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# A Statistical Focus on Ethnicity in Wales

July 2004

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## Introduction

This statistical bulletin provides a picture of the Welsh population in terms of its ethnic breakdown. It looks at the characteristics and circumstances of all the ethnic groups and examines how they differ.

This bulletin attempts to draw on a range of data sources available, though at present some information is limited. Hence the majority of information included is taken from the 2001 Census of Population and is supplemented by the other sources such as the Welsh Local Labour Force Survey, the Schools' Census 2003 etc. It is planned that more detailed analysis drawing on a more comprehensive range of data sources will be produced in early 2005.

It should be remembered that in Wales those who recorded themselves (or members of their household) in the Census of Population as belonging to ethnic groups other than White on 29 April 2001 numbered less than 62,000 - out of a total of 2.9 million residents. This is equivalent to just over 2 per cent of the resident population. Consequently, any comparison of the characteristics of individual groups will be heavily influenced by differences in the basic demographic features of age and gender that exist among populations of very different sizes. The relative sizes can be seen from the following table:

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Proportion of ethnic minority population (Per cent)</b>	<b>Proportion of Wales population (Per cent)</b>
Mixed	17,661	28.7	0.6
Asian	25,448	41.3	0.9
Black	7,069	11.5	0.2
Chinese	6,267	10.2	0.2
Other	5,135	8.3	0.2
<b>All minority ethnic groups</b>	<b>61,580</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>

Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

Geographically, the minority ethnic population is largely concentrated in urban areas with by far the largest concentrations in Cardiff and Newport (25,700 and 6,600 respectively) accounting for over half the total, and representing 8.4 per cent and 4.8 per cent respectively of census enumerated population in these two local authority areas.

Furthermore, there is a relatively large presence of residential students in particular parts of Wales, a large proportion of which are from outside Wales, many from England but many are from overseas. Their presence affects comparisons made between and within the different ethnic groups. Of the 154,000 students in Wales, recorded in the 2001 Census, some 8,600 (5.6 per cent) were from minority ethnic backgrounds, accounting for nearly 20 per cent of the total minority ethnic population aged 16 or over.

## **Symbols**

The following symbols are used in the tables:

- . = not applicable
- .. = not available
- = the data item is not exactly zero, but estimated as zero or less than half the final digit shown
- \* = the data item is disclosive or not sufficiently robust for publication

## **Guidance on collection and classification of ethnicity data**

There is a need for more frequent and comprehensive data by ethnicity across a range of administrative and survey data. This is true at both local and national levels, so that we can build up a picture of ethnic groups over time and promote equal opportunities. In addition, the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 gives public authorities a general duty to monitor policy and service delivery for different ethnic groups. This duty encourages the collection of statistical data on ethnicity to assess the likely impact of services and policies on different ethnic groups and to monitor any adverse impact.

Ethnic identification is a subjective and multidimensional phenomenon and this makes this sort of information particularly difficult to collect. National Statistics have therefore produced the publication "Ethnic group statistics: A guide for the collection and classification of ethnicity data". Whilst the guidance, which is available via the [National Statistics website](#), provides some standard methodology on defining and measuring ethnicity it recognises that further research is required in order to keep pace with changes in the mix of UK society.

### **The purpose of the guide**

In general the guidance suggest National Statistics standards for the collection and classification of ethnicity information in order to achieve comparability over time, and between data sources. The aim has been to generate standards that meet a range of user needs and which also provide comparability with the 2001 census as far as possible.

In brief, the guidance outlines two methods: a two-question and a single question method. Generally the two-question method, which combines ethnic and national group dimensions, is recommended. However it is recommended that the single question method be used, restricted to only ethnic groups, when the following conditions apply:

- it is possible to ask one question only
- direct comparison with the 2001 census is important
- response to the data collection is not likely to suffer because of the lack of a national group question and
- national group is not an important dimension to measure or ask about.

Both the two-question and single question method can be found in Annex A.

# 1 Demography

## Population

Using data from the 2001 Census of Population this section looks at the composition of the resident population of Wales in terms of ethnic backgrounds.

- The overwhelming majority of people resident in Wales are of a White ethnic background.
- Of the minority ethnic groups, Asians were the most predominant group.

**Table 1.1 Total Population by ethnic group, 2001**

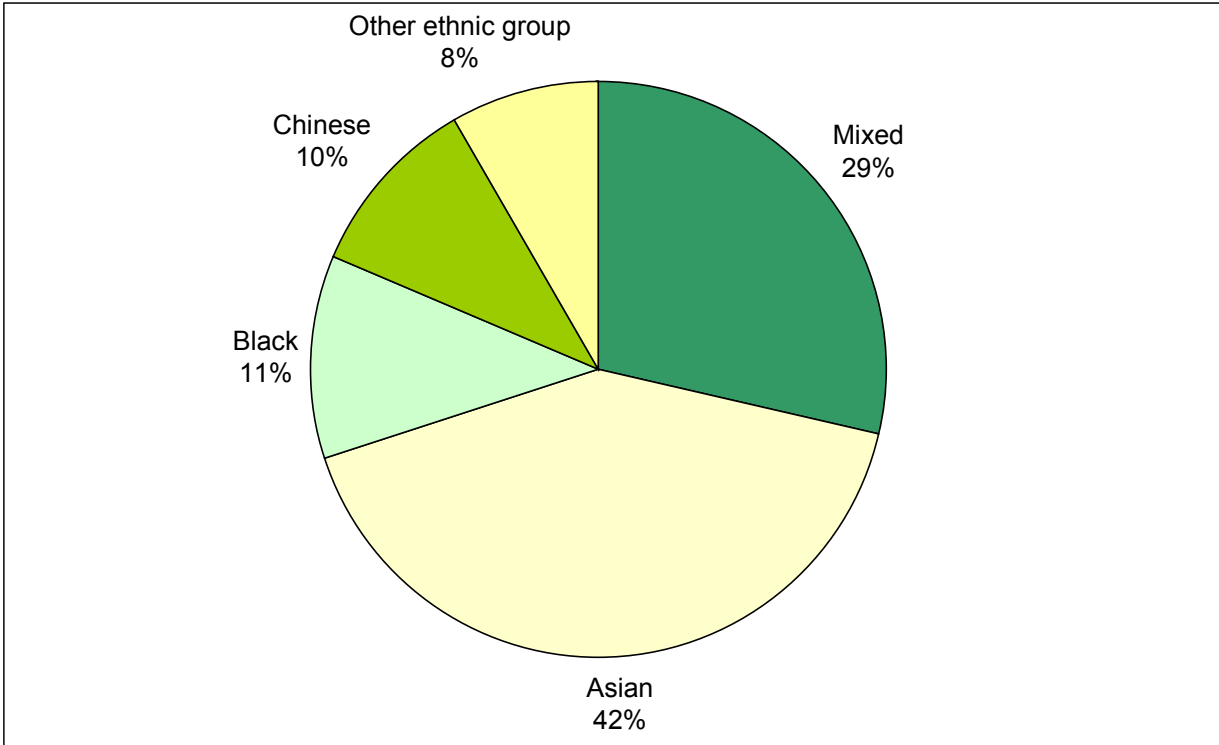
	Residents of Wales		Percentage of minority ethnic Population
	(Number)	(Per cent)	
<b>Total population</b>	<b>2,903,085</b>	<b>100.0</b>	.
<b>White</b>	<b>2,841,505</b>	<b>97.9</b>	.
British	2,786,605	96.0	.
Irish	17,689	0.6	.
White other	37,211	1.3	.
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>17,661</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>28.7</b>
White and Black Caribbean	5,996	0.2	9.7
White and Black African	2,413	0.1	3.9
White and Asian	5,001	0.2	8.1
Mixed other	4,251	0.1	6.9
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>25,448</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>41.3</b>
Indian	8,261	0.3	13.4
Pakistani	8,287	0.3	13.5
Bangladeshi	5,436	0.2	8.8
Other Asian	3,464	0.1	5.6
<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>7,069</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>11.5</b>
Caribbean	2,597	0.1	4.2
African	3,727	0.1	6.1
Other Black	745	0.0	1.2
<b>Chinese or other ethnic group</b>	<b>11,402</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>18.5</b>
Chinese	6,267	0.2	10.2
Other ethnic group	5,135	0.2	8.3
<b>All minority ethnic groups</b>	<b>61,580</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

The overwhelming majority of people resident in Wales are of a White ethnic background. According to the 2001 Census some 2,841,500 people (98 per cent) stated they were White, whilst the remaining 61,600 stated they belonged to other ethnic groups. This is equivalent to just over 2 per cent of the resident population.

Of the minority ethnic groups, the most predominant group consisted of those of an Asian background, in particular those who identified themselves as Pakistani or Indian. Whilst Asians accounted for over 40 per cent of the minority ethnic population in Wales, they accounted for less than 1 per cent of the total population.

**Chart 1.1 The minority ethnic population by ethnic group, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

Chinese and Mixed White and Black Caribbeans also made up large proportions of the minority ethnic population, with each group accounting for around 10 per cent. The majority of the minority ethnic population in the UK was also of Asian background. However, whilst people from Black backgrounds were the second most predominant group in the UK, accounting for a quarter of the minority ethnic population, in Wales people of Mixed background were more significant. The proportion of people from Mixed backgrounds resident in Wales was nearly double the proportion living in the UK as a whole (29 per cent compared with 15 per cent).

**Main Source(s)**

- 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics (Key Statistics Table KS06)

*For further sources see Annex B*

## Geographic Distribution within the UK

This section looks at where in the UK people of various ethnic backgrounds live. Using information taken from the 2001 Census of Population it identifies where various groups are concentrated. Concentrating on Wales it also looks at the population of the 22 local authority areas and examines how the ethnic groups are dispersed within these areas.

- Less than 2 per cent of the minority ethnic population in the UK live in Wales.
- Within Wales, the largest minority ethnic population was in Cardiff and Newport.

According to the 2001 Census, people in minority ethnic groups form a larger part of the population in England than in the any other country in the UK, with the majority residing in London. Nearly half (45 per cent) of the total ethnic minority population in the UK live in London whilst less than 2 per cent live in Wales.

**Table 1.2 Proportion of minority ethnic groups within the UK, 2001**

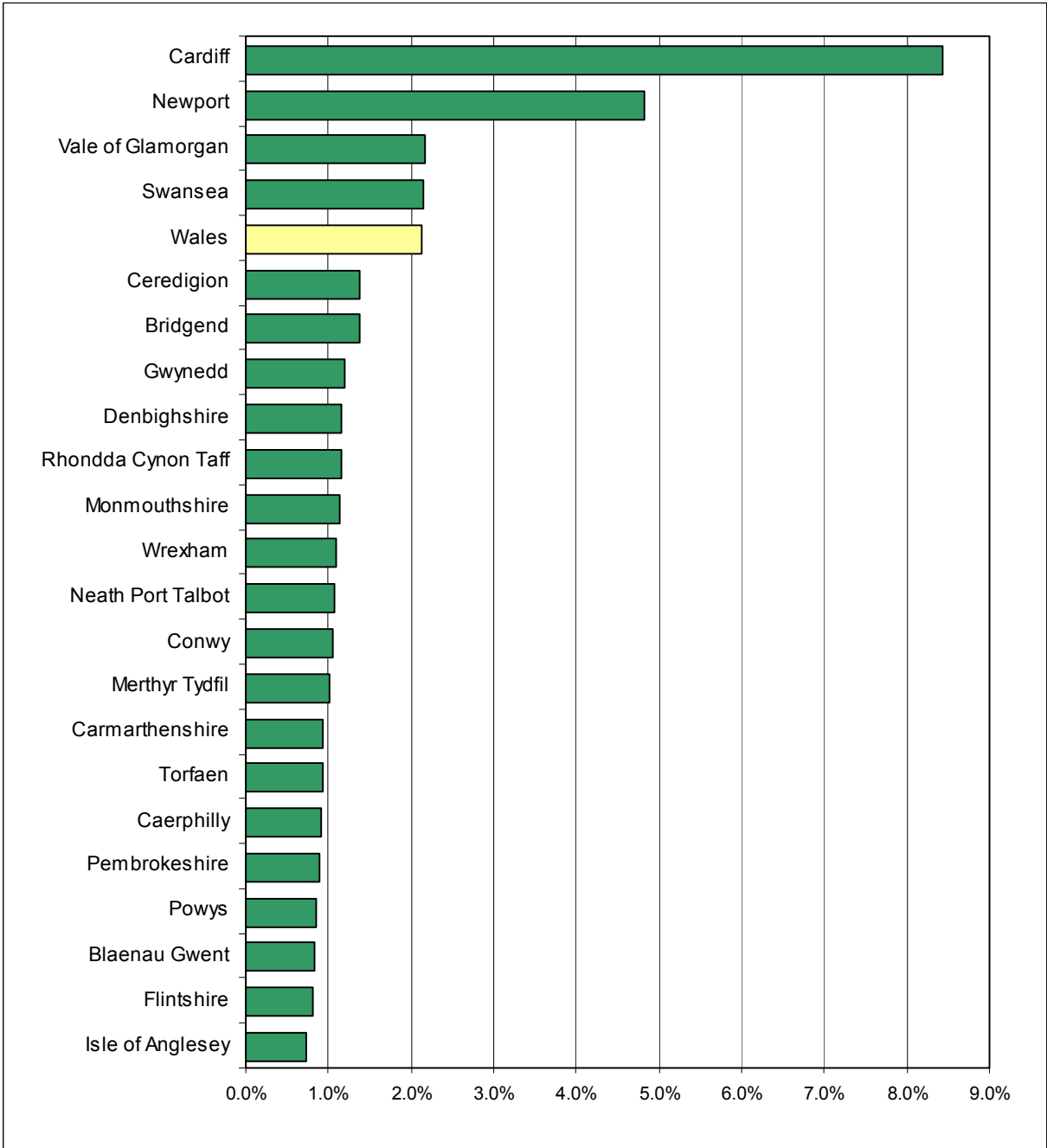
	Wales	England	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
<b>Minority ethnic population</b>	61,580	4,459,470	101,677	12,569	<b>4,635,296</b>
<b>As a percentage of all minority ethnic groups:</b>					
<b>Mixed</b>	28.7	14.4	12.6	26.4	<b>14.6</b>
<b>Asian or Asian British/Scottish</b>	41.3	50.4	54.1	21.3	<b>50.3</b>
<b>Black or Black British/Scottish</b>	11.5	25.4	7.9	9.0	<b>24.8</b>
<b>Chinese or Other ethnic groups</b>	18.5	9.8	25.5	43.2	<b>10.3</b>
<b>All minority ethnic groups</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	<b>100.0</b>

Source: 2001 Census of Population; Office for National Statistics, General Register Office for Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

Comparisons between the UK and its component countries show considerable variation in the distribution of minority ethnic groups. The only clear pattern that can be seen is that, with the exception of Northern Ireland, Asians account for the majority of the minority ethnic population.

Within Wales in 2001 the largest minority ethnic population was in Cardiff (with 42 per cent of the minority ethnic population), followed by Newport (11 per cent) and Swansea (8 per cent). Furthermore, 59 per cent of Black Africans and over half of all Pakistanis, Black Caribbeans and people of other Black ethnic background in Wales lived in Cardiff.

**Chart 1.2 Geographic distribution of the minority ethnic population, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

Examining the population of the 22 individual local authority areas highlights that only Cardiff and Newport had significantly more than 2 per cent of their population made up of residents of minority ethnic background (8 per cent and 5 per cent respectively). In both cases Asian and Mixed were the most predominant ethnic backgrounds.

In contrast the Isle of Anglesey was the local authority area with the highest proportion of its population consisting of people from a White ethnic background. In fact only just over 0.5 per cent of its population was made up of people of minority ethnic backgrounds.

**Main Source(s)**

- 2001 Census of Population; Office for National Statistics, General Register Office for Scotland, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency  
(UK data: [Focus on Ethnicity & Identity](#); Wales data: Key Statistics Table KS06)

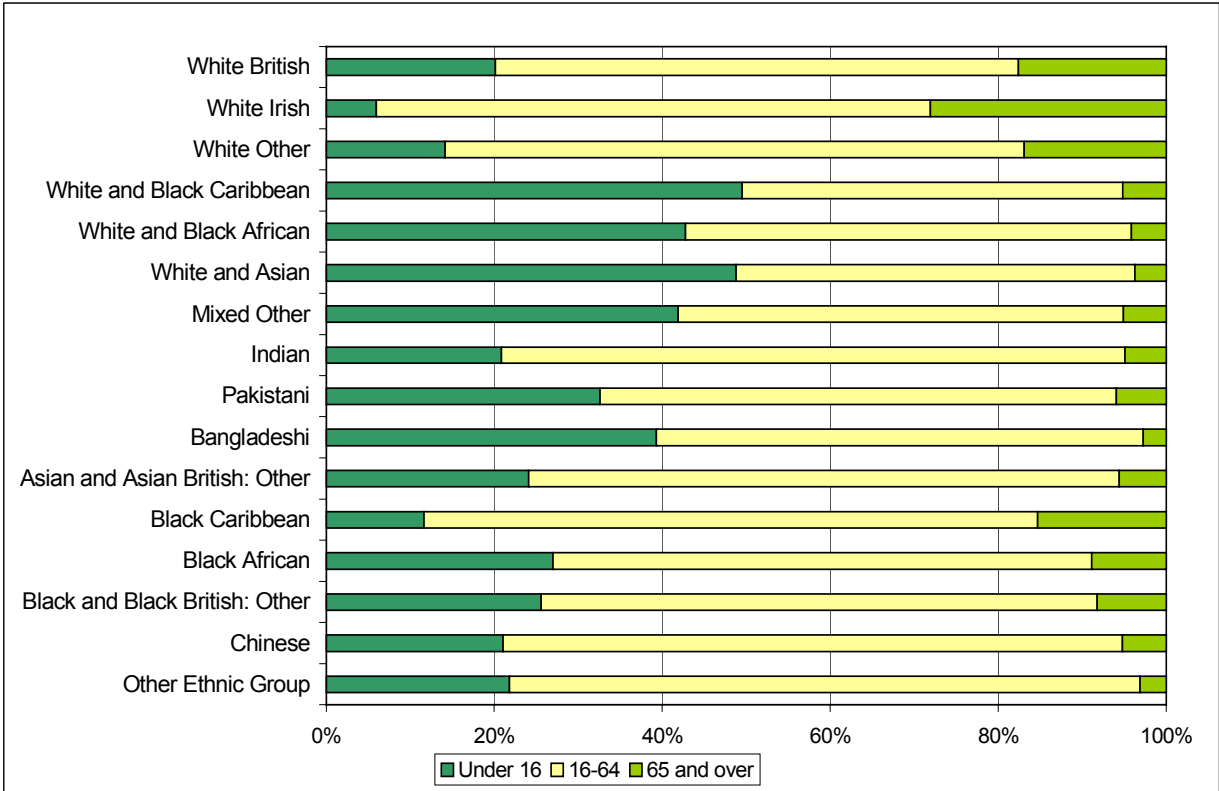
*For further sources see Annex B*

# Age

Age is a crucial characteristic when considering the ethnic breakdown of populations. Various ethnic populations are known to have older age structures than others. Using information from the 2001 Census of population, the resident population of Wales is analysed by looking at the overall age distribution of each ethnic group.

- In general White ethnic backgrounds have an older age structure than the minority ethnic groups.
- The Mixed ethnic group has the youngest age structure.

**Chart 1.3 Broad age distribution by ethnic group, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

The broad age distribution of ethnic groups in Wales generally follows that of Great Britain. In particular White ethnic backgrounds have an older age structure (i.e. a higher proportion of people aged 65 and over) than minority ethnic groups. This is a reflection of past immigration and also of differential fertility patterns.

White Irish had the oldest age structure with nearly 30 per cent of the population falling within the 65 or over age group, and only 6 per cent aged under 16. Of the minority ethnic groups, Black Caribbeans had the highest proportion of people age 65 or over (just over 15 per cent) possibly reflecting the large-scale migration to Britain in the 1950s.

The ethnic group with the youngest age structure (i.e. the highest proportion of people aged under 16) was the Mixed group. Overall this group had over 45 per cent of its population aged under 16 years old, which is more than double that of the White group. The highest proportion of under 16 year olds was found amongst those

of Mixed White and Black Caribbean ethnic background, where half of its population was within this age group. Young age structures were also seen in the Bangladeshi (39 per cent), Pakistani (33 per cent) and Black African (27 per cent) groups.

The highest proportions of people aged 16-64, broadly those of working age, were of Other Ethnic, Indian, Chinese and Black Caribbean backgrounds. Each of which had around three quarters of their populations within this age group.

Possible changes in future age structures will depend on how fertility levels, mortality rates and migration flows change over time.

**Main Source(s)**

- 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics (Standard Table S101)

*For further sources see Annex B*

## Gender

As with age, gender is an interesting characteristic when considering the ethnic groups of people living in Wales. Together with age it has an affect on the fertility rates of the population. Using data from the 2001 Census of Population this section looks at how gender differs within the various ethnic groups and how this is further affected by age.

- Overall, there are more women than men resident in Wales.
- Black and Asian populations have the highest proportion of men.

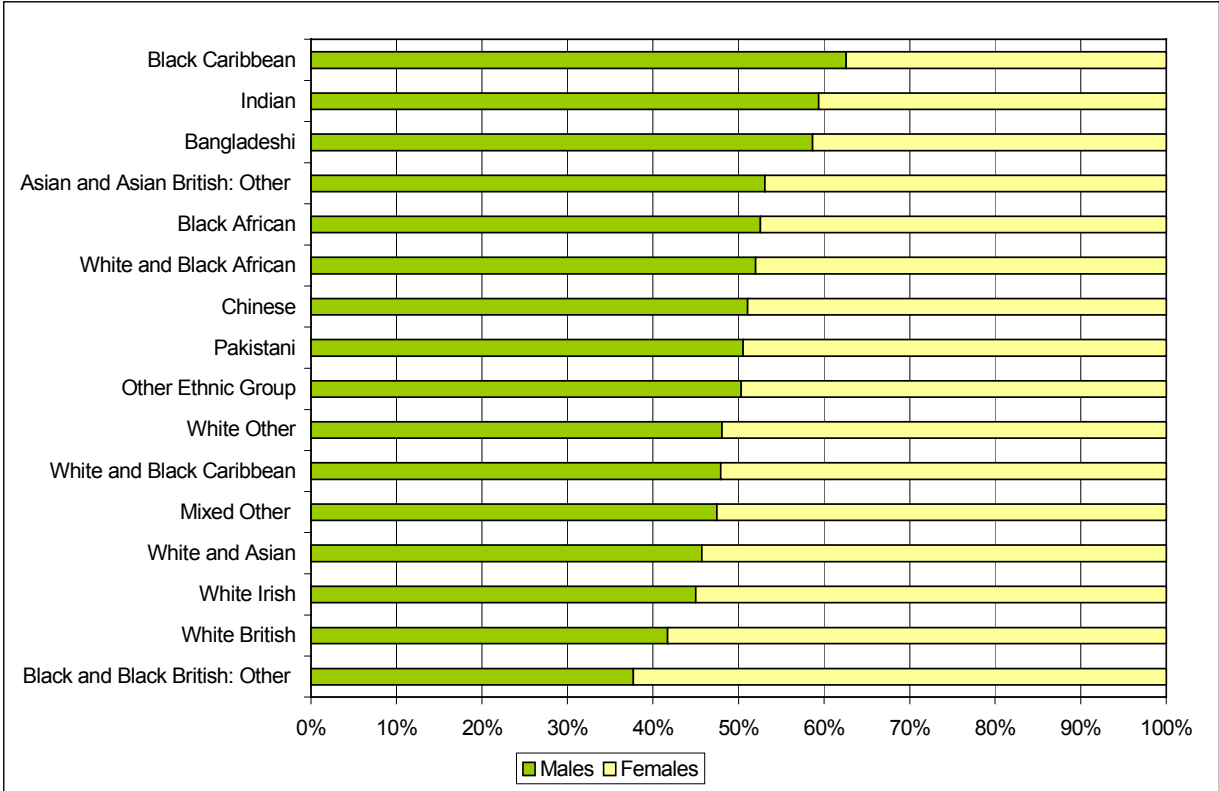
**Table 1.3 Total Population by gender and ethnic group, 2001**

	Number			Proportion (Per cent)	
	All People	Males	Females	Males	Females
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>2,903,086</b>	<b>1,403,781</b>	<b>1,499,305</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>51.6</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>2,841,505</b>	<b>1,372,712</b>	<b>1,468,793</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>51.7</b>
White British	2,786,605	1,346,421	1,440,184	48.3	51.7
White Irish	17,689	8,482	9,207	48.0	52.0
Other White	37,211	17,809	19,402	47.9	52.1
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>17,663</b>	<b>8,738</b>	<b>8,925</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>50.5</b>
White and Black Caribbean	5,996	2,884	3,112	48.1	51.9
White and Black African	2,414	1,178	1,236	48.8	51.2
White and Asian	5,002	2,535	2,467	50.7	49.3
Other Mixed	4,251	2,141	2,110	50.4	49.6
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>25,447</b>	<b>13,203</b>	<b>12,244</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>48.1</b>
Indian	8,261	4,227	4,034	51.2	48.8
Pakistani	8,287	4,215	4,072	50.9	49.1
Bangladeshi	5,436	2,783	2,653	51.2	48.8
Other Asian	3,463	1,978	1,485	57.1	42.9
<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>7,067</b>	<b>3,743</b>	<b>3,324</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>47.0</b>
Black Caribbean	2,597	1,427	1,170	54.9	45.1
Black African	3,727	1,949	1,778	52.3	47.7
Other Black	743	367	376	49.4	50.6
<b>Chinese or other ethnic group</b>	<b>11,404</b>	<b>5,385</b>	<b>6,019</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>52.8</b>
Chinese	6,269	3,122	3,147	49.8	50.2
Other Ethnic Group	5,135	2,263	2,872	44.1	55.9

Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

Less than half of the total population of Wales is male, compared with just over half of the Black and Asian populations. In particular Other Asians (57 per cent) and the Black Caribbeans (55 per cent) had the highest proportion of males. In contrast a higher female presence was found in the Chinese and Other Ethnic group, the White group and the Mixed group.

**Chart 1.4 Gender distribution of people aged 65 or over by ethnic group, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

When taking age into consideration very little change is seen in the gender distribution for people aged under 16 and 16-64 years old. However as can be seen from the above chart more variation is apparent when considering the gender breakdown of people aged 65 or over.

Usually, due to differences in mortality rates, women aged 65 or over outnumber men. This is true of the White group, most of the Mixed group and people of Other Black ethnic background. There are particular differences in the Black Caribbean group where only 37 per cent of the population aged 65 or over were female. Similarly, Indian and Bangladeshi groups also saw a surprisingly low proportion of females, with 41 per cent in both cases. It may be that these differences are affected by immigration.

**Main Source(s)**

- 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics  
(Census Area Statistics Theme Table CAST03 and Standard Table S101)

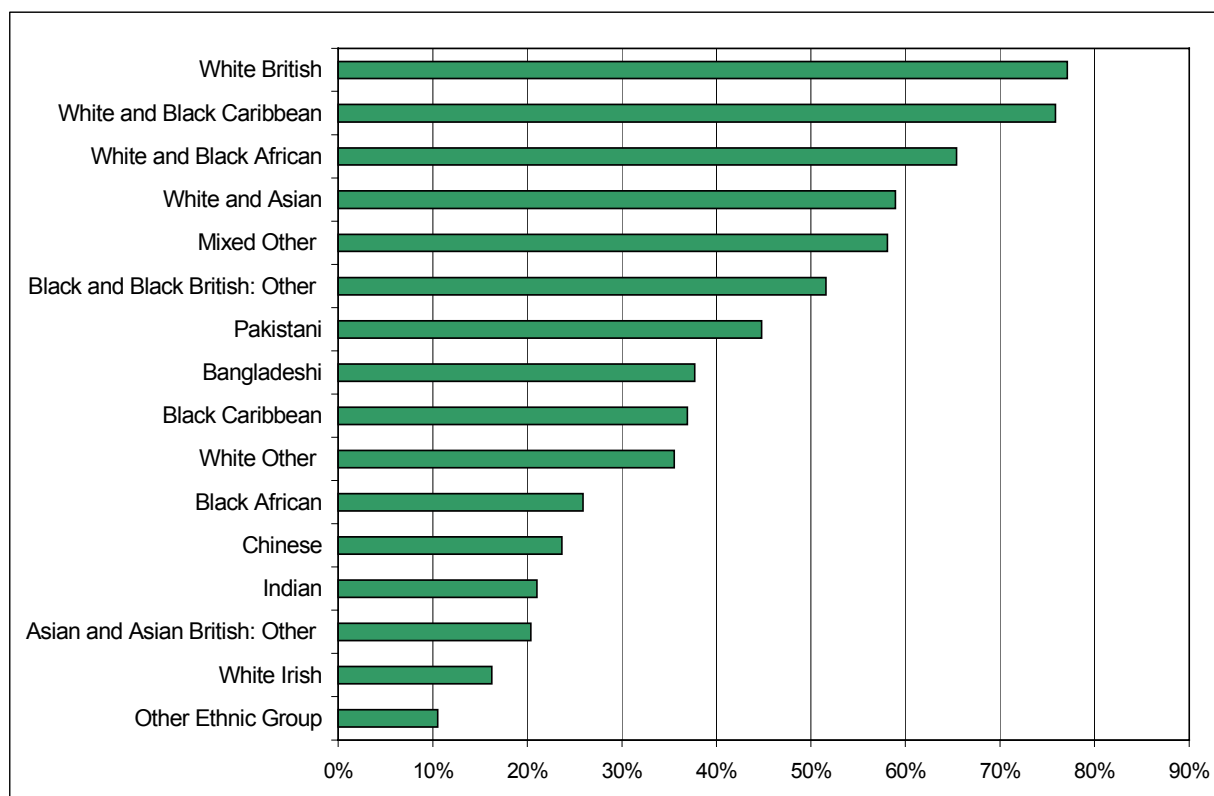
*For further sources see Annex B*

## Country of Birth

The 2001 Census of Population allows us to look at Welsh residents that were born in Wales and how the proportion differs according to ethnic group.

- People of a White or Mixed ethnic background were most likely to be born in Wales.

**Chart 1.4 Percentage of Welsh residents born in Wales, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

Among the people resident in Wales, the proportion actually born in Wales varied considerably by ethnic group.

Over three quarters of the White British group were born in Wales. This was also true for the Mixed White and Black Caribbean group. The majority of people were born in Wales for the other Mixed ethnic backgrounds (White and Black African, White and Asian & Other Mixed) and also those of other Black ethnic background. This may be linked to the age distribution of the ethnic groups, as over 45 per cent of the Mixed ethnic group are aged under 16 years old with a further 16 per cent aged 16-24 years old.

People who stated they were from an Other Ethnic group and those of White Irish background were least likely to be born in Wales, with only 11 per cent and 16 per cent born respectively.

Of those not born in Wales, the majority of Welsh residents from White and Mixed ethnic backgrounds were born elsewhere in the UK. In contrast people from Asian,

Black, Chinese and Other Ethnic groups were more likely to have been born outside the UK.

**Main Source(s)**

- 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics  
(Standard Table S102)

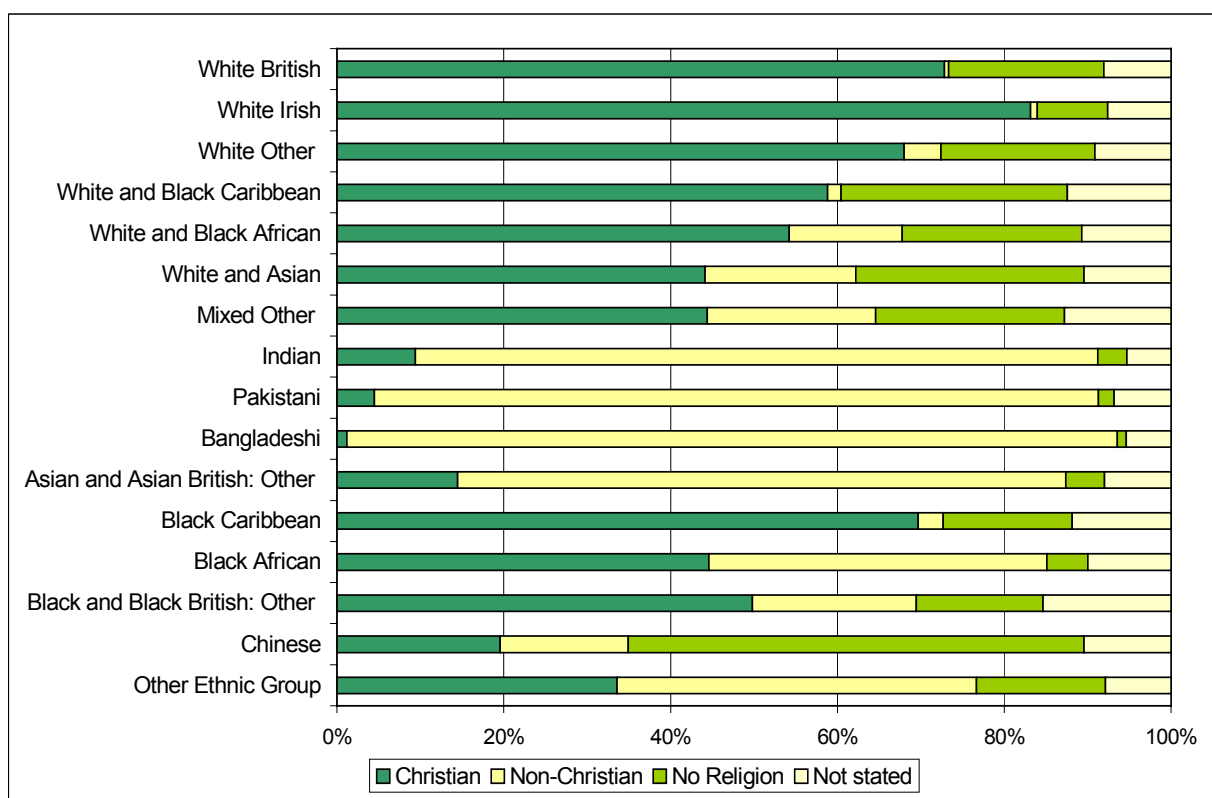
*For further sources see Annex B*

## Religion

A question on religion was included for the first time in the 2001 Census, albeit that it was 'voluntary'. Combining this information with ethnicity data provides an opportunity to look at the cultural diversity of the Welsh population. However as this question was voluntary 8 per cent of people did not state their religion. This was most apparent in the Mixed and Black ethnic groups.

- 7 in 10 Welsh residents were White and Christian.
- More than half of all Chinese people reported they had no religion.

**Chart 1.5 Religious composition of ethnic groups, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

White Christians were the largest single group by far, with some 2,069,800 people (71 per cent of the total population). The majority of people in the Black and Mixed groups also reported themselves as being Christians, 54 per cent and 51 per cent respectively. There were around 3,800 Black Christians and 8,900 Christians from Mixed ethnic backgrounds.

Of the non-Christian faiths the largest groups were Pakistani Muslims (7,200), Bangladeshi Muslims (5,000), Indian Hindus (4,500) and White Buddhists (3,200).

Those of Indian ethnic background had the most diverse religious backgrounds, 54 per cent of which were Hindus, 19 per cent were Sikhs and 9 per cent Christians.

In total nearly 1 in 5 people stated they had no religion. This was most evident in the Chinese group where over half of Chinese people reported they had no religion, and

the Mixed group where over a quarter responded in this manner. In comparison less than 3 per cent of Asians did not report a religion.

The concentration of faiths varied by ethnicity with 95 per cent of Jews being White, 92 per cent of Hindus being Asian and 84 per cent of Sikhs being Asian. Buddhists were more split with 62 per cent coming from the White ethnic group and 31 per cent from the Chinese and Other Ethnic group.

**Main Source(s)**

- 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics  
(Standard Table S104)

*For further sources see Annex B*

## Welsh Language

The 2001 Census of Population provided an opportunity to collect information from the whole population on whether Welsh residents aged 3 or over could speak Welsh. This section looks at how this differs according to ethnicity.

- Some 10 per cent of people from a minority ethnic background reported being able to speak at least some Welsh, but they accounted for less than 1 per cent of all Welsh speakers in Wales

**Table 1.4 Ability to speak Welsh by ethnic group, 2001**

	Number			Proportion (Per cent)	
	All People	Can Speak Welsh <sup>1</sup>	Don't Speak Welsh	Can Speak Welsh <sup>1</sup>	Don't Speak Welsh
<b>Total Population</b> (aged 3 or over)	2,805,701	582,368	2,223,333	20.8	79.2
<b>White</b>	2,747,819	576,832	2,170,987	21.0	79.0
<b>Mixed</b>	16,085	2,910	13,175	18.1	81.9
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	23,960	1,648	22,312	6.9	93.1
<b>Black or Black British</b>	6,797	443	6,354	6.5	93.5
<b>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group</b>	11,040	535	10,505	4.8	95.2

Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

1. Reported as able to speak at least some Welsh

Of the 582,400 people in Wales aged 3 or over who stated they could speak at least some Welsh, less than 1 per cent identified themselves as coming from a minority ethnic background. Of these more than half came from the Mixed ethnic group and a further 30 per cent from the Asian group (the largest minority group in Wales in terms of population).

Nearly 21 per cent of the White population could speak Welsh. The Mixed group also had a relatively high proportion (18 per cent) whilst, in contrast, the Chinese and Other Ethnic group had less than 5 per cent of its population able to speak Welsh.

When looking at Welsh speakers by age the majority from minority ethnic backgrounds are aged under 16 years old. Comparisons between the different ethnic groups, in part, reflect the differing age structures.

### Main Source(s)

- 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics  
(Theme Table T39)

*For further sources see Annex B*

## 2 Housing and Households

### Tenure

This section uses information from the 2001 Census of Population to consider tenure by ethnicity. Both 'people' and 'Household Reference Persons' (HRPs) from specific ethnic backgrounds are examined and whether they live in owner-occupied households or rented accommodation. When looking at the ethnicity of the HRP, it should not be assumed that the other members of the household are of the same background. When considering 'people', this can be assumed.

- People, who lived within private households, were more likely to own than rent, with the exception of those from a Black ethnic background

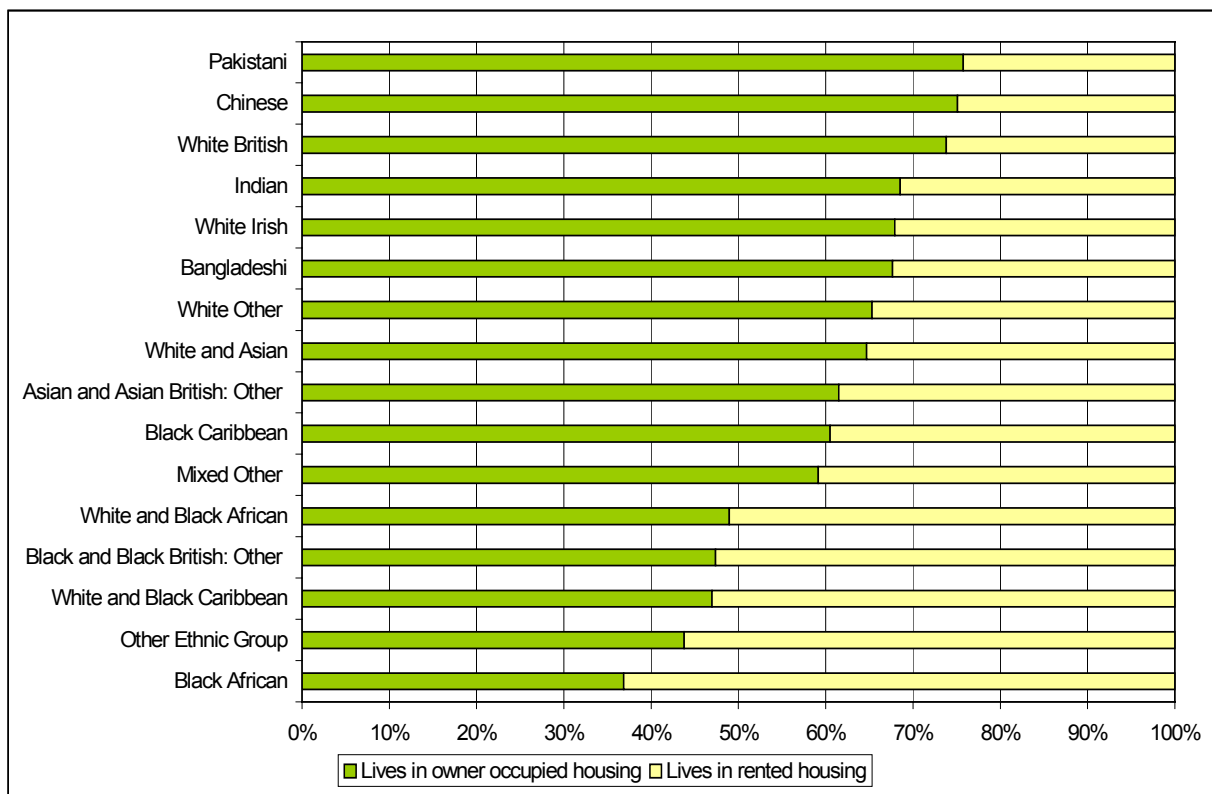
**Table 2.1 Tenure by ethnic group of people living in households, 2001**

	People in Households			Households (ethnicity of HRP)		
	All Number	Owns Per cent	Rents Per cent	All Number	Owns Per cent	Rents Per cent
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,859,489</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>1,209,047</b>	<b>71.3</b>	<b>28.7</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>2,800,294</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>26.3</b>	1,190,399	71.5	28.5
British	2,748,053	73.8	26.2	1,164,985	71.7	28.3
Irish	16,987	67.9	32.1	9,436	65.2	34.8
Other White	35,254	65.3	34.7	15,978	64.7	35.3
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>17,328</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>4,432</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>49.3</b>
White and Black Caribbean	5,910	47.0	53.0	1,493	46.5	53.5
White and Black African	2,365	49.0	51.0	709	47.5	52.3
White and Asian	4,893	64.7	35.3	1,042	58.1	41.9
Other Mixed	4,160	59.2	40.8	1,188	51.3	48.7
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>24,704</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>7,472</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>33.0</b>
Indian	7,847	68.6	31.4	2,762	66.3	33.7
Pakistani	8,189	75.8	24.2	2,178	72.5	27.5
Bangladeshi	5,394	67.7	32.3	1,231	62.8	37.2
Other Asian	3,274	61.5	38.5	1,301	63.1	36.9
<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>6,689</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>3,073</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>51.4</b>
Black Caribbean	2,511	60.5	39.5	1,464	58.7	41.2
Black African	3,454	36.9	63.1	1,300	38.2	61.8
Other Black	724	47.4	52.6	309	44.3	56.3
<b>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group</b>	<b>10,474</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>3,671</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>42.7</b>
Chinese	5,779	75.1	24.9	1,999	71.3	28.8
Other Ethnic Group	4,695	43.8	56.2	1,672	40.6	59.4

Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

There is variation amongst the various ethnic backgrounds in terms of owning and renting. The patterns seen are broadly the same when considering the tenure of the HRP as they are when looking at tenure by the people living within households.

**Chart 2.1 - Tenure by ethnic group of people living in households, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

Whilst 'people' who were from the White ethnic group were more likely to own than rent (some 74 per cent), the highest proportion of ownership was seen amongst those of Pakistani and Chinese origin (76 per cent and 75 per cent respectively). In contrast, renting was more apparent amongst those from the Black ethnic group, in particular 63 per cent of Black Africans rented as opposed to owning.

**Main Source(s)**

- 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics (Theme Table T13 and Census Area Statistics Theme Table CAST04)

*For further sources see Annex B*

## Accommodation Type

Information from the 2001 Census of Population provides an opportunity to analyse the various types of accommodation in which Welsh residents live. This section shows how accommodation patterns differ across different ethnic backgrounds, including those living in communal establishments.

- In general more than 9 out of 10 people lived in unshared accommodation
- Proportionally, of all people in unshared accommodation, over three times as many people of Black African descent lived in a flat compared to the average for all people.

**Table 2.2 Accommodation Type by ethnic group, 2001**

	All People	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese	Other Ethnic Group
<b>Total Population</b> (Thousands)	2,903.1	2,841.5	17.7	25.4	7.1	6.3	5.1
<b>Household in unshared accommodation</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>91.2</b>
<i>of which:</i>							
House or bungalow	92.9	93.0	88.6	86.8	79.7	81.1	82.9
Flat, maisonette or apartment	6.8	6.7	11.2	12.9	20.0	18.8	16.7
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
<b>Household in shared accommodation</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Communal Establishment</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>

Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

In general more than 9 out of 10 people lived in unshared accommodation, regardless of their ethnic background. This was most apparent amongst people of White ethnic background (98 per cent) and least apparent amongst those within the Other Ethnic group (91 per cent).

Types of accommodation varied slightly across the ethnic groups. For example, proportionally, of all people in unshared accommodation, over three times as many people of Black African descent lived in a flat compared to those of White British descent (22 per cent and 7 per cent respectively).

Also evident is a large variation in percentages of people living in Communal Establishments. The highest percentage belonged to those within the Other Ethnic group (nearly 9 per cent), whereas the lowest emerged amongst people with a White Ethnic background.

The majority of communal establishment residents lived in establishments not related to Medicine or Care, with the exception of those of a White British or Other Black ethnic background. These groups had 61 per cent and 52 per cent of their communal establishment residents living in Medical and Care establishments.

**Main Source(s)**

- 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics (Theme Table T13)

*For further sources see Annex B*

## Amenities, Central Heating and Overcrowding

This section considers how no central heating, overcrowding and lack of amenities can vary according to ethnicity.

- In general households headed by people of Black origin are most likely to be lacking in amenities
- White Irish headed households were most likely to have no central heating, whilst Indian headed households were least likely
- Households headed by a person of Bangladeshi or Black African background were most likely to be faced with overcrowding

**Table 2.3 Households with no amenities, no central heating and overcrowding by ethnic group of HRP, 2001**

	All Households (Number)	Percentage of households:		
		Lacking sole use of bath/shower and toilet (Per cent)	No Central Heating (Per cent)	Overcrowding (occupancy rating = -1) (Per cent)
<b>All HRPs</b>	<b>1,209,047</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>1,190,399</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>
British	1,164,985	0.4	7.5	4.1
Irish	9,436	0.7	9.4	6.4
Other White	15,978	0.9	7.7	7.6
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>4,432</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>10.9</b>
White and Black Caribbean	1,493	0.4	6.5	7.9
White and Black African	709	0.8	7.5	13.3
White and Asian	1,042	1.1	6.2	11.0
Mixed other	1,188	1.5	6.7	13.0
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>7,472</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>17.0</b>
Indian	2,762	0.8	2.3	14.1
Pakistani	2,178	1.1	6.7	15.6
Bangladeshi	1,231	1.0	6.2	26.9
Other Asian	1,301	0.6	3.3	16.0
<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>3,073</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>15.0</b>
Caribbean	1,464	1.0	5.9	8.9
African	1,300	2.0	6.3	22.0
Other Black	309	1.6	7.4	13.9
<b>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group</b>	<b>3,671</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>18.9</b>
Chinese	1,999	1.0	6.0	18.8
Other Ethnic Group	1,672	1.0	6.8	19.1

Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

Information presented in this section is only currently available to analyse by ethnicity of the Household Reference Person (HRP) and not by ethnicity of all people.

Overall, less than 0.5 per cent of all households lack sole use of a bath/shower and a toilet. Looking at the ethnicity of the HRP shows that households headed by Black Africans have the highest proportion of households with no amenities (2.0 per cent). In general households headed by people of Black origin were most likely to be lacking in amenities whereas those headed by people of White origin are least likely.

The proportion of households without central heating varies across ethnic groups. Households headed by someone of White Irish ethnic background were most likely to have no central heating. In comparison households headed by an Indian person were least likely.

The Occupancy Rating provides a measure of under occupancy and over crowding. It relates the actual number of rooms to the number of rooms 'required' by the members of the household (based on a relationship between them and their ages). A one-person household is assumed to require three rooms (two common rooms and a bedroom).

Overcrowding was less evident in households headed by people of White origin, with White British headed households seeing the lowest proportion (4.1 per cent). In contrast households headed by a person of Bangladeshi or Black African background were most likely to be faced with overcrowding (27.0 per cent and 22.0 per cent respectively).

**Main Source(s)**

- 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics (Census Area Statistics Theme Table CAST04)

*For further sources see Annex B*

**Notes**

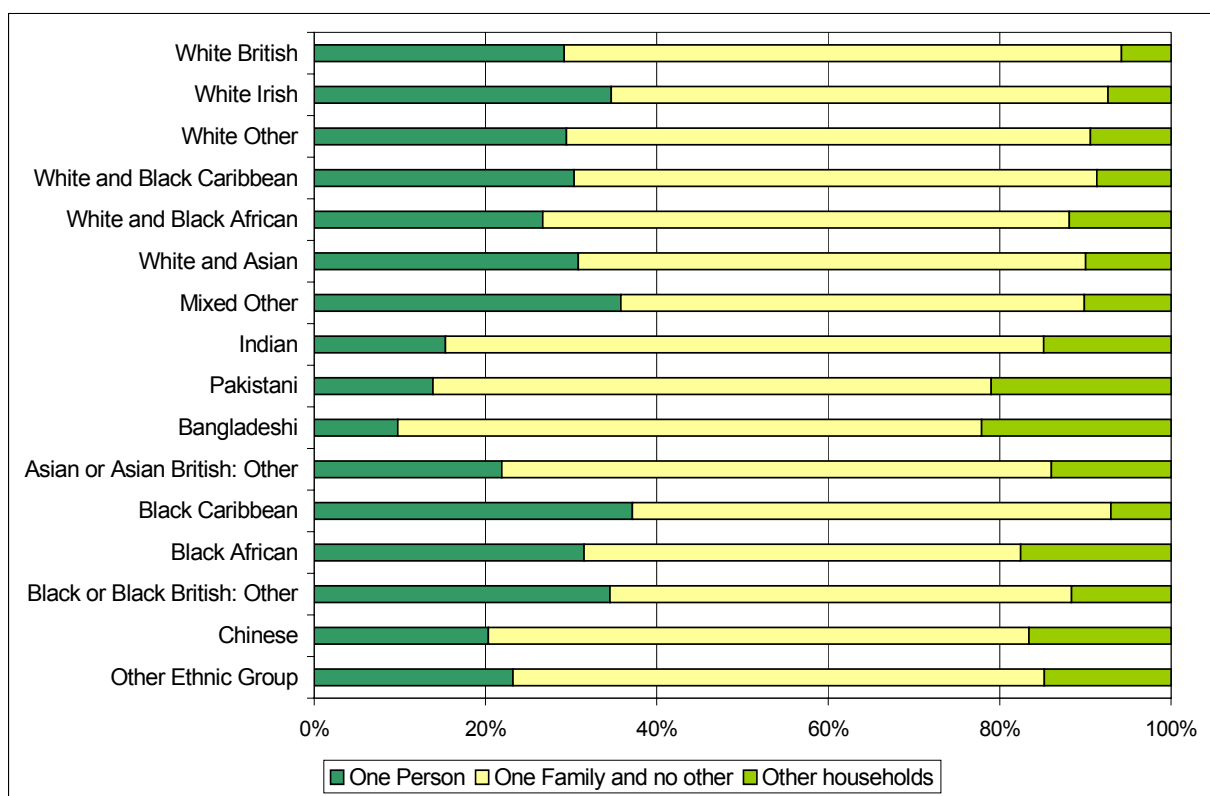
Occupancy rating - This provides a measure of under occupancy and over crowding. It relates the actual number of rooms to the number of rooms 'required' by the members of the household (based on a relationship between them and their ages). For example a one person household is assumed to require three rooms (two common rooms and a bedroom)

## Composition: Household and Family

Using information from the 2001 Census of Population this section looks at how both household and family composition vary based on the ethnic background of the Household Reference Person (HRP). However it should not be assumed that the ethnic background of the HRP applies to any other people living within the household.

- The majority of households in 2001, irrespective of the ethnic background of the Household Reference Person (HRP), were one family households
- Just over 80% of Asian headed households contained a married couple
- Lone parent households were most apparent amongst Mixed or Black headed households

**Chart 2.2 Household composition by ethnic group of HRP, 2001**

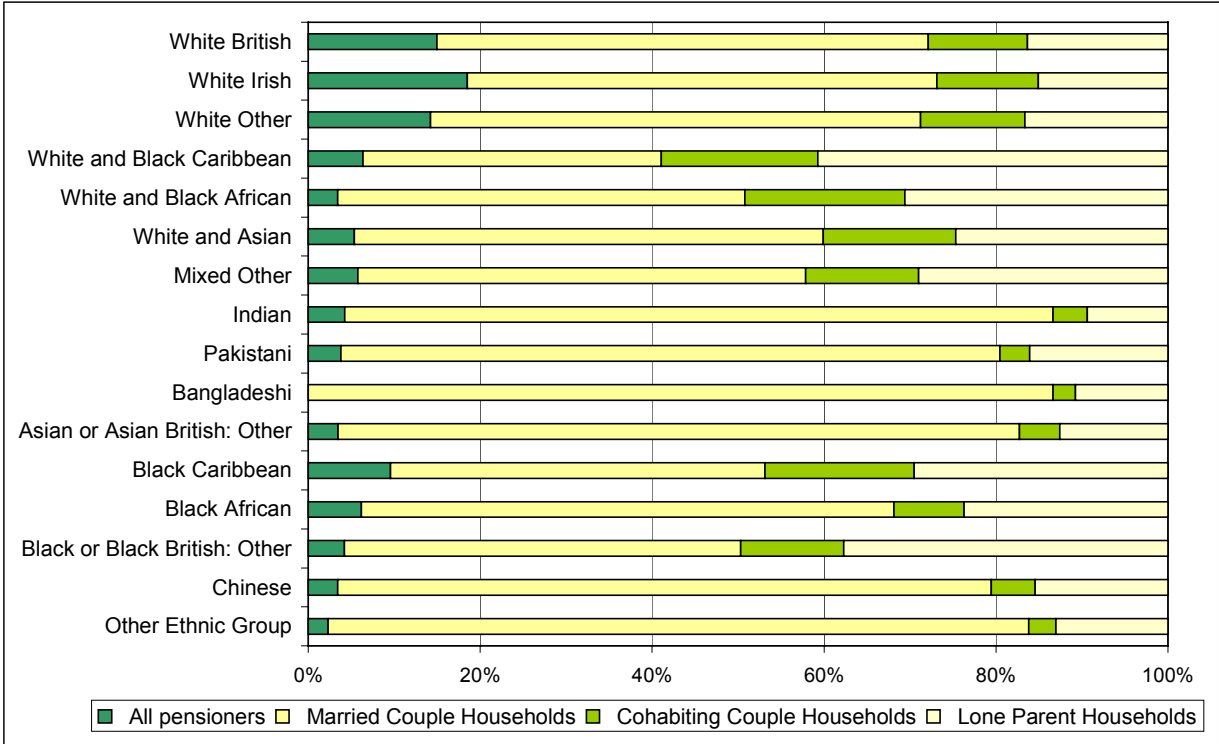


Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

The majority of households in 2001, irrespective of the ethnic background of the Household Reference Person (HRP), were one family households.

One person households were most apparent amongst the Black Group, where just under 40 per cent of households headed by Black Caribbeans consisted of one person. In contrast, less than 10 per cent of Bangladeshi headed households were one person households.

**Chart 2.3 Family composition by ethnic group of HRP, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

Whilst family composition within households differs between ethnic backgrounds, most were married couple households. The exception being Mixed White and Black Caribbean headed households which had a higher proportion of lone parent households (41 per cent). Those headed by Asians had the highest proportion of married couple households, with over 80% containing a married couple.

Households headed by people from Mixed, Black or White ethnic backgrounds were most likely to contain a cohabiting couple (16 per cent, 13 per cent and 12 per cent respectively). This compared with only 4 per cent of Asian and Chinese headed households.

A much higher proportion of households headed by people of Mixed or Black origin were lone parent households (32 per cent and 28 per cent respectively), than those headed by other ethnic backgrounds. They were least apparent amongst Indian headed households, where only 9 per cent contained a lone parent with dependent children.

The proportion of all pensioner households ranged from around 3 per cent of households headed by people from an Asian, Chinese or Other Ethnic background, to 15 per cent of those headed by people of a White ethnic background.

**Main Source(s)**

- 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics (Standard Table S106)

*For further sources see Annex B*

**Notes**

One family and no others - A household comprises one family and no others if there is only one family in the household and there are no non-family people (ungrouped individuals).

**Future Developments**

- ***Profile of the housing and socio-economic circumstances of BME people in Wales in 2001:*** This report (due to be published in November) will be based mainly on the 2001 Census. It will include an overview of the history of the migration of black and minority ethnic people into Wales and discussion of each group's social circumstances and cultural backgrounds at the time of the main waves of migration. A detailed profile of the size, location, housing, socio-economic circumstances and demographic profile of the main populations will be provided, where possible to Electoral Division level. Discrete chapters on Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Wales, and on older people from BME communities will be included, as well as an analysis of change amongst BME populations between recent Censuses, and a detailed bibliography of source material specific to Wales.

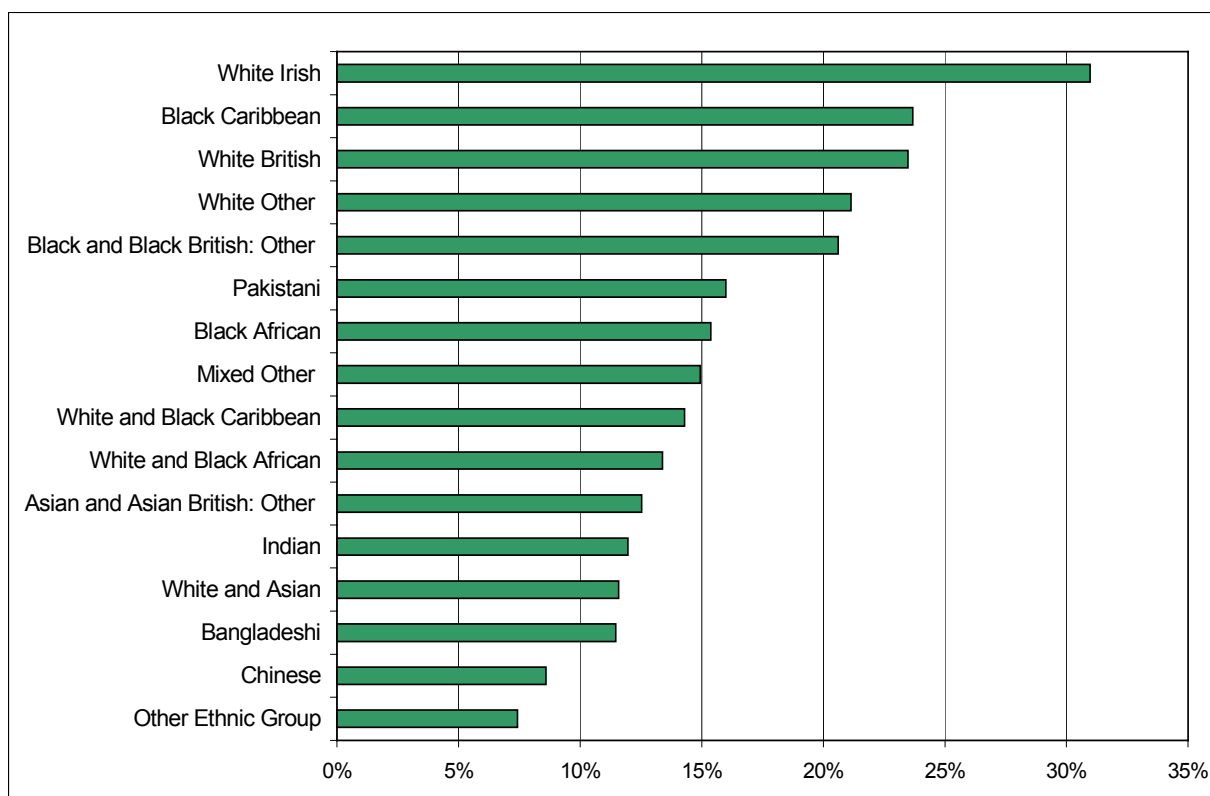
### 3 Health

#### Limiting Long-Term Illness and General Health

This section uses 2001 Census of population information to examine the ethnic backgrounds of those suffering from limiting long-term illness. The census data is also used to analyse how the perceived general health of the Welsh population differs according to ethnic group. However, care should be taken in interpreting the following analyses as it does not take into account the differing age structures. To be able to directly compare the various ethnic groups in terms of their health the information should to be age-standardised to remove the effect of the different age distributions. This is particularly crucial when looking at a characteristic such as health, which is generally highly dependent on age.

- White and Black ethnic groups had the highest proportion of limiting long-term illness.
- In general ethnic groups that had a high proportion of limiting long-term illness also had a high proportion for reporting "not good" health.

**Chart 3.1 Limiting long-term illness by ethnic group, 2001**

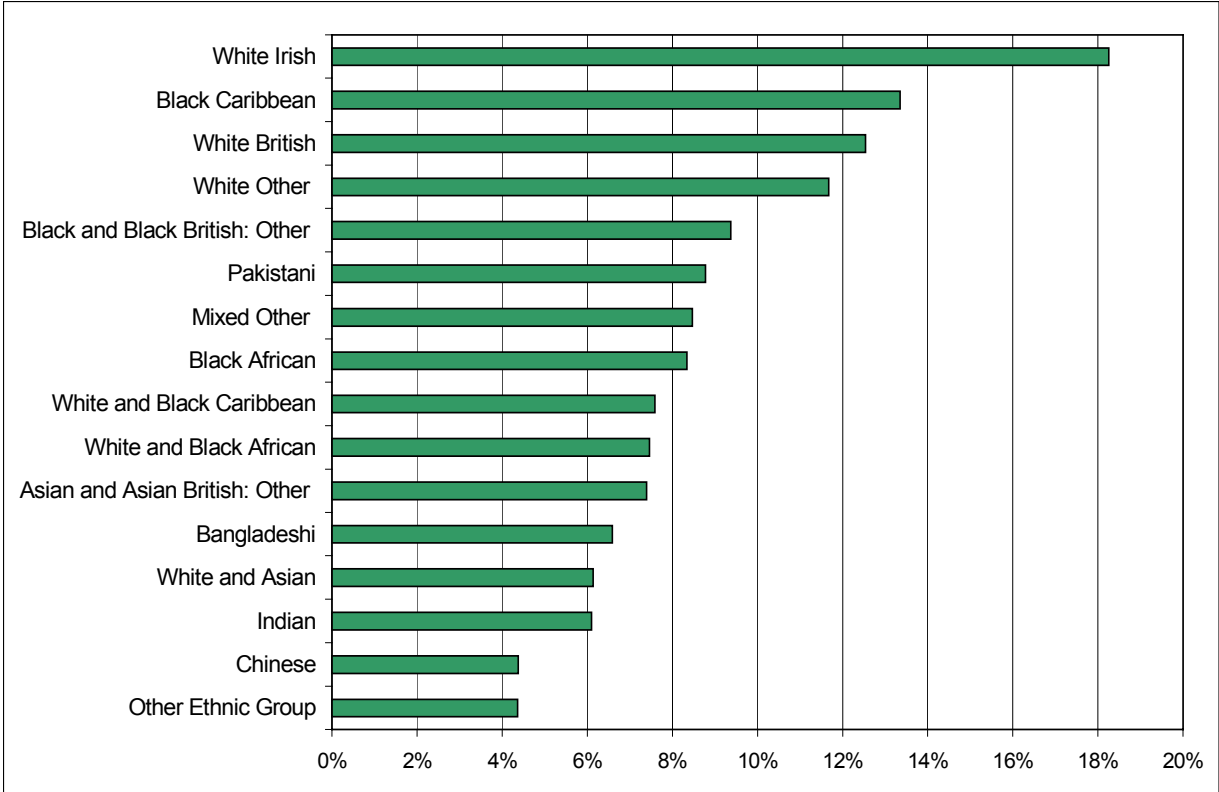


Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

Wales had a very high percentage of people who stated they had a long-term illness or disability, which restricted daily activities. When looking at how this varies according to ethnic group there are some marked differences. People from White and Black ethnic backgrounds saw the highest percentage of limiting long-term illness, 24 per cent and 19 per cent respectively. These ethnic groups also have the highest proportion of their population made up by older people.

In contrast there was less limiting long-term illness in the Chinese and Other Ethnic group (8 per cent) which also has a low proportion of older people within its population.

**Chart 3.2 Health stated as "Not good" by ethnic group, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

The above chart displays the ethnic breakdown of those who reported their health to be "not good" when completing the census form. On the whole, Wales had a high percentage of residents with "not good" health, 13 per cent compared with 9 per cent in England. Within Wales, this varied across the ethnic groups with the highest percentage seen in the White Irish group (18 per cent) and the lowest in the Chinese and Other Ethnic group (4 per cent). Again it is noticeable the ethnic groups with older age structures (White and Black ethnic groups) perceive themselves as having worse health than those with younger age structures (Mixed, Asian, Chinese and Other ethnic groups).

**Main Source(s)**

- 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics (Standard Table S107)

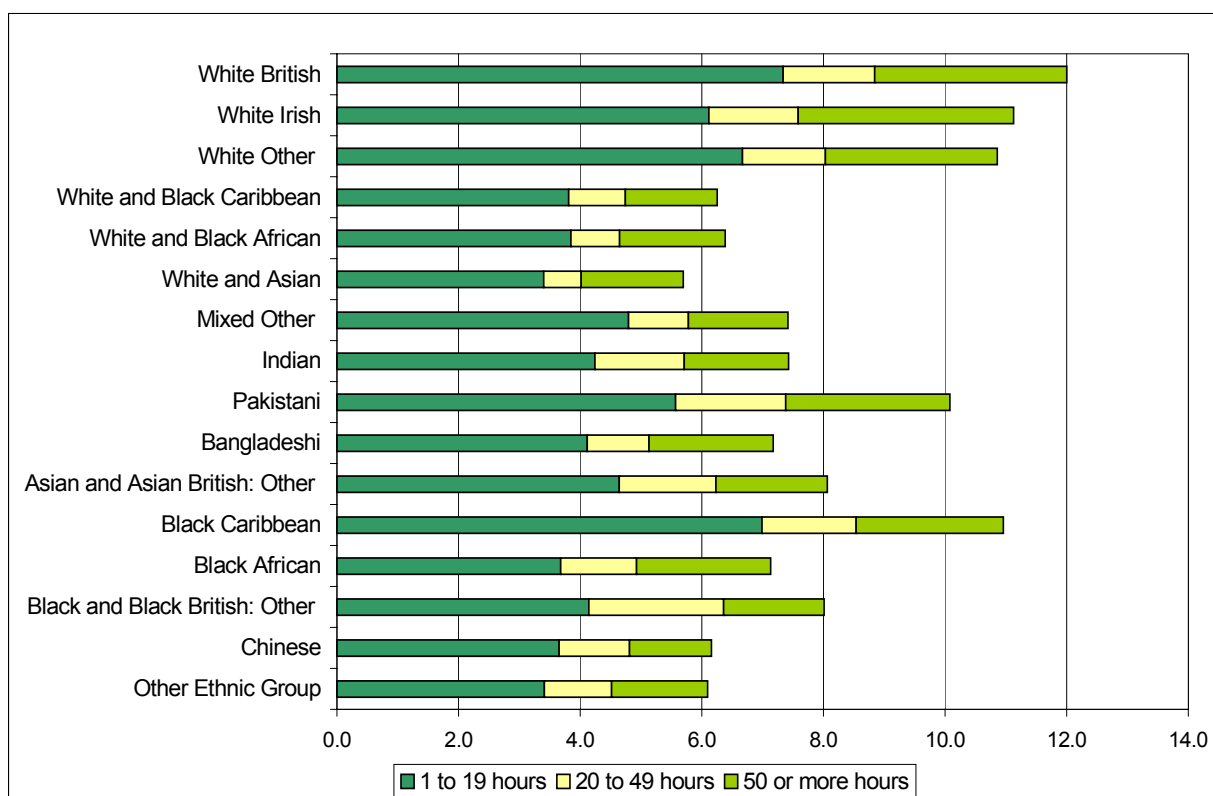
*For further sources see Annex B*

## Care: Informal and Residential

This section uses information from the 2001 Census of Population to examine the unpaid care provided by Welsh residents according to their ethnic backgrounds. The total amount of care provided is analysed and also the varying level of care provided in terms of hours spent per week. The level of residential care being received in Wales is investigated by considering the proportion of people that were resident in hospital or other care establishments at the time of the 2001 Census.

- Less people from minority ethnic groups provided unpaid care than those from the White ethnic group.
- Mixed and Asian groups had the lowest proportion of people residing in hospitals or other care establishments.

**Chart 3.3 Time spent caring per week by ethnic group, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

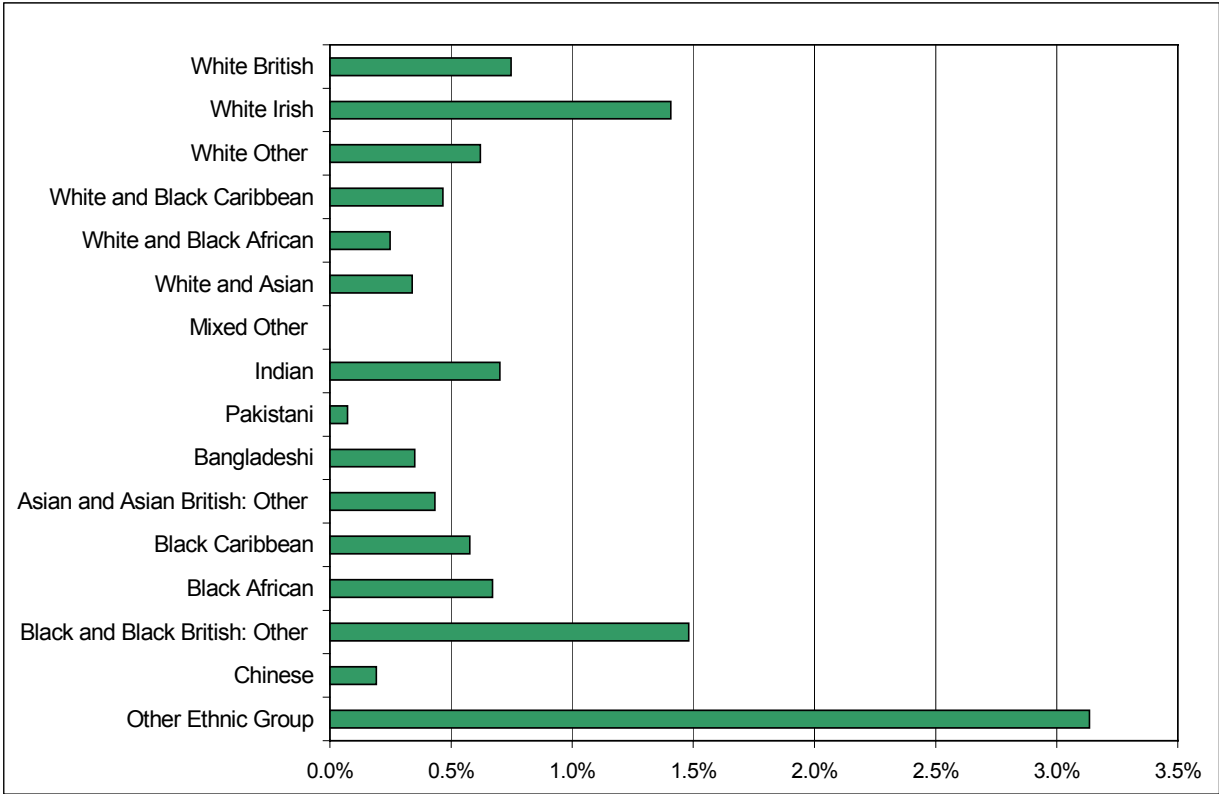
People from White (White British, White Irish & Other White), Black Caribbean and Pakistani backgrounds provided the most informal care, which is unpaid to relatives, friends or neighbours. In each of these groups, over 10 per cent of the population provided informal care, according to the 2001 Census.

On the whole 7.4 per cent of minority ethnic groups provided unpaid care, compared to 11.9 per cent of the total Welsh population. However, this is higher than for Great Britain, where less than 6 per cent of non-White ethnic population provided informal care. The groups with the lowest percentage providing care within Wales were from the Chinese and Other Ethnic group (6.1 per cent) and the Mixed group (6.4 per cent).

These patterns may reflect the differing age structures across ethnic groups, as generally informal care is most likely to be provided by people aged 50-60 years old. Therefore ethnic groups with an older population have a higher percentage providing care, such as the White group than, for example, the Mixed group whose older population makes up less than 5 per cent of its total population.

The majority of people within Wales that provide unpaid care do so for between 1 and 19 hours a week (some 207,600 people). A further 42,700 provide care for 20-49 hours a week and 89,400 for 50 hours or more. The amount of time people spend caring does differ by ethnic group with those more likely to provide substantial amounts of care (50 hours or more per week) being the same as those most likely to provide care overall. In particular the White Irish (3.5 per cent) and White British (3.2 per cent) had the highest percentages spending 50 or more hours a week providing unpaid care.

**Chart 3.4 Population in hospitals and other care establishments by ethnic group, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

According to the 2001 Census, 0.9 per cent of the Welsh population were resident in hospitals or other care establishments. This varied considerably amongst the ethnic groups, with the highest proportion seen in the Other Ethnic Group. This group had 3.1 per cent of its population, more than three times the percentage for Wales, in residential care. The lowest proportions were within the Mixed and Asian groups.

**Main Source(s)**

- 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics (Commissioned Table M260 and Standard Table S125)

*For further sources see Annex B*

**Future Developments**

- Hospitals and units for people with a mental illness/learning disability (Census of patients) - There are presently training issues regarding the collection of ethnicity information by trust staff. This is currently with the National Assembly to issue advice and training to the trust staff on how they are to ask patients for their ethnic origin, as assumption is not permitted. It is planned to start collecting the data for the 2004 Census
- Patient Episode Database for Wales (PEDW) - At the moment no data is available as there are presently training issues regarding the collection of the information by trust staff. This is currently with the National Assembly to issue advice and training to the trust staff on how they are to ask patients for their ethnic origin, as assumption is not permitted. It is not known when data will be become available
- Standardisation of results from the 2001 Census of Population to take into account age and gender

## 4 Education and Training

### School Pupils

The Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) collects data on the ethnic background of pupils aged 5 or over in maintained primary, secondary and special schools. This section looks in summary at the information collected for 2002-2003. However, in the future PLASC information will be linked with pupils' assessment and examination data, which will allow analysis of the attainment of pupils from different ethnic backgrounds.

- Around 3 per cent of pupils aged 5 or over in maintained primary, secondary and special schools during 2002-2003 were from minority ethnic backgrounds.
- Around 70 per cent of minority ethnic pupils were from Asian and Mixed backgrounds.

**Table 4.1 Pupils aged 5 or over in maintained primary, secondary and special schools by ethnic group, 2002-2003**

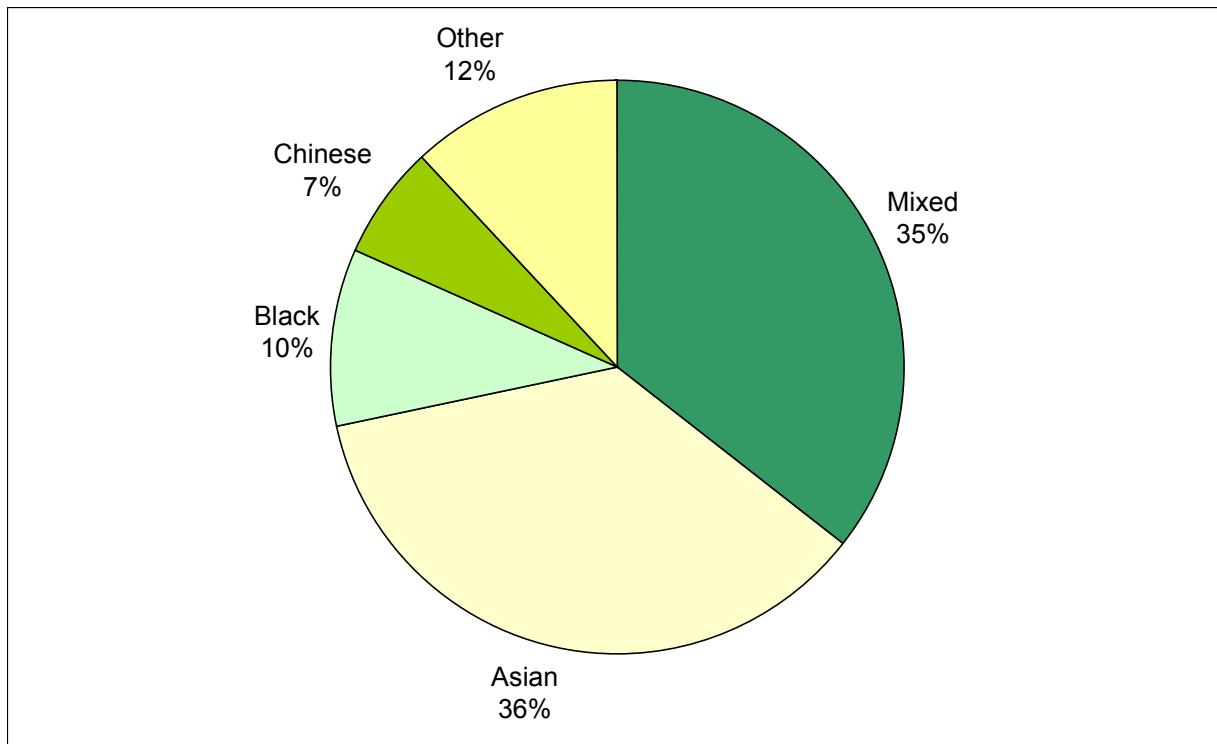
	Pupils aged 5 or over	
	Number	Percentage of pupils for which data was available
<b>Total pupils</b>	<b>475,191</b>	
No data available	30,153	
<b>Data available</b>	<b>445,038</b>	<b>100.0</b>
White	430,256	96.7
Mixed	5,258	1.2
Asian or Asian British	5,338	1.2
Black or Black British	1,460	0.3
Chinese or Chinese British	975	0.2
Other	1,751	0.4

Source: Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC), 2002-2003

The majority of pupils aged 5 or over in maintained primary, secondary and special schools during 2002-2003 were White, some 430,300 pupils. Of the remaining pupils some 14,800 stated they were from other ethnic backgrounds, whilst for nearly 30,200 pupils information was not available or the parent / child did not want to specify a category.

Of the pupils for which there was information available, nearly 97 per cent were white whereas pupils of Asian or Mixed ethnic backgrounds each accounted for just over 1 per cent. The least predominant group was the Chinese with only 0.2 per cent.

**Chart 4.1 Minority ethnic pupils, aged 5 or over, by ethnic group**



Source: Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC), 2002-2003

The chart above shows the ethnic distribution of minority ethnic pupils aged 5 or over, which is very similar to that for the population as a whole. The most noticeable difference was the share of the minority ethnic population between the Mixed and Asian groups. In both cases these groups accounted for around 70 per cent of the minority ethnic population, however, there was a greater proportion of pupils of a Mixed background than there was for total residents from a Mixed background. This may reflect the fact that the Mixed group has a young age structure. In fact, according to the 2001 Census of Population nearly half of all people within this group are aged under 16.

**Main Source(s)**

- Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC), 2002-2003

*For further sources see Annex B*

**Future Developments**

The introduction of unique pupil numbers will allow the Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) data to be matched with examination attainment data from late-2004 onwards. The ethnicity question will also become compulsory from 2004 onwards so that there will be fewer pupils with no category assigned.

## Higher Education Students

This section briefly looks at the ethnic background of higher education students studying at Welsh higher education institutions (HEIs), including those from the UK and overseas. Using data collected by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) on student higher education enrolments, it highlights the changes over several years in the ethnic background of students and provides more detailed analysis of the ethnicity of students enrolled during the 2002/03 academic year. However, care should be taken in interpreting the following analyses, as over the period there has been a decrease in the proportion of enrolments for which the ethnic background is unknown; 11 per cent in 1998/99 compared with 7 per cent in 2002/03. Therefore it is possible that some of the changes over the period are due to improvements in the quality of the ethnicity information.

- The proportion of enrolments from students from a Chinese background has increased since 1998/99.
- The highest proportion of enrolments from minority ethnic backgrounds was for postgraduate full-time enrolments.

**Table 4.2 Higher education enrolments at Welsh HEIs by ethnicity<sup>1</sup>**

	<i>Per cent</i>							
	White	Black or black British	Asian	Chinese	Mixed <sup>2</sup>	Other <sup>2</sup>	All	Not known/ Refused/ Not sought <sup>3</sup>
<b>As a percentage of all enrolments:</b>								
1998/99	93.9	1.1	2.8	0.9	..	1.3	100	11.3
1999/2000	93.9	1.1	2.8	0.9	..	1.3	100	11.3
2000/01	93.7	1.2	2.8	1.0	..	1.3	100	10.2
2001/02	93.0	1.3	3.0	1.4	0.4	1.0	100	7.0
2002/03	91.2	1.6	3.5	2.1	0.7	0.9	100	6.7
<b>As a percentage of minority ethnic enrolments:</b>								
1998/99		17.7	46.3	14.1	..	21.8	100	
1999/2000		17.7	46.3	14.1	..	21.8	100	
2000/01		18.7	44.2	16.5	..	20.6	100	
2001/02		18.3	42.6	19.7	5.6	13.7	100	
2002/03		17.9	40.4	23.5	8.1	10.2	100	

Source: Student Record, Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

1. As at December 1.

2. Due to changes in the ethnic categories used 'Mixed' is only available from 2001/02. Prior to that 'Mixed' was included in the 'Other' category.

3. As a percentage of all student enrolments.

Since 1998/98, the proportion of enrolments that were white students has gradually fallen, from 94 per cent in 1998/99 to 91 per cent in 2002/03. The proportion of student enrolments from each of the other ethnic groups has increased over this period. For all years the predominate minority ethnic group has been those of Asian background but over the period this predominance has decreased. Since 1998/99 enrolments from students from an Asian ethnic background as a proportion of minority ethnic enrolments has fallen from 46 per cent to 40 per cent. Over the same period the proportion of enrolments from students from a Chinese background has

increased from 14 per cent to 24 per cent. The proportion of minority ethnic enrolments from a black background has remained at a similar level over the period, 18 per cent.

**Table 4.3 Higher education enrolments at Welsh HEIs by ethnicity, mode and level, 2002/03<sup>1</sup>**

*Per cent*

	Full time/sandwich		Part time	
	Postgraduate	Undergraduate	Postgraduate	Undergraduate
White	70.8	92.7	89.3	95.5
Black or black British	3.3	1.1	2.3	1.7
Asian	12.8	3.1	4.3	1.2
Chinese	9.5	1.6	2.1	0.7
Mixed	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.4
Other	2.2	0.7	1.6	0.6
Not known/Refused/Not sought <sup>2</sup>	6.3	4.4	8.4	10.3

Source: Student Record, Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

1. As at December 1.

2. As a percentage of all student enrolments

For 2002/03 a more detailed analysis of the ethnic background of student enrolments by level of study and mode of study is given. This analysis shows some differences in the ethnic background of the different types of enrolments.

The lowest proportion of enrolments from minority ethnic backgrounds was for part-time undergraduate enrolments (5 per cent). This contrasts with postgraduate full-time enrolments where nearly 30 per cent of enrolments were from students from a minority ethnic group.

For both postgraduate and undergraduate enrolments, a higher proportion of full-time enrolments are from students from minority ethnic backgrounds. Similarly for both part-time and full-time enrolments, a higher proportion of postgraduate enrolments are from students from minority ethnic backgrounds.

Table 4.4 shows the domicile (the address given prior to enrolment) for higher education students studying in Wales in 2002/03. There were almost 4,800 students with a minority ethnic background coming to Wales from outside the EU. This is a large proportion of the total minority ethnic population in Wales and this needs to be taken into account when comparing the characteristics of different ethnic groups. There are large differences within the minority ethnic group and Table 4.5 provides the same information shown as a percentage of total student enrolments for each ethnic group.

**Table 4.4 Higher education enrolments<sup>1</sup> at Welsh HEIs by ethnicity and domicile<sup>2</sup>, 2002/03**

	<i>numbers</i>								
	aged 16-24			aged 25-74			aged 16-74		
	UK domiciled	Other EU	Other overseas	UK domiciled	Other EU	Other overseas	UK domiciled	Other EU	Other overseas
<b>Total population</b>	<b>58,025</b>	<b>3,225</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>42,870</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>3,205</b>	<b>100,895</b>	<b>4,805</b>	<b>6,355</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>52,995</b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>37,765</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>90,755</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>940</b>
British	52,250	805	220	36,890	620	325	89,135	1,425	545
Irish	260	405	*	230	185	10	485	590	10
Other White	485	1,255	150	645	480	230	1,135	1,735	380
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>165</b>
White and Black Caribbean	45	*	5	50	*	5	95	*	10
White and Black African	45	5	35	30	5	65	75	10	100
White and Asian	170	5	10	30	*	10	195	10	20
Other Mixed	130	10	20	50	*	10	185	10	30
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1,890</b>
Indian	550	5	580	220	5	235	770	10	815
Pakistani	365	*	45	115	*	55	480	*	100
Bangladeshi	155	*	15	45	*	15	200	*	30
Other Asian	200	10	455	155	5	490	355	15	945
<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>600</b>
Black Caribbean	100	*	10	240	*	35	340	5	45
Black African	215	10	130	320	5	325	535	15	455
Other Black	60	10	25	75	10	75	130	20	100
<b>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,105</b>
Chinese	310	5	1,005	135	10	690	445	15	1,700
Other	210	55	120	230	30	285	445	85	405
<b>Total minority ethnic population</b>	<b>2,555</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>2,295</b>	<b>4,255</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>4,760</b>
Not known/refused/not sought.	2,475	640	315	3,410	215	345	5,885	855	660

Source: Student Record, Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

1. As at December 1. Ages as at start of academic year. Figures are rounded to the nearest 5. Where numbers are 0, 1 or 2 these have been suppressed for disclosure and data quality reasons and are shown as '\*'.
2. Domicile is based on the address prior to enrolment.

**Table 4.5 Higher education enrolments<sup>1</sup> at Welsh HEIs by ethnicity and domicile<sup>2</sup>, 2002/03**

	<i>percentages</i>								
	aged 16-24			aged 25-74			aged 16-74		
	UK domiciled	Other EU	Other overseas	UK domiciled	Other EU	Other overseas	UK domiciled	Other EU	Other overseas
<b>Total population</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
British	98	2	-	97	2	1	98	2	1
Irish	39	61	-	54	44	2	45	54	1
Other White	26	66	8	48	35	17	35	53	12
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22</b>
White and Black Caribbean	85	4	11	89	2	9	87	3	10
White and Black African	52	7	41	32	4	64	41	5	54
White and Asian	90	4	6	70	8	23	86	4	9
Other Mixed	83	5	13	79	3	18	81	4	14
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>51</b>
Indian	49	-	51	48	1	51	48	1	51
Pakistani	89	-	11	68	1	32	83	-	17
Bangladeshi	91	-	9	74	-	26	86	-	14
Other Asian	30	2	69	24	1	75	27	1	72
<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>37</b>
Black Caribbean	88	3	9	86	1	13	87	1	12
Black African	61	2	37	49	1	50	53	1	45
Other Black	64	9	27	46	7	48	52	8	40
<b>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>68</b>
Chinese	23	-	76	16	1	83	21	1	79
Other	54	15	31	42	5	52	47	9	43
<b>Total minority ethnic population</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>52</b>
Not known/refused/not sought.	72	19	9	86	5	9	80	12	9

Source: Student Record, Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

1. As at December 1. Ages as at start of academic year.
2. Domicile is based on the address prior to enrolment.

Overall, 90 per cent of student enrolments are from UK domiciled students. For the non-UK domiciled enrolments, younger students are more likely to be from 'other EU' countries rather than 'other overseas'. 50 per cent of younger students are from 'Other EU' countries compared with 30 per cent of older students.

Considering enrolments from all minority ethnic groups; for all ages 46 per cent are UK domiciled, 2 per cent are Other EU domiciled and 52 per cent are from overseas.

For all minority ethnic groups, enrolments from younger students are more likely to be UK domiciled than older students; 50 per cent of 16-24 year olds compared with 42 per cent of 25-74 year olds. This is the case for all individual ethnic groups apart from Irish, Other White and Mixed White and Black Caribbean for which older students are more likely to be UK domiciled,

For enrolments from students from Asian or Asian British ethnic groups about half are UK domiciled and half from overseas. This does not hold for all Asian or Asian British ethnic groups, for those from Pakistani or Bangladeshi minority ethnic groups over 80 per cent are UK domiciled.

There are also differences between the origin of Black Caribbean and Black African students. Of Black Caribbean student enrolments 87 per cent are UK domiciled compared with 53 per cent for Black African.

The Chinese ethnic group has the highest proportion of students from overseas and the lowest proportion UK domiciled (79 per cent and 21 per cent).

#### **Main Source(s)**

- Student Record, Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA)

*For further sources see Annex B*

#### **Future Developments**

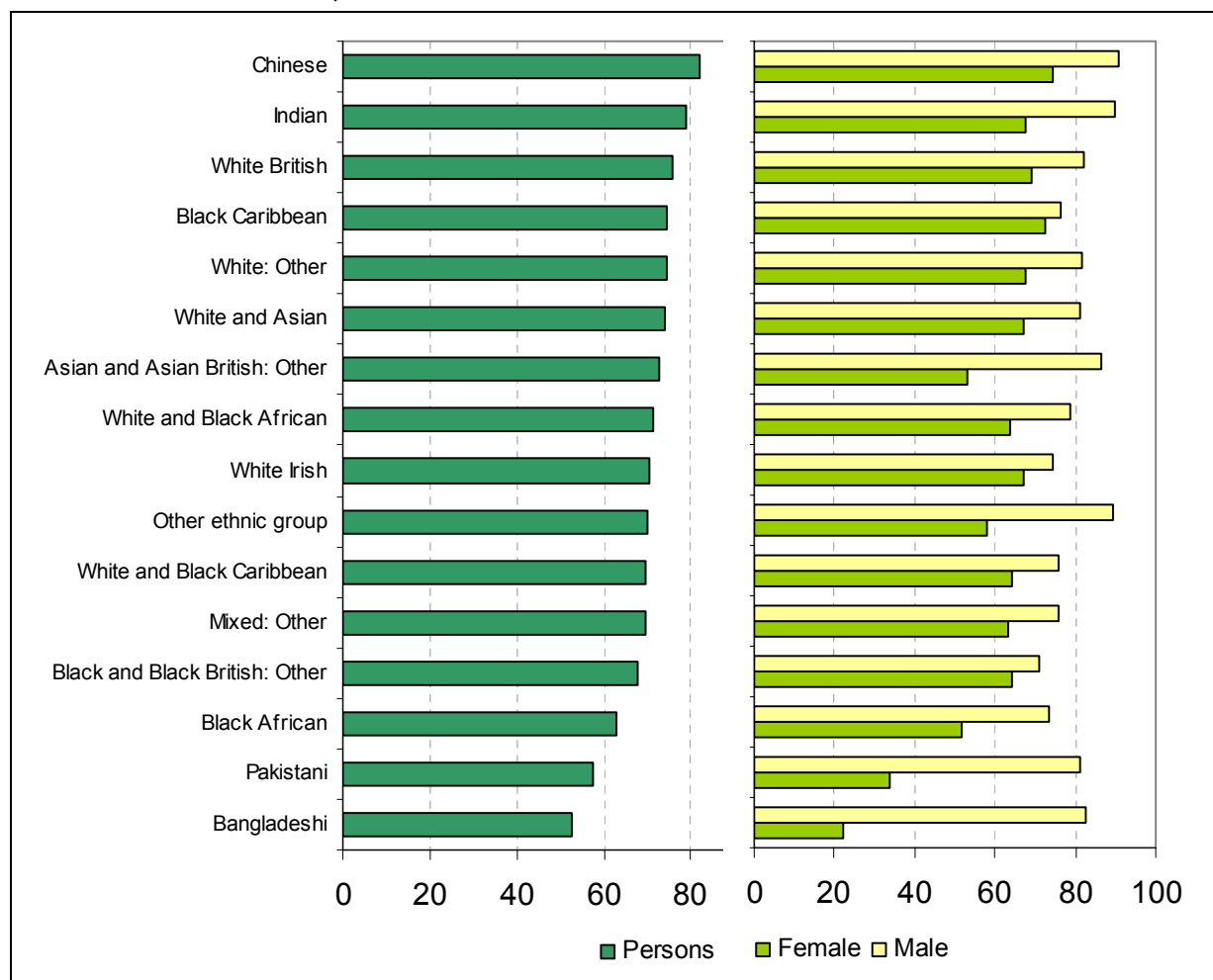
- Further analysis could be undertaken to provide ethnicity by institution, subject, degree obtained etc.  
At this stage the analysis is of students at Welsh HEIs, who would be included in the resident Welsh population. It would be possible to produce similar analysis for students who were originally domicile in Wales before entering higher education.
- From 2004/05 it is planned for students applying for Assembly Learning Grants (ALGs) to provide detail of their ethnic origin. Data will be collected in line with the National Statistics guidance on the collection and classification of ethnicity. Information should be published on a provisional basis in March 2005 followed by a final version in October 2005.

## 5 The Labour Market

The 2001 Census of Population allows a very detailed analysis of the labour market characteristics of individuals, including a breakdown by a number of characteristics simultaneously.

- There is a great deal of variation in labour market participation across minority ethnic groups, this means that statistics for very broad groupings should be interpreted with care;
- There are marked differences by gender and these vary substantially by minority ethnic group;
- Numbers of students also vary considerably across minority ethnic groups and this affects the headline economic activity statistics.

**Chart 5.1 Economic activity rate<sup>1</sup> by ethnic group and gender, excluding students, 2001**



source: 2001 census of population, Office for National Statistics

1. This is the economic activity rate of those aged 16 to 74 but excluding the retired. This is the best approximation to the standard working age definition of activity; for a more detailed explanation see the notes at the end of this chapter.

Chart 5.1 shows that there was wide variation in economic activity rates across minority ethnic groups, from 53 per cent for the Bangladeshi group to 82 per cent for the Chinese group. However, differences in activity rates between men and women play a large part in the overall differences; for example, the economic activity rate for Bangladeshi men (83 per cent) was slightly higher than the average for the male population as a whole (82 per cent).

## The effect of students on labour market comparisons

**Table 5.1 Economic activity rates by ethnic group, both including and excluding students, 2001**

*percentages*

	Economic Activity Rate <sup>1</sup>			Percentage who are students			Economic Activity Rate <sup>1</sup> excluding students		
	aged 16-24	aged 25-74	aged 16-74	aged 16-24	aged 25-74	aged 16-74	aged 16-24	aged 25-74	aged 16-74
<b>Total population</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>
British	62	74	72	41	1	8	84	75	76
Irish	44	69	66	64	2	11	82	70	71
Other White	41	72	65	63	6	18	75	74	74
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>71</b>
White and Black Caribbean	55	68	63	43	4	18	72	69	70
White and Black African	55	68	64	48	7	19	72	71	71
White and Asian	47	71	62	62	5	26	81	73	74
Other Mixed	46	67	60	59	7	24	70	69	69
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>66</b>
Indian	34	77	66	76	4	22	80	79	79
Pakistani	39	56	51	57	3	18	62	57	57
Bangladeshi	44	51	49	46	2	17	57	51	53
Other Asian	31	69	62	68	8	20	62	74	73
<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>
Black Caribbean	53	73	70	50	4	10	71	75	74
Black African	32	57	51	78	18	34	61	63	63
Other Black	50	66	62	54	4	17	69	67	68
<b>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>
Chinese	32	77	64	84	8	31	87	82	82
Other	31	63	57	74	13	25	73	70	70
<b>Total minority ethnic population</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>

source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

1. This is the economic activity rate of those aged 16 to 74 but excluding the retired. This is the best approximation to the standard working age definition of activity; for a more detailed explanation see the notes at the end of this chapter.

Table 5.1 shows the effect of students on the headline economic activity rate. Students tend to have lower economic activity rates than the remainder of the population and thus including them reduces the overall rate. The key point is that the effect of students varies considerably by minority ethnic group. For example, with students excluded, the economic activity rate for the population as a whole increased by 4 percentage points (from 71 per cent to 75 per cent for those aged 16 to 74) while the rate for Chinese increased by 19 percentage points (from 64 per cent to 82 per cent for those aged 16 to 74).

The effect was most noticeable for the 16 to 24 age group where students make up a high proportion of the age group, varying from 41 per cent for the White British group to 84 per cent for the Chinese group. However, the proportion of students in the 25 to 74 age group was still fairly high for a small number of minority ethnic groups (e.g.

the Black African group, 18 per cent, and the Other Ethnic group, 13 per cent, compared to an overall figure of just 1 per cent). While there will be underlying differences in take up rates for education, the differences are partly due to the presence of overseas students (see Tables 4.4 and 4.5 in the Education and Training chapter). The effect of overseas students can be particularly distorting in an area such as Wales where the underlying population numbers are quite small for many minority ethnic groups.

**To make valid labour market comparisons between minority ethnic groups, students should be excluded if at all possible.**

Even with students excluded, there were significant differences in the economic activity rates between ethnic groups (from 53 per cent for the Bangladeshi group to 82 per cent for the Chinese group), although this is partly due to differences in the rates between men and woman as is demonstrated in the following section.

The activity rate for those aged 16 to 24 was generally higher than the rate for those aged 25 to 74 (83 per cent compared to 74 per cent) but there was much less difference in the rates for most minority ethnic groups. In the case of the Black Caribbean, Black African and Other Asian groups the activity rate for those aged 16 to 24 was actually lower than for those aged 25 to 74.

## Labour market participation by gender

**Table 5.2 Economic activity rates<sup>1</sup> by ethnic group and gender, excluding students, 2001**

*percentages*

	Female			Male			Persons		
	aged 16-24	aged 25-74	aged 16-74	aged 16-24	aged 25-74	aged 16-74	aged 16-24	aged 25-74	aged 16-74
<b>Total population</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>76</b>
British	75	68	69	91	81	82	84	75	76
Irish	78	66	67	85	74	74	82	70	71
Other White	68	68	68	84	81	82	75	74	74
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>71</b>
White and Black Caribbean	65	64	64	79	75	76	72	69	70
White and Black African	64	64	64	82	78	79	72	71	71
White and Asian	75	66	67	87	80	81	81	73	74
Other Mixed	64	63	63	76	76	76	70	69	69
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>66</b>
Indian	67	68	68	94	90	90	80	79	79
Pakistani	45	32	34	86	80	81	62	57	57
Bangladeshi	39	16	22	86	82	83	57	51	53
Other Asian	45	54	53	83	87	87	62	74	73
<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>
Black Caribbean	65	73	72	76	76	76	71	75	74
Black African	50	52	52	72	74	74	61	63	63
Other Black	75	62	64	63	72	71	69	67	68
<b>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>
Chinese	84	74	74	89	91	91	87	82	82
Other	61	58	58	96	89	89	73	70	70
<b>Total minority ethnic population</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>

source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

1. This is the economic activity rate of those aged 16 to 74 but excluding the retired. This is the best approximation to the standard working age definition of activity; for a more detailed explanation see the notes at the end of this chapter.

Table 5.2 shows that differences in the economic activity rates of men and women explain some of the larger differences in overall activity rates. For example, the economic activity rate for the Bangladeshi group (53 per cent) was much lower than for the population as a whole (75 per cent), but the rate for Bangladeshi men (83 per cent) was actually slightly higher than the average for the male population as a whole (82 per cent). The position was very similar for the Pakistani group.

The difference between the Black Caribbean group (74 per cent) and Black African group (63 per cent) was largely down to differences in the economic activity rates of women (72 per cent compared to 52 per cent respectively). However, for the Black or Black British group as a whole, differences between men and women only partly explained the lower overall activity rate (the figure for men, at 75 per cent, was still noticeably below the overall rate for men, 82 per cent).

Generally, economic activity rates for women were lower than those for men and this difference was broadly the same across most minority ethnic groups, however, in some cases there were more marked variations in the rates for men and women and this produces large differences in the overall activity rate compared to other groups. It is also the case that in recent decades increases in the overall activity rate have been driven by increases in economic activity among women (SB 14/2003 “Economic Inactivity in Wales” shows the decreasing inactivity rate among women since 1984, and hence the increasing activity rates: Chart 2 on page 7 of the bulletin). As a result, where possible, **a gender split should be included when monitoring economic activity over time.**

The same sorts of patterns to those described above hold for both the 16 to 24 and the 25 to 74 age groups. One notable difference between age groups was for Bangladeshi women, where the economic activity rate in the 16 to 24 age group was markedly higher than that for the 25 to 74 age group (39 per cent compared to 16 per cent).

## Reasons for inactivity

**Table 5.3 Economic inactivity rates<sup>1</sup> by reason for inactivity, ethnic group and gender, excluding students, 2001**

*percentages*

	Looking after family/ home				Permanently sick or disabled				Other			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	aged 16-24	aged 25-74	aged 16-24	aged 25-74	aged 16-24	aged 25-74	aged 16-24	aged 25-74	aged 16-24	aged 25-74	aged 16-24	aged 25-74
<b>Total population</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>
British	15	15	-	1	3	12	3	14	7	5	5	3
Irish	12	13	-	1	1	13	5	20	9	7	10	6
Other White	15	17	1	2	3	9	3	12	15	6	12	5
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>
White and Black Caribbean	20	19	2	3	2	11	3	14	12	7	15	8
White and Black African	19	19	3	2	3	10	3	16	14	6	11	4
White and Asian	13	18	2	2	3	9	2	12	9	8	10	6
Other Mixed	17	18	2	1	6	11	7	15	13	7	15	7
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>
Indian	14	18	-	1	4	7	3	5	15	8	3	4
Pakistani	35	44	1	2	2	9	2	10	18	16	11	8
Bangladeshi	44	57	3	3	1	6	3	6	16	22	8	9
Other Asian	33	26	-	1	4	7	-	6	18	12	17	6
<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>
Black Caribbean	19	11	-	2	8	9	-	16	8	7	24	6
Black African	28	27	-	4	5	10	6	12	17	12	22	11
Other Black	9	13	-	3	-	11	11	16	16	14	26	8
<b>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>
Chinese	7	17	-	2	-	3	-	3	9	6	11	4
Other	21	31	-	2	4	3	4	4	13	9	-	5
<b>Total minority ethnic population</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>

source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

1. This is the percentage of the those aged 16 to 74, excluding the retired and students, who are economically inactive for the specified reason. This is the best approximation to the standard working age definition of inactivity; for a more detailed explanation see the notes at the end of this chapter.

Differences in economic activity can be investigated by examining the reasons for inactivity (Table 5.3). A large part of the difference in economic activity rates between men and women was a result of economic inactivity due to looking after the family or home. The variations in female activity rates seen in Table 5.2 were also in part due to differences in the percentage looking after the family or home. This was particularly the case for Asian or Asian British (excluding those from the Indian group), Black African and the Other Ethnic groups. However, there was also more unexplained female economic inactivity (i.e. the Other category in Table 5.3) for minority ethnic groups, particularly among the Asian or Asian British group.

Overall, patterns of economic inactivity due to permanent illness or disability were quite similar across all ethnic groups, although they were generally lower for the Asian or Asian British group and very much lower for the Chinese and Other Ethnic groups.

Unexplained economic inactivity was also higher for men among minority ethnic groups, most noticeably for young men in the Black or Black British group (23 per cent compared to 6 per cent for 16 to 24 year olds overall).

## Characteristics of the economically active

**Table 5.4 Unemployment rates<sup>1</sup> by ethnic group and gender, excluding students, 2001**

*percentages*

	Female			Male			Persons		
	aged 16-24	aged 25-74	aged 16-74	aged 16-24	aged 25-74	aged 16-74	aged 16-24	aged 25-74	aged 16-74
<b>Total population</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
British	11	4	4	16	6	7	14	5	6
Irish	18	5	5	17	8	8	18	6	7
Other White	13	5	6	19	7	8	16	6	7
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>
White and Black Caribbean	18	9	11	29	16	20	24	13	16
White and Black African	20	8	10	25	12	14	22	10	12
White and Asian	19	7	9	28	9	13	24	8	11
Other Mixed	17	8	10	33	12	16	25	10	13
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
Indian	20	6	7	16	3	4	18	4	5
Pakistani	26	11	15	28	9	12	27	10	13
Bangladeshi	22	21	21	12	5	7	16	8	10
Other Asian	13	8	8	26	8	9	21	8	9
<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>
Black Caribbean	29	7	8	35	14	15	33	11	12
Black African	13	13	13	40	14	16	28	14	15
Other Black	13	14	14	24	16	17	17	15	15
<b>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
Chinese	7	4	4	10	4	5	8	4	4
Other	5	7	7	26	6	7	15	6	7
<b>Total minority ethnic population</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>

source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

1. This is the unemployment rate for those aged 16 to 74, expressed as a percentage of those economically active. This is a close approximation to the standard International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment; for a more detailed explanation see the notes at the end of this chapter.

The economically active are made up of the employed and the unemployed (i.e. those not currently employed but actively seeking work). Table 5.4 shows the unemployment rate by ethnic group.

Unemployment was generally slightly lower for females than males and was also higher among young people (those aged 16 to 24) than for those aged 25 and over. These patterns also existed across minority ethnic groups, the one exception was that female unemployment rates in the Asian or Asian British group were higher than for males (most notably for Bangladeshi women, where the unemployment rate was 21 per cent compared to 7 per cent for men).

Female unemployment rates were substantially higher among minority ethnic groups, with the exception of the Chinese group and those aged 16 to 24 in the Other Ethnic group. For those aged 16 to 24, unemployment rates were at their highest for Black

Caribbean women (29 per cent) and at their lowest for the Other Ethnic group (5 per cent), with an overall rate of 11 per cent. For those aged 25 to 74, unemployment rates were at their highest for Bangladeshi women (21 per cent) compared to 4 per cent for the overall population.

Unemployment rates were similarly higher for males among minority ethnic groups, with the exception of the Indian, Bangladeshi and Chinese groups and those aged 25 to 74 in the Other Ethnic group. For those aged 16 to 24, unemployment rates were at their highest for Black African men (40 per cent) and at their lowest for Chinese men (10 per cent), with an overall rate of 16 per cent. For those aged 25 to 74, unemployment rates were at their highest for men in the White and Black Caribbean and Other Black groups (16 per cent) and at their lowest for Indian men (3 per cent), with an overall rate of 6 per cent.

The large variation in unemployment rates means that the differences in activity rates (shown in Table 5.2) were more extreme in the case of employment rates (Table 5.5).

**Table 5.5 Employment rates<sup>1</sup> by ethnic group and gender, excluding students, 2001**

	<i>percentages</i>								
	Female			Male			Persons		
	aged 16-24	aged 25-74	aged 16-74	aged 16-24	aged 25-74	aged 16-74	aged 16-24	aged 25-74	aged 16-74
<b>Total population</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>
British	67	66	66	76	76	76	72	71	71
Irish	64	63	63	71	68	68	67	66	66
Other White	59	64	64	68	76	75	63	70	69
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>62</b>
White and Black Caribbean	54	58	57	56	63	61	55	60	59
White and Black African	51	59	57	61	69	68	56	64	63
White and Asian	61	61	61	63	73	71	62	67	66
Other Mixed	53	58	57	50	67	64	52	62	60
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>61</b>
Indian	53	64	63	79	87	86	66	75	75
Pakistani	33	28	29	62	73	72	45	51	50
Bangladeshi	30	13	17	75	78	77	47	47	47
Other Asian	39	50	49	62	80	79	49	68	67
<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>59</b>
Black Caribbean	46	68	66	49	66	65	48	67	65
Black African	43	45	45	43	63	62	43	54	53
Other Black	66	54	56	48	61	59	58	57	57
<b>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>
Chinese	79	71	71	80	87	86	79	79	79
Other	58	53	54	71	84	83	63	65	65
<b>Total minority ethnic population</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>62</b>

source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

1. This is the employment rate of those aged 16 to 74 but excluding the retired. This is the best approximation to the standard working age definition of employment; for a more detailed explanation see the notes at the end of this chapter.

**Table 5.6 Employment by category of employment<sup>1</sup>, ethnic group and gender, excluding students, 2001**

*percentages*

	Part-time employee				Full-time employee				Self-employed			
	Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	aged 16-24	aged 25-74	aged 16-24	aged 25-74	aged 16-24	aged 25-74	aged 16-24	aged 25-74	aged 16-24	aged 25-74	aged 16-24	aged 25-74
<b>Total population</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>
British	26	40	10	4	72	51	86	75	1	9	5	20
Irish	18	35	11	5	78	52	84	71	4	13	5	24
Other White	25	34	15	6	73	53	80	70	3	14	5	23
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>
White and Black Caribbean	32	39	16	5	68	53	81	80	-	8	3	15
White and Black African	32	30	13	5	68	63	87	78	-	7	-	17
White and Asian	21	35	22	7	79	54	75	74	-	12	3	18
Other Mixed	21	34	19	6	75	57	77	74	4	9	4	20
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>33</b>
Indian	22	22	14	4	69	57	74	66	9	21	12	30
Pakistani	20	35	14	11	71	39	77	47	9	26	9	43
Bangladeshi	44	37	33	36	50	45	53	33	6	19	14	30
Other Asian	33	30	30	8	58	57	63	67	9	13	8	26
<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>
Black Caribbean	45	31	17	7	55	65	74	76	-	5	9	17
Black African	30	39	17	10	70	56	73	73	-	5	10	17
Other Black	29	36	-	6	57	56	100	81	14	7	-	13
<b>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>31</b>
Chinese	27	25	18	8	61	45	73	48	12	30	9	44
Other	28	26	14	6	72	62	86	81	-	12	-	13
<b>Total minority ethnic population</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>28</b>

source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

1. The percentage of the employed, aged 16 to 74, working either part-time, full-time or self employed.

Table 5.6 shows the distribution of those employed into part-time and full-time workers and the self-employed.

Self-employment was noticeably higher in the Asian or Asian British and Chinese groups compared to the population as a whole. In particular, male self-employment among those aged 25 to 74 was 44 per cent of the employed for the Chinese group and 43 per cent for the Pakistani group compared to an overall figure of 21 per cent. For females, self-employment made up 30 per cent of the employed for those aged 25 to 74 in the Chinese group and 26 per cent in the Pakistani group compared to an overall figure of 9 per cent.

Working as a part-time employee was generally more common for women than for men and this was particularly the case for women aged 25 to 74. Among minority ethnic groups, working as a part-time employee was less common for women aged 25 to 74 (30 per cent of the employed compared to 40 per cent of the employed for females aged 25 to 74 as a whole). For the 16 to 24 age group, the percentage of

part-time employees was markedly higher for some ethnic groups, for example, Black Caribbean women (45 per cent of the employed) and Bangladeshi women (44 per cent of the employed) with 26 per cent of the employed working as part-time employees for females aged 16 to 24 overall.

For males, working as a part-time employee was more common for minority ethnic groups aged 16 to 24 (19 per cent of the employed compared to 10 per cent for males aged 16 to 24 overall). Among a number of minority ethnic groups working as a part-time employee was more prevalent for men aged 25 to 74, for example, Bangladeshi men (36 per cent of the employed) and Pakistani men (11 per cent of the employed) with 5 per cent of the employed working as part-time employees for all males aged 25 to 74.

## Monitoring changes over time

In order to monitor changes over time, a more regular source than the Census of Population is needed. The main source for survey data on labour market issues is the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Welsh boost of this survey provides a large enough sample for analysis. The Welsh boost to the LFS (the Welsh Local Labour Force Survey or WLLFS) has an annual sample of around 20,000 households compared to the core LFS which has around 4,500 households annually. Even with such a large sample, the level of analysis that is possible from a single year of the survey is quite limited:

- Economic activity, inactivity and employment (numbers and rates) for the minority ethnic group as a whole, and a male female split (other than for inactivity among men);
- Economic activity and employment (number and rates) for the Asian and Asian British group, both in total and for men.

To increase the level of detail in any analysis it is possible to combine individual years of the WLLFS, for example, using a 2 or 3 year average. The Welsh boost began in 2001 and currently results are available for 2001 and 2002 (with 2003 results expected in November 2004). The table below shows economic activity and employment rates using a 2 year average, for 2001 and 2002.

**Table 5.7 Economic activity and employment rates, 2001-2002 averages, excluding full-time students**

	<i>percentages</i>					
	Economic Activity Rate			Employment rate		
	Female	Male	Persons	Female	Male	Persons
<b>Total population</b>	71	81	76	68	77	72
White	71	81	76	69	77	73
Mixed	**	**	73	##	##	59
Asian or Asian British	47	88	67	**	85	61
Black or Black British	##	##	**	##	##	**
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	**	84	75	**	78	69
<b>Total minority ethnic population</b>	54	84	69	46	77	62

source: Welsh Local Labour Force Survey

\*\* results should be possible using a 3 year average.

## results are unlikely to be possible even with a 3 year average. Except in the case of Black or Black British women, results may be possible using a 4 year average.

Table 5.7 indicates that a 2 year average of the WLLFS allows some breakdown of labour market activity by broad ethnic group, but a 3 year average would be needed to give a headline figure for all groups and a male/ female split for most groups. With a 3 year average, it may also be possible to provide a breakdown of some of the main ethnic groups, this is most likely to be possible for the Asian or Asian British group. The figures in Table 5.7 are broadly consistent with those from the 2001

Census of Population shown in Table 5.2, this is important in terms of having a robust base point for monitoring change.

The number of unemployed are too small for any analysis by ethnic group and a 3 year average would be required even for the total minority ethnic population (and even then, if unemployment falls then monitoring would become increasingly difficult).

The benefit system contains information on ethnic background and this would allow some monitoring of unemployment issues, although benefit claimants do not equate to the official ILO definition of employment and so would only give part of the overall picture.

A full exploration of the use of averaging in the WLLFS is needed, and this can only begin once the 2003 results are available. The conflicting demands of timeliness versus the level of detailed analysis possible need to be investigated. An average over a longer period allows more in-depth analysis, but then any changes in underlying circumstances will take longer to feed through to register in these measures.

## **Main Sources**

- Census of population. The Census has the advantage that detailed analysis of small population groups can be undertaken. This allows factors other than ethnic group to be considered simultaneously (e.g. gender and age). The main drawback of the Census is that it only allows monitoring to be undertaken every ten years.
- Labour Force Survey (LFS). The LFS allows monitoring on an annual basis, however, even with the Welsh boost to the LFS the sample is insufficient to allow a detailed breakdown by ethnic group. Analysis by ethnic group and any other factor is also severely restricted. To overcome the sampling problems an average can be taken over a number of years.

## **Notes**

The main headline labour market statistics are from the LFS and are based on the International Labour Organisation definitions.

### *Economic Activity and Inactivity rates*

The main headline rates are calculated for those of working age. The published outputs from the 2001 Census of Population are for those aged 16 to 74. Excluding the retired gives a reasonable approximation to working age (although those who have retired early are also removed).

### *Unemployment rate*

The main headline rate is calculated as those unemployed, and aged 16 and over, as a percentage of the economically active aged 16 and over. The Census allows a close approximation as only those unemployed aged over 74 are excluded from the numerator and those economically active aged over 74 are excluded from the denominator.

### *Employment rate*

The main headline rate is calculated for those of working age. Excluding the retired gives a reasonable approximation to working age (although those who have retired early are also removed).

## **Future Developments**

At the time of publication, the Welsh boost of the LFS is available for 2001 and 2002. As more data becomes available the length of time over which an average should be taken will be investigated to ensure a reasonable balance between robustness of results and timeliness.

Analysis of benefits data will be investigated and the results published once available.

## 6 Transport

### Car or Van Availability

This section analyses available data from the 2001 Census of Population on car and van availability. The various levels of car/van availability (0, 1 or 2 or more cars/vans) are examined across the ethnic groups. In this analysis the ethnic background of the Household Reference Person (HRP) is considered, however, it should not be assumed that the ethnic background of the HRP applies to any other people living within the household.

- Asian headed households were more likely to have access to 2 or more cars or vans.
- The percentage of households without a car or van was highest among those where the HRP stated themselves as having a Black ethnic background.

**Table 6.1 Car and Van Availability by ethnic group of HRP, 2001**

	All Households (Number)	No Cars or Vans (Per cent)	1 Car or Van (Per cent)	2 or more Cars or Vans (Per cent)
<b>ALL HRPs</b>	<b>1,209,021</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>28.5</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>1,190,400</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>28.5</b>
British	1,164,985	25.8	45.6	28.6
Irish	9,437	32.3	44.0	23.7
White other	15,978	27.2	45.8	27.0
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>4,426</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>20.8</b>
White and Black Caribbean	1,493	44.3	38.8	16.9
White and Black African	710	37.0	43.0	20.0
White and Asian	1,042	28.2	45.2	26.6
Mixed other	1,181	37.7	41.2	21.1
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>7,466</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>31.5</b>
Indian	2,763	17.9	42.2	39.9
Pakistani	2,179	22.3	47.6	30.1
Bangladeshi	1,226	36.0	49.4	14.6
Other Asian	1,298	23.6	44.5	31.9
<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>3,060</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>17.0</b>
Caribbean	1,459	37.4	44.5	18.2
African	1,294	44.2	40.0	15.8
Other Black	307	46.3	37.5	16.3
<b>Chinese or other ethnic group</b>	<b>3,669</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>31.1</b>
Chinese	1,998	20.2	46.8	33.0
Other ethnic group	1,671	28.0	43.2	28.8

Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

The highest percentage of households with access to **2 or more** cars or vans had a Household Reference Person (HRP) from the Asian or Chinese or Other Ethnic groups (31 per cent in both cases). In particular the highest overall were those of Indian origin, with around 40 per cent.

There is considerable variation both across and within ethnic groups with **no access** to a car or van. Proportions of households without a car or van were highest among those where the HRP stated themselves as having a Black ethnic background. Within this group, those with a background other than African or Caribbean emerged as the highest overall (46 per cent).

Within groups, the most variation was seen amongst those of Asian background, where 36 per cent of Bangladeshi headed households had **no access** compared to 18 per cent of Indian headed households.

**Main Source(s)**

- 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics (Standard Table S111)

*For further sources see Annex B*

**Future Developments**

- Further to standard outputs, tables relating to ethnicity can be commissioned from the Office for National Statistics. Commissioned outputs will be subject to disclosure and confidentiality rules and may incur a charge

## 7 Crime

### Youth Offences

This section looks at the ethnicity of young offenders collected by the Youth Justice Board. In particular it concentrates on the offences committed by young offenders in the financial year 2002/03. However, the information shown relates only to those offences that resulted in a *disposal* (i.e. a sentence by the court such as custodial or community based orders).

- The Chinese and Other Ethnic group only committed just over 10 per cent of all youth offences committed by young offenders within minority ethnic backgrounds.

**Table 7.1 Youth offences committed by ethnic group<sup>1</sup>, 2002/03**

	Offences committed <sup>2</sup>	
	Number	Percentage of offences for which ethnic group was known
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,910</b>	
Ethnic group not known	612	
<b>Ethnic group known</b>	<b>18,298</b>	<b>100.0</b>
White	17,525	95.8
Mixed	130	0.7
Asian or Asian British	138	0.8
Black or Black British	418	2.3
Chinese or other ethnic group	87	0.5

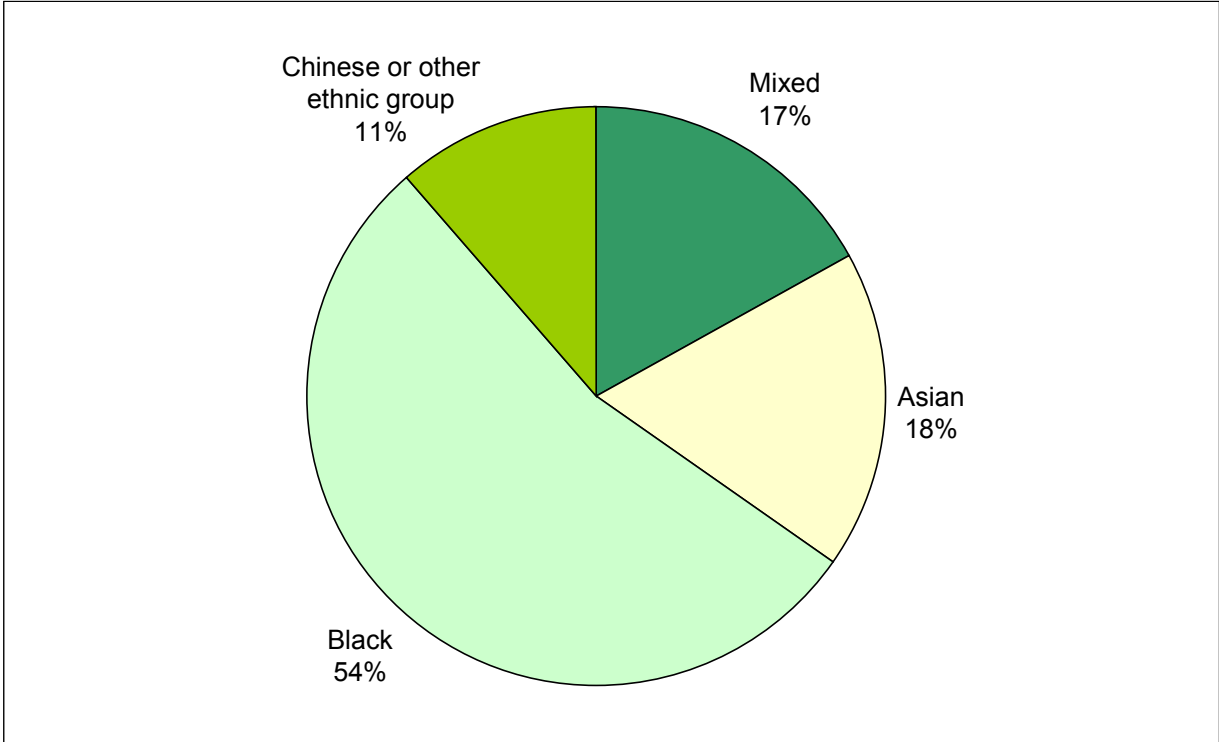
Source: the Youth Justice Board, 2002/03

1. Data on ethnicity is affected by inaccurate returns from Youth Offending Teams (YOTS). In January 2003, YOTS were issued with a validation report that highlights discrepancies in data and, in future, they will be required to correct these inaccuracies
2. offences that resulted in a *disposal* (i.e. a sentence by the court such as custodial or community based orders)

The majority of offences committed by young offenders in Wales were carried out by youths of a White ethnic background. Some 17,500 offences, of the total 18,900 offences, carried out in the financial year 2002/03 were by White youths, which is consistent with the total population of Wales being from this ethnic group. However, figures for England and Wales as a whole show offences committed by youths of a White ethnic background only accounted for around 84 per cent of offences.

Of the remaining offences committed in Wales, just under 800 were carried out by young people within minority ethnic backgrounds whilst over 600 were carried out by youths whose ethnic background was not known.

**Chart 7.1 Offences committed by ethnicity of young offender, 2002/03**



Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

The chart above shows the ethnic distribution of offences committed by young offenders within minority ethnic backgrounds. The percentages shown only take into consideration those offences carried out by offenders whose ethnic background was not white and was known.

Offences committed by youths of Black ethnic background accounted for just over half of those by young people of minority ethnic backgrounds. The same is true for England and Wales as a whole. This is in contrast to the 2001 Census of population which showed the Black ethnic group was the smallest ethnic group present within Wales, and the third smallest in England and Wales as a whole. Both the Asian and Mixed ethnic groups in Wales each committed around 20 per cent of youth offences among minority ethnic groups, whilst only just over 10 per cent were committed by the Chinese and Other Ethnic group.

**Main Source(s)**

- Youth Justice Board, 2002/03

*For further sources see Annex B*

**Future Developments**

- It is anticipated that there will be a boost to the Welsh sample of ethnic minorities for the British Crime Survey (BCS) in November 2004. However it is not yet clear how much analysis will be possible for Wales. The BCS currently covers victimisation, reporting of offences, contact with the police, satisfaction with criminal justice agencies, concern about crime, causes of crime, drug use and levels of local disorder.

## Annex A

### Recommended Questions on Ethnicity

The suggested questions are listed below. Further information can be obtained in the "[Ethnic group statistics: A guide for the collection and classification of ethnicity data](#)". Option A is the preferred two- question method and Option B is the single question method.:

#### Option A - Two-question method: ethnic and national group questions

Option A consists of asking separate questions about national identity and ethnic group. The national identity question should precede the question on ethnic group as research shows that respondents are happier when the questions are formatted in this way. However the use of the national identity question is not recommended in Northern Ireland.

Note: The format of the question will depend on the country in which you want to collect data. For the purpose of this document the format will be shown for collecting data in Wales.

#### What do you consider your national identity to be?

Please choose your answer from this card. Choose as many or as few as apply.

- Welsh
  - English
  - Scottish
  - Irish
  - British
  - Other: How would you describe your national identity?
- 

#### What is your ethnic group?

Choose *ONE* section from A to E, then ✓ the appropriate box to indicate your ethnic group .

##### A White

- British
  - Any Other White background, *please write in*
- 

##### B Mixed

- White and Black Caribbean
  - White and Black African
  - White and Asian
  - Any Other Mixed background, *please write in*
- 

##### C Asian or Asian British

- Indian
- Pakistani
- Bangladeshi

Any Other Asian background, *please write in*

---

**D Black or Black British**

Caribbean

African

Any Other Black background, *please write in*

---

**E Chinese or other ethnic group**

Chinese

Any Other, *please write in*

---

## Option B - One question method: ethnic group question only

Option B should be used if you only wish to use one question and/or you intend to use data mainly for comparability with the 2001 census. For comparability with the 2001 Census you should ensure that the format of the questions are consistent with the 2001 census questions.

As with "Option A" the format will depend on the country in which you want to collect data. For the purpose of this document the format will be shown for collecting data in Wales.

### What is your ethnic group?

Choose *ONE* section from A to E, then ✓ the appropriate box to indicate your ethnic group .

#### A White

- British
- Irish
- Any Other White background, *please write in*

---

#### B Mixed

- White and Black Caribbean
- White and Black African
- White and Asian
- Any Other Mixed background, *please write in*

---

#### C Asian or Asian British

- Indian
- Pakistani
- Bangladeshi
- Any Other Asian background, *please write in*

---

#### D Black or Black British

- Caribbean
- African
- Any Other Black background, *please write in*

---

#### E Chinese or other ethnic group

- Chinese
  - Any Other, *please write in*
-

## Annex B

### Ethnicity - A Guide to Data Sources

#### Demography

Data Source	Key Variables	Ethnic Breakdown	Respondent Type	Frequency	Geographic Coverage	How usable is the ethnicity data?
2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics*	Age, Country of birth, Religion, Sex, Welsh Language	16 standard groupings with 5 broader groupings	Individual	Every 10 years	Wales, Local Authorities, wards, Census output areas	Ethnicity data broken down by a variety of variables is available and published down to ward and census output areas.
Welsh Local Labour Force Survey	Age, Country of birth, Religion, Sex, Welsh Language, Welsh identity, married/cohabiting	6 standard groupings. However in practice these are restricted by sample size.	Household/individual	Annually	Wales, Local Authorities, Census output areas (later in 2004)	Publication of ethnic groups only at Wales level. Local authority level information can be published for "Whites" and "Non-Whites" and only for some Local Authority areas
General Household Survey	National identity, Age & gender, marital status, household/family size, type of household, family type	10 groupings	Adults (16+) in private households	Annually	Wales	Ethnicity data cannot presently be published, even at the Wales level, due to a small sample size

British Household Panel Survey	Household/Family size, Country of birth, Age & gender, marital status,	9 groupings	Adults (16+) in private households	Annually	Wales	Publication of ethnicity data is only possible at the all Wales level and cannot be broken down by other variables
The ONS Longitudinal Study	Religion, country of birth, country of parents' birth, age, gender, marital status, type of household, family type	16 standard groupings with 5 broader groupings (Based on the Census question)	Persons born on specific birth dates plus others in household	Continuous	Wales, Local Authorities	Publication is restricted to the Wales level for ethnicity data
Millennium Cohort Study	Language, religion, age & gender, marital status,	16 groupings	Children living in UK at age 9 months and born over a 12 month period beginning 1 <sup>st</sup> September 2000	Further surveys to be carried at key points of childhood and adulthood	Wales, Local Authority	In some cases information may be available at ward level. This is of course subject to preserving the anonymity of cohort members
National Survey of Sexual attitudes & Lifestyle 2000	Age, gender, marital status, sexual orientation	18 standard groupings with 5 broader groupings	16-44 year olds	1990 & 2000	Wales	Not yet publicly available, although there are plans to publish this data towards the end of the year

\* Further to standard outputs, tables relating to ethnicity can be commissioned from the Office for National Statistics. Commissioned outputs will be subject to disclosure and confidentiality rules and may incur a charge.

## Health

Data Source	Key Variables	Ethnic Breakdown	Respondent Type	Frequency	Geographic Coverage	How usable is the ethnicity data?
Medical and Dental staff Census	Grade / Speciality	16 standard groupings with 5 broader groupings	Individual	Annual (as at 30 September)	Wales, NHS Trust	Not published currently but could be done at a Wales or Trust level depending on data quality and disclosure rules
Non Medical staff Census	Staff group, area of work, grade	16 standard groupings with 5 broader groupings	Individual	Annual (as at 30 September)	Wales, NHS Trust	Not published currently but could be done at a Wales or Trust level depending on data quality and disclosure rules
National Public Health Service (NPHS): Survey of Prevalent HIV Infections Diagnosed (SOPHID)	Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI's): HIV	7 broader groupings	Individual	Annual (back to 1995)	Wales	Published at the Wales level since 1995.
2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics*	General Health, Limiting Long Term Illness, Communal establishments	16 standard groupings with 5 broader groupings	Individual	Every 10 years	Wales, Local Authorities, wards, Census output areas	Ethnicity data broken down by a variety of variables is available and published down to ward and census output areas.

Welsh Local Labour Force Survey	Limiting long term illness, health problem, disability	6 standard groupings. However in practice these are restricted by sample size.	Household/ Individual	Annually	Wales, Local Authorities, Census output areas (later in 2004)	Publication of ethnic groups only at Wales level. Local authority level information can be published for "Whites" and "Non-Whites" and only for some Local Authority areas
Local Government Data Unit Wales (Form SSDA 903)	Children looked after by local authorities	5 broad groupings	Individual	Annually	Wales, Local Authorities	Collected under the 16 Census categories but only published with the 5 broader groupings. Data is only available back to 2001/02
General Household Survey	Contraception, use of health services, smoking, drinking, drug use	10 groupings	Adults (16+) in private households	Annually	Wales	Ethnicity data cannot presently be published, even at the Wales level, due to a small sample size
British Household Panel Survey	Health status & disability, use of health services, care, smoking, drinking, drug use	9 groupings	Adults (16+) in private households	Annually	Wales	Publication of ethnicity data is only possible at the all Wales level and cannot be broken down by other variables

The ONS Longitudinal Study	Care, health status & disability	16 standard groupings with 5 broader groupings (Based on the Census question)	Persons born on specific birth dates plus others in household	Continuous	Wales, Local Authorities	Publication is restricted to the Wales level for ethnicity data
Millennium Cohort Study	Care, mental health, use of health services, smoking, drinking, drug use	16 groupings	Children living in UK at age 9 months and born over a 12 month period beginning 1 <sup>st</sup> September 2000	Further surveys to be carried at key points of childhood and adulthood	Wales, Local Authority	In some cases information may be available at ward level. This is of course subject to preserving the anonymity of cohort members
National Survey of Sexual attitudes & Lifestyle	Health status and disability, contraception, smoking, drinking, drug use	18 standard groupings with 5 broader groupings	16-44 year olds	1990 & 2000	Wales	Not yet publicly available, although there are plans to publish this data towards the end of the year

**Future/Planned work:**

- Hospitals and units for people with a mental illness/learning disability (Census of patients) - There are presently training issues regarding the collection of ethnicity information by trust staff. This is currently with the National Assembly to issue advice and training to the trust staff on how they are to ask patients for their ethnic origin, as assumption is not permitted. It is planned to start collecting the data for the 2004 Census
- Patient Episode Database for Wales (PEDW) - At the moment no data is available as there are presently training issues regarding the collection of the information by trust staff. This is currently with the National Assembly to issue advice and training to the trust staff on how they are to ask patients for their ethnic origin, as assumption is not permitted. It is not known when data will be become available

\* Further to standard outputs, tables relating to ethnicity can be commissioned from the Office for National Statistics. Commissioned outputs will be subject to disclosure and confidentiality rules and may incur a charge.

## Education and Training

Data Source	Key Variables	Ethnic Breakdown	Respondent Type	Frequency	Geographic Coverage	How usable is the ethnicity data?
Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC)	Age, Gender, postcode, national identity, SEN status, Free school meal entitlement, whether in local authority care, PT/FT, courses of study (if aged 16+)	79 different categories (codes)	Individual - Mandatory for all pupils aged 5+, optional for those aged under 5.	Annually	Wales, Local (Education) Authorities	Currently published at LEA level but could possibly use aggregation of post codes depending on confidentiality and disclosure rules. Although returns are mandatory, categories of "information not obtained" and "refused" can be stated.
HESA Student Record	Age, gender, postcode, degree type and mode, institution attended, qualifications obtained, qualifications on entry, first destination following graduation etc.	16 standard groupings with 5 broader groupings	Student enrolment at Higher Education institutions	Annually	Wales, Higher Education Institutions	Since home postcodes of students are collected, data on different geographies could be presented but level of publication is dependent on confidentiality and disclosure rules

HESA Staff Record	Age, gender, Institution, Mode of employment, salary etc	16 standard groupings with 5 broader groupings	Staff at Higher Education institutions	Annually	Wales, Higher Education Institutions	Level of publication is dependent on confidentiality and disclosure rules
ELWa National Trainee Database	Work-based learning starts, enrolments, leavers by type of programme (e.g. modern apprenticeship), age, gender	16 standard groupings with 5 broader groupings	Enrolment	Collected monthly, published quarterly	Wales, ELWa region	Since home postcodes of learners are collected, data on different geographies could be presented but level of publication is dependent on confidentiality and disclosure rules
ELWa Individualised Student Record	Age, gender, programme / degree type and mode, institution attended, qualifications obtained, qualifications on entry, first destination following graduation, etc	16 standard groupings with 5 broader groupings	Student enrolment at Further Education Institutions	Annually	Wales, Further Education Institutions	Since home postcodes of students are collected, data on different geographies could be presented but level of publication is dependent on confidentiality and disclosure rules. Some data for individual FEIs would need to be clear with institutions before release.

ELWa Staff Record	Age, gender, mode of employment, Academic qualifications, disability status, etc	16 standard groupings with 5 broader groupings	Staff at Further Education Institutions	Annually	Wales, Further Education Institutions	Level of publication is dependent on confidentiality and disclosure rules
2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics*	Qualifications	16 standard groupings with 5 broader groupings	Individual	Every 10 years	Wales, Local Authorities, wards, Census output areas	Ethnicity data broken down by a variety of variables is available and published down to ward and census output areas.
Welsh Local Labour Force Survey	Highest qualification, current education, training in last 4/13 weeks	6 standard groupings. However in practice these are restricted by sample size.	Individual/ Household	Annually	Wales, Local Authorities.	Publication of ethnic groups only at Wales level. Local authority level information can be published for "Whites" and "Non-Whites" and only for some Local Authority areas
General Household Survey	Education / vocational qualifications	10 groupings	Adults (16+) in private households	Annually	Wales	Ethnicity data cannot presently be published, even at the Wales level, due to a small sample size

British Household Panel Survey	Literacy, education / vocational qualifications	9 groupings	Adults (16+) in private households	Annually	Wales	Publication of ethnicity data is only possible at the all Wales level and cannot be broken down by other variables
The ONS Longitudinal Study	Literacy, education / vocational qualifications	16 standard groupings with 5 broader groupings (Based on the Census question)	Persons born on specific birth dates plus others in household	Continuous	Wales, Local Authorities	Publication is restricted to the Wales level for ethnicity data
Millennium Cohort Study	Education / vocational qualifications, workplace training	16 groupings	Children living in UK at age 9 months and born over a 12 month period beginning 1 <sup>st</sup> September 2000	Further surveys to be carried at key points of childhood and adulthood	Wales, Local Authority	In some cases information may be available at ward level. This is of course subject to preserving the anonymity of cohort members

**Future/Planned work:**

- The introduction of unique pupil numbers will allow the Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC) data to be matched with examination attainment data from late-2004 onwards.
- From the 2004/05 academic year ELWa will collect data on work-based learners solely through the Lifelong Learning Wales Record (LLWR), with data due to be published in late 2004/early 2005. This will replace the data collected through the National Trainee Database.
- From 2003/04 academic year ELWa collected data on Further Education Institutions through the Lifelong Learning Wales Record (LLWR), replacing the Individualised Student Record. Data on enrolments on Adult and Community Learning courses are also collected through LLWR.

- From 2004/05 it is planned for students applying for Assembly Learning Grants (ALGs) to provide detail of their ethnic origin. Data will be collected in line with the National Statistics guidance on the collection and classification of ethnicity. Information should be published on a provisional basis in March 2005 followed by a final version in October 2005.

\* Further to standard outputs, tables relating to ethnicity can be commissioned from the Office for National Statistics. Commissioned outputs will be subject to disclosure and confidentiality rules and may incur a charge.

## Labour Market

<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Key Variables</b>	<b>Ethnic Breakdown</b>	<b>Respondent Type</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Geographic Coverage</b>	<b>How usable is the ethnicity data?</b>
Welsh Local Labour Force Survey	Economic activity status, employment status, industry of employment, occupation, full/part time, earnings	6 standard groupings. However in practice these are restricted by sample size.	Individual/ Household	Annually	Wales, Local Authorities, Census output areas (later in 2004)	Publication of ethnic groups only at Wales level, with possible breakdown by economic activity. Local authority level information can be published for "Whites" and "Non-Whites" and only for some Local Authority areas
2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics*	Economic activity, Industry, NS-SeC, Occupation	16 standard groupings with 5 broader groupings	Individual	Every 10 years	Wales, Local Authorities, wards, Census output areas	Ethnicity data broken down by a variety of variables is available and published down to ward and census output areas.
General Household Survey	Economic activity, unemployment, occupation & industry, working patterns, employment status	10 groupings	Adults (16+) in private households	Annually	Wales	Ethnicity data cannot presently be published, even at the Wales level, due to a small sample size

British Household Panel Survey	Employment status	9 groupings	Adults (16+) in private households	Annually	Wales	Publication of ethnicity data is only possible at the all Wales level and cannot be broken down by other variables
The ONS Longitudinal Study	Economic activity, travel to work, occupation & industry	16 standard groupings with 5 broader groupings (Based on the Census question)	Persons born on specific birth dates plus others in household	Continuous	Wales, Local Authorities	Publication is restricted to the Wales level for ethnicity data
Millennium Cohort Study	Economic activity, employment status	16 groupings	Children living in UK at age 9 months and born over a 12 month period beginning 1 <sup>st</sup> September 2000	Further surveys to be carried at key points of childhood and adulthood	Wales, Local Authority	In some cases information may be available at ward level. This is of course subject to preserving the anonymity of cohort members

**Future/Planned work:**

- The Welsh Local Labour Force Survey boost will enable more detailed analysis by ethnic groups to be carried out. To ensure greatest use of the data it is planned to average the data over a number of years, when more information becomes available.

\* Further to standard outputs, tables relating to ethnicity can be commissioned from the Office for National Statistics. Commissioned outputs will be subject to disclosure and confidentiality rules and may incur a charge.

## Crime

Note: Research into crime data sources, which record ethnicity, is ongoing.

<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Key Variables</b>	<b>Ethnic Breakdown</b>	<b>Respondent Type</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Geographic Coverage</b>	<b>How usable is the ethnicity data?</b>
Racist Incident Monitoring System  (Crown Prosecution Service (CPS))	Identification of racist incidents	N/A, see notes	CPS area (same as Police Force area)	Annually	Wales, CPS area (same as Police Force area)	Religiously motivated offences are also recorded. This will include details of the type of religion offended against. No information is currently collected on ethnicity of defendants or victims
Youth Justice Board	Court remands, offences, disposals (sentences)	6 Categories	Youth Offending Teams (YOTs)	Annually	Wales	Data can be available for individual Youth Offending teams upon request subject to disclosure and confidentiality rules
Home Office  <i>[Crimsec 7A, 7B, 7P, (ADR 102, 103)]</i>	Homicides by ethnic appearance of victim	4 Broad Categories + "not known" (White, Black, Asian, Other)	Police Force Area	Continuous	Wales, Police Force Area	Data is currently available for Wales and Police Force Areas

Home Office <i>[Crimsec 41, 41(1), 41a, 41b (ADR 141-144)]</i>	Stop and Searches	4 Broad Categories + "not known" (White, Black, Asian, Other)	Police Force Area	Quarterly	Wales, Police Force Area	Published in 2002/03 under the 5 Categories stated but some forces (only Gwent in Wales) started to submit this data in 2002/03 using the Census categories
Home Office <i>[Crimsec 15a, 15a(1), 15b, 15b(1) (ADR 121-124)]</i>	Arrests for notifiable offences	4 Broad Categories + "not known" (White, Black, Asian, Other)	Police Force Area	Quarterly	Wales	Information currently available for Wales but no data has yet been published at the police force area level
Home Office <i>(ADR 642-645)</i>	Police Complaints	4 Broad Categories + "not known" (White, Black, Asian, Other)	Police Force Area	Annually	Wales, Police Force Area	Data is currently available for the four broad categories but there are plans to collect data under the 2001 Census categories in the future
Home Office <i>(ADR 642-645)</i>	Outcome of completed complaints of racial discrimination against police	4 Broad Categories + "not known" (White, Black, Asian, Other)	Police Force Area	Annually	Wales, Police Force Area	Data is currently available for the four broad categories but there are plans to collect data under the 2001 Census categories in the future

Home Office	Probation Orders commenced	16 standard groupings with 5 broader groupings + "not known" (Based on the Census question)	Probation Area (same as Police Force Area)	Quarterly	Wales, Probation Area (same as Police Force Area)	Not publicly available yet but there are plans to publish the first sets of data in early-mid 2005
Home Office	Probation staff in post	16 standard groupings with 5 broader groupings + "not known" (Based on the Census question)	Probation Area (same as Police Force Area)	Annually	Wales, Probation Area (same as Police Force Area)	Information is available on an annual basis back to 2002
Black Association of Women Step Out (BAWSO): The refuge for women from minority ethnic backgrounds in Wales	Number of referrals, ethnic origin of service users, source of referrals, number supported by outreach project	No set groupings as this can cover a large set of different ethnic backgrounds	Individual	Annually	Wales, Local Authority	This particular refuge organisation is only available in certain areas so far. Plans are in place to expand this over the next couple of years so only limited information is available at present
General Household Survey	Victims of Crime	10 groupings	Adults (16+) in private households	Annually	Wales	Ethnicity data cannot presently be published, even at the Wales level, due to a small sample size

**Future/Planned work:**

- It is anticipated that there will be a boost to the Welsh sample of ethnic minorities for the British Crime Survey (BCS) in November 2004. However it is not yet clear how much analysis will be possible. The BCS currently covers victimisation, reporting of offences, contact with the police, satisfaction with criminal justice agencies, concern about crime, causes of crime, drug use and levels of local disorder.

Note: Ethnicity information collected by Criminal Justice Agencies is based on the visual appearance of the person in question as perceived by another party (usually the police or victim).

## Housing

<b>Data Source</b>	<b>Key Variables</b>	<b>Ethnic Breakdown</b>	<b>Respondent Type</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Geographic Coverage</b>	<b>How usable is the ethnicity data?</b>
2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics	Accommodation type, Central heating, Dwelling type, Household composition, Household reference person, Occupancy rating, Tenure	16 standard groupings with 5 broader groupings	Individual	Every 10 years	Wales, Local Authorities, wards, Census output areas	Ethnicity data broken down by a variety of variables is available and published down to ward and census output areas.
Welsh Local Labour Force Survey	Tenure, landlord, household composition, workless households (later in 2004)	6 standard groupings. However in practice these are restricted by sample size.	Household/ individual	Annually	Wales, Local Authorities, Census output areas (later in 2004)	Publication of ethnic groups only at Wales level. Local authority level information can be published for "Whites" and "Non-Whites" and only for some Local Authority areas
National Assembly for Wales (Homelessness)	Decisions taken, households eligible for assistance, temporary accommodation, unintentionally homeless	5 broad groupings	Local Authority	Quarterly	Wales, Local Authorities	Data is currently available on a quarterly basis

General Household Survey	Tenure, type of accommodation	10 groupings	Adults (16+) in private households	Annually	Wales	Ethnicity data cannot presently be published, even at the Wales level, due to a small sample size
British Household Panel Survey	Tenure, amenities	9 groupings	Adults (16+) in private households	Annually	Wales	Publication of ethnicity data is only possible at the all Wales level and cannot be broken down by other variables
The ONS Longitudinal Study	Tenure, amenities, overcrowding	16 standard groupings with 5 broader groupings (Based on the Census question)	Persons born on specific birth dates plus others in household	Continuous	Wales, Local Authorities	Publication is restricted to the Wales level for ethnicity data
Millennium Cohort Study	Type of accommodation, overcrowding, tenure, amenities	16 groupings	Children living in UK at age 9 months and born over a 12 month period beginning 1 <sup>st</sup> September 2000	Further surveys to be carried at key points of childhood and adulthood	Wales, Local Authority	In some cases information may be available at ward level. This is of course subject to preserving the anonymity of cohort members

**Future/Planned work:**

- *Profile of the housing and socio-economic circumstances of BME people in Wales in 2001:* This report (due to be published in November) will be based mainly on the 2001 Census. It will include an overview of the history of the migration of black and minority ethnic people into Wales and discussion of each group's social circumstances and cultural backgrounds at the time of

the main waves of migration. A detailed profile of the size, location, housing, socio-economic circumstances and demographic profile of the main populations will be provided, where possible to Electoral Division level. Discrete chapters on Asylum Seekers and Refugees in Wales, and on older people from BME communities will be included, as well as an analysis of change amongst BME populations between recent Censuses, and a detailed bibliography of source material specific to Wales

\* Further to standard outputs, tables relating to ethnicity can be commissioned from the Office for National Statistics. Commissioned outputs will be subject to disclosure and confidentiality rules and may incur a charge.

## Transport

Data Source	Key Variables	Ethnic Breakdown	Respondent Type	Frequency	Geographic Coverage	How usable is the ethnicity data?
2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics*	Car or van availability, Travel to work	16 standard groupings with 5 broader groupings	Individual	Every 10 years	Wales, Local Authorities, wards, Census output areas	Ethnicity data broken down by car or van availability is published down to ward level. Travel to work is not available in standard outputs but may be commissioned.
Welsh Local Labour Force Survey	Access to vehicle, type of vehicle, Travel method/ time (from 2004)	6 standard groupings. However in practice these are restricted by sample size.	Household/ individual	Annually	Wales, Local Authorities, Census output areas (later in 2004)	Publication of ethnic groups only at Wales level. Local authority level information can be published for "Whites" and "Non-Whites" and only for some Local Authority areas
British Household Panel Survey	Travel to Work	9 groupings	Adults (16+) in private households	Annually	Wales	Publication of ethnicity data is only possible at the all Wales level and cannot be broken down by other variables

\*Further to standard outputs, tables relating to ethnicity can be commissioned from the Office for National Statistics. Commissioned outputs will be subject to disclosure and confidentiality rules and may incur a charge.

## General

Data Source	Key Variables	Ethnic Breakdown	Respondent Type	Frequency	Geographic Coverage	How usable is the ethnicity data?
Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)	Bereavement benefit, Incapacity benefit, Invalidity carers allowance, Income support, Job seekers allowance, Severe disability allowance, Widows benefit	38 Categories	Individual	Monthly	Wales	Data is currently only available at the Wales level but it may be possible to request data at the local authority level.
General Household Survey	Income, consumer durables, savings, pensions & assets, social participation, sports & leisure activities, e-society	10 groupings	Adults (16+) in private households	Annually	Wales	Ethnicity data cannot presently be published, even at the Wales level, due to a small sample size

Expenditure and Food Survey (replaced the Family Expenditure Survey from April 2001)	Household expenditure, Household composition, age, marital status, economic activity	15 groupings	Adults (16+) in private households	Continuous	Wales	Ethnicity data is not currently published but could be made available on request subject to confidentiality and disclosure rules
British Household Panel Survey	Social/Civic participation, savings, pensions & assets, income, consumer durables, expenditure, time-use	9 groupings	Adults (16+) in private households	Annually	Wales	Publication of ethnicity data is only possible at the all Wales level and cannot be broken down by other variables
Millennium Cohort Study	Income, consumer durables, time use	16 groupings	Children living in UK at age 9 months and born over a 12 month period beginning 1 <sup>st</sup> September 2000	Further surveys to be carried at key points of childhood and adulthood	Wales, Local Authority	In some cases information may be available at ward level. This is of course subject to preserving the anonymity of cohort members

British Social Attitudes Survey	Social/Civic participation, Attitudes to race, National Identity, Health status, disability, qualifications, Economic activity, workplace discrimination.	12 groupings	Adults (18+) in private households	Annually	Wales	The Welsh sample size is around 200 cases which is very small even at the Wales level. It may be possible to average a 5-year series to obtain reliable figures but this would depend heavily on the actual numbers.
Home Office Citizenship Survey	Civic / social participation, trust & shared values, Religion, family type, workplace discrimination, Attitudes to race, fear of crime	16 groupings	Adults (16+) in private households	Biennially	Wales	Data is currently available at Wales level only, but case studies have been produced with boosted sample data for two wards within Swansea
Time Use Survey 2000	Time use, sports & leisure activities, social participation, Income, debt, social networks / support, Economic activity	9 groupings	Individuals aged 8+ in private households	Ad hoc (latest: 2000)	Wales	Data is available at the Wales level only. This Survey was designed, where possible, to provide results comparable with other European studies as part of a wider Harmonised European Time Use Survey

National Assembly for Wales Performance Indicators (NAWPIs)	Local Authority staff (numbers - NAWPI 1.14, percentages - NAWPI 10.9)	16 standard groupings with 5 broader groupings	Local Authority	Annually	Wales, Local Authorities	Although Census categories for ethnicity are generally used here, it is possible to break down data into Commission for Racial Equality (CRE) categories
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**Future/Planned work:**

- The Home Office Citizenship Survey will provide the basis for several different reports. For example, a report on Religion has been published recently (<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs04/hors274.pdf>) and information covering Ethnic Identity will be published in late Summer/Autumn. In addition to this, work is being carried out which looks at the relationship between ethnicity and volunteering.