

Persons Granted British Citizenship United Kingdom, 2002

09/03

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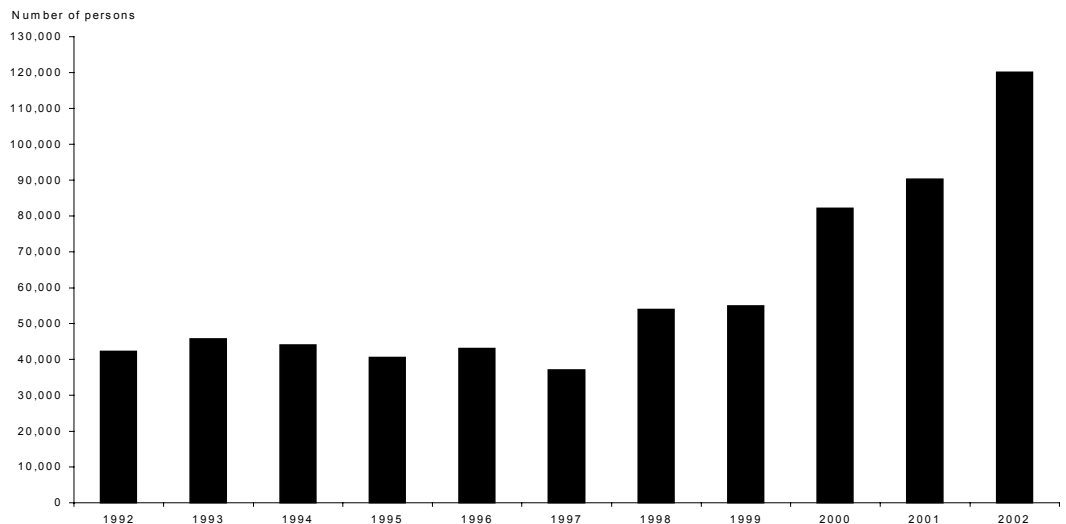
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MAIN POINTS:

- Applications for British citizenship rose by 6 per cent in 2002 to 115,170 (paragraph 1).
- The number of persons granted British citizenship in the United Kingdom rose by 33 per cent to 120,145 in 2002, the highest recorded annual figure (paragraph 2).
- 48 per cent were granted on the basis of residence, 29 per cent because of marriage, and nearly 22 per cent were minor children (paragraph 5).
- Citizens of countries in Asia and Africa accounted for 43 and 31 per cent respectively of the total (paragraph 6).
- The largest nationalities were Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka (9, 8, and 7 per cent respectively) (paragraph 6).
- Other sources indicate that approximately 56 per cent of foreign born people who had been in the UK for six years or more in 2001 were British citizens (paragraph 12).

Figure 1

GRANTS OF BRITISH CITIZENSHIP IN
THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1992 to 2002



Introduction

This bulletin provides provisional summary statistics on applications for, and, grants/refusals of, British citizenship in 2002 and preceding years. It also contains the results of a new analysis to estimate British citizenship take-up rates.

The British Nationality Act 1981 came into force on 1 January 1983 and replaced citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies with three separate citizenships, statistics on which are shown in the tables indicated:-

1. British citizenship, for people closely connected with the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man (Tables 1-5);
2. British overseas territories citizenship, for people connected with the British overseas territories (Table 6);
3. British Overseas citizenship, for those citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies without connections with either the United Kingdom or the British overseas territories (Table 6).

Further information explaining the position from 1 January 1983 under the 1981 Act, and explaining some changes made by the British Overseas Territories Act 2002 is available at <http://www.ind.homeoffice.gov.uk/default.asp?pageid=145>

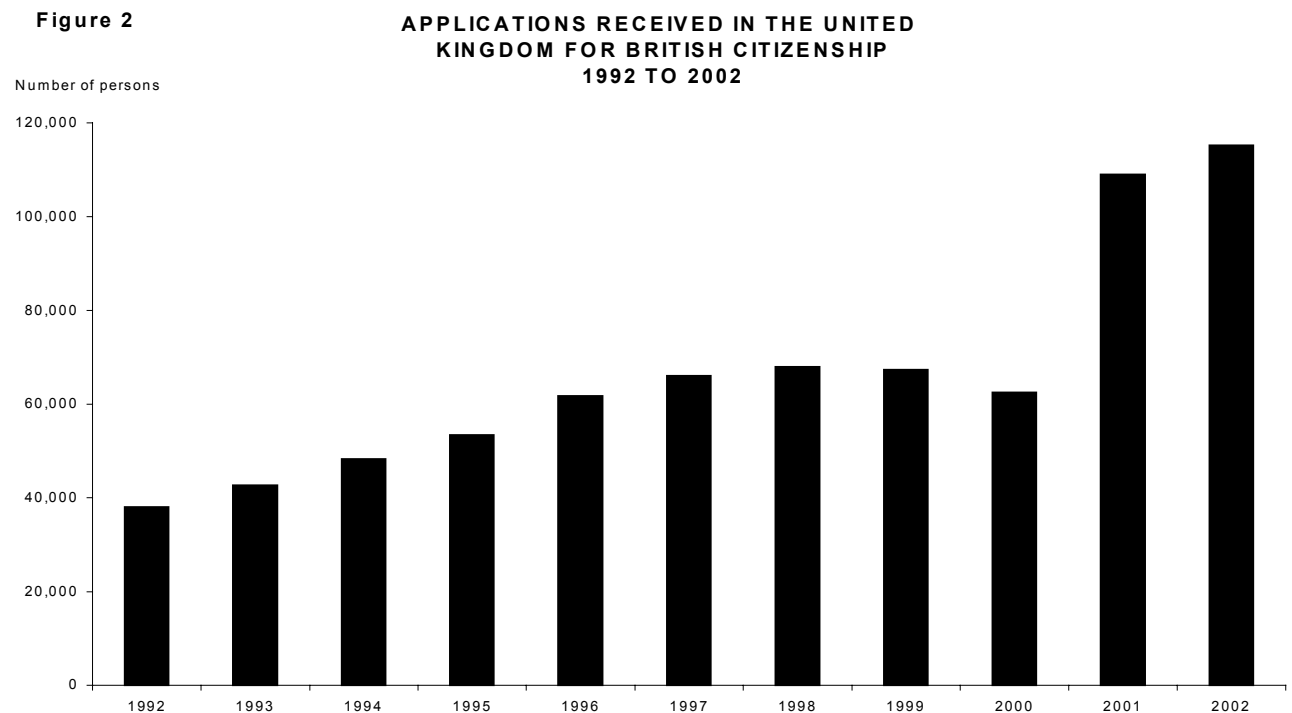
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SECTION ONE: PERSONS GRANTED BRITISH CITIZENSHIP

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED (Figure 2 and Table 1)

1. The number of applications for British citizenship increased by 6 per cent in 2002 to 115,170 compared to the previous year when 109,005 applications were received. The levels in both years were much higher than previously (62,475 in 2000) and most likely reflect the high number of persons granted settlement¹ in 1999, 2000 and 2001, and an increase in applications following the reading of the Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Bill in 2002. This introduced the concept of citizenship ceremonies and testing for language and citizenship knowledge.



GRANTS AND REFUSALS (Figure 1 and Table 1)

2. In 2002, the number of persons granted British citizenship in the United Kingdom rose by 33 per cent to 120,145. This was the highest recorded annual figure and nearly double the number granted each year during the 1990's.

3. The proportion of applications that were refused fell slightly in 2002 to 7 per cent, compared to 9 per cent in 2001 and 8 per cent in 2000.

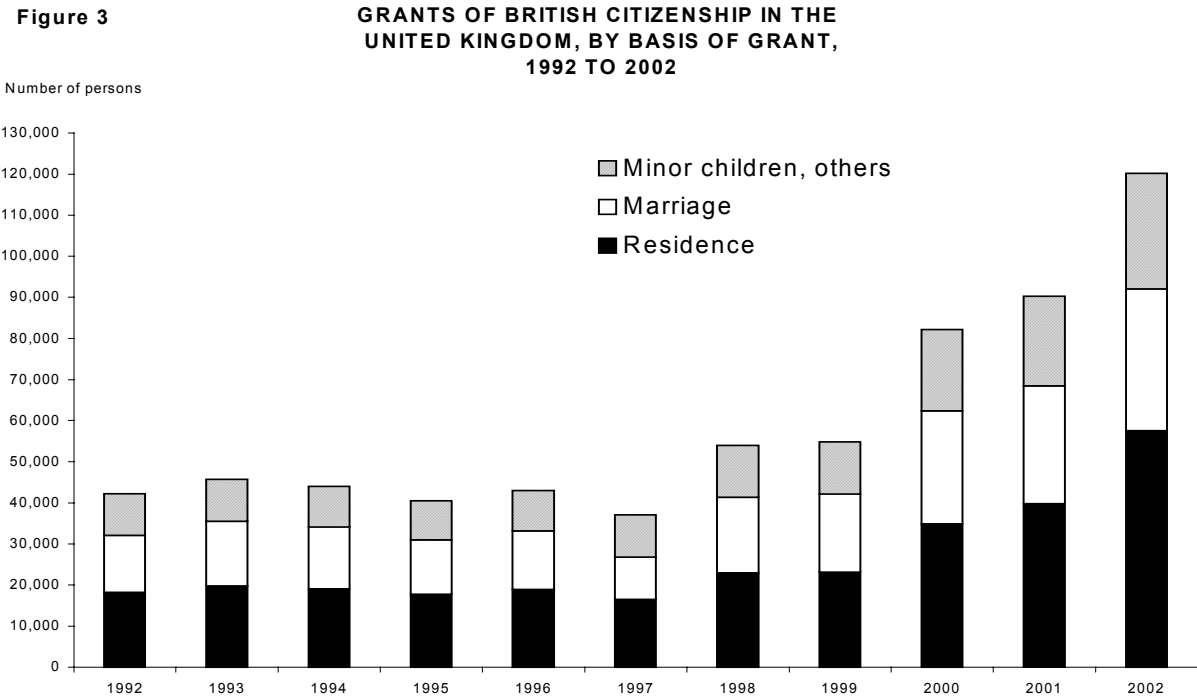
4. The total number of decisions made in 2002 rose by 30 per cent to just under 130,000. This mainly reflects continuing procedural and organisational changes,

¹ People subject to immigration control who are allowed to remain in the United Kingdom indefinitely.

increases in staff resources, and improved productivity as these staff became more experienced.

BASIS OF GRANT (Figure 3 and Table 2)

5. Residence in the United Kingdom continued to be the most frequent basis on which persons were granted British citizenship in 2002. The number of such grants was 57,595, 48 per cent of the total. The number of grants to persons married to a British citizen was 34,420, 29 per cent of the total. These proportions have remained



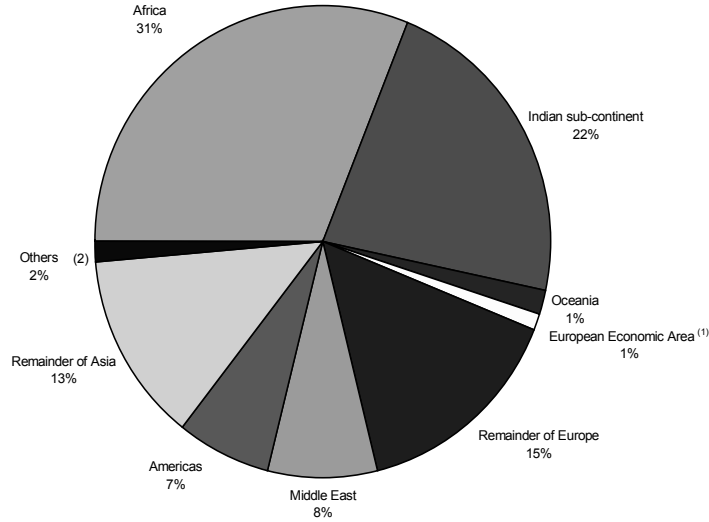
largely unchanged for several years. Most (26,320) of the remaining grants in 2002 were to minor children who accounted for nearly 22 per cent of the total.

PREVIOUS NATIONALITY (Figure 4 and Tables 3, 4)

6. The proportion of persons whose previous nationality was from countries in the Remainder of Europe (i.e. outside the European Economic Area) increased by 5 per cent to 15 per cent in 2002. The proportions from Africa and the Indian sub-continent fell to 31 and 22 per cent respectively. Countries with the largest numbers of grants in 2002 were Pakistan with 10,940 (9 per cent) and India with 10,005 (8 per cent), Sri Lanka with 8,095 (7 per cent), Turkey with 8,045 (7 per cent), and Somalia with 7,490 (6 per cent).

Figure 4

GRANTS OF BRITISH CITIZENSHIP IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 2002, BY PREVIOUS NATIONALITY
(Total number of persons 120,145)



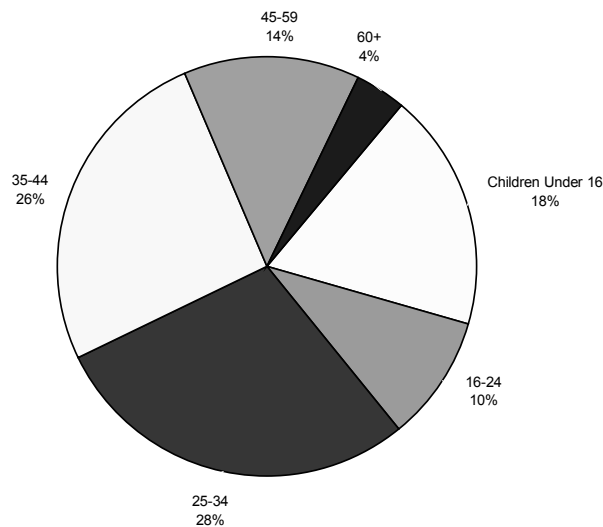
(1) Includes British overseas territories citizens from Gibraltar
(2) Includes British overseas territories citizens (except from Gibraltar) and British Overseas citizens

GRANTS BY AGE (Figure 5 and Table 5)

7. The majority of grants of British citizenship were to people aged between 25 and 44 (54 per cent). Over three-quarters of grants were to people aged between 16 and 60.

Figure 5

GRANTS OF BRITISH CITIZENSHIP IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 2002, BY AGE
(Total number of grants 119,885⁽¹⁾)



(1) Excludes 265 cases for which an age analysis is not available; data is based on the cases for which information is provided.

OTHER GRANTS OF CITIZENSHIP (Table 6)

8. 175 persons of non-Chinese ethnic origin were granted British citizenship in 2002 under the British Nationality (Hong Kong) Act 1997. This brought the total number of grants since 1997 under this Act to 4,345. This was in addition to 136,500 grants in 1991-7 under the earlier 1990 Act and its associated Selection Scheme, under which key workers and their spouses and dependants were granted British citizenship.

SECTION TWO: BRITISH CITIZENSHIP TAKE-UP RATES

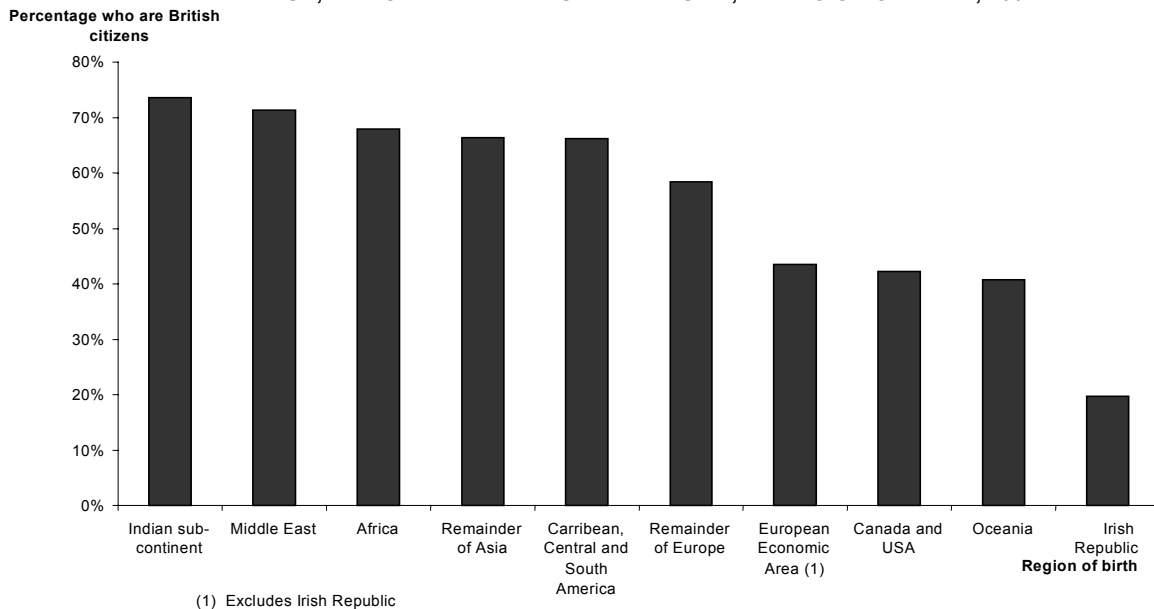
AN ANALYSIS OF THE TENDENCY OF FOREIGN NATIONALS TO TAKE UP BRITISH CITIZENSHIP (Figure 6 and Table 7)

9. The Research Development and Statistics Directorate has carried out this analysis into the “take-up rate” of citizenship using information from the UK Labour Force Survey (LFS) in response to interest from the ‘Life in the UK Advisory Group’² on the tendency of foreign nationals to apply for and obtain British citizenship when they are eligible to do so.

10. The LFS was used to produce estimates of the proportion of foreign-born persons living in the UK who, when questioned in 2001, were British citizens. This information, when compared with the total foreign-born population, gave an indication of the proportion of migrants to the UK who had taken up British citizenship³. However, it must be noted that these rates are estimates and exclude a proportion of citizenship grants – most significantly those persons born in the UK who acquire British citizenship, for example via registration.

11. Figure 6 shows the proportion of foreign-born persons who are British citizens once they have been in the UK for six years or more - the earliest at which the majority of migrants would be granted British citizenship⁴. In addition, Table 7 shows this analysis for those who have been in the UK for between six and ten years, between eleven and twenty years, and over twenty-one years.

Figure 6 PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN BORN PERSONS WHO, AFTER SIX YEARS OR MORE IN THE UK, HAD OBTAINED BRITISH CITIZENSHIP, BY REGION OF BIRTH, 2001



² See Explanatory Note 4

³ See Explanatory Notes 5 to 7

⁴ Eligibility criteria for British citizenship vary, but the maximum is 5 years residency in the UK, plus on average 1 year to allow for the application to be processed.

12. In 2001, 56 per cent of foreign-born people who had been in the UK for six years or more were British citizens. This rate varied with region of birth and increased with time spent in the UK prior to obtaining citizenship.

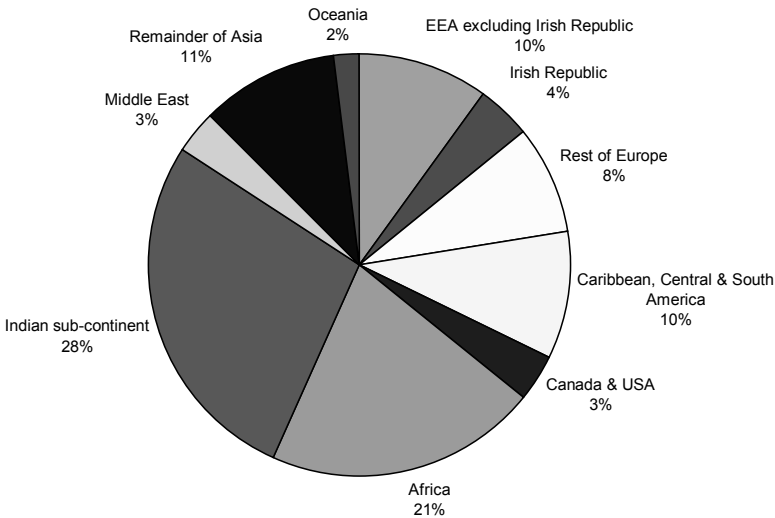
13. People born in developed countries such as Australia, New Zealand, USA, Canada and EU states were less likely to become British citizens than those born in developing countries in such regions as Africa, the Indian sub-continent, Asia and the Middle East.

14. The longer a person had remained in the UK the more likely they were to have gained British citizenship. 28 per cent of foreign-born people who had been in the UK for between 6 and 10 years in 2001 were British, compared with 64 per cent of those who had been in the UK for over 20 years.

15. Those born in Africa were more likely than others to become British citizens after residing in the UK for over 20 years (86 per cent compared with, for example, 76 per cent of Middle East-born people). However, they were more likely to wait before applying – only 28 per cent of African-born people who had been in the UK for between 6 and 10 years were British citizens compared with 55 per cent of Middle East-born people.

16. People born in the Irish Republic were particularly unlikely to become British citizens – only 1 per cent of those who had lived in the UK for between 6 and 10 years, and 24 per cent of those who had lived here for over 20 years.

Figure 7 COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF NON-UK BORN BRITISH CITIZENS RESIDENT IN THE UK, 2001⁽¹⁾



(1) Excludes persons born in "Other New Commonwealth", "Rest of the world", "Stateless", "At sea or in air" and when no response is given. Source: UK Labour Force Survey, March 2001 to February 2002.

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Grants of British citizenship in the United Kingdom

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Table 4	Grants by previous nationality, type and category (relevant section of British Nationality Act 1981), 2002
Table 5	Grants by age, 2001-2002

Other grants of citizenship

Table 6	Grants by type of citizenship, 1998-2002
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British citizenship take-up rates

Table 7	Take-up rates of British citizenship by region of birth, 2001
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Table 1 Applications for British citizenship received and decided in the United Kingdom, 1992-2002

Number of persons

Year	Applications received	Decisions taken	
		Grants ⁽¹⁾	Refusals ⁽²⁾
1992	38,070	42,245	9,255
1993	42,680	45,795	8,040
1994	48,275	44,035	5,855
1995	53,390	40,515	5,030
1996	61,800	43,070	4,770
1997	66,000	37,010	4,745
1998	68,030	53,935	3,750
1999	67,400	54,900	3,995
2000	62,475	82,210	6,785
2001	109,005	90,295	9,530
2002 ^(P)	115,170	120,145	9,385

(1) Data from November 2001 include grants in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

(2) Includes small numbers of applications withdrawn.

Table 2 Grants of British citizenship in the United Kingdom by basis of grant⁽¹⁾, 1992-2002

Year of grant	Number of persons				
	All grants	Residence	Marriage	Minor children	Other ⁽²⁾
1992	42,245	18,205	13,915	9,345	780
1993	45,795	19,865	15,690	9,375	865
1994	44,035	19,095	14,975	9,220	745
1995	40,515	17,805	13,130	8,990	585
1996	43,070	18,970	14,285	9,270	540
1997	37,010	16,465	10,355	9,545	645
1998	53,935	22,935	18,495	11,975	530
1999	54,900	23,170	18,920	12,270	540
2000	82,210	34,980	27,425	19,160	645
2001	90,295	39,775	28,625	21,270	625
2002 ^(P)	120,145	57,595	34,420	26,320	1,815

(1) Data from November 2001 include grants of British citizenship in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

(2) Includes British overseas territories citizens (before February 2002 known as British Dependent Territories citizens) from Gibraltar registered as British citizens under s.5 of the British Nationality Act 1981 and 13 cases for which information on type of grant is not available.

Table 3 Grants of British citizenship in the United Kingdom by previous nationality⁽¹⁾, 1998-2002

Previous nationality	Number of persons				
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 (P)
European Economic Area ⁽²⁾	1,700	1,710	2,075	1,680	1,585
Remainder of Europe	4,645	5,575	9,370	9,405	17,760
Americas	5,225	5,415	6,965	7,245	8,040
Africa	12,940	12,865	21,925	29,790	37,535
Indian sub-continent	14,620	14,785	22,145	23,745	26,690
Middle East	4,290	4,715	6,620	5,330	9,445
Remainder of Asia	6,395	6,155	9,150	8,630	15,525
Oceania	1,645	1,525	1,670	1,515	1,735
Other ⁽³⁾	2,475	2,160	2,290	2,565	1,830
All grants	53,935	54,900	82,210	90,295	120,145

(1) Data from November 2001 include grants of British citizenship in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

(2) As constituted now; includes British overseas territories citizens (before February 2002 known as British Dependent Territories citizens) - from Gibraltar.

(3) British overseas territories citizens (before February 2002 known as British Dependent Territories citizens) - except from Gibraltar, British Overseas citizens, British subjects, British protected persons, stateless and nationality uncertain.

Table 4 Grants of British citizenship in the United Kingdom in 2002 by previous nationality, type and category of grant^(P)

Previous nationality	Total	Naturalisation		Registration				Number of persons
		Residence	Marriage	Residence or relevant employment	Marriage	Minor children	Resumption	
		s.6(1) Sch.8	s.6(2)	ss.4(2),(5),7 Sch.8	ss.8(1), (2),(3) Sch.8	ss.1(3),1(4), 3(1),(2),(5),9 Sch.8	ss.10,13	
European Economic Area								
Austria	10	5	5	-	-	†	-	
Belgium	35	10	5	†	-	15	-	
Denmark	25	10	5	-	-	10	†	
Finland	5	5	†	-	-	†	-	
France	210	70	50	-	-	90	-	
Germany	200	60	100	-	-	40	5	
Greece	170	115	30	-	-	25	-	
Iceland	†	-	†	-	-	-	-	
Ireland	110	50	30	15	-	15	-	
Italy	210	100	70	-	-	35	5	
Luxembourg	†	-	-	-	-	†	-	
Netherlands	45	15	10	-	-	15	-	
Norway	30	5	5	-	-	20	†	
Portugal	285	175	75	-	-	40	-	
Spain	85	25	25	-	-	35	-	
Sweden	55	25	15	†	-	20	†	
Total	1,480^[1]	660	425	20	-	365	10	
Remainder of Europe								
Albania	250	130	40	-	-	80	-	
Armenia	35	25	5	-	-	5	-	
Azerbaijan	30	10	15	-	-	5	-	
Belarus	75	30	30	-	-	15	-	
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1,795	1,325	95	-	-	375	-	
Bulgaria	320	150	125	-	-	50	-	
Croatia	485	300	120	-	-	65	-	
Cyprus	640	245	285	†	-	110	-	
Czechoslovakia	5	†	†	-	-	-	-	
Czech Republic	125	30	80	-	-	20	-	

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		s.6(1) Sch.8	s.6(2)	ss.4(2),(5),7 Sch.8	ss.8(1), (2),(3) Sch.8	ss.1(3),1(4), 3(1),(2),(5),9 Sch.8	ss.10,13	
Estonia	15	5	10	-	-	†	-	
Georgia	30	20	10	-	-	5	-	
Hungary	205	75	100	-	-	30	-	
Kazakhstan	40	10	20	-	-	10	-	
Kyrgyzstan	5	†	†	-	-	5	-	
Latvia	45	15	20	-	-	10	-	
Lithuania	55	15	35	-	-	10	-	
Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Rep of)	95	45	35	-	-	15	-	
Malta	245	70	75	-	-	10	90	
Moldova (Rep of)	25	5	15	-	-	5	-	
Poland	700	300	325	-	-	75	-	
Romania	330	115	180	-	-	35	-	
Russian Federation	1,185	485	475	-	-	225	-	
Serbia and Montenegro	1,670	1,045	135	-	-	490	-	
Slovakia	220	40	165	-	-	15	-	
Slovenia	25	10	10	-	-	5	-	
Switzerland	150	50	65	-	-	35	-	
Tajikistan	5	†	5	-	-	-	-	
Turkey	8,045	4,700	1,265	-	-	2,085	-	
Ukraine	420	185	160	-	-	75	-	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	5	†	†	-	-	†	-	
Uzbekistan	15	5	5	-	-	†	-	
Yugoslavia	465	315	55	-	-	95	-	
Remainder of Europe	17,760	9,750	3,960	†	-	3,955	90	
Americas								
Anguilla	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	
Antigua and Barbuda	10	5	†	-	-	†	†	
Argentina	105	35	50	-	-	20	†	
Bahamas	20	5	5	-	-	†	5	
Barbados	140	75	60	-	†	5	-	

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		s.6(1) Sch.8	s.6(2)	ss.4(2),(5),7 Sch.8	ss.8(1), (2),(3) Sch.8	ss.1(3),1(4), 3(1),(2),(5),9 Sch.8	ss.10,13	
Belize	15	5	10	-	-	†	†	
Bermuda	†	-	†	-	-	-	-	
Bolivia	25	15	5	-	-	5	-	
Brazil	330	120	180	-	-	30	-	
British Virgin Islands	†	-	-	†	-	-	-	
Canada	685	255	305	-	-	125	-	
Chile	110	65	35	-	-	10	-	
Colombia	945	525	245	-	-	180	†	
Costa Rica	5	†	5	-	-	†	-	
Cuba	60	20	40	-	-	5	-	
Dominica	45	25	15	-	-	5	-	
Dominican Republic	55	25	20	-	-	10	-	
Ecuador	80	35	25	-	-	20	-	
El Salvador	15	5	5	-	-	5	-	
Falkland Islands	†	†	-	-	-	-	-	
French Guiana	†	-	-	-	-	†	-	
Grenada	110	60	30	†	-	15	-	
Guatemala	15	†	†	-	-	10	-	
Guyana	275	135	100	†	†	40	-	
Haiti	5	†	†	-	-	†	-	
Honduras	5	†	†	-	-	-	-	
Jamaica	2,025	1,035	705	†	-	285	-	
Mexico	105	30	65	-	-	10	-	
Montserrat	†	-	-	†	-	-	-	
Netherlands Antilles	†	†	-	-	-	†	-	
Nicaragua	10	†	5	-	-	5	-	
Panama	10	5	5	-	-	†	-	
Paraguay	†	†	-	-	-	†	-	
Peru	185	85	70	†	-	25	-	
St. Kitts and Nevis	5	-	5	-	-	†	-	
St. Lucia	100	40	50	-	-	10	-	
St Pierre and Miquelon	†	†	-	-	-	-	-	
St. Vincent and Grenadines	75	45	30	†	-	5	-	
Suriname	†	-	†	-	-	-	-	
Trinidad and Tobago	505	270	160	-	-	70	†	

Table 4 Grants of British citizenship in the United Kingdom in 2002 by previous nationality, type and category of grant^(P)

Previous nationality	Total	Naturalisation		Registration				Number of persons
		Residence	Marriage	Residence or relevant employment	Marriage	Minor children	Resumption	
		s.6(1) Sch.8	s.6(2)	ss.4(2),(5),7 Sch.8	ss.8(1), (2),(3) Sch.8	ss.1(3),1(4), 3(1),(2),(5),9 Sch.8	ss.10,13	
United States of America	1,875	795	600	-	†	475	5	
Uruguay	10	5	5	-	-	5	-	
Venezuela	65	20	35	-	-	10	-	
Americas	8,040	3,745	2,870	10	5	1,390	15	
Africa								
Algeria	1,345	765	340	-	-	240	-	
Angola	375	170	10	-	-	200	-	
Benin	†	-	†	-	-	-	-	
Botswana	20	5	5	-	-	5	5	
Burkina Faso	5	5	-	-	-	†	-	
Burundi	60	35	†	-	-	25	-	
Cameroon	175	95	30	-	-	50	-	
Cape Verde	†	-	†	-	-	-	-	
Central African Republic	†	-	†	-	-	†	-	
Chad	5	†	†	-	-	†	-	
Comoros	†	†	-	-	-	-	-	
Congo	970	455	30	-	-	485	-	
Congo (Democratic Rep of)	555	280	15	-	-	260	-	
Cote D'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	240	115	30	-	-	95	-	
Djibouti	25	10	5	†	-	10	-	
Egypt	705	350	220	†	-	135	†	
Equatorial Guinea	†	†	-	-	-	-	-	
Eritrea	1,875	1,230	40	-	-	610	-	
Ethiopia	1,110	830	55	-	-	220	-	
Gabon	15	5	5	-	-	5	-	
Gambia	215	100	65	-	-	50	-	
Ghana	3,080	1,650	510	†	-	925	-	
Guinea	5	5	†	-	-	†	-	
Guinea-Bissau	†	†	†	-	-	-	-	
Kenya	1,085	415	375	55	-	175	60	

Table 4 Grants of British citizenship in the United Kingdom in 2002 by previous nationality, type and category of grant^(P)

Previous nationality	Total	Naturalisation		Registration				Number of persons
		Residence	Marriage	Residence or relevant employment	Marriage	Minor children	Resumption	
		s.6(1) Sch.8	s.6(2)	ss.4(2),(5),7 Sch.8	ss.8(1), (2),(3) Sch.8	ss.1(3),1(4), 3(1),(2),(5),9 Sch.8	ss.10,13	
Lesotho	†	-	-	-	-	†	-	
Liberia	140	80	10	-	-	45	-	
Libya	330	150	40	-	-	140	-	
Madagascar	5	†	5	-	-	†	-	
Malawi	60	25	15	5	-	15	†	
Mali	†	†	-	-	-	-	-	
Mauritania	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	
Mauritius	805	450	255	-	-	100	-	
Morocco	800	370	380	-	-	50	-	
Mozambique	10	†	5	†	-	†	-	
Namibia	15	5	5	-	-	5	†	
Niger	5	†	5	-	-	-	-	
Nigeria	6,480	2,930	1,405	†	-	2,140	†	
Rwanda	70	40	5	†	-	25	-	
Senegal	20	5	10	-	-	5	-	
Seychelles	110	65	25	-	-	25	-	
Sierra Leone	980	535	170	5	-	270	-	
Somalia	7,490	3,880	170	†	-	3,440	-	
South Africa	3,280	1,295	1,315	5	-	660	5	
St Helena	5	†	†	†	-	-	-	
Sudan	1,605	940	115	-	-	545	-	
Swaziland	5	†	5	-	-	†	-	
Tanzania (United Rep of)	400	195	135	10	-	65	-	
Togo	40	30	5	-	-	5	-	
Tunisia	200	75	105	-	-	20	-	
Uganda	1,680	935	90	10	-	650	-	
Zambia	310	135	75	†	-	90	5	
Zimbabwe	795	355	225	-	-	175	45	
Africa	37,530	19,030	6,300	100	-	11,975	125	

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		Naturalisation		Registration			
		Residence	Marriage	Residence or relevant employment	Marriage	Minor children	Resumption
	s.6(1) Sch.8	s.6(2)	ss.4(2),(5),7 Sch.8	ss.8(1), (2),(3) Sch.8	ss.1(3),1(4), 3(1),(2),(5),9 Sch.8	ss.10,13	
Indian sub-continent							
Bangladesh	5,745	2,035	3,080	†	†	625	-
India	10,005	3,870	5,270	60	-	805	5
Pakistan	10,940	2,585	7,190	5	-	1,160	†
Indian sub-continent	26,690	8,490	15,540	65	†	2,590	5
Middle East							
Bahrain	20	10	5	-	-	5	-
Iran	2,850	1,905	450	-	-	495	-
Iraq	3,455	2,140	300	-	-	1,015	-
Israel	345	125	155	-	-	65	-
Jordan	260	125	80	-	-	55	-
Kuwait	165	80	15	-	-	65	-
Lebanon	1,275	760	195	5	†	315	†
Oman	10	5	5	-	-	†	-
Palestinian Authority	160	90	35	-	-	35	-
Qatar	10	5	†	-	-	5	-
Saudi Arabia	70	30	10	†	-	25	-
Syria (Arab Rep)	315	140	90	-	-	80	-
United Arab Emirates	20	5	†	-	-	10	-
Yemen	495	175	150	10	-	160	-
Middle East	9,445	5,595	1,495	15	†	2,340	†
Remainder of Asia							
Afghanistan	875	510	45	-	-	315	-
Bhutan	†	-	†	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalem	10	†	5	-	-	†	-
Cambodia	15	5	5	-	-	†	-
China	2,370	1,200	630	20	-	520	-

Table 4 Grants of British citizenship in the United Kingdom in 2002 by previous nationality, type and category of grant^(P)

Previous nationality	Number of persons						
	Total	Naturalisation		Registration			
		Residence	Marriage	Residence or relevant employment ss.4(2),(5),7 Sch.8	Marriage ss.8(1), (2),(3) Sch.8	Minor children ss.1(3),1(4), 3(1),(2),(5),9 Sch.8	Resumption ss.10,13
		s.6(1) Sch.8	s.6(2)				
Hong Kong SAR of China	165	30	30	65	-	40	†
Indonesia	130	35	85	-	-	10	†
Japan	140	50	45	-	-	45	-
Laos	5	†	†	-	-	†	-
Macao SAR of China	5	†	†	-	-	†	-
Malaysia	370	175	155	†	-	40	-
Maldives	5	†	5	-	-	†	-
Mongolia	10	†	5	-	-	5	-
Myanmar	100	65	20	†	-	10	-
Nepal	90	35	40	-	-	15	-
North Korea (Democratic People's Rep of)	5	†	†	-	-	†	-
Philippines	1,345	470	740	-	-	135	-
Singapore	115	50	50	-	-	15	†
South Korea (Rep of Korea)	200	110	45	-	-	40	-
Sri Lanka	8,095	5,740	505	†	-	1,845	†
Taiwan (Rep of China)	195	110	65	-	-	20	-
Thailand	795	240	450	-	-	105	-
Vietnam	500	275	150	†	-	75	-
Remainder of Asia	15,525	9,110	3,080	90	-	3,245	5
Oceania							
American Samoa	5	†	-	-	-	5	-
Australia	795	410	370	-	-	115	†
Fiji	30	10	15	-	-	†	-
Kiribati	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	890	515	285	†	-	85	-
Papua New Guinea	5	†	5	-	-	†	-
Solomon Islands	5	-	†	-	-	†	†
Tonga	5	†	†	-	-	†	-
Tuvalu	†	-	†	-	-	-	-
Oceania	1,735	940	585	†	-	210	†

Table 4 Grants of British citizenship in the United Kingdom in 2002 by previous nationality, type and category of grant^(P)

Previous nationality	Total	Naturalisation		Registration				Number of persons
		Residence	Marriage	Residence or relevant employment	Marriage	Minor children	Resumption	
		s.6(1) Sch.8	s.6(2)	ss.4(2),(5),7 Sch.8	ss.8(1), (2),(3) Sch.8	ss.1(3),1(4), 3(1),(2),(5),9 Sch.8	ss.10,13	
Other								
British overseas territories citizen ^[2]	595	45	90	425	-	35	-	
British Overseas citizen	685	85	25	560	-	10	Ü	
British subject	110	10	5	85	-	5	-	
British protected person	75	10	5	55	-	Ü	-	
Nationality uncertain	365	120	35	5	-	200	10	
Total	1,830	270	160	1,135	-	255	10	
All nationalities	120,035 ^{[1][3]}	57,595	34,415	1,430	5	26,320	270	

[1] In addition, 100 Gibraltar BOTCs were registered under section 5 of the British Nationality Act 1981.

[2] Including British Nationals (Overseas), but excluding Gibraltar BOTCs.

[3] Excludes 13 cases for which information on type of grant is not available and Gibraltar BOTCs registered under section 5 of the British Nationality Act 1981. Hence, the total will differ from those shown in Tables 1, 2 and 3.

Table 5 Grants of citizenship in the United Kingdom by age ⁽¹⁾, 2001-2002

Age	Number of Persons	
	2001 (R)	2002 (P)
Children Under 16	17,945	21,855
16-24	8,755	11,820
25-34	24,860	34,385
35-44	22,765	30,925
45-59	12,180	16,265
60+	3,365	4,635
Total	89,870	119,885

(1) Data excludes 425 cases in 2001 and 265 cases in 2002 for which information on age is not available. Hence, the totals differ from those shown in tables 1, 2 and 3. The data are based on the cases for which information is provided.

Table 6 Other grants of citizenship by type of citizenship, 1998-2002

Type of citizenship	Number of persons				
	1998 (R)	1999	2000	2001	2002 (P)
British citizenship granted in Hong Kong ⁽¹⁾	2,730	725	*	*	*
British citizenship granted in the UK to residents of Hong Kong	*	*	350	365	175
British overseas territories citizenship ⁽²⁾ granted in other overseas territories:	615	680	560	630	515 ^(P)
British Overseas citizenship ⁽³⁾	5	-	†	-	†

(1) From 2000 there were no grants of British citizenship in Hong Kong because the responsibility for 1997 Act grants were transferred to the Home Office in the UK.

(2) Before February 2002, this citizenship was known as British Dependent Territories citizenship.

(3) Granted in the United Kingdom.

Table 7 Take-up rates of British citizenship by region of birth, 2001^(P)

Region or country of birth	Total number of persons born outside of the UK	British citizens born outside of the UK	Number of persons			
			Proportion of persons who are British citizens after being in the UK for:			
			6 years or more	Between 6 and 10 years	Between 11 and 20 years	21 years or more
Europe	1,675,000	477,000	38%	20%	29%	43%
<i>EEA excluding Irish Republic</i>	742,000	213,000	43%	24%	41%	50%
<i>Irish Republic</i>	512,000	91,000	20%	1%	4%	24%
<i>Rest of Europe</i>	420,000	173,000	58%	21%	50%	72%
Americas	615,000	285,000	58%	22%	47%	67%
<i>Caribbean, Central and South America</i>	369,000	212,000	66%	24%	51%	73%
<i>Canada and USA</i>	246,000	74,000	42%	21%	43%	49%
Africa	821,000	443,000	68%	28%	60%	86%
Indian sub-continent	884,000	585,000	74%	44%	70%	81%
Middle East	142,000	73,000	71%	55%	75%	76%
Remainder of Asia	445,000	224,000	66%	23%	58%	83%
Oceania	158,000	43,000	41%	27%	26%	53%
Other ⁽¹⁾
Total excluding "other"	4,741,000	2,130,000	56%	28%	52%	64%

SOURCE: UK Labour Force Survey, March 2001 to February 2002

(1) "Other" includes LFS categories "Other New Commonwealth", "Rest of the world", "Stateless", "At sea or in air" and when no response is given.

.. Not available due to small sample sizes.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

PERSONS GRANTED BRITISH CITIZENSHIP

1. The British Nationality Act 1981, which came into force on 1 January 1983, reduced greatly the number of persons eligible to claim British citizenship by reason of entitlement. Certain entitlements to British citizenship were extended for a transitional period, which ended on 31 December 1987, after which time applications had to be made on discretionary grounds.

2. The nationality shown in the first column of Tables 3 and 4 is the one, or in cases of dual nationality the main one, which the person possessed immediately before acquiring British citizenship.

3. The categories shown in Tables 2 and 4 relate to the section of the British Nationality Act 1981 under which citizenship was acquired. The following is a brief summary of the provisions of the relevant sections of the Act:

s.1(3) - entitlement to registration of a minor born in the United Kingdom when one of his/her parents becomes a British citizen or becomes settled in the United Kingdom.

s.1(4) - entitlement to registration of a minor born in the United Kingdom who spent the first ten years of his/her life in the United Kingdom.

s.3(1) - discretionary registration of a minor.

s.3(2) - entitlement to registration of a minor less than one year old who was born outside the United Kingdom to parents one of whom was a British citizen by descent.

s.3(5) - entitlement to registration of an overseas-born minor resident in the United Kingdom, one of whose parents was a British citizen by descent.

s.4(2) - entitlement to registration of a British overseas territories citizen, a British Overseas citizen, a British subject or a British protected person resident in the United Kingdom.

s.4(5) - discretionary registration on the grounds of Crown Service of a British overseas territories citizen, a British Overseas citizen, a British subject or a British protected person.

s.5 - entitlement to registration of a British overseas territories citizen from Gibraltar.

s.6(1) - naturalisation of an adult by virtue of residence in the United Kingdom.

s.6(2) - naturalisation of an adult, resident in the United Kingdom, by virtue of marriage to a British citizen.

s.7 - transitional entitlement to registration (which, with minor exceptions, ended on 31 December 1987) of a Commonwealth citizen who is resident in the United Kingdom.

s.8(1) - transitional entitlement to registration (which ended on 31 December 1987) of a woman still married since before 1983 to a man who became a British citizen on commencement of the 1981 Act.

s.8(2) and 8(3) - transitional discretionary registration (which ended on 31 December 1987) of a woman married before 1983 to a man who would have become a British citizen but for his death or renunciation of citizenship.

s.9 - transitional entitlement to registration (which ended on 31 December 1988) of a minor born abroad between 1 January 1983 and 31 December 1987 who, if they had been born before 1 January 1983 and had been consularly registered, would have become a British citizen on 1 January 1983.

s.10(1) - entitlement to acquire British citizenship by a person who had renounced citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies before 1983.

s.10(2) - discretionary registration of a person connected with the United Kingdom who renounced citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies before 1983.

s.13(1) - entitlement to resume British citizenship by a person who renounced it to acquire some other citizenship.

s.13(3) - discretionary registration of a person who has previously renounced British citizenship.

s.36 - entitlement to registration of a stateless person.

Schedule 8 - any applications made before the commencement of the 1981 Act continue to be decided in accordance with the provisions of the previous nationality Acts.

BRITISH CITIZENSHIP TAKE-UP RATES

4. The 'Life in the UK Advisory Group', headed by Sir Bernard Crick, was established in September 2002 with the remit: "*To advise the Home Secretary on the method, conduct and implementation of a 'Life in the United Kingdom' naturalisation test.*" More information can be found at <http://www.ind.homeoffice.gov.uk/default.asp?pageid=3696>

5. Information from the UK Labour Force Survey (LFS), run by the Office for National Statistics, was used to produce the results in Table 7. The LFS is a quarterly sample survey of households living at private addresses in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Its purpose is to provide information on the UK labour market, but also contains questions that enquire after the respondent's country of birth, nationality, and year in which they arrived in the UK (if born outside the UK). As these figures are based on a sample - and in some cases the sample sizes are relatively small - it must be noted that they are only estimates and subject to sampling error. Data for the four consecutive quarters March to May 2001, June to August

2001, September to November 2001 and December 2001 to February 2002 were averaged to produce an annual estimate for 2001. Cross-tabulations of each of the LFS variables NATOX (main nationality) and CRYOX (country of birth) were produced with variable CAMEYR (year in which respondent arrived in the UK, which is asked of all persons not born in the UK). From these analyses, estimates were made of the number of foreign-born British citizens, and dividing these by the total number of foreign born persons in each nationality and year breakdown provided broad estimates of British citizenship take-up rate.

6. The figures presented in this paper are estimates and not definitive take-up rates of British citizenship. They should also be treated as provisional subject to further refinement of the analysis. They show the proportions of foreign-born persons who are British citizens and do not take into account the application rate of citizenship applicants. The figures also include foreign citizens born in the UK, but this group is very small (3 per cent) in relation to the foreign born population. These figures include persons of all ages – i.e. they include children born abroad. An appreciable number will have acquired citizenship by registration as children. If it is assumed that the citizenship take-up rate for such children is higher than for adults, then this might result in a lower take-up rate for adults. This group will include some who were British at birth (e.g. children born to parents living in British military bases abroad) but it is not possible to separately identify them.

7. The following assumptions have been made to produce these estimates:

- the original nationality of foreign-born persons is the same as their country of birth;
- dual-nationals of which one nationality is British quote their British nationality as their main one, and those with two non-British nationalities quote the same nationality as their country of birth;
- the year given as the year in which respondent arrived in the UK is the year in which the respondent commenced their long-term stay in the UK. It may be the case that a person has become a UK citizen, then returned to their country of birth – or another country – for a period of time, before returning to continue their life in the UK.

GENERAL

8. The following symbols are used in the tables:

* not applicable

- nil

† 2 or less

(P) provisional figures

(R) figures have been revised since the previous issue of this bulletin, for example to include late returns

9. Statistics for the years 1962 - 1983 were published annually in "Statistics of persons acquiring Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies" (for 1962-77), "Tables of persons acquiring Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies" (for 1978-82) and "Tables of persons acquiring British Citizenship" (for 1983), all of which are available from The Stationery Office. Statistics for 1984 and subsequent years were published in the relevant annual Statistical Bulletin. Copies of previous bulletins, and further copies of this bulletin, are available from:

Home Office
Research Development and Statistics Directorate
Room 264
50 Queen Anne's Gate
London
SW1H 9AT

Telephone: 020-7273 2084
Fax: 020-7222 0211
Email: publications.rds@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

Enquiries about the figures should be made to:

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Research Development and Statistics Directorate
Immigration Research and Statistics Service
Room 1303
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