknown (down 18 per cent to 28,145).

**Figure 3.3: Grants of settlement, excluding EEA and Swiss nationals, 2005–2009**



Source: Home Office Control of Immigration Quarterly Statistical Summary United Kingdom, 2009, Q2

Notes:

1. Quarterly data on settlement are only available from Q1 2005
2. Romanians and Bulgarians are excluded from Q1 2007
3. Changes in policy affect settlement trends. For further detail see the Explanatory Notes section within the Home Office Statistical Bulletin, Issue 14/09 'Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom 2008'. This is available on the same webpage as the Control of Immigration: Quarterly Statistical Summary United Kingdom (see list of products)

## 4. Non-UK born and non-British national residents

Estimates of the population by country of birth and nationality are derived from the Annual Population Survey (APS) and are available for the whole of the UK. The figures for the year to December 2008 show that 89.0 per cent of the UK population were UK born and 93.1 per cent were British nationals (Figure 4.1). This compares with figures of 89.5 per cent UK born and 93.4 per cent British nationals in the year to December 2007.

**Figure 4.1: UK residents by nationality and country of birth: estimates for year to December 2008**

<i>percentages</i>	British national	Non-British national	<i>percentages</i>	
			Total	
UK born	88.6	0.4	89.0	
Non-UK born	4.5	6.5	11.0	
Total	93.1	6.9	100.0	

Source: ONS Population by country of birth and nationality from the Annual Population Survey, year to December 2008

Note: As these data are based on a survey the estimates will be subject to sampling variability. Quality measures are published with the dataset

British nationals are people who have British citizenship, either because they were born with it or have been granted it since. Nationality is not necessarily determined by country of birth. In the year to December 2008 a total of 41.0 per cent of UK residents not born in the UK had British nationality. And of those UK residents who didn't have British nationality, 5.4 per cent had been born in the UK.

In the year ending December 2008 India was the most common country of birth for UK household residents born outside the UK, whilst Polish was the most common nationality (Figure 4.2).

**Figure 4.2: UK residents by non-UK country of birth and by non-British country of nationality: estimates for year to December 2008; top five (including 95 per cent confidence limits)**

Non-UK country of birth	Estimate	<i>thousands</i>		Non-British country of nationality	Estimate	<i>thousands</i>	
		95%CL	(+/-)			95%CL	(+/-)
India	625	33		Poland	494	29	
Poland	497	29		Republic of Ireland	347	24	
Pakistan	437	27		India	288	22	
Republic of Ireland	415	27		Pakistan	184	18	
Germany	281	22		United States of America	130	15	

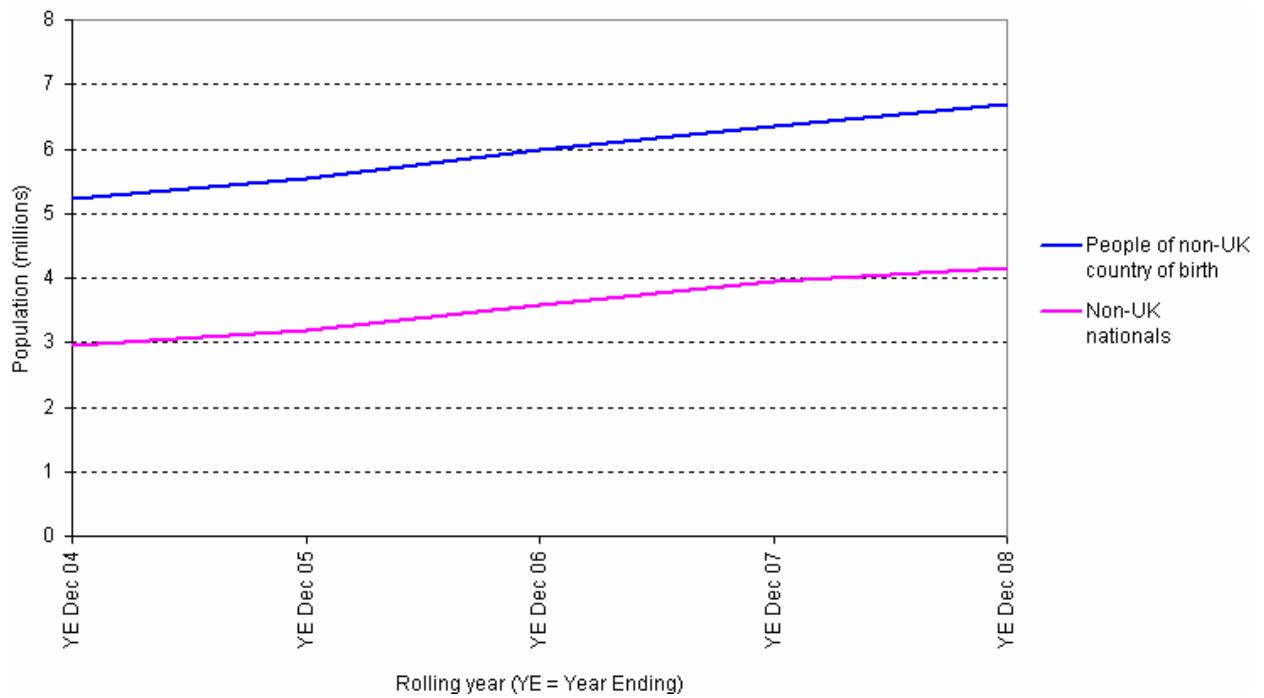
Source: ONS Population by country of birth and nationality from the Annual Population Survey, year to December 2008

Notes:

1. As these data are based on a survey the estimates will be subject to sampling variability. Quality measures are published with the dataset
2. CL = confidence limits. A definition is provided in the Glossary

Figure 4.3 shows the populations of non-UK born and non-British national residents of the UK over the period 2004–2008.

**Figure 4.3: Non-UK born and non-UK national residents of the UK, 2004–2008**



Source: ONS Population by country of birth and nationality from the Annual Population Survey, year to December 2008

Notes:

1. This graph is based on data points for each year ending in December only. This is because data for interim quarters are unavailable for periods up to the year ending December 2006
2. As these data are based on a survey the estimates will be subject to sampling variability. Quality measures are published with the dataset

## 5. Moves within the UK

This section covers the numbers of people moving between the different countries of the UK (England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland) and the nine English regions.

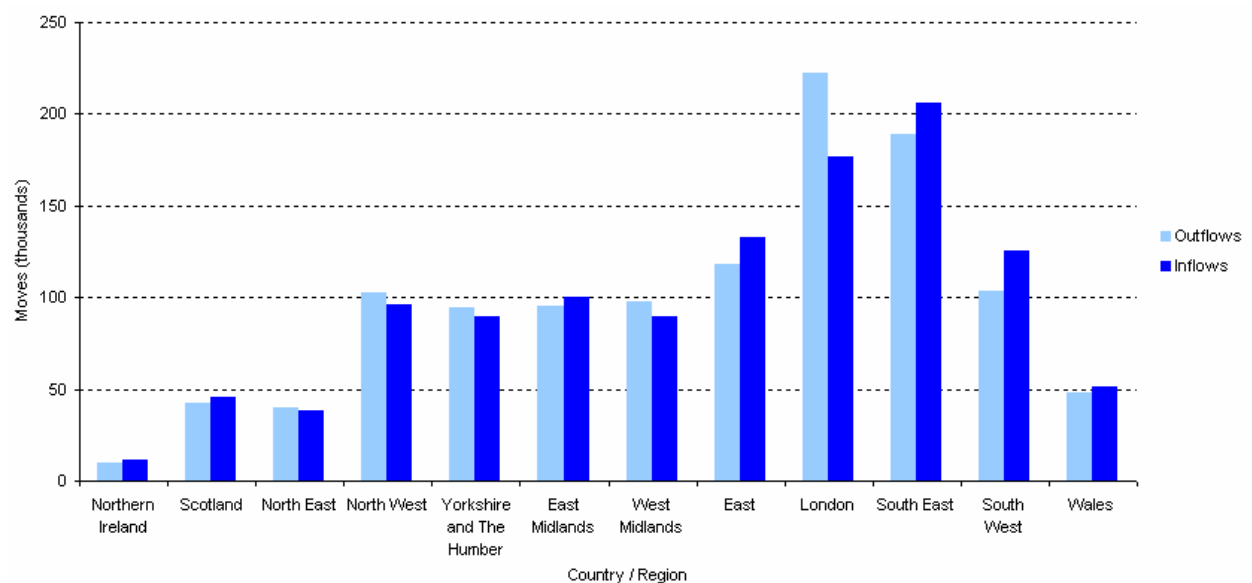
The statistics cover all recorded internal movements according to changes of resident address notified on patient lists of NHS doctors.

In the year to December 2008:

- The total number of people moving between countries and regions of the UK was 1.16 million, a fall of 4 per cent on the 1.21 million in the year to December 2007, and the lowest figure since the year to December 1994
- England had a net outflow of 7,800, Scotland a net inflow of 3,700, Wales a net inflow of 2,500 and Northern Ireland a net inflow of 1,600
- All countries and regions of the UK apart from London and Wales saw a decline in inflows compared with the year to December 2007. There was also a decline in outflows from all countries and regions, apart from Scotland and the North East
- London had the largest net outflow to other parts of the UK (45,600). The next largest net outflow was from the West Midlands (8,300)
- The South West had the largest net inflow from the rest of the UK (21,900). The next largest net inflow was to the South East (17,000)

Figure 5.1 shows the outflows and inflows (to and from other parts of the UK) for the nine English regions, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland in the year to December 2008.

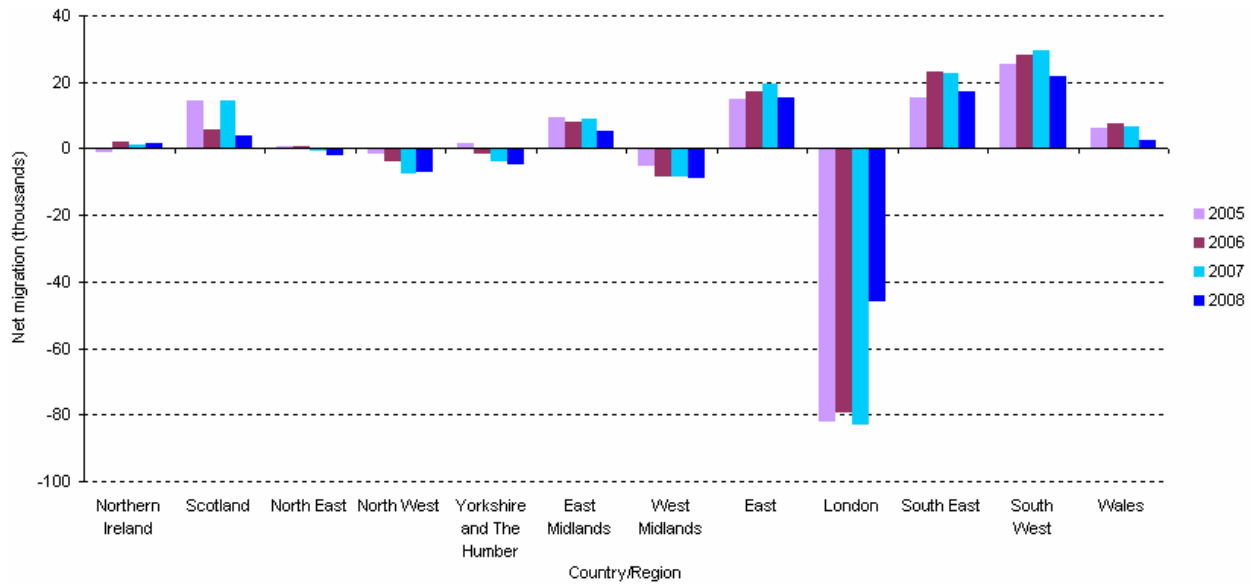
**Figure 5.1: Internal migration movements between UK countries and regions, year to December 2008**



Source: Internal migration by country/region for the UK, year to December 2008

Figure 5.2 shows the net flows for the nine English regions, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland in the years 2005 to 2008. In each of these years the South West had the largest net inflow and London had the largest net outflow.

**Figure 5.2: Internal migration movements between UK countries and regions, 2005–2008**



Source: *Internal migration by country/region for the UK, year to December 2008*

The online internal migration dataset contains a full matrix of migration flows between each country/region, and is available for every quarter since the year ending June 2002. Data for previous years are available on request.

## 6. Summary of other releases

Other migration and population products published on 27 August include:

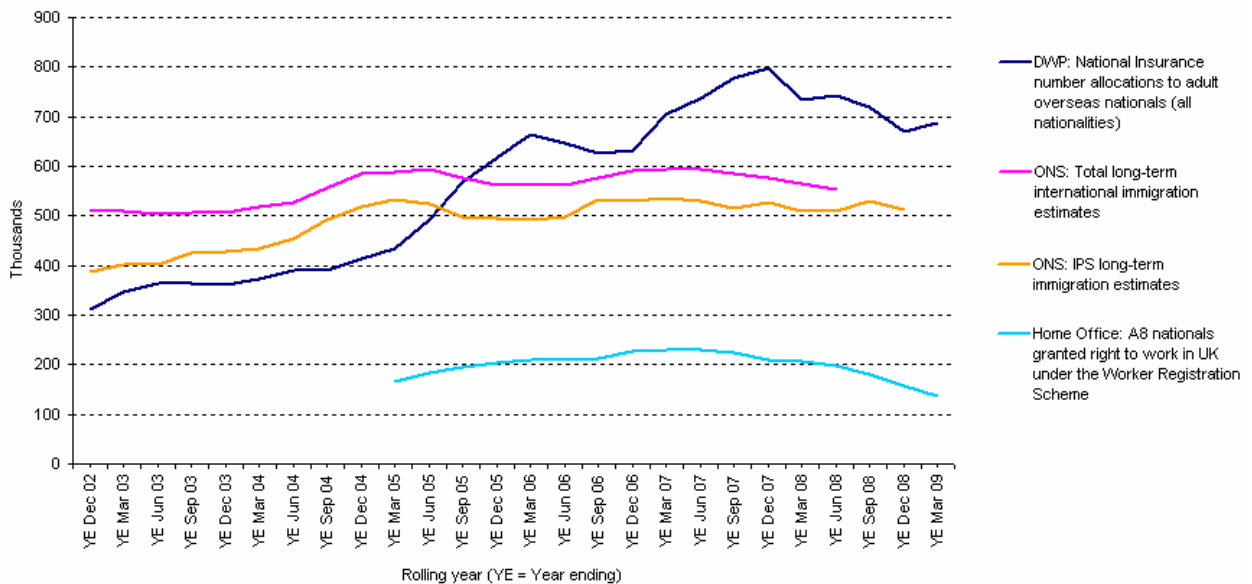
- Population estimates for mid-2008 for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland by single year of age and sex, and for local / health areas by five year age group and sex (ONS). These include additional selected age groups, and data on the broad components of population change: birth, deaths and migration
- Local area migration: migration information at local authority level (ONS). This is an update to the interactive product that brings together different sources to allow users to compare indicators of migration for different areas. This update includes additional data sources, some new geographies and more recent data for those indicators already published. The new sources include 'Flag 4' data, which indicate that someone who has registered with a GP in England and Wales was previously living overseas. The Flag 4 data are also available as a separate product
- Internal migration by local authorities in England and Wales, mid-2007 to mid-2008 (ONS)
- Parents' country of birth: England and Wales, 2008 (ONS). Data on live births in 2008 by country of birth of mother and father
- A quarterly update on ONS's programme to improve migration and population statistics
- Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom 2008 (Home Office). Annual report
- Entry Clearance Statistics 2008–09 (Home Office). Statistics on visas
- Long-term International Migration Estimates for Northern Ireland, 2007–2008 (Report) (NISRA)

Links to these products are included in the product list at the end of this report.

## 7. Comparison of data sources

This report describes a range of data sources which reflect different aspects of migration. Figure 7.1 draws three key sources of immigration data together and also shows ONS's total long-term international migration estimates, which are released twice a year.

Figure 7.1: Immigration measures, 2002–2009



Source: ONS, Home Office, DWP

Notes:

1. IPS long-term immigration estimates for YE Mar 08, YE Jun 08, YE Sep 08 and YE Dec 08 are provisional
2. Long-term international migration estimates for YE Jun 08 are provisional. Values for March and September for each year are interpolated; those for June and December are published figures
3. The statistics in this graph are all National Statistics except for the Worker Registration Scheme data

ONS’s total long-term international immigration figures are estimates of how many people have migrated into the UK for a period of at least 12 months. Unlike the International Passenger Survey (IPS) estimates they also include asylum seekers and people migrating to and from the Republic of Ireland. In addition they have been adjusted to account for people whose length of stay changes from their original intention; these adjustments may either increase or decrease the estimates.

The IPS, National Insurance number (NINo) and Worker Registration Scheme (WRS) figures cover different groups of people. For example, short-term economic migrants (ie those coming to the UK for less than 12 months) will be included in the NINo and WRS figures, but not the IPS or total long-term international migration estimates. Conversely, those long-term international migrants not intending to work will be included in the IPS and total long-term international migration estimates, but not in the WRS or NINo figures. The WRS covers just A8 nationals, whereas the NINos and the long-term international migration data include all nationalities.

Until 2005 the total long-term immigration figures were higher than the NINo series since they are not restricted to arrivals allocated a NINo. For example, they include non-working students, family members and asylum seekers. In more recent years there has been increased short-term migration, which has led to NINo figures exceeding the total long-term migration estimates. WRS statistics indicate that almost two-thirds of applicants give their intended length of stay as less than twelve months.

Further information on migration measures and the different datasets used in this report are available in the user information sheet. A link to this is provided in the list of products.

## Glossary

### **A8**

The A8 are the eight central and eastern European countries that joined the EU on 1 May 2004: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia. The A8 does not include the two other countries that joined on that date: Cyprus and Malta.

### **A12 Accession countries**

The A12 Accession countries are those that joined the EU in either 2004 or 2007. 10 joined in 2004 (the A8, plus Cyprus and Malta), and 2 joined in 2007 (Romania and Bulgaria, referred to as the A2).

### **Annual Population Survey (APS)**

A UK-wide survey of households including questions on housing, employment and education. It combines data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) with the English, Welsh and Scottish LFS boosts. APS datasets are produced quarterly with each dataset containing 12 months of data. There are approximately 170,000 households and 360,000 persons per dataset.

### **Citizenship**

This is the term used in the International Passenger Survey (IPS) to define the country for which a migrant is a passport holder. This refers specifically to the passport being used to enter / leave the UK at the time of interview. It does not refer to any other passport(s) which migrants of multiple citizenship may hold.

### **Confidence limits**

The confidence limits are the uppermost and lowermost values of the confidence interval. This is the range within which the true value of a population parameter lies with known probability. For example the 95 per cent confidence interval represents the range in which there are 19 chances out of 20 that the true figure would fall (had all migrants been surveyed).

### **European Economic Area (EEA)**

The EEA consists of the 27 countries of the EU (see below), plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

### **European Union (EU)**

The EU consists of 27 countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Ireland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

### **International Passenger Survey (IPS)**

The International Passenger Survey (IPS) is a survey of a random sample of passengers entering and leaving the UK by air, sea or the Channel Tunnel. Over a quarter of a million face-to-face interviews are carried out each year. The IPS estimates of long-term international migration provide an early indication of migration statistics, but the total long-term international migration estimates are not published until November of each year. Unlike the IPS estimates, the total long-term international migration estimates are adjusted to account for asylum seekers, people migrating to and from the Republic of Ireland and people whose length of stay changes from their original intentions.

**Labour Force Survey (LFS)**

The main source for information on the labour market in the UK. It is a random household survey of approximately 53,000 households every three months and is conducted by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

**Nationality**

Nationality is often used interchangeably with citizenship, and some datasets refer to 'nationals' of a country rather than 'citizens'. Different datasets have different ways of establishing someone's nationality. The Annual Population Survey, which underlies the population estimates by nationality, simply asks people 'what is your nationality?' However, the WRS and NINo data are based on people's passports. For asylum statistics the nationality is as stated on the 'Case Information Database'. This will usually be based on documentary evidence, but sometimes asylum seekers arrive in the UK without any such documentation.

**Standard error**

Standard error is an estimate of the margin of error associated with a sample survey.

**Worker Registration Scheme (WRS)**

The WRS is a scheme with which A8 nationals should register if they wish to take up employment in the UK. Self-employed workers do not need to register with the WRS.

## List of products

The following are URL links to the products underlying this report, or otherwise associated with the co-ordinated migration release of 27 August 2009. The department releasing each product is indicated.

[Migration Statistics Quarterly Report homepage and user information sheet \(ONS\)](#)

[The user information sheet includes guidance on comparing the data sources, and quality information]

Quarterly releases on 27 August 2009:

1. [Control of Immigration: Quarterly Statistical Summary United Kingdom, 2009, Q2 \(Home Office\)](#)
2. [National Insurance Number \(NINo\) Allocations to Adult Overseas Nationals to March 2009 \(DWP\)](#)
3. [Provisional International Passenger Survey \(IPS\) estimates of long-term international migration, year ending Q4 2008 \(ONS\)](#)
4. [Local area migration indicators \(ONS\)](#)
5. [Population by country of birth and nationality from the Annual Population Survey: January to December 2008 \(ONS\)](#)
6. [Population by country of birth and nationality from the Annual Population Survey \(for Scottish council areas\): January to December 2008 \(GROS\)](#)
7. [Internal migration by country/region for the UK: year to December 2008 \(ONS\)](#)
8. [Improving Migration and Population Statistics: Quarterly Update \(ONS\)](#)

Notes:

1. The A8 Accession Monitoring Report and Bulgarian & Romanian (A2) Accession Statistics are no longer published separately, but key figures are published in the Control of Immigration: Quarterly Statistical Summary United Kingdom.
2. Quarterly Population Estimates are no longer part of migration reporting. The next quarterly estimates will be published on Friday 25 September.

Other releases on 27 August 2009:

1. [Population estimates for UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, mid-2008 \(ONS\)](#)
2. [Internal migration by local authorities in England and Wales, mid-2007 to mid-2008 \(ONS\)](#)
3. [Provisional long-term international migration by citizenship: mid-2007 to mid-2008 \(ONS\)](#) (these provisional figures are prepared for the mid-year population estimates; the final figures will be published in February 2010).
4. [Parents' country of birth: England and Wales, 2008 \(ONS\)](#)
5. [Flag 4 GP registrations by local authority, 2001–2008 \(ONS\)](#)
6. [Control of Immigration: Statistics United Kingdom 2008 \(Home Office\)](#)
7. [Entry Clearance Statistics, 2008–09 \(Home Office\)](#)
8. [Long-term International Migration Estimates for Northern Ireland, 2007–2008 \(Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, NISRA\)](#)

Published on 12 August 2009:

1. Labour market statistics August 2009 (ONS). This includes estimates of the number of people in employment in the UK by country of birth and nationality

Published on 19 November 2008:

1. Long-term international migration 2007 (formerly Total International Migration (TIM)) (ONS)

## **Future quarterly releases**

The next Migration Statistics Quarterly Report will be published on 26 November. The migration statistics release on 26 November will also include Migration Statistics 2008, a new annual analysis of migration data for the full calendar year. The total long-term migration estimates for calendar year 2008 will also be published on 26 November.

The provisional quarterly release dates for 2010 are:

Thursday 25 February  
Thursday 27 May  
Thursday 26 August  
Thursday 25 November

## Background notes

1. Details of the policy governing the release of new data are available from the media office.
2. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

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**Next publication:** 26 November 2009

**Issued by:** Office for National Statistics, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport NP10 8XG

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The Migration Statistics Quarterly Report is produced in partnership with the Home Office and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP).

  
**Home Office**

**DWP** Department for  
Work and Pensions

It also incorporates data supplied by the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA).

