

Population Characteristics

1 [Introduction](#)

The characteristics highlighted in this chapter an insight into the social status of Blackpool Citizens. This chapter of Blackpool Figures presents statistics on a wide mix of factors, from social classification of residents to levels of vehicle access and usage.

While there is no directly common thread linking all of the data, each data summary provided contributes in some way to an understanding of the types of individuals living in Blackpool and provides various insights into aspects of their daily working lives.

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Population Characteristics

2 Key Facts

- The largest socio-economic group, a categorisation of the type of work Blackpool residents carry out, is “lower-managerial.” Blackpool, at (14.04%) of its working population has lower numbers of people in this class than both Regional (16.78%) and National (18.73%) levels.
- Blackpool’s level of full time students, at the time of the census is notably lower (4.5%) than the national (7.03%) and north-west regional (6.97%) average.
- Using an approximation of the Market Research Society ‘Social Grade,’ Blackpool’s highest percentage of residents fall in the “C1. Supervisory clerical junior, managerial/administrative/professional” grade. In this category, Blackpool at (32.14%) is higher than Blackburn with Darwen (25.2%), the North West (28.19%) and England (29.72%).
- The middle 50% of Blackpool’s residents in full time employment earn between £287.20 and £502.10 per week. There is a range of £214.90 between the top 75 and bottom 25 percentile values.
- There are consistent differences across the whole range of earning levels between those who work in Blackpool, who may or may not live in Blackpool, and those who reside in Blackpool but may or may not work elsewhere.
- 37.34% of Blackpool’s population had no access to a car or van in 2001. This is higher than the North West (30.21%) and England (26.84%).
- The most popular method of travel to work is unsurprisingly “Driving a car or van” with 29,571 people choosing this method in 2001. 30-39 year olds made the largest contribution to this category at 9,087 individuals.
- Blackpool has the largest percentage of people (30.27%) who travel less than 2km to work. Compared with the North West (21.16%) and England (19.98%).
- Blackpool has a high percentage of disabled individuals in the workforce – at 25.1% (20,800 people) this means that approximately one in four of the working age population at the time of the census had, or considered themselves to have, a disability in some form.
- The largest community registering for national insurance numbers is the Polish community, accounting for 56.9% of registrations over the last several years. The majority of those registrations occurring since 2004 when Poland became an EU member state. Indian registrations follow behind at 6.13%. This does not necessarily mean that those registering still live or work in the town, or even within the UK.

3 National Statistics – Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)

The National Statistics- Socio-economic Classification was introduced with the 2001 Census, after a review of existing socio-economic classifications. The primary result of this is to move away from the idea of 'skill' and a manual/non-manual divide.

The NS-SeC has eight categories and 17 minor categories (L1-L17). These categories are further divided into smaller units. The NS-SeC provides an insight into the overall socio-economic distribution of Blackpool's residents.

Table 3.1 below shows the various categories as percentages of the working-age population (16-74 years of age). The table is split into two parts due to its size.

Table 3.1: National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification	Blackpool (%)	Blackburn with Darwen (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
1. Higher managerial and professional occupations	4.05	5.32	7.03	8.61
<i>1.1 Large employers and higher managerial occupations</i>	<i>1.70</i>	<i>2.41</i>	<i>2.86</i>	<i>3.50</i>
L1 Employers in large organisations	0.27	0.29	0.27	0.29
L2 Higher managerial	1.44	2.12	2.59	3.21
<i>1.2 Higher professional occupations</i>	<i>2.35</i>	<i>2.91</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>5.11</i>
L3.1 Higher professionals (traditional) – employees	1.28	1.82	2.49	2.91
L3.2 Higher professionals (new) – employees	0.71	0.55	0.89	1.20
L3.3 Higher professionals (traditional) – self-employed	0.27	0.47	0.65	0.80
L3.4 Higher professionals (new) – self-employed	0.09	0.07	0.13	0.20
2. Lower managerial and professional occupations	14.04	14.07	16.78	18.73
L4.1 Lower professionals and higher technical (traditional) – employees	5.84	6.86	8.01	8.35
L4.2 Lower professionals and higher technical (new) – employees	0.50	0.76	0.75	0.82
L4.3 Lower professionals and higher technical (traditional) – self-employed	0.60	0.46	0.63	1.00
L4.4 Lower professionals and higher technical (new) – self-employed	0.13	0.06	0.10	0.10
L5 Lower managerial	4.54	3.90	4.73	5.50
L6 Higher supervisory	2.41	2.02	2.55	2.96
3. Intermediate occupations	9.67	7.96	9.27	9.48
L7.1 Intermediate clerical and administrative	4.38	3.32	4.20	4.61
L7.2 Intermediate sales and services	3.92	3.42	3.96	3.77
L7.3 Intermediate technical and auxiliary	1.16	0.91	0.80	0.75
L7.4 Intermediate engineering	0.21	0.30	0.32	0.34
4. Small employers and own account workers	9.98	6.16	6.30	6.98
L8.1 Employers in small organisations (non-professional)	3.13	2.54	2.23	2.27
L8.2 Employers in small organisations (agriculture)	0.04	0.04	0.14	0.15
L9.1 Own account workers (non-professional)	6.74	3.48	3.69	4.29
L9.2 Own account workers (agriculture)	0.07	0.11	0.24	0.26
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	7.71	8.19	7.48	7.11
L10 Lower supervisory	5.36	4.86	4.82	4.80
L11.1 Lower technical craft	1.89	2.46	2.09	1.88
L11.2 Lower technical process operative	0.46	0.87	0.57	0.42
6. Semi-routine occupations	13.44	13.32	12.17	11.65
L12.1 Semi-routine sales	4.54	3.26	3.54	3.41
L12.2 Semi-routine service	5.23	3.99	4.07	3.83
L12.3 Semi-routine technical	0.47	1.51	0.91	0.83
L12.4 Semi-routine operative	1.37	2.41	1.73	1.53
L12.5 Semi routine agriculture	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.17
L12.6 Semi-routine clerical	1.06	1.22	1.16	1.18
L12.7 Semi-routine childcare	0.72	0.87	0.64	0.69

Table 3.1 (continued): National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification	Blackpool (%)	Blackburn with Darwen (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
7. Routine occupations	10.43	12.17	9.82	9.02
L13.1 Routine sales and service	2.55	0.94	1.33	1.31
L13.2 Routine production	1.20	4.01	1.59	1.26
L13.3 Routine technical	2.85	3.22	2.93	2.76
L13.4 Routine operative	3.75	3.97	3.90	3.57
L13.5 Routine agricultural	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.12
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	3.72	7.85	4.27	3.73
L14.1 Never worked	2.48	6.65	3.13	2.72
L14.2 Long-term unemployed	1.24	1.20	1.15	1.01
Not Classified	26.96	24.96	26.86	24.70
L15 Full-time students	4.54	6.43	6.97	7.03
L17 Not classifiable for other reasons	22.42	18.53	19.90	17.66
Notes: All figures are comparable percentages of the working age (16-74) population. Full-time students are recorded in the 'full-time students' category regardless of whether they are economically active or not. For long-term unemployed year last worked is 1999 or earlier 'Not classifiable for other reasons' includes people whose occupation has not been coded and those who cannot be allocated to an NS-SeC category.				
Source: Census 2001				

The largest socio-economic group for all geographies is lower-managerial. Blackpool, at (14.04%) has lower numbers in this class than both Regional (16.78%) and National (18.73%) levels.

Blackpool's second-largest socio-economic class is semi-routine occupations at 13.44%. This is a higher percentage than Blackburn-with-Darwen (13.32%), the North-West Region (12.17%) and England 11.65%). Looking at the unit breakdown, the majority of this percentage is in semi-routine sales (4.54%) and semi-routine service (5.23%) which is unsurprising given Blackpool's status as a tourist resort.

Blackpool's level of full time students, at the time of the census is notably lower (4.5%) than the national (7.03%) and north-west regional (6.97%) average.

4 **Approximated Social Grade**

“Social Grade”, is a classification typically used by market research and marketing companies. While the Census could not precisely allocate Social Grade, the Market Research Society developed a method to provide a good approximation.

Table 4.1 below summarises the percentages of the ‘aged 16 and over’ population within each category.

Table 4.1: Approximated Social Grade	Blackpool (%)	Blackburn with Darwen (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
AB. Higher and intermediate managerial/administrative/professional	13.12	16.41	19.79	22.19
C1. Supervisory clerical junior managerial/administrative/professional	32.14	25.20	28.19	29.72
C2. Skilled manual workers	15.35	16.25	15.32	15.06
D. Semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers	20.84	25.01	19.24	17.03
E. On state benefit unemployed lowest grade workers	18.56	17.14	17.45	16.00

Note: People are classified by the Approximated Social Grade of their Household Reference Person
Source: Census 2001

Blackpool’s highest percentage of residents are in the C1. Supervisory clerical junior, managerial/administrative/professional grade. Blackpool at (32.14%) is higher than Blackburn with Darwen (25.2%), the North West (28.19%) and England (29.72%).

Then number of Blackpool residents in grade AB (13.12%), is just over 9% points lower than the figure for England (22.19%).

Blackpool has the highest percentage (18.56%) in grade E, compared with Blackburn with Darwen (17.14%), the North West (17.45%) and England (16.00%)

5 Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings

The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) is a 1% sample of employees who are members of the PAYE scheme. It is filled out by the employers of the sampled employees, using payroll and personnel records in April of the reporting year. It provides an insight into the hours worked and earnings received of both residents of Blackpool who may or may not work in the town, and non-residents who work in the town. Tables are separated on this distinction, i.e. by residence or by workplace.

5.1 Distribution of Earnings

Table 5.1 shows the overall distribution of the earnings of residents working full-time, with comparative figures for the North West and UK. The percentiles show the earnings figure below which that proportion of employees fall. For example, the 10% percentile will give the earnings figure below which the 10% of lowest earners fall. The figures in brackets within the text provide the equivalent number for the previous year.

Table 5.1: Weekly Earning Distribution (£) - Full Time Jobs - By Residence			
	Blackpool	North West	United Kingdom
Bottom 20%			
10 percentile	225.7	265.9	275.7
20 percentile	264.5	316.3	328.9
Middle 50%			
25 percentile	287.2	338.2	354.6
30 percentile	299.6	362.4	381.6
40 percentile	327.3	412.4	436.1
60 percentile	415.8	536.6	570.4
70 percentile	470.3	618.1	655.4
75 percentile	502.1	670.5	705.3
Top 20%			
80 percentile	522.6	726.5	768.9
90 percentile	x	897.2	984.2

Note: 'x' represents unavailable figure due to unreliable sample size

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2010

The lowest earning 20% of Blackpool residents earn up-to £264.50 (£279), compared with the North West region at £316.30 (£310.50) and UK at £328.90 (£322.90). At the top level in this range (@20%), this is £51.80 (£31.50) lower than the North West and £64.40 (£43.90) lower than the UK.

The middle 50% of Blackpool's full time workers earn between £287.20 (£288.70) and £502.10 (£495.00) per week. This is a range of £214.90 (£206.30) between the top and bottom values. In comparison, the range for the North West is £332.30 (£322.30), and for UK this is £350.70 (£345.30).

Figures for the top 20% of Blackpool's full-time workforce should be used with caution as the 90% estimate is unpublished due to a small sample size, and the 80% estimate has a low confidence interval in the base figures.

These figures suggest that on the whole, residents in Blackpool earn less than regional and national levels.

5.2 Median Earnings

The following tables summarise figures from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) 2010. Figures are presented for Blackpool, a selection of four comparator districts and the North West region to set Blackpool's median wage in context. A ranking figure is given for Blackpool against all other UK districts.

5.2.1 Median Weekly Pay – By Residence

(Living in Blackpool but not necessarily working in Blackpool)

Area	Median Weekly Pay	Difference (from Blackpool median)
Blackpool UA	£307.60	N/A
Blackburn with Darwen UA	£346.90	£39.30
<i>Fylde</i>	£418.70	£111.10
<i>Wyre</i>	£341.50	£33.90
<i>Manchester</i>	£349.90	£42.30
United Kingdom	£404.30	£96.70
North West	£381.80	£73.70

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2010 [Tab 8.1a]

Blackpool is ranked ninth from bottom in these rankings at £307.60. [This is up from 2009, where Blackpool ranked sixth from bottom at £302.50.]

Area	Median Weekly Pay	Difference (from Blackpool median)
Blackpool UA	£374.30	N/A
Blackburn with Darwen UA	£439.90	£65.60
<i>Fylde</i>	£542.40	£168.10
<i>Wyre</i>	£441.10	£66.80
<i>Manchester</i>	£438.60	£44.30
United Kingdom	£498.80	£124.50
North West	£471.20	£96.90

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2010 [Tab 8.1a]

Blackpool is fifth from bottom in these rankings at £374.30. This is down from 2009, where Blackpool was ranked 7th, at £372.60. At 5th, Blackpool is also the lowest performer in the Lancashire area authorities, with the closest being Burnley at 23rd with Preston at 56th.

5.2.2 Median Weekly Pay – By Workplace

(Working in Blackpool but not necessarily living in Blackpool)

Table 5.4: Median Weekly Pay - All Employee Jobs - by Workplace		
Area	Median Weekly Pay	Difference (from Blackpool median)
Blackpool UA	£323.60	N/A
Blackburn with Darwen UA	£377.90	£54.30
<i>Fylde</i>	£482.70	£159.10
<i>Wyre</i>	£297.50	- £26.10
<i>Manchester</i>	£424.70	£101.10
United Kingdom	£404.30	£80.70
North West	£378.40	£54.80

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2010 [Tab 7.1a]

Blackpool is currently ranked 48th from bottom in this dataset at £323.60.

Table 5.5: Median Weekly Pay - Full-time Employee Jobs - by Workplace		
Area	Median Weekly Pay	Difference (from Blackpool median)
Blackpool UA	£392.00	N/A
Blackburn with Darwen UA	£445.00	£53.00
<i>Fylde</i>	£574.90	£182.90
<i>Wyre</i>	£361.60	- £30.40
<i>Manchester</i>	£507.60	£115.60
United Kingdom	£498.80	£106.80
North West	£467.10	£75.10

Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2010 [Tab 7.1a]

Blackpool is ranked 27th from bottom in this dataset at £392.00.

Weekly earnings distribution difference: Workplace and Resident data			
	25% percentile	50% percentile	75% percentile
Full-time jobs			
Residents	£287.20	£374.30	£502.10
Workplace	£294.70	£392.00	£558.40

For full-time employment, the workplace figures for Blackpool are consistently higher than the equivalent percentile value for Blackpool residents.

6 Access to Vehicles

The 2001 Census asked numerous questions relating to ownership or access to a car or van, as well as how people travel to work. This section examines the Census tables relating to Vehicles and Travel

6.1 Access to a Car or Van

Car Ownership	Blackpool (%)	North West (%)	England (%)
No car or van	37.34	30.21	26.84
1 car or van	45.29	43.54	43.69
2 cars or vans	14.44	21.53	23.56
3 cars or vans	2.30	3.70	4.52
4 or more cars or vans	0.63	1.02	1.39

Notes: % of all people aged 16 to 74 in households
Car or van includes any company car or van if available for private use
Source: Census 2001

37.34% of Blackpool's working age population had no access to a car or van in 2001. This is higher than the North West (30.21%) and England (26.84%).

Access to a single car or van was slightly higher in Blackpool (45.29%) than the North West (43.54%) and England (43.69%).

Access to two cars or vans was lower than both the North West and England figures.

6.2 Method of Travel to Work

Method of travel to work	Age							All People
	16 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 69	70 to 74	
Underground, metro, light rail, tram	39	65	40	45	38	8	3	238
Train	22	122	112	83	57	14	0	410
Bus, minibus, coach	847	1,304	1,145	1,078	1,038	293	38	5,743
Motor cycle, scooter or moped	74	98	195	157	91	25	3	643
Driving a car or van	472	5,195	9,087	7,359	5,790	1,548	120	29,571
Passenger in a car or van	618	1,191	1,131	907	920	261	22	5,050
Taxi or minicab	50	142	153	152	185	56	6	744
Bicycle	104	357	611	418	310	80	3	1,883
On foot	831	1,712	1,906	1,737	1,597	450	54	8,287
Other	19	65	85	101	104	44	8	426
Work mainly at or from home	112	467	1,164	1,579	1,951	729	79	6,081
Total	3,188	10,718	15,629	13,616	12,081	3,508	336	59,076

Note: 'Other' includes no fixed place of work, working at offshore installation, working outside the UK
Source: Census 2001

The most popular method of travel to work is unsurprisingly “Driving a car or van” with 29,571 people choosing this method in 2001. 30-39 year olds made the largest contribution to this category at 9,087 individuals.

More people (8,287) chose to walk to work than those who used a Bus, Minibus or coach (5,743). Of those choosing the Bus, 20 to 29 year olds made the biggest contribution to this category at 1,304 individuals.

At 6,081 people, 10.29% of Blackpool’s workforce were working from home in 2001. The majority (1,951) of these were 50 to 59 year olds.

6.3 Distance Travelled to Work

Table 6.3: Distance Travelled to Work			
Distance Travelled	Blackpool	North West	England
Less than 2km	30.27	21.16	19.98
2km to less than 5km	28.23	22.58	20.10
5km to less than 10km	12.59	19.50	18.25
10km to less than 20km	5.55	14.35	15.20
20km to less than 30km	4.22	4.63	5.34
30km to less than 40km	1.01	1.92	2.35
40km to less than 60km	1.12	1.54	2.17
60km and over	2.34	2.13	2.71
Working at or from home	10.29	8.36	9.16
Other	4.38	3.83	4.74

Notes: Other' includes no fixed place of work and working outside of the UK.

The distance travelled is a calculation of the straight line between the postcode of place of residence and postcode of workplace.

Source: Census 2001

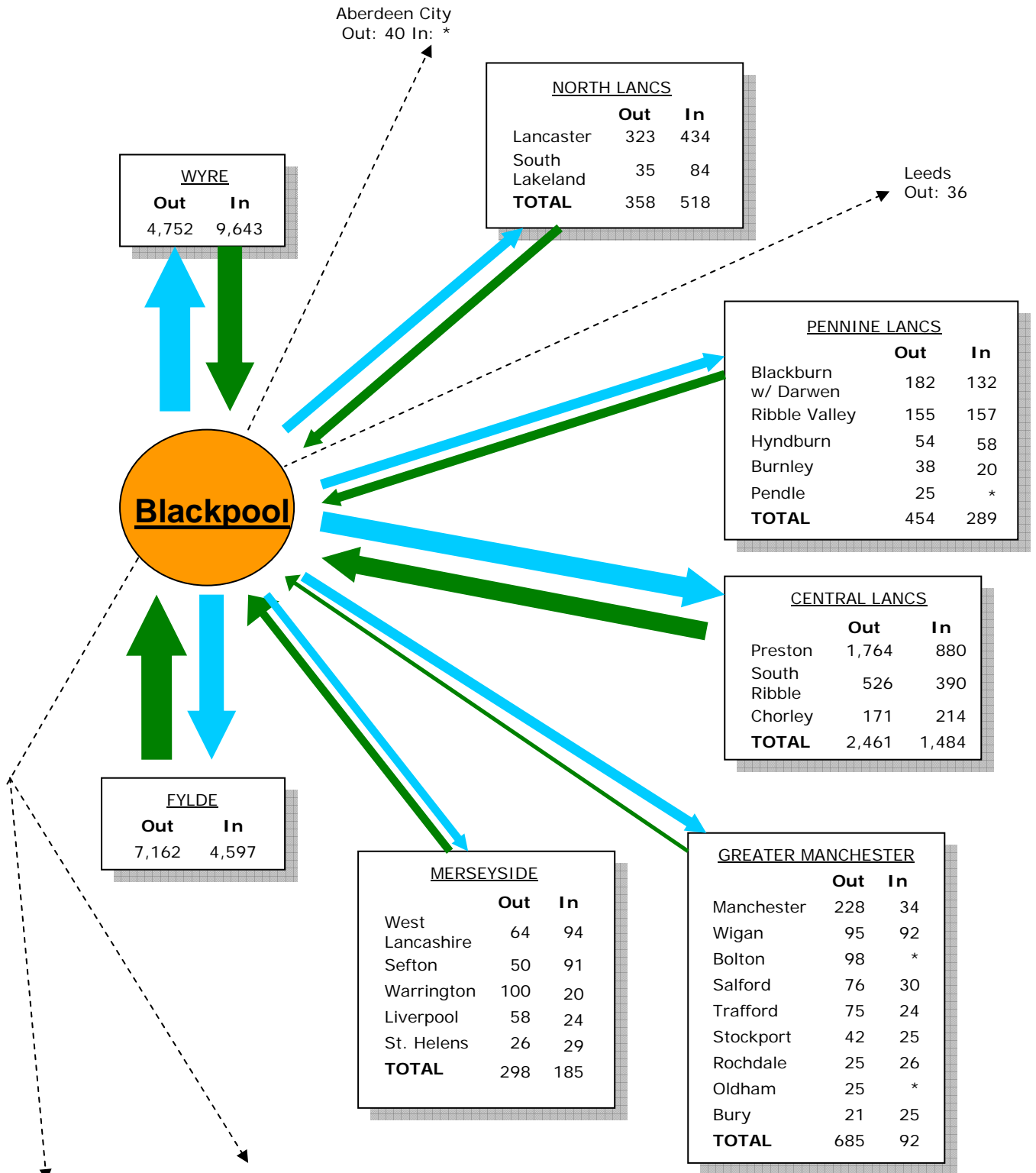
Blackpool has the largest percentage of people (30.27%) who travel less than 2km to work. Compared with the North West (21.16%) and England (19.98%).

Blackpool also has the highest percentage of people (28.23%) travelling between 2km and less than 5km to work, compared with the North West at (22.58%) and England at (19.98%).

Of some interest, Blackpool has a high percentage of individuals working at or from home at 10.29%. This is 1.93 percentage points above the North West Region at 8.36%

7 Travel Flows

The below diagram illustrates the various areas to which people travel to work, or from which people come to work in Blackpool.



Notes:

1) Only flows of at least 20 individuals have been included.

2) * indicates a travel flow of less than 20 individuals

Source: 2001 Census, Nomis Website.

8 Disability and Employment

Data regarding those with disabilities in the workforce is taken from the Annual Population Survey (APS). The Annual Population Survey is a survey of 65,000 households a year about their own circumstances and experiences regarding a range of subjects including housing, employment and education.

APS datasets are produced quarterly with each dataset containing 12 months of data ie each month is a rolling combination of the new data and the previous three months data.

8.1 Disability and Economic Status

The table below highlights the overall distribution of disabled individuals in the workforce. It is worth noting that the percentages provided use different denominators eg Economically Active and Inactive disabled are percentages of the total working age disabled.

Figures provided combine the results for three categories of disability, 'DDA Disabled', 'Work-Limited Disabled', and those who are both 'DDA and Work-Limited Disabled.' DDA refers to those who are categorised as disabled under the Disability Discrimination Act, while Work-Limited Disabled refers to those who are not disabled under the DDA but have an impairment that limits the type of work they are able to carry out.

<i>Disability</i>	Blackpool		Blackburn with Darwen		North West		United Kingdom	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total Working Age Disabled	20.8	25.1	18.3	21.9	808.4	19.7	6768	18.5
<i>Of Which: Economically active</i>	9.2	44.3	7.8	42.7	394.8	48.8	3637.6	53.7
<i>Of Which: Economically Inactive</i>	11.6	55.7	10.5	57.3	413.6	51.2	3130.4	46.3
Unemployment rate (% of Economically Active)	0.7*	7.1*	0.7	8.6	37.3	9.5	304.6	8.4
Employment rate (% of Total)	8.6	41.2	7.1	39.0	357.5	44.2	3333	49.2

All figures in Thousands

* Indicates unreliable confidence interval

Source: Annual Population Survey, April 2004-Jun 2007

Blackpool has a high percentage of disabled individuals in the workforce – at 25.1% (20,800 people) this means that approximately one in four of the working age population at the time of the census had, or considered themselves to have, a disability in some form.

With a total working age disabled percentage of 25.1%, this is higher than Blackburn with Darwen at 21.9%, The North West (19.7%) and the UK (18.5%).

Of the disabled, 55.7% are economically inactive, this is higher than the North West (51.2%) and the UK (46.3%), but lower than Blackburn with Darwen (57.3%).

8.2 Disability Trends

Table below highlights the total number of disabled individuals in various economy related categories, in order to highlight any visible trends. Three annually consecutive dates are provided alongside the most recent data.

Economic Status	Apr 2004- Mar 2005	Apr 2005- Mar 2006	Apr 2006- Mar 2007	Jul 2006- Jun 2007
Total disabled	17,400	18,600	19,500	20,800
Economically active Disabled individuals	8,300	8,800	8,600	9,200
Economically inactive Disabled individuals	9,100	9,800	11,000	11,600
Disabled individuals in employment	7,600	7,800	7,900	8,600
Disabled individuals not in employment	*800	*1,000	*700	*700

* Indicates unreliable confidence interval

Source: Annual Population Survey, April 2004-Jun 2007

The total number of disabled individuals of working age at the time of the Census shows a visible increase, of approximately 1,000 individuals per year, although this appears to have accelerated recently with a difference of 1,300 individuals between the April - March and July - June figures. This is perhaps unsurprising given an aging population.

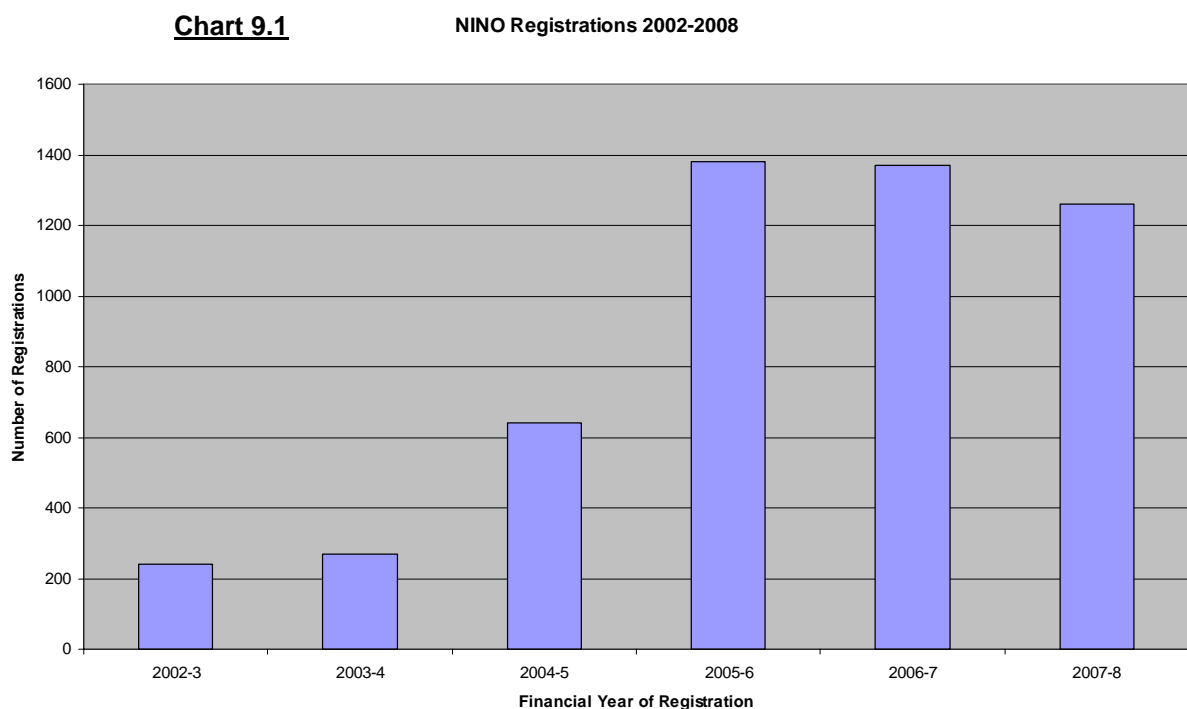
In line with this increase, the total number of Economically Active disabled individuals has increased since 2005, though the trend shows some small fluctuation up and down.

9 Immigration

One source for information on Immigration is from National Insurance Number (NINO) Registrations. Individuals who have moved to the UK from abroad must apply for a national insurance number if they want to work or claim benefit.

NINO registration data allows broad assumptions about the nature and inflow of migrant populations to be made. *Unfortunately this data provides a measure of inflow only – i.e. once an immigrant has received a NINO they might leave the area or the country. This means that the data is not an image of the current population.*

Chart 9.1 below shows the number of NINO registrations over the past several years.



The chart shows that the number of immigrants registering for national insurance numbers increased between 2002 and 2006, but has recently started decreasing. The most dramatic increase was seen in 2005-2006 and this can be mostly attributed to ten countries becoming EU Members in 2004. Membership to the EU allows greater freedom of movement between EU member states. The ten countries that joined the EU in 2004 were: Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Malta and (Greek) Cyprus.

Table 9.1 shows the number of registrations by country of origin of non-UK nationals. The summed registration figure in the table shows inflow only and not the current population of a given community in Blackpool.

Table 9.1 Country of Origin	Financial Year of Registration						Total since 2002	% of Total
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08		
Poland	10	0	260	870	980	850	2,970	56.90%
India	30	40	80	80	60	40	320	6.13%
Philippines	40	20	10	10	20	20	140	2.68%
Republic of Latvia	0	0	20	60	20	20	120	2.30%
Spain	10	10	30	20	10	20	90	1.72%
Slovak Republic	0	0	20	40	10	20	90	1.72%
Republic of Lithuania	0	0	10	20	20	30	90	1.72%
Romania	0	0	10	60	0	10	90	1.72%
Czech Republic	0	0	10	20	20	20	70	1.34%
Thailand	10	20	10	10	10	10	70	1.34%
Republic of Ireland	10	10	10	10	0	10	60	1.15%
Hungary	0	0	0	10	10	30	60	1.15%
South Africa	10	10	10	10	0	10	60	1.15%
Peoples Republic Of China	10	10	10	10	10	10	60	1.15%
Australia	10	10	0	10	10	20	60	1.15%
France	0	10	10	10	10	10	50	0.96%
Germany	10	0	10	10	10	10	50	0.96%
Italy	10	10	10	10	10	10	50	0.96%
Portugal	0	10	10	0	10	10	50	0.96%
Pakistan	0	10	10	10	10	10	50	0.96%
Bangladesh	10	0	10	10	10	0	30	0.57%
Iraq	10	10	0	0	0	0	30	0.57%
Netherlands	0	0	0	10	0	0	20	0.38%
Malta	0	0	0	10	0	0	20	0.38%
Bulgaria	0	0	10	0	0	0	20	0.38%
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	10	0	20	0.38%
Russian Federation	0	0	10	0	0	0	20	0.38%
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	0.38%
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	10	10	20	0.38%
Zimbabwe	0	10	0	0	0	0	20	0.38%
Iran	0	0	10	0	0	0	20	0.38%
Malaysia	10	0	0	0	0	0	20	0.38%
Nepal	0	0	0	0	10	0	20	0.38%
USA	0	0	0	0	10	10	20	0.38%
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	0.38%
Sri Lanka	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0.19%
Total	240	270	640	1,380	1,370	1,260	5,220	

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding
Source: DWP, National Insurance Number Registrations of non-UK nationals 2002-2008
Next Update on release of 2009 data

The largest community registering for national insurance numbers is the Polish community, accounting for 56.9% of registrations over the last several years. The majority of those registrations occurring since 2004 when Poland became an EU member state. Indian registrations follow behind at 6.13%. All other countries listed make only minor contributions.

Glossary

APS	Annual Population Survey
ASHE	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings
DDA	Disability Discrimination Act
NOMIS	National Online Manpower Information Service

Where can I get further information on the issues covered in Blackpool Figures?

Blackpool Figures collects its summary information from a range of detailed reports and web sites. All sources are clearly acknowledged and referenced throughout the work. Much additional information is available within these original sources. Listed below are website references for information on the data included in this chapter.

[DWP Statistics & Research website](#)

[NOMIS website](#)

[ONS website](#)

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