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What do we know about divisions and difference within and between migrant populations?

Findings from HO/ONS cross government Census analysis programme

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Census Applications: Using the UK's population census data

Outline

- Migration data in the 2011 Census
- The cross government census analysis programme
- Key findings relating to differences within and between migrant populations:
 - Arrival period and length of residence
 - Acquisition of UK nationality
 - Economic activity
 - Housing

Migration data in the 2011 Census

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

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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						
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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

22 What passports do you hold?

➔ Tick all that apply

- ☐ United Kingdom
- ☐ Irish
- ☐ Other, write in

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☐ None

Country of birth (Q9)

Year of arrival (Q10) used to derive length of residence – new in 2011

Intended length of stay (Q11/12) used to differentiate 'usual residents' (i.e. long term migrants) from short term residents

Passports held (Q22) used to derive nationality– new in 2011



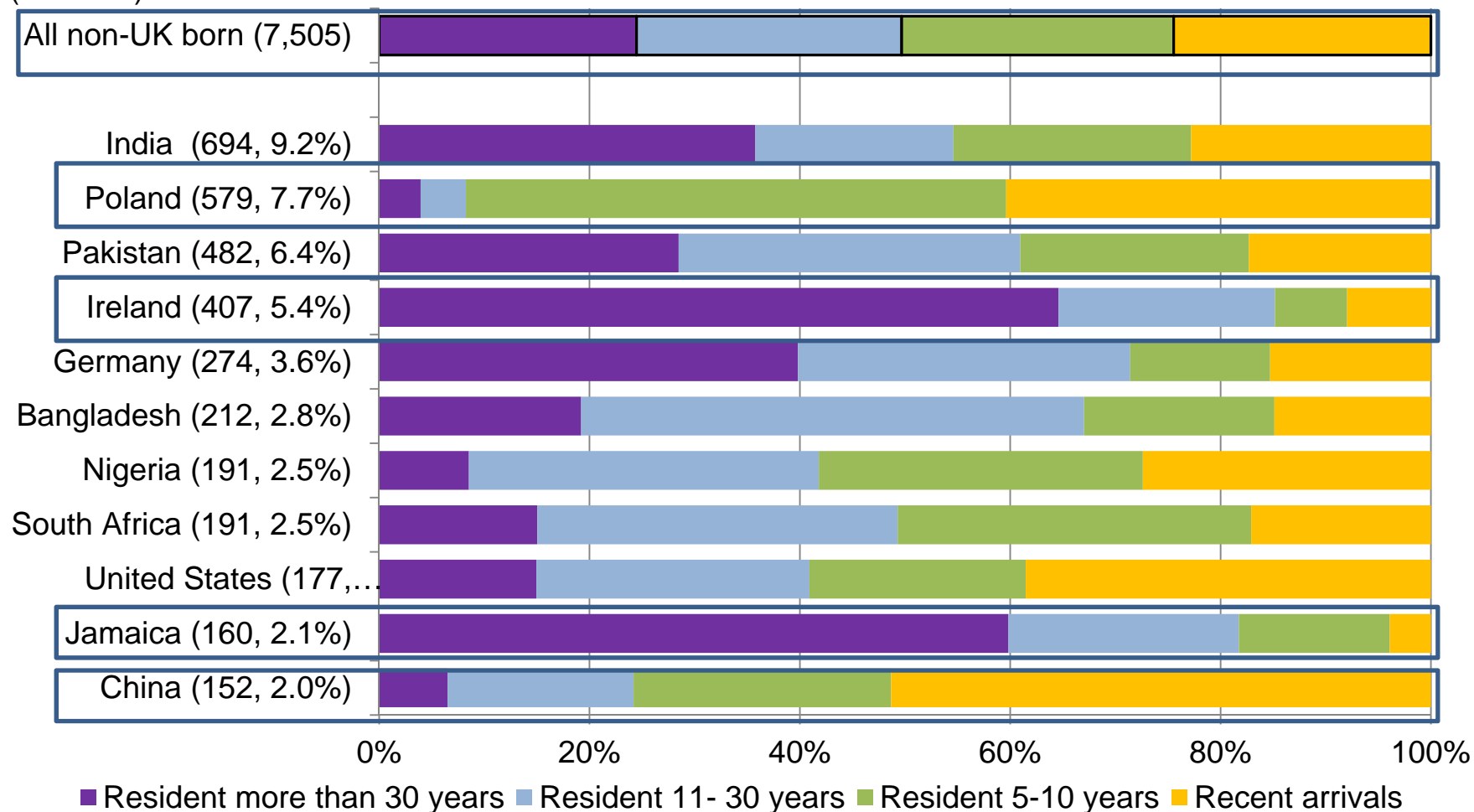
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The cross government census analysis programme

- New data in the 2011 census permits more detailed analysis of migrant groups.
- The HO/ONS cross government census analysis programme was set up to utilise this data to its maximum potential, and aimed to generate findings relevant to current public and policy debate.
- First time commentary released alongside data. 6 published outputs:
 - ❖ [*International Migrants in E&W, 2011 \(December 2012\)*](#)
 - ❖ [*Detailed country of birth and nationality analysis, 2011 \(May 2013\)*](#)
 - ❖ [*Economic and social characteristics of the resident population of E&W by nationality and country of birth \(July 2013\).*](#)
 - ❖ [*Immigration patterns of non-UK born populations in E&W in 2011 \(Dec 2013\)*](#)
 - ❖ [*Social and Economic Characteristics by Length of Residence of Migrant Populations in E&W \(Nov 2014\)*](#)
 - ❖ [*Social and Economic Characteristics by Length of Residence of Migrant Populations in E&W \(Nov 2014\)*](#)
 - ❖ [*Ethnicity and religion of non-UK born population in E&W \(June 2015\)*](#)

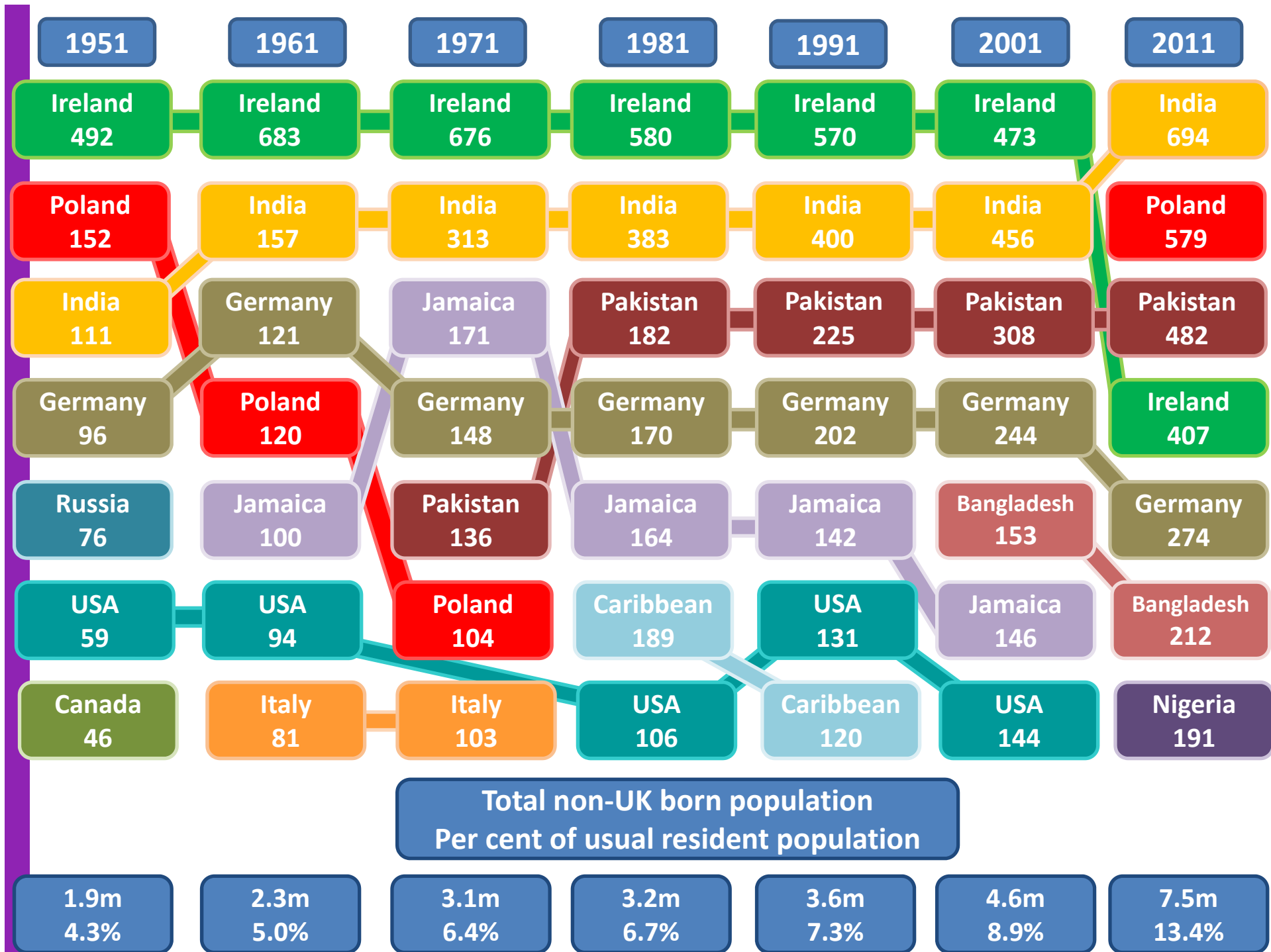
Length of residence in the UK

Fig 1. Length of residence and total population in thousands, for selected countries of birth*; E&W, 2011 (DC2804)



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*Includes the 10 largest non-UK born populations in 2011 and the top 5 arriving in each of the four selected arrival periods. Together these 11 countries of birth account for 47% of the foreign-born population in England and Wales on Census night in 2011.



Defining 'migrants': Nationality vs Country of Birth

Table 1: Country of birth by passports held, E&W Census 2011

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

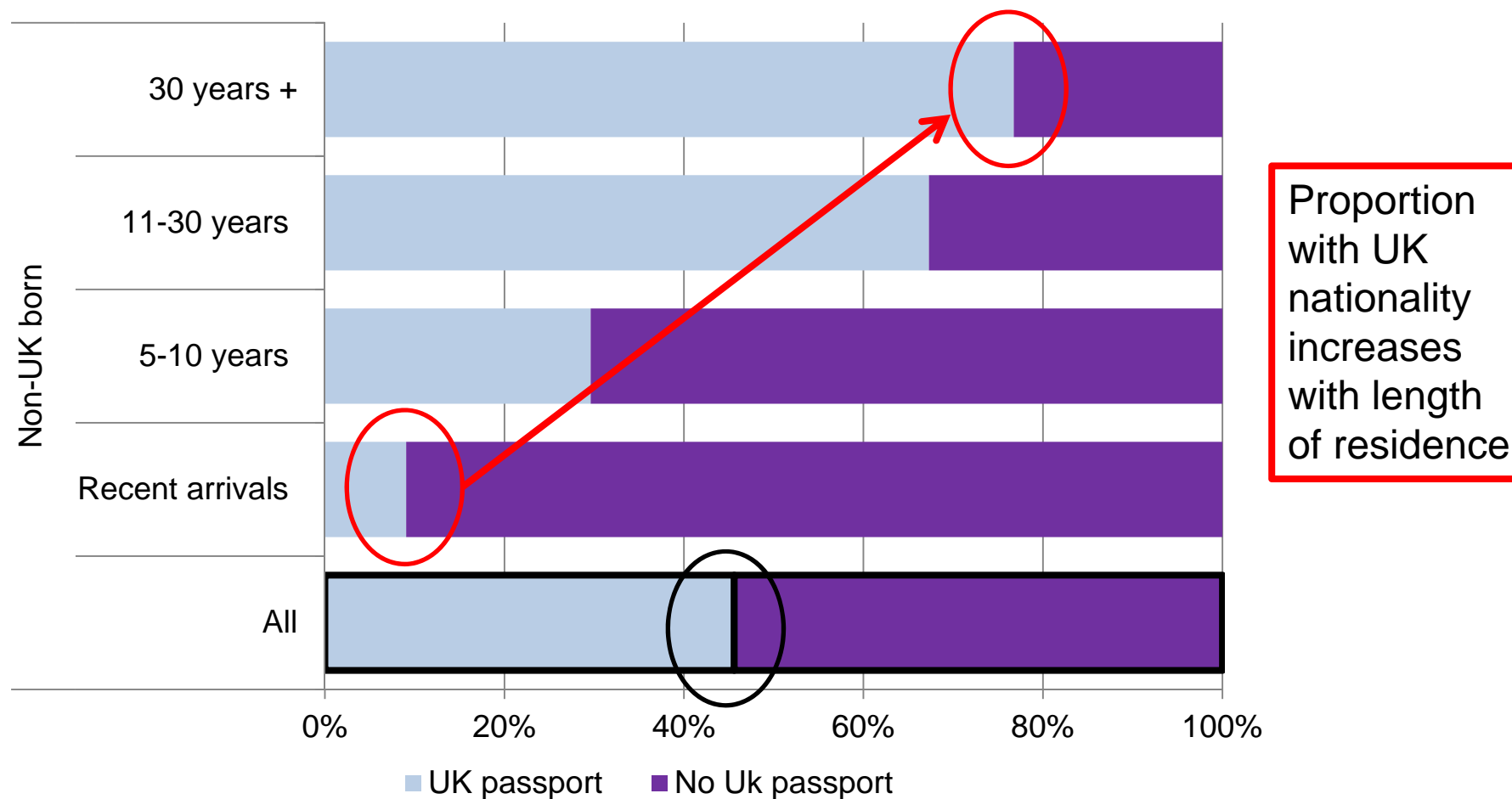
Total born outside the UK:
7.5m (13%)

Total not holding a UK
passport :
4.2m (7%)

Total without a passport:
9.5m
Majority of this group
(97%) were born in the
UK.

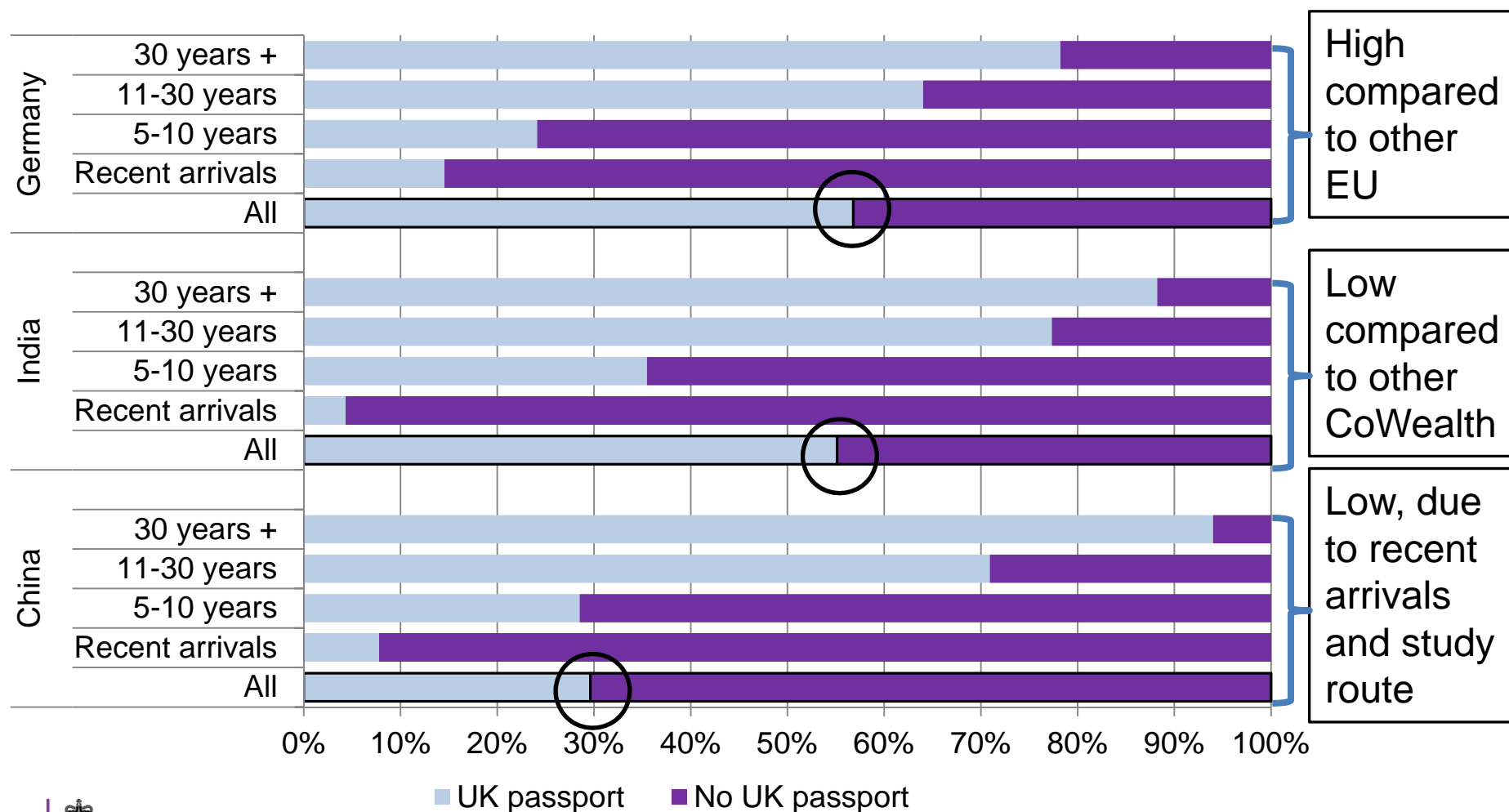
Almost half of the total foreign-born population held a UK passport...

Fig 2. UK passport holders by length of residence and region of birth (CT0161)



... this differed by country of birth and length of residence

Fig 3. UK passport holders by length of residence for selected COBs (CT0161)



Economic activity

26 Last week, were you:

- Tick all that apply
- Include any paid work, including casual or temporary work, even if only for one hour
- ☐ working as an employee? ➔ Go to 32
- ☐ on a government sponsored training scheme? ➔ Go to 32
- ☐ self-employed or freelance? ➔ Go to 32
- ☐ working paid or unpaid for your own or your family's business? ➔ Go to 32
- ☐ away from work ill, on maternity leave, on holiday or temporarily laid off? ➔ Go to 32
- ☐ doing any other kind of paid work? ➔ Go to 32
- ☐ none of the above

30 Last week, were you:

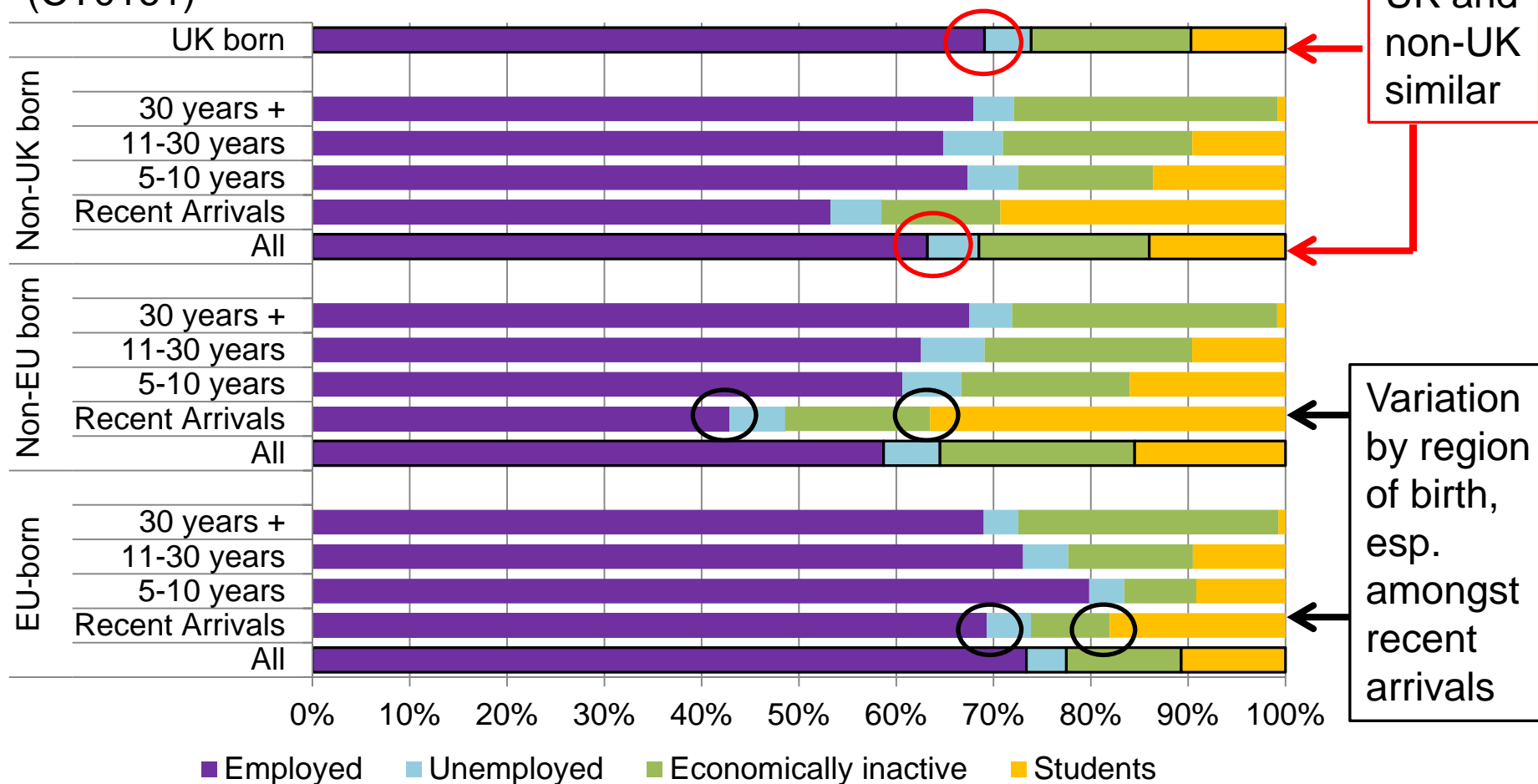
- Tick all that apply
- ☐ retired (whether receiving a pension or not)?
- ☐ a student?
- ☐ looking after home or family?
- ☐ long-term sick or disabled?
- ☐ other

Data on economic activity describe a person's main activity in the week before the Census. This analysis reports on the population aged 16 to 64 years and divides economic activity into 4 main categories:

- **Employed** (those working f/t or p/t, includes self employed)
- **Unemployed** (those unemployed and actively seeking work, excluding students).
- **Economically inactive** (those who are retired, looking after home, dependants/others).
- **Students** (those who are studying f/t and p/t economically inactive students)

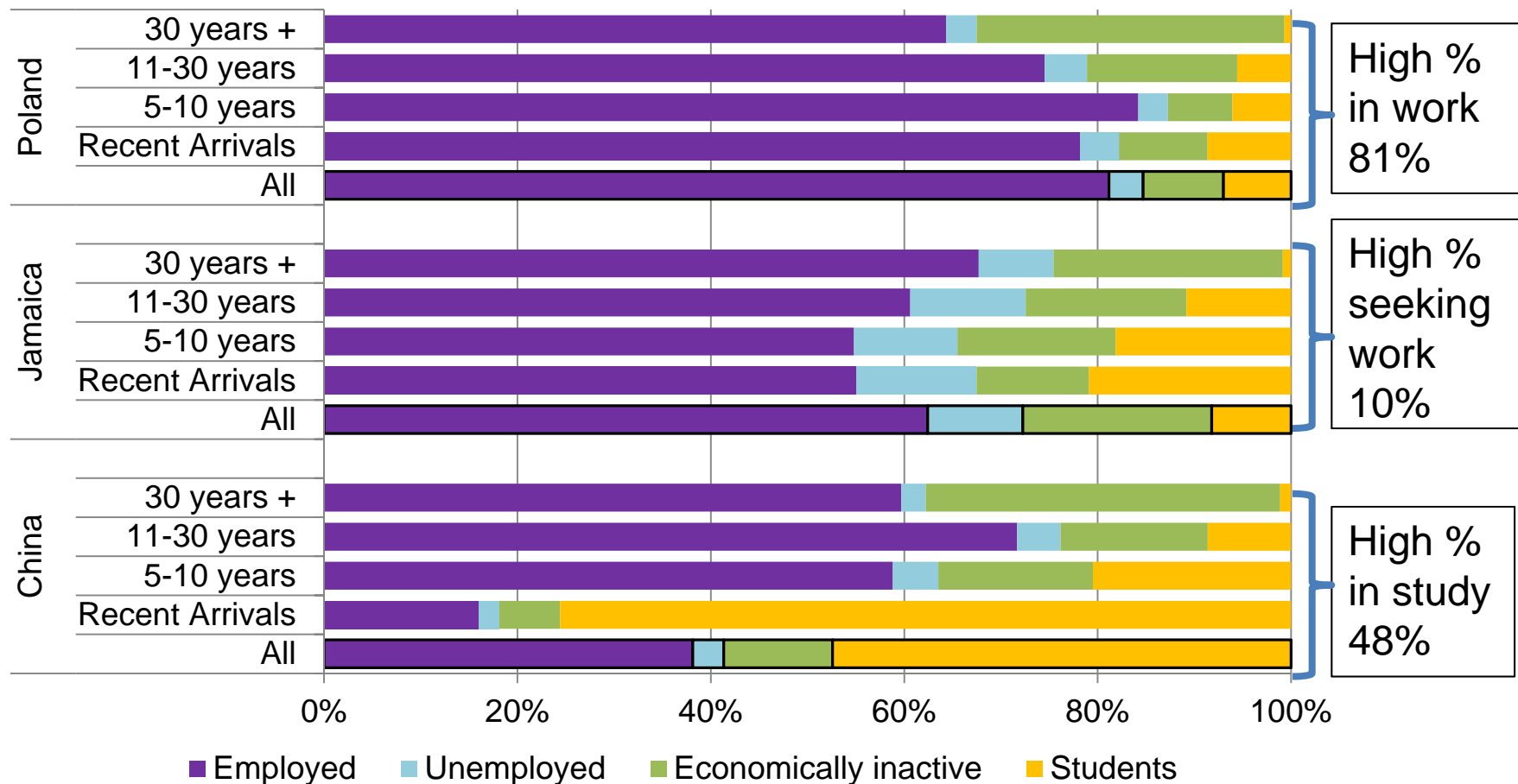
Almost two thirds of the total non-UK born population were employed.

Fig 4. UK passport holders by length of residence for selected COBs (CT0161)



The highest levels of employment were amongst Polish born.

Fig 5. Economic activity by length of residence for selected COBs, E&W 2011 (BD0060)



Housing tenure

H12 Does your household own or rent this accommodation?

➡ Tick one box only

- ☐ Owns outright ➡ Go to **H14**
- ☐ Owns with a mortgage or loan ➡ Go to **H14**
- ☐ Part owns and part rents (shared ownership)
- ☐ Rents (with or without housing benefit)
- ☐ Lives here rent free

H13 Who is your landlord?

➡ Tick one box only

- ☐ Housing association, housing co-operative, charitable trust, registered social landlord
- ☐ Council (local authority)
- ☐ Private landlord or letting agency
- ☐ Employer of a household member
- ☐ Relative or friend of a household member
- ☐ Other

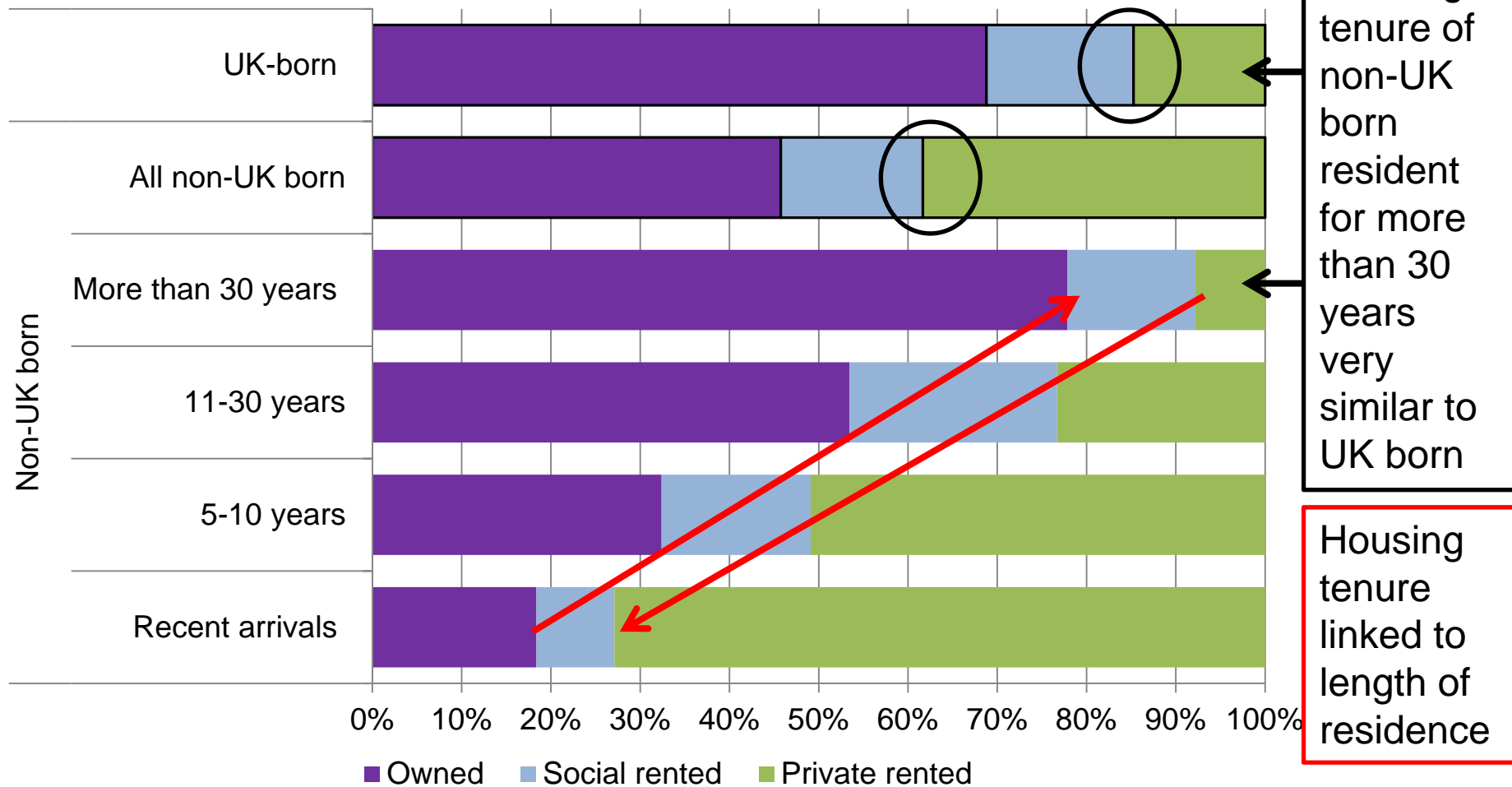
Data is on individual level (rather than household) and has been aggregated into three categories in this analysis:

- **Owned** (including owned outright, owned with a mortgage, and shared ownership).
- **Social rented** (including council, housing association and charitable trust properties).
- **Private rented** (including living rent free)

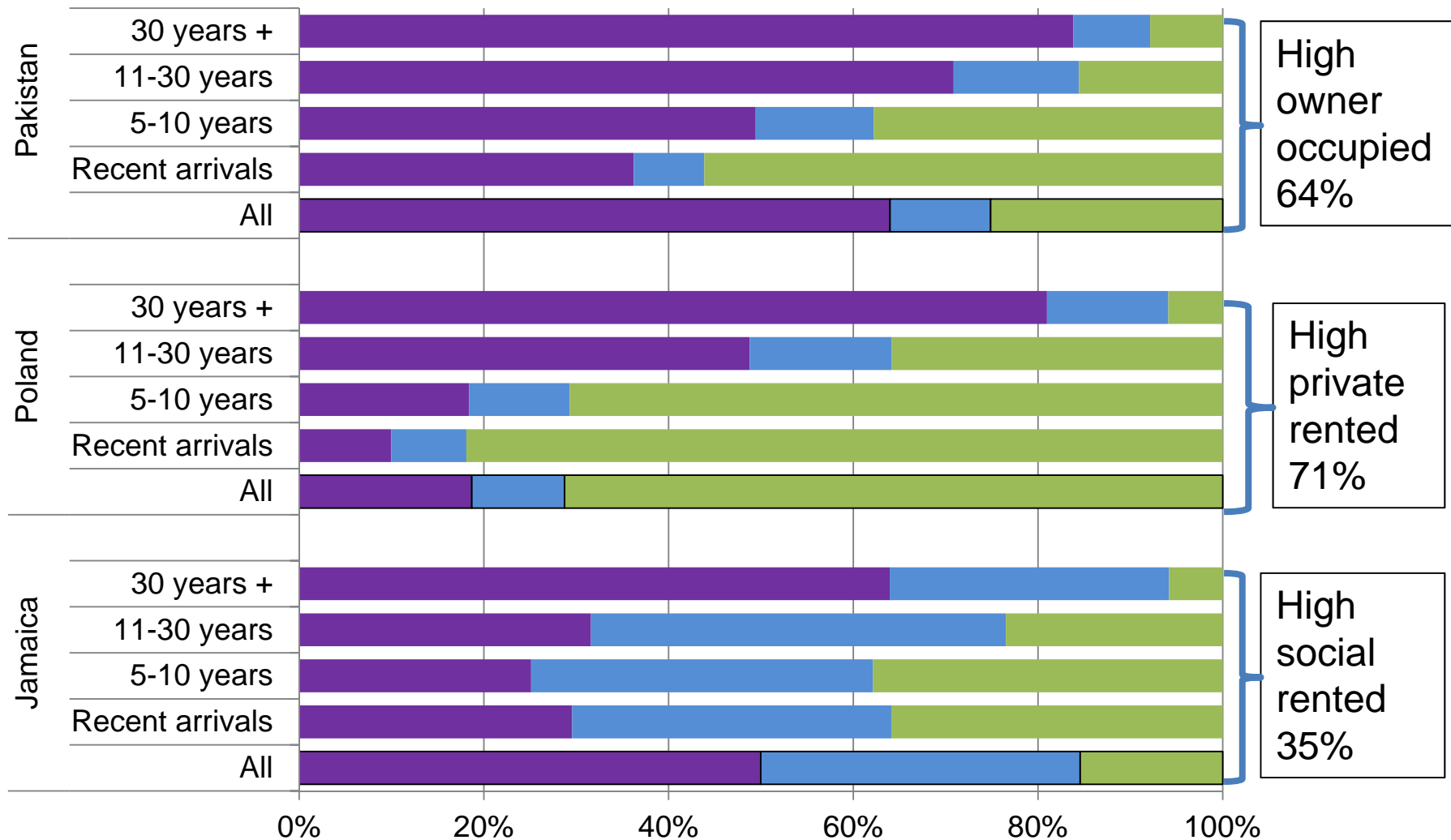
Excludes 1 million people living in communal establishments (managed residential accommodation such as student halls of residence, prisons, hospitals).

Housing tenure of non-UK born linked to length of residence.

Fig 6. Housing tenure by length of residence 2011 E&W (BD0064)



Highest levels of home ownership amongst Pakistani born



Conclusions

- There are a number of differences within and between migrant populations. These are related to:
 - Country of birth
 - Length of residence in the UK
 - Age/Gender
 - Other Social/Economic/Cultural characteristics.
 - Migrant 'type'
 - Considered in previous HO research [Social and Public Service Impacts of International Migration at the Local Level](#)
 - Suggested Census 2021 Question
- The joint HO/ONS census analysis programme achieved its aim and generated findings relevant to current public and policy debate, as demonstrated by wide media coverage

The *Telegraph* reported on employment levels of Polish born

Polish migrants almost 20pc more likely to work than Britons

Polish migrants had highest employment rate of any nationality living in Britain on census day in 2011 – including the British

Polish people living in Britain are almost 20 per cent more likely to have a job than those born in the UK, a study of official figures shows.

New Analysis of findings from the 2011 Census by the Office for National Statistics shows that Polish-born residents of England and Wales have the highest employment rate of any other group when analysed by birth.

It also shows that migrants from EU countries have dramatically higher levels of employment than those from non-European countries.

The *Daily Mail* focused on population growth and composition

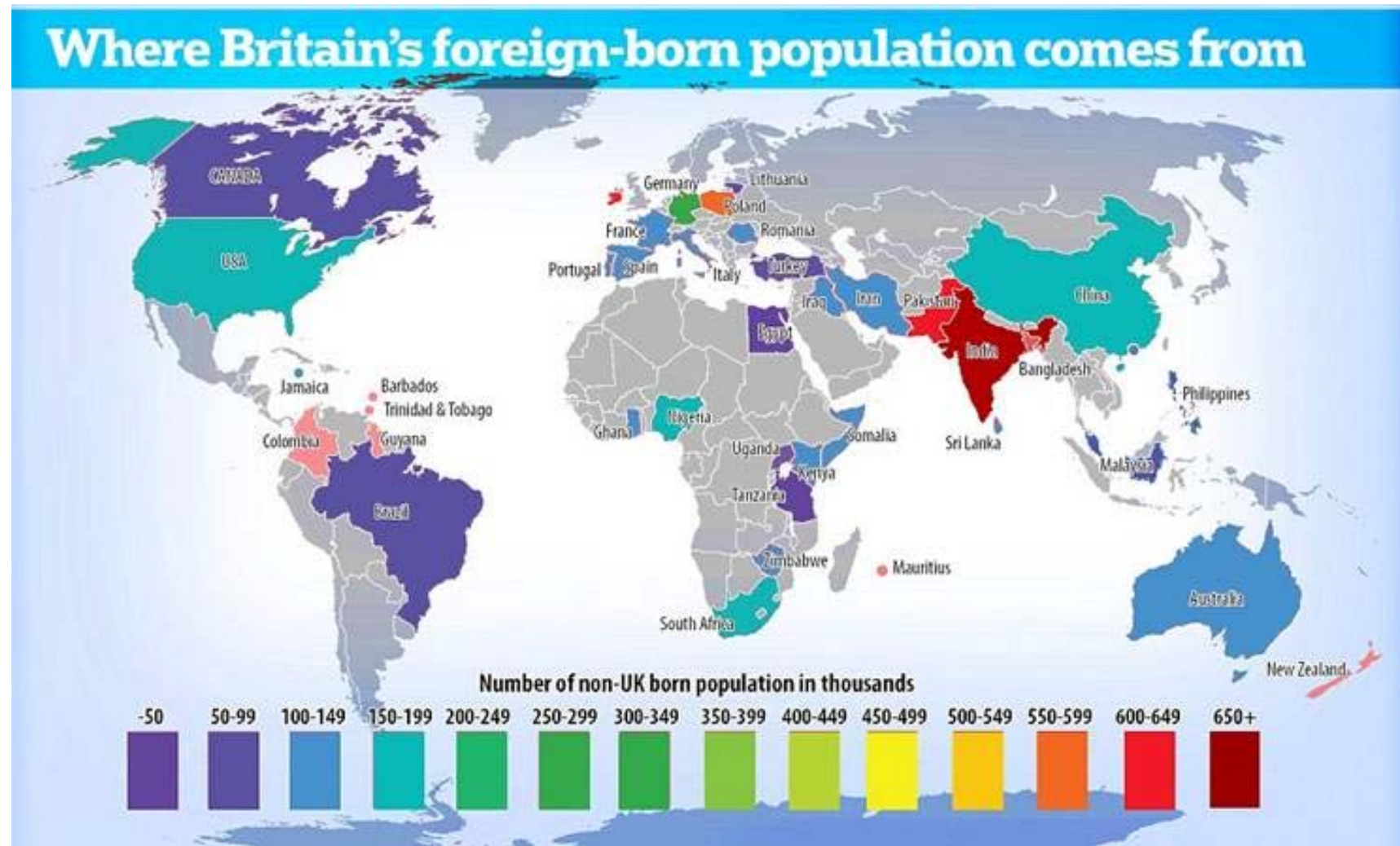
Revealed: Where foreigners living in Britain came from as the number **QUADRUPLES** in 60 years

OVER 6 DECADES, WHERE MIGRANTS CAME FROM

Top ten non-UK countries of origin

1951	1981	2001	2011
 Ireland 492,000	 Ireland 580,000	 Ireland 473,000	 India 694,000
 Poland 152,000	 India 383,000	 India 456,000	 Poland 579,000
 India 111,000	 Pakistan 182,000	 Pakistan 308,000	 Pakistan 482,000
 Germany 96,000	 Germany 170,000	 Germany 244,000	 Ireland 407,000
 Russia 76,000	 Jamaica 164,000	 Bangladesh 153,000	 Germany 274,000
 USA 59,000	 USA 106,000	 Jamaica 146,000	 Bangladesh 212,000
 Canada 46,000	 Kenya 100,000	 USA 144,000	 Nigeria 191,000
 Italy 33,000	 Italy 93,000	 S Africa 132,000	 S Africa 191,000
 Australia 31,000	 Poland 88,000	 Kenya 127,000	 USA 177,000
 France 30,000	 Cyprus 83,000	 Italy 102,000	 Jamaica 160,000
Top ten total 1,126,000	Top ten total 1,949,000	Top ten total 2,285,000	Top ten total 3,367,000
Others 774,000	Others 1,251,000	Others 2,315,000	Others 4,133,000
Total 1.9m 	Total 3.2m 	Total 4.6m 	Total 7.5m 

The *Daily Mail* focused on population growth and composition



The *Independent* focused on skill levels

They come over here, speak good English, get good jobs... Immigrants get better jobs than native Britons, figures reveal



Census data reveals full picture of role that foreign nationals play in British society

“The figures dispel many of the stereotypes that exist about the prevalence of unskilled immigrants”