

# Key Findings: Short-term Residents

October 2013

The 2011 Census was the first to collect data on the intended length of stay of respondents. Short-term residents are those people who, when asked in March 2011, intended to stay in the UK between three and 12 months. Those staying longer than 12 months are classified as usual residents.

Detailed data on the characteristics of the short-term resident population were included in release 5.1a of 2011 Census statistics on 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2013. This key findings document analyses that data and in particular draws comparisons between the short-term resident and usual resident populations.

## Overall

- There were 68,992 short-term residents in London on Census Day accounting for 37 per cent of all those in England & Wales
- Over a fifth of short-term residents in England & Wales lived in Inner London
- Almost a quarter (23 per cent) of short-term residents in London lived in Westminster, Camden or Tower Hamlets

## Age/Sex Characteristics

- 68.8 per cent of London's short-term residents were aged between 20 and 34
- The short-term resident population had a significant male bias in the 29-44 age bracket, and a female bias in the youngest and oldest groups
- The older a short-term resident was, the more likely they were to live in London
- The most populous age cohort in London was 20-24. In Inner London 39.1 per cent of short-term residents were in this age cohort while in Outer London 28.4 per cent were in this group. Almost half of all short-term residents in London were students and this would go some way to explaining the high proportion seen in the 20-24 age cohort.

## Residence Type

- 86.6 per cent of short-term residents lived in a household compared with 98.8 per cent of the usual resident population
- A total of 9,230 short-term residents were living in a communal establishment in March 2011. Students living in halls of residence are counted in the communal establishment total and this may explain why such a comparatively high proportion of the short-term resident population are in a CE.

## Country of Birth

- 10.4 per cent of the capital's short-term residents were born in India, 7.4 per cent in the USA and 5.9 per cent in France
- London had the largest short-term resident population of any English region for each region of birth:
  - EU 34.7 per cent;
  - Other Europe 42.4 per cent;
  - Africa 40.8 per cent;
  - Middle East & Asia 30.5 per cent;
  - America & the Caribbean 47.7 per cent;
  - Other 50.6 per cent.
- Short-term residents born in EU Accession states accounted for 10 per cent of the London total.
- The share of the population with a country of birth in Africa was significantly lower in the short-term resident population than in the usually resident population. For all other regions of birth the percentage was higher for short-term residents.

## Ethnic Group

- Short-term residents with White British ethnicity accounted for 3.1 per cent of the total short-term, residents in London in March 2011.
- The largest ethnic group among short-term residents was the White Other group. This group, which contains many European migrants, accounted for 43.9 per cent of the short-term resident population. This group make up 12.6 per cent of usual residents.
- The Indian ethnic group was the second largest group among short-term resident (fourth among usual residents), while the 'Other Asian' group was third (fifth among usual resident).
- The biggest differences in relative size of groups between the short-term and usual residents were among White British (9th in STR, 1st in UR); Chinese (4th STR, 12th UR) and Arab (7th STR, 15th UR).
- Short-term residents with White British ethnicity were more likely to be living in the capital than elsewhere in England & Wales. White British ethnicity accounted for 3.1 per cent of London's short-term residents but 2.9 per cent of those outside London.

## Main Language

- Among short-term residents in London 72.3 per cent listed a language other than English as their main language compared with 22.1 per cent of usual residents
- The most spoken non-English languages in London, among short-term residents, were: French (6.8 per cent), Chinese (6.2 per cent) and Spanish (6.1 per cent). Among the usual resident population Polish, Bengali and Gujarati were the most spoken non-English languages.
- In London 27.7 per cent of short-term residents spoke English as their main language while in England & Wales as a whole the proportion is smaller at 23.0 per cent. This suggests that short-term residents whose main language is English were more likely to settle in London than elsewhere in England & Wales.

## Religion

- The census question on religion is voluntary. 11.1 per cent of short-term residents chose not to answer compared with 8.5 per cent of the usual resident population.
- 23.7 per cent of short-term residents who answered said they had no religion (22.7 per cent among usual residents).
- The most common religions among short-term residents were Christianity (42.0 per cent), Muslim (14.5 per cent) and Hindu (9.6 per cent). The same three groups were the most populous among the usual resident population as well.
- Short-term residents were more likely to be Buddhist, Hindu and Muslim than their usual resident counterparts and less likely to be Christian, Jewish or of an 'other' religion. Residents are just as likely to be a member of the Sikh religion if they are short-term or usual.

## General Health

- 50.5 per cent of usual resident had very good health while a much higher 63.0 per cent of short-term residents reported very good health.
- At the other end of the scale just 1.1 per cent of short-term residents had bad or very bad health compared with 4.9 per cent of usual residents.
- The younger age profile of the short-term resident population goes some way to explaining why this group reports better health than the usual resident population. It may also be the case that short-term residents would delay or cut short their migration if in ill health and would therefore be less likely to appear in the dataset.

## Unpaid Care

- 96.7 per cent of short-term residents provided no unpaid care, a larger proportion than the 91.6 per cent of usual residents who had no caring responsibilities.
- 2,300 short-term residents provided some amount of unpaid care. 61.2 per cent of the those provided 1-19 hours of unpaid care, 22.9 provided 20 to 49 hours and 15.2 per cent provided more than 50 hours.

## Tenure

In order to be considered a household there must be at least one usual resident present in the household. As a result households made entirely of short-term residents are not counted as households and so variables such as tenure are not available for these individuals.

- In 2011 there were 16,607 short-term residents (24.1 per cent) living in a 'household' made up entirely of short-term residents. There is no data on the number of households that were formed in this way and so no way of calculating average household size for this group.
- Of the 43,158 short-term residents living in a household with at least one usual resident 23.4 per cent were in owner occupied properties, 6.3 per cent were in social rented properties and an overwhelming 70.3 per cent were living in private rented accommodation.
- Among usual residents the proportions were: 49.9 per cent owner occupation, 23.1 per cent social rent and 27.0 per cent private rent.
- 27,800 short-term residents, or 64.5 per cent of the total, lived in households rented from a private landlord.

**Note:** Labour market data from the 2011 Census is provided by the Office for National Statistics for short-term residents for the age group 16-74 and for usual residents for 16 and over. This should be taken into account when considering the comparisons below.

## Economic activity

- Over half (54.7 per cent) of all short-term residents in London were economically inactive, compared with under a third of usual residents (32.7 per cent).
- 48.4 per cent (31,125) of all short-term residents in London in 2011 were students (both active and inactive).
- Seven out of ten (70.9 per cent) of inactive short-term residents were students, compared with 22.4 per cent of inactive usual residents.
- The unemployment rate among short-term residents was 2.1 percentage points lower than the rate for usual residents (3.8 per cent compared with 5.9 per cent).
- The proportions of short-term residents inactive due to retirement were particularly low, at just 5.9 per cent compared with 41.8 per cent of usual residents.

## Hours worked

- Seven in ten short-term residents employed in London in 2011 worked full-time hours.
- Over half (54.2 per cent) of short-term residents in employment worked 31 to 48 hour weeks.
- Slightly more short-term residents than usual residents worked 15 hours or less (12.5 per cent compared with 8.7 per cent of usual residents).
- Of the 7,500 short-term residents working part-time, 59.2 per cent were working 16-30 hour weeks, and four in ten were working 15 hours or less. Slightly higher proportions of usual residents were working 16-30 hours weeks at 66.2 per cent.

## Industry

- The industries short-term residents were most likely to work in were Accommodation and food service activities (16.4 per cent), Wholesale and retail trade (12.6 per cent) and Professional, scientific and technical activities (10.9 per cent).
- There were 4,020 short-term residents in Accommodation and food service activities, which accounted for 16.4 per cent of the total. This was three times the proportion within the usual resident population (6.3 per cent).
- People working in Public administration and defence accounted for 5.0 per cent of the population of usual residents; over three times the proportion of short-term residents working in this industry (1.5 per cent).
- Short-term residents were less likely than usual residents to be in the Human health and social work activities industry. Under one in fifteen (1,580) short-term residents were working in this industry, compared with over one in ten usual residents.

## Occupation

- Professional occupations had the highest proportion of all short-term residents, with almost one quarter (5,599) of all short-term residents holding these occupations.
- The share of short-term residents holding Elementary occupations, at 19.5 per cent, was double the proportion of usual residents (9.6 per cent).
- Short-term residents were less likely to be Managers, directors and senior officials than usual residents (8.7 per cent compared with 11.6 per cent) and also less likely to hold Administrative and secretarial occupations (7.0 per cent compared with 11.7 per cent).
- Short-term residents had just 1.3 percentage points more people in Caring, leisure and other service occupations (9.2 per cent) than usual residents (7.9 per cent) in London in 2011.

## NS-SeC

- Full-time students accounted for almost half (46.1 per cent) of all short-term residents in London in 2011, compared with just one in ten usual residents.
- Most short-term residents (other than full-time students) were either in Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations, Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations or Never worked and long-term unemployed, each with around 10 per cent of the total.
- The proportions of short-term residents within Lower supervisory and technical occupations (1,430), Semi-routine occupation (3,330), and Small employers and own account workers (3,700) categories were half that of proportions of usual residents in these occupations.
- There were around the same proportions of short-term residents and usual residents working in Routine occupations (6.5 and 7.4 per cent) in London in 2011.

## Travel to Work

Data on travel to work are for residents aged 16-74 for both short-term residents and usual residents. Data are for those in employment only.

- The most popular method of travel to work for short-term residents was underground, metro, light rail or tram with 37.0 commuting this way. This is compared to 22.6 per cent of usually resident Londoners who chose this method of transport.
- Among usual residents, driving a car or van was the most popular method (28.0 per cent) but only 7.5 per cent of short-term residents chose this method.
- Short-term residents were more likely than their usual resident counterparts to travel to work by underground, bus or on foot and less likely to choose train, motorcycle, car or bicycle.
- A greater proportion of short-term residents than usual residents worked from home (8.0 per cent compared to 5.1 per cent).