

# 2011 Census Snapshot: Short-term residents

March 2013

## Introduction

On 26<sup>th</sup> March 2013 the Office for National Statistics (ONS) released the first detailed outputs from the 2011 Census on the short-term resident population base (release 2.4). These data include information on:

- Age structure
- Country of Birth
- Passports Held
- Economic Activity

All data are available by local authority and can be accessed, along with interactive data visualisations, on the London Datastore at <http://data.london.gov.uk/census>. More detailed information about the short-term resident population will be provided in future ONS census releases.

## Key findings:

- **There were 68,992 short-term residents in London on census day accounting for 37 per cent of all those in England & Wales**
- **80 per cent of London's short-term residents are aged between 15 and 39**
- **Over a fifth of short-term residents in England & Wales live in Inner London**
- **10 per cent of the capital's short-term residents were born in India, 7 per cent in the USA and 6 per cent in France**
- **Short-term residents born in EU Accession states account for 10 per cent of the London total**
- **48 per cent of short-term residents are in full-time education while 32 per cent are in employment**

The 2011 Census was the first to collect data on the intended length of stay of respondents. This information allows census outputs to be disaggregated into:

- Usual Resident Population – born in the UK or has already, or intends to, stay in the UK for longer than 12 months
- Short-term residents – intends to stay in the UK between 3 and 12 months.

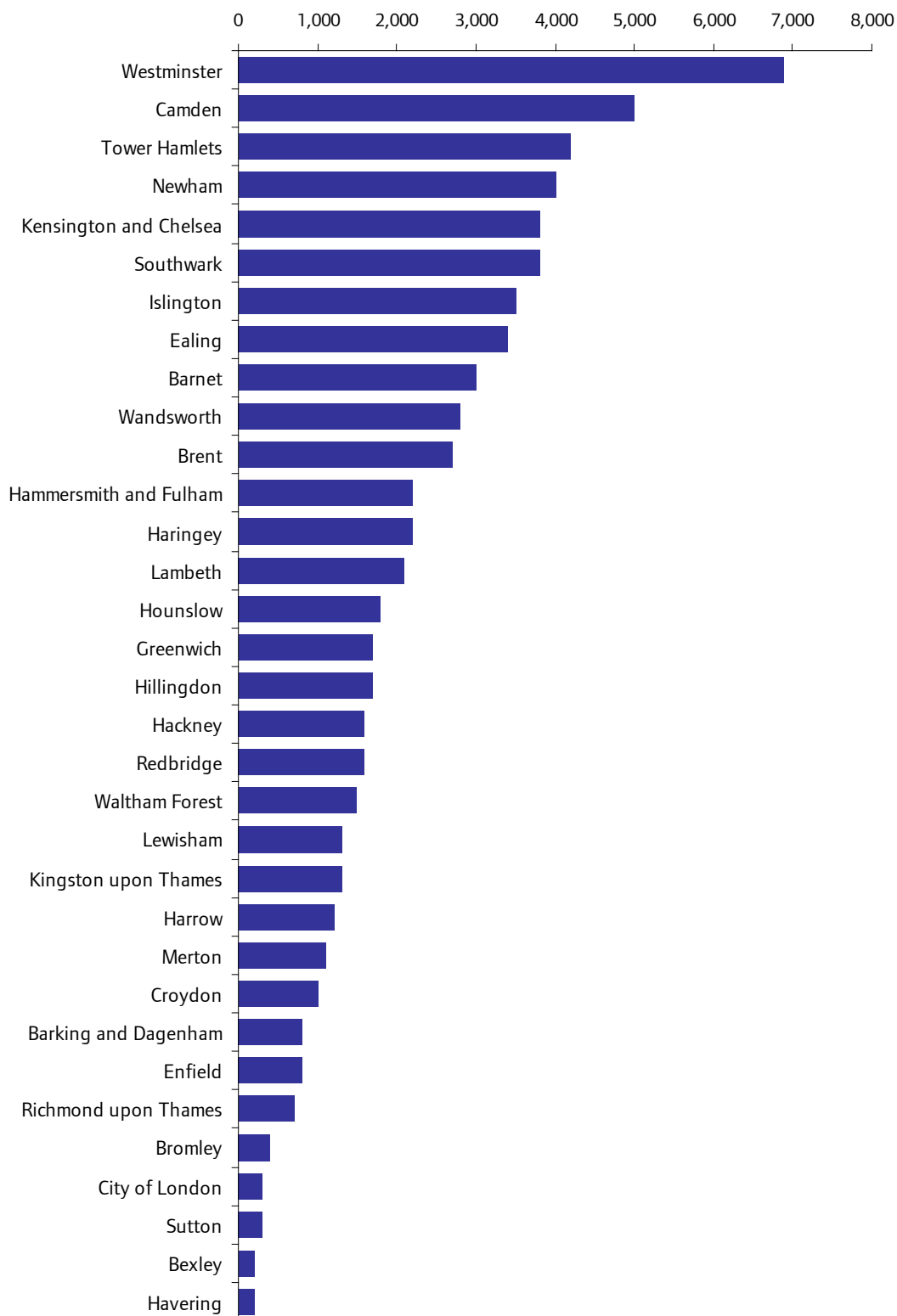
Those staying for periods shorter than 3 months are classed as visitors and their characteristics are not enumerated by the census.

The short-term resident population is a transient and ever-changing group. The constant renewal of this population means that its size, constitution and characteristics all have the potential for significant variation over relatively short periods of time. The data in this report are a snapshot of the population on census day – 27<sup>th</sup> March 2011 – and this should be taken into account when drawing conclusions.

### **Short-term residents in London**

The first release of 2011 Census data in July 2012 provided estimates of the total number of short-term residents in each local authority in England & Wales. This data shows that 36.7 per cent of short-term residents in England & Wales were living in London on census day, a population of 68,992. The majority of these are concentrated in Inner London and the eight London boroughs with the highest number of short-term residents account for 50 per cent of the London total (only one of these eight, Barnet, is an Outer London borough). Figure 1 shows the distribution of short-term residents across London.

**Figure 1: Short-term residents by London borough, 2011**

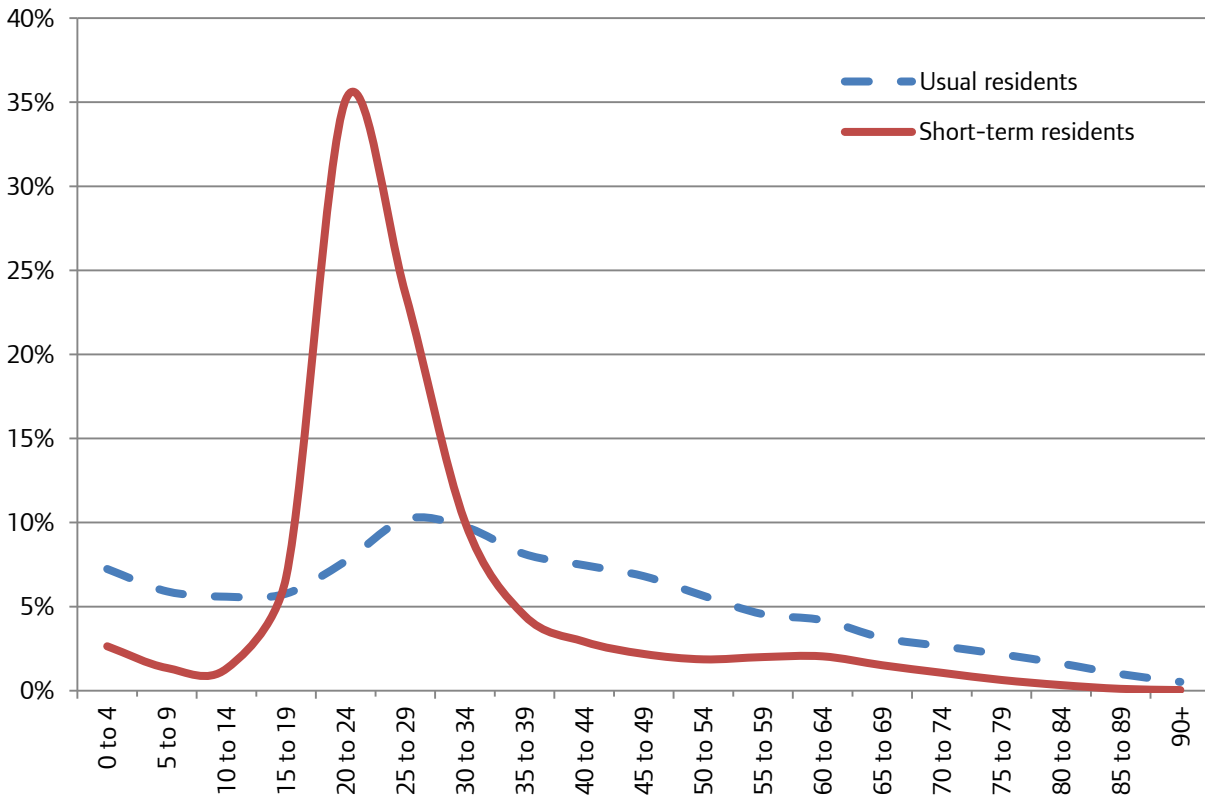


Source: Office for National Statistics

### Age Structure

The release of data by five-year age bands for males and females allows an analysis of the age structure of the short-term resident population as well as enabling a comparison between that structure and the age/sex profile of the usually resident population.

**Figure 2: Percentage of population in each age group in London, usual residents & short-term residents**

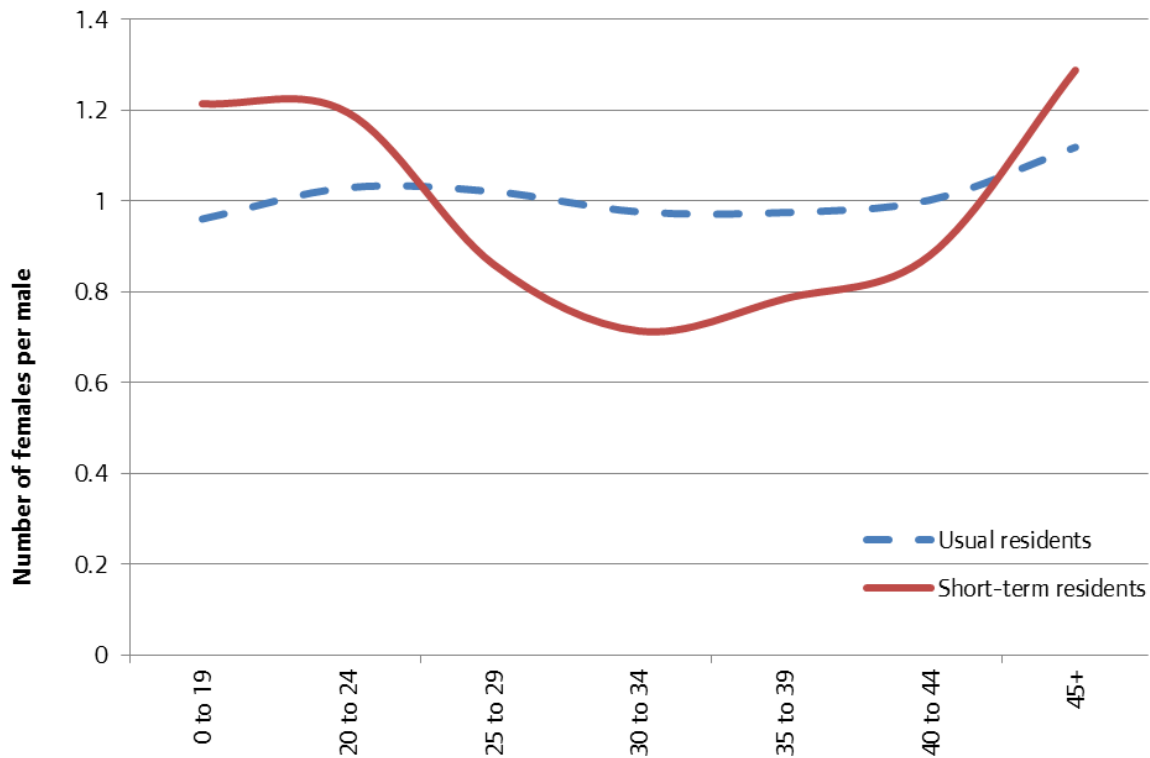


Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 2 shows the percentage of the London population within each age band for both the short-term resident and usually resident populations. The chart highlights the extent to which the short-term resident population is concentrated in the age bands between 15 and 39, (80 per cent are in this group) with a particular peak in the 20-24 band. This is perhaps a reflection of the high proportion of short-term residents who are students (see economic activity data below). The short-term resident population is under-represented in all other age bands compared to the usually resident population.

A comparative analysis of the gender make-up of the population is also possible using sex ratios. Sex ratios express the size of the male and female populations relative to one another. A number above 1 indicates that there are more females in a particular age group while a number below 1 indicates the number of males is higher.

**Figure 3: Sex ratios by age for usual residents & short-term residents in London**

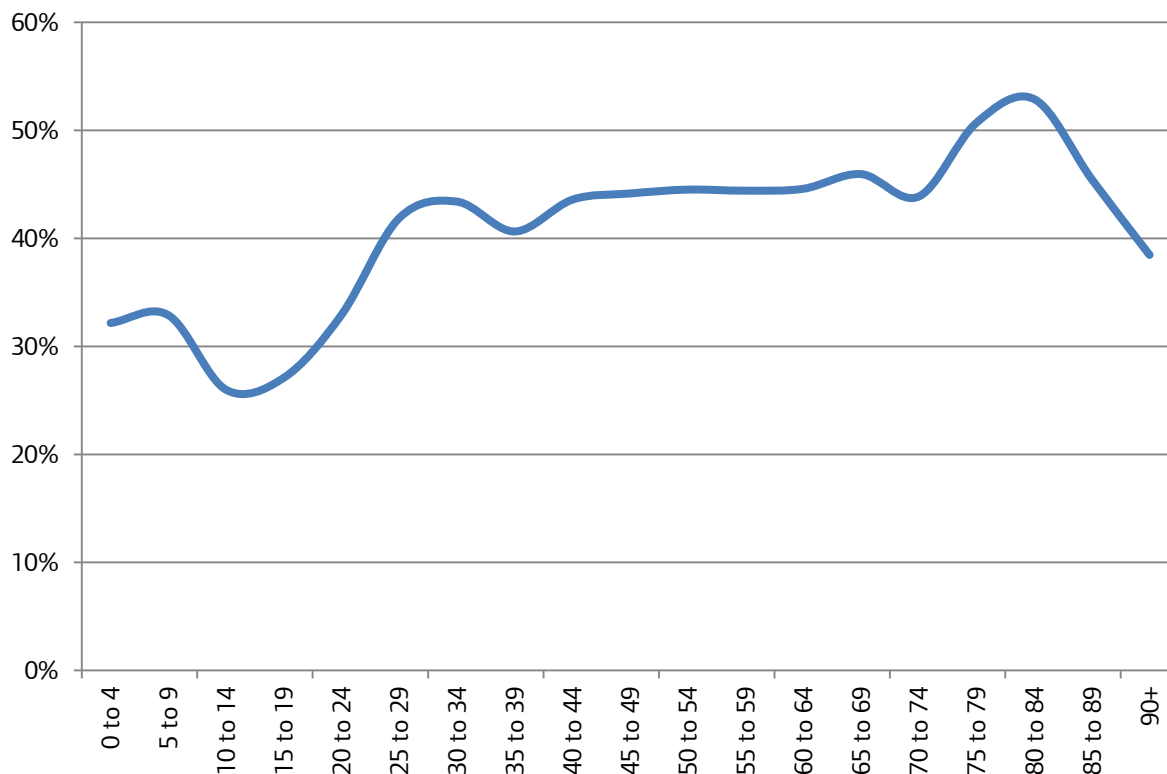


Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 3 shows the age-specific sex ratios in London for both usual residents and short-term residents. Due to the relatively small sample size available the age groups between 0 and 19 have been collapsed, as have those from 45 onwards. The area with the greatest confidence is, as demonstrated above, the 20-44 year olds and so these age groups have been not been collapsed. The data shows that the short-term resident population has a significant male bias in the 29-44 age bracket, and a female bias in the youngest and oldest groups. The usual resident population, by comparison, is much less volatile, remaining closer to the line of equilibrium.

Figure 4 shows London’s share of the national short-term resident population in each age group. It shows a general trend towards a growing proportion in London as age increases suggesting that the older a short-term resident is, the more likely they are to live in London.

**Figure 4: Percentage of short-term resident population residing in London, by age**

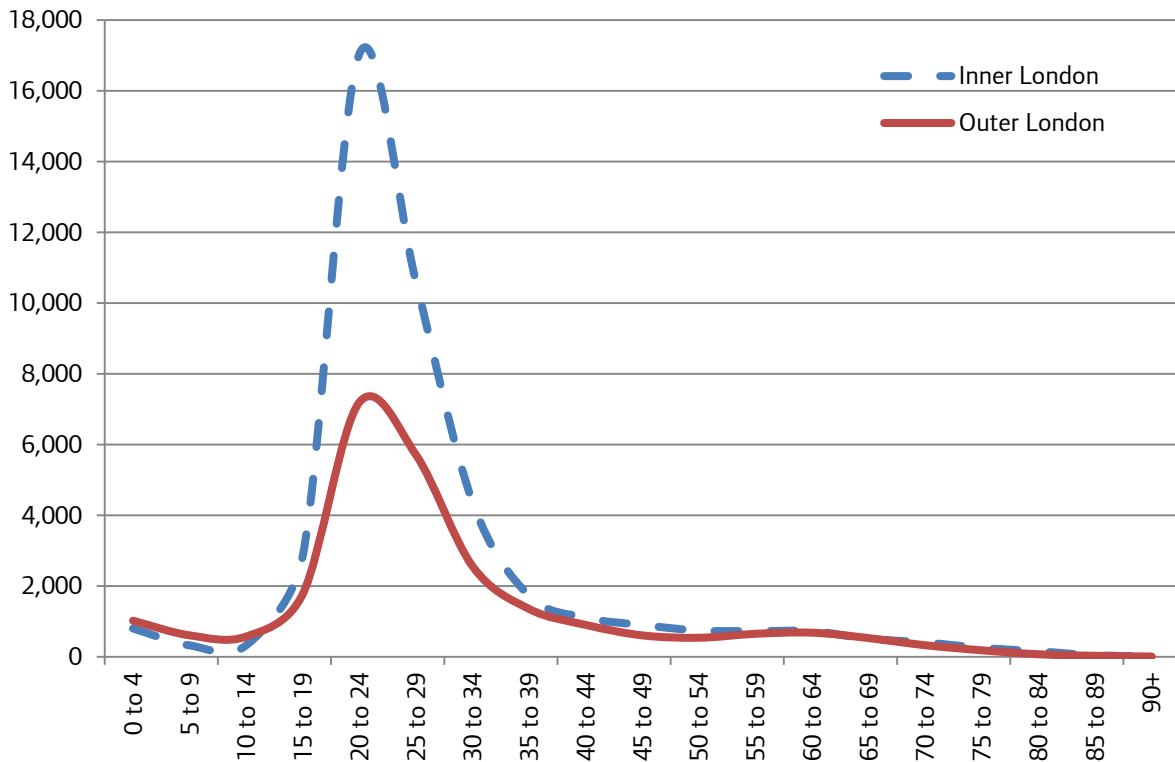


Source: Office for National Statistics

There are two main groups of short-term residents: students and those in employment. The first group, students, is likely to have a younger age profile and to be distributed relatively evenly around the country. Those in employment will generally have a broader age range and may be more likely to be drawn to specific economically advantageous locations such as London. The result is that as age increases those areas more attractive to economic migrants capture a greater proportion of the total short-term resident population. To some extent this argument is supported by the census data on the economic activity of short-term residents (see below).

The majority of the short-term resident population in London are concentrated in Inner London, indeed 22 per cent (43,700 people) of the total England & Wales population reside in the 14 boroughs that make up the sub-region.

**Figure 5: short-term resident age structure, Inner & Outer London**



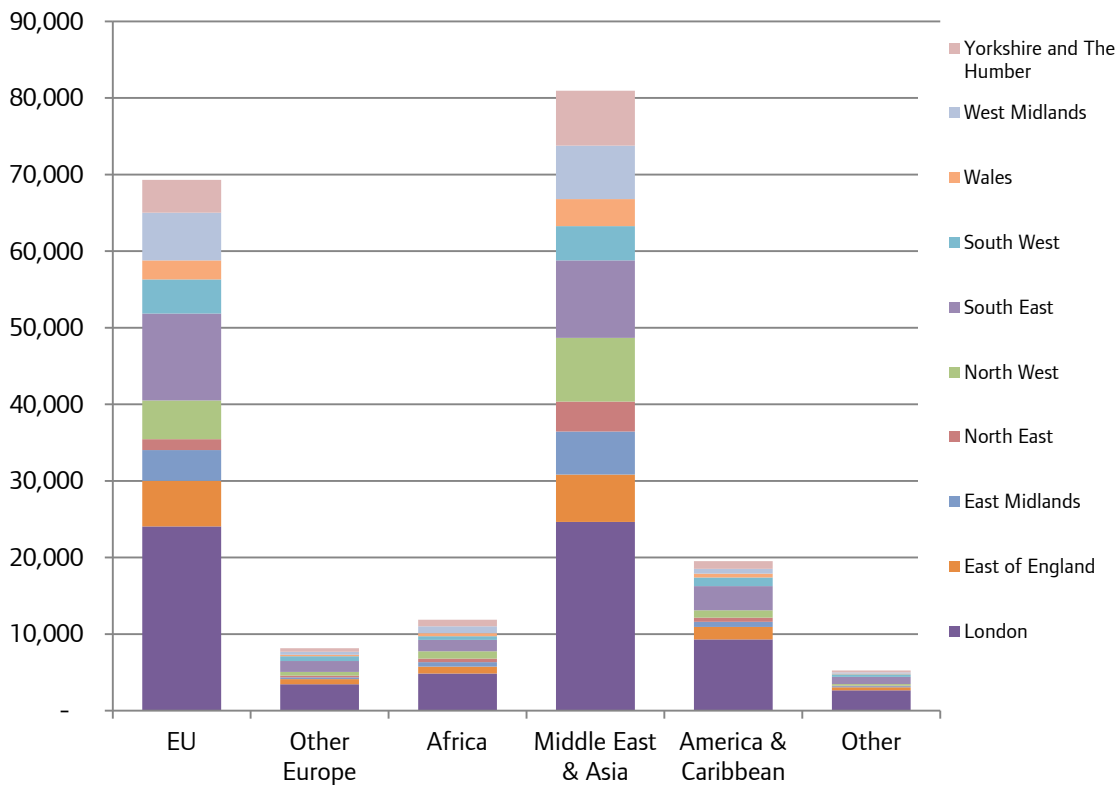
Source: Office for National Statistics

Figure 5 charts the age structure of the short-term resident populations of Inner and Outer London. They show the same general trend with a more pronounced peak in the young adult age bands for Inner London. Interestingly, more young children reside in Outer London than Inner London, and in the age groups beyond 40 the difference between the two sub-regions is negligible.

### Country of Birth

Release 2.4 provides detailed country of birth data for the short-term resident population. This is comparable with the information previously released on country of birth for the usually resident population. Figure 6 details the short-term resident population by region of birth showing overall national totals as well as the numbers residing in each region of England & Wales. The section at the bottom of each column represents the London total.

**Figure 6: Short-term resident region of birth, by England & Wales region**



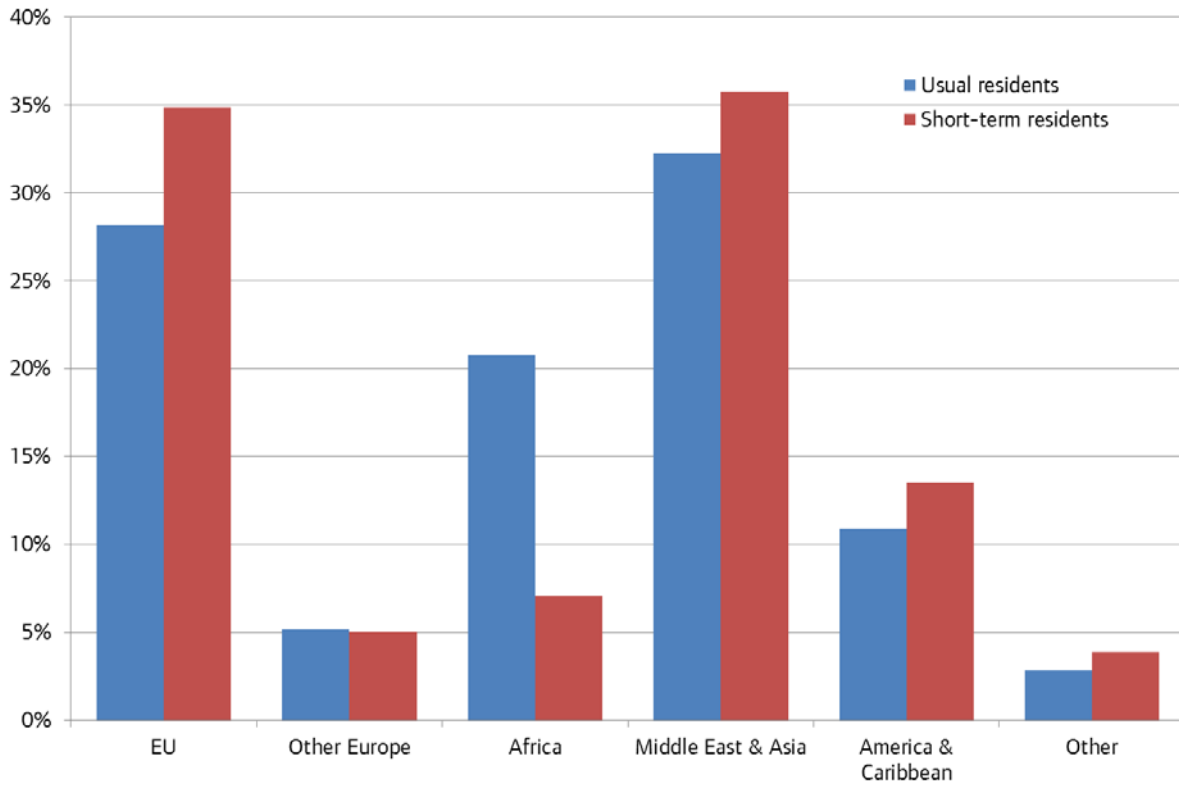
Source: Office for National Statistics

The chart shows that the trend seen in England & Wales as a whole is mirrored in London. In addition London has the largest population of any UK region in every category. The Middle East and Asia region is the largest group nationally, and in London, but in percentage terms this is the group of which London has the smallest share of the national total (30.5 per cent). London has more than 40 per cent of the short-term residents in England & Wales in four groups: Africa (40.8 per cent), Non-EU Europe (42.4 per cent), America and Caribbean (47.7 per cent) and Other (50.6 per cent).



Figure 7, below, shows the difference in the constitution of the non-UK-born usually resident population and the short-term resident population by region of birth in London.

**Figure 7: Percentage of non-UK born population by region of birth, usual residents and short-term residents, in London**



Source: Office for National Statistics

The share of the population with a country of birth in Africa is significantly lower in the short-term resident population than in the usually resident population. Among usual residents 20.7 per of the non-UK-born population were born in Africa, while in the short-term resident population the share is just 7.0 per cent. For all other regions the percentage is higher for short-term residents, except 'Other Europe' but in this case the difference is just 0.1 per cent.

Table 1, below, shows the ten largest countries of birth of London's short-term resident population. The largest group is India where over ten per cent of the capital's short-term residents were born. This is followed by USA with 7.4 per cent and a population of just over 5,000. The list is highly diverse with countries from Europe, North and South America and Asia included. These ten countries account for 53.6 per cent of all short-term residents in London.

**Table 1: 10 largest short-term resident countries of birth in London**

	London Total	% of London short-term resident population	% of E&W total from country in London	England & Wales Rank
<b>India</b>	7,186	10.4%	34.7%	1
<b>United States of America</b>	5,072	7.4%	48.8%	4
<b>France</b>	4,084	5.9%	39.4%	5
<b>China</b>	3,599	5.2%	17.5%	2
<b>Other 2001 EU members*</b>	3,550	5.1%	42.6%	8
<b>Italy</b>	2,892	4.2%	56.9%	13
<b>Spain</b>	2,709	3.9%	35.5%	9
<b>Other EU Accession states*</b>	2,661	3.9%	24.9%	3
<b>South America</b>	2,600	3.8%	57.7%	14
<b>Other Europe*</b>	2,597	3.8%	42.3%	11

Source: Office for National Statistics

\*Not all countries within a group are itemised individually in the census outputs. As a result there are a number of 'other' categories which are aggregations of a number of countries. See the ONS outputs for full details.

The table also highlights where the picture in London differs from the national average. While India is top in both London and England & Wales, Italy, the sixth most populous group in London, is thirteenth nationally. China is the second largest group nationally but is a well distributed group with only 17.5 per cent of the total living in London. This is in stark contrast to the United States where 48.8 per cent of short-term residents living in the England & Wales have their home in London.

Table 2 shows the number of short-term residents born in the EU accession states (those that joined the EU between April 2001 and March 2011). The data only identifies three individual countries: Lithuania, Poland and Romania, the remainder are grouped together in the 'Other' category.

**Table 2: short-term residents from EU 2001-2011 Accession Countries**

	<b>London Total</b>	<b>London Rank</b>	<b>% of E&amp;W total in London</b>	<b>England &amp; Wales Rank</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	818	26	28.9%	21
<b>Poland</b>	2,118	13	24.6%	7
<b>Romania</b>	1,412	17	41.3%	19
<b>Other Accession States</b>	2,661	8	24.9%	3
<b>Total Accession Countries</b>	7,009	-	27.4%	-

*Source: Office for National Statistics*

A total of 7,009 short-term residents born in these countries were enumerated in London for the 2011 Census. This accounts for just over ten per cent of the total short-term resident population. The most significant individual country was Poland which ranked 13<sup>th</sup> in London. Romania, at 17<sup>th</sup> in London, has fewer residents but this group (1,412 people) make up 41.3 per cent of all short-term residents born in Romania and living in England & Wales on census day.

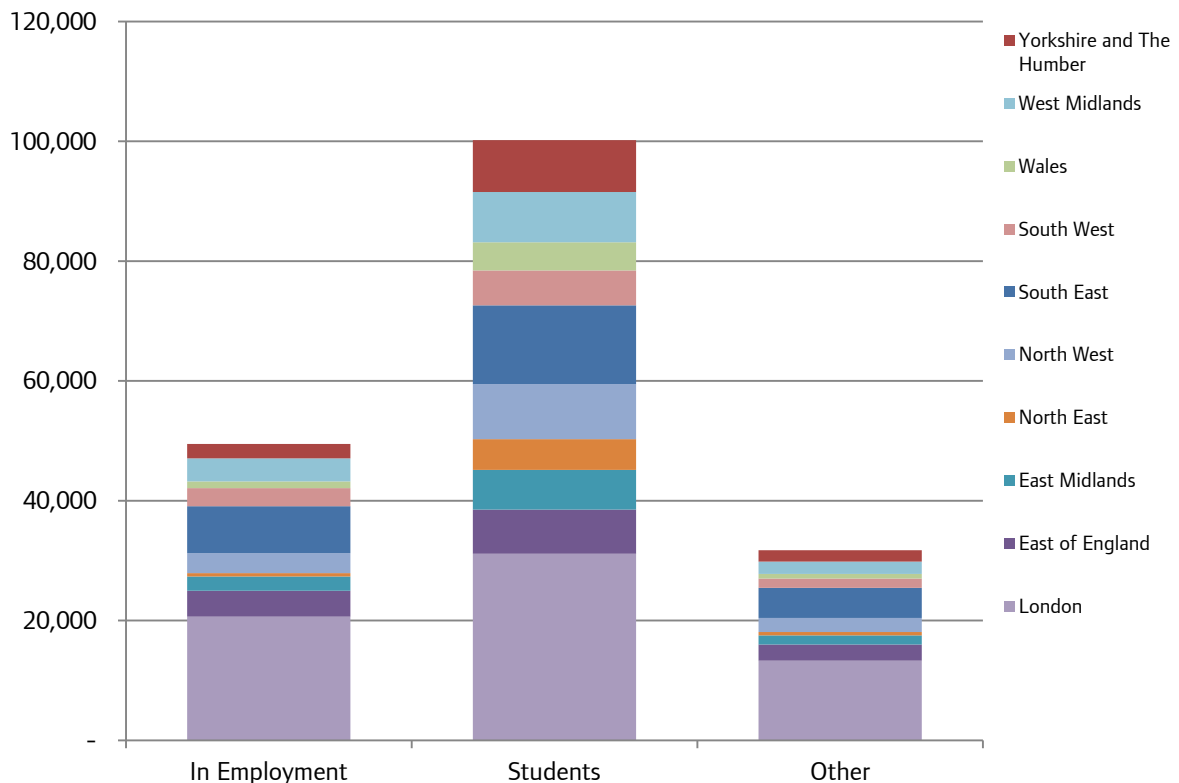
### Economic Activity

The information on the economic activity of short-term residents, provided in this release, is not comparable with the data previously released on economic activity for the usually resident population. This is due to the different age groups the two datasets use; the short-term resident tables examine the population aged 16 and over while the usual resident tables are concerned with only those aged 16-74.

The economic activity of short-term residents presented in this release provides data on short-term residents in employment and in full-time education. Full-time students in employment are counted in the student group and not in the employment group. The remaining group, categorised as 'Other' in the ONS release includes the unemployed and the economically inactive (retired, looking after home or family, long-term sick or disabled, etc.). This group cannot be disaggregated further.

Figure 8 show the England & Wales totals for each of the three data categories and the numbers in each region. The lower portion of each column represents the London population.

**Figure 8: Economic Activity of short-term residents by region**



Source: Office for National Statistics

Nationally, 55.2 per cent of short-term residents are full-time students while 27.3 per cent are in employment. In London less of the short-term resident population are students (47.8 per cent) and more are in employment (31.7 per cent). Interestingly the percentage of students is lower in Outer

London than in Inner London (40.1 per cent and 51.9 per cent respectively). The number of those in employment in Inner and Outer London is relatively similar – 31.6 per and 32.0 per cent respectively.

**Table 3: Percentage of short-term residents (age 16 and over) by economic activity type**

	All People	In Employment		Students	
	aged 16+	Persons	Percentage	Persons	Percentage
<b>City of London</b>	262	187	71.4%	47	17.9%
<b>Barking and Dagenham</b>	749	180	24.0%	300	40.1%
<b>Barnet</b>	2,758	845	30.6%	1,296	47.0%
<b>Bexley</b>	205	68	33.2%	40	19.5%
<b>Brent</b>	2,456	935	38.1%	876	35.7%
<b>Bromley</b>	363	129	35.5%	92	25.3%
<b>Camden</b>	4,852	877	18.1%	3,424	70.6%
<b>Croydon</b>	938	301	32.1%	276	29.4%
<b>Ealing</b>	3,034	978	32.2%	1,316	43.4%
<b>Enfield</b>	696	183	26.3%	250	35.9%
<b>Greenwich</b>	1,588	372	23.4%	826	52.0%
<b>Hackney</b>	1,542	529	34.3%	782	50.7%
<b>Hammersmith and Fulham</b>	2,073	1,007	48.6%	698	33.7%
<b>Haringey</b>	2,118	875	41.3%	816	38.5%
<b>Harrow</b>	1,030	372	36.1%	310	30.1%
<b>Havering</b>	167	71	42.5%	27	16.2%
<b>Hillingdon</b>	1,560	398	25.5%	795	51.0%
<b>Hounslow</b>	1,625	608	37.4%	559	34.4%
<b>Islington</b>	3,414	676	19.8%	2,465	72.2%
<b>Kensington and Chelsea</b>	3,709	1,560	42.1%	1,204	32.5%
<b>Kingston upon Thames</b>	1,142	181	15.8%	785	68.7%
<b>Lambeth</b>	2,042	928	45.4%	791	38.7%
<b>Lewisham</b>	1,194	298	25.0%	623	52.2%
<b>Merton</b>	938	375	40.0%	274	29.2%
<b>Newham</b>	3,785	1,040	27.5%	2,012	53.2%
<b>Redbridge</b>	1,444	461	31.9%	516	35.7%
<b>Richmond upon Thames</b>	665	256	38.5%	234	35.2%
<b>Southwark</b>	3,678	1,130	30.7%	2,075	56.4%
<b>Sutton</b>	257	94	36.6%	52	20.2%
<b>Tower Hamlets</b>	4,083	1,230	30.1%	2,266	55.5%
<b>Waltham Forest</b>	1,365	555	40.7%	457	33.5%
<b>Wandsworth</b>	2,661	1,077	40.5%	1,142	42.9%
<b>Westminster</b>	6,694	1,879	28.1%	3,511	52.4%
<b>London</b>	65,087	20,655	31.7%	31,137	47.8%

Source: Office for National Statistics

## CIS2013-03: Short-term residents

Table 3 shows the economic activity of short-term residents in each London borough. The student community in Islington is clearly visible with 72 per cent of short-term residents in that borough engaged in full-time education. However, just three boroughs have a student percentage higher than the national average (55.2 per cent). Conversely 25 London boroughs are above the England & Wales average percentage for short-term residents in employment.

