

**Table 1.1: Estimated population resident in the United Kingdom, by country of birth^{3,4,5}
October 2009 to September 2010**

**Countries of the United Kingdom and
Regions of England**
thousands

Countries of the UK and Regions of England	United Kingdom		Non-United Kingdom		Republic of Ireland		European Union 13 ⁶		European Union A8 ⁷		European Union 26 ⁸		Non-European Union	
	estimate	CI +/-	estimate	CI +/-	estimate	CI +/-	estimate	CI +/-	estimate	CI +/-	estimate	CI +/-	estimate	CI +/-
United Kingdom	54,197	316	7,051	114	398	27	876	40	776	38	2,255	65	4,796	94
<i>Regions of England</i>														
North East	2,427	55	134	13	6	3	21	5	16	5	46	8	88	10
North West	6,299	101	515	29	42	8	55	9	65	10	173	17	342	24
Yorkshire & The Humber	4,778	96	403	28	14	5	41	9	59	11	122	15	281	23
East Midlands	4,013	103	410	33	22	8	52	12	69	14	149	20	261	26
West Midlands	4,835	98	538	33	37	9	43	9	55	11	142	17	396	28
East	5,175	118	540	38	36	10	81	15	60	13	191	23	350	31
London	5,090	119	2,674	87	108	17	293	29	198	24	705	44	1,969	74
South East	7,442	135	910	47	52	11	137	18	80	14	295	27	616	39
South West	4,832	101	347	27	23	7	73	12	57	11	164	19	183	20
England	44,891	310	6,472	118	340	27	794	41	660	38	1,987	65	4,485	98
Wales	2,825	48	147	11	9	3	27	5	18	4	56	7	91	9
Scotland	4,810	72	331	19	23	5	48	7	67	9	146	12	185	14
Northern Ireland	1,671	65	101	16	26	8	8	4	30	9	66	13	35	9

Source: Annual Population Survey (APS)/Labour Force Survey (LFS), ONS

Totals may not sum due to rounding

Statistical Robustness¹

0 ≤ CV <	5	Estimates are considered precise
5 ≤ CV <	10	Estimates are reasonably precise
10 ≤ CV <	20	Estimates are considered acceptable
CV ≥	20	Estimates are not considered reliable for practical purposes

Notes:

1. Standard error is an estimate of the margin of error associated with a sample survey. The coefficient of variation (CV) indicates the robustness of each estimate. It is defined as:

$$\% = \frac{\text{standard error}}{\text{estimate}} \times 100$$

2. CI+/- is the upper(+) and lower(-) 95% confidence limits. It is defined as:

$$1.96 \times \text{standard error}$$

3. Estimates are based on the Annual Population Survey (APS) which is the Labour Force Survey (LFS) plus various sample boosts. APS and LFS data has now been grossed to 2008-based population estimates and projections. Tables published from the year ending September 2009 have been weighted using these estimates. Tables published prior to this were weighted using the 2006-based estimates and projections and have not been revised. Analysis shows that there is no discernable discontinuity in these tables.

4. It should be noted that the LFS :-

* excludes students in halls who do not have a UK resident parent

* excludes people in most other types of communal establishments (eg hotels, boarding houses, hostels, mobile home sites, etc)

* is grossed to population estimates of those living in private households that only include migrants staying for 12 months or more. An adjustment is made for those who live in some NHS accommodation and halls of residence whose parents live in the UK. For this reason the sum of those born in the UK and outside the UK may not agree with the published population estimate.

5. The LFS weighting does not adjust for non-response bias by the country of birth variable.

6. Estimates are shown for the European Union 13, that is: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden. The United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland are not included in this grouping, but are shown separately in this table.

7. European Union A8 consists of the Eastern European countries that joined the EU in 2004: Czech Republic, Estonia, Poland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

8. European Union 26 consists of the countries in the EU13, the Republic of Ireland, EU A8, Malta and Cyprus, Bulgaria and Romania. The United Kingdom is not included in this group, but is shown separately in this table.