

Nationality at point of National Insurance number registration of DWP benefit claimants: February 2011 working age benefits

January 2012

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Background

DWP publishes regular quarterly National Statistics on the number of people claiming working age benefits. These statistics are published for a range of claimant characteristics including gender, age, and in some instances ethnicity.

Data on nationality is not routinely published as the source systems used to capture and process benefit claims, typically do not include a nationality marker. For *contributory benefits*, nationality is not a qualifying factor, as eligibility is determined by the National Insurance contributions that the claimant has made. For *other income related benefits* where residency conditions apply and the claimant must be lawfully resident in the UK, nationality is a factor. Once residency has been determined, nationality is not required for further processing and is therefore not routinely held on DWP computer systems.

However, DWP does publish separate National Statistics on the number of National Insurance Numbers (NINo) registered to non-UK nationals entering the UK. Again, these statistics are published by gender, age - and by nationality. The NINo provides a unique link between the individual, their National Insurance Contributions held on the HMRC National Insurance and Pay as you Earn Recording System (NPS), and their state benefits provision.

In the absence of nationality markers on the benefit computer systems, the statistics presented in this adhoc analysis provide **estimates** of the number of DWP working age benefit claimants as at February 2011, within Great Britain, who **at the time they registered for a NINo were non-UK nationals**.

The statistics take no account of non-UK nationals who have subsequently been granted British citizenship. For the purposes of these statistics, they are shown as having been non-UK nationals at the time of NINo registration.

Key Findings

Interpretation:

*These statistics **do not** provide a measure of non-UK nationals currently claiming benefits based on **their current nationality**. The statistics **do** provide an estimate of the number of people currently claiming benefit who, **when they first registered for a NINo (that is, first entered the labour market), were non-UK nationals.***

- As at February 2011, over 5 and a half million people were claiming DWP working age benefits. Of these 371 thousand (6.4%) are estimated to have been non-UK nationals when they first registered for a NINo
- There is significant variation in this rate by benefit type; 8.5% of all Jobseekers are estimated to have been non-UK nationals when they first registered for a NINo contrasted with 3.5% for working age disabled benefit claimants
- Across all DWP working age benefits, 25% of those claimants who were non-UK nationals at the time they first registered for a NINo were from within the European Union. Of the remainder, Asia and Middle East (34%) and Africa (27%) form the largest proportion of those claimants who were non-UK nationals at the time of first NINo registration
- Across all DWP working age benefits, the top 20 individual nationalities comprise claimants from across most 'world areas'; within Asia and Middle East, Pakistan and India, hold the 1st and 3rd nationalities, with Bangladesh (5th) Iraq (6th) and Iran (8th). Somalia (2nd), Nigeria (11th) and Eritrea (19th) are within Africa region; Poland (7th) is the only previous Accession state to appear in the top 20
- Republic of Ireland, France, and Italy all appear as EU nationals; Turkey as Europe non-EU; and Jamaica as Americas
- Initial results from a sample exercise to match non-EEA claimants who were recorded as foreign nationals at the time they first registered for a NINo suggests that more than half (54%) will have obtained British citizenship subsequently, and the majority of the remainder will have some form of immigration status providing legitimate access to public funds in certain circumstances. (See Annex A)
- As at February 2011, 16.6% of working age UK nationals were claiming a DWP working age benefit compared to 6.6% of working age non-UK nationals (at the time they first registered for a National Insurance Number) (*resident working age UK population figures based on country of birth 2010, ONS*). Claimants who were non-UK nationals when they registered for a NINo may of course subsequently have become permanent residents or British citizens

Methodology

Estimates have been produced by matching the nationality record for non-UK nationals registering for a NINo, to DWP working age benefit claimants.

The resulting matched dataset spans all working age benefit claimants as at February 2011 across the following working age Client Groups:

1. Jobseeker (Jobseeker's Allowance)
2. ESA and incapacity benefits (Employment and Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance)
3. Lone Parent (Income Support)
4. Carer (Carer's Allowance)
5. Others on Income Related benefit (Income Support and Pension Credit)
6. Disabled (Disability Living Allowance)
7. Bereaved (Widow's Benefit)

Claimants are only shown under one Client Group using the hierarchy above. A person who fits into more than one category will only appear in the top-most one for which they are eligible. For example a claimant of Disability Living Allowance and Jobseekers Allowance would appear in "Jobseeker", not in "Disabled"

Non-UK nationalities are grouped into the following world areas:

1. Europe - EU excluding Accession nationals
2. Europe – Accession nationals¹
3. Europe – non-EU
4. Africa
5. Asia and Middle East
6. Americas
7. Australasia and Oceania

Data sources

Nationality data is sourced from HMRCs National Insurance and Pay as You Earn System (NPS). This system records an individual's National Insurance Number (NINo) and their nationality at the time of registration for a NINo. Those people who were foreign nationals at the time they registered for a NINo may have since obtained British nationality or obtained the right to reside and work in the UK. An extract from the NPS is made available to DWP. The technical annex gives further detail on sources and comparisons.

¹ Accession nationals covers Republic of Estonia, Republic of Latvia, Republic of Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Republic of Slovenia, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic ("A8 nationals"), Romania and Bulgaria ("A2 nationals"), Malta, Cyprus

DWP working age benefits data are sourced from the individual legacy benefit computer systems. Extracts from these systems are used to compile statistics for the working age Client Group.

The cumulative pool of non-UK nationals NINo records (from April 1975 to March 2011) have been merged to DWP working age benefit claimants as at February 2011 to establish how many and what proportion of working age benefit claimants were non-UK nationals at the time of their NINo registration.

Limitations of the data

There are a number of data quality issues affecting the resulting estimates and how the figures should be interpreted.

1. NINo nationality data

Data on non-UK nationals registering for a NINo is sourced from HMRCs NPS. This data is robust and used to underpin National Statistics for the period from 2002. Prior to that date, there are some data quality issues relating to the completeness of NINo registrations to non-UK nationals back to 1975. Further details and comparisons to other sources are shown in Annex B. NINo registrations prior to 1975 are not held on the source extract and therefore not accounted for in the analyses.

2. Citizenship

These statistics **do not** provide a measure of non-UK nationals currently claiming benefits based on **their current nationality**; a proportion will have acquired British Citizenship since registering for national insurance. The statistics **do** provide an estimate of the number of people currently claiming benefit who **when they first registered for a NINo** were non-UK nationals. The distinction being that those who have subsequently been granted British citizenship since coming to the UK will continue to be shown in these statistics as non-UK nationals.

Further details are shown in the Technical annex

3. Juveniles

Nationality data is only available for *non-UK* nationals registering for a NINo. There will be a relatively small number of current non-UK nationals who did not need to register for a NINo in this way and for whom nationality is not recorded. Such cases relate to people who were under 16, who had a Child Reference Number (for example because their parent/guardian was in receipt of Child Benefit) and for whom a NINo was automatically allocated at the age of 16.

Results

Table 1: nationality at NINo registration: DWP working age benefit claimants by Client Group, Feb-11, Great Britain

	Total	Jobseeker	ESA and incapacity benefits	Lone Parent	Carer	Other Income Related	Disabled	Bereaved
All claimants	5,765.3	1,438.7	2,578.7	613.8	450.4	191.8	406.3	85.8
<i>Of which</i> Those who were Non-UK nationals at time of first NINo registration	371.1	121.7	130.4	53.9	33.5	10.9	14.1	6.5
Proportion	6.4%	8.5%	5.1%	8.8%	7.4%	5.7%	3.5%	7.6%

Source: DWP: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study, and HMRC National Insurance and Pay as you Earn System (NPS). See notes in technical annex.

- As at February 2011, over 5 and a half million people were claiming DWP working age benefits. Of these 371 thousand (6.4%) are estimated to have been non-UK nationals when they first registered for a NINo.
- There is significant variation in this rate by benefit type; 8.5% all of Jobseekers are estimated to have been non-UK nationals when they first registered for a NINo contrasted with 3.5% for working age Disabled benefit claimants.

Table 2: non-UK nationals at NINo registration: DWP working age benefit claimants by Client Group and world area, Feb-11, Great Britain

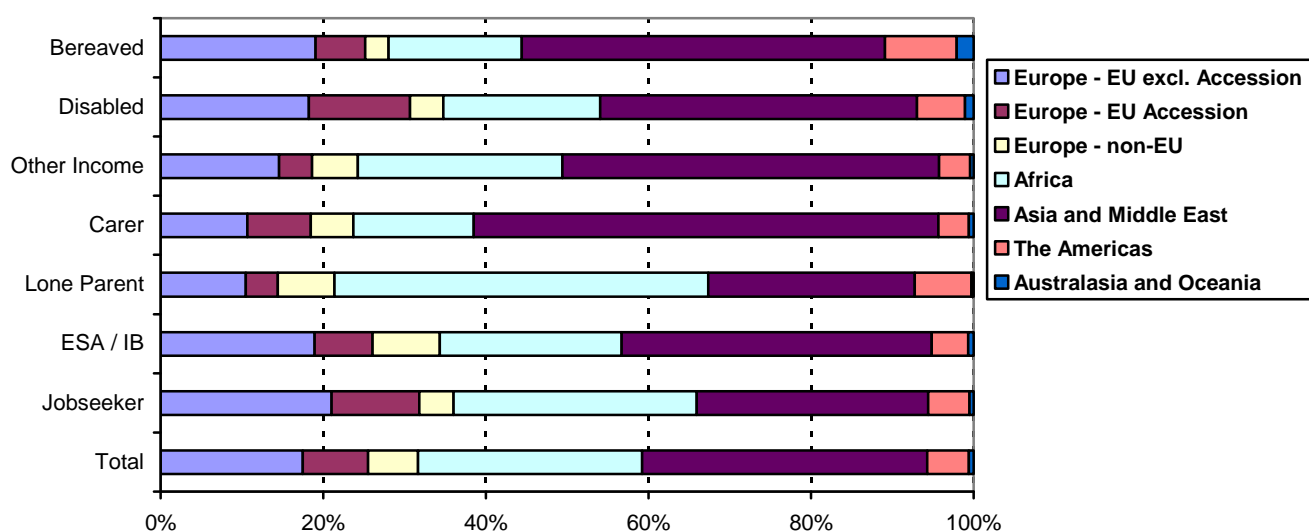
	Total non	Jobseeker	ESA and incapacity benefits	Lone Parent	Carer	Other Income Related	Disabled	Bereaved
Total non-UK nationals	371.02	121.66	130.43	53.90	33.50	10.93	14.09	6.51
Europe - EU excl. Accession	62.57 (17%)	25.01	23.46	5.59	3.48	1.40	2.43	1.19
Europe - EU Accession	28.74 (8%)	12.84	8.82	2.10	2.54	0.39	1.66	0.38
Europe - non-EU	21.99 (6%)	5.01	10.27	3.73	1.70	0.54	0.55	0.18
Africa	98.76 (27%)	35.64	27.71	24.58	4.82	2.42	2.57	1.02
Asia and Middle East	125.69 (34%)	33.85	47.23	13.55	18.63	4.45	5.20	2.79
The Americas	18.31 (5%)	6.04	5.59	3.74	1.22	0.37	0.79	0.55
Australasia and Oceania	2.08 (1%)	0.62	0.81	0.14	0.19	0.04	0.14	0.13

Thousands

Source: DWP: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study and HMRC National Insurance and Pay as you Earn System (NPS). See notes in technical annex.

- Across all DWP working age benefits, 25% of those claimants who were non-UK nationals when first registering for a NINo were from within the Europe Union (including 8% from Accession nationals). Of the remainder, Asia and Middle East (34%) and Africa (27%) form the largest proportion of non-UK claimants.
- There is significant variation by benefit type. For example, Africans form nearly half of all non-UK nationals Lone Parent claimants, EU nationals form 31% of all non-UK nationals Jobseeker claimants, Asia and Middle East form 56% of all Carers.

Chart 1: non-UK nationals at NINo registration: DWP working age benefit claimants. Client Group by world area proportion, Feb-11, Great Britain



Source: DWP: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study, and HMRC National Insurance and Pay as you Earn System (NPS). See notes in technical annex.

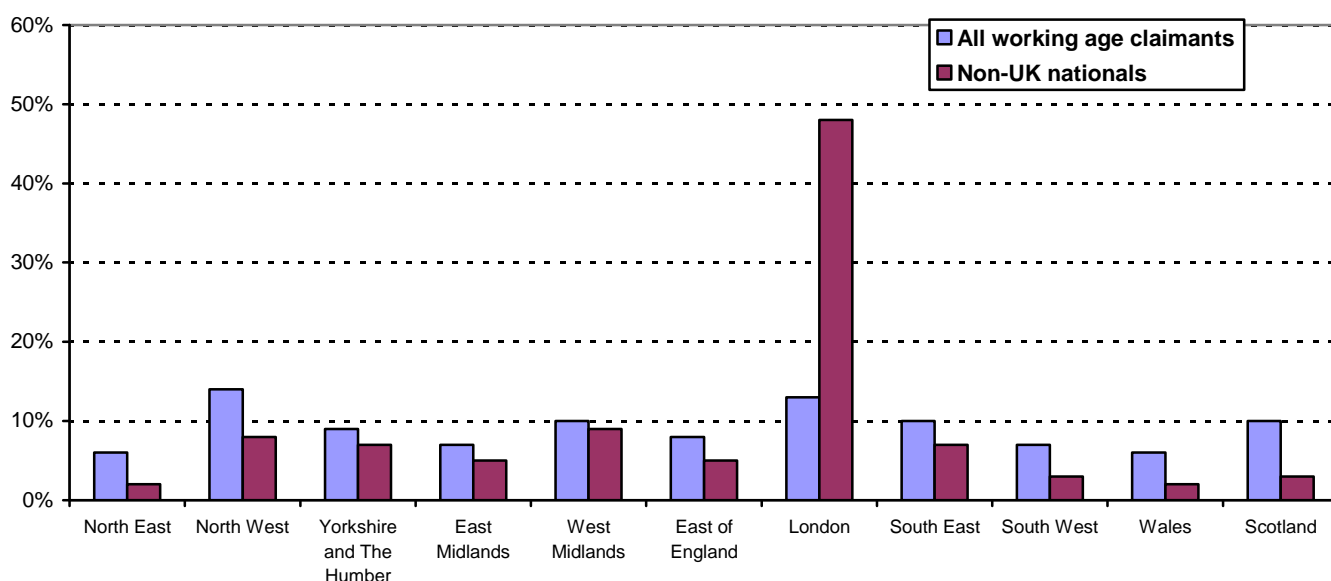
Table 3: non-UK nationals at NINo registration: DWP working age benefit claimants by region, Feb-11, Great Britain

Region	Thousands
All	371.1
North East	6.2
North West	30.8
Yorkshire and the Humber	24.6
East Midlands	18.1
West Midlands	34.8
East of England	19.2
London	176.9
South East	26.6
South West	12.3
Wales	6.9
Scotland	12.0
Overseas Residents / Unknown	2.8

Source: DWP: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study, and HMRC National Insurance and Pay as you Earn System (NPS). See notes in technical annex.

- There is a significant disparity (see chart 2) between the proportion of all benefit claimants living in London (13%) and the proportion for non-UK nationals (48%) – based on latest claimant address not the address at time of NINo registration. This partly reflects the high proportion of London residents who were either foreign nationals or were born abroad. ONS statistics show that around 38 per cent of all UK residents born abroad are living in London, and in 2010/11, of the 705 thousand NINo registered to non-UK nationals entering the UK, 43% were within the London Region.

Chart 2: DWP working age benefits: Client Group by Region, regional proportions. Feb-11 Great Britain



Source: DWP: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study, and HMRC National Insurance and Pay as you Earn System (NPS). See notes in technical annex.

Table 4: Non-UK nationals at NINo registration: DWP working age benefits by Client Group and top 20 nationalities, Feb-11, Great Britain

Nationality	Total	Thousands					
		Jobseeker		ESA and incapacity benefits		Lone Parent	
Total	371.10	121.70		130.40		53.90	
Pakistan	33.06	Somalia	7.66	Pakistan	11.49	Somalia	7.92
Somalia	25.48	Pakistan	6.45	Rep of Ireland	8.92	Pakistan	4.93
India	19.38	Poland	6.39	India	8.65	Jamaica	2.39
Rep of Ireland	15.63	Iran	5.36	Somalia	7.37	Turkey	1.80
Bangladesh	15.45	Iraq	5.30	Iran	6.37	Nigeria	1.79
Iraq	14.52	Portugal	5.17	Iraq	6.26	Bangladesh	1.69
Poland	13.94	Bangladesh	3.97	Turkey	5.95	Congo	1.57
Iran	13.69	India	3.57	Bangladesh	5.10	Zimbabwe	1.47
Portugal	11.65	Nigeria	3.50	Poland	4.39	Portugal	1.45
Turkey	11.25	Zimbabwe	3.45	Portugal	3.71	Democratic Rep of Congo	1.43
Nigeria	8.66	France	3.42	Italy	2.22	Ghana	1.22
Jamaica	8.22	Rep of Ireland	3.28	Nigeria	2.18	Iraq	1.21
Netherlands	6.94	Jamaica	3.05	Netherlands	2.04	Eritrea	1.17
Zimbabwe	6.93	Netherlands	2.94	Jamaica	1.98	India	1.02
France	6.82	Eritrea	2.80	Afghanistan	1.96	Netherlands	1.01
Italy	6.03	Italy	2.76	France	1.95	Rep of Ireland	0.96
Afghanistan	5.76	Spain	2.34	Sri Lanka	1.83	Angola	0.92
Sri Lanka	5.38	Afghanistan	2.28	Germany	1.64	Ethiopia	0.88
Eritrea	5.24	Turkey	1.96	Algeria	1.64	China Peoples Rep	0.81
Ghana	5.11	Germany	1.90	Ghana	1.52	Poland	0.80

Source: DWP: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study and HMRC National Insurance and Pay as you Earn System (NPS). See notes in technical annex.

The current claimants who were non-UK nationals at the time they first registered for a NINo come from a wide range of different countries, reflecting those coming to the UK to work, as family members or as genuine refugees.

- Across all DWP working age benefits, the top 20 nationalities comprise claimants from across most 'world' areas; within Asia and Middle East, Pakistan and India, hold the 1st and 3rd nationalities, with Bangladesh 5th, Iraq 6th and Iran 8th
- Somalia (2nd), Nigeria (11th) and Eritrea (19th) are within Africa
- Poland (7th) is the only previous Accession state to appear in the top 20
- Republic of Ireland, France, and Italy all appear as EU nationals; Turkey as Europe non-EU; and Jamaica as Americas

Technical Annexes

A: UK Borders Agency initial sample results

As previously stated, claimants who were foreign nationals at the time they first registered for a National Insurance Number (NINo) may have subsequently obtained British citizenship, and therefore will no longer be foreign. Others will have obtained permission to remain and/or work in the UK, for example as refugees.

In order to investigate the immigration status and current citizenship of those claimants who were foreign nationals at the time they first registered for a NINo, a random sample of 9,000 claimants (taken from working age DWP claimants as at Feb-11 who were **Non-EEA nationals** at point of NINo registration) were matched against the UK Border Agency Case Information Database (CID) comprising in-country application for further leave to remain in the UK. An immigration record would not be required for nationals of the European Union and so these were excluded.

There is no common identifier across DWP and UK Border Agency systems but records were matched between DWP and the UK Border Agency using individuals' names, date of birth and nationality. These techniques have been previously tested by the UK Border Agency to link other data sources for statistical analysis and have been shown to be reasonably successful².

The sample spanned non-EEA nationals (CID5 excludes EEA nationals) who registered for a NINO since the year 2000.

Initial Results

Of the 9,000 cases in the sample, 1,316 (15%) could not be matched to the Case Information Database. However, the absence of a common identifier and the age of some of the electronic records across the administrative data systems, means that the exercise would not be expected to return a match in all cases. UK Border Agency believe this match rate is in line with the expected return.

A further 1,106 (12%) returned matches whereby the "correct" record or subsequent status could not be confirmed. It might be anticipated that a significant proportion of these unmatched records would comprise older records whose immigration status had been resolved some time ago.

For those cases where a match was found and a status could be determined, initial results:

- 98% of non-EEA benefit claimants had an immigration status consistent with a claim for DWP working age benefits. Namely:-
- 54% of the sample had been granted British citizenship,
- 29% had Indefinite Leave to Remain status (and would therefore normally be eligible for access to public funds)
- 5% had Discretionary or Time Limited Leave to Remain (and hence some level of access to public funds in some circumstances).
- 10% have Refugee status (with recourse to public funds).

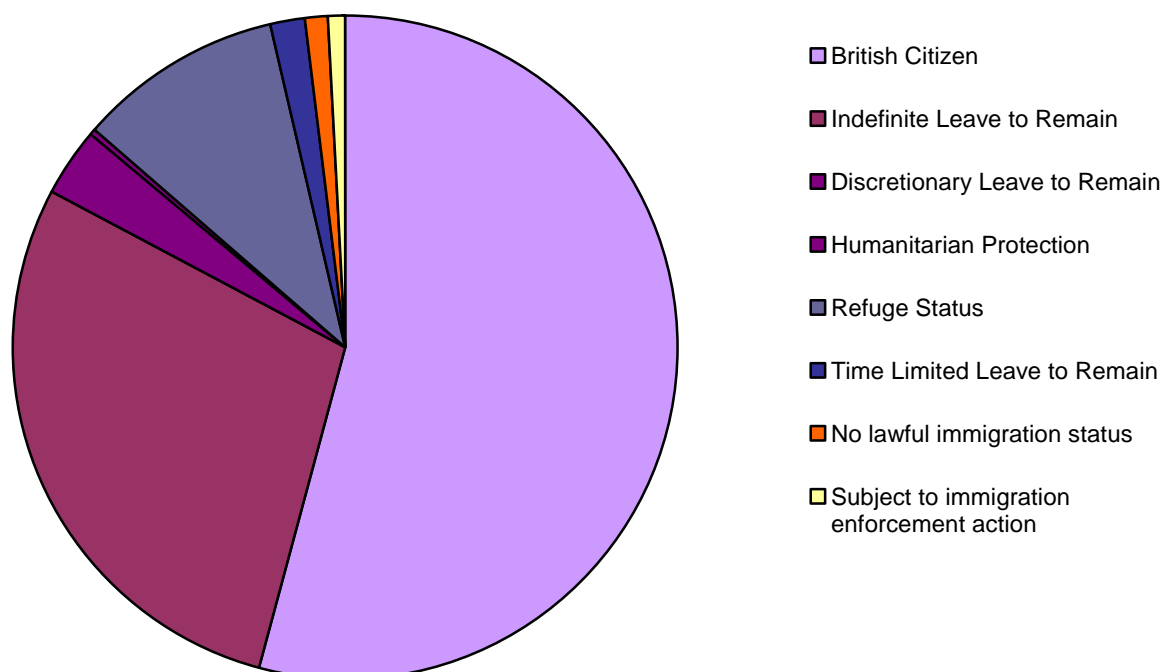
² See for example Achato et al, The Migrant Journey (Home Office, 2010)

In 68 cases (1% of the valid sample) the cross-check against the immigration databases could not find a record of lawful immigration status and a further 57 cases (1%) were found to be subject to immigration enforcement action. Further work is being undertaken to investigate individual cases to ascertain if the benefit claim as at Feb-11 was during the period of unlawful status/enforcement action or whether the person had a legitimate claim to benefits at the time the benefit was claimed but I has since lost their lawful immigration status, or vice versa.

Initial Sample Results

Category	No. cases
British Citizen	3,566
Indefinite Leave to Remain	1,886
Discretionary Leave to Remain	209
Humanitarian Protection	19
Refuge Status	657
Time Limited Leave to Remain	116
No lawful immigration status	68
Subject to immigration enforcement action	57
No match returned	1,316
Multiple returns (status undetermined)	600
Match returned - no status	506
Total sample non-EEA	9,000

Breakdown of sample results where status could be determined



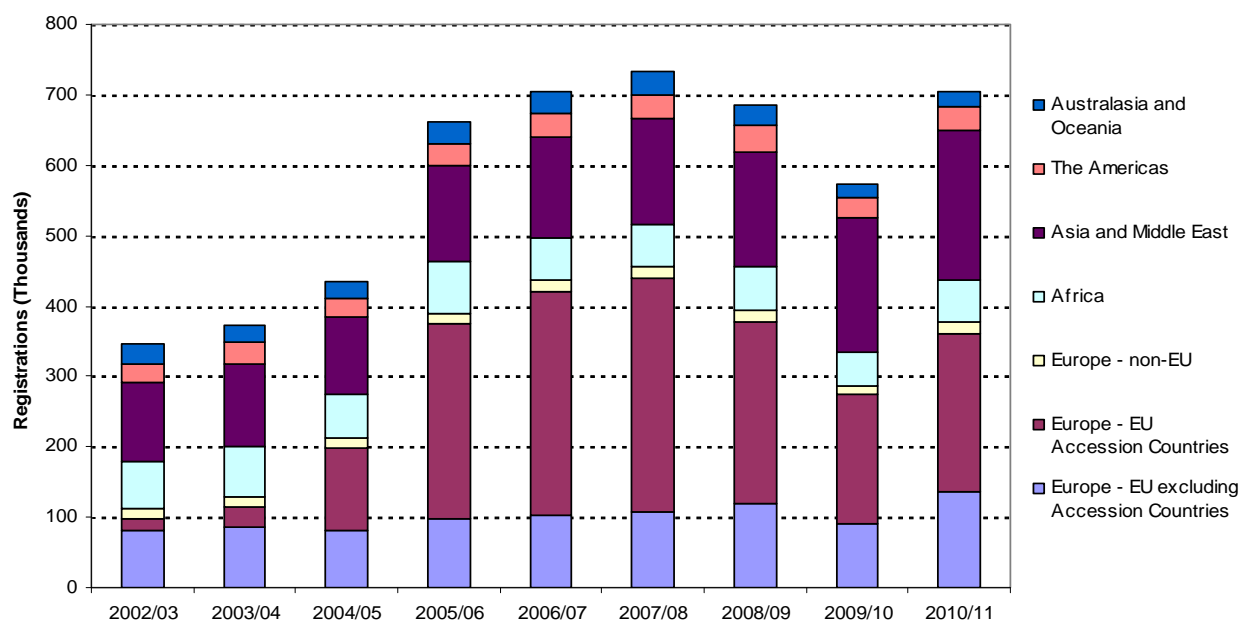
Source: DWP: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study, HMRC National Insurance and Pay as you Earn System (NPS) and UKBA Case Information Database

Note: as the sample has been restricted only to Non-EEA nationals, the results can not be interpolated as indicative of the immigration status of all claimants who were recorded as holding a non-UK nationality at the point of first registering for a NINO.

B: NINo statistics and comparison of sources

A NINo is generally required by any non-UK nationals looking to work or claim benefits / tax credits in the UK, including the self employed or students working part time. The statistics provide a measure of immigration (inflow) for non-UK (adult overseas) nationals registering for a NINo, however do not reflect emigration (outflow), or the overall migrant population (stock).

Chart A: NINo registrations to non-UK nationals entering the UK, by year of registration and world area, 2002/03 to 2010/11



Source: 100% extract from National Insurance Recording and Pay as you Earn System (NPS).

Registration date is derived from the date at which a NINo is maintained on the NPS. Time Series - Year Of Registration Date Years are shown as financial year (1st April - 31st March). See notes in technical annex.

The total number of NINo registrations to all non-UK nationals entering the UK rose from 311 thousand in 2002/03, with a sharper increase from 2004 following the introduction of the Accession Countries to the European Union, to 797 thousand in 2007/08. Subsequently the number fell to 573 thousand in the 12 months to March 2010. In the latest available 12-month period the numbers of NINo registrations to non-UK national entering the UK has risen again to 705 thousand (year to March 2011), with most of the increase being amongst EU nationals.

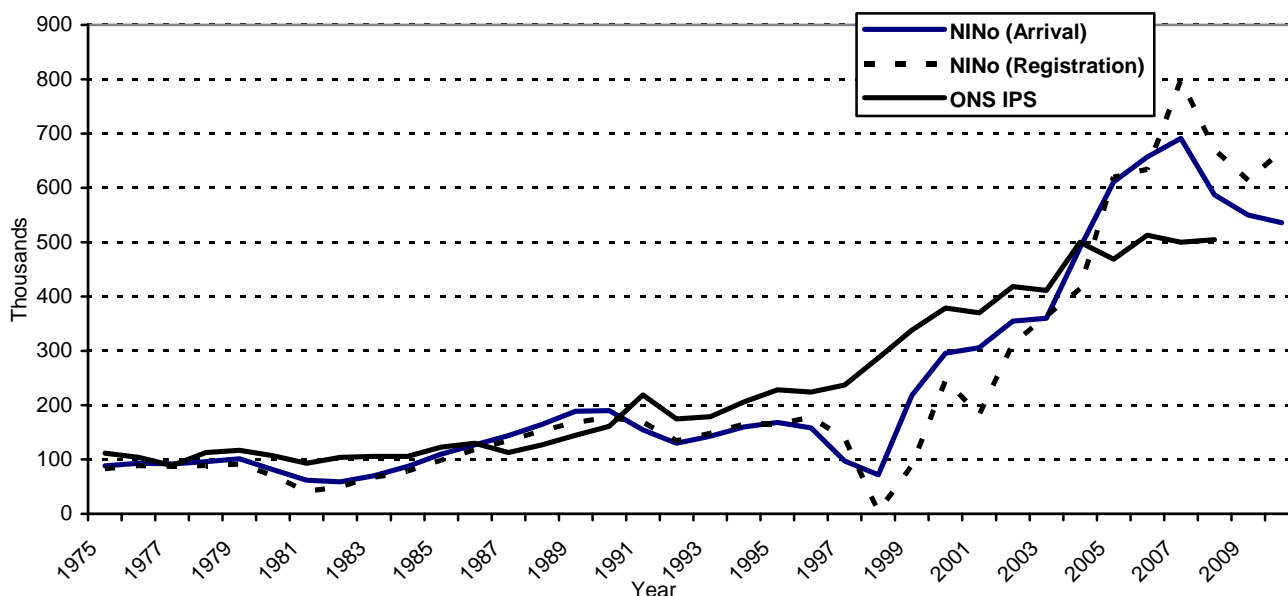
Comparison of sources

The registration date is the date that the NINo is maintained on HMRC's National Insurance Recording & Pay As You Earn System. This does not represent the date an individual arrived in the UK. It often takes months, sometimes years between arrival and registering for a NINo.

Data on non-UK nationals registering for a NINo is sourced from HMRCs National Insurance and Pay as You Earn System (NPS). This data is used to underpin National

Statistics for the period from 2002. Prior to that date, there are some data quality issues relating to the completeness of NINo registrations to non-UK nationals. In particular, a dip in NINo registrations between 1997 and 2000 caused by the introduction of the new IT system, NIRS2, in 1997.

Chart B – Time Series : Long-Term International Migration, estimates from the International Passenger Survey (Non British), NINo registrations (Non-UK) and NINo arrivals (Non-UK)



Source: 100% extract from National Insurance Recording and Pay as you Earn System (NPS) and ONS Long-Term International Migration, estimates from the International Passenger Survey

Note – the NINo Arrivals series is subject to retrospection as previous arrivals register for a NINo.

Definitional differences between NINo registrations series and ONS Long Term International Migration from the International Passenger Survey:

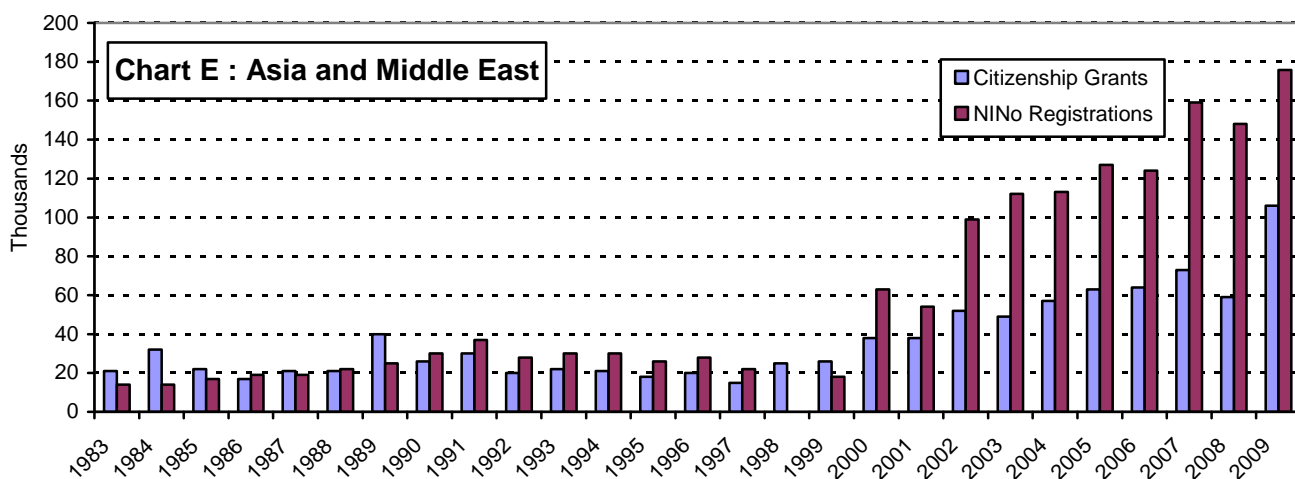
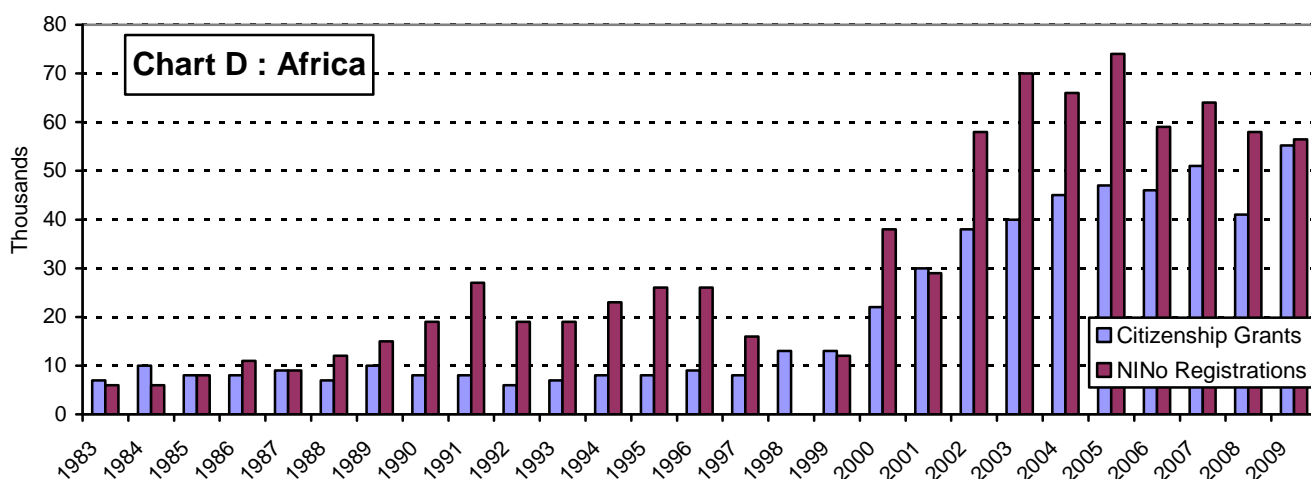
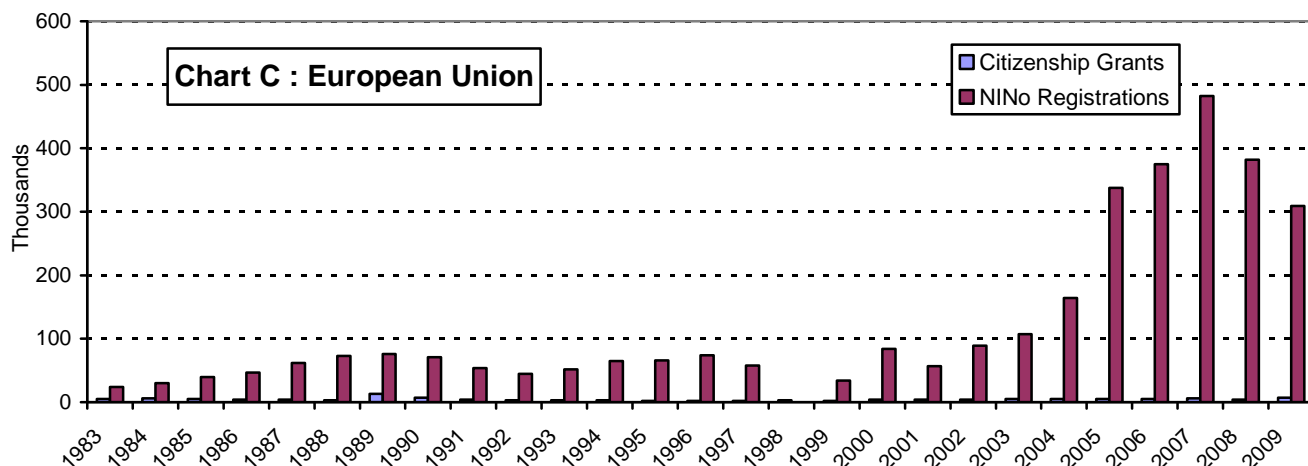
<u>NINo series</u>	<u>International Passenger Survey</u>
100% Admin data	Sample data
Represents all non-UK nationals	Represents non British nationals
Post 2004 - a major difference is the inclusion of short term / seasonal workers.	Arrival intends to stay for more than 12 months.
NINo registration date – may be some time after arrival	Arrival date into GB
Registrations series represents those intending to work / claim benefits.	Not all arrivals will require a NINo. I.e. to study, join family members.

Figures from ONS Regional Trends 43 on foreign and UK born people claiming state benefits/tax credits 2009 are significantly higher than the proportions shown in Key Findings in this Report. This is primarily because the statistics herein cover DWP working age benefits only – not all state benefits/tax credits.

C: Citizenship

The NINo statistics in this report represent a person's nationality when they first registered for a NINo and, as the sample matching exercise with UK Border Agency information has shown, many of these will have subsequently been granted British citizenship.

Charts C to E – NINo registrations to adult non-UK nationals, Grants of British citizenship in the UK by previous nationality grouped by world area, 1983-2009.



Source: 100% extract from National Insurance Recording and Pay as you Earn System (NPS, See notes in technical annex) and Home Office British Citizen Statistics
Grants for citizenship represent all ages. For further details and notes see link to statistical bulletin.

Although the two series represented in the above charts are not directly comparable, due to definitional and time differences between registration for a NINo and citizenship being granted, the charts do give an indication of the proportion of NINo registrations from each world area that may subsequently gain British citizenship.

Chart C shows that only a small proportion of NINo registrations from the EU would go on to gain UK citizenship. This is in contrast to registrations from Asia, Africa where a much higher proportion of NINo registrations are likely to go on to gain citizenship.

Member of the EU states are not subject to the same rules with regards to residence and the right to reside in the UK as those from outside the EU.

For further details on citizenship grants, see [Home Office Statistical Bulletin](#)

D: DWP Benefit eligibility

1) Income related benefits:

a) Migrants from outside the EEA:

Non-EEA nationals who are subject to immigration control within the meaning of section 115 of the Immigration Act 1999 are excluded from income-related benefits. This prevents access by persons, for example, who are subject to public funds conditions or do not have lawful status. People given certain types of leave to enter or remain in the UK may be eligible for income related benefits, including people who have been granted:-

- Refugee status;
- Exceptional leave to enter or remain;
- Humanitarian Protection;
- Discretionary leave; or
- Indefinite leave to enter/remain;

b) Migrants from the EEA:

- **EEA nationals with 'worker status'** (i.e. people in work and those who have left work their job but are looking for alternative work) are eligible for income-related benefits (including in-work benefits such as Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit and HMRC's Tax Credits). Those who can demonstrate they are actively seeking work are immediately eligible for income-based Jobseeker's Allowance.
- **Accession Country Nationals** (A8³ and A2⁴) may be eligible for income-based Jobseeker's Allowance but only if they have been working and registered for at least 12 months with the Home Office Worker Registration Scheme' or 'Worker Authorisation Scheme' and are seeking work.
- **Inactive EEA nationals (including accession country nationals)**, i.e., people who are neither in work nor seeking work, cannot access income-related benefits.

2) Contributory Benefits:

Contributory benefits (contribution-based JSA, contributory ESA) are currently payable to anyone, regardless of nationality, who satisfy the contribution and other conditions for the benefit. This has been reviewed to ensure that any access to contributory benefits by illegal workers is closed.

The Welfare Reform Bill, currently before Parliament, includes clauses which will, subject to Parliamentary approval, ensure that illegal workers are not eligible for contribution based JSA, contributory ESA, Maternity Allowance and statutory payments. If these measures are adopted changes will take place from 2013

3) Non Contributory Benefits:

(DLA) provides a non-contributory, non means-tested and tax-free contribution towards the disability-related extra costs of severely disabled people who claim help with those costs before the age of 65. It replaced and extended Attendance Allowance (AA) and Mobility Allowance (MobA) for people in this age group from April 1992.

³ Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

⁴ Romania and Bulgaria.

Notes to Tables

Source: DWP: Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study, and HMRC National Insurance and Pay as you Earn System (NPS)

Notes:

Caseload figures are expressed in thousands and rounded to the nearest hundred or ten; Some additional disclosure control has also been applied. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Client Group is a hierarchical variable. A person who fits into more than one category will only appear in the top-most one for which they are eligible. For example a claimant of Disability Living Allowance and Jobseekers Allowance would appear in "Jobseeker", not in "Disabled".

Working age - The age at which women reach State Pension age will gradually increase from 60 to 65 between April 2010 and April 2020. This will introduce a small increase to the number of working age benefit recipients and a small reduction to the number of pension age recipients.

Lone Parents are defined as claimants on Income Support with a child under 16 and no partner. Lone Parent Obligations were introduced from 24th November 2008 affecting the age of the youngest child for eligibility to Income Support.

Regional Table/Chart – Region was formerly known as Government Office Region

World area - Based on a claimants nationality. The mapping for 'world areas' are based on the present day. Bulgaria & Romania are listed as EU Accession States. European Union excludes the Accession States.

Accession nationals covers Republic of Estonia, Republic of Latvia, Republic of Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Republic of Slovenia, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic ("A8 nationals"), Romania and Bulgaria ("A2 nationals"), Malta, Cyprus

Nationality - there are a number of cases where nationality is unknown. These are NINo registrations where the record has an abroad flag on the NPS but the nationality is recorded as : "Not yet recorded", "Stateless" or "Abroad not known".

There are a small number of cases where the nationality recorded no longer exists. These are reallocated to an appropriate nationality during data processing.

Useful links and Contacts:

[National Insurance Numbers allocated to overseas nationals](#)

[Migration Statistics Quarterly Report](#)

[Home Office / UKBA](#)

[National Insurance Numbers allocated to adult non-UK nationals](#)

[ONS Regional Trends Article: Regional characteristics of foreign-born people living in the UK](#)

Contact points for further information:

Press enquiries should be directed to the Department for Work and Pensions press office:

Media Enquiries: 0203 267 5129

Out of hours: 0203 267 5144

Website: www.dwp.gov.uk

Follow us on Twitter: www.twitter.com/dwppressoffice

Other enquiries about these statistics should be directed to:

DWP Information, Governance & Security Directorate - Client Statistics Division

First Floor, Kings Court, 80, Hanover Way, Sheffield, S3 7UF.

Tel: 0114 209 8236

Other National Statistics publications, and general information about the official statistics system of the UK, are available from www.statistics.gov.uk