

Data available from the 2011 Census on Migration

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17 September, 2013



Joint ONS/Home Office Census published short stories:

- *International Migrants in England and Wales, 2011* (11th December 2012).
- *Detailed country of birth and nationality analysis from the 2011 Census of England and Wales* (16th May 2013).
- *Economic and social characteristics of the resident population of England and Wales by nationality and country of birth in 2011* (12th July 2013).

Other ONS migration-related Census short stories:

- *Non-UK Born Short-Term Residents in England and Wales, 2011* (26th March 2013).

Outline:

- Using 2011 Census data to describe and analyse international migration to England and Wales
- Using 'country of birth' and 'passports held'
- Economic and social characteristics of migrants
- Short term residents

NB: Flow data will be available at a later date (i.e derived from address 12 months ago outside the UK)

The 2011 Census asked about country of birth...



Those born abroad were asked when they arrived:

9 What is your country of birth?

- England ➔ Go to **13**
- Wales ➔ Go to **13**
- Scotland ➔ Go to **13**
- Northern Ireland ➔ Go to **13**
- Republic of Ireland
- Elsewhere, write in the current name of country

10 If you were not born in the United Kingdom, when did you most recently arrive to live here?

➔ Do not count short visits away from the UK

Month Year

____ ____

11 If you arrived before 27 March 2010 ➔ Go to **13**
If you arrived on or after 27 March 2010 ➔ Go to **12**

12 Including the time you have already spent here, how long do you intend to stay in the United Kingdom?

- Less than 6 months
- 6 months or more but less than 12 months
- 12 months or more

If born outside the UK (in 'Republic of Ireland' or 'Elsewhere'), fill in questions 10 and 11.

Data collected on year of **last** arrival (also published as length of residence and age at arrival)

Identifying **recent** arrivals.

Differentiating recent arrivals who are **usual** residents (i.e. long term migrants) from **short term** residents.

...and passports held

The question on passports held is used to determine nationality:

22 What passports do you hold?

Tick all that apply

United Kingdom

Irish

Other, write in

None

New question in 2011.

Data published so far gives priority to UK, then Ireland, then other, giving one passport per person. Used to determine nationality.

Most useful for analysis by different entitlement. Can be requested as total passports.

Nearly half of those born abroad held a UK passport

‘Country of birth’ by ‘passports held’:

Country of Birth			Passport held						Total
			UK passport		Other passport		No passport held		
	Number (Thousands)	Per cent	Number (Thousands)	Per cent	Number (Thousands)	Per cent	Number (Thousands)	Per cent	Per cent
UK born	48,571	86.6	39,033	80.4	349	0.7	9,189	18.9	100
Non-UK born	7,505	13.4	3,424	45.6	3,812	50.8	269	3.6	100
Total	56,076	100	42,457	75.7	4,161	7.4	9,458	16.9	100

Total born outside the UK.

Nearly half of these held a UK passport at the time of the census.

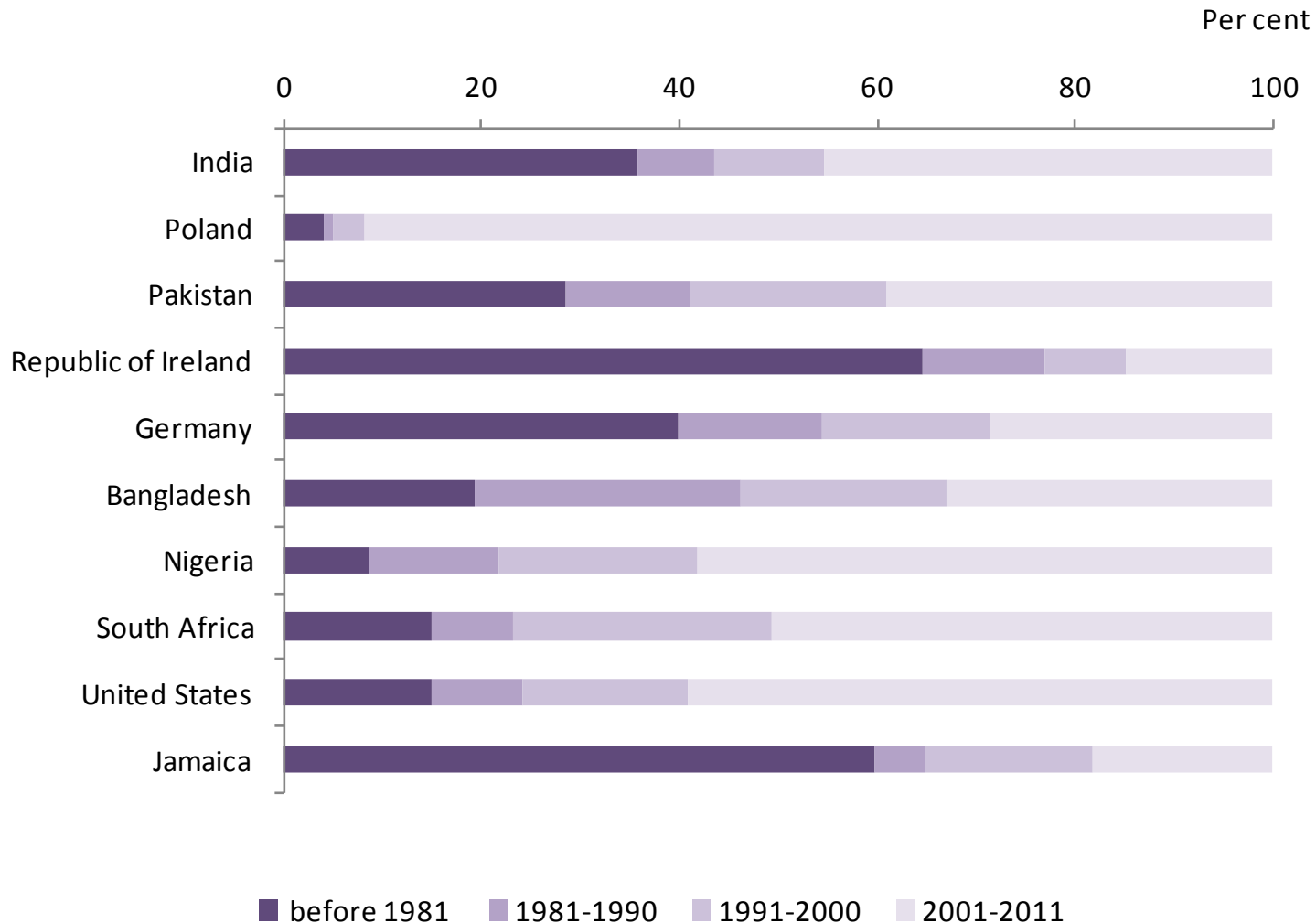
Nearly all (97%) of those holding no passport were born in the UK.

Data on passports held and country of birth can be useful for different purposes:

- Foreign passports held can be used to identify ‘migrants’ in 2011: those residents who may have different entitlements from UK nationals at the time of the census.
- Country of birth can be used to investigate historical patterns of migration and settlement; data on year of arrival allows comparisons of earlier and more recent waves.

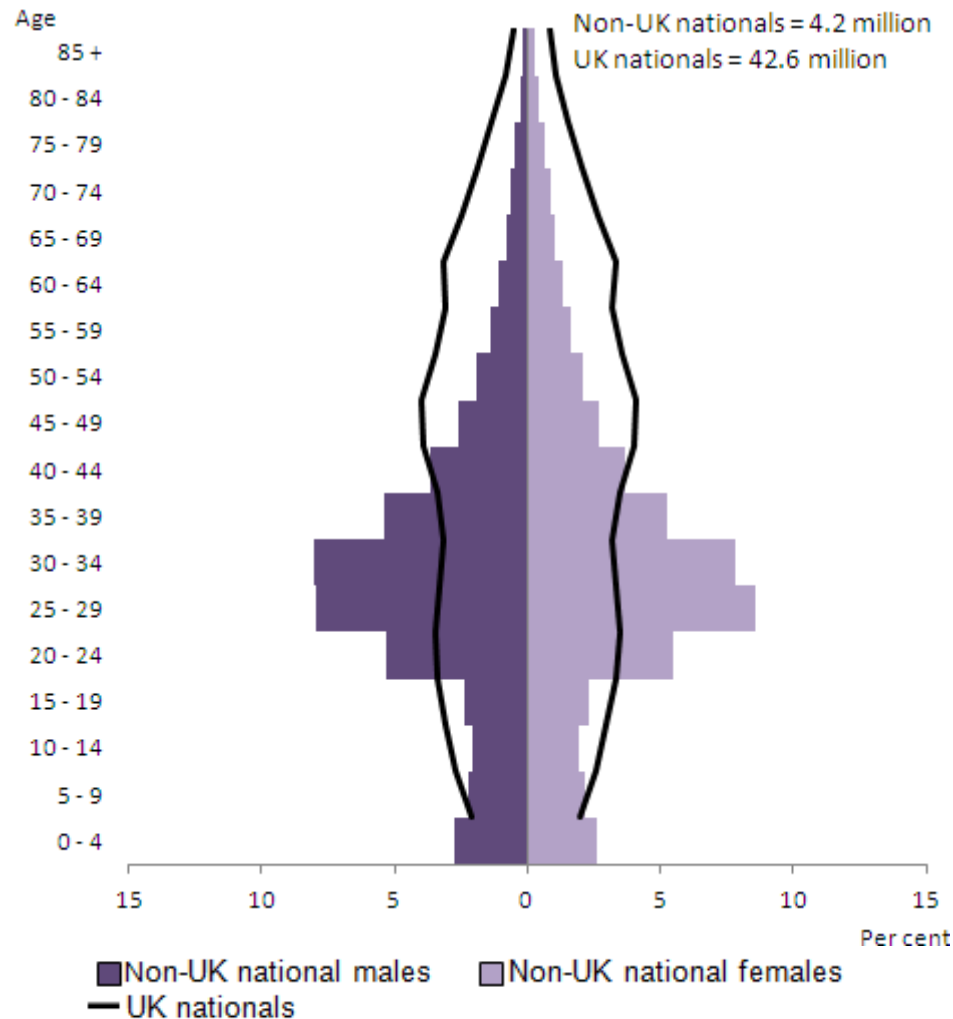
Year of arrival can identify 'waves' of migration

Year of arrival for top ten non-UK countries of birth for usual residents of England and Wales:



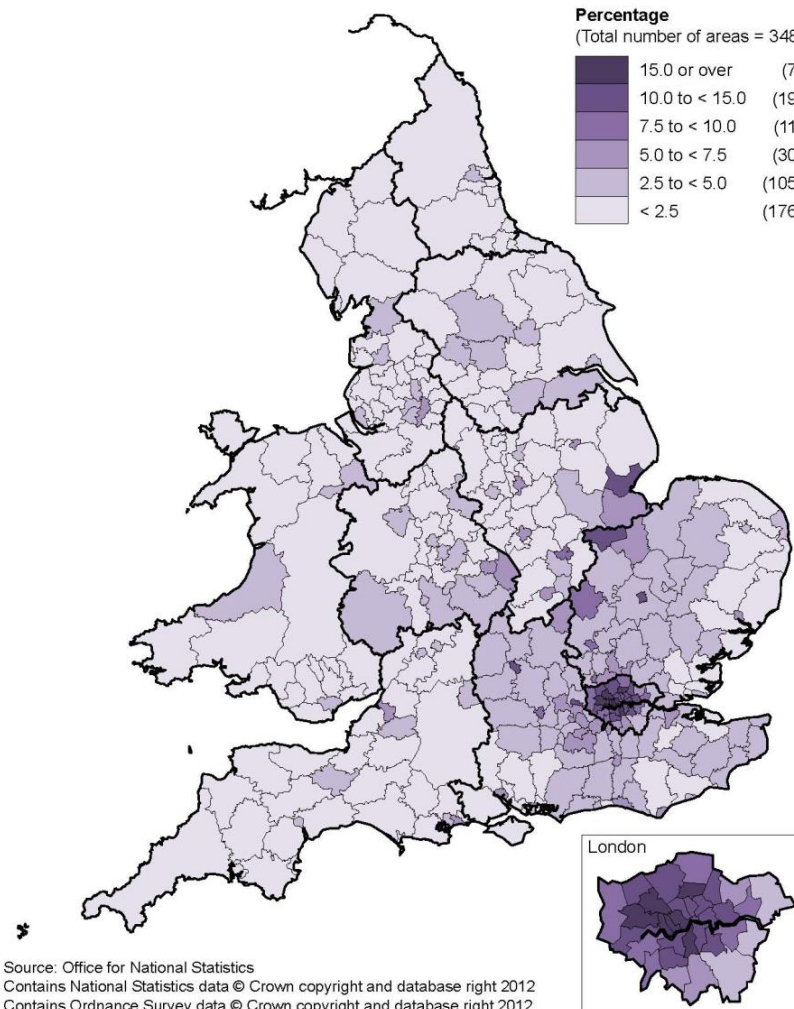
Foreign nationals show 'migrant' age structure

Age and sex distributions of UK and non-UK passport holders in England and Wales:



Distribution of EU nationals by Local Authority

Percentage of all usual residents with EU (non-UK) passport by local or unitary authority:



Variety of social and economic data available by passports, country of birth and year of arrival:

- Economic activity
- Occupation and industry
- Qualifications
- English language proficiency
- Housing tenure
- Health

Migrants were more likely to be students

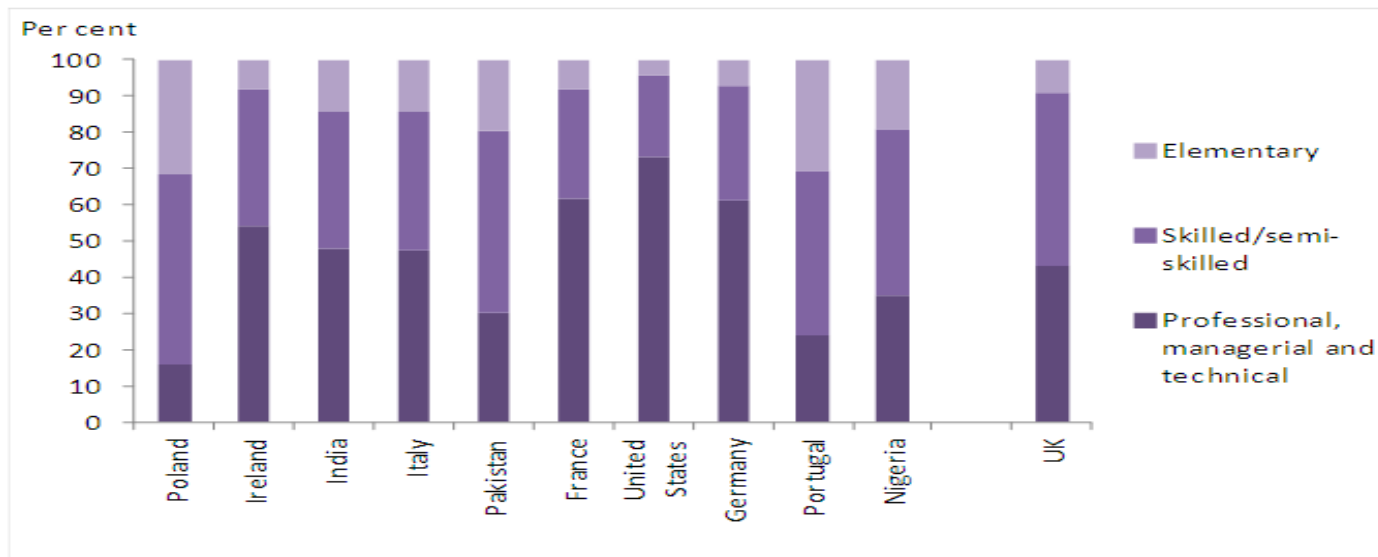
Economic activity of non-UK born residents age 16 and over by nationality:



- 17% of foreign nationals were students compared to 8.1% of UK nationals; this is partly related to the younger age structure of the non-UK nationals.
- A further 60% of non-UK nationals were employed, compared to 54% of UK nationals; this is again partly related to the age structures of the two populations.
- A further 18% of non-UK nationals were economically inactive, compared to 34% of UK nationals.; again this is partly related to the more youthful age structure of the non-UK nationals.

Occupation and industry

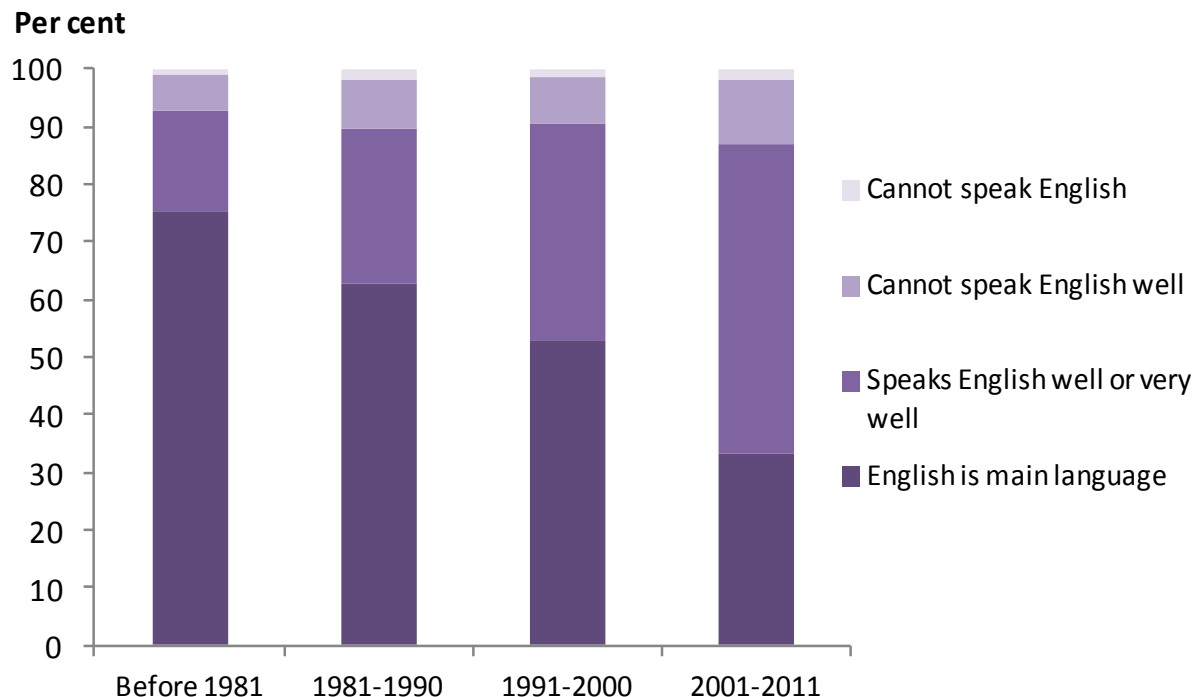
Occupation for top ten non-UK nationalities and UK nationals for usual residents of England and Wales:



- 20% of foreign nationals were in professional occupations and 19% in elementary occupations; UK nationals were most concentrated in professional (18%) and associate professional and technical occupations (13%).
- 21% of foreign nationals and 17% of UK nationals were employed in banking, finance and insurance; UK nationals were more concentrated in the public administration, education and health sector (29%), than foreign nationals (23%).

English language proficiency was lower for more recent arrivals

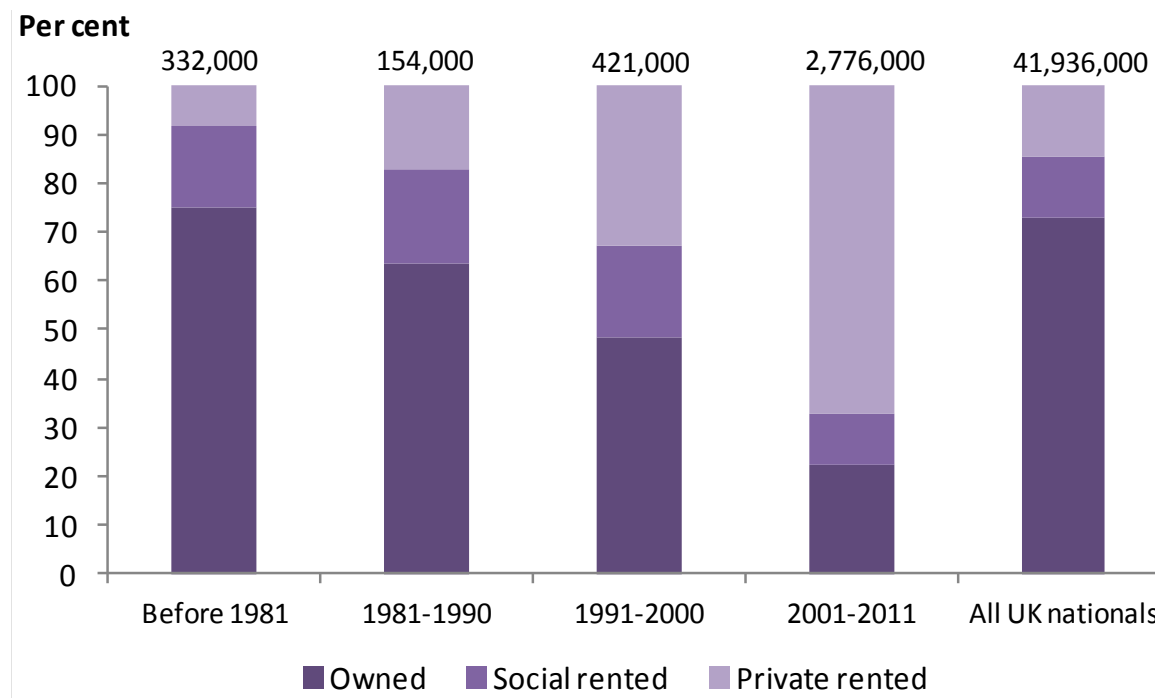
English language proficiency for non-UK born age 3 and over by year of arrival:



- 88% (3.6 million) of foreign nationals reported that they could speak English well, very well or as their main language
- 1.7% (70,000) could not speak English at all.
- The proportion who reported they could speak no English at all remained fairly constant over the decades of arrival at 1-2 per cent.

Foreign nationals were more likely to be in private rented accommodation than UK nationals

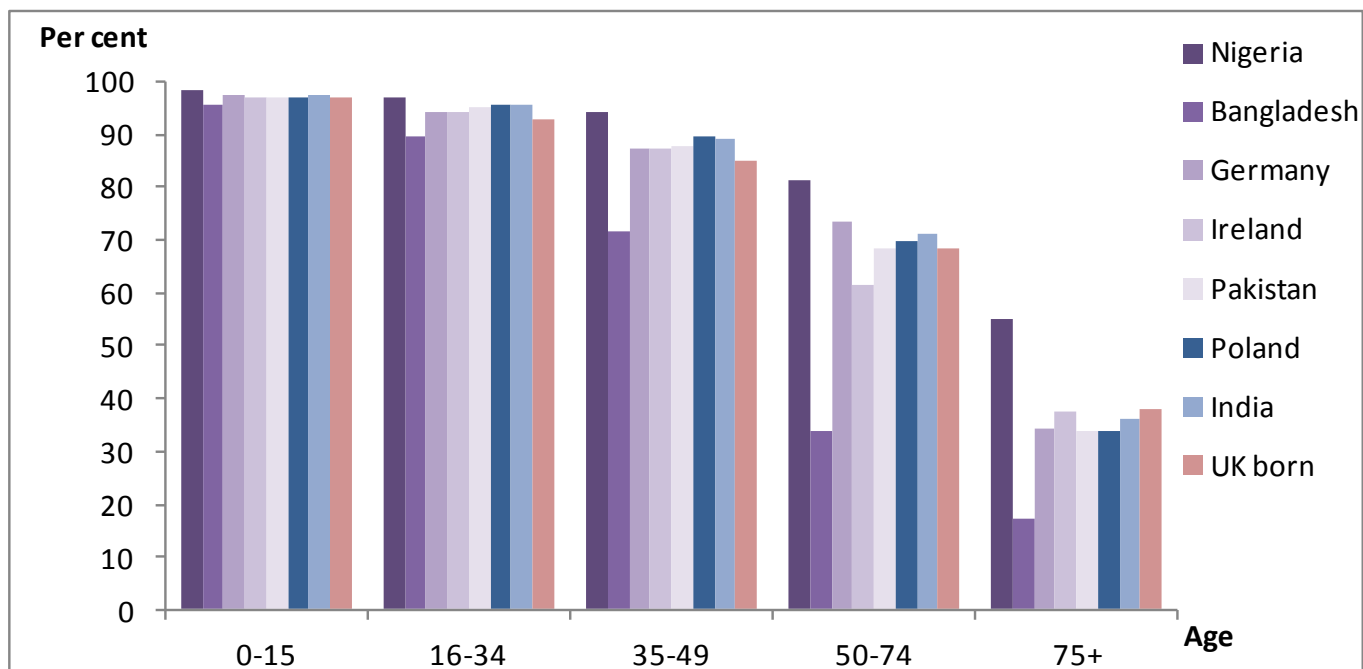
Foreign and UK nationals by housing tenure and year of arrival:



- Overall, 73% of UK nationals lived in an owner occupied property, compared to 33% of foreign nationals (but a similar % for foreign nationals who arrived before 1981 as UK nationals).
- Foreign nationals were more likely to live in private rented accommodation (55%) compared to UK nationals (14%).

Nigerian-born residents reported better health

Levels of good health by age group for the top seven non-UK countries of birth and UK born:



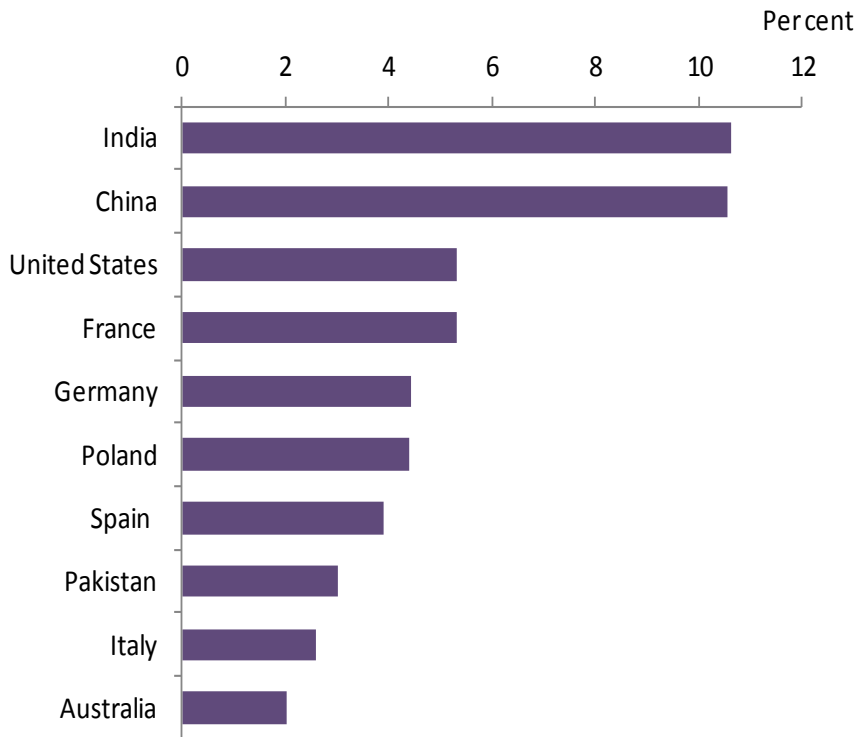
- Bangladeshi-born reported lower levels of good health than other COBs and UK born; Nigerian-born residents reported better health than other groups. Differences increased with age.
- Foreign *nationals* reported higher levels of good health overall (90%), compared with UK nationals (83%), largely due to the younger age profile.

People born outside the UK intending to stay in the UK between 3 and 12 months

- There were 195,000 non-UK born short-term residents (STRs) in 2011: 35 STRs per 10,000 usual residents. The ratio for London was 84 STRs per 10,000 usual residents.
- Nearly 70% (135,000) of STRs were aged 15 to 29 compared to 20 per cent (11.2 million) of the usual resident population.
- India, China and the United States were the three highest ranking countries of birth and passports held for STRs.
- 50% of the non-UK born short-term resident population lived in London (69,000) and the South East (28,000). These two regions accounted for 30 per cent of the usually resident population.
- Over half (55%) of all STRs born abroad aged 16 and over were full-time students.

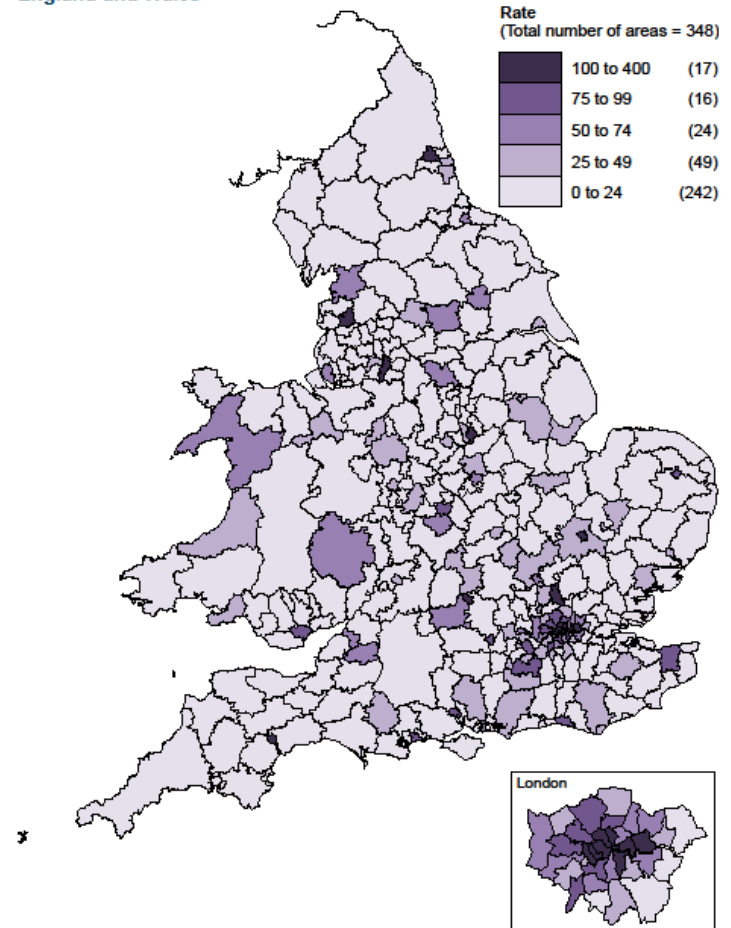
Short term residents: Top COBs and geographical distribution

Top ten countries of birth for STRs in England and Wales, 2011



Non-UK born short-term residents per 10,000 usual residents, 2011

England and Wales



The publications include links to the relevant data tables released by ONS.

- [International migrants](#)
- [Non-UK Born Short-Term Residents in England and Wales, 2011](#)
- [Detailed country of birth and nationality analysis from the 2011 Census of England and Wales](#)
- [Economic and Social Characteristics of the Resident Population of England and Wales by Nationality and Country of Birth in 2011](#)

Future joint work may explore a range of possible themes: suggestions welcome!

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