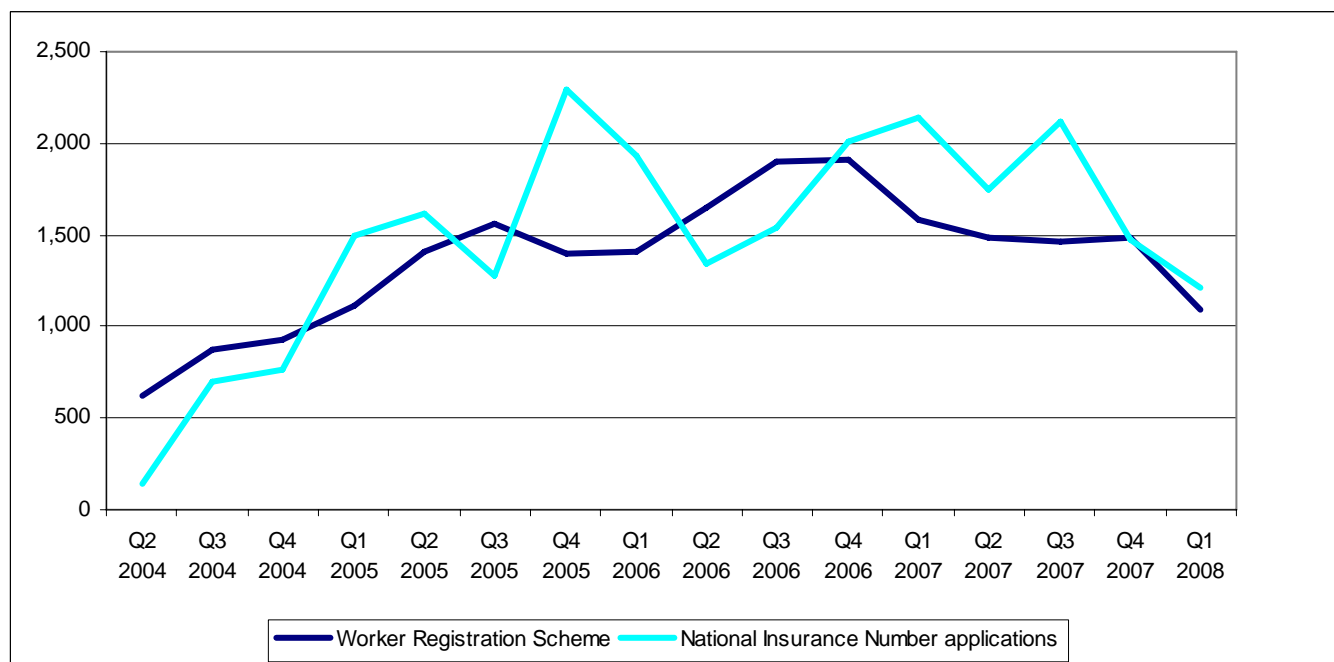


## Statistics on migrant workers in Wales, 2008<sup>1</sup>

This article brings together information from statistical surveys and administrative sources on migrant workers in Wales, with a focus on those from countries that joined the European Union in 2004, the Accession 8 or A8 countries.

**Chart 1: Quarterly Worker Registration Scheme<sup>1</sup> and National Insurance Number applications from Accession 8 nationals in Wales**



1. Applications from Accession 8 nationals whose employers are based in Wales. NINo data relate to applicants based in Wales.

- There were **21,900** registrations from A8 nationals to the Worker Registration Scheme in Wales between May 2004 and March 2008 and **23,800** National Insurance Number (NINo) applications over the same period. In both cases Wales accounted for a little under 3 per cent of all applications from A8 nationals in the United Kingdom.
- Both sources show a reduction in the inflow (those entering the country) of migrant workers in the latest quarter, lower than any period since the end of 2004. These sources only reflect inflows, they do not provide any information on the number of A8 nationals who have left Wales.

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1 Notes on the use of statistical articles can be found at the end of this document.

## Introduction

Since 10 further countries joined the European Union on 1 May 2004 there has been considerable interest in the number of migrants coming to Wales from those countries in order to work. Existing EU countries have the right to regulate access to their labour markets by nationals of eight of these new entrants: the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

In part, the article makes use of information from the Worker Registration Scheme, the administrative system used to regulate access to the UK labour market by Accession 8 nationals. It also includes information from the system for allocating National Insurance numbers. Neither of these two administrative sources provides a fully comprehensive picture of migrant workers in Wales. They only show inflows and not outflows (the number of migrants coming into the country, not those leaving). However they are both timely and present a broadly consistent picture for Wales.

The article also presents information from the Annual Population Survey (APS). This statistical source provides information on the broader group of people living in Wales who were born outside the UK. As the APS relates to those currently resident in Wales, it implicitly takes account of both inflows and outflows. However, for reasons explained later in the article, there is a lag before new groups arriving in the population are fully reflected in the Survey.

## Key points

(In addition to those on the first page)

- Just four local authorities account for over half of the applications to the Worker Registration Scheme in Wales (Carmarthenshire, Newport, Wrexham and Cardiff). These authorities have also seen the highest number of NINo applications from A8 nationals.
- Two thirds of applications to the Worker Registration Scheme in Wales have been from Poland, with a further sixth from Slovakia.
- The latest data from the Annual Population Survey, covering calendar year 2007, shows 12,000 employed residents in Wales born in the A8 countries, up over 11,000 since 2004.
- Two thirds of Welsh residents who were born in the A8 countries are aged between 16 and 34, compared to less than a quarter of residents who were born in the UK.

## Layout

Subsequent sections of this article contain more detailed information from the Worker Registration Scheme, the National Insurance system, and the Annual Population Survey respectively. Each section includes some discussion of the strengths and weaknesses of the source as well as the information itself. The sections covering the two administrative sources relate exclusively to A8 migrants, while the APS section includes data on all residents of Wales who were born outside the UK.

## Worker Registration Scheme (WRS)

Nationals of the Accession 8 countries who wish to take up employment in the UK for a period of at least a month are generally required to register with the WRS. Key points regarding the WRS are:

- Workers who are self-employed do not need to register and are therefore **not** included in the WRS statistics.
- There may also be other workers from the accession countries who for one reason or another do not register and are thus not included in these figures;
- The data from the WRS relate to applicants rather than applications. Applicants must register more than once if they are employed by more than one employer. They must also re-register if they change employer. Data here relate to the first application;
- The WRS provides inflow figures, i.e. for the number of applicants. An individual who has registered to work and who leaves employment is not required to de-register, so some of those counted will have left the employment for which they registered and some will have left the UK;
- The WRS data are recorded according to the location of the employer rather than the residential address of the applicant.

The rest of this section includes the latest available data for Wales from the WRS. Updated statistics are released in the quarterly Accession Monitoring Report published by the Home Office, available at this address: [http://www.ind.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/reports/accession\\_monitoring\\_report/](http://www.ind.homeoffice.gov.uk/sitecontent/documents/aboutus/reports/accession_monitoring_report/)

**Table 1: Geographical distribution of registered workers, May 2004 – March 2008**

Area	Number of registered workers								
	Period								Cumulative Total
	2004	2005	2006	2007 - Quarter 1	2007 - Quarter 2	2007 - Quarter 3	2007 - Quarter 4	2007	2008 - Quarter 1
England	110,615	173,145	191,645	41,630	43,440	47,695	42,930	175,695	36,350
Scotland	8,150	15,895	19,050	4,555	5,200	5,625	4,170	19,550	3,700
Northern Ireland	3,660	8,845	8,970	2,355	1,980	2,200	1,950	8,485	1,595
Wales	2,430	5,490	6,875	1,580	1,480	1,465	1,480	6,005	1,095
Total <sup>1</sup>	125,880	204,970	227,875	50,315	52,340	57,270	50,650	210,575	42,790

Source : Home Office Worker Registration Scheme

*This table shows registered workers rather than the number of applications made. The figures are for initial applications only (not multiple applications, where an individual is doing more than one job simultaneously, or re-registrations, where an individual has changed employers). The geographical distribution is based on the location of the employer.*

*The total shown for 2004 is for the part year May to December.*

*All WRS figures, shown in the table, are rounded to the nearest five.*

<sup>1</sup> Applicants who did not state a postcode are included in the 'Total' row only

There were 21, 900 applications to the Worker Registration Scheme in Wales between May 2004 and March 2008. This represented 2.7 per cent of all applications in the United Kingdom. The number of applications during 2007 was down 900 or 13 per cent on 2006. The latest information for the first quarter of 2008 suggests a further slowdown, with the number of applicants well down on the previous quarter and the first quarter of 2007.

**Table 2: Worker Registration Scheme Initial Approvals for Accession 8 migrants by local authority in Wales<sup>1</sup>**

Area	Period								Cumulative Total
	May 2004 - Dec 2005	2006 Total	2007 - Quarter 1	2007 - Quarter 2	2007 - Quarter 3	2007 Quarter 4	2007 Total	2008 - Quarter 1	
Isle of Anglesey	55	35	10	5	5	5	25	20	135
Gwynedd	270	205	20	60	70	30	180	25	680
Conwy	275	195	45	25	55	30	155	15	640
Denbighshire	150	190	40	15	25	20	100	20	460
Flintshire	440	565	150	115	155	185	605	115	1,725
Wrexham	915	1,280	370	230	250	400	1,250	340	3,785
Powys	250	245	40	50	45	55	190	35	720
Ceredigion	135	130	25	20	20	15	80	25	370
Pembrokeshire	245	250	55	55	80	45	235	30	760
Carmarthenshire	1,260	1,080	295	280	110	225	910	155	3,405
Swansea	235	250	70	30	75	65	240	25	750
Neath Port Talbot	70	70	20	10	15	0	45	5	190
Bridgend	240	300	50	40	60	60	210	40	790
The Vale of Glamorgan	100	85	25	20	25	20	90	15	290
Cardiff	775	840	235	245	210	195	885	210	2,710
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	115	170	20	20	35	30	105	20	410
Merthyr Tydfil	5	235	90	70	85	95	340	80	660
Caerphilly	70	85	20	30	25	15	90	20	265
Blaenau Gwent	5	65	20	5	15	10	50	5	125
Torfaen	30	45	15	10	10	25	60	10	145
Monmouthshire	130	95	10	15	15	20	60	15	300
Newport	1,460	810	145	180	155	160	640	95	3,005
<b>Wales</b>	<b>7,230</b>	<b>7,220</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>6,550</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>22,315</b>

Source : Home Office Worker Registration Scheme

1. The distribution is based on the location of the employer

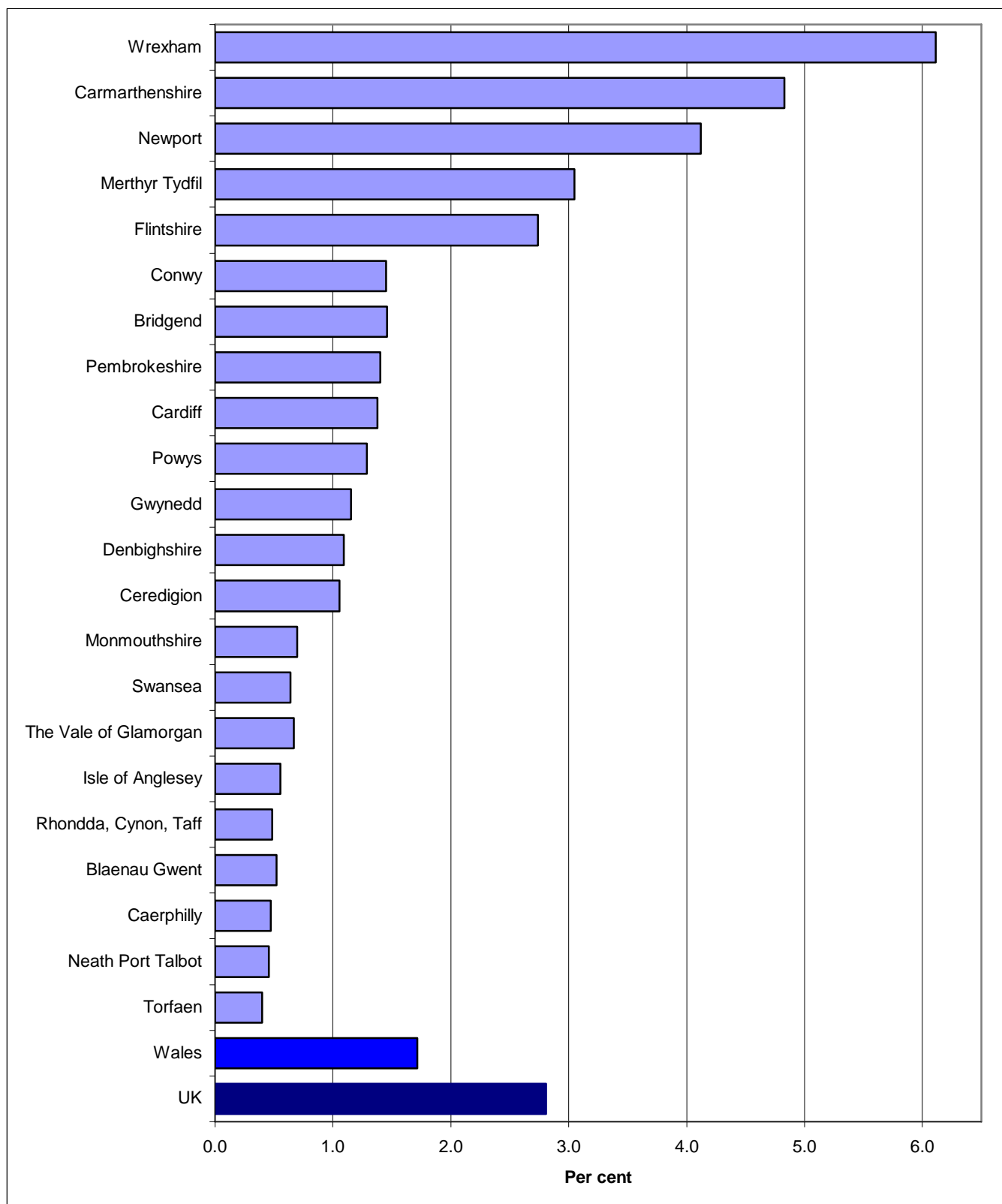
Table 2 looks at initial approvals for migrants to each local authority in Wales from the A8 countries. It should be noted that because this table refers to approvals rather than applications, there are both definitional and timing reasons why the figures do not exactly match those in Table 1.

Nearly sixty per cent of the registrations in Wales to date are accounted for by just four local authorities; Wrexham, Carmarthenshire, Newport and Cardiff.

Chart 2 on the next page shows cumulative WRS registrations as a percentage of workplace employment for each local authority in Wales and for the UK as a whole. This does not provide an accurate picture of the proportion of migrant workers in the workforce, for the various reasons outlined at the beginning of this section, but should provide a reasonable comparison of their relative importance in the local labour market in different parts of Wales.

Registrations to date in Wales represent a little under 2 per cent of total employment in Wales, compared to just under 3 per cent of employment across the UK as a whole. Wrexham, Carmarthenshire, Newport and Merthyr Tydfil are the only authorities in Wales where this percentage is above the UK average.

**Chart 2: Worker Registration Scheme approvals to Q1 2008 as a percentage of total employment<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> Total workplace employment in 2007, Annual Population Survey, 2007

**Table 3: Worker Registration Scheme initial approvals for Accession 8 migrants in Wales by country of origin**

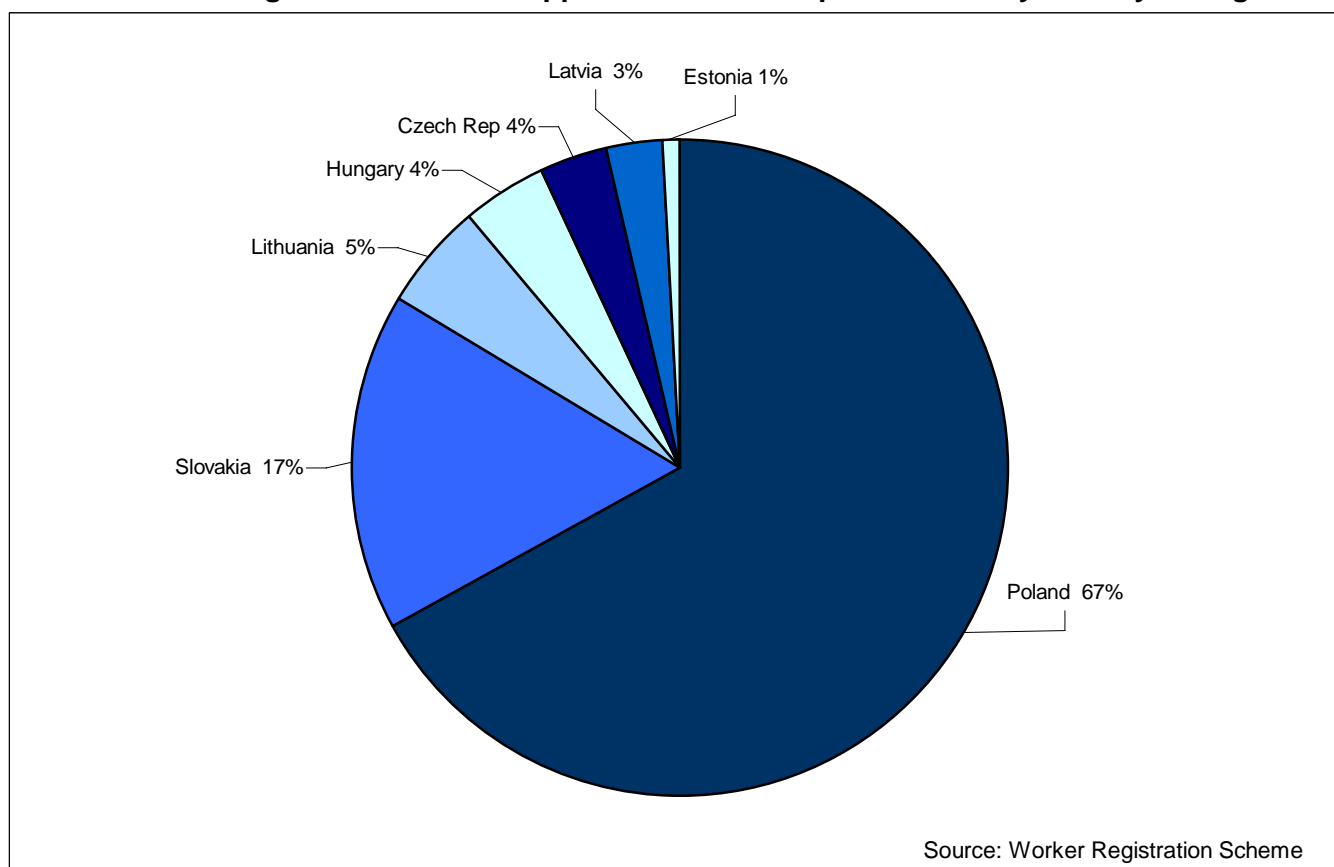
Accession Area	May 2004 - Dec 2005	2006 Total	2007 - Quarter 1	2007 - Quarter 2	2007 - Quarter 3	2007 - Quarter 4	2007 Total	2008 - Quarter 1	Cumulative Total
Poland	4,480	5,015	1,290	1,055	1,055	1,125	4,525	895	14,915
Slovakia	1,030	1,160	260	305	290	395	1,250	280	3,720
Lithuania	635	310	40	50	65	45	200	25	1,170
Rest of Accession 8 Countries <sup>1</sup>	1,085	735	180	120	130	145	575	115	2,510
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,230</b>	<b>7,220</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>6,550</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>22,315</b>

Source : Home Office Worker Registration Scheme

1. Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Slovenia, Czech Republic

Two thirds of applications to the Worker Registration Scheme in Wales have been from Poland and a sixth from Slovakia. There was a small increase in applications from Slovakia in 2007, while there were reductions in applications from the other countries.

**Chart 3: Worker Registration Scheme approvals in Wales up to Q1 2008 by country of origin**



NOTE: Registrations of Slovenian nationals too low to register in chart.

## National Insurance Numbers (NINo)

National Insurance numbers are required for employment purposes or to claim benefits and tax credits. Job Centre Plus, part of the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) has responsibility for allocating NINos to overseas nationals. Key points are as follows;

- People can apply for NINos in advance of taking up employment or after starting work. The figures refer to the date of registration and not the date of arrival;
- Like the Worker Registration Scheme, NINo applicants are not required to surrender their number if they leave employment or the UK. So figures do not necessarily represent the number of people who are currently employed;
- Data are recorded according to the address of the applicant rather than the address of the employer.

Unlike the WRS, NINo applications data are available for all overseas nationals. However, for comparability this article only includes information relating to the A8 countries.

Regional NINo data relate to applications made and are published quarterly in the Accession Monitoring report (link on page 3 above). Local authority data relate only to allocations made (i.e. the registration of a NINo) and are obtained annually from the National Insurance Recording System (NIRS), though there are plans to produce quarterly data for these too.

**Table 4: National Insurance Numbers allocated and refused to persons from Accession 8 countries by GB devolved country and English region**

Area	2004	2005	2006	2007				2007	2008	Cumulative Total
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Q1	
North East	569	2,782	5,128	1,206	1,009	1,299	1,223	4,737	948	14,164
North West	4,103	20,375	24,194	7,697	6,489	8,210	6,460	28,856	4,934	82,462
Yorks & Humber	2,467	11,598	19,541	7,112	6,067	6,068	5,334	24,581	5,633	63,820
East Midlands	4,791	20,881	20,768	5,539	4,375	5,483	4,629	20,026	4,475	70,941
West Midlands	4,027	16,055	21,435	4,820	2,778	3,545	2,719	13,862	2,978	58,357
East of England	7,175	20,743	27,827	3,276	2,792	2,063	2,211	10,342	2,614	68,701
London	20,816	58,197	61,785	18,858	15,784	15,235	15,464	65,341	17,185	223,324
South East	10,645	28,247	30,678	9,634	7,134	10,382	8,557	35,707	6,989	112,266
South West	4,200	14,822	18,618	3,408	2,137	3,963	2,954	12,462	1,356	51,458
Wales	1,605	6,691	6,827	2,145	1,752	2,117	1,473	7,487	1,212	23,822
Scotland	3,701	20,581	27,663	7,000	6,393	8,260	6,161	27,814	5,639	85,398
Fast Track*	991	3,200	5,150	1,714	1,997	2,407	1,645	7,763	1,507	18,611
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,090</b>	<b>224,172</b>	<b>270,614</b>	<b>72,409</b>	<b>58,707</b>	<b>69,032</b>	<b>58,830</b>	<b>258,978</b>	<b>55,470</b>	<b>874,324</b>

Source: Department for Work & Pensions

Reporting periods as follows:

2004 relates to 1 May-31 December 2004, 2005 to 2007 relate to calendar years

The individual quarters relate to the 3 month calendar periods

\*Fast Track applications relate to highly skilled/specialist employment only. Specific regions are unknown.

Jobcentre Plus is currently divided into the eleven regions shown. A customers postcode determines to which region s/he is allocated.

This table includes all identified claims from A8 nationals, and is not restricted to those required to register with the Worker Registration Scheme

There were 23,800 NINo applications from A8 nationals in Wales from 2004 to the first quarter of 2008. As with the Worker Registration Scheme, this represented a little under 3 per cent of all applications in Great Britain. Unlike the WRS, there was an increase in applications in Wales between 2006 and 2007, up around 700 or 10 per cent. However, the number of applications in the first quarter of 2008 was down on both the previous quarter and by nearly half on the same quarter of the previous year.

The data on NINOs for local authorities relate to the numbers allocated during the financial year April to April in each case and also exclude those that are refused, therefore giving lower numbers than the quarterly regional series. The most recent data relates to the year to April 2007. NINO Allocation statistics by Local Authority area are provided by DWP, and can be found at the following link:-

[http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/niall/registration\\_tables.xls](http://www.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/niall/registration_tables.xls)

Within Wales, the NINO allocations show a similar geographic pattern to the WRS data. The highest levels of allocations are again in Cardiff, Wrexham, Carmarthenshire and Newport. However, in this case, Cardiff has received the most allocations followed by Wrexham and then Carmarthenshire and Newport.

**Table 5: National Insurance Numbers allocated to persons from Accession 8 countries by local authority in Wales**

Area	Year <sup>1</sup>				Cumulative Total
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
Isle of Anglesey	-	30	120	100	250
Gwynedd	-	90	350	320	760
Conwy	-	150	300	300	750
Denbighshire	10	70	230	300	610
Flintshire	10	160	570	580	1,320
Wrexham	-	610	1,070	830	2,510
Powys	10	160	400	420	990
Ceredigion	10	80	220	250	560
Pembrokeshire	-	80	240	360	680
Carmarthenshire	10	270	720	910	1,910
Swansea	20	170	440	550	1,180
Neath Port Talbot	-	40	90	110	240
Bridgend	-	70	280	400	750
The Vale of Glamorgan	-	30	120	140	290
Cardiff	50	490	1,350	1530	3,370
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	-	90	190	240	520
Merthyr Tydfil	-	60	270	330	660
Caerphilly	-	60	80	130	270
Blaenau Gwent	-	30	140	130	300
Torfaen	-	-	50	40	90
Monmouthshire	-	50	110	160	320
Newport	-	160	640	840	1,640
<b>Wales<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>130</b>	<b>2,990</b>	<b>7,990</b>	<b>8,970</b>	<b>20,080</b>

**Source: Department for Work & Pensions**

<sup>1</sup> Financial year: April to April

<sup>2</sup> All the figures in this table are independently rounded to the nearest 10, and may not add exactly.



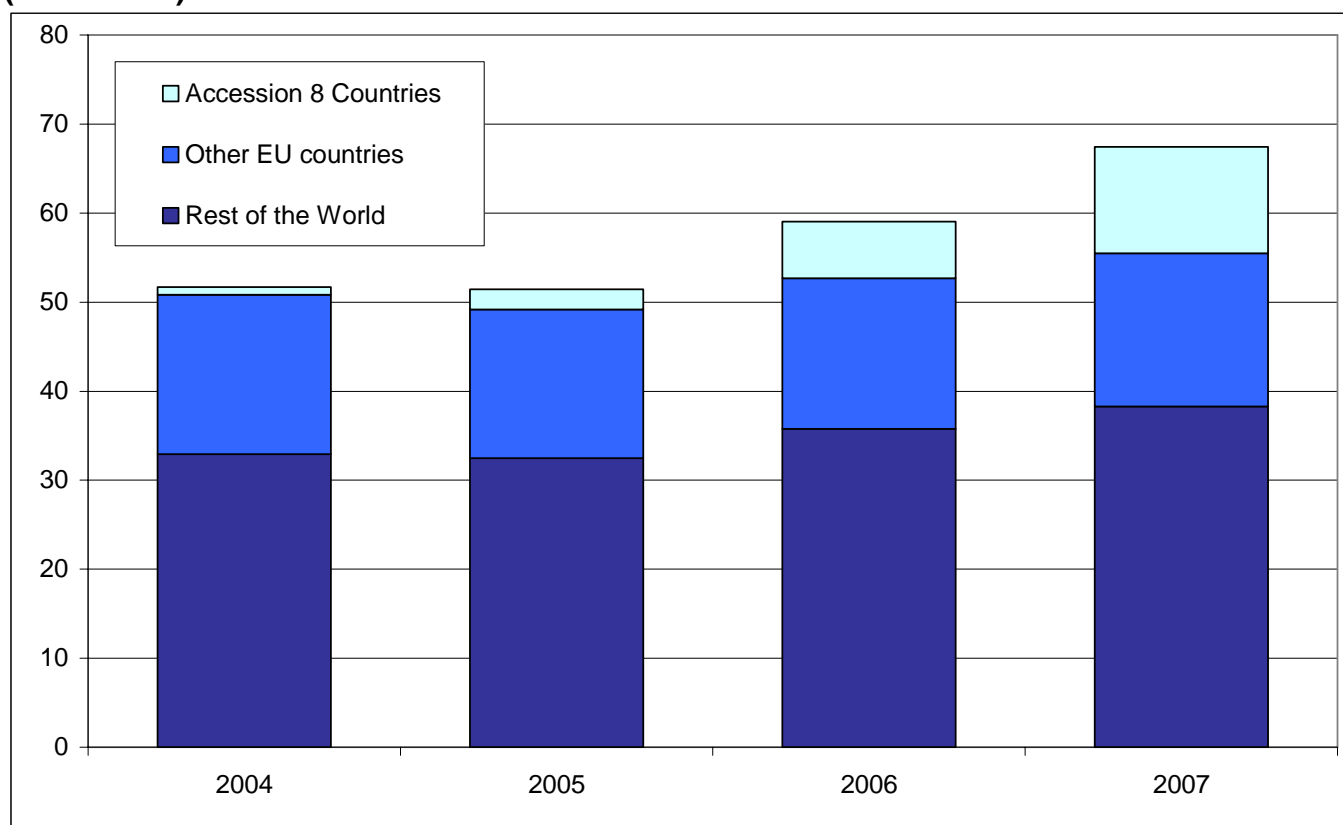
## Annual Population Survey (APS)

The Annual Population Survey is the annual version of the Labour Force Survey; a UK household survey covering a wide range of topics relating to economic activity and personal circumstances /characteristics. The Annual Population Survey is boosted in Wales to cover around 20,000 households and published on a rolling 4 quarter basis. Key points are:

- The APS has a 4 year wave structure. Each respondent is included in the survey for 4 consecutive years. As a result there will be a delay before new groups arriving in the population are fully represented in the sample;
- The LFS/ APS sampling frame only covers private households and NHS accommodation. (Students in halls of residence are also covered but only if they have a parent living in a UK household.) People living in other types of communal establishment such as hotels, hostels, boarding houses, caravans/mobile homes are not covered;
- Survey respondents are asked for their country of birth, nationality and where they were living 12 months ago. This article focuses on country of birth information.

The country of birth data gives the total number of people who were born in each country and so does not directly provide estimates of the number of migrants. However, changes in the level give an idea of the level of migration. It is also important to note that the numbers will also include British people who were born abroad if, for example, their parents were working overseas at the time.

**Chart 4 - Number of employed residents in Wales who were born outside the UK (thousands)**



Source: Annual Population Survey 2004 – 07

According to the APS, there were 67,000 employed Welsh residents in 2007 that were born outside the UK, or 5 per cent of all employed Welsh residents. This number increased by 16,000 or 30 per cent between 2004 and 2007. Most of the increase was accounted for by A8 nationals, but there were also increases amongst people born outside Europe.

The APS for 2007 gives an estimate of 12,000 employed residents in Wales born in the A8 countries. This was nearly double the number estimated for 2006 and an increase of more than 11,000 since 2004.

As expected, there is clearly a delay in the representation of recently arrived migrants in the APS compared to the administrative sources described in the previous sections. However the latest sets of data show that the APS is capturing an increasing number of migrant workers from A8 countries.

**Table 6: Residents of Wales in employment, who were born outside the UK, by NUTS2 region (thousands).**

		<i>Thousands</i>			
<b>Residents, All ages</b>		<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>West Wales and the Valleys</b>					
	Accession 8 Countries	*	0.9	3.9	5.2
	Total non-accession EU countries	9.3	10.1	8.8	9.2
	Rest of the World	15.1	15.4	16.5	19.2
	All countries outside UK	25.1	26.4	29.2	33.6
<b>East Wales</b>					
	Accession 8 Countries	*	1.4	2.4	6.7
	Total non-accession EU countries	8.6	6.6	8.1	8.0
	Rest of the World	17.9	17.1	19.3	19.0
	All countries outside UK	26.6	25.0	29.8	33.8
<b>Wales</b>					
	Accession 8 Countries	0.9	2.3	6.3	12.0
	Total non-accession EU countries	17.9	16.7	16.9	17.2
	Rest of the World	32.9	32.4	35.8	38.3
	All countries outside UK	51.7	51.5	59.0	67.4

*Source: Annual Population Survey*

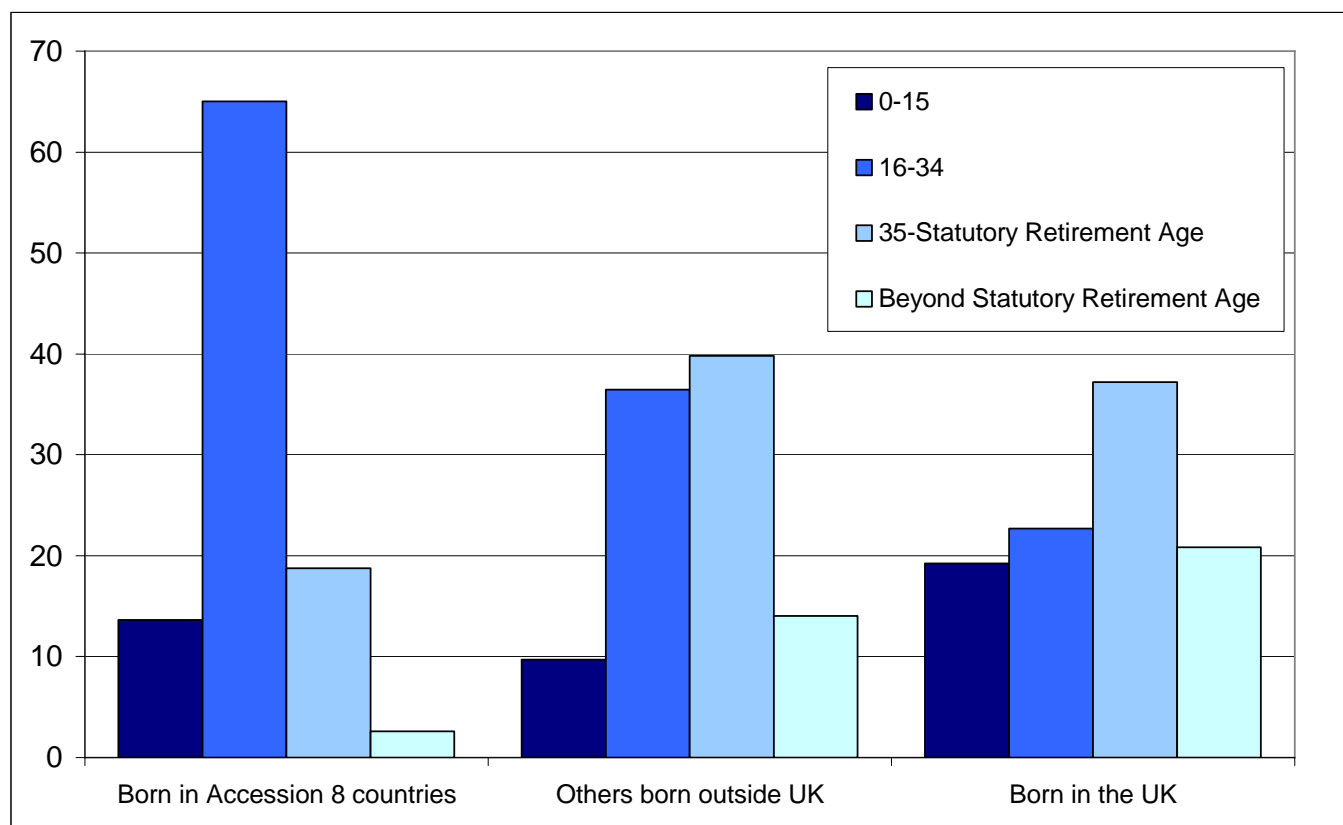
\* Estimate less than a thousand and based on a sample of less than 10.

East Wales accounted for over half of the employed residents from the A8 countries in 2007 and around half of employed residents in Wales born elsewhere in the world. Those born outside the UK accounted for 7 per cent of all employed residents in East Wales in 2007 and 4 per cent of employed residents in West Wales and the Valleys.

Tables on country of birth will be updated quarterly at the following link:-

[http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/ReportFolders/reportfolders.aspx?IF\\_ActivePath=P,3,14,23,2966](http://www.statswales.wales.gov.uk/ReportFolders/reportfolders.aspx?IF_ActivePath=P,3,14,23,2966)

**Chart 5 – Age distribution of Welsh residents by country of birth in 2007  
(percentage in each age group)**



**Source: Annual Population Survey, 2007**

One of the advantages of the APS over administrative sources is the availability of information on the personal characteristics of those included in the survey. For example, Chart 5 shows the age distribution of Welsh residents by place of birth.

Chart 5 relates to the total household population in Wales, not just those in employment. Two thirds of Welsh residents in 2007 who were born in the A8 countries were aged between 16 and 34. This age group represented around a third of other residents born outside the UK and less than a quarter of those born in the UK.

In 2007, 84 per cent of Welsh residents born in the A8 countries were of working age, compared to 76 per cent of other Welsh residents born outside the UK and 60 per cent of those born in the UK.

Only 3 per cent of those born in the Accession 8 countries were over Statutory Retirement Age, compared to 14 per cent of other residents born outside the UK and 21 per cent of those born in UK.

**Table 7: Residents of Wales who were born outside the UK, by NUTS2 region (thousands)**

<b>Residents, All ages</b>		<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
<b>West Wales and the Valleys</b>					
	Accession 8 Countries	1.6	1.5	5.4	7.1
	Total non-accession EU countries	19.6	20.6	20.1	20.2
	Rest of the World	26.7	30.2	30.4	36.8
	All countries outside UK	47.9	52.4	56.0	64.1
<b>East Wales</b>					
	Accession 8 Countries	0.8	1.8	4.1	9.0
	Total non-accession EU countries	17.2	16.2	18.0	17.1
	Rest of the World	33.5	36.2	42.7	39.3
	All countries outside UK	51.5	54.2	64.9	65.4
<b>Wales</b>					
	Accession 8 Countries	2.4	3.3	9.5	16.1
	Total non-accession EU countries	36.8	36.9	38.2	37.3
	Rest of the World	60.2	66.4	73.1	76.1
	All countries outside UK	99.4	106.6	120.8	129.5
<b>Residents, working age</b>					
<b>West Wales and the Valleys</b>					
	Accession 8 Countries	0.9	1.1	4.5	6.0
	Total non-accession EU countries	13.0	13.1	12.3	13.0
	Rest of the World	20.7	23.4	24.2	29.4
	All countries outside UK	34.5	37.6	41.0	48.4
<b>East Wales</b>					
	Accession 8 Countries	*	1.6	3.2	9.0
	Total non-accession EU countries	11.3	10.2	11.3	11.9
	Rest of the World	26.6	28.7	34.1	32.1
	All countries outside UK	38.1	40.5	48.6	51.6
<b>Wales</b>					
	Accession 8 Countries	1.1	2.6	7.8	13.5
	Total non-accession EU countries	24.3	23.3	23.6	24.9
	Rest of the World	47.3	52.1	58.2	61.6
	All countries outside UK	72.6	78.1	89.6	99.9

Source: Annual Population Survey

\* Estimate less than a thousand and based on a sample of less than 10.

Like Chart 5, Table 7 shows estimates for all residents and working age residents from the Annual Population Survey. There was an increase of 14,000 in the number of residents from the A8 countries between 2004 and 2007. There was also an increase of 16,000 in residents from the rest of the world over the same period. In both cases around 90 per cent of this increase relates to working age adults.

There was a bigger increase in the number of residents born in the A8 countries in East Wales than in West Wales and the Valleys between 2004 and 2007, mainly due to a large increase over the last year. However, West Wales and the Valleys accounted for two thirds of the increase in other residents born outside the UK over the same period.

**Table 8: Residents of Wales who were born outside the UK by country/region of origin (thousands)**

Country of birth	Thousands			
	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>European Union</b>				
Poland	1.5	1.3	5.4	11.3
Former Czechoslovakia	*	*	2.8	2.5
Other Accession 8 countries	*	1.3	1.2	2.3
Total Accession 8 countries	2.4	3.3	9.5	16.1
France	2.7	1.6	2.1	1.4
Germany	10.5	11.4	12.5	11.6
Irish Republic	12.5	13.1	10.7	11.4
Italy	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.1
Other EU countries	8.1	7.5	9.4	9.7
Total non-accession countries in EU	36.8	36.9	38.2	37.3
Total EU	39.1	40.2	47.7	53.4
Rest of Europe	1.7	3.1	3.5	4.7
<b>Rest of the World</b>				
Africa	15.6	17.3	21.3	21.8
Bangladesh	5.1	2.9	4.8	5.3
India	4.8	8.6	8.9	9.0
Pakistan	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.9
Philippines	3.3	3.8	4.8	4.7
Other Asia	13.3	14.1	14.6	16.8
North America	5.7	5.3	4.8	4.2
Australasia	3.6	4.7	3.9	3.2
Other Rest of the World	4.8	4.4	4.5	3.4
<b>All born outside the United Kingdom</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>120.8</b>	<b>129.5</b>

Source: Annual Population Survey

\* Estimate less than a thousand and based on a sample of less than 10.

A more detailed breakdown of the country of birth of Welsh residents is shown in Table 8. Aside from the A8 countries, the bulk of the increase in Welsh residents born outside the UK between 2004 and 2007 was accounted for by those from Africa, India and Other Asia. There was little change for most other countries/regions over this period.

## Notes on the use of statistical articles

Statistical articles generally relate to one-off analyses for which there are no updates planned, at least in the short-term, and serve to make such analyses available to a wider audience than might otherwise be the case. They are mainly used to publish analyses that are exploratory in some way, for example:

- Introducing a new experimental series of data;
- A partial analysis of an issue which provides a useful starting point for further research but that nevertheless is a useful analysis in its own right;
- Drawing attention to research undertaken by other organisations, either commissioned by the Welsh Assembly Government or otherwise, where it is useful to highlight the conclusions, or to build further upon the research;
- An analysis where the results may not be of as high quality as those in our routine statistical releases and bulletins, but where meaningful conclusions can still be drawn from the results.

Where quality is an issue, this may arise in one or more of the following ways:

- being unable to accurately specify the timeframe used (as can be the case when using an administrative source);
- the quality of the data source or data used; or
- other specified reasons.

However, the level of quality will be such that it does not significantly impact upon the conclusions. For example, the exact timeframe may not be central to the conclusions that can be drawn, or it is the order of magnitude of the results, rather than the exact results, that are of interest to the audience.

The analysis presented does not constitute a National Statistic, but may be based on National Statistics outputs and will nevertheless have been subject to careful consideration and detailed checking before publication. An assessment of the strengths and weaknesses in the analysis will be included in the article, for example comparisons with other sources, along with guidance on how the analysis might be used, and a description of the methodology applied.

Articles are subject to the release practices as defined by the release practices protocol, and so, for example, are published on a pre-announced date in the same way as other statistical outputs. Missing value symbols used in the article follow the standards used in other statistical outputs, as outlined below.

- .. The data item is not available
- . The data item is not applicable
- The data item is not exactly zero, but estimated as zero or less than half the final digit shown
- \* The data item is disclosive or not sufficiently robust for publication