

JRF Programme Paper
Poverty and ethnicity

**EVIDENCE ON THE
EXPERIENCE OF POVERTY
BY PEOPLE FROM
MINORITY ETHNIC
GROUPS IN WALES**

David Owen

October 2013

This paper:

- presents a picture of the changing ethnic composition of Wales since 2001;
- draws on available data on poverty and disadvantage;
- examines the relative socio-economic situation of minority ethnic groups in Wales.

The Joseph Rowntree Foundation (JRF) commissioned this paper as part of its programme on poverty and ethnicity, which aims to understand the underlying reasons for variations in low income and deprivation among different ethnic groups in the UK and the problems caused.

Contents

	Page
Introduction	1
Section 1 The ethnic composition of Wales in 2001	2
Section 2 The spatial distribution of minority ethnic groups in Wales	19
Section 3 Population change and migration in Wales since 2001	20
Section 4 Change in the ethnic composition of Wales, 2001 to 2012	29
Section 5 Change in the school population of Wales, 2003/4 to 2010/11	32
Section 6 Labour market change by ethnic group, 2004 to 2010	36
Section 7 First information from the 2011 Census of Population	42
Section 8 Conclusion	49
Notes	51
References	52

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to present a quantitative picture of the experience of people from minority ethnic groups living in Wales. Most of the data the report draws upon comes from data sets collected for the whole of Great Britain, the UK or England and Wales, but there are a number of Wales-specific data sources that are also used. Details of the data sources analysed are presented in the companion report from this project ('Data sources on ethnicity and poverty in Wales').

This report is concerned with the relative socio-economic situation of minority ethnic groups over the period from 2001 onwards. It starts by establishing the ethnic breakdown of the population in 2001, before setting out the evidence for the changing composition of the population since then.

As the diversity of the population increases, it is important to find a way of clearly describing the ethnic composition of the population. In this report, the terminology 'minority ethnic groups' is used. This refers to people who are visibly different from the white British population, having skin colours other than 'white', with ultimate geographical origins outside Europe. Many of these ethnic groups are recognised in the ethnicity classifications used in official statistics. However, in recent years, migration from the rest of Europe and a much wider range of countries beyond the Commonwealth have led to new ethnic groups migrating to the UK and becoming established. These are less well recognised by official ethnic group classifications, and usually fall into the 'white other' and 'other' categories. Because these were, until recently, small populations, these catch-all categories have not been further disaggregated to identify national minorities. In order to provide an indication of the characteristics of these new ethnic groups, information on country of birth is therefore also included where possible.

The ethnic composition of Wales in 2001

The most complete source of data on the ethnic composition of the population of Wales is the decennial Census of Population. Over 95 per cent of the population responds to the census, which is then adjusted to take account of non-response. It provides a benchmark against which to compare estimates of the characteristics of minority ethnic groups derived from small sample surveys and administrative data sources. The characteristics of the population in 2001 classified by ethnic group are summarised here in a series of tables and diagrams.

Only 2.1 per cent of the population of Wales was not from a white ethnic group in 2001 and 96.8 per cent of the population had been born in the UK, with only 1.7 per cent born outside Europe (Table 1). More than half (53.2 per cent) of people from minority ethnic groups had been born in the UK, most of the remainder having been born outside Europe. The white population included a small Irish component (0.6 per cent of the population) and a larger 'other white' component. Around a fifth of these had been born outside Europe (presumably in the Old Commonwealth) and most of the remainder were white Europeans.

The largest minority ethnic groups were the Indian, Pakistani and Chinese ethnic groups, but those of mixed parentage and other ethnicity represented a large proportion of the minority population. The numbers of 'mixed: white/black Caribbean' and 'mixed: black African' ethnicity greatly exceeded the number of people of non-mixed parentage from these ethnic groups. The percentage British-born was highest for people of mixed parentage, and from the other black, black Caribbean and Pakistani ethnic groups (reflecting their relative youth), while it was smallest for the 'other' and other Asian ethnic groups, in these instances probably reflecting their recent migration. Females formed the majority of the population overall, for the white population and for most mixed parentage ethnic groups, but there was a marked excess of males over females in the black and South Asian ethnic groups.

Table 1: Key indicators for ethnic groups in Wales, 2001

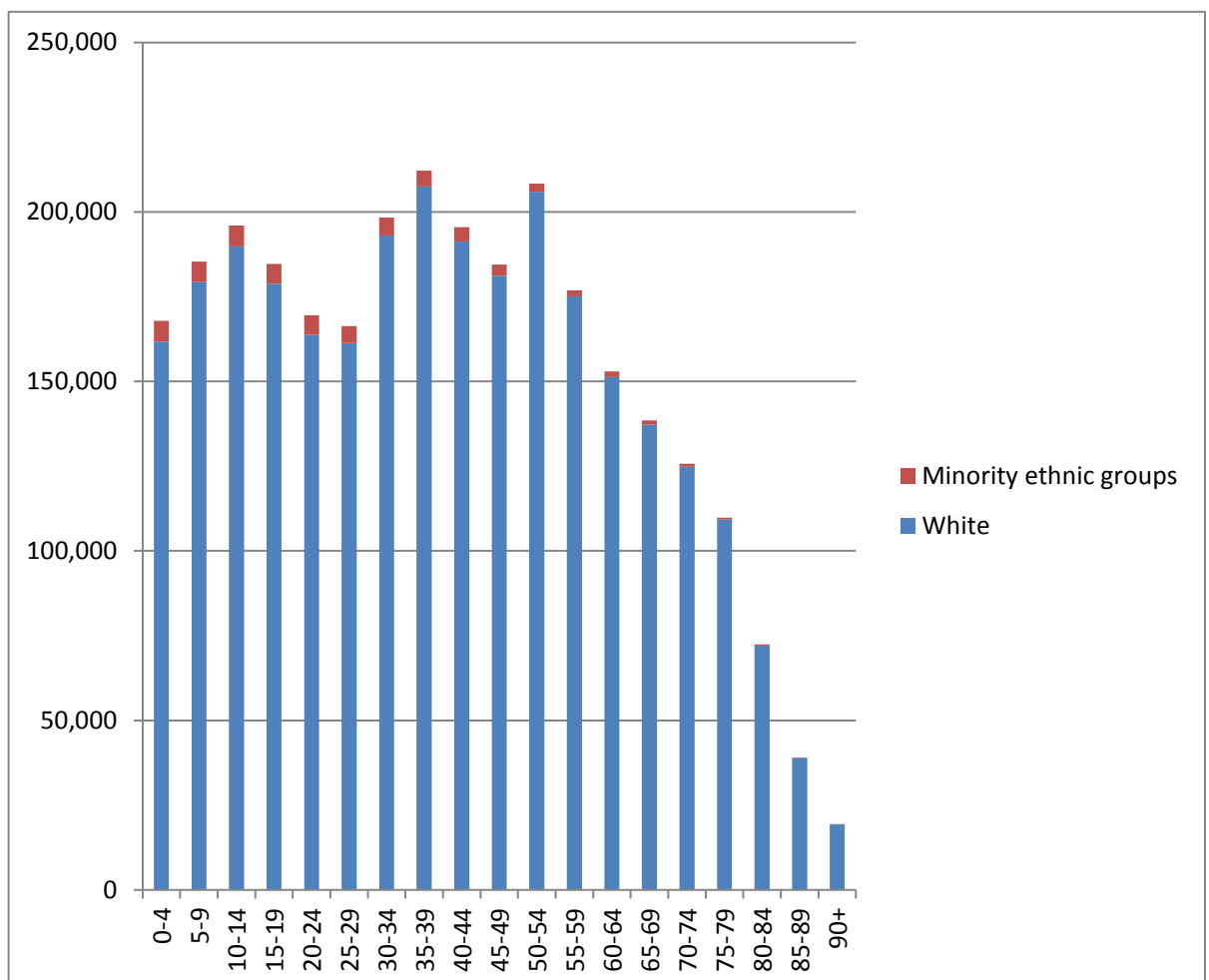
Ethnic group	Pop-ulation	% of pop-ulation	% UK born	% born outside Europe	Males per 1000 females	% with long-term limiting illness
<i>White</i>	2,841.5	97.9	97.8	0.8	935	23.5
White British	2,786.6	96.0	98.9	0.5	935	23.5
White Irish	17.7	0.6	36.5	1.0	921	31.0
Other White	37.2	1.3	43.1	18.3	918	21.1
Minority ethnic groups	61.6	2.1	53.2	46.0	1,018	13.0
<i>Mixed parentage</i>	17.7	0.6	86.2	11.9	979	13.6
White/Black Caribbean	6.0	0.2	95.9	3.3	927	14.3
White/Black African	2.4	0.1	82.7	14.7	953	13.4
White/Asian	5.0	0.2	83.1	14.6	1,028	11.6
White/Other	4.3	0.1	78.4	19.3	1,015	14.9
<i>Asian or Asian British</i>	25.4	0.9	44.9	54.8	1,078	13.2
Indian	8.3	0.3	38.2	61.6	1,048	12.0
Pakistani	8.3	0.3	56.8	42.8	1,035	16.0
Bangladeshi	5.4	0.2	47.3	52.6	1,049	11.5
Other Asian	3.5	0.1	28.5	70.8	1,332	12.5
<i>Black or Black British</i>	7.1	0.2	45.9	53.4	1,126	19.0
Black Caribbean	2.6	0.1	55.2	44.2	1,220	23.7
Black African	3.7	0.1	34.3	64.8	1,096	15.4
Black Other	0.7	0.0	70.9	28.3	976	20.8
<i>Chinese and other</i>	11.4	0.4	25.0	74.5	895	8.1
Chinese	6.3	0.2	33.5	66.0	992	8.6
Other	5.1	0.2	14.6	84.8	788	7.4
All ethnic groups	2,903.1	100.0	96.8	1.7	936	23.3

Source: 2001 Census of Population

The largest excess of males was found in the other Asian and black Caribbean ethnic groups, while females outnumbered males to the greatest extent in people from other ethnic groups. This category includes North African and Middle Eastern people, but the largest country of birth for this ethnic group was the other Far East (in which 3,134 out of 5,142 had been born), suggesting that this ethnic group includes Filipina women recruited to jobs in health and social care. Overall, people from minority ethnic groups

were much less likely than white people to experience long-term limiting illness. The white Irish ethnic group was most likely to have a long-term limiting illness, while people from the Chinese and other ethnic groups were least likely to have a long-term illness. This is a reflection of the younger age structure of minority ethnic groups (on average 28 years compared to 40 years for white people – see Table 3). The black Caribbean group had both a high mean age and a high rate of illness. However, the Chinese population was healthier than the Pakistani and Indian groups even though their mean ages were similar.

Figure 1: The white and minority ethnic group populations by 5 year age group, 2001



Source: 2001 Census of Population

Figure 1 demonstrates the magnitude of the minority ethnic group population relative to the white population. It shows that the relative share of minority ethnic groups was greatest in the youngest age groups, and declined with increasing age.

Table 2 examines the age structure of ethnic groups in greater detail. The percentage of people aged under 5 was twice as high and the percentage aged 5 to 15 one-and-a-half times as high for minority ethnic groups as for white people. In contrast, 42.7 per cent of white people were aged over 45, compared with 20.1 per cent of people from minority ethnic groups. People from black ethnic groups were most likely to be aged over 45, while people of mixed parentage were least likely to be in this age range, with 46.5 per cent aged 15 or less. The percentage of Asian and Asian British and Chinese and other people in the youngest age groups was lower than for the mixed parentage ethnic groups, but were more likely to be of younger working age than other ethnic groups (49.7 per cent of Asian and Asian British people and 57.7 per cent of Chinese and Other people, compared with the average of 37.5 per cent). Older people were much more common in the white population (especially the white Irish, 28.1 per cent of whom were of pensionable age), but a relatively high percentage of black Caribbean and black African people were of pensionable age.

This information is expressed in a different way in the population pyramid in Figure 2, which presents the percentage of the population in each five-year age group for males and females, with the pyramid for minority ethnic groups as a whole superimposed on that for white people as a whole. It is immediately apparent that the minority population is much more youthful than the white population, with a higher percentage of children and a much smaller percentage of middle aged and older people. The much wider base of the pyramid for minority ethnic groups is indicative of likely rapid population increase, as the number of children reaching sexual maturity ten to fifteen years after the 2001 Census is implied to be greater than the numbers in these age groups in 2001. However, the similarity in numbers of children in each age group below 15 indicates that the growth of the minority population

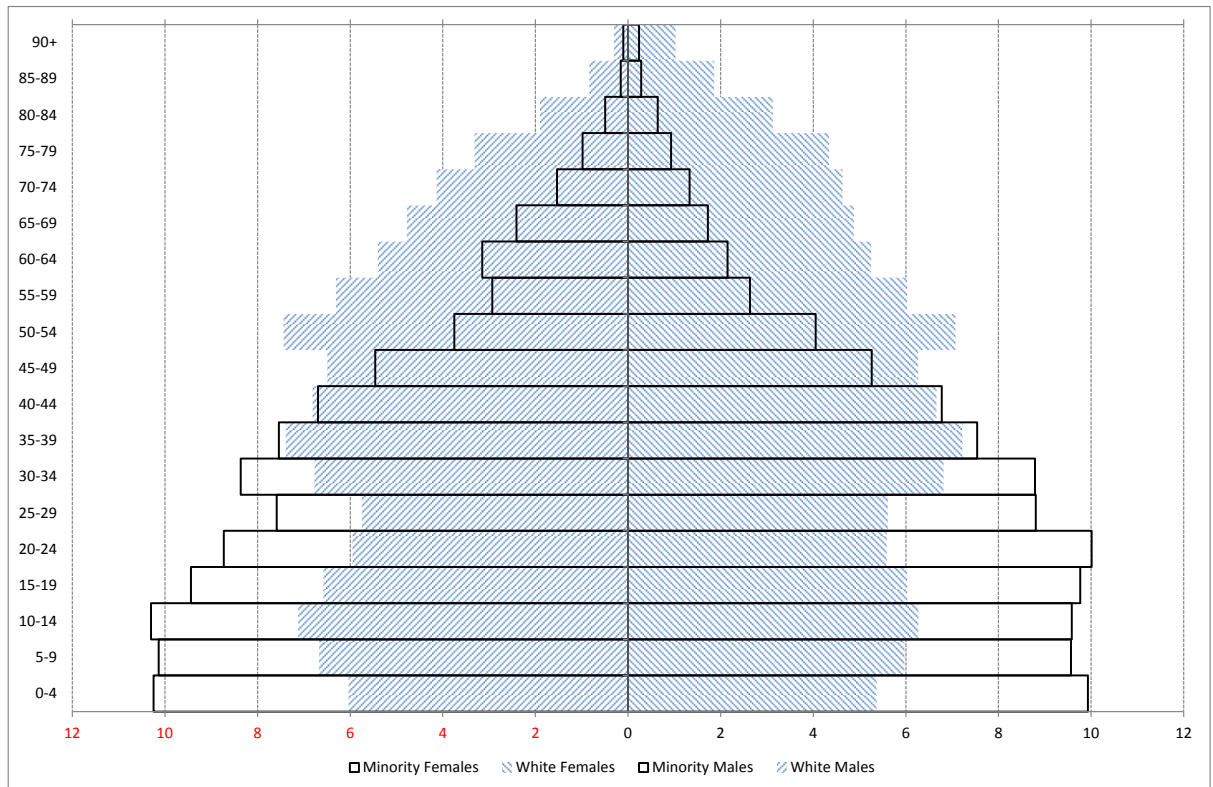
had been slowing and that the minority population may start to resemble the 'mature' profile of the white population, with a narrow base, straight sides and bulge in the older years, indicative of a population which is stable or declining.

Table 2: Age structure of ethnic groups in Wales, 2001

Ethnic group	Percentage of the population in each age group					
	Aged 0–4	Aged 5–15	Aged 16–24	Aged 25–44	Aged 45–64	Pensionable age
<i>White</i>	5.7	14.3	10.8	26.5	25.1	17.6
White British	5.7	14.4	10.7	26.5	25.1	17.6
White Irish	1.6	4.4	9.2	23.1	33.6	28.1
Other White	4.4	9.7	14.8	31.5	22.7	16.9
Minority ethnic groups	10.1	21.7	17.1	31.0	14.7	5.4
<i>Mixed parentage</i>	15.0	31.5	16.4	22.5	9.9	4.6
White/Black Caribbean	14.9	34.6	15.8	21.7	7.9	5.2
White/Black African	15.9	26.9	15.1	25.6	12.3	4.1
White/Asian	16.2	32.6	17.2	22.1	8.2	3.7
White/Other	13.4	28.5	17.3	22.3	13.4	5.1
<i>Asian or Asian British</i>	9.6	19.5	17.7	32.0	16.3	4.9
Indian	6.4	14.5	18.7	35.3	20.2	4.9
Pakistani	11.0	21.6	17.6	29.3	14.5	5.9
Bangladeshi	13.5	25.8	19.0	29.6	9.4	2.8
Other Asian	7.7	16.4	13.5	34.5	22.3	5.6
<i>Black or Black British</i>	6.5	14.7	14.4	35.5	17.7	11.2
Black Caribbean	2.7	8.9	9.1	40.6	23.3	15.3
Black African	8.9	18.1	17.6	32.2	14.4	8.9
Black Other	7.5	18.0	16.8	34.3	15.1	8.2
<i>Chinese and other</i>	5.8	15.6	18.4	39.3	16.7	4.3
Chinese	5.7	15.4	21.4	34.2	18.2	5.2
Other	5.9	15.9	14.7	45.5	14.8	3.1
All ethnic groups	5.8	14.4	10.9	26.6	24.9	17.4

Source: 2001 Census of Population

Figure 2: The age and sex breakdown of white people compared with minority ethnic groups, 2001



Source: 2001 Census of Population

Table 3 presents a number of demographic indicators derived from the census information on age and gender structure. The mean age in years summarises the information already discussed and highlights the relative youth of people of mixed parentage and Bangladeshi ethnic origin and the ageing of some minority groups – notably the white Irish and black Caribbean ethnic groups. In this table, the child and elderly populations are expressed as a ratio of the working age population – as an indication of the number of dependents which working age adults in each ethnic group have to support. The numbers of children and elderly per working age person were similar for the white ethnic groups, except for the high elderly dependency ratio for white Irish people.

Table 3: Age dependency and fertility ratios for ethnic groups in Wales, 2001

Ethnic group	Mean age in years	Dependency ratios		Fertility indicator: dependent children aged 0–2 per woman aged 16–49
		Children per person aged 16–64	Elderly per person aged 16–64	
<i>White</i>	39.8	0.3	0.3	0.148
White British	39.7	0.3	0.3	0.15
White Irish	49.7	0.1	0.4	0.05
Other White	39.7	0.2	0.2	0.09
Minority ethnic groups	28.1	0.5	0.1	0.220
<i>Mixed parentage</i>	23.0	1.0	0.1	0.402
White/Black Caribbean	22.2	1.1	0.1	0.40
White/Black African	24.2	0.8	0.1	0.43
White/Asian	21.6	1.0	0.1	0.43
White/Other	25.2	0.8	0.1	0.36
<i>Asian or Asian British</i>	28.7	0.4	0.1	0.214
Indian	31.6	0.3	0.1	0.13
Pakistani	27.8	0.5	0.1	0.24
Bangladeshi	23.4	0.7	0.0	0.32
Other Asian	32.1	0.3	0.1	0.19
<i>Black or Black British</i>	34.6	0.3	0.2	0.145
Black Caribbean	40.9	0.2	0.2	0.05
Black African	30.7	0.4	0.1	0.21
Black Other	31.6	0.4	0.1	0.17
<i>Chinese and other</i>	30.7	0.3	0.1	0.089
Chinese	31.1	0.3	0.1	0.10
Other	30.2	0.3	0.0	0.08
All ethnic groups	39.5	0.3	0.3	0.15

Source: 2001 Census of Population

The child dependency ratio was not much higher than that of white people for most minority ethnic groups (because of the large section of these populations of working age), but was particularly high for people of mixed parentage and Bangladeshi, Pakistani, black African and other black people. This reflects the relative youth and higher fertility rates (the number of dependent children aged 0 to 2 years per woman of childbearing age) in these ethnic groups, which were thus likely to grow most rapidly.

The household structure of ethnic groups in 2001 is summarised in Table 4. On average, there were 2.4 persons per household, with white ethnic groups around the average (white Irish households were smaller) but minority ethnic group households a third larger on average. Mixed parentage households were largest overall, but within the Asian or Asian British category, Bangladeshi and Pakistani households were considerably larger than average. Single person households were very much a white British phenomenon – accounting for 28.1 per cent of the total, but a very small percentage for other ethnic groups.

Couple households were more common among Asian and Asian British and Chinese and other people than for black or black British or mixed parentage people. Lone parent families were most common in the mixed parentage and black ethnic groups. Student households were most common in the Chinese and other ethnic groups and for Indian people while pensioner households were most common in the white ethnic groups, followed by the black ethnic groups and were more common for people of mixed parentage than for the Asian and Asian British or Chinese and other ethnic groups, probably reflecting the long period of settlement and ethnic mixing in the cities of South Wales.

Table 4: Household structure by ethnic group, 2001

Ethnic group	Persons per household	Percentage of households					
		Single person households	Couple households	Couples with dep. children	Lone parents with dep. children	Student households	Pensioner households
<i>White</i>	2.4	28.8	44.6	20.7	7.2	0.4	25.9
White British	2.4	28.1	44.7	20.7	7.3	0.4	25.9
White Irish	1.9	0.3	38.5	14.6	4.7	1.3	30.1
Other White	2.3	0.4	42.3	20.0	6.6	2.1	22.3
Minority ethnic groups	3.2	0.4	47.1	31.4	9.7	2.4	8.9
<i>Mixed parentage</i>	4.0	0.1	36.5	21.0	16.1	1.5	11.5
White/Black Caribbean	4.0	0.0	32.3	17.4	21.8	0.6	12.9
White/Black African	3.4	0.0	40.5	25.1	15.8	2.1	9.5
White/Asian	4.8	0.0	41.4	24.5	11.7	1.6	9.7
White/Other	3.6	0.0	35.3	20.1	13.0	2.0	12.5
<i>Asian or Asian British</i>	3.4	0.1	56.9	40.0	6.2	2.1	6.3
Indian	3.0	0.0	60.3	36.0	4.6	3.7	6.2
Pakistani	3.8	0.0	52.2	38.9	8.4	0.9	8.0
Bangladeshi	4.4	0.0	60.8	54.3	6.3	0.5	2.3
Other Asian	2.7	0.0	53.8	36.8	6.1	2.2	7.3
<i>Black or Black British</i>	2.3	0.1	34.5	21.7	11.6	2.1	15.1
Black Caribbean	1.8	0.0	34.0	18.6	12.2	0.5	16.0
Black African	2.9	0.0	35.7	25.3	9.6	3.9	14.9
Black Other	2.4	0.0	31.3	21.3	16.8	1.9	11.6
<i>Chinese and other</i>	2.9	0.1	50.2	34.1	7.5	4.1	6.0
Chinese	3.1	0.0	51.2	32.9	6.5	4.3	6.2
Other	3.1	0.0	52.5	38.0	6.9	4.3	4.8
All ethnic groups	2.4	29.1	44.6	20.8	7.3	0.4	25.6

Source: 2001 Census of Population

Owner-occupation was the most common housing tenure for all ethnic groups. Pakistani people displayed a higher rate of owner-occupation than white

people, the rate for whom was slightly higher than for Chinese people (Table 5). Black African, 'other' and people of mixed parentage were least likely to be owner-occupiers. Black or black British people and people of mixed parentage were far more likely to be social renters than Asian or Asian British or Chinese and Other people, while people from Chinese and Other ethnic groups were most likely to rent from the private sector.

Car ownership is one of the main census proxy indicators of income (though in a largely rural country ownership of a car is more of a necessity than in major urban conurbations). The percentage of households from minority ethnic groups with no car was slightly higher than that for white households, with black households being most likely to have no car. Indian, Pakistani and Chinese households were least likely to have no car. The percentage of households with two cars was similar for white and minority households. Indian, Other Asian and Chinese households were most likely to have two cars, while Bangladeshi, black or black British and mixed parentage households were least likely to own two or more cars. The percentage of households living in overcrowded accommodation was higher for minority ethnic groups than for white people. The highest rates of overcrowding were experienced by Bangladeshi, black African, 'other', Chinese and mixed parentage households, reflecting larger household sizes as well as lack of access to larger dwellings.

Table 5: Housing characteristics and material deprivation indicators by ethnic group, 2001

	Percentage of households					
	Owner-occupiers	Social renters	Private renters	With no car	With 2 or more cars	Over-crowded
<i>White</i>	71.5	17.9	10.6	25.9	28.5	4.2
White British	71.7	17.9	10.4	25.8	28.6	4.1
White Irish	65.2	19.8	14.9	32.3	23.7	6.4
Other White	64.7	14.5	20.8	27.2	27.0	7.6
Minority ethnic groups	58.1	18.8	23.0	29.7	26.5	15.6
<i>Mixed parentage</i>	50.7	29.3	20.0	37.5	20.7	10.8
White/Black Caribbean	46.5	36.7	16.8	44.3	16.9	7.9
White/Black African	47.4	33.4	19.2	36.9	19.9	13.2
White/Asian	58.2	21.0	20.8	28.0	26.4	11.0
White/Other	51.3	24.9	23.8	37.7	21.0	12.9
<i>Asian or Asian British</i>	66.9	11.2	21.9	23.2	31.5	17.0
Indian	66.2	6.8	26.9	17.9	39.9	14.0
Pakistani	72.4	11.8	15.8	22.3	30.1	15.5
Bangladeshi	62.8	18.5	18.7	36.0	14.8	27.0
Other Asian	62.9	12.8	24.4	23.5	32.1	16.1
<i>Black or Black British</i>	48.6	32.3	19.2	41.1	17.1	15.0
Black Caribbean	59.0	29.3	11.7	37.3	18.5	9.0
Black African	37.9	33.9	28.2	44.2	16.0	22.0
Black Other	44.1	39.0	16.9	46.3	15.0	14.3
<i>Chinese and other</i>	57.3	10.4	32.3	23.8	31.2	18.9
Chinese	71.2	6.4	22.4	20.1	33.2	18.9
Other	40.7	15.2	44.1	28.1	28.7	19.0
All ethnic groups	71.3	17.9	10.8	26.0	28.5	4.4

Source: 2001 Census of Population

The labour market experience of an ethnic group is an indicator of poverty in terms of income differentials, economic security and prospects of economic advancement (Table 6).

Table 6: Labour market participation by ethnic group, 2001

Ethnic group	Economic activity rate 16–64	Employment rate	Un-employment rate	% of econ. active self-employed	% aged 16–64 long-term un-employed
<i>White</i>	70.1	63.5	5.7	12.5	1.2
White British	70.2	63.7	5.7	12.5	1.2
White Irish	65.1	58.2	6.8	16.0	1.7
Other White	64.5	56.1	6.6	15.2	1.4
Minority ethnic groups	59.3	48.8	8.7	17.5	1.6
<i>Mixed parentage</i>	62.1	48.1	11.8	8.8	2.3
White/Black Caribbean	63.4	48.4	14.0	7.0	2.8
White/Black African	64.2	50.9	11.1	8.4	2.7
White/Asian	61.9	48.6	10.0	10.1	1.4
White/Other	59.6	45.6	11.4	9.9	2.3
<i>Asian or Asian British</i>	57.5	48.7	7.9	22.8	1.3
Indian	65.5	57.7	5.0	22.2	0.9
Pakistani	51.3	41.2	11.5	27.8	1.9
Bangladeshi	48.7	39.7	8.7	20.3	0.8
Other Asian	61.9	53.3	8.1	18.2	1.6
<i>Black or Black British</i>	59.6	45.8	12.1	8.5	2.4
Black Caribbean	70.4	58.8	11.6	9.1	2.7
Black African	50.5	35.1	12.1	8.4	2.1
Black Other	62.2	47.8	14.1	6.9	2.8
<i>Chinese and other</i>	59.8	51.5	5.1	21.7	1.1
Chinese	62.5	53.5	4.0	30.6	0.9
Other	56.7	49.1	6.5	10.0	1.3
All ethnic groups	69.9	63.2	5.7	12.6	1.3

Source: 2001 Census of Population

Lower levels of labour market participation indicate a greater likelihood of dependence on state benefits and hence low income levels. Overall, people from minority ethnic groups were much less likely than white people to be economically active, but the percentage of 16–64 year olds economically active (in employment or unemployment) was highest for black Caribbean people (slightly above the value for white people).

The very low economic activity rates of Pakistani, black African and Bangladeshi people is likely to be an indication of exclusion from the labour market as a result of discrimination or cultural norms which mean that women

tend to look after the home rather than seek employment. For more youthful ethnic groups (e.g. those of mixed parentage) low labour market participation rates may be a corollary of a higher percentage of the population being in full-time education.

The employment rate measures the percentage of the population aged 16 to 64 which is working. This was highest for white British people and lowest for black African, Bangladeshi and Pakistani people, amongst whom between a third and two-fifths of working age adults were in work. Amongst people from minority ethnic groups, only in the Indian, other Asian and Chinese ethnic groups were more than half of 16–64 year olds working. More than a fifth of Asian or Asian British and Chinese people who were economically active were self-employed, a higher percentage than white people. People from the black or black British and mixed parentage ethnic groups were least likely to be self-employed. This is both an indicator of the relative entrepreneurship of some minority ethnic groups and an indicator of economic exclusion – these ethnic groups effectively create their own employment.

The unemployment rate is another indicator of labour market exclusion for minority ethnic groups. While the overall rate for minority ethnic groups was about one-and-a-half times that for white people, there were marked variations between individual ethnic groups. The unemployment rate for Chinese and Indian people was lower than that for white people, but the rates for black or black British and mixed parentage people were twice the white rate. This pattern was repeated for the long-term unemployment rate – the percentage of people aged over 16 who had been unemployed for over a year. This was highest for people of mixed white and black parentage, black Caribbean and black African people.

Table 7: Highest educational qualification – percentages of 16–74 year olds, 2001

Ethnic group	% with qualification level		
	None or unknown	Lower level	Higher level
<i>White</i>	40.4	42.5	17.1
White British	40.5	42.7	16.8
White Irish	45.1	29.2	25.8
Other White	32.2	34.5	33.3
Minority ethnic groups	33.5	35.6	30.9
<i>Mixed parentage</i>	32.1	46.5	21.3
White/Black Caribbean	38.6	48.8	12.7
White/Black African	35.4	43.4	21.2
White/Asian	25.0	47.9	27.0
White/Other	29.9	44.1	26.0
<i>Asian or Asian British</i>	34.2	32.8	33.0
Indian	19.4	31.0	49.7
Pakistani	42.4	36.7	20.9
Bangladeshi	56.0	32.4	11.6
Other Asian	26.7	29.4	44.0
<i>Black or Black British</i>	33.9	37.0	29.2
Black Caribbean	38.4	39.3	22.4
Black African	29.9	34.1	36.0
Black Other	34.9	41.5	23.6
<i>Chinese and other</i>	33.1	29.1	37.8
Chinese	38.8	33.5	27.7
Other	26.2	23.6	50.2
All ethnic groups	40.2	42.4	17.4

Source: 2001 Census of Population

Table 8: Socio-economic breakdown of ethnic groups, 2001

National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification	Percentage of 16–74 year olds from ethnic group						
	All ethnic groups	White	Minority ethnic groups	Mixed parent-age	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese and Other
1. Higher managerial and professional occupations	5.3	5.2	10.7	6.5	14.5	7.6	9.5
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial occupations	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.4	2.3
1.2 Higher professional occupations	3.3	3.2	9.0	4.5	13.2	6.1	7.2
2. Lower managerial and professional occupations	14.4	14.4	11.2	13.7	8.3	13.5	12.9
3. Intermediate occupations	7.2	7.2	5.2	7.5	4.7	5.4	3.5
4. Small employers and own account workers	6.3	6.3	8.6	4.4	10.5	3.9	12.4
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	7.0	7.0	4.2	5.9	3.2	4.8	4.1
6. Semi-routine occupations	11.0	11.0	10.4	11.6	9.6	9.9	11.1
7. Routine occupations	8.9	9.0	5.7	8.4	4.6	6.9	4.4
8. Never worked or long-term unemployed	3.4	3.3	11.7	7.8	16.1	10.4	7.7

Source: 2001 Census of Population

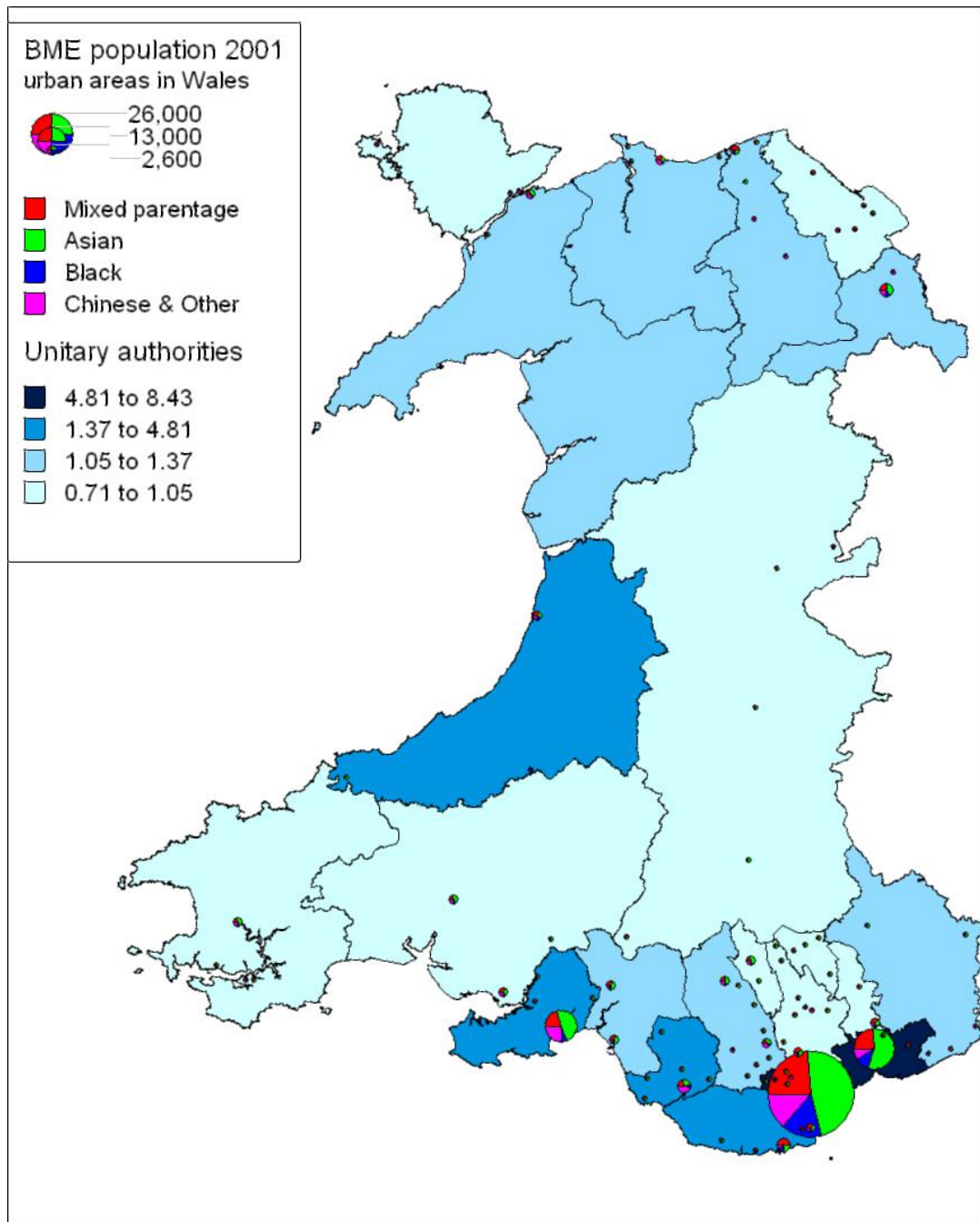
The relative disadvantage of minority ethnic groups occurred despite their being more likely than white people to have higher level educational qualifications (Table 7). Chinese and Other and Asian or Asian British people were twice as likely as white people to be highly qualified, with around half of

'Other' and Indian people having higher level qualifications. The more youthful minority ethnic groups such as those of mixed parentage displayed the poorest level of educational qualifications (because many were still in the education system). However, the Bangladeshi ethnic group displayed the lowest percentage with higher level qualifications and the highest percentage with no qualifications, which may be a reason for their low labour market participation and employment rates.

The ONS Socio-Economic Classification can be used to summarise the social status of ethnic groups and hence indicate their likelihood of experiencing poverty (Table 8)¹. It is largely based on employment, aiming to differentiate jobs in terms of their typical 'employment relations', but also encompasses those outside the labour market. It is striking that the percentage of Asian or Asian British, black or black British and Chinese and other people in higher managerial and professional and higher professional occupations was higher than for white people, though the percentage working as large employers and in higher and lower managerial occupations was lower. People from Asian or Asian British and Chinese and other ethnic groups were more likely to be small employers and own account workers than white people, reflecting the differential in entrepreneurship. The percentage of people in lower status occupations was slightly higher for white people than for minority ethnic groups. However, people from minority ethnic groups were much more likely than white people never to have worked, or to have been long-term unemployed, especially for the Asian or Asian British ethnic groups. This is in part because a high percentage of Asian women do not work, but is also influenced by the relatively youthful age structure of these ethnic groups. For such ethnic groups, the percentage of the population of economically active age will be relatively low. Participation in further or higher education will further delay entry into the labour market and these ethnic groups also have high rates of participation in post-school education.

Overall, people from minority ethnic groups were both more likely than white people to be entrepreneurs and working in the professions, but also more likely to be outside the labour market.

Figure 3: Geographical distribution of minority ethnic groups in unitary authorities and urban areas, 2001



Source: 2001 Census of Population

The spatial distribution of minority ethnic groups in Wales

A fundamental feature of the experience of minority ethnic groups in Wales is their spatial distribution within the country. The population of Wales is largely concentrated in the south-east corner and along the North Wales coast. The major cities are located in South Wales. The minority ethnic group population in 2001 reflected this overall population distribution, but it was more highly concentrated into the main settlements. Figure 3 demonstrates that minority ethnic groups represented an extremely small percentage of the population of the rural heart of Wales and the Valleys. The largest percentage share of the population was in Cardiff and Newport, where half of the minority population was from Asian or Asian British ethnic groups. Swansea contained the next largest population, followed by Wrexham and Aberystwyth. Otherwise, there were small minority populations scattered across small towns in the Valleys, mid Wales and along the North Wales coast.

Population change and migration in Wales since 2001

Preliminary results from the 2011 Census revealed that the population of Wales increased by 5.3 per cent (153 thousand) during the decade 2001 to 2011. This increase (from 2.9 million to 3.1 million) was the largest increase in population between censuses experienced in Wales since 1921. Table 9 illustrates the factors underlying this rapid population growth, using the decomposition of annual population change into its key components in the annual mid-year population estimates produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

Table 9: Components of population change in Wales, 2001 to 2010 (thousands)

	Starting pop. at June 30th	Births	Deaths	Natural change	Net migration	Total pop. change during year	% change during year
2001–02	2,910.2	30.1	32.8	-2.7	10.7	8.0	0.3
2002–03	2,918.2	30.8	33.5	-2.7	13.3	10.6	0.4
2003–04	2,928.8	31.7	33.0	-1.3	15.9	14.6	0.5
2004–05	2,943.5	32.5	32.8	-0.3	7.0	6.7	0.2
2005–06	2,950.1	33.2	31.3	1.9	9.9	11.8	0.4
2006–07	2,961.9	33.8	31.5	2.3	11.9	14.2	0.5
2007–08	2,976.1	35.5	31.5	4.0	9.9	13.9	0.5
2008–09	2,990.1	35.0	31.7	3.3	5.9	9.2	0.3
2009–10	2,999.3	35.3	30.6	4.6	2.5	7.1	0.2
2001–10		297.9	288.7	9.1	87.0	96.1	

Source: ONS Mid-year population estimates

Within this period, the annual population increase was greatest in 2003–4 and in the period from 2005 to 2008 (around 0.5 per cent per annum). Part of the increase in the Welsh population over this period was due to an annual decline in the number of births and an increase in the number of deaths. Thus, while natural change (births minus deaths) was negative at the start of

the period, by the end of the period it was adding over four thousand persons per year to the population of Wales.

From 2001 to 2004, net migration was the largest influence on population change, but by 2009–10 it was smaller than natural change. Net migration declined after the peak of 2004, rising again to a (smaller) peak in 2006–7 before falling steadily. However if these components are summed over the nine year period, net migration was by far the greatest influence upon population change, accounting for 87 thousand of the increase of 96 thousand in the population of Wales. It is therefore important to establish a clearer picture of the nature of migrants to Wales during this period.

Table 10: Migration to and from Wales, 2003–4 to 2009–10 (thousands)

	2003–4	2004–5	2005–6	2006–7	2007–8	2009–9	2009–10
Population : June 30th of end year	2,943.5	2,950.1	2,961.9	2,976.1	2,990.1	2,999.3	3,006.4
International in-migration	10.3	11.8	11.2	15.1	15.7	15.7	14.3
International out-migration	8.6	11.8	7.7	9.8	10.6	10.1	14.4
Internal in-migration	67.0	62.2	61.9	62.8	59.6	55.9	56.5
Internal out-migration	53.8	55.2	55.8	55.9	54.8	55.6	54.0
Net international migration	1.7	0.0	3.5	5.3	5.1	5.6	-0.1
per 1,000 population	0.6	0.0	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.0
Net internal migration	13.2	7.0	6.1	6.9	4.8	0.3	2.5
per 1,000 population	4.5	2.4	2.1	2.3	1.6	0.1	0.8
Total net migration	14.9	7.0	9.6	12.2	9.9	5.9	2.4
per 1,000 population	5.1	2.4	3.2	4.1	3.3	2.0	0.8

Source: ONS Local Authority Migration Indicators

Not all of these migrants were international migrants. Table 10 presents ONS estimates of the composition of migration and population change for each

year from 2003/4 to 2009/10. It shows that migration flows between Wales and the rest of the UK formed the largest component of population change and that net migration (both internal and international) was the relatively small difference between much larger in- and out-flows. These estimates are slightly different from those presented in Table 9, with net migration summing to 61.9 thousand, of which 40.8 thousand were internal and 20.1 thousand international migrants. Net internal migration was the main influence on population change in the early part of this period, but net international migration became equally influential in the later part of the period. These estimates are largely consistent with those presented in Table 9 in showing net migration to be greatest in the early years of the century and around 2006–2007.

Two indicators of international labour migration to Wales are presented in Table 11: the number of people with non-British nationality allocated a National Insurance number (NINo: necessary in order to work or claim benefits) and the number of registrations on the Workers Registration Scheme (WRS: mandatory for migrants from A8 countries). The trend in the former is similar to the trend in estimated international in-migration, showing a rapid increase between 2004 and 2007, followed by a fall and then recovery in numbers. The WRS data indicates that most of this peak and decline in migration was represented by the trend in migrants from the A8 countries, numbers of which were increasing again by 2011.

The influence of international migration on the composition of the population is indicated by Table 11, which presents estimates of the numbers of people born in the UK and outside and with UK or another nationality, derived from the Annual Population Survey. The number of people living in Wales who were born in the UK grew slowly between 2004 and 2011, but the number born outside the UK grew much faster, increasing its share of the population of Wales from 3.4 to 5.2 per cent over this period. The number with a nationality other than British also increased strongly, and their share of the population increased from 1.9 to 3.2 per cent.

Table 11: Indicators of population change and migration for Wales, 2004–2011

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Population	2,914,000	2,920,000	2,932,000	2,942,000	2,959,000	2,965,000	2,976,000	2,988,000
UK born	2,814,000	2,814,000	2,812,000	2,813,000	2,824,000	2,820,000	2,825,000	2,833,000
Non-UK born	99,000	106,000	120,000	129,000	135,000	145,000	150,000	155,000
% non-UK born	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.2
With British nationality	2,859,000	2,860,000	2,853,000	2,857,000	2,874,000	2,869,000	2,878,000	2,891,000
Nationality not British	55,000	61,000	78,000	85,000	83,000	95,000	97,000	97,000
% population non-British	1.9	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.2
Migrant NINo Registrations	9,200	15,340	14,300	19,280	14,110	11,730	14,580	13,180
Migrant NINo Registrations as % of the population	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
WRS registrations	2,095	5,430	6,920	6,550	3,750	2,865	3,090	560

Note: WRS data for 2004 is for May to December and WRS data for 2011 is for January to March

Source: ONS Local Authority Migration Indicators, derived from various data sources

Table 12: National Insurance number allocations in Wales by broad region of the world, 2002–2011 (thousands)

	Total	Other EU 15	EU Accession States	Other European	Africa	Asia and Middle East	The Americas	Australasia and Oceania	Unknown
2002	4.82	1.29	0.16	0.2	0.69	1.98	0.25	0.25	0.01
2003	6.5	1.73	0.22	0.25	0.92	2.75	0.33	0.28	0.02
2004	9.2	2.12	1.96	0.3	1.02	3.06	0.44	0.28	0.01
2005	15.34	2.19	7.5	0.31	0.97	3.58	0.45	0.32	0.02
2006	14.3	1.69	7.57	0.29	0.91	3.09	0.39	0.34	0.01
2007	19.28	2.24	10.13	0.31	1.23	4.47	0.51	0.37	0.02
2008	14.11	1.98	5.89	0.32	1.12	4.1	0.37	0.29	0.02
2009	11.73	1.72	3.66	0.27	1.2	4.29	0.35	0.24	0.01
2010	14.58	2.03	5.1	0.28	1.36	5.14	0.39	0.24	0.03
2011	13.18	2.22	4.71	0.24	1.23	4.16	0.39	0.22	0.01

Source: Department for Work and Pensions

Figure 4: National Insurance Number allocations in Wales by broad region of the world, 2002–2011

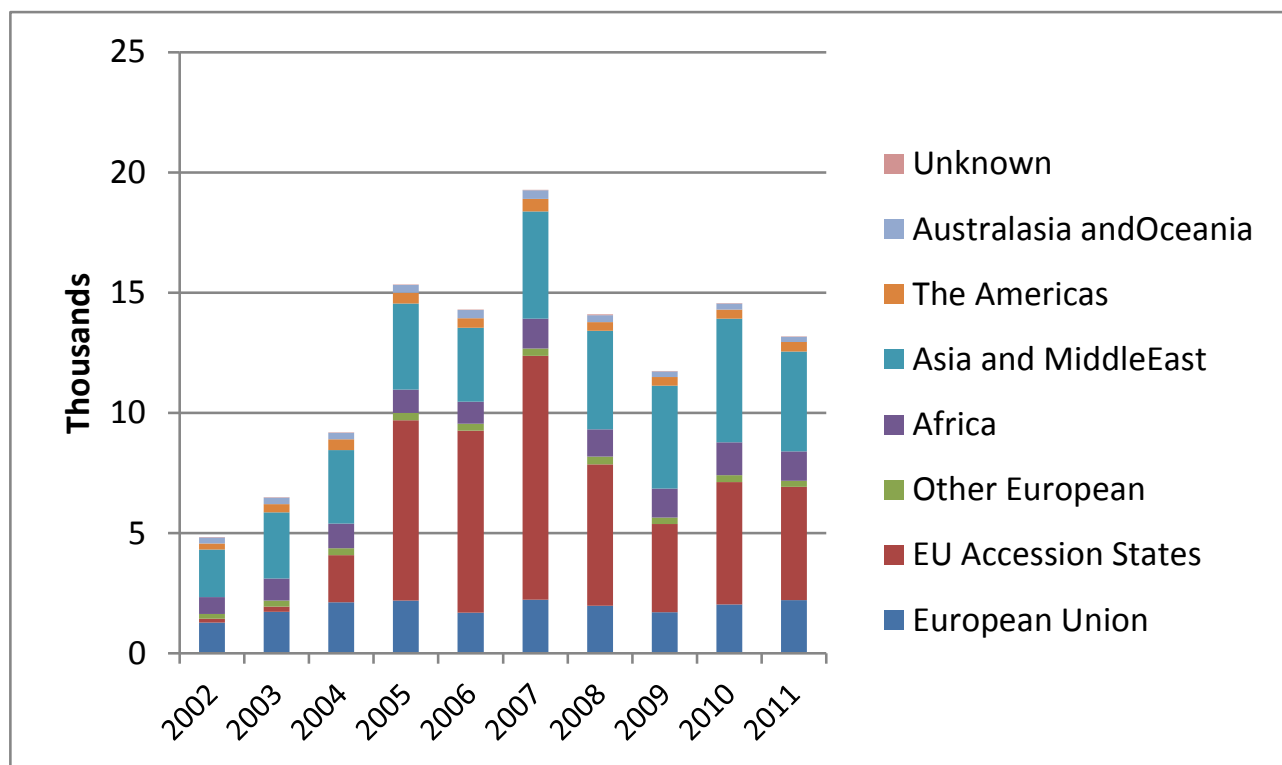


Table 12 and Figure 4 present a breakdown of international labour migration to Wales since 2001, using DWP data on the number of National Insurance numbers allocated to people with overseas nationality. The number of migrants coming to Wales in order to work started to increase rapidly in 2004, reaching a peak in 2007, afterwards falling sharply. This decline reflects the onset of recession in 2008. However, the annual number of migrants in 2011 was around two to three times larger than in 2002. The major influence on the increase in migration was the growth in migrants from the ‘Accession 8’ Eastern European countries between 2004 and 2007. This influx fell sharply in 2008 and 2009, but has recovered since. The other major influence has been the substantial increase in migration from Asia and the Middle East. This was the largest component of NINo allocations in 2002–4, replaced by the A8 countries from 2005–7. From 2008 onwards, the number of NINOs allocated to people from Asia and the Middle East has been similar to the number allocated to nations of A8 countries.

Tables 13 and 14 provide the detail of individual countries within this pattern. This reveals that India was the largest source of migrants in 2002–3, since when Poland has been the largest, with India the second largest. The number of migrants from China and Pakistan has steadily increased over this period. In 2002–3, the Philippines, Portugal, Ireland and South Africa were also high in the ranking of migrants (probably reflecting a surge in recruitment of workers from overseas to the National Health Service), but the number of migrants from these countries has not increased greatly over time. Migrants from Lithuania, the Czech Republic and Slovakia entered the top 12 after 2004, with migrants from Romania appearing after 2007.

Table 13: National Insurance Number allocations in Wales by year, 2002–6: 12 largest individual countries (000s)

Country	2002	Country	2003	Country	2004	Country	2005	Country	2006
All	4.82	All	6.50	All	9.20	All	15.34	All	14.30
India	0.44	India	0.70	Poland	1.03	Poland	4.84	Poland	5.50
Philippines	0.41	Philippines	0.55	India	0.98	India	1.25	India	1.08
Portugal	0.26	Portugal	0.48	Portugal	0.69	Slovakia	0.80	Slovakia	0.77
Ireland	0.22	China	0.36	China	0.47	China	0.61	China	0.42
South Africa	0.22	Ireland	0.30	Philippines	0.44	Lithuania	0.58	Lithuania	0.39
France	0.21	South Africa	0.28	Ireland	0.32	Portugal	0.52	Philippines	0.37
China	0.21	Iraq	0.23	South Africa	0.28	Philippines	0.43	Czech R	0.29
Pakistan	0.16	France	0.21	France	0.26	Czech Rep	0.42	France	0.27
Australia	0.15	Australia	0.20	Pakistan	0.25	Ireland	0.33	Ireland	0.27
Spain	0.14	Spain	0.18	Spain	0.24	France	0.28	Germany	0.25
Bangladesh	0.14	Pakistan	0.18	Germany	0.23	South Africa	0.28	Portugal	0.25
Iraq	0.14	Germany	0.17	Slovakia	0.21	Pakistan	0.28	Pakistan	0.25

Table 14: National Insurance Number allocations in Wales by year, 2007–11: 12 largest individual countries (000s)

Country	2007	Country	2008	Country	2009	Country	2010	Country	2011
All	19.28	All	14.11	All	11.73	All	14.58	All	13.18
Poland	7.56	Poland	3.90	Poland	2.04	Poland	2.80	Poland	2.34
India	1.73	India	1.65	India	1.88	India	2.15	India	1.58
Slovakia	1.01	Slovakia	0.71	China	0.61	China	0.67	China	0.75
China	0.59	China	0.63	Nigeria	0.39	Ireland	0.50	Lithuania	0.54
Pakistan	0.43	Pakistan	0.37	France	0.33	Lithuania	0.44	Ireland	0.52
France	0.38	France	0.36	Pakistan	0.33	Pakistan	0.44	Pakistan	0.44
Hungary	0.38	Portugal	0.34	Ireland	0.32	Slovakia	0.43	Nigeria	0.41
Czech R.	0.37	Ireland	0.32	Slovakia	0.30	Nigeria	0.39	Spain	0.39
Ireland	0.35	Germany	0.28	Romania	0.27	France	0.33	Hungary	0.38
Germany	0.34	Nigeria	0.28	Philippines	0.27	Romania	0.32	Slovakia	0.36
Lithuania	0.34	Czech R.	0.26	Portugal	0.24	Latvia	0.29	Romania	0.35
Portugal	0.32	Romania	0.26	Hungary	0.23	Bangladesh	0.29	France	0.29

Change in the ethnic composition of Wales, 2001 to 2009

The ONS has produced (for England and Wales only) a time-series of experimental estimates of the population by ethnic group for each year from 2001 to 2009, broken down to local authority district level (the 22 unitary authorities in Wales) (Statistics Wales, 2011). These estimates are based on a demographic model which 'ages' the 2001 Census population forward, estimating births, deaths and migration by ethnic group, age and gender for every local authority district. The minority ethnic group population of Wales is estimated to have doubled over this period, rising from 62 thousand in 2001 to 124 thousand in 2009.

The share of people from minority ethnic groups in the population is estimated to have increased from 2.1 per cent to 4.1 per cent between 2001 and 2009, and the population share of each minority ethnic group also increased. In 2009, Asian or Asian British people were the largest minority ethnic group in Wales, forming 1.8 per cent of Wales' population (Table 15).

Both the white population and minority ethnic groups were estimated to have grown over this eight year period, the latter at twice the rate of the former. The share of minority ethnic groups in the population doubled over this period. The growth of the white ethnic group is a consequence of the rapid increase in the number of people of other white ethnicity (reflecting labour migration from Eastern Europe), since both the white British and white Irish populations are estimated to have declined. Amongst minority ethnic groups, the number of people of mixed parentage grew by two-thirds, the number of people from Asian or Asian British and Chinese and other ethnic groups doubled and the black or black British ethnic group grew by 162 per cent.

Table 15: Estimated change in ethnic composition of Wales, 2001-2009

Ethnic group	2001 (000s)	2009 (000s)	Change 2001- 2009	% change 2001- 2009	Perce ntage 2001	Perce ntage 2009
<i>White</i>	2848.3	2875.7	27.4	1.0	97.9	95.9
White: British	2793.2	2788.8	-4.4	-0.2	96.0	93.0
White: Irish	17.7	16.1	-1.6	-9.0	0.6	0.5
White: Other White	37.4	70.8	33.4	89.3	1.3	2.4
<i>Minority ethnic groups</i>	61.9	123.7	61.8	99.8	2.1	4.1
<i>Mixed parentage</i>	17.7	29.8	12.1	68.4	0.6	1.0
White and Black Caribbean	6.0	9.3	3.3	55.0	0.2	0.3
White and Black African	2.4	4.3	1.9	79.2	0.1	0.1
White and Asian	5.0	9.1	4.1	82.0	0.2	0.3
Other Mixed	4.3	7.1	2.8	65.1	0.1	0.2
<i>Asian or Asian British</i>	25.6	52.7	27.1	105.9	0.9	1.8
Indian	8.3	20.1	11.8	142.2	0.3	0.7
Pakistani	8.4	16.8	8.4	100.0	0.3	0.6
Bangladeshi	5.4	7.9	2.5	46.3	0.2	0.3
Other Asian	3.5	7.9	4.4	125.7	0.1	0.3
<i>Black or Black British</i>	7.1	18.6	11.5	162.0	0.2	0.6
Black Caribbean	2.6	5.7	3.1	119.2	0.1	0.2
Black African	3.8	11.3	7.5	197.4	0.1	0.4
Other Black	0.7	1.6	0.9	128.6	0.0	0.1
<i>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group</i>	11.5	22.6	11.1	96.5	0.4	0.8
Chinese	6.3	12.0	5.7	90.5	0.2	0.4
Other	5.2	10.6	5.4	103.8	0.2	0.4
All Groups	2,910.2	2,999.3	89.1	3.1	100.0	100.0

Source: Office for National Statistics annual experimental estimates of the population by ethnic group.

The fastest rate of increase was experienced by black African people, but the number of Indian people also increased by 142.2 per cent. All of these

increases are in small populations – hence an increase of 7.5 thousand in the number of black Africans led to this ethnic group trebling in size. The size of minority ethnic groups relative to each other remained fairly stable over this period.

The estimates for 2009 revealed that the largest percentage shares of the population from minority ethnic groups as a whole were to be found in Cardiff (11.1 per cent), Newport (6.3 per cent), the Vale of Glamorgan (4.9 per cent) and Swansea (4.7 per cent). The smallest percentages were in Flintshire (1.9 per cent), Blaenau Gwent (2.0 per cent) and Torfaen (2.1 per cent). This indicates that the spatial pattern of minority ethnic groups is estimated to have remained fairly constant during this decade.

Change in the school population of Wales, 2003/4 to 2010/11

A complementary indication of change in the ethnic composition of the population is the ethnic breakdown of the school population. The Annual Schools Census records the ethnicity of all school pupils aged 5 and over. The number of school pupils declined by 8.1 per cent (34.8 thousand) over this period, with white British pupils declining at a slightly faster rate (Table 16). In contrast, the number of pupils from minority ethnic groups was 48.4 per cent larger in 2010/11 than in 2003/4 and hence the minority share of the school population increased from 3.6 to 5.7 per cent (Figure 5). The share of each broad ethnic grouping increased, slightly more slowly for Asian and Asian British people than for the other broad ethnic groups. However, the relative size of the major ethnic groups remained stable, with the Asian and Asian British and mixed parentage categories being the largest. There was more variation for individual ethnic groups. The number of Chinese pupils declined by a quarter, and the number of black Caribbean pupils fell by 10.4 per cent. In contrast, the number of pupils from the other black and 'other' ethnic groups doubled. In the white category, the number of white British pupils declined by 8.5 per cent, but the number of other white and Gypsy, Roma and Traveller pupils increased slightly. The fastest increases were recorded by the other black, 'other', Indian and Bangladeshi ethnic groups, but the number of Chinese and black Caribbean pupils declined.

The Schools Census data provides an indication of poverty by ethnic group through the eligibility of pupils for free school meals. Table 17 presents the percentages of pupils in primary and secondary schools eligible for free school meals for 2010/11. Overall, just over a fifth of primary and a sixth of secondary school pupils were eligible for free school meals in 2010/11. This table demonstrates the complexity of disadvantage

by ethnic group and presents a pattern which is more extreme than that revealed by other statistical indicators. Pupils of mixed parentage were slightly more disadvantaged than average, while those from the Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic groups were very similar to white pupils in being close to the average and black Caribbean pupils were slightly above average.

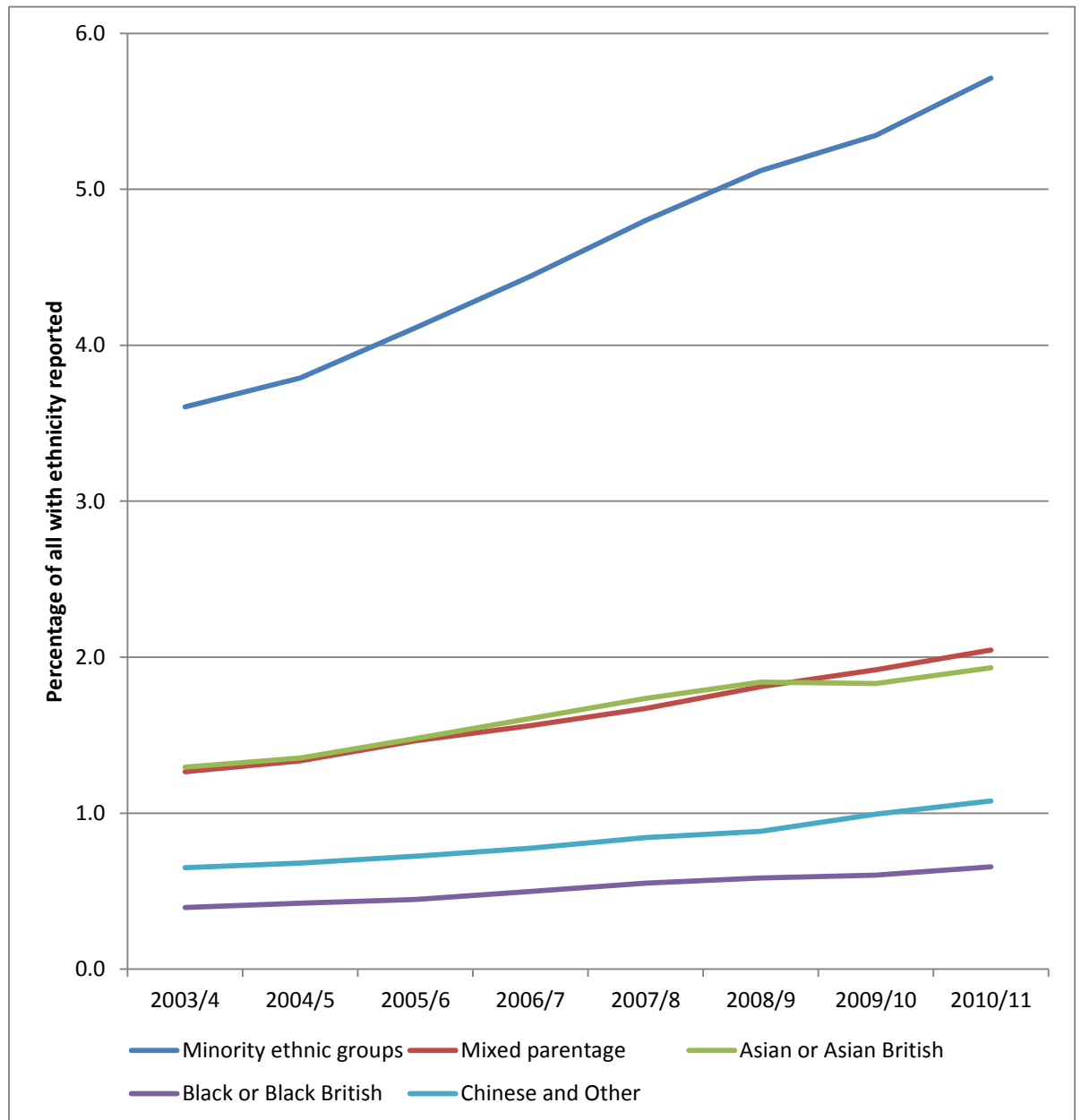
Table 16: Change in ethnic composition of school pupils aged 5 and over in Wales, 2003/4 to 2010/11

Ethnic group	2003/4	2010/11	Change	% change	% 2003/4	% 2010/11
<i>White</i>	403,541	369,760	-33,781	-8.4	96.4	94.3
White British	396,752	362,845	-33,907	-8.5	94.8	92.5
White-Other	6,144	6,176	32	0.5	1.5	1.6
Gypsy, Roma and Traveller	645	739	94	14.6	0.2	0.2
Minority ethnic groups	15,091	22,400	7,309	48.4	3.6	5.7
<i>Mixed parentage</i>	5,300	8,025	2,725	51.4	1.3	2.0
<i>Asian or Asian British</i>	5,420	7,573	2,153	39.7	1.3	1.9
Indian	1,024	1,543	519	50.7	0.2	0.4
Pakistani	1,970	2,472	502	25.5	0.5	0.6
Bangladeshi	1,824	2,703	879	48.2	0.4	0.7
<i>Black or Black British</i>	1,651	2,575	924	56.0	0.4	0.7
Black Caribbean	230	206	-24	-10.4	0.1	0.1
Black African	1,247	2,028	781	62.6	0.3	0.5
Black Other	159	341	182	114.5	0.0	0.1
<i>Chinese and Other</i>	2,720	4,227	1,507	55.4	0.6	1.1
Chinese	914	660	-254	-27.8	0.2	0.2
Other ethnic groups	1,806	3,567	1,761	97.5	0.4	0.9
Ethnicity not recorded	12,799	4,502	-8,297	-64.8	3.1	1.1
All recorded	418,632	392,160	-26,472	-6.3	100.0	100.0
Total	431,431	396,662	-34,769	-8.1		

Source: Schools Census

However, only around 1 in 20 Indian and Chinese pupils were eligible for free school meals. At the other extreme, more than half of black African and nearly half of other black pupils in primary schools and more than two-thirds of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller pupils were eligible for free school meals.

Figure 5: Change in ethnic composition of pupils aged 5 and over, 2003/4 to 2010/11



Source: Schools Census

Table 17: Percentage of pupils aged 5 and over eligible for free school meals in Wales by ethnic group, 2010/11

Ethnic group	Primary	Secondary	Primary and Secondary
<i>White</i>	21.0	15.7	18.3
White British	21.0	15.8	18.3
Traveller	72.5	67.9	71.3
Gypsy / Roma	69.6	67.3	68.8
Any other White background	10.7	8.8	9.8
<i>Mixed parentage</i>	27.2	20.8	24.2
White and Black Caribbean	36.4	28.4	32.5
White and Black African	33.3	24.8	29.5
White and Asian	21.7	17.1	19.6
Any other mixed background	23.4	16.6	20.3
<i>Asian or Asian British</i>	15.3	18.4	16.6
Indian	4.8	5.7	5.2
Pakistani	19.8	22.9	21.2
Bangladeshi	19.7	22.6	20.9
Any other Asian background	9.1	13.0	10.8
<i>Black or Black British</i>	49.8	44.2	47.2
Black Caribbean	20.2	25.6	23.3
Black African	52.7	49.5	51.3
Any other Black background	46.7	27.5	38.0
Chinese	6.3	6.6	6.4
Any other ethnic group	16.4	23.8	19.7
Ethnic background unknown or not stated	20.8	14.1	17.2
All pupils	21.1	16.1	18.5

Source: Schools Census

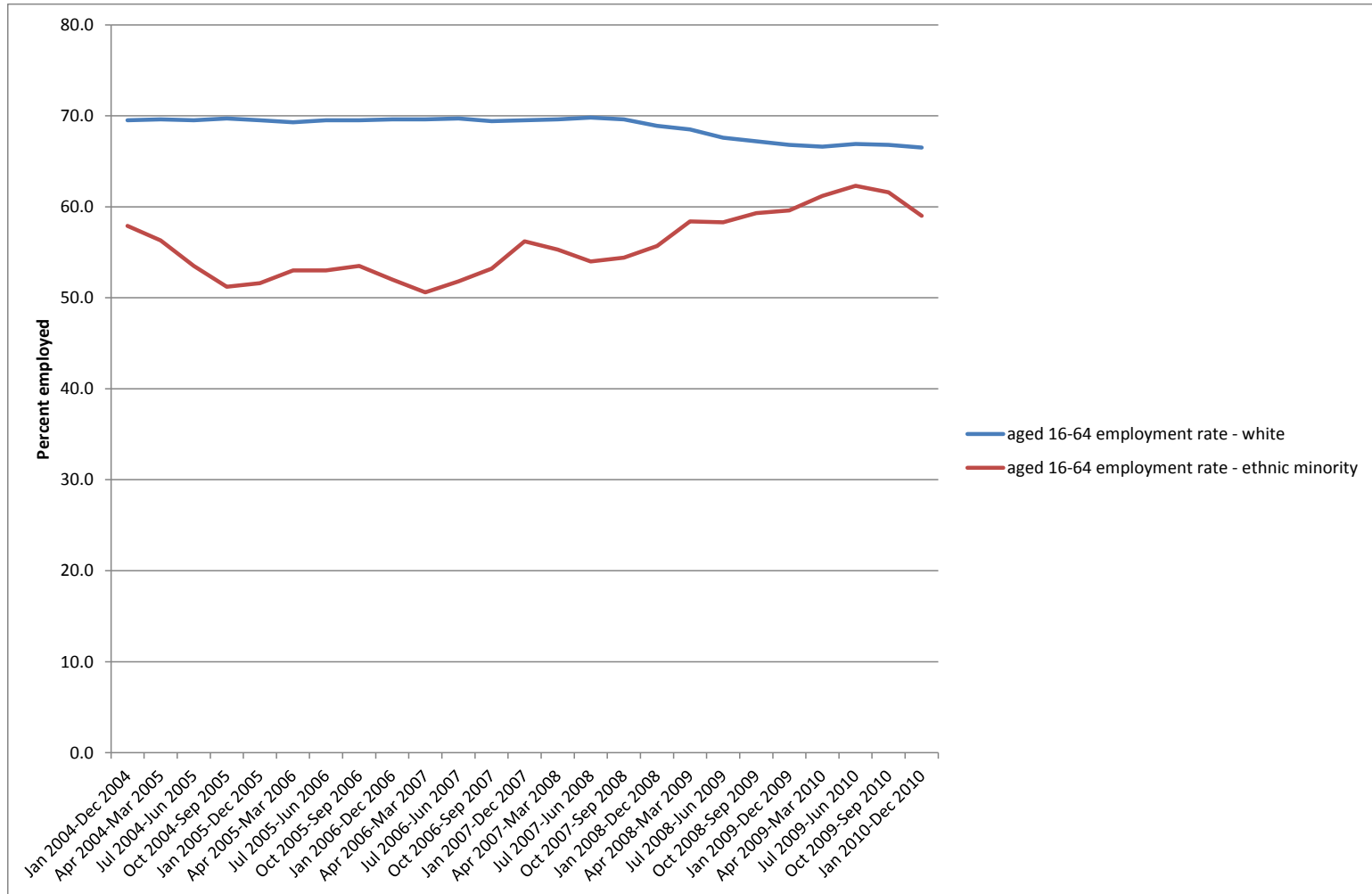
Labour market change by ethnic group, 2004 to 2010

The economic differentials implied by this pattern can be explored further by examining trends over time in employment and unemployment rates by ethnic group, using data from the Annual Population Survey (Figures 6 to 8).

The percentage of white people aged 16 to 64 in employment was stable at around 70 per cent for much of the period, but when the current recession started in mid-2008, the percentage employed fell by a few percentage points and had not returned to its previous level by the end of 2010 (Figure 6). In contrast, the ethnic minority employment rate was converging with the white rate before the recession and continued to increase until the second half of 2010.

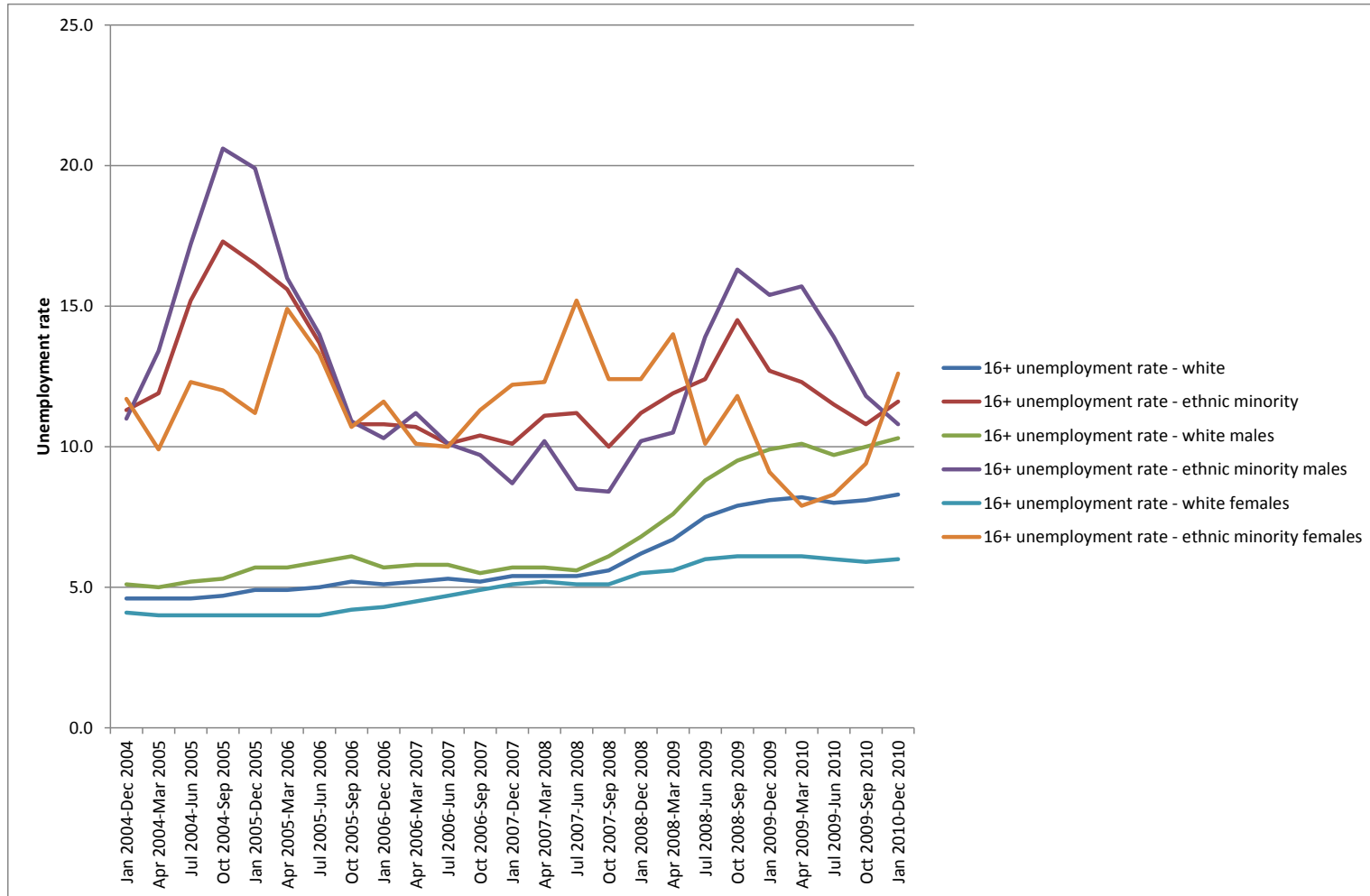
White unemployment rates (for both men and women) were around 5 per cent until the recession started, increasing steadily since mid-2008. Male and female unemployment rates have increasingly diverged, with the rate for white males exceeding 10 per cent at the end of 2010 (Figure 7). Ethnic minority unemployment rates were far higher than the white rate in the start of the period and reacted strongly to a mini-recession in 2005-6. The male rate was much more volatile than the female unemployment rate. In common with white people, ethnic minority males were much more badly affected than females in the current recession, exceeding 15 per cent in 2009 before falling towards the end of the period. Female unemployment rates declined during 2008-9, but were rising sharply at the end of 2010.

Figure 6: White and minority employment rates, 2004–2010



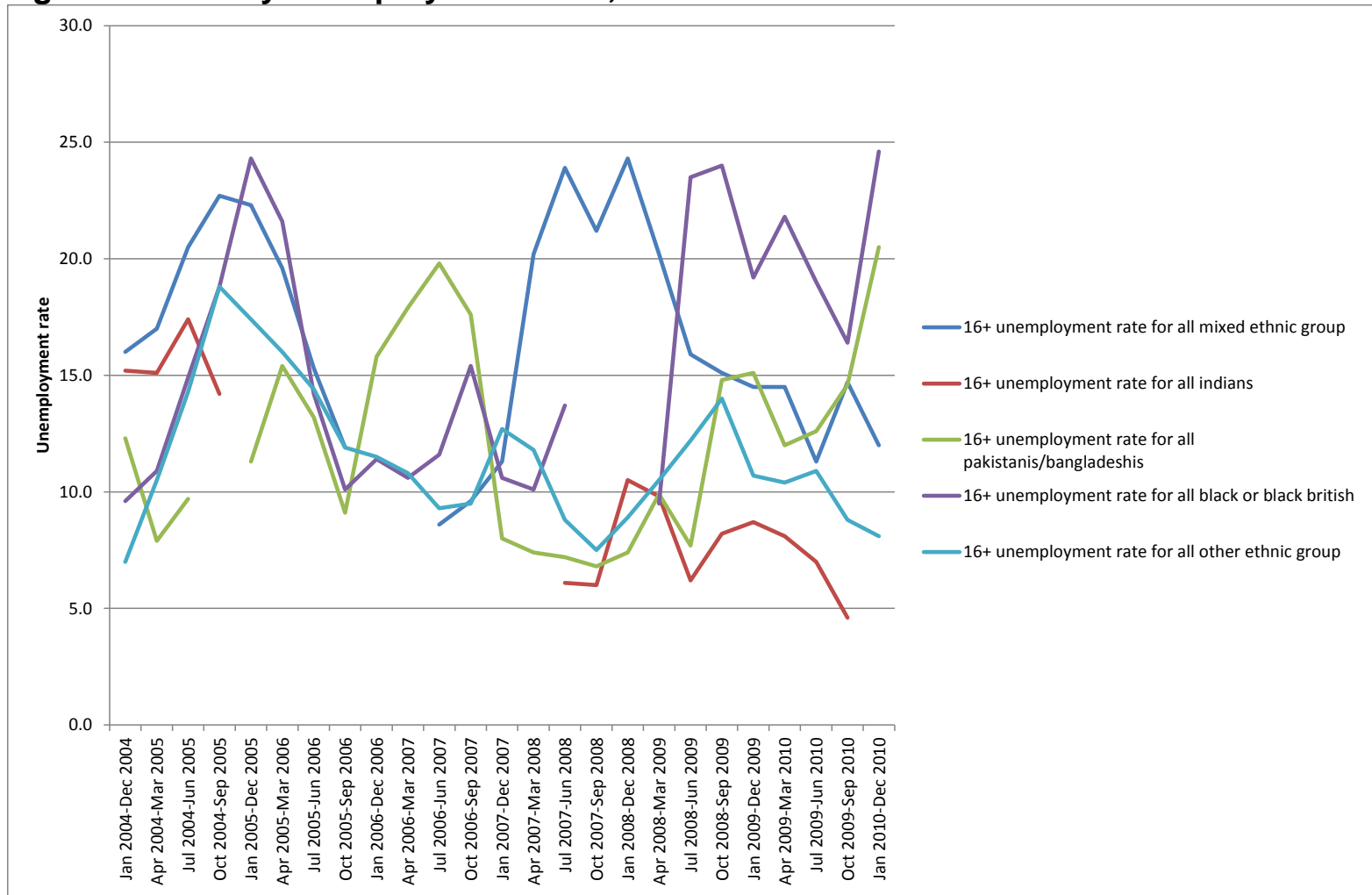
Source: Annual Population Survey

Figure 7: White and minority unemployment rates by gender, 2004–2010



Source: Annual Population Survey

Figure 8: Minority unemployment rates, 2004–2010

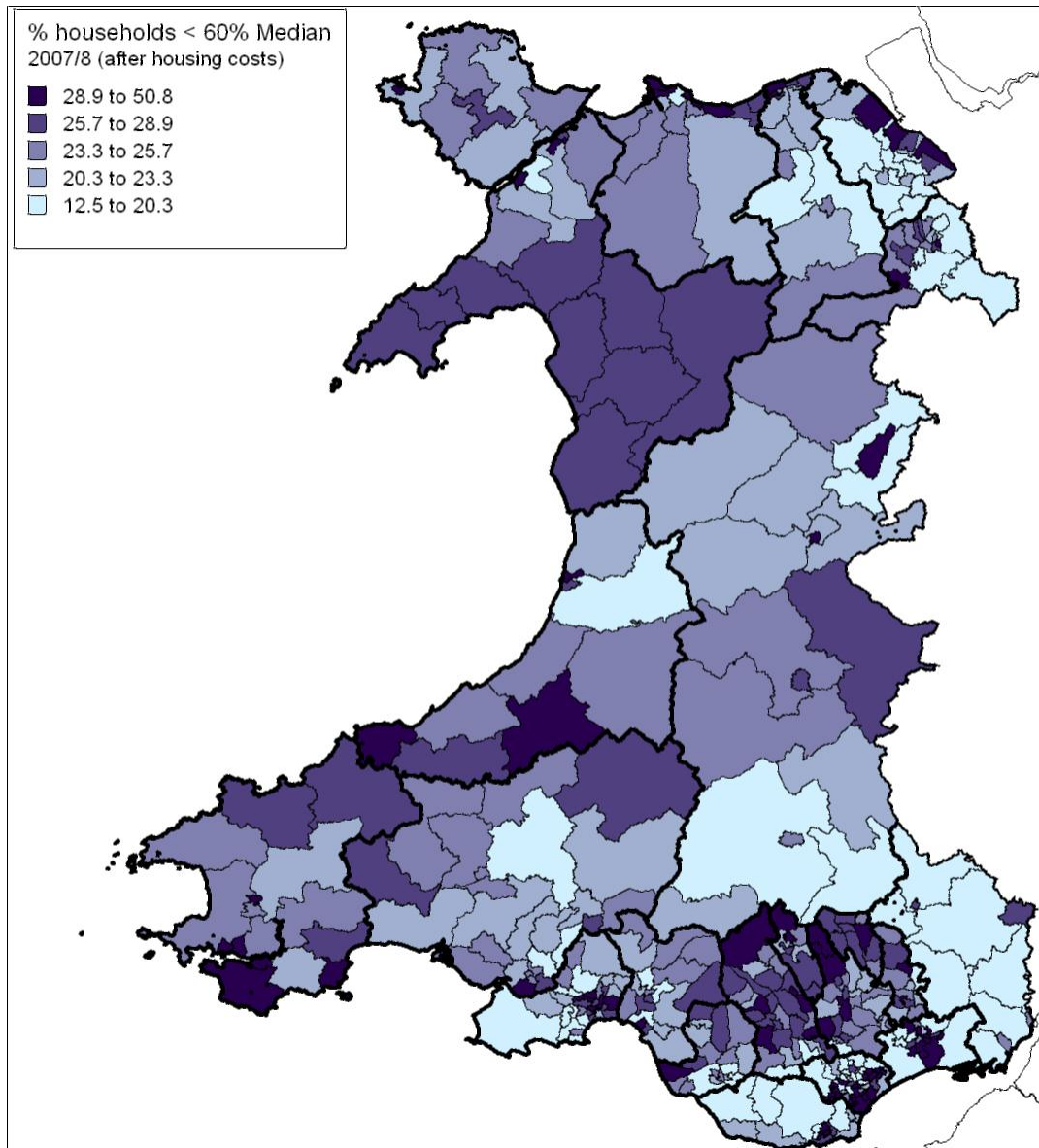


Source: Annual Population Survey

Turning to unemployment rates for individual minority ethnic groups (Figure 8), the lower unemployment rates for Indians and Other ethnic groups are apparent (though the small sample size means the trend is interrupted). The mixed parentage and black ethnic groups experience much higher unemployment rates and are much more sensitive to economic cycles. The current recession initially had a greater impact on people of mixed parentage, but as their unemployment rate has declined, that for black people has increased sharply.

Comparing the spatial distribution of minority ethnic groups with the estimated pattern of household poverty for small areas in 2007/8 (Figure 9) suggests that people from minority ethnic groups tend to live in areas where the levels of poverty are highest – in the major cities.

Figure 9: Percentage of households with incomes below 60 per cent of the median after housing costs



Source: ONS modelled estimates for Middle Super Output Areas

First information from the 2011 Census of Population

Table 18: Ethnic breakdown of Wales, 2011

Ethnic group	Number	Percentage
<i>White</i>	2,928,253	95.6
English/Welsh/Scottish/N. Irish	2,855,450	93.2
Irish	14,086	0.5
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	2,785	0.1
Other	55,932	1.8
<i>Minority ethnic groups</i>	135,203	4.4
<i>Mixed or multiple ethnic group</i>	31,521	1.0
White/Black-Caribbean	11,099	0.4
White/Black-African	4,424	0.1
White/Asian	9,019	0.3
Other Mixed	6,979	0.2
<i>Asian or Asian British</i>	70,128	2.3
Indian	17,256	0.6
Pakistani	12,229	0.4
Bangladeshi	10,687	0.3
Chinese	13,638	0.4
Other	16,318	0.5
<i>Black or Black British</i>	18,276	0.6
African	11,887	0.4
Caribbean	3,809	0.1
Other	2,580	0.1
<i>Other ethnic group</i>	15,278	0.5
Arab	9,615	0.3
Other ethnic group	5,663	0.2
All usual residents	3,063,456	100.0

Source: 2011 Census of Population (Table KS201).

The Census revealed the (usually resident) population of Wales to have increased to 3.06 million (Table 18), of which 135.2 thousand are from minority ethnic groups (this number is broadly consistent with the

estimates for 2009 from the Annual Population Survey presented above). The response rate to the Census was 93 per cent (compared to 94 per cent for England). Response rates for Pakistani and Bangladeshi people were higher than that for White British people, but those for most other ethnic groups were lower. The response rate for White Other people was lower than that for White British people. People from the Other, Arab and Black-Caribbean ethnic groups were least likely to respond to the Census.

Minority ethnic groups form 4.4 per cent of the population, with the Asian and Asian British category the largest of the four minority categories (mixed parentage, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British and Other ethnic groups). The 2011 Census moved the Chinese ethnic group from the Chinese and Other to the Asian and Asian British category, hence the increase in the relative size of the latter category. People of mixed parentage or multiple ethnic groups form 1 per cent of the population (31.5 thousand).

The largest individual minority ethnic group is Indian people (17.2 thousand or 0.6 per cent), followed by Other Asian people (16.3 thousand or per cent), Chinese people (13.6 thousand or 0.4 per cent), Pakistani (12.2 thousand or 0.4 per cent), Black-African people (10.7 thousand or 0.4 per cent) and Bangladeshi people (10.7 thousand or 0.3 per cent). Only 3.8 thousand (0.1 per cent) were from the Black-Caribbean ethnic group.

While the minority ethnic group population increased its size and share of the population between 2001 and 2011, both the White population as a whole and the White British population increased. White minority groups also grew, with the White Other category increasing to 55.9 thousand or 1.8 per cent of the population. In contrast, the White Irish population, declined over this decade. This is the first Census to measure the Gypsy, Roma and Traveller population, finding this to be 2.8 thousand, or 0.1 per cent of the population.

Table 19: Detailed ethnic breakdown of Wales, 2011: 20 largest non-British ethnic groups

Ethnic group	Number	% of population
Polish	16,357	0.5
Any other ethnic group	13,515	0.4
Other Western European	9,627	0.3
European Mixed	6,691	0.2
Filipino	5,808	0.2
Other Eastern European	4,730	0.2
Italian	2,870	0.1
North American	2,514	0.1
Baltic States	1,649	0.1
Australian/New Zealander	1,526	0.0
Iranian	1,435	0.0
Turkish	1,406	0.0
Sri Lankan	1,367	0.0
Nepalese (includes Gurkha)	1,309	0.0
Thai	1,292	0.0
Commonwealth of (Russian) Independent States	1,199	0.0
Malaysian	1,142	0.0
Greek	1,106	0.0
Kurdish	1,106	0.0
Somali	871	0.0

Source: 2011 Census of Population (Table QS209EW).

Further detail of the ethnic composition of the population is available from the “write-in” answers to the ethnic group question. Table 19 presents the 20 most common responses. It can be seen that people who describe their ethnicity as Polish form 0.5 per cent of the population, and that the recent migration from Eastern Europe is clearly evident in the changing ethnic mix of the population. Other recent migrant groups which can be seen in this table are Filipinos (5.8 thousand) and Nepalese (1.3 thousand) while a number of ethnic groups which have arrived as refugees are also evident, for example Sri Lankans (1.4 thousand), Kurds (1.1 thousand) and Somalis (0.9 thousand). The Somali population has

grown rapidly due to recent asylum migration, but became established in Cardiff over a century ago. In addition to those identifying themselves as Somalis, 456 people described themselves as ‘Somalilanders’. Others would identify themselves as Black-African or mixed White and Black-African and not write in their identity.

Table 20: Religious breakdown of Wales, 2011

Religion	Number	Percentage
Christian	1,763,299	57.6
Buddhist	9,117	0.3
Hindu	10,434	0.3
Jewish	2,064	0.1
Muslim	45,950	1.5
Sikh	2,962	0.1
Other religion	12,705	0.4
No religion	982,997	32.1
Religion not stated	233,928	7.6
All usual residents	3,063,456	100.0

Source: 2011 Census of Population (Table KS209).

The question on religious identity was again asked in 2011, but in a slightly different form (Table 20). One consequence of this was that the percentage of people identifying as Christian was lower in 2011 than 2001, while the percentage reporting they had no religion increased substantially. The largest minority religious group in 2011 was Muslims, representing 46 thousand people or 1.5 per cent of the population. The next largest was Hindus (10 .4 thousand or 0.3 per cent) and Buddhists (9.1 thousand or 0.3 per cent). Less than three thousand identified themselves as being Sikhs or Jewish.

Table 21: Largest non-British countries of origin, Wales 2011

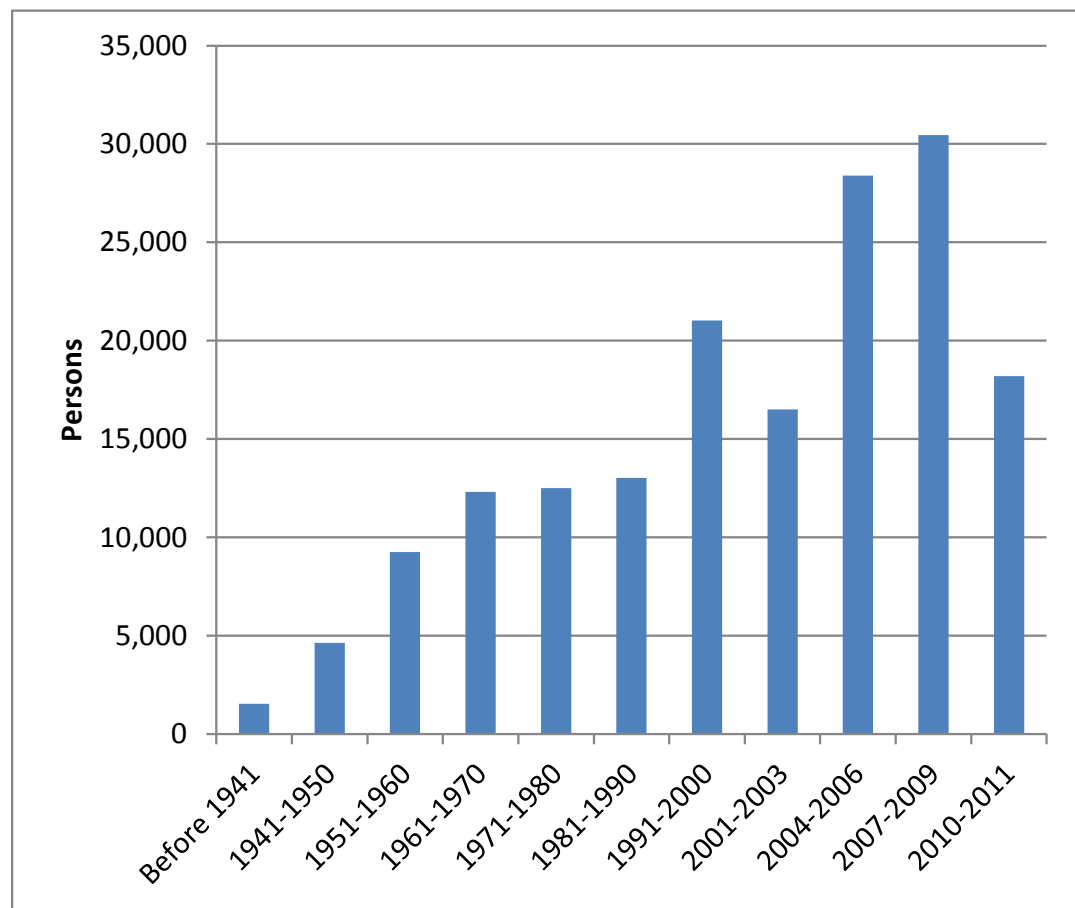
Country of birth	Persons	Percentage
Poland	18,023	0.6
Ireland	12,175	0.4
India	11,874	0.4
Germany	11,208	0.4
Other Middle East	8,376	0.3
Other EU Accession countries	8,146	0.3
China	6,296	0.2
Other South-East Asia	6,130	0.2
Other EU member countries	5,562	0.2
Pakistan	5,453	0.2
Bangladesh	5,169	0.2
Philippines	5,168	0.2
South Africa	4,668	0.2
United States	3,715	0.1
Other South and Eastern Africa	3,624	0.1
Hong Kong	3,517	0.1
Italy	3,424	0.1
North Africa	3,223	0.1
Rest of Europe	2,888	0.1
Australia	2,695	0.1
Nigeria	2,493	0.1
Other North America	2,451	0.1
Portugal	2,316	0.1
Zimbabwe	2,306	0.1
France	2,203	0.1
Somalia	1,886	0.1
South America	1,735	0.1
Iran	1,695	0.1
Turkey	1,631	0.1
All Usual Residents	3,063,456	100.0

Source: 2011 Census of Population (Table QS203).

An indication of migration trends can be obtained from the number of people born in each country. Table 21 presents the largest countries of

origin outside the UK, with the number of people born in each country and their share of the resident population. The impact of migration from the EU Accession countries is demonstrated, with 18 thousand people having been born in Poland – outnumbering all minority ethnic groups. The growth of South and South-East Asian populations through recent migration is also reflected with 5.2 thousand people having been born in the Philippines. The increasing diversity of international migration is also represented by the number of people born in regions of the world such as South America (1.7 thousand).

Figure 10: Period of arrival in Wales



Source: 2011 Census of Population (Table QS801EW).

The 2011 Census included a number of new questions on migration, citizenship, national identity and language. Figure 10 presents a breakdown of the year in which people first arrived in Wales. This illustrates the high rates of migration which have prevailed since 2001. While 21 thousand people had entered Wales during the 1990s, 93.6 thousand had arrived since 2001. The surge in migration following EU expansion in 2004 is clearly apparent, as is the decline in migration during the current recession.

Conclusion

This report has presented a picture of the relative disadvantage of minority ethnic groups in Wales using some of the available quantitative data sources for minority ethnic groups. The primary focus of the report has been on demonstrating what these sources reveal about how the population of Wales has changed over the period since 2001. This has been a period of high international migration and the ethnic composition of the country has changed substantially. This has not only been a response to the in-migration of new population groups, but also a result of ethnic differentials in natural population change. This is reflected in the faster change in the ethnic composition of the population of school age.

The more youthful minority ethnic groups have grown faster than the white population. Their increased share of the population has been mainly a result of ethnic differentials in rates of population change, since the white population has also grown slowly. This has been bolstered by migration from both the rest of the UK and the rest of the world.

The 2001 Census of Population will continue to provide the most robust information about the relative situation of minority ethnic groups until the full detail from the 2011 Census is published in late spring/summer 2013. The picture presented from this source is quite complex. Some minority ethnic groups have reasonably favourable employment structures, indicating that poverty is less of a problem for them. However, others experience disadvantage on a number of dimensions. Analysis of unemployment data again reveals a complex pattern with Black people more disadvantaged than Asian people. While the increase in minority labour market participation stalled, there is an indication that the unemployment differential between white people and minority ethnic groups narrowed during the current recession.

The 2011 Census shows that the minority population has increased substantially. Only the headline figures were available at the time of writing, but detailed information on the characteristics of minority ethnic groups will become in mid-2013. This will enable the experience of individual minority ethnic groups and the characteristics of new migrant groups to be examined in detail. The problems of small sample size do not apply to the Census, because it represents the whole population. Thus, it will be possible to examine the characteristics of smaller population groups living in the smaller settlements of Wales. However, while sampling error is not a population for the Census (because it represents the total population), extreme values for percentages are possible when these are based on small numbers of people. The data therefore needs to be used with care.

The headline figures from the 2011 Census are broadly consistent with the Annual Population Survey estimates. It is likely that the broad patterns of disadvantage identified by the APS and other sources will also be found in the Census data. The Census provides baseline information and denominator information which can be used with information collected between Censuses to identify detailed patterns of experience. However, the Census is limited by being based on pre-designed tables which do not allow the analyst to examine the factors underlying differences between ethnic groups, notably differences in demographic characteristics between individual ethnic groups. Survey data and microdata from the Census will be necessary to explore these differences in greater detail.

Notes

1. See <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/classifications/current-standard-classifications/soc2010/soc2010-volume-3-ns-sec--rebased-on-soc2010--user-manual/index.html>

References

Statistics Wales (2011) Population Estimates by Ethnic Group, 2001–2009, Statistical Bulletin SB 42/2011.

<http://wales.gov.uk/docs/statistics/2011/110518sb422011en.pdf>

This paper was commissioned as part of the JRF programme on [poverty and ethnicity](#), which aims to understand the underlying reasons for variations in low income and deprivation among different ethnic groups in the UK and the problems caused.

The Joseph Rowntree Foundation has funded this research paper as part of its programme of research and innovative development projects, which it hopes will be of value to policy-makers, practitioners and service users. The facts presented and views expressed in this paper are, however, those of the author and not necessarily those of JRF.

Joseph Rowntree Foundation
The Homestead
40 Water End
York YO30 6WP
www.jrf.org.uk

This paper, or any other JRF publication, can be downloaded free from the JRF website (www.jrf.org.uk/publications/).

© University of Warwick

First published 2013 by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation
All rights reserved. Reproduction of this report by photocopying or electronic means for non-commercial purposes is permitted.
Otherwise, no part of this report may be reproduced, adapted, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, or otherwise without the prior written permission of the Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

ISBN: 9781859359716 (pdf)

Ref: 2883

Contact:
Helen Barnard
helen.barnard@jrf.org.uk