

RLN DATA AND RESEARCH



Language Skills in Yorkshire and The Humber

**Update to Key Regional
Language Data**

FEBRUARY 2009

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SUMMARY

Overview

Regional Language Network Data and Research (RLN D&R) regularly produces labour market intelligence examining language and cultural issues in the Yorkshire and The Humber (YH) in response to identified needs and in support of an objective of the Regional Economic Strategy (RES) to use evidence to guide action.

This bulletin provides an update to key regional data on non-UK language skills in Yorkshire and The Humber. The data contained within has been identified as a regional requirement in support of economic development and effective service delivery.

Statutory data on language use in the UK is not currently available. Consequently, related data, such as nationality, is used to assess the market in terms on non-UK languages in use in the region. This report presents data on resident nationality, country of birth, higher education student nationality and national insurance number allocations to overseas nationals.



Princes Quay

Key Findings

Nationality

- An estimated 4% of the YH population are non-UK nationals and 6% were born outside of the UK;
- Poland, Pakistan and India are the countries which account for the greatest number of non-UK nationals/country of birth of residents in the region;
- Over 30,000 Poles live in the region and between 2005/2007, the number of Polish nationals and those born in Poland increased dramatically.

Country of Birth

- 6% of the resident YH population in 2007 were born outside of the UK; around 330,000 people;
- Pakistan, India, Poland and Germany are the countries of birth with the greatest number of YH residents in 2007;
- These countries together account for 48% of the regional population who were born outside of the UK;
- The Republic of Ireland, Pakistan, India, Poland and Germany were the top five non-UK countries of birth in the region in 2005 and 2007.

Higher Education Students

- 8% of all UK overseas domiciled¹ students in academic year 2006/07 were studying at higher education institutions (HEIs) in YH;
- There are a total of 184² non-UK nationalities amongst the students (see Appendix 1);
- The 'top five' non-UK nationalities of YH students in 2007 were Chinese, Indian, Malaysian, Greek and Pakistani.

National Insurance Number Allocations to Overseas Nationals

- In 2007, 5.7% of NINO allocations in the UK were to residents of Yorkshire and Humber (45,680 people);
- Poland (+61%), Pakistan (+33%), Slovak Republic (+31%) and India (+18%) were the top four YH NINOs in 2005 and 2007.

Conclusions

- There are estimated to be substantial numbers of speakers of Polish, Urdu, Sindhi, Mandarin, Malay, Greek, French, German, Spanish and Italian in the YH region;
- HEIs in the region have high numbers of students with foreign and English language skills plus other high-level capabilities;
- The most noticeable changes in terms of resident foreign nationals are in the number of Poles;
- There is a distinct lack of reliable, up-to-date data on the availability of foreign language skills in the region.

Recommendations

Recommendations are made regarding:

- Development of formal networks for recruitment of migrant workers;
- Provision of a 'one-stop shop' for regional language recruitment;
- Collaborations to encourage graduate retention and inclusion of language/cultural issues in future research and policy development;
- Inclusion of language questions in statutory surveys and other data sources.

¹ 'Overseas domiciled' refers to those students who lived outside of the UK prior to their current programme of study. Nationality is not a compulsory variable in the HESA Student Record; the overseas domiciled dataset is more useful in assessing nationality.

² The following countries of nationality are excluded from this list: United Kingdom unknown; Republic of Ireland; United States; Australia.

INTRODUCTION

Background

Languages have been recognised at a strategic level as crucial to the UK's international competitiveness and key requirements of the current and future workforce (CILT, 2007). Reliable data on non-UK languages is vital to assess the availability of language skills within the regional economy and also, to identify language and cultural needs of the resident population.

The Regional Economic Strategy (RES) has a specific objective to: '*use evidence on skills and economic needs to guide action*' (p. 70). In support of this objective, Regional Language Network Yorkshire and The Humber (RLNYH) regularly produces labour market intelligence (LMI) examining language and cultural issues in the Yorkshire and The Humber (YH).

This information is required to support regional development in terms of assessing availability of language skills for business and identifying potential foreign language needs of the resident population to ensure effective service development and delivery.

In 2006, a report was published presenting key data relating to high-level foreign language skills³ in the region. The report was produced in response to enquiries received by RLNYH's data and enquiry service⁴ and contained an assessment of the range of languages likely to be spoken and the number of speakers resident in YH (RLN YH Ltd., 2006).

Availability of Data

Statutory data that identifies foreign languages spoken in the UK and its regions is not currently available. However, related information such as nationality and country of birth provide good indicators of the language a person is likely to speak (Eurobarometer, 2005).

RLNYH collates statutory datasets that are used to assess language skills in the region. These include the Annual Population Survey, Higher Education Statistics and national insurance number allocations to overseas nationals.

Further information on these data sources can be found online; website addresses are provided on page 22.



University Bike Sheds

³ In the context of this report, 'foreign languages' refers to non-UK languages.

⁴ This service is now named RLN Data and Research (RLN D&R).

This bulletin provides an update to the 2006 publication, including trend analyses where possible. Key findings are highlighted and discussed in relation to the regional skills agenda and economic development. Finally, conclusions and recommendations are made regarding:

- Development of formal networks for recruitment of migrant workers;
- Provision of a 'one-stop shop' for regional language recruitment;
- Collaborations to encourage graduate retention;
- Inclusion of language questions in statutory surveys and other data sources.

Key Data

Annual Population Survey (Office for National Statistics)

Nationality

In 2007, there were an estimated 192,000 non-UK nationals residing in YH⁵ i.e. 4% of the regional population.

Table 1 shows the 'top ten' regional non-UK nationalities in terms of the number of residents.

Table 1: YH Resident Non-UK Nationals (2007)

Country of Nationality	Number of YH Residents	% of YH Resident Non-UK Nationals
Poland	31254	16%
Pakistan	23901	12%
India	16116	8%
Ireland	13240	7%
Slovakia	10569	6%
China	6986	4%
Philippines	5157	3%
Zimbabwe	5058	3%
Ghana	4389	2%
Turkey	4157	2%

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2008.

In terms of number of YH resident non-UK nationals' country of nationality, comparing the 2005 and 2007 data shows that:

- Poland, Pakistan, India and the Republic of Ireland are all in the top four in both 2005 and 2007;
- Poland moved from third to first position, with an increase of 149%;
- Pakistan stayed in second place and experienced an increase of 66%;
- India was third, moving up from fourth place with an increase of 26%;
- Irish Republic dropped from first place to fourth, a decline of 24%;
- Zimbabwe was eighth in both years but saw a decrease of 14%;
- Slovakia, China, Philippines, Ghana and Turkey moved into the 'top ten' between 2005 and 2007;
- Former USSR, USA and Iraq featured in the 'top ten' in 2005 but not in 2007.

⁵ Throughout this report, Yorkshire and The Humber (YH) refers to the Government Office Region (GOR).

- Some of the categories used in 2005 were broken down in more detail in 2007. Consequently, Former Czechoslovakia appeared sixth and Other Africa was ninth in 2005 but were not used in 2007.

Country of Birth

6% of the resident YH population in 2007 were born outside of the UK; around 330,000 people.

Table 2 shows the 'top ten' non-UK countries of birth within the region.

In terms of the number of people resident in YH who were born overseas:

- Pakistan, India, Poland and Germany are the countries with the greatest number of YH residents in 2007;
- These countries together account for 48% of the regional population who were born outside of the UK;
- The Republic of Ireland, Pakistan, India, Poland and Germany were the top five non-UK countries of birth in the region in 2005 and 2007.

Table 2: YH Resident Non-UK Country of Birth (2007)

Country of Birth	Number of YH Residents	% of YH Residents: Non-UK Country of Birth
Pakistan	71662	22%
India	32732	10%
Poland	32486	10%
Germany	22299	7%
Ireland	16282	5%
Slovakia	10569	3%
China	8108	2%
South Africa	7615	2%
Jamaica	7251	2%
Bangladesh	6423	2%

Source: Office for National Statistics, 2008.

Comparing the number of residents in 2007 born overseas with 2005 shows that:

- The number of residents who were born in Pakistan (+15%), India (+4%), Poland (+151%) and German (+12%) increased between 2005 and 2007;
- The number born in the Republic of Ireland (-29%) and Bangladesh (-67%) decreased during that time;
- China, South Africa and Jamaica did not appear in the 2005 top ten but replaced Former USSR, Zimbabwe and USA in 2007.

The classification of countries of birth changed between 2005 and 2007, so direct comparisons of some countries cannot be made. However, the data shows that:

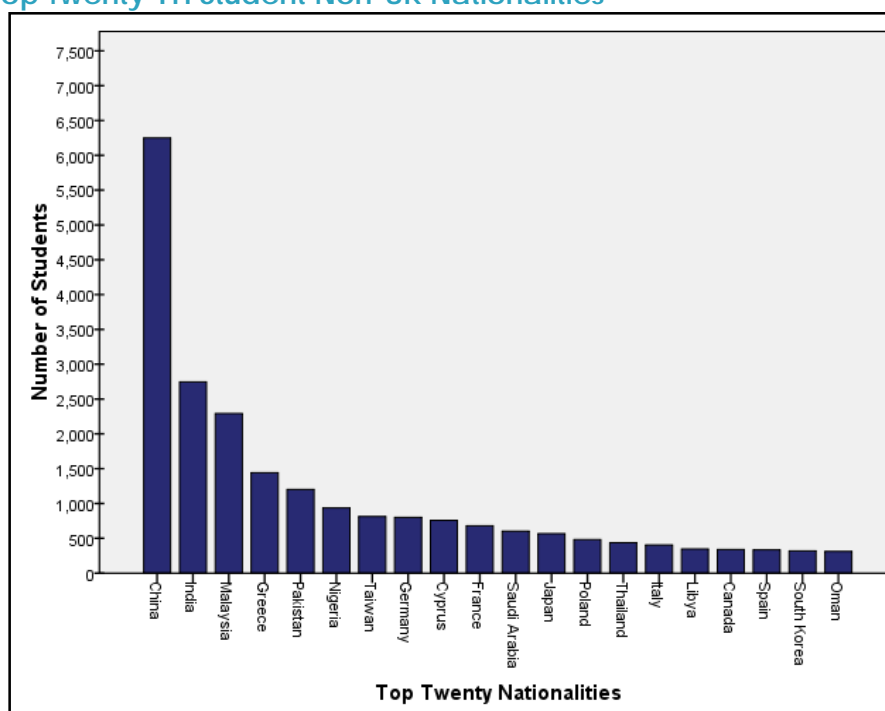
- In 2005, 7790 people were born in Former Czechoslovakia;
- In 2007, 10,570 people were born in Slovakia and 1493 in the Czech Republic.

Higher Education Students (Higher Education Statistics Agency)

Student Nationality

- 8% of all UK overseas domiciled⁶ students in academic year 2006/07 were studying at higher education institutions (HEIs) in YH (35,275 students);
- Of these, 30,075 (85%) entered a non-UK nationality in their student record;
- This is a slight percentage decrease of the UK share from 2005 but the total number of students increased by 33% during that time;
- There are a total of 184⁷ non-UK nationalities amongst the students (see Appendix 1);
- The 'top five' non-UK nationalities of YH students in 2007 were Chinese, Indian, Malaysian, Greek and Pakistani;
- Although Chinese⁸ students formed the largest group of non-UK nationals in both 2005 and 2007 (6250 students), the total number of decreased by 10%;
- The highest percentage increases were Pakistan (+105%; +1200 students) and India (+58%; +2745 students);
- The 'top twenty' nationalities accounted for 73% of non-UK national students (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Top Twenty YH Student Non-UK Nationalities



Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency, 2007.

⁶ 'Overseas domiciled' refers to those students who lived outside of the UK prior to their current programme of study. Nationality is not a compulsory variable in the HESA Student Record; the overseas domiciled dataset is more useful in assessing nationality.

⁷ The following countries of nationality are excluded from this list: United Kingdom unknown; Republic of Ireland; United States; Australia.

National Insurance Number Allocations to Overseas Nationals

National insurance number allocations to adult overseas nationals (NINOs) are a good indication of the number of foreign nationals moving into the area. They are allocated for work or benefit purposes but do not give a total number for the region or take into account the number of people who may have subsequently left the area.

Table 3 presents the 'top ten' nationalities in terms of NINOs in 2007 and Figure 2 shows the changes between 2005 and 2007 for these nationalities.

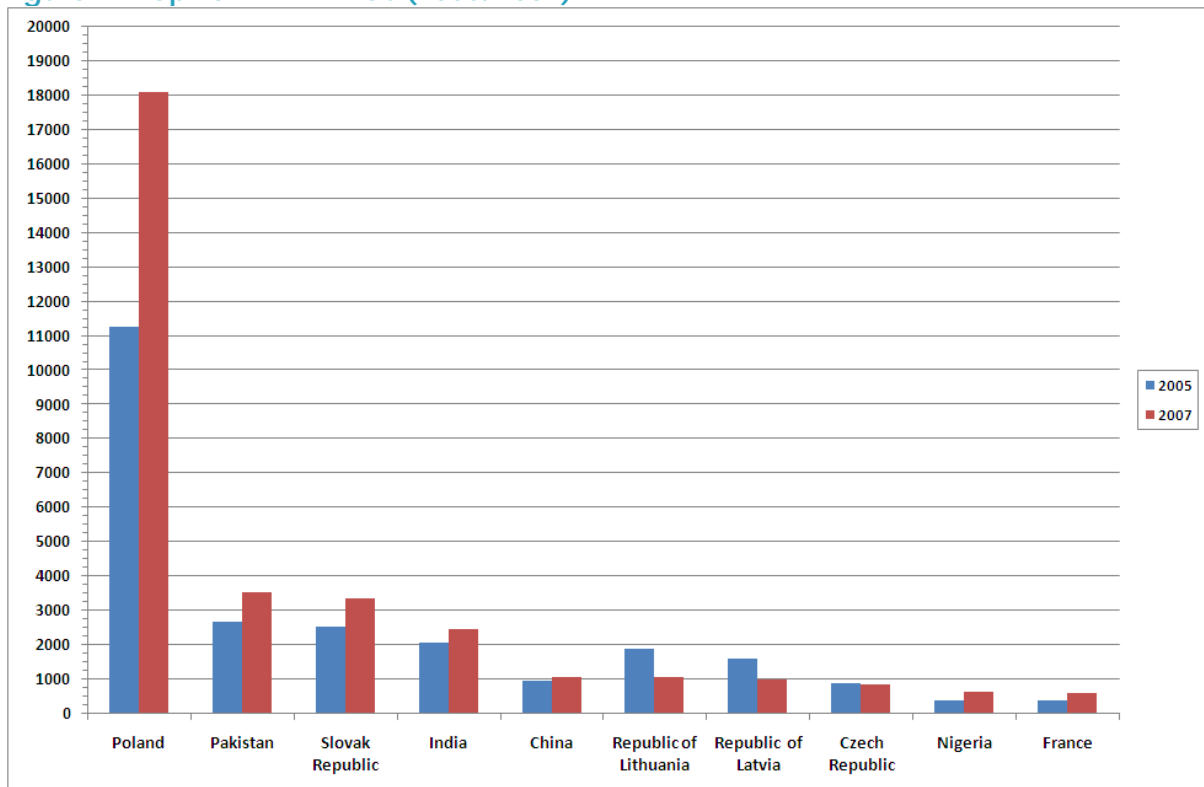
- In 2005, 5.5% of NINO allocations in the UK were to residents of Yorkshire and Humber (36,580 people);
- This number had risen to 45,680 (5.7%) in 2007 – an increase of 25%;
- Poland (+61%), Pakistan (+33%), Slovak Republic (+31%) and India (+18%) were the top four YH NINOs in 2005 and 2007;
- Nigeria (+60%) and France (53%) moved into the 'top ten' in 2007;
- Whilst, Zimbabwe (-25%) and South Africa (-62%) fell in terms of the number of YH NINOs between 2005 and 2007.

Table 3: Top Ten YH NINOs (2007)

Country of Nationality	Number of YH Residents	% of YH Resident Non-UK Nationals
Poland	18100	40%
Pakistan	3540	8%
Slovak Rep	3350	7%
India	2460	5%
China Peoples	1080	2%
Rep of Lithuania	1070	2%
Rep of Latvia	1010	2%
Czech Rep	870	2%
Nigeria	640	1%
France	610	1%

Source: Department for Work and Pensions, 2007.

Figure 2: 'Top Ten' YH NINOs (2005/2007)



Source: Department for Work and Pensions, 2007.

French, German, Spanish, Italian and Chinese Speakers in the Region

These five languages form the basis of many enquiries received by RLN D&R and research has shown that these are the languages in highest demand from business, along with a growing need for Chinese (see Table 4).

Table 4: Potential French, German, Spanish or Italian Speakers in YH

	APS - Nationality	APS – Country of Birth	HESA – Student Record	NINOs
French	2230	2990	670	610
German	4050	22300	800	480
Spanish	No data available	825	335	360
Italian	No data available	3690	400	410
Chinese	6985	8110	6250	1080

Data rounded to nearest 5.

KEY FINDINGS

Nationality

- In terms of the number of resident non-UK nationals, the largest groups of foreign nationals in the region are from **Poland, Pakistan, India** and **Republic of Ireland**;
- Poland, Pakistan, India and the Republic of Ireland are all in the top four in both 2005 and 2007.

Country of Birth

- **Pakistan, India, Poland** and **Germany** are the countries with the greatest number of residents. Together these countries of birth account for 48% of the regional population who were born outside of the UK;
- The number of residents who were born in Pakistan (+15%), India (+4%), Poland (+151%) and German (+12%) increased between 2005 and 2007.

HE Student Nationality

- 8% of all UK overseas domiciled⁹ students in academic year 2006/07 were studying at higher education institutions (HEIs) in YH;
- There are a total of **184¹⁰ non-UK nationalities** amongst the students (see Appendix 1);
- The 'top five' non-UK nationalities of YH students in 2007 were **Chinese, Indian, Malaysian, Greek** and **Pakistani**;

National Insurance Number Allocations to Overseas Nationals

- In 2007, 5.7% of NINO allocations in the UK were to residents of Yorkshire and Humber (45,680 people);
- **Poland** (+61%), **Pakistan** (+33%), **Slovak Republic** (+31%) and **India** (+18%) were the top four YH NINOs in 2005 and 2007 and;
- **Nigeria** (+60%) and **France** (53%) moved into the 'top ten' in 2007.

French, German, Spanish, Italian and Chinese

- Based on the data examined above, there are likely to be speakers of **French, German, Spanish, Italian** and **Chinese** living in the region.

⁹ 'Overseas domiciled' refers to those students who lived outside of the UK prior to their current programme of study. Nationality is not a compulsory variable in the HESA Student Record; the overseas domiciled dataset is more useful in assessing nationality.

¹⁰ The following countries of nationality are excluded from this list: United Kingdom unknown; Republic of Ireland; United States; Australia.

Overview of Findings

The list below shows the main countries/nationalities identified in the data examined above:

- [Poland](#), [Pakistan](#), [India](#) and Republic of Ireland (APS Nationality)
- [Pakistan](#), [India](#), [Poland](#) and Germany (APS Country of Birth)
- China, [India](#), Malaysia, Greece and [Pakistan](#) (HESA)
- [Poland](#), [Pakistan](#), Slovak Republic and [India](#) (DWP)

The data shows that the main languages likely to be spoken by YH residents, in terms of nationality and country of birth, are the languages of Poland, Pakistan and India i.e. **Polish**, **Urdu**, **Sindhi** and **Hindi** (Gordon, 2005).

There are also significant numbers of Chinese, Malaysian and Greek nationals studying at the regions' HEIs. These people will have **English** language qualifications, as well as being likely to have **Mandarin**, **Malay** and **Greek** language skills.

CONCLUSIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

Non-UK Languages in the Region

According to the available data, there are likely to be substantial numbers of speakers of Polish, Urdu, Sindhi, Mandarin, Malay, Greek, French, German, Spanish and Italian in the YH region. The skills of these residents are valuable to the successful development of the regional economy.

In the UK, recruitment through migrant networks is thought to be a very common practice among employers with a migrant workforce. Migrant networks are particularly prominent in hospitality and construction where direct recruitment is often informal and frequently based on word-of-mouth.

- *Development of formal networks for recruitment of migrant workers could be advantageous to regional economic development and help to address skills gaps/shortages*
- *RLNYH Ltd. currently has informal partnerships with specialist language recruitment agencies, which could be developed in collaboration with HEI careers services and other interested parties to provide a 'one-stop shop' for regional language recruitment*

Recruitment Potential of Regional Higher Education Institutions

HEIs in the region have high numbers of students with foreign and English language skills plus other high-level capabilities. The main non-UK nationalities of regional HE students are Chinese, Indian, Malaysian, Greek and Pakistani. Chinese especially has been identified as a key regional requirement in terms of future international economic development.

- *Collaboration between HEIs, regional employers, RLNYH Ltd. and Yorkshire Forward should encourage the retention of graduates to support regional economic development*

Skills of Migrant Workers in the Regional Economy

The most noticeable changes in terms of resident foreign nationals are in the number of Poles. Research has shown that because of their different frame of reference, new migrants, such as East European workers in the UK, are often prepared to accept jobs whose skill requirements are significantly below their actual skills and qualifications, thus creating "high quality workers for low-waged jobs" (Anderson et al. 2006).

Recent migrants' greater qualifications and skill levels are likely to make them more attractive to employers compared to domestic workers or more established foreign born migrants competing for these jobs. At the same time, inadequate English language skills may sometimes prevent employers from hiring migrants. The importance of English language varies across different occupations (Anderson et al. 2008).

In some cases, employer demand for particular groups of migrant labour may reflect a demand for specified skills or knowledge related to particular countries including foreign language skills. For example, increasing global diversity in the financial services sector has created a demand for experts in specialised products and particular regions of the world. In social care, cultural knowledge and foreign language skills can be useful assets when caring for an ethnically diverse population. Employers in ethnic cuisine restaurants frequently seek migrant workers who are skilled in the cultural knowledge, including food preparation skills, customs and language used in the workplace.

- *The language and cultural skills requirements of the region should be cross-referenced with current and future skills likely to be available in the region*
- *RLNYH Ltd. and Yorkshire Forward should work closely with regional sector skills councils (SSCs) to ensure language and cultural skills requirements are given suitable attention in research and policy development*

Employer Needs

Evidence gathered indicates that French and German are the languages in most demand within the region. Spanish and Italian are also important and Chinese is emerging as a regional language requirement, particularly for future economic development (Branagan, 2008).

Although this report has identified potential skills in these languages within the region, it is essential that the available skills are utilized effectively, and that future skills needs are addressed by encouraging regional retention of appropriately skilled graduates.

- *The formalization of Recruitment Agency/HEI/Employer/RDA partnerships to encourage retention of graduates with high level language skills is vital for future international development*

Data Requirements

There is a distinct lack of reliable, up-to-date data on the availability of foreign language skills in the region. At the moment, it is necessary to assess potential language skills using related data, such as nationality and country of birth. Data specifically identifying languages skills would be beneficial for the region, in assessing skills availability.

For the first time, language will be included in the next UK Census of Population. However, this will not be conducted until 2011 and the publication of data can take a long time. Timely and reliable LMI is important in supporting economic development and is a key objective within the RES, so provisions for accurate data must be made in the interim.

Data is needed that identifies the skills and qualifications of migrant workers in the region. Information on employment circumstances is also required to cross-

reference migrant workers skills with their current employment. This will help identify availability of resident skills which may not be used at the moment.

- *Preliminary research is required to identify any current intelligence on the skills and employment of migrant workers in the region*
- *The analysis of graduate data on retention rates and employment in relation to nationality and high-level language learning would be valuable;*
- *It would be useful to assess the feasibility of including languages in current annual surveys such as APS;*
- *Nationality is not currently a compulsory variable in the HESA dataset and the inclusion of this as a requirement would ensure greater reliability of data;*
- *The addition of a language category to the HESA student record would be helpful in ascertaining high level foreign language skills within HEIs;*
- *Including language in DWP statistics would also help assess languages in the region, ensuring effective service delivery etc.*
- *RLNYH Ltd. And Yorkshire Forward should explore these issues with the Office for National Statistics, Higher Education Statistics Agency, the Department for Work and Pensions and other statistics providers, where appropriate, and;*
- *Should seek the inclusion of languages in annual Government surveys and statistical summaries e.g. APS/NINOs at the earliest opportunity;*
- *Where possible, data should be available at local authority level to meet identified needs of regional stakeholders.*

DATA NOTES

Office for National Statistics - APS

APS estimates are based on small sample sizes and are subject to a margin of uncertainty. They should therefore be treated with caution, particularly cell counts less than 2000.

Data rounded to nearest 5.

Whilst nationality/country of birth can be good indicators of language/s spoken, it is not possible to verify whether or not the people identified by the above data actually speak the language of interest.

Higher Education Statistics Agency – Nationality and Domicile of YH HE Students

The data is taken from Student Records of individual enrolments at HE institutions. The accuracy of the data depends on how individual institutions supply the data to HESA.

‘Overseas population’ refers to students who were resident outside of the UK prior to their current studies.

Nationality is not a compulsory variable in the HESA record.

Data is rounded to the nearest 5.

Department for Work and Pensions - NINOs

Data relate to calendar years 2005 and 2007.

Numbers are rounded to the nearest ten.

The data do not give any indication of the number of people moving out of the area.

GLOSSARY/ACRONYMS

CILT	NATIONAL CENTRE FOR LANGUAGES
GOR	GOVERNMENT OFFICE REGION
HEI/S	HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION/S
HMRC	HER MAJESTYS REVENUE AND CUSTOMS
LMI	LABOUR MARKET INTELLIGENCE
NINO/s	NATIONAL INSURANCE NUMBER ALLOCATIONS TO OVERSEAS NATIONALS
RES	REGIONAL ECONOMIC STRATEGY
RLN D&R	REGIONAL LANGUAGE NETWORK DATA AND RESEARCH
RLN	REGIONAL LANGUAGE NETWORK
UK	UNITED KINGDOM
YH	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER

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USEFUL WEBSITES

CILT, The National Centre for Languages

www.cilt.org.uk

Ethnologue: Languages of the World

www.ethnologue.com

RLNYH LTD

www.rln-yh.com

RLN Data & Research:

www.rln-research.com

Yorkshire Forward:

www.yorkshire-forward.com

Yorkshire Futures:

www.yorkshirefutures.com

Appendix 1: Non-UK Nationalities at YH HEIs (2006-07)

The list below gives the full list of non-UK nationalities recorded at Yorkshire and The Humber HEIs in academic year 2006-2007 (in descending order of number of students). As mainly English speaking countries, 'United Kingdom unknown', 'Republic of Ireland', 'United States' and 'Australia' are excluded from the list.

1 China (People's Republic of)	46 Uganda
2 India	47 Indonesia
3 Malaysia	48 Finland
4 Greece	49 Malawi
5 Pakistan	50 Malta
6 Nigeria	51 Lithuania
7 Taiwan	52 Turkey
8 Germany	53 Trinidad & Tobago
9 Cyprus	54 Austria
10 France	55 Brazil
11 Saudi Arabia	56 Denmark
12 Japan	57 Qatar
13 Poland	58 Belgium
14 Thailand	59 Kazakhstan
15 Italy	60 Zambia
16 Libya	61 Iraq
17 Canada	62 Mauritius
18 Spain	63 Syria
19 South Korea	64 South Africa
20 Oman	65 Sudan
21 Ghana	66 Romania
22 Iran	67 Jamaica
23 Kenya	68 Slovak Republic
24 The Netherlands	69 Lebanon
25 Hong Kong	70 Cameroon
26 Jordan	71 Gambia
27 Zimbabwe	72 Hungary
28 Mexico	73 Philippines
29 Sri Lanka	74 Ukraine
30 Singapore	75 Estonia
31 Portugal	76 Switzerland
32 Bahrain	77 Angola
33 Kuwait	78 Colombia
34 Egypt	79 Gibraltar
35 Vietnam	80 Bulgaria
36 Sweden	81 Nepal
37 Czech Republic	82 Argentina
38 Bangladesh	83 Barbados
39 Latvia	84 Ethiopia
40 United Arab Emirates	85 Luxembourg
41 Norway	86 Israel
42 Brunei	87 New Zealand
43 Botswana	88 Iceland
44 Tanzania	89 Yemen
45 Russia	90 Croatia

91 Mali	142 West Indies not otherwise specified
92 Sierra Leone	143 Armenia
93 Morocco	144 Benin
94 Stateless	145 Central African Republic
95 Algeria	146 Eritrea
96 Namibia	147 Gabon
97 Peru	148 Georgia
98 Chile	149 Greenland
99 St Lucia	150 Macao
100 Maldives	151 Panama
101 Afghanistan	152 Turkmenistan
102 Guyana	153 US Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands including America Samoa & the Trust Territories
103 Serbia and Montenegro	154 Channel Islands
104 Venezuela	155 Dutch West Indies
105 Albania	156 Grenada
106 Tajikistan	157 Guinea
107 Burma	158 Kyrgyzstan
108 Lesotho	159 Mauritania
109 North Korea	160 Moldova
110 Mongolia	161 Monserrat
111 Mozambique	162 Nicaragua
112 Bahamas	163 People's Republic of Congo
113 Ivory Coast	164 Windward Islands not elsewhere specified
114 Belarus	165 Anguilla
115 Congo Democratic Republic	166 Bhutan
116 Slovenia	167 British Antarctic Territory
117 St Vincent & the Grenadines	168 British Indian Ocean Territory
118 Swaziland	169 Cambodia
119 Bermuda	170 Cape Verde Islands
120 Democratic Republic of Congo	171 Cayman Islands
121 Antigua and Barbuda	172 Comoros
122 Bosnia and Herzegovina	173 Cuba
123 Seychelles	174 Dominican Republic
124 Tunisia	175 Ecuador
125 Uzbekistan	176 Equatorial Guinea
126 El Salvador	177 Liechtenstein
127 Guatemala	178 Madagascar
128 Liberia	179 Micronesia
129 Somalia	180 Niger
130 Azerbaijan	181 St Helena Dependencies
131 Bolivia	182 Surinam
132 French Possessions not elsewhere classified	183 Togo
133 Rwanda	184 Tuvalu
134 Senegal	
135 St Kitts and Nevis	
136 Burundi	
137 Dominica	
138 Fiji	
139 Macedonia	
140 Turks & Caicos Islands	
141 Uruguay	