The future ageing of the ethnic minority population of England and Wales
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## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foreword</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Executive summary</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alternative projection methods</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Cohort component projections</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Extrapolation and curve fitting</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Probabilistic projections</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The ethnic minority population of England and Wales in 2007</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Age structure of the ethnic minority population in 2007</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ethnic minority population projections by extrapolation to 2026</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The elements of ethnic minority cohort component population projection</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>Ethnic minority - fertility</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>Ethnic minority - mortality</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>Ethnic minority - migration</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>Transgenerational ethnic transfer</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ethnic minority cohort component population projections to 2051</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Overview</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>The ethnic minority population in 2016</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>The ethnic minority population in 2026</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>The ethnic minority population in 2051</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>The older ethnic minority population</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Summary and conclusion</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Appendix (Tables)</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>References</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Further readings</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Two trends in contemporary Europe are the subject of widespread discussion – and often anxiety. First is the increasing diversity of our population, and second is the ageing of that population. Anxieties about diversity are frequently framed as a cultural threat to Europe’s identity or way of life, while anxieties about an ageing population are more regularly framed in economic terms, or about the viability of Europe’s economic model in an increasingly competitive world. Among the many developments overlooked by these impressionistic apprehensions is any sense that the older population is increasingly diverse – and is likely to become more so in the future. Outlining this future is the key aim of this report, commissioned by Runnymede and written by the Centre for Policy on Ageing.

This report, estimating the future older Black and minority ethnic population (BME), is part of a three-year Runnymede research programme on financial inclusion among older BME people. To understand the experiences, choices and aspirations of older BME people, we will conduct three long-term qualitative research projects, but before doing so, we must understand the conditions framing those experiences.

By indicating the extent of the future diversity of the older population, this report provides crucial background for this wider programme. It also contributes to policy debate on ageing generally. For example, while most BME people live in urban areas, many older people retire in rural or seaside areas where there are relatively few Black and minority ethnic people. For local authorities and indeed national agencies, the increased diversity and distribution of the future older population needs to be planned for today.

People’s retirement decisions often also include considering moving abroad. As Runnymede outlines in a second report, many of the current older BME people in the UK were born abroad, and so may consider ‘return’ migration. While these first two desk-based reports provide crucial background, our future research will involve hundreds of interviews with ordinary BME older people and key experts. It will also include two ‘deliberative assemblies’ in which older people will be able to voice their own views and concerns, on retirement decision-making, grandparenting and asset-sharing across generations.

Returning to this report, estimating the future older Black and minority ethnic population provides an important background for thinking about policy, public life, and the economy of the United Kingdom in the next 40 years. Runnymede first considered estimates of the BME population in a 1971 report, and until the 1991 Census – when ethnicity was first included – we consistently argued in favour of collecting data on ethnicity. Since 1991, researchers and policymakers have been able to analyse data on ethnicity, not simply to count heads, but to provide a more differentiated picture of how different ethnic groups are faring in education, employment and health – and at a regional or even ward-based level. The 1991, 2001 and future 2011 Censuses are arguably the best datasets allowing for comparability over time for outcomes according to ethnicity, although the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing and Household Longitudinal Study offer more refined information in other areas.

Predicting the future is often a hazardous pursuit. This report, The Future Ageing of the Ethnic Minority Population of England and Wales, isn’t actually a prediction of the future Black and minority ethnic population of the United Kingdom, but an indication – based on statistical analysis of current evidence and recent trends – of what that future population is likely to look like. Statistical modelling of the sort deployed in this report makes prognosis much more reliable, especially if we appreciate its methods, assumptions and limitations.

In particular, forecasting future populations are subject to a variety of social and economic changes, but also policy change. This is perhaps most significant in the context of immigration: we have assumed lower levels of immigration in future because we take politicians of all parties at their word that they will reduce net migration. Nonetheless, this policy direction may change in future, and so statisticians – or indeed any social commentary – must unavoidably make assumptions about future policy and social change. Assumptions may of course be criticised, but they are typically supported by assessing current trends and previous evidence, and of course the environment in which a particular estimate is produced.

Regarding immigration, assumptions must address immigration and emigration flows, as well as net migration over time, across different ethnic groups and among people born overseas and in the UK.
Our report discusses immigration and emigration separately, but our model uses net migration and applies age structures differently to a net inflow or net outflow. We have used ONS 2001–2007 average net migration for each ethnic group and scaled it to accommodate future reductions. It is perhaps worth noting that a recent report by researchers at the University of Leeds assumed a fairly high rate of emigration for some groups, including Black African and Chinese. This is an important issue, as perhaps half of all migrants leave the UK within five years of arrival, and we will soon be conducting interviews to determine if certain BME groups will indeed ‘return home’.

Two additional assumptions explain our estimate that the future BME population will be 27% of the total UK population in 2051. First are the relative fertility rates for different ethnic groups. This area is somewhat sensitive, especially given the innumerate fears regarding the future of Europe (as ‘Eurabia’). While we discuss the likelihood that fertility rates will converge in the future, our model maintains a proportionate fertility differential between ethnic groups, but reduces fertility in line with possible fertility patterns for the population as a whole.

The third and final assumption regards the way in which people self-identify in terms of ethnicity. In the 2001 Census, the number of ethnic categories increased from 9 to 16, and for 2011, new categories include ‘Arab’. These changes are in part a response to changing populations, but also to changing identification. While at present there is a ‘White Other’ and ‘White Irish’ category in addition to the ‘White British’ category, this may change as large numbers of ‘White Other’ populations demand separate identification.

Conversely, some of the children of ‘White Other’ parents may rather identify as ‘White British’, thus deflating projections for that category. This is simply one example of ongoing processes of generational change, particularly among the children (and grandchildren) of migrants. No one questions whether Michael Portillo or David Miliband is ‘White British’, although their fathers were migrants from Europe; perhaps the children of Polish immigrants will similarly self-identify. People cannot of course simply fashion an identity, but there is likely to be a good deal of flux in the ‘Black’ category in the near and long-term future, and among the many and diverse ‘Mixed’ population. Our report therefore assumes some ‘ethnic switching’ will take place. Though this is likely to have little effect on the total BME population, it does impact our estimates for particular ethnic groups.

Our research addresses policy on ageing, ethnicity and financial inclusion, and so this report highlights the age distribution within the future BME population. While this does not affect our statistical modelling, it does inform the way we’ve presented the data, namely in terms of age distribution for each ethnic group. This is of course not the only important social phenomenon related to a growing BME population. An additional development – contrary to fears that the UK is increasingly segregated – is the widening dispersement (or geographical ‘integration’) of the BME population across the country, a development the recent Leeds report explains and estimates for the future.

Statistical projections can be improved if the assumptions underpinning them have better evidence – including interview or survey data. Perhaps not coincidentally, Runnymede’s future research addresses precisely this gap: we will interview people throughout the UK, inquiring into their retirement decision-making, including whether they might consider retiring abroad or in rural areas. This will then improve the reliability of assumptions about emigration.

The findings of this research will, of course, feed into policy as well as statistical models. By including ordinary older BME people in our research, we aim to raise awareness but also ensure that future planning decisions from local to national level better reflect the reality of older people’s experiences and aspirations. The statistical findings of this report are insightful and impressive in their own right, but our report is driven by the particular policy focus of Runnymede’s and the Centre for Policy on Ageing’s ongoing research programme, namely ageing and financial inclusion among BME people.

Omar Khan
Runnymede Trust
This study looks at likely changes in the age structures of the ethnic minority populations of England and Wales.

Ethnicity is a multi-faceted and changing concept loosely related to country of birth, ancestral country of birth, language spoken at home, skin colour, national or geographical origin, racial group and religion. Ethnicity is self-defined and may be differently ascribed to different generations in the same household.

This report uses the 16 ethnic group classifications used by the 2001 census but several of these, for example ‘White Other’, themselves encompass a broad range of dissimilar ethnicities.

We use two projection methods, in this report, to estimate the future ethnic minority population of England and Wales: (1) extrapolation to 2026 from Office for National Statistics (ONS) interim mid-year population estimates 2001–2007 by ethnic group (experimental statistics) and (2) Cohort Component Projections to 2051.

Using 2001 census data as a starting point and five year time periods, for each time period, Cohort Component projections use the model: population at end of period = population at start + births - deaths + net migration. Births, deaths and migration are related to the age and gender structure of each ethnic group as well as assumptions about fertility, mortality and migration patterns for that group.

Ethnic group population projection is further complicated by ‘transgenerational ethnic transfer’, i.e., the possibility that a child may not be placed in the same ethnic group as its mother.

Until recently, data on none of the three components, fertility, mortality and migration, was publically available broken down by ethnic group but recent research by groups of demographers working in the United Kingdom has provided some of the basic information on ethnic group fertility and mortality necessary to make informed projections of the numbers and age structure of individual ethnic groups going forward.

Our model uses

a. Coleman–Dubuc estimates of ethnic group relative fertility scaled to match likely changes in overall population fertility

b. Rees–Wohland GWM estimates of ethnic group mortality placed at an appropriate point on a trajectory of improving mortality

c. ONS estimates of ethnic group relative migration for 2001–2007 scaled to reflect likely future changes in migration policy

d. Estimates of the probabilities of ethnic switching derived from GLA DMAG published work drawing on the 2001 census.

Our model and assumptions were tested against ONS principal population estimates and the sum of our ethnic minority projections matched ONS total population projections to within 1% for every 5 year time point to 2051.

It should be noted that our results are for England and Wales which, in 2007 held 96% of the BME population of the UK but only 88.7% of the general population. UK percentage estimates of BME populations are therefore likely to be 8% lower.

Key findings are

a. By 2051 the BME (including white ethnic minority groups) population of England and Wales will have reached 25 million making up 36% of the total.

b. By 2051 the non-white population will be 20 million making up 29.7% of the total.

c. The fastest growing ethnic group in terms of numbers will be ‘Other White’ followed by the Black African, Pakistani and Indian ethnic groups. The fastest growing in percentage terms will be the ‘mixed’ groups and ‘Other’ followed by the Chinese and Black African groups.

d. The slowest growing will be ‘Other Black’ and ‘Black Caribbean’. In percentage terms the White British population will hold steady but the White Irish will decline by over 50%.
The future ageing of the ethnic minority population of England and Wales

e. The White Irish and ‘White Other’ ethnic groups have ageing populations with a high proportion of children, born to mothers from these groups, being described as White British.

f. The mixed ethnic groups are initially a very young population with, in 2016, over one half under the age of 15. By 2051, as these groups age this will reduce to less than one third.

g. By 2051, in England and Wales, there will be 3.8 million Black and minority ethnic older people aged 65 and over and 2.8 million aged 70 and over.

h. For the non-white ethnic groups alone, by 2051, in England and Wales, there will 2.7 million people aged 65 and over and 1.9 million aged 70 and over.

i. Presently and in the near future, with the exception of the White Irish, most ethnic groups have younger populations than the majority White British population. This will gradually change and by 2051 the ethnic groups with the highest proportions of people, aged 50 and over will be the ‘Other White’, Chinese, ‘Other Asian’, White British, Indian, ‘Other’ and White Irish.

Projections should always be treated with caution. They are projections not predictions. They are based on assumptions about fertility, mortality, migration and transfer at birth to an ethnic group other than that of the mother. The further the projections are taken into the future the less likely it is that these assumptions will remain true and therefore the less reliable the projections themselves will become.
1. Background

This study, carried out by the Centre for Policy on Ageing, was commissioned by the Runnymede Trust as part of a programme, funded by the Nationwide Foundation, to promote the financial inclusion of Black and ethnic minority older people.

The study looks at the future size and structure of the ethnic minority population of England and Wales with particular emphasis on older people aged 50 and over. It uses, as its classification of ethnicity, the 16 ethnic groups chosen for the 2001 census.

Ethnicity is a ‘multi-faceted and changing phenomenon’ that may reflect a combination of a number of features including country of birth, nationality, language spoken at home, ancestral country of birth, skin colour, national or geographical origin, racial group and religion. (ONS, 2003)

An individual’s ethnicity is a self-assessed concept that may change over time and is not the same as country of birth or nationality. Country of birth may sometimes be used as a proxy for ethnicity for recent migrant groups but for second and subsequent generation descendants of migrants, country of birth will be a poor indicator of ethnicity.

Because ethnicity is self assessed, the ethnic composition of England and Wales will change, not only as a result of migration and natural change (births and deaths) but also as a result of changes in perceptions of ethnicity. White, Chinese and the South Asian groups are more consistent in their declarations of ethnicity as are people from all ethnic groups born in the UK. Consistency of declaration is lower among Black Caribbeans, Black Africans and people born abroad. (Platt, Simpson and Akinwale, 2005)

The classification of individual ethnicity will also change between generations. Even when both parents describe themselves as ‘White Irish’ they may describe a child born in England and Wales as ‘White British’. In the 2001 census, only 53% of households with a White Irish ‘head’ were completely homogeneous (all members of the household were White Irish) but of the 97% of households with a White Irish ‘head’ that were broadly homogeneous (all members were white) 25% of the diversity was from cases where both parents described themselves as White Irish but described their children as White British. (ONS, 2006)

Chart 1. The ethnic minority population of England and Wales in 2001

Source: ONS, 2001 census
A child born to a ‘White British’ mother and ‘Black Caribbean’ father may be described as ‘White British’, ‘Black Caribbean’ or ‘Mixed – White / Black Caribbean’ but children are more likely to transfer into one of the mixed categories than into one of the non-mixed groups. The net result of this is that the mixed groups will have an added impetus of growth and will also have a much younger population age structure.

Even for first generation migrants, the relationship between ethnicity and country of birth can be loose. In the 2001 census, 72% of people born in Northern Ireland but living in Great Britain described themselves as White British with 26% describing themselves as White Irish. Conversely, 10% of those born in the Republic of Ireland but living in Great Britain described themselves as White British with 89% describing themselves as White Irish.

The population projections within this report use the 2001 Census as a starting point, so the classification of ethnicity used in this report will be that adopted for the 2001 Census. The phrase ‘ethnic minority population of England and Wales’ refers to everyone who is not a member of the ‘White British’ ethnic group and is synonymous with the term ‘Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) population’. Non-white refers to people who are not members of the White British, White Irish or ‘Other White’ groups.

The ‘Other White’, ‘Other Black’, ‘Other Asian’ and ‘Other’ ethnic groupings each cover a diverse range of distinctive but less frequently occurring ethnicities that, while just as important as the main groups, cannot be disaggregated in these projections.

This study focuses solely on England and Wales. Census results for Scotland and Northern Ireland are reported separately and the ethnicity classifications adopted in Scotland and Northern Ireland are different from that adopted for England and Wales. (ONS, 2008) It should be noted however that, in 2007, almost all (96%) of United Kingdom residents that were born outside Europe were resident in England and Wales with just 4% resident in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

This report focuses on the older ethnic minority population of England and Wales but a 65 year old in 2051 will have been a 30 year old in 2016 and a 15 year old in 2001. It is only possible to project the older ethnic minority population as part of ethnic minority projections for the population as a whole.

Table 1. Estimated population resident in the United Kingdom, by country of birth, 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries of the UK</th>
<th>United Kingdom</th>
<th>Non-United Kingdom</th>
<th>Republic of Ireland</th>
<th>European Union 13</th>
<th>European Union A8</th>
<th>European Union 26</th>
<th>Rest of the World</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>53,791</td>
<td>6,342</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>1,969</td>
<td>4,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>44,524</td>
<td>5,862</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>754</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>1,745</td>
<td>4,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>2,813</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>4,815</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Ireland</td>
<td>1,640</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England and Wales as % of UK</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Annual Population Survey (APS)/Labour Force Survey (LFS); ONS
Note: European Union A8 = Czech Republic, Estonia, Poland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia and Slovenia.
European Union 13 = Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.
European Union 26 = EU13, the Republic of Ireland, EU A8, Malta, Cyprus, Bulgaria and Romania.
2. Alternative projection methods

The three most common ways of generating population projections are cohort component projections, extrapolation and curve fitting and probabilistic projections.

2.1. Cohort component projections
Cohort component projections are the standard way of projecting population numbers.

Starting from a base year when the population numbers for all ages and for both sexes are fairly well known, for example following a census, population numbers at the end of a specific time period, for example one or five years, are calculated by taking the population numbers at the beginning of the time period, adding births, subtracting deaths and adding net inward migration. If there is a net outflow of migrants, net inward migration will be negative.

Births, deaths and migration are the components of the projection and a population cohort can be followed through into the future by repeating the process for future time intervals.

Estimates of the numbers of births and deaths in the population in each time period will be very much dependent on the age structure of the population and the levels of fertility and mortality for that particular population group. Because of gender differences, the numbers of men and women will have to be projected separately.

Assumptions about fertility, mortality and migration are key determinants of future cohort component projected population numbers and the assumptions made in this report are set out in detail in section 5.

This methodology gives a full future breakdown of the population by age and sex for each ethnic group and is the principal projection method used in this report (section 6).

2.2. Extrapolation and curve fitting
For populations that are developing in a steady way, without any major fluctuations, short and medium term projections can be made by extrapolation from existing data series.

The Office for National Statistics has published mid-year population estimates for ethnic minorities in England and Wales from 2001 to 2007 that fit this criterion.

Linear or non-linear regression techniques, depending on the nature of the data, can be used to fit the best mathematical curve to the existing data, but a simpler method to extrapolate a polynomial curve on a longish series, without specifying it mathematically, is to use differencing methods.

For equally spaced point on a straight line the first level differences will be constant and the second level differences will be zero. For equally spaced points on an exact quadratic curve the first level differences will be linear, the second level differences constant and the third level differences zero and so on for all higher order polynomial curves. If we carry out successive differencing of the data values until the differences approximate to zero, that will determine the order of the polynomial curve that more or less fits the data. We can then set the ‘constant’ level differences in future to the average of the constant level differences already obtained and reverse the differencing process to obtain future values of the series.

An exponential curve can be fitted by applying a logarithmic transformation to the data series before differencing and an exponential transformation to the generated future values.

The advantage of a projection by extrapolation is that neither a model of how the population will develop nor the component information necessary to fulfil that model are required.

In section 4 we will extrapolate the ONS 2001–2007 ethnic minority mid-year population estimates to 2026.

2.3. Probabilistic projections
Probabilistic projections are projections using Monte-Carlo methods, repeatedly executing a model applying known probabilities to component input values to determine the likely outcomes of the model as a whole without having to explicitly determine the mathematics of the model. An error probability distribution is assigned to each of the key components of the population projection, such as total fertility, and
the model is repeated hundreds of time assigning values according to the likelihoods ascribed by the probability distributions.

This process not only generates average projection values but also assesses the degree of confidence in these estimates.

We do not use probabilistic methods in this study but Coleman, in 2007, reported the results of a probabilistic projection using 1,000 runs of a model with amalgamated ethnic groups, 95% bounds defined by Government Actuaries Department (GAD) variant projections, white and ‘mixed’ fertility converging to 1.85, non-European fertility converging to 2.0, mortality as in the GAD projections, zero net white immigration, non white net immigration of 147 thousand per year, 20% births to black / mixed groups increasing to 55% and 13% birth to Asian groups increasing to 25%. (Coleman, 2007)

Chart 2. Probabilistic projections of the UK – average outcome for major groups (%)

Source: Coleman, 2007

Chart 3. Probabilistic projections of the UK – population by age, sex and major group in 2050

Source: Coleman, 2007
3. The ethnic minority population of England and Wales in 2007

One of the key characteristics of the ethnic minority population of England and Wales is that it is not evenly distributed. In 2007 just 14% of the population of England and Wales lived in London but by way of contrast nearly 38% of the ethnic minority population of England and Wales lived in London and over a half (55%) lived in either London or one of the other major conurbations (metropolitan counties) of the West Midlands, Greater Manchester or West Yorkshire.

Individual ethnic groups tend to cluster in particular areas. Regional tables of country of birth for UK residents born overseas for 2007 show that while individuals born in India and Pakistan are more widely spread, those born in Bangladesh form a predominant group in just London and Wales and Jamaicans predominate in London and the West Midlands.

In 2007, nearly one quarter of all Bangladeshis resident in England and Wales (24%) lived in the two London Boroughs of Tower Hamlets and Newham and more than one half of the black ethnic minority population (Black Caribbean – 53%, Black African – 57%, Other Black – 53%) lived in London.

A 2010 study from the by the University of Leeds School of Geography has suggested that in future years, partly driven by economic factors, ethnic minorities will move out of the areas in which they are currently clustered and become more evenly spread across England and Wales. (Wohland, Rees, Norman, Boden and Jasinska, 2010)

Table 2. Countries of the United Kingdom and Government Office Regions of England, five most common countries of birth for people born outside the UK, 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United Kingdom Country</th>
<th>Estimate (thousands)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. India</td>
<td>613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Republic of Ireland</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Poland</td>
<td>405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Pakistan</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Germany</td>
<td>266</td>
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### London

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Estimate (thousands)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. India</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Republic of Ireland</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Bangladesh</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Poland</td>
<td>105</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Jamaica</td>
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### Yorkshire and The Humber

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Estimate (thousands)</th>
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<td>2. India</td>
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<td>3. Poland</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Germany</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Republic of Ireland</td>
<td>16</td>
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### North East

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<td>3. Poland</td>
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### East Midlands

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### West Midlands

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<td>4. Poland</td>
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### East

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<td>1. Poland</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. India</td>
<td>39</td>
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<td>3. Republic of Ireland</td>
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<td>4. United States of America</td>
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### South West

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>1. Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Poland</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Republic of Ireland</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. India</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. South Africa</td>
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### England

<table>
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<td>2. Pakistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Republic of Ireland</td>
<td>356</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Poland</td>
<td>351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Germany</td>
<td>232</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
3.1. Age structure of the ethnic minority population in 2007

The size and age structure of individual ethnic groups varied considerably in 2007, as shown by the following summary tables and population pyramids. Each table shows the size of the ethnic group, what percentage that is of the population of England and Wales, and the percentage of each group that are aged 50 and over, 65 and over, or under 15. There is wide variation in the age structures of the ethnic minority populations with the percentage aged 65 and over ranging from two to thirty one percent. Those describing themselves as White Irish have an older population structure whereas the Bangladeshi population, for example, is much younger.

In the population pyramids, throughout this report, to make the diagrams more readable, only alternative bars have been labelled. For example the 60–64 and 70–74 age range bars are labelled but the intermediate 65–69 age range bar does not have a label.
The relatively small number of young children in the ‘Other White’ group, despite a high proportion of child-bearing age, may reflect the influence of a transient population of economic migrants from the rest of Europe who have come to the UK to work but not to settle and have children or it may reflect ethnic transfer and the classification of the children of ‘Other White’ parents as ‘White British’.

The mixed ethnic groups all have very few older people but higher proportions of children (39-46%) aged under 15, and particularly under the age of 5. This may reflect the fact that children are more likely to belong to a mixed ethnic group than their parents.
The longer established Indian ethnic minority population shows characteristics of an older population and lower fertility than all other Asian ethnic minority groups with 7% aged 65 and over, 21% aged 50 plus and 17% under the age of 15.

The Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic groups both show characteristics of high fertility with a relatively young age structure and around 30% of both populations being under the age of 15. The blip in the numbers of Bangladeshi men aged 55 to 64 may reflect the fact that these men would have been born during the period of the second world war and partition of the Indian sub-continent and would have been young men of fighting age at the time of the civil war that led to the creation of Bangladesh in 1971.
The ‘Other Asian’ ethnic group has a noticeable excess of males over females with 54.6% male to 45.4% female overall and 55.6% male to 44.4% female in the age range 15 to 64.

The Black African and ‘Other Black’ ethnic groups again show characteristics of high fertility and a relatively young age structure with only 2-3% aged 65 and over but with an increasing middle aged cohort with 9-10% aged 50 and over. Over one fifth (23%) of Black Africans and nearly one third (32%) of the ‘Other Black’ ethnic minority group were under the age of 15 in 2007.
In 2007 the Chinese and diverse ‘Other’ ethnic groups have similar population age structures with low numbers of children and young people (12-13% aged under 15) and also low numbers of older people (14-15% aged 50 and over, 3-4% aged 65 plus).

Ethnic minority groups are generally young populations with less than one fifth aged 50 and over and fewer than one in ten aged 65 and over. The exceptions are the White Irish with 57% aged 50 and over, White British with 37%, the Black Caribbeans with 26% and the ‘White Other’ and Indian ethnic minority groups each with 21% aged 50 and over. All other ethnic groups, in 2007, had less than 20% of their population aged 50 and over and less than 10% of their population aged 65 and over, although our projections will show how this situation is likely to change in the future.

**Ethnic group: Chinese**
- Population: 408,800
- % of total population: 0.76%
- % aged 65 and over: 4.33%
- % aged 50 and over: 15.22%
- % aged under 15: 12.08%

**Ethnic group: Other**
- Population: 384,100
- % of total population: 0.71%
- % aged 65 and over: 3.10%
- % aged 50 and over: 14.40%
- % aged under 15: 13.30%
4. Ethnic minority population projections by extrapolation to 2026

The UK Office for National Statistics has published mid-year population estimates, for the period 2001–2007, for all ethnic groups as defined in the 2001 census. In this section we will extrapolate these mid-year population estimates to derive ethnic minority ethnic population projections to 2026.

Table 3. Mid-year population estimates by ethnic group 2001-2007, England and Wales (Millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic group</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Groups</td>
<td>52.360</td>
<td>52.572</td>
<td>52.797</td>
<td>53.057</td>
<td>53.419</td>
<td>53.729</td>
<td>54.072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: British</td>
<td>45.719</td>
<td>45.668</td>
<td>45.610</td>
<td>45.570</td>
<td>45.567</td>
<td>45.557</td>
<td>45.560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Irish</td>
<td>0.647</td>
<td>0.637</td>
<td>0.628</td>
<td>0.619</td>
<td>0.608</td>
<td>0.597</td>
<td>0.586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Other White</td>
<td>1.380</td>
<td>1.435</td>
<td>1.489</td>
<td>1.558</td>
<td>1.670</td>
<td>1.749</td>
<td>1.831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed: White and Black Caribbean</td>
<td>0.240</td>
<td>0.248</td>
<td>0.257</td>
<td>0.265</td>
<td>0.273</td>
<td>0.282</td>
<td>0.291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed: White and Black African</td>
<td>0.081</td>
<td>0.086</td>
<td>0.092</td>
<td>0.098</td>
<td>0.104</td>
<td>0.111</td>
<td>0.118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed: White and Asian</td>
<td>0.192</td>
<td>0.203</td>
<td>0.214</td>
<td>0.226</td>
<td>0.239</td>
<td>0.253</td>
<td>0.268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed: Other Mixed</td>
<td>0.159</td>
<td>0.167</td>
<td>0.176</td>
<td>0.185</td>
<td>0.196</td>
<td>0.206</td>
<td>0.218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Asian British: Indian</td>
<td>1.054</td>
<td>1.083</td>
<td>1.119</td>
<td>1.167</td>
<td>1.227</td>
<td>1.277</td>
<td>1.330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Asian British: Pakistani</td>
<td>0.728</td>
<td>0.751</td>
<td>0.773</td>
<td>0.804</td>
<td>0.835</td>
<td>0.871</td>
<td>0.917</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi</td>
<td>0.287</td>
<td>0.297</td>
<td>0.308</td>
<td>0.319</td>
<td>0.330</td>
<td>0.345</td>
<td>0.360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Asian British: Other Asian</td>
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<td>0.264</td>
<td>0.280</td>
<td>0.296</td>
<td>0.314</td>
<td>0.328</td>
<td>0.344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or Black British: Black Caribbean</td>
<td>0.572</td>
<td>0.577</td>
<td>0.584</td>
<td>0.589</td>
<td>0.593</td>
<td>0.598</td>
<td>0.603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or Black British: Black African</td>
<td>0.495</td>
<td>0.536</td>
<td>0.583</td>
<td>0.625</td>
<td>0.664</td>
<td>0.700</td>
<td>0.737</td>
</tr>
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<td>Black or Black British: Other Black</td>
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<td>0.101</td>
<td>0.105</td>
<td>0.108</td>
<td>0.111</td>
<td>0.115</td>
<td>0.119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese</td>
<td>0.233</td>
<td>0.262</td>
<td>0.293</td>
<td>0.322</td>
<td>0.355</td>
<td>0.382</td>
<td>0.409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other</td>
<td>0.228</td>
<td>0.257</td>
<td>0.289</td>
<td>0.307</td>
<td>0.332</td>
<td>0.359</td>
<td>0.384</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates (table EE5)
Chart 6. Mid-year population by ethnic group, England and Wales, 2001 - 2007

Table 4. Percentage change in overall population size since 2001, by ethnic group, England and Wales.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese</td>
<td>+12.13</td>
<td>+25.38</td>
<td>+38.11</td>
<td>+51.99</td>
<td>+63.82</td>
<td>+75.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Black or Black British: Other Black</td>
<td>+13.01</td>
<td>+26.80</td>
<td>+34.89</td>
<td>+45.87</td>
<td>+57.64</td>
<td>+68.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or Black British: Black African</td>
<td>+8.32</td>
<td>+17.80</td>
<td>+26.37</td>
<td>+34.11</td>
<td>+41.46</td>
<td>+48.84</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mixed: White and Asian</td>
<td>+5.52</td>
<td>+11.50</td>
<td>+17.48</td>
<td>+24.56</td>
<td>+31.69</td>
<td>+39.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Asian British: Other Asian</td>
<td>+6.55</td>
<td>+13.06</td>
<td>+19.33</td>
<td>+27.01</td>
<td>+32.51</td>
<td>+39.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed: Other Mixed</td>
<td>+5.23</td>
<td>+10.91</td>
<td>+16.83</td>
<td>+23.33</td>
<td>+30.01</td>
<td>+37.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Other White</td>
<td>+4.02</td>
<td>+7.91</td>
<td>+12.91</td>
<td>+21.05</td>
<td>+26.77</td>
<td>+32.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Asian British: Pakistani</td>
<td>+3.05</td>
<td>+6.10</td>
<td>+10.43</td>
<td>+14.66</td>
<td>+19.62</td>
<td>+25.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi</td>
<td>+3.56</td>
<td>+7.28</td>
<td>+11.19</td>
<td>+15.13</td>
<td>+20.08</td>
<td>+25.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed: White and Black Caribbean</td>
<td>+3.33</td>
<td>+6.70</td>
<td>+10.19</td>
<td>+13.73</td>
<td>+17.26</td>
<td>+20.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or Black British: Other Black</td>
<td>+2.85</td>
<td>+6.52</td>
<td>+9.89</td>
<td>+13.46</td>
<td>+16.92</td>
<td>+20.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or Black British: Black Caribbean</td>
<td>+0.82</td>
<td>+1.97</td>
<td>+2.95</td>
<td>+3.65</td>
<td>+4.42</td>
<td>+5.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: British</td>
<td>-0.11</td>
<td>-0.24</td>
<td>-0.33</td>
<td>-0.33</td>
<td>-0.35</td>
<td>-0.35</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates (table EE5)
Table 5. Estimated actual population change by ethnic group since 2001, England and Wales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White: Other White</td>
<td>55,500</td>
<td>109,100</td>
<td>178,100</td>
<td>290,400</td>
<td>369,300</td>
<td>450,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Asian British: Indian</td>
<td>29,500</td>
<td>64,700</td>
<td>112,600</td>
<td>173,000</td>
<td>222,700</td>
<td>275,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or Black British: Black African</td>
<td>41,200</td>
<td>88,100</td>
<td>130,500</td>
<td>168,800</td>
<td>205,200</td>
<td>241,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Asian British: Pakistani</td>
<td>22,200</td>
<td>44,400</td>
<td>76,000</td>
<td>106,800</td>
<td>142,000</td>
<td>188,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese</td>
<td>28,300</td>
<td>59,200</td>
<td>88,900</td>
<td>121,300</td>
<td>148,900</td>
<td>175,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other</td>
<td>29,600</td>
<td>61,000</td>
<td>79,400</td>
<td>104,400</td>
<td>131,200</td>
<td>156,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Asian British: Other Asian</td>
<td>16,200</td>
<td>32,300</td>
<td>47,800</td>
<td>66,800</td>
<td>80,400</td>
<td>96,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed: White and Asian</td>
<td>10,600</td>
<td>22,100</td>
<td>33,600</td>
<td>47,200</td>
<td>60,900</td>
<td>75,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi</td>
<td>10,200</td>
<td>20,900</td>
<td>32,100</td>
<td>43,400</td>
<td>57,600</td>
<td>73,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed: Other Mixed</td>
<td>8,300</td>
<td>17,300</td>
<td>26,700</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>47,600</td>
<td>59,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed: White and Black Caribbean</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>16,100</td>
<td>24,500</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>41,500</td>
<td>50,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed: White and Black African</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>11,400</td>
<td>17,400</td>
<td>23,700</td>
<td>30,100</td>
<td>36,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or Black British: Black Caribbean</td>
<td>4,700</td>
<td>11,300</td>
<td>16,900</td>
<td>20,900</td>
<td>25,300</td>
<td>30,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or Black British: Other Black</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>6,400</td>
<td>9,700</td>
<td>13,200</td>
<td>16,600</td>
<td>20,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Irish</td>
<td>-9,200</td>
<td>-18,300</td>
<td>-27,800</td>
<td>-38,200</td>
<td>-49,300</td>
<td>-60,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: British</td>
<td>-51,000</td>
<td>-108,700</td>
<td>-148,900</td>
<td>-152,400</td>
<td>-162,000</td>
<td>-159,100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ONS mid-year population estimates (table EE5)

For the period 2001 to 2007, the ethnic group that has grown most rapidly in proportion to its initial size is Chinese followed by Other, Black African and Mixed – White / Black African. The ethnic groups that are in decline are White British and White Irish.

The ethnic group that has grown most rapidly in terms of actual size, between 2001 and 2007 in England and Wales, is ‘Other White’ followed by Indian, Black African, Pakistani and Chinese. The groups that have declined in size are White Irish and White British.

Chart 7. Mid-year population estimates by ethnic group, England and Wales

(a) White British

(b) White Irish
(c) White – other

(d) Mixed – White/Black Caribbean

(e) Mixed – White/Black African

(f) Mixed – White/Asian

(g) Other mixed

(h) Indian

(i) Pakistani

(j) Bangladeshi
Plausible short-term ethnic minority population projections can be made by extrapolation from the individual 2001–2007 graphs above. Higher order polynomial curves can be fitted by repeated differencing. Quadratic curves were found to be a good fit for all but the White British and White Irish ethnic groups where, although a quadratic fitted the declining 2001–2007 numbers well enough, by the nature of quadratics the projected numbers reached a minimum then began to increase in an unlikely way. Exponential curves fitted following logarithmic transformation provided plausible projections for the White British and White Irish ethnic groups but projected more rapid growth for the other individual ethnic groups so that the total population was well over ONS principal projections by 2026.

The projections that follow use exponential projection for the White Irish and White British ethnic groups with polynomial (quadratic) projections for the other groups. These projections fit the individual ethnic minority group data well and also fit well with ONS principal projections for the overall population. The total projected population of 57.5 million in 2016 is within 0.2% of the principal ONS projection of 57.6 million for that year and the total projected population of 62.9 million in 2026 is 2.1% above the equivalent ONS principal population estimates.
The advantage of projection by extrapolation is that separate fertility, mortality and migration information is not required and the individual errors from fertility, mortality and migration assumptions may, to some extent, be cancelled out.

The disadvantage is that the projections above are not disaggregated by age and sex and, while reasonably reliable to 2015, are likely to be less so for later years.

Based on these projections, Black and minority ethnic groups who made up 12.7% of the population in 2001 and 15.7% in 2007 will make up 21.2% of the population of England and Wales in 2016 and 28.4% by 2026. Non-white ethnic groups who made up 8.8% of the population in 2001 and 11.3% in 2007 will make up 15.6% of the population of England and Wales in 2016 and 21% by 2026.

### Table 6. Ethnic minority population projections by extrapolation to 2026

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic group</th>
<th>2016 Population</th>
<th>% of total</th>
<th>2026 Population</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White British</td>
<td>45,322,288</td>
<td>78.8%</td>
<td>45,059,727</td>
<td>71.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Irish</td>
<td>505,698</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>429,312</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Other</td>
<td>2,732,760</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4,228,260</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed – White / Black Caribbean</td>
<td>374,420</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>480,920</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed – White / Black African</td>
<td>190,400</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>299,900</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed – White / Asian</td>
<td>435,780</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>704,280</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other mixed</td>
<td>343,960</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>543,460</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>1,964,600</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>3,115,100</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>1,529,620</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
<td>2,666,620</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td>549,020</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>867,520</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asian</td>
<td>515,220</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>712,220</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Caribbean</td>
<td>658,900</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>731,400</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black African</td>
<td>1,039,580</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>1,288,080</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Black</td>
<td>161,500</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>228,500</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>630,680</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>844,180</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>575,720</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>706,220</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. The elements of ethnic minority cohort component population projection

In section 6 we will give the results of a cohort component projection of ethnic minority numbers and population age structures to 2051. In this section we look at the components of that projection, fertility, mortality, migration and transfer between groups and the assumptions that feed into the projections.

5.1. Ethnic minority – fertility

The first key element to determine the future population size of ethnic minority groups in England and Wales is fertility.

Fertility, the propensity to bear children, varies over time and between ethnic groups. In recent years, women resident in England and Wales but born outside the UK have each had, on average, a greater number of children than those born within the UK.

Table 7. Estimated Total Fertility Rates for UK born and non-UK born women living in England and Wales, 2004 to 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td>1.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside UK</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>2.48</td>
<td>2.43</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>2.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>1.87</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td>1.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of live children that a group of women would bear if they experienced the age-specific fertility rates of the calendar year in question throughout their childbearing lifespan.

2 These estimated Total Fertility Rates for UK and non-UK born women have been produced using estimated populations from the Annual Population Survey (APS) for the denominators and therefore differ slightly from published rates that use the mid-year population estimate as the denominator.

Source: ONS, Birth Registrations and Annual Population Survey
Age specific fertility rates, the average number of children born to women of a particular age, cannot be determined directly, from currently published data, for individual ethnic groups in England and Wales.

In January 2010, Coleman and Dubuc published age specific fertility rates (ASFRs) and the total fertility rate (TFR) for individual ethnic groups for the period 1996-2006, using data from the Labour Force Survey and an indirect process called the ‘own child’ method. The ‘own child’ methods uses household survey data and a ‘matching’ program developed at the East-West Center in Hawaii to link women to their likely offspring and thereby estimate age specific and total fertility rates. (Coleman and Dubuc, 2010)

In the absence of positive net migration and to offset mortality, a total fertility rate (TFR) of at least 2.1 would be required to maintain existing population levels. Each woman would need to have, on average, a little over two children in her lifetime. The total fertility rates in the table above would imply a declining population for all but the Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Black African ethnic groups.

Fertility rates can however vary considerably over time and the period around 2001 marked a low point in fertility rates in England and Wales.

**Table 8. Age specific fertility rates of ethnic groups, UK 1996-2006 – Coleman and Dubuc, 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White British</td>
<td>0.024</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>0.097</td>
<td>0.096</td>
<td>0.046</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>1.718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White other</td>
<td>0.013</td>
<td>0.043</td>
<td>0.069</td>
<td>0.099</td>
<td>0.060</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>1.499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>0.028</td>
<td>0.078</td>
<td>0.076</td>
<td>0.093</td>
<td>0.055</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>1.731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>0.053</td>
<td>0.117</td>
<td>0.104</td>
<td>0.043</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>1.643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td>0.144</td>
<td>0.185</td>
<td>0.139</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>0.017</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>2.877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>0.207</td>
<td>0.188</td>
<td>0.131</td>
<td>0.067</td>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>3.288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asian</td>
<td>0.012</td>
<td>0.064</td>
<td>0.100</td>
<td>0.123</td>
<td>0.059</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>1.888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Caribbean</td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>0.088</td>
<td>0.083</td>
<td>0.088</td>
<td>0.060</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>1.891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black African</td>
<td>0.018</td>
<td>0.077</td>
<td>0.141</td>
<td>0.134</td>
<td>0.080</td>
<td>0.028</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>2.419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Black</td>
<td>0.033</td>
<td>0.091</td>
<td>0.091</td>
<td>0.081</td>
<td>0.080</td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>2.053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>0.053</td>
<td>0.110</td>
<td>0.065</td>
<td>0.012</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>1.305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.021</td>
<td>0.071</td>
<td>0.113</td>
<td>0.107</td>
<td>0.069</td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>2.030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Groups</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td>0.068</td>
<td>0.099</td>
<td>0.098</td>
<td>0.047</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>1.719</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Labour Force Survey, Own-Child method – Coleman and Dubuc, 2010
The total fertility rate for the whole population fell from a peak of 2.93 in 1964 to a low of 1.63 in 2001 before rising again to 1.97 in 2008.

Women are, on average, having their first child later in life which might imply, with the consequent shorter total period for all conceptions, that average family size may never recover to 1964 levels.

The age gap between the second and third child is, however, falling and the fertility rate for the over 40s, while remaining the lowest, is rising faster than for any other age group.


Source: ONS
Deferring initial childbirth may cause a temporary drop in overall births and birth rates but may also eventually lead to a new stability, albeit at a lower overall birth rate than before. It is, however, difficult to predict at what level overall future fertility rates may stabilise.

It might also be assumed that, over time, ethnic minority groups will move closer to the fertility patterns of the majority population. (Coleman and Dubuc, 2008)

For the purposes of our population projection we will assume that ethnic minority groups will continue to maintain the fertility differentials described by Coleman and Dubuc in table 8, and that overall fertility for England and Wales will continue to rise, following current trends until about 2013, then level off before beginning to fall back.

Source: Coleman and Dubuc, Ethnic change in the populations of the developed world. Barcelona, 2008
5.2. Ethnic minority – mortality

The second key element to determine the future population size of ethnic minority groups in England and Wales is current and future mortality rates.

As for fertility, mortality rates are not directly available for individual ethnic minority groups and so population projections for ethnic minorities have, in the past, commonly assumed that ethnic minority mortality is the same as for the majority population.

Recent work by Rees and Wohland has produced indirect estimates of life expectancy at birth for individual ethnic minority groups. Ethnic minority groups settle disproportionately in different parts of the country and because overall life expectancy also varies by locality, best estimates of the contribution of each ethnic group to local life expectancies and from that the life expectancies of individual ethnic groups can be estimated. Rees and Wohland call this process the GWM or Geographically Weighted Method.

Rees and Wohland also produce alternative estimates of life expectancy at birth for individual ethnic minority groups by relating mortality to levels of self-reported ill health (limiting long-term illness) in the 2001 census. This Standardised Illness Ratio (SIR) method generally (in around two thirds of cases) produces slightly lower estimates than the GWM method above. (Rees and Wohland, 2008; Rees, Wohland and Norman, 2009)

Table 9. Life expectancy at birth by ethnic group, England, 2001, estimated by the GWM method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>80.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White British</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>80.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Irish</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>80.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White other</td>
<td>76.3</td>
<td>80.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed – White / Black Caribbean</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>80.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed – White / Black African</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>80.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed – White / Asian</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>80.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other mixed</td>
<td>75.9</td>
<td>80.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>75.9</td>
<td>80.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>79.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td>74.6</td>
<td>79.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asian</td>
<td>75.9</td>
<td>80.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Caribbean</td>
<td>75.2</td>
<td>80.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black African</td>
<td>75.1</td>
<td>80.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other black</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>80.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>75.7</td>
<td>80.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>75.9</td>
<td>80.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Rees and Wohland, 2008
The future ageing of the ethnic minority population of England and Wales

**Source:** ONS interim life tables

**Notes:** Based on historical mortality rates from 1981 to 2008 and assumed calendar year mortality rates from the 2008-based principal projections.

Period life expectancy at birth for a particular year is the length of time someone would, on average, expect to live if they were to experience, at each age, the current year’s chance of dying at that age.

Life expectancy at any age will generally improve over time for both males and females.

The mortality element of ethnic minority cohort component population projections requires, for each ethnic group and for males and females separately, information on age specific survival rates, the proportion of people who survive from each age or age group to the next.

Usually, life expectancies and survival rates are provided by, or calculated from, life tables. Life tables for England and Wales were formerly published by the Government Actuary’s Department (GAD) and are now published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Life tables are not published for individual ethnic groups.

---


![Chart 16](chart.png)

**Table 10. Interim life tables**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>$m_x$</th>
<th>$e_x$</th>
<th>$l_x$</th>
<th>$\delta_x$</th>
<th>$\epsilon_x$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.005386</td>
<td>0.005371</td>
<td>100000.0</td>
<td>53.71</td>
<td>77.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.000396</td>
<td>0.000396</td>
<td>99462.9</td>
<td>78.33</td>
<td>77.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.000222</td>
<td>0.000222</td>
<td>94423.2</td>
<td>62.81</td>
<td>76.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.000167</td>
<td>0.000167</td>
<td>90400.3</td>
<td>70.10</td>
<td>75.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.000127</td>
<td>0.000127</td>
<td>86381.8</td>
<td>76.16</td>
<td>74.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.000100</td>
<td>0.000100</td>
<td>82370.2</td>
<td>72.54</td>
<td>73.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.000086</td>
<td>0.000086</td>
<td>78368.6</td>
<td>70.22</td>
<td>72.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
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<td>0.000073</td>
<td>74366.1</td>
<td>68.56</td>
<td>71.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.000065</td>
<td>0.000065</td>
<td>70363.6</td>
<td>67.20</td>
<td>70.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.000059</td>
<td>0.000059</td>
<td>66361.1</td>
<td>66.05</td>
<td>69.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.000052</td>
<td>0.000052</td>
<td>62358.6</td>
<td>65.13</td>
<td>68.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.000047</td>
<td>0.000047</td>
<td>58356.1</td>
<td>64.34</td>
<td>67.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.000042</td>
<td>0.000042</td>
<td>54353.7</td>
<td>63.71</td>
<td>66.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.000038</td>
<td>0.000038</td>
<td>50351.2</td>
<td>63.21</td>
<td>65.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.000035</td>
<td>0.000035</td>
<td>46348.7</td>
<td>62.75</td>
<td>64.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.000032</td>
<td>0.000032</td>
<td>42346.2</td>
<td>62.37</td>
<td>63.26</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.000029</td>
<td>38343.8</td>
<td>61.96</td>
<td>62.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.000027</td>
<td>0.000027</td>
<td>34341.3</td>
<td>61.54</td>
<td>61.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.000024</td>
<td>0.000024</td>
<td>30338.8</td>
<td>61.13</td>
<td>60.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
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<td>0.000022</td>
<td>26336.3</td>
<td>60.74</td>
<td>59.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.000020</td>
<td>0.000020</td>
<td>22333.8</td>
<td>60.36</td>
<td>58.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>0.000018</td>
<td>0.000018</td>
<td>18331.3</td>
<td>59.99</td>
<td>57.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.000016</td>
<td>0.000016</td>
<td>14328.8</td>
<td>59.62</td>
<td>56.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.000014</td>
<td>0.000014</td>
<td>10326.3</td>
<td>59.24</td>
<td>55.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.000012</td>
<td>0.000012</td>
<td>6323.8</td>
<td>58.88</td>
<td>54.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.000010</td>
<td>0.000010</td>
<td>2321.3</td>
<td>58.51</td>
<td>53.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>0.000008</td>
<td>0.000008</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>58.14</td>
<td>52.47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ONS interim life tables

Notes: Based on historical mortality rates from 1981 to 2008 and assumed calendar year mortality rates from the 2008-based principal projections.
In the longer term, the health and mortality patterns of ethnic minority groups might be expected to converge with those of the majority population. In the short and medium term, life expectancies are different, but the life expectancies published by Rees and Wohland could have arisen from many alternative life tables and age specific survival rates.

It might however be assumed that gender specific life tables for individual ethnic groups will change over time in much the same way as those for the whole population but that ethnic groups, with differing life expectancies, are joining in at different points on the life table trajectory.

In the long term this may be less true as ethnic minority health and mortality patterns catch up with those of the majority. Experiencing a generally healthier and wealthier environment may cause some ethnic groups with worse mortality to traverse the life table trajectory at a faster rate than the majority population but social and lifestyle factors that affect health and mortality, for example the high smoking rate among Bangladeshi men, may help to maintain the differential.

From ONS published life expectancies for England only (to match the Rees and Wohland life expectancies), for projections starting from 2001, the life table trajectory starting years for each ethnic group are shown in Table 11.

The Office for National Statistics has published tables of period life expectancies for the population of England and Wales for all ages from 0 to 95 and all years from 1981 to 2058. These are based on historical mortality rates from 1981 to 2008 and assumed calendar year mortality rates from the 2008-based principal projections. From these tables, life table values can be reverse engineered and five year survival rates calculated.

Using the processes and starting points outlined above, these tables provide a trajectory of life table values and age specific survival rates for individual ethnic groups to feed into ethnic minority population projections.

Table 11. Life table trajectory start years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White British</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Irish</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White other</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed – White / Asian</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other mixed</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asian</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Caribbean</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black African</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other black</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.3. Ethnic minority – migration

The third element of ethnic minority cohort component population projections is migration.

As for fertility and mortality, migration information is not usually published directly for individual ethnic groups. In addition, migration patterns are much more erratic and less predictable than fertility or mortality patterns and may be changed significantly by changes in government policy.

Migration to and from other countries of the European Union is unrestricted but inward migration from the rest of the world has, since 2008, been subject to a points-based system and is likely, in future to be also subject to caps. It is the coalition government’s declared intention to reduce non-EU net immigration to the levels experienced in the 1990s. (Migration Advisory Committee, June 2010)

For the UK as a whole, since 2004 there has been rapid and substantial variation in migration to and from the new accession states of the European Union varying from a net inflow of over 80,000 in the twelve months to December 2007 to a net outflow in the twelve months to September 2009 (see chart 17).

The main source of migration information is the International Passenger Survey, a random sample of around 1 in 400 people entering or leaving at UK ports. (Boden and Rees, 2008)

A long term migrant is one who stays at their destination (the UK or abroad) for one year or longer. IPS respondents are asked their ‘intended length of stay’ and the Office for National Statistics generate estimates of Long Term International Migration (LTIM) from the IPS data after adjusting for migration from Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic, asylum seekers, visitors who stay for less than one year when originally intending to stay longer and visitors who stay for longer than one year when originally declaring their intention to stay for less. The IPS data is subject to sampling error.

Asylum seekers currently form only a small proportion of long-term inward migrants, making up 6% or less in every year from 2004 to 2008 (see chart 19).


Source: ONS Migration Statistics Quarterly Report, May 2010
Note: European Union A8 = Czech Republic, Estonia, Poland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia and Slovenia.
Chart 18. Long-Term International Migration estimates, 2000 - 2008

Chart 19. Asylum seekers as part of total long-term inward migration, 2000 - 2008
An alternative source of migration data is National Insurance number allocations to adult overseas nationals published by the Department for Work and Pensions (chart 20).

Because it does not distinguish between visitors and migrants NINo data is not used in official migration estimates but it does give an indication of the origins of people wishing to work in the UK.

The levels of unauthorised (Illegal) migration are, by their very nature, very difficult to estimate and predict. A 2005 Home Office report estimated that there were somewhere between 310,000 and 570,000 illegal immigrants resident in the UK in 2001. The central estimate of 230,000 was 0.7% of the UK population, compared with 2.5% for the USA in year 2000. (Woodbridge, 2005)

A 2009 report commissioned by the Mayor of London estimated 618,000 ‘irregular residents’ in the UK in 2007 with 442,000 (70%) living in London. (Gordon, Scanlon, Travers and Whitehead, 2009)

In its commentary to accompany the mid-year population estimates by ethnic group from 2001 to 2007, the Office for National Statistics has published estimates of the components of population change, by ethnic group, from 2001 to 2007. (ONS, 2009)

---

**Chart 20. NINo registrations to adult overseas nationals by world area**

![Chart showing NINo registrations by world area](chart.png)

Source: DWP, National Insurance number allocation to overseas nationals from ONS, Migration Statistics 2008 Annual Report, 2009. Note: EU Accession countries = Czech Republic, Estonia, Poland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Romania, Cyprus and Malta
Table 12 provides estimates of net migration for each ethnic group for the period 2001 to 2007, from which, using the gender breakdown for migrants from the 2001 census, average five year net migration estimates for both males and females can be made.

Re-migration, the return or onward migration of non-British nationals, is an increasingly important phenomenon. Between 1975 and 2007 at least 61,000 immigrants left the UK each year with a rapid rise to a peak of 194,000 in 2006. Since 1975 around one half of all immigrants have re-migrated. (Finch, Latorre, Pollard and Rutter [IPPR], 2009)

Return migration in older age may also become an increasingly important phenomenon among some ethnic minority groups in the future. Return-migration and other forms of remigration are incorporated in the net migration figures used in our projections.

In a period of restricted inward migration, net migration for each ethnic group may be made up of two components, an inflow which has a fixed maximum value and an outflow that is proportionate to the resident population. Where there is a net outflow, and a falling population, as in the case of the White Irish, the falling population cannot maintain the same absolute overall level of net outward migration and emigration will fall as the population size falls.

We might assume that, in the case of ethnic groups with net inward migration, given likely future government restrictions and averaging over five year periods, future migration patterns will not differ significantly from those from 2001 to 2007. We might further assume that the net outflow experienced by the White British, White Irish and Mixed – White / Black Caribbean populations will remain at the


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All people</td>
<td>1,642</td>
<td>689</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White British</td>
<td>-190</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>-380</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Irish</td>
<td>-58</td>
<td>-38</td>
<td>-22</td>
<td>-1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Other</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed – White and Black Caribbean</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed – White and Black African</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed – White and Asian</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed – other</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asian</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Caribbean</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black African</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black other</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ONS, Population estimates by ethnic group, 2001-2007, commentary, 2009
The future ageing of the ethnic minority population of England and Wales

### Table 13. Five year average net migration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>778,333</td>
<td>386,875</td>
<td>391,458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White British</td>
<td>-316,667</td>
<td>-157,401</td>
<td>-159,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.69%)</td>
<td>(0.71%)</td>
<td>(0.68%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Irish</td>
<td>-18,333</td>
<td>-9,113</td>
<td>-9,221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2.84%)</td>
<td>(2.97%)</td>
<td>(2.71%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Other</td>
<td>332,500</td>
<td>165,271</td>
<td>167,229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed – White and Black Caribbean</td>
<td>-2,500</td>
<td>-1,243</td>
<td>1,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1.04%)</td>
<td>(1.05%)</td>
<td>(1.03%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed – White and Black African</td>
<td>10,833</td>
<td>5,385</td>
<td>5,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed – White and Asian</td>
<td>16,667</td>
<td>8,284</td>
<td>8,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed – other</td>
<td>14,167</td>
<td>7,042</td>
<td>7,125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>172,500</td>
<td>85,742</td>
<td>86,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>74,167</td>
<td>36,865</td>
<td>37,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td>27,500</td>
<td>13,669</td>
<td>13,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asian</td>
<td>59,167</td>
<td>29,409</td>
<td>29,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Caribbean</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>4,971</td>
<td>5,029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black African</td>
<td>145,000</td>
<td>72,073</td>
<td>72,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black other</td>
<td>3,333</td>
<td>1,657</td>
<td>1,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>132,500</td>
<td>65,860</td>
<td>66,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>116,667</td>
<td>57,990</td>
<td>58,677</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 13. Five year average net migration proportions, for each group, that were experienced between 2001 and 2007.

The projections in this report assume that migration remains at 2001–2007 levels until 2011 then falls by an average of 30%. It is the coalition government’s declared intention to reduce non-EU migration to the levels experienced in the 1990s. In the concluding section of this report we will note the overall effect on our projections of reduced levels of net migration.

The age distribution of inward migrants to England and Wales in 2001 is available from Census data. Although this distribution has changed over time, with increased number of migrants in the younger age groups since 2001, the 2001 data still offers a reasonable and detailed estimate of the age structure of the inward migrant population.

The age distribution of outward migrants is different from that of inward migrants and cannot be obtained from census data. The Office for National Statistics has published smoothed estimates of inward and outward migration by broad age group from 1997 to 2006 (charts 22 and 23). From this data and the census based detailed age distribution of individual ethnic groups, estimates of the age distribution of net migrant outflows can be made for any ethnic group.

Given these assumptions on migration, we have the final component for an ethnic minority cohort component population projection.
Chart 21. Total international migration to the United Kingdom, 1997-2006 (thousands)

Source: ONS, International Migration, 2008

Chart 22. Smoothed Total International Migration estimates by broad age group as a percentage of the total UK population (for each age group) – Immigration

Source: ONS, International Migration, 2008
5.4. Transgenerational ethnic transfer

As discussed earlier, for White Irish parents, even when both parents are White Irish, a proportion of children born in England and Wales will be described as White British. In other cases, where the parents are from two different ethnic groups, a child may be described as being from either of the parents’ ethnic groups. A child born to a White British mother and Black Caribbean father may be described by the parents or may describe himself or herself as White British, Black Caribbean or Mixed – White / Black Caribbean.

The Greater London Authority Data management and Analysis group commissioned a special table from the 2001 census (CO200) to show the relationship between the ethnicity of mother and child within London.

From their published results (Bains, Hollis and Clark, 2005) we can derive a table of probabilities that a child born to a mother from a particular ethnic group will be ascribed to that ethnic group or to any other. (See appendix Table A1)

Table A1 also shows that, ignoring the relative sizes of the donor group (the ethnic group of the mother), individuals have the greatest propensity to be retained by or transfer to, or be transferred to, the White British ethnic group, followed, at some distance, by the Black African, Black Caribbean, ‘Mixed Other’ and Mixed – White / Black Caribbean ethnic groups.

For projection purposes we do not need to know the ethnicity of the male partner.
6. Ethnic minority cohort component population projections to 2051

Chart 24. Ethnic minority population projections to 2051, England and Wales

Note: The left axis starts at 30 million to visibly display the ethnic minority groups and therefore does not show the White British majority group proportionately.

6.1. Overview

Starting from a base of the 2001 census, the following ethnic minority population projections for England and Wales rely on the assumptions about fertility, mortality and migration outlined in section 5. These are reasonable assumptions, particularly in the short term, but any projections should be treated with increasing caution the further they project into the future.

Non-white ethnic minority groups, who made up 8.7% of the population of England and Wales in 2001, are projected to make up 16.3% of the population by 2016, 20.1% by 2026 and 29.7% by 2051. The non-white population of England and Wales is projected to increase from 4.5 million in 2001 to 9.3 million in 2016, 12.3 million in 2026 and 20.7 million by 2051.

The projected ethnic minority population numbers in the tables and summary charts that follow have not been rounded. They are the best estimates available from the model used and assumptions made. It should not be construed from these tables and charts, however, that future projections of this type can be accurate to the nearest 5, 10, 100 or even 1,000 persons.

By 2051 the largest ethnic minority group in England and Wales will be the diverse ‘Other White’ group making up 5.9% of the total population, followed by the Indian and Black African groups, with 4.5% and 4.4% respectively and the Pakistani ethnic minority group with 4.2%
Chart 25. White and non-white ethnic groups as a percentage of the population, England and Wales

Table 14. Ethnic minority population projections to 2051

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic group</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>% of total</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>% of total</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White British</td>
<td>44,916,749</td>
<td>78.57%</td>
<td>45,300,442</td>
<td>74.27%</td>
<td>44,530,820</td>
<td>63.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Irish</td>
<td>503,503</td>
<td>0.88%</td>
<td>432,873</td>
<td>0.71%</td>
<td>318,774</td>
<td>0.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Other</td>
<td>2,448,220</td>
<td>4.28%</td>
<td>2,998,347</td>
<td>4.92%</td>
<td>4,096,065</td>
<td>5.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed – White / Black Caribbean</td>
<td>555,381</td>
<td>0.97%</td>
<td>773,642</td>
<td>1.27%</td>
<td>1,443,214</td>
<td>2.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed – White / Black African</td>
<td>219,529</td>
<td>0.38%</td>
<td>311,324</td>
<td>0.51%</td>
<td>593,982</td>
<td>0.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed – White / Asian</td>
<td>508,806</td>
<td>0.89%</td>
<td>725,221</td>
<td>1.19%</td>
<td>1,425,272</td>
<td>2.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other mixed</td>
<td>450,885</td>
<td>0.79%</td>
<td>653,349</td>
<td>1.07%</td>
<td>1,296,740</td>
<td>1.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>1,789,111</td>
<td>3.13%</td>
<td>2,199,270</td>
<td>3.61%</td>
<td>3,156,140</td>
<td>4.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>1,309,696</td>
<td>2.29%</td>
<td>1,701,099</td>
<td>2.79%</td>
<td>2,905,375</td>
<td>4.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td>561,296</td>
<td>0.98%</td>
<td>756,559</td>
<td>1.24%</td>
<td>1,455,375</td>
<td>2.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asian</td>
<td>477,642</td>
<td>0.84%</td>
<td>623,593</td>
<td>1.02%</td>
<td>954,263</td>
<td>1.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Caribbean</td>
<td>706,575</td>
<td>1.24%</td>
<td>796,168</td>
<td>1.31%</td>
<td>1,099,487</td>
<td>1.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black African</td>
<td>1,220,923</td>
<td>2.14%</td>
<td>1,682,274</td>
<td>2.76%</td>
<td>3,052,358</td>
<td>4.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Black</td>
<td>143,157</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>174,683</td>
<td>0.29%</td>
<td>260,789</td>
<td>0.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>662,350</td>
<td>1.16%</td>
<td>900,015</td>
<td>1.48%</td>
<td>1,412,255</td>
<td>2.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>692,759</td>
<td>1.21%</td>
<td>961,728</td>
<td>1.58%</td>
<td>1,666,654</td>
<td>2.39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The mixed ethnic groups are projected to experience strong growth rates with a 6 to 8-fold increase over the period but, because of their low starting numbers, the increase in numbers will be moderate, the largest being the Mixed – White / Asian group and ‘Mixed – White / Black Caribbean’ groups with a projected increase of 1.2 million. The graphs for these groups in Chart 27 are nearly coincident throughout and therefore appear as one line.

Over the period of the projection, from 2001 to 2051, the most rapidly growing group in terms of population numbers is ‘Other White’ followed by the Black African, Pakistani and Indian ethnic groups.

The groups with least growth are the White British and White Irish. The White British and White Irish are the only ethnic groups to experience an overall projected decline in numbers over the period of the projection.

Chart 26. Projected population change from 2001, White, Chinese and Other ethnic groups

Chart 27. Projected population change from 2001, Mixed ethnic groups
The future ageing of the ethnic minority population of England and Wales

The Bangladeshi ethnic groups is projected to experience a moderately high growth rate between 2001 and 2051 with a 5-fold increase, the Other Asian and Pakistani groups will experience lower growth rates with 4-fold increases in numbers while the Indian ethnic group will have a lower growth rate, experiencing a three-fold increase over the period. However, because of its larger starting base the Indian ethnic minority group will experience an increase in numbers of 2.1 million, comparable in size to the increase in the Pakistani ethnic group of 2.2 million.

The black ethnic groups are projected to experience very different growth patterns over the period with the Black Caribbean and Other Black groups increasing two to three-fold but the Black African group increasing more than six-fold, an increase in numbers of 2.6 million.
The most rapidly increasing groups, relative to their initial size, are the diverse ‘Other’ and ‘Mixed-Other’ groups followed by the Mixed- White / Black African, Mixed – White / Asian, Chinese, Black African, Mixed – White / Black Caribbean, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, ‘Other Asian’, ‘White Other’ and Indian ethnic groups.

The diverse ‘Other’ and ‘Mixed Other’ ethnic groups together with the Mixed – White / Black African and Mixed – White / Asian groups are projected to increase seven to eightfold in the fifty years from 2001 to 2051.

In the fifty years to 2051 the number of Chinese, Black Africans and Mixed – White / Caribbean residents of England and Wales is set to increase six-fold, the number of Bangladeshis five-fold and the Pakistani and Other Asian groups will experience a four-fold increase. The Indian ethnic minority group will increase three-fold.

The ethnic groups with the slowest growth rates are the Indian, ‘Other Black’, Black Caribbean, White British and White Irish. By the end of the period the White Irish group is projected to fall to less than one half of its initial size. It may well be that, as a result of smaller numbers and ethnic group switching, the White Irish may not continue as an ethnic group with predictable numbers and, for projection purposes, should be merged with the White British ethnic group.
Chart 31. Population growth – ethnic groups with medium growth rates

Chart 32. Population growth – ethnic groups with low growth rates
6.2. The ethnic minority population in 2016

By 2016 the ethnic minority population of England and Wales, including white minority groups, is projected to increase to 12.1 million making up 21% of the overall population. The non-white ethnic minority population, at a little over 9 million, will be 16% of the total population.

The largest ethnic minority group in 2016 will be ‘Other White’ at 2.5 million (4.5%) followed by Indian 1.8 million (3.2%) and Pakistani at 1.3 million (2.3%). The ethnic minority population of England and Wales in 2016 has, in general, a younger population structure than the majority White British group. This is particularly notable for the mixed ethnic groups with a median age in the range 11–13 compared with a median age for the White British population of 40. The main exceptions to this pattern are the White Irish with a median age of 54, ‘Other White’ with a median age of 39 and the Chinese, Black Caribbean, Indian and Other Asian groups with median ages around 35.

Chart 33. The ethnic minority population in 2016
The future ageing of the ethnic minority population of England and Wales

The majority White British population will continue to progressively age with 17% of the population over the age of 65 and 37% over the age of 50. The unusual shape for the White Irish population pyramid may reflect ethnic switching with many younger people transferring to the White British ethnic group. By 2016 nearly one third of the White Irish population will be aged 65 and over and nearly six out of ten will be aged 50 and over. The White British population will however continue to have a strong younger component with 20% under the age of 15 compared with 17% in 2007.
In 2016, the mixed ethnic groups will exhibit a very young population structure with, in every case, a majority under the age of 15 and less than three percent aged 65 and over.

The older Indian ethnic minority population continues to grow with 23% aged 50 and over and 7.5% aged 65 and over by 2016, showing slight increases on 2007. The years leading up to 2016 will also show a surge in the numbers of young children in this ethnic group with the percentage aged under 15 rising from 17.1% in 2007 to 24% in 2016.
In 2016 the Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic minority groups continue to show high fertility with 35–41% of the population under the age of 15 and a small proportion (3–4%) of older people.

The Black Caribbean population shows a maturing age structure with over 10% aged 65 and over by 2016 but with a broad spread of ages and 28% aged under 15. The ‘Other Asian’ population continues to show an unexplained predominance of males over females with, in the 40–64 age group, 54% male and 46% female.
In 2016 the Black African ethnic group will have nearly eight times as many people as the ‘Other Black’ group. Both groups will have few older people with only 3% aged 65 and over, but each has high fertility with a large percentage of the population of child-bearing age and 30–33% aged under fifteen.

The Chinese population continues to grow rapidly but in 2016 has 100,000 fewer than the diverse ‘Other’ group. In 2016 both groups have relatively few older people with 4–5% aged 65 and over but the ‘Other’ group has well over one quarter of its members under the age of 15.
6.3. The ethnic minority population in 2026

By 2026 the ethnic minority population of England and Wales, including white minority groups, will have grown to 16.7 million which will be 27% of the overall population. The non-white ethnic minorities, at 13 million will make up over one fifth (21%) of the total population.

The largest ethnic minority groups in 2026 will remain ‘Other White’ at 3.3 million followed by the Indian (2.4 million), Black African (1.8 million), Pakistani (1.8 million) and the Chinese and diverse ‘Other’ group each at 1 million.

Although the ethnic minority groups generally still have a younger population structure, by 2026 there will be a significant older ethnic minority population with just under 4 million aged 50 and over and 1.3 million aged 65 and over.

Forty percent of the White British majority population will be over the age of 50 in 2026 but, through renewal, the median age will remain at 40. The mixed ethnic groups will remain the youngest groups on average with median ages of 16–18 but the median age of the White Irish ethnic group will rise to 58 and of the ‘Other White’ ethnic group to 42, partly through children, born in England and Wales, being thought of as White British.
By 2026 the majority white population will have a high internal economic dependency ratio with nearly 40% of the group either aged under 15 or aged 65 and over. The rather bizarre shape of the White Irish pyramid assumes that ethnic switching out of this group will stay at the levels of 2001. It may well be that even fewer children or young people born to White Irish parents but living in England and Wales will declare themselves or be declared as White Irish and therefore an even higher proportion of this ethnic group than the 36% shown will be aged 65 and over and perhaps two thirds will be aged 50 and over as younger people switch to the White British group.

In 2026 the ‘White Other’ group has a maturing population structure with low fertility. Ten percent are aged 65 and over and over one third (34%) are aged 50 and over but just 14% are aged under 15.
In 2026 the mixed ethnic populations groups continue to show a predominantly young population age structure with 40–45% under the age of 15. This is reinforced by the transfer to the mixed ethnic groups of children born to parents from other ethnic groups.

By 2026 the Indian ethnic minority in England and Wales will have reached 2.2 million and will show a maturing population structure. By 2026 around 10% of the Indian population of England and Wales will be aged 65 or over with 234,000 Indians in that age group and over 625,000 Indians aged 50 and over. At the same time one fifth of this ethnic group will be aged under 15.
In 2026 the Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic minority populations will continue to exhibit a relatively young population structure with 30–35% of the population aged under 15 and with a slightly increased proportion of older people but with people aged 65 and over still only making up 4–6% of that ethnic group. By 2026, however, there will be 316,000 Pakistani and 116,000 Bangladeshi people aged 50 and over compared with just 119,000 and 38,000 in 2007.

The proportion of older people in the Black Caribbean population continues to grow with just under 13% of the population aged 65 or over and one third aged 50 and over by 2026. The population however shows a mature population structure with births at replacement levels and 25% of the population aged under 15.
By 2026 the Black African and ‘Other Black’ populations show a slightly younger population structure than the Black Caribbean ethnic group with around 27% of their respective populations aged under 15. The numbers of older people, however, are still relatively small with just 5-6% of the population aged 65 and over.

In 2026 the population pyramid for the Chinese ethnic minority groups adopts a very distinctive pagoda shape reflecting a high proportion of the population in middle age (aged 40-49). The Chinese population of England and Wales as a whole continues to grow, reaching 900,000 by 2026 with 16% aged under 15 but with nearly one half (49%) between the ages of 30 and 54. This middle age spread will be reflected in a larger number of Chinese older people in later years.
6.4. The ethnic minority population in 2051

By 2051 the ethnic minority population of England and Wales, including white minority groups, will have grown to 25 million, 36% of the overall population, and the non-white ethnic minorities at 20.7 million will make up just under 30% of the total population.

The largest ethnic minority group in 2051 will continue to be ‘Other White’, at 4 million, followed by the Indian (3.2 million), Black African (3 million), Pakistani (2.9 million), the diverse ‘Other’ group (1.7 million) and then the Bangladeshi, Mixed – White / Black Caribbean, Mixed – White / Asian and Chinese, each with 1.4 million.

By 2051 there will be 7.3 million ethnic minority residents of England and Wales aged 50 plus with 3.8 million aged 65 and over and 2.8 million aged 70 and over.

The 7.3 million BME residents aged 50 and over in 2051 will be less than half of the 17.1 million aged 50 plus in the majority White British population but will still make up 30% of the total population of England and Wales aged 50 and over.

The ethnic minority population overall will continue to be younger than the majority White British population but by 2051 this difference will be less pronounced.

The ‘Other White’ ethnic group with a median age of 46, the Chinese with a median age of 44 and ‘Other Asian’ with a median age of 42, will all be older on average than the White British population with median age 41. The Indian population, with a median age of 40, will be close behind.
By 2051 39% of the majority White British population will be either aged under 15 or aged 65 and over. However by 2020 the state pension age for men and women will have equalised to age 65 and between 2024 and 2046 the state pension age will have risen to age 68. By 2051 seventy may be the new sixty-five as far as state pensions and economic dependency goes. By 2051 while one fifth of the White British and just over 28% of the White Irish population will be aged 65 and over, 17% of the White British population and just under 28% of the White Irish population will be aged 70 or over.

By 2051 the 4 million strong ‘Other White’ ethnic group will show an ageing population structure with 45% aged 50 and over, 25% aged 65 and over and 20% aged 70 and over but with just over 10% aged under 15. This may be due in part to the ‘ethnic transfer’ of younger members to the White British group.
Re-enforced by children from partnerships between adults from different non-mixed ethnic groups, the mixed ethnic groups continue to have a young population structure with around 30% under the age of 15. However, although by 2051 the mixed groups will still only have 11–16% over the age of 50, 3–7% over the age of 65 and 2–5% over the age of 70, because of the growth in numbers that will mean there will be over 230,000 people with mixed ethnicity aged 65 and over living in England and Wales.

By 2051 there will be 3.1 million people from the Indian ethnic minority living in England and Wales. The Indian population continues to show a mature population structure and, by 2051, there will be over 600,000 Indians aged 65 and over and an estimated 440,000 (14%) aged 70 and over and 70,000 (2.2%) aged 85 and over.
Unless fertility rates decline substantially and approach those of the majority population, in 2051, the 1.4 million strong Bangladeshi ethnic group will continue to have a young population structure with just 9% aged 65 and over, 7% aged 70 and over and 31.5% aged under 15.

By 2051 there will be 2.9 million Pakistani ethnic minority residents in England and Wales with nearly 25% aged 50 and over, 12% aged 65 and over and over 8% aged 70 and over. By 2051 there will be over 346,000 ethnic minority Pakistanis aged 65 and over living in England and Wales with quarter of a million (8.6%) aged 70 and over. Despite this there will also be an estimated 780,000 ethnic minority Pakistani residents (27%) under the age of 15.

By 2051 the ‘Other Asian’ ethnic group will have a mature population structure with more than 38% of the population aged 50 and over, 19% aged 65 and over and 14% aged 70 plus but with 15% aged under 15.

By 2051 the one million strong Black Caribbean ethnic minority population will have regenerated into a more youthful population structure and although over one quarter of the population will be aged 50 and over with nearly 15% aged 65 and over and 12% aged 70 and over, over one quarter (27%) will be under the age of 15.
By 2051 there will be 3 million Black African ethnic minority group members resident in England and Wales. In comparison the ‘Other Black’ ethnic minority group, with just 260,000 members, is very much smaller. By 2051, while still relatively young in structure, the Black African and ‘Other Black’ ethnic minority groups both show some signs of a maturing population structure with one quarter aged 50 and over, 13% aged 65 and over, just under 10% aged 70 and over but still with 25% aged under 15.

By 2051 there will be over 1.4 million ethnic Chinese living in England and Wales with 310,000 aged 65 and over and an estimated 213,000 (15%) aged 70 plus. The population structure is ageing with relatively low fertility and it is estimated that by 2051 there will be only 166,000 Chinese (12%) aged under the age of 15, with more Chinese aged 70 and over than under the age of 15.

The ethnically diverse ‘Other’ group will have topped 1.6 million by 2051 and will have developed a mature population structure with 32% aged 50 and over, 17% aged 65 and over, 12% aged 70 and over but 19% under the age of 15.
7. The older ethnic minority population

As we have seen already, going forward, the ethnic minority population of England and Wales has, in general, a younger population structure than the majority White British population. The notable exceptions to this are the White Irish, Indian, 'Other White' and Black Caribbean ethnic groups.

This should not be allowed to obscure the fact that, in the future there will be a substantial increase in the number of older people from ethnic minorities.

The number of people from ethnic minority groups aged 50 and over is projected to increase from 1.3 million in 2001 and 1.7 million in 2007 to 2.4 million by 2016, 3.8 million by 2026 and 7.4 million by 2051.

Typical of the rising numbers for an ethnic group with an ageing population structure is the number of over 50s in the Indian ethnic minority group which rises from 200,000 in 2001 and 282,000 in 2007, to 408,000 by 2016, 625,000 by 2026 and 1,150,000 by 2051.

There are fewer people from ethnic minority groups aged 65 and over but the number is projected to increase from half a million in 2001 and 675,000 in 2007, to 0.81 million by 2016, 1.3 million by 2026 and 3.8 million by 2051.

The ‘Other White’ group is projected to show the greatest increase in numbers aged 65 and over rising from 140,000 in 2001 to 204,000 in 2016, 319,000 in 2026 and one million by 2051.

Table 15 summarises the future rise in the numbers of BME older people to 2051. According to our projections, by 2051, in England and Wales, there will be 3.8 million Black and Minority Ethnic older people aged 65 and over and 2.8 million aged 70 and over. For the non-white ethnic groups alone, by 2051, there will 2.7 million aged 65 and over and 1.9 million aged 70 and over. If these projections are accurate, then the sharp rise in the number of BME older people after 2021 has implications for future policy and planning.

Table 15. The future older ethnic minority population of England and Wales (Thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year</th>
<th></th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2026</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aged 50 and over</td>
<td>1,317</td>
<td>1,556</td>
<td>1,920</td>
<td>2,412</td>
<td>3,063</td>
<td>3,857</td>
<td>4,769</td>
<td>5,468</td>
<td>6,215</td>
<td>6,807</td>
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<td>Aged 65 and over</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>597</td>
<td>674</td>
<td>813</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>1,310</td>
<td>1,701</td>
<td>2,196</td>
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<td>640</td>
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<td>1,069</td>
<td>1,400</td>
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<td>2,292</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-white ethnic groups</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aged 50 and over</td>
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<td>868</td>
<td>1,166</td>
<td>1,541</td>
<td>2,015</td>
<td>2,572</td>
<td>3,247</td>
<td>3,817</td>
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<td>Aged 65 and over</td>
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<td>350</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>608</td>
<td>835</td>
<td>1,128</td>
<td>1,484</td>
<td>1,881</td>
<td>2,351</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aged 70 and over</td>
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<td>225</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>939</td>
<td>1,233</td>
<td>1,556</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Chart 39. The ethnic minority population of England and Wales aged 50 and over.

Chart 40. The Indian ethnic minority population of England and Wales aged 50 and over.
Chart 41. The ethnic minority population of England and Wales aged 65 and over.

Chart 42. The ‘Other White’ population of England and Wales aged 65 and over.
8. Summary and conclusion

The projections of ethnic minority numbers contained in this report are projections and not predictions. The cohort component projections are based on reasonable assumptions, outlined in section 5 and take into account likely future restrictions on migration and likely longer-term future improvements in mortality as well as transgenerational transference between ethnic groups.

The projections contained within this report assume a drop of 30% from 2001–2007 levels of net migration. Net migration, as oppose to natural change, the difference between births and deaths, is a large component of ethnic minority population projections. It is the present coalition government’s declared intention to constrain non-EU net migration to the levels experienced in the 1990s. Lower levels of net migration are likely to have a significant effect on both the size and distribution of the ethnic minority population.

The overall population projections for England and Wales derived by summing the individual ethnic minority cohort component projections contained in this report are a close match to both the figures derived by extrapolation and to the principal ONS population projections for England and Wales for 2016 and 2026. The overall population for England and Wales, derived by summing our individual ethnic minority group projections, continues to lie within 1% of ONS population projections for every 5 year time point all the way to 2051.

The cohort component projections contained in this report indicate that by 2051 the ethnic minority population of England and Wales will have risen to 25 million, making up 36% of the population while the non-white ethnic minority population of England and Wales will be 20.7 million making up an estimated 29.7% of the total population.

It is proposed that, by 2051, the state retirement age for all adults will have risen to 68 and because of economic constraints it may, by then, or soon after, have reached 70. Seventy will be the new sixty five for retirement benefits. Chart 45 shows the age distribution for ethnic groups in 2051 using 70+ rather than 65+ for the upper age group.

Although, by 2051, the population as a whole will be increasingly ageing with 38% of the White British population aged 50 and over, 21% aged 65 and
Chart 44. Ethnic minority groups as a percentage of the population of England and Wales under alternative migration assumptions

Chart 45. The age distribution of ethnic minority groups, England and Wales, 2051
over and 17% aged 70 and over, the ethnic minority groups generally have younger population structures with less than 15% aged 65+ in 2051. The ethnic groups that are notable exceptions are the Indian and ‘Other Asian’ (19%), Chinese (22%), ‘Other White’ (25%) and White Irish (28%).

Despite the generally younger ethnic minority population, by 2051 there will be 7.3 million ethnic minority residents of England and Wales aged 50 plus with 3.8 million aged 65 and over, 2.8 million aged 70 and over and more than one quarter of a million (259,000) aged 85 and over.

This ageing of the ethnic minority population of England and Wales will raise important issues for policy makers and planners, particularly in localities which a higher ethnic minority concentration. This is not only because of the numbers involved but also because of the related issues of economic and health inequality.

The population projections contained in this report give an overall picture of the ethnic minority population developments for England and Wales to 2051 but the ethnic minority population of England and Wales is not evenly distributed. For example, in 2007, an estimated 38% of the ethnic minority population lived in London compared with only 14% of the population as a whole.

While overview projections are useful, because of the large variation in the distribution of ethnic minority groups throughout England and Wales, detailed local projections of ethnic minority numbers, such as those prepared by the Greater London Authority Data Management and Analysis Group (Klodawaski, 2009), the Cathie Marsh Centre for Census and Survey Research (Danielis, 2007; Simpson, 2007) or the School of Geography at the University of Leeds (Rees, Norman, Wohland and Boden, 2010) are essential for local planning.

### Table 18. Comparison of projected totals within this report with ONS projections for England and Wales

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2026</th>
<th>2051</th>
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<tr>
<td>ONS</td>
<td>57.6 million</td>
<td>61.6 million</td>
<td>69.4 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extrapolation</td>
<td>57.5 million</td>
<td>62.9 million</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cohort Component</td>
<td>57.2 million</td>
<td>61 million</td>
<td>69.7 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ONS, Principal population projections, 2010
### Table A1: Ethnic transfer - Proportion of births assigned to each ethnic group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity of mother</th>
<th>WB</th>
<th>WI</th>
<th>WO</th>
<th>M-WBC</th>
<th>M-WBA</th>
<th>M-WA</th>
<th>M-O</th>
<th>AI</th>
<th>AP</th>
<th>AB</th>
<th>AO</th>
<th>BC</th>
<th>BA</th>
<th>BO</th>
<th>CH</th>
<th>OT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White British</td>
<td>0.917</td>
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<td>0.012</td>
<td>0.021</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.017</td>
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<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.000</td>
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<td>0.002</td>
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<td>White Irish</td>
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<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>0.005</td>
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<td>White other</td>
<td>0.412</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.446</td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td>0.012</td>
<td>0.029</td>
<td>0.024</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mixed - White / Black Caribbean</td>
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<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.411</td>
<td>0.033</td>
<td>0.082</td>
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<td>0.044</td>
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<td>0.018</td>
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<td>0.009</td>
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<td>0.025</td>
<td>0.031</td>
<td>0.021</td>
<td>0.008</td>
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<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.006</td>
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<td>0.006</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.014</td>
<td>0.012</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.021</td>
<td>0.544</td>
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</table>

The Inward Transfer Index* for an ethnic group is the average of the retention probability for that group and the inward transfer probabilities from other ethnic groups x 100. It is an indicator of transfer patterns but ignores the relative sizes of the donor groups so does not measure the overall probability of transfer into a particular ethnic group.

Inward Transfer Index* 20.81 2.21 3.51 6.16 3.68 5.79 7.08 6.03 5.78 5.77 4.53 7.15 7.97 4.28 4.35 4.88

*Derived from Bains, Hollis and Clark, 2005.*
Table A2: The ethnic minority population of England and Wales*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2026</th>
<th>2031</th>
<th>2036</th>
<th>2041</th>
<th>2046</th>
<th>2051</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White British</td>
<td>45,533,741</td>
<td>44,813,800</td>
<td>44,670,221</td>
<td>44,916,749</td>
<td>45,300,442</td>
<td>45,383,500</td>
<td>45,198,559</td>
<td>44,936,417</td>
<td>44,683,444</td>
<td>44,530,820</td>
<td>44,432,174</td>
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<tr>
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<td>641,804</td>
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<td>542,396</td>
<td>503,503</td>
<td>466,931</td>
<td>432,873</td>
<td>403,000</td>
<td>376,550</td>
<td>354,456</td>
<td>334,940</td>
<td>318,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White other</td>
<td>1,345,321</td>
<td>1,733,728</td>
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<td>2,482,220</td>
<td>2,732,914</td>
<td>2,998,347</td>
<td>3,255,284</td>
<td>3,498,076</td>
<td>3,726,024</td>
<td>3,926,095</td>
<td>4,096,065</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mixed - White / Black Caribbean</td>
<td>237,420 3</td>
<td>37,347</td>
<td>443,740</td>
<td>555,381</td>
<td>664,262</td>
<td>773,642</td>
<td>896,042</td>
<td>1,026,985</td>
<td>1,168,618</td>
<td>1,306,436</td>
<td>1,443,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed - White / Black African</td>
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<td>124,574</td>
<td>172,912</td>
<td>219,529</td>
<td>265,209</td>
<td>311,324</td>
<td>362,786</td>
<td>418,143</td>
<td>477,782</td>
<td>536,068</td>
<td>593,982</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mixed - White / Asian</td>
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<td>290,911</td>
<td>399,956</td>
<td>508,806</td>
<td>615,873</td>
<td>725,221</td>
<td>849,936</td>
<td>985,983</td>
<td>1,133,888</td>
<td>1,279,387</td>
<td>1,425,272</td>
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<tr>
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<td>245,912</td>
<td>47,355</td>
<td>51,863</td>
<td>653,349</td>
<td>766,856</td>
<td>889,801</td>
<td>1,025,119</td>
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<td>1,296,740</td>
<td>1,443,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1,789,111</td>
<td>2,002,425</td>
<td>2,199,270</td>
<td>2,397,293</td>
<td>2,595,778</td>
<td>2,796,929</td>
<td>2,983,368</td>
<td>3,156,140</td>
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<td>897,309</td>
<td>1,107,737</td>
<td>1,309,696</td>
<td>1,506,180</td>
<td>1,701,099</td>
<td>1,918,261</td>
<td>2,152,736</td>
<td>2,406,174</td>
<td>2,654,876</td>
<td>2,905,375</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td>280,830</td>
<td>365,352</td>
<td>463,795</td>
<td>612,962</td>
<td>756,559</td>
<td>874,725</td>
<td>1,007,080</td>
<td>1,152,895</td>
<td>1,299,844</td>
<td>1,455,375</td>
<td>1,610,929</td>
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<tr>
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<td>400,023</td>
<td>552,443</td>
<td>623,593</td>
<td>694,092</td>
<td>762,647</td>
<td>830,411</td>
<td>894,196</td>
<td>954,263</td>
<td>1,016,596</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Caribbean</td>
<td>563,843</td>
<td>611,291</td>
<td>660,483</td>
<td>705,575</td>
<td>750,575</td>
<td>796,168</td>
<td>850,660</td>
<td>910,494</td>
<td>976,107</td>
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<tr>
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<td>158,983</td>
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<td>209,045</td>
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<td>662,350</td>
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<td>900,015</td>
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<td>1,118,236</td>
<td>1,222,644</td>
<td>1,320,949</td>
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<td>692,759</td>
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<td>981,728</td>
<td>1,099,999</td>
<td>1,242,032</td>
<td>1,388,462</td>
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<tr>
<td>All</td>
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<td>59,166,430</td>
<td>60,990,588</td>
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<td>64,694,790</td>
<td>66,536,250</td>
<td>68,160,875</td>
<td>69,667,562</td>
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</table>

*Principal projection, migration falling to 70% of 2001-2007 average levels
### Table A3: The ethnic minority population of England and Wales (Males)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2026</th>
<th>2031</th>
<th>2036</th>
<th>2041</th>
<th>2046</th>
<th>2051</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White Irish</td>
<td>302,543</td>
<td>277,666</td>
<td>255,836</td>
<td>238,337</td>
<td>221,802</td>
<td>206,311</td>
<td>192,902</td>
<td>181,095</td>
<td>171,494</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,321,727</td>
<td>1,454,205</td>
<td>1,582,091</td>
<td>1,702,662</td>
<td>1,815,902</td>
<td>1,914,902</td>
<td>1,999,368</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mixed - White / Black Caribbean</td>
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<td>167,031</td>
<td>221,460</td>
<td>278,538</td>
<td>334,188</td>
<td>390,085</td>
<td>452,567</td>
<td>519,441</td>
<td>591,752</td>
<td>662,058</td>
<td>731,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>61,900</td>
<td>86,422</td>
<td>110,084</td>
<td>133,244</td>
<td>156,608</td>
<td>182,696</td>
<td>210,753</td>
<td>240,983</td>
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<td>299,879</td>
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<td>367,778</td>
<td>431,126</td>
<td>500,179</td>
<td>575,251</td>
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<td>277,286</td>
<td>328,954</td>
<td>386,782</td>
<td>449,400</td>
<td>518,339</td>
<td>587,180</td>
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<td>994,214</td>
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<td>1,189,816</td>
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<td>658,730</td>
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<td>855,048</td>
<td>964,111</td>
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<td>407,585</td>
<td>444,064</td>
<td>478,249</td>
<td>510,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>307,787</td>
<td>331,224</td>
<td>354,284</td>
<td>378,574</td>
<td>407,668</td>
<td>439,734</td>
<td>474,935</td>
<td>508,743</td>
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<td>484,169</td>
<td>602,028</td>
<td>717,869</td>
<td>833,219</td>
<td>958,666</td>
<td>1,092,369</td>
<td>1,236,075</td>
<td>1,378,725</td>
<td>1,521,756</td>
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<tr>
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<td>7,446</td>
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<td>102,908</td>
<td>112,143</td>
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<td>261,862</td>
<td>325,578</td>
<td>386,676</td>
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<td>498,588</td>
<td>551,396</td>
<td>602,900</td>
<td>651,275</td>
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<td>263,699</td>
<td>334,828</td>
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<td>69,548</td>
<td>538,950</td>
<td>610,343</td>
<td>84,203</td>
<td>755,550</td>
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<td>All</td>
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<td>29,286,446</td>
<td>30,230,201</td>
<td>31,201,330</td>
<td>32,131,626</td>
<td>33,089,684</td>
<td>33,950,045</td>
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</table>

* Principal projection, migration falling to 70% of 2001-2007 average levels
### Table A4: The ethnic minority population of England and Wales (Females)*

<table>
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<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2026</th>
<th>2031</th>
<th>2036</th>
<th>2041</th>
<th>2046</th>
<th>2051</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White Irish</td>
<td>339,261</td>
<td>311,577</td>
<td>86,560</td>
<td>265,166</td>
<td>245,129</td>
<td>226,563</td>
<td>210,099</td>
<td>195,455</td>
<td>182,986</td>
<td>171,902</td>
<td>162,628</td>
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<td>1,544,142</td>
<td>1,673,192</td>
<td>1,795,414</td>
<td>1,910,122</td>
<td>2,011,193</td>
<td>2,096,698</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mixed - White / Black Caribbean</td>
<td>121,491</td>
<td>170,316</td>
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<td>276,843</td>
<td>330,074</td>
<td>383,592</td>
<td>443,475</td>
<td>507,544</td>
<td>576,867</td>
<td>644,378</td>
<td>711,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>86,490</td>
<td>109,445</td>
<td>131,965</td>
<td>154,716</td>
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<td>207,390</td>
<td>236,799</td>
<td>265,564</td>
<td>294,103</td>
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<td>485,805</td>
<td>558,637</td>
<td>630,360</td>
<td>702,320</td>
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<tr>
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<td>274,577</td>
<td>324,396</td>
<td>380,075</td>
<td>440,401</td>
<td>506,780</td>
<td>573,116</td>
<td>640,085</td>
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<td>1,008,211</td>
<td>1,107,538</td>
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<td>1,409,074</td>
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<td>650,966</td>
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<td>846,051</td>
<td>954,150</td>
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<td>1,196,688</td>
<td>1,320,355</td>
<td>1,444,859</td>
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<td>327,199</td>
<td>376,655</td>
<td>435,095</td>
<td>500,423</td>
<td>572,474</td>
<td>645,255</td>
<td>722,435</td>
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<td>415,947</td>
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<td>327,623</td>
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<td>375,351</td>
<td>396,289</td>
<td>417,595</td>
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<td>470,760</td>
<td>501,171</td>
<td>529,261</td>
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<td>849,055</td>
<td>973,799</td>
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<tr>
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<td>81,537</td>
<td>89,272</td>
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<td>106,137</td>
<td>114,949</td>
<td>123,198</td>
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<td>492,179</td>
<td>561,049</td>
<td>631,688</td>
<td>704,259</td>
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<td>842,044</td>
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<td>All</td>
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<td>33,446,567</td>
<td>34,210,830</td>
<td>34,908,757</td>
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</table>

* Principal projection, migration falling to 70% of 2001-2007 average levels
### Table A5: The ethnic minority population of England and Wales*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2026</th>
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* High migration –2001-2007 average levels
Table A6: The ethnic minority population of England and Wales (Males)*

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<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2026</th>
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<td>596,583</td>
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* High migration –2001-2007 average levels
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<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2021</th>
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*High migration – 2001-2007 average levels
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* At zero net migration (natural growth)
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<td>199,582</td>
<td>216,240</td>
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<td>246,529</td>
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*At zero net migration (natural growth)
### Table A10: The ethnic minority population of England and Wales (Females)*

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2026</th>
<th>2031</th>
<th>2036</th>
<th>2041</th>
<th>2046</th>
<th>2051</th>
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* At zero net migration (natural growth)
References


**Further Readings**


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### Selected Runnymede Publications

**Lone Mothers of Mixed Racial and Ethnic Children: Then and Now**
A Runnymede Perspective by Charnion Caballero and Professor Rosalind Edwards (2010)

**Seeking Sound Advice: Financial Inclusion and Ethnicity**
A Runnymede Report by Phil Mawhinney (2010)

**Labour and Cohesive Communities**
A Runnymede Platform by the Rt Hon John Denham MP with responses from Professors Derek McGhee, Mary J. Hickman and Chris Gaine (2010)

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A Runnymede Platform by Lynne Featherstone MP with responses from Professor Harry Goulbourne and Dr Claire Alexander (2010)

**Conservatism and Community Cohesion**
A Runnymede Platform by Dominic Grieve QC MP with responses from Professors Lord Bhikhu Parekh, Ludi Simpson and Shamit Sagar (2010)

**Why Do Assets Matter? Assets, Equality, Ethnicity – Building Towards Financial Inclusion**
A Runnymede Report by Omar Khan

**Making a Contribution: New Migrants and Belonging in Multi-ethnic Britain**
A Runnymede Community Study by Kjartan Páll Sveinsson (2010)

**What Works with Integrating New Migrants?: Lessons from International Best Practice**
A Runnymede Perspective by Zubaida Haque (2010)

**‘Them and Us’: Race Equality Interventions in Predominantly White Schools**
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**Who Pays to Access Cash?: Ethnicity and Cash Machines**
A Runnymede Report by Omar Khan and Ludi Simpson (2009)

**Surrey Street Market: The Heart of a Community**
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**The Stephen Lawrence Inquiry 10 Years On**
An Analysis of the Literature
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**British Moroccans – Citizenship in Action**
A Runnymede Community Study by Myriam Cherti (2009)

**Who Cares about the White Working Class?**
Runnymede Perspectives by Kjartan Páll Sveinsson (2009)

**Financial Inclusion and Ethnicity – An Agenda for Research and Policy Action**
Runnymede Financial Inclusion Programme
This publication is part of the Runnymede Financial Inclusion Programme. The aim of this programme is to conduct high quality in-depth research to raise awareness and increase knowledge of the ways in which older BME people are financially excluded. We thereby seek to influence policy in government, financial institution and other organizations.

About the Author
Nat Lievesley is a researcher at the Centre for Policy on Ageing. Recent work includes studies on the financial abuse of older people and on age discrimination in the health service and in mental health. He is a former lecturer in Statistics and Information Studies at the University of North London (London Metropolitan University) and, when not researching, looks after CPA’s Ageinfo and Research databases on the internet.