

Article

Who are the 'Mixed' ethnic group?

Social and Welfare

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Introduction

The last fifty years have seen the emergence of some new, predominantly British-born, ethnic minorities. These are the children of inter-ethnic partnerships, primarily partnerships between people from the White British group and people from ethnic minority groups. They include the children of White and Black Caribbean parents, White and Asian parents and White and Black African parents, as well as a multitude of other Mixed identities.

The majority of people who have a Mixed ethnic identity have a White parent and were born in Britain. One of the key issues of interest about the Mixed ethnic groups concerns the extent to which they are more similar to the White group, or to the ethnic minority groups, from which they are drawn. For example, whether young people from the Mixed White and Black Caribbean group experience the relatively low unemployment of their White peers, or the much higher unemployment of their Black Caribbean peers.

This article profiles the four Mixed ethnic groups identified in the 2001 Census. These groups are necessarily abstractions from the multitude of actual Mixed ethnicities which exist in Britain today. The three specific groups identified in the Census – Mixed White and Black Caribbean, Mixed White and Black African and Mixed White and Asian – were designed to allow the greatest number of people possible to easily identify themselves. Those who did not identify with one of these Mixed ethnicities could use a write-in space to provide their own description of their ethnicity.

We look at the size of the groups, their demographic and socio-economic characteristics and we consider how they compare with other ethnic groups. This article is intended to complement similar analysis of the 'Other' ethnic groups already published by ONS.¹ Together this work provides an overview of the characteristics of these less well known ethnicities.

Executive Summary

1 The introduction of Mixed ethnic categories on the Census

- Mixed ethnic group categories were not included when an ethnic group question was asked for the first time in the 1991 Census. Research up until that time had indicated that people from Mixed groups preferred to identify with one or other of their parental ethnicities.
- Mixed ethnic categories were first included in the 2001 Census ethnic group question asked in England, Wales and Scotland. In England and Wales, four Mixed categories and an additional write-in box were offered to respondents. Scotland included a single Mixed ethnic category on the 2001 census in Scotland but a write-in box was provided for respondents to specify their parentage.

2 Who are the Mixed groups?

- The ethnic origins of the three specified Mixed groups in England and Wales – White and Black Caribbean, White and Black African and White and Asian – are self-explanatory to a greater or lesser extent. The White and Black Caribbean group is perhaps the most clearly defined, reflecting dual White British and Black Caribbean parentage.
- The ethnicity of the White and Black African, and White and Asian groups is less clear, these groups having parents who themselves come from diverse countries from Africa or Asia.
- The ‘Other Mixed’ category is particularly heterogeneous, encompassing many different identities, including Mixed white ethnic identities.

3 The size of the Mixed ethnic groups

- Two thirds of a million (677, 000) people in the United Kingdom reported having a Mixed ethnic identity in 2001.
- In England and Wales, the White and Black Caribbean group was the largest Mixed group (237,000 people). The White and Asian and Other Mixed groups were broadly similar in size (189,000 and 156,000 people, respectively). The White and Black African group was the smallest Mixed group (79,000 people).

4 Age profile

- People with Mixed ethnic identities have the youngest age profile of any ethnic group in Great Britain. Half (50 per cent) were under 16 years of age in 2001.
- The White and Black Caribbean group was the youngest – 58 per cent were under 16 years of age in 2001.

5 Country of Birth

- Four-fifths (79 per cent) of people with Mixed ethnic identities were born in the United Kingdom.
- Those with Mixed White and Black Caribbean identities were most likely to have been born in the UK (94 per cent), while those with Mixed White and Black African and Other Mixed identities were the least likely (67 per cent in each case).

6 Religion

- Christianity and Islam were the most common religions among people with Mixed identities in 2001. Half (52 per cent) were Christian, while one in ten (10 per cent) was Muslim.
- People with Mixed ethnic identities were also more likely than those from most other ethnic groups to have no religion, with around a quarter (23 per cent) stating this in 2001, compared with 15 per cent of the general population of England and Wales.

7 Region of residence

- One in three people (33 per cent) with Mixed ethnic identities lived in London in 2001. This was a higher proportion than for the whole of the England and Wales population (12 per cent), but a lower proportion than most other minority ethnic groups.
- Those with Mixed White and Black African identities were the most likely to live in London (43 per cent), while those with Mixed White and Black Caribbean identities were the least likely (30 per cent).
- Young people with Mixed ethnic identities were less likely to live in London than older people. For example, 32 per cent of those aged 16 to 24 lived in London, compared with 39 per cent of those aged over 25.

8 Socio-economic occupational group

- Around one quarter (26 per cent) of people with Mixed ethnic identities aged 16 to 74 years were in managerial or professional occupations in 2001.
- Those with Mixed White and Asian identities were the most likely to be in a managerial or professional occupation (30 per cent), while those with Mixed White and Black Caribbean identities were the least likely to be in these occupations (20 per cent).
- One in five people (20 per cent) from a Mixed group was a full time student in 2001.

9 Economic activity

- Around seven in ten men (71 per cent) of working age with Mixed ethnic identities were economically active according to the 2001 Census, as were six in ten women (62 per cent) of working age.

-
- Economic activity rates were lower among young men (55 per cent) and young women (52 per cent) from the Mixed groups than for their older counterparts, reflecting the high number of students in this age group.
 - Young people with Mixed White and Black Caribbean ethnicities had the highest rate of economic activity (56 per cent), while those with Mixed White and Asian identities had the lowest (49 per cent).

10 Unemployment

- One in eight (13 per cent) economically active people with Mixed ethnic identities was unemployed, according to the 2001 Census.
- Those with Mixed White and Black Caribbean identities were the most likely to be unemployed (16 per cent), and those with Mixed White and Asian identities were the least likely (10 per cent).
- Unemployment among young people with Mixed ethnic identities was higher than among their older counterparts, with the highest rate found among Mixed White and Black Caribbeans (25 per cent) and the lowest rate found among Mixed White and Asians (16 per cent).

11 Education

- A quarter (25 per cent) of people with Mixed ethnic identities aged 16 to 74 held a higher qualification, according to the 2001 Census.
- Those with Other Mixed identities were the most likely to hold such a qualification (32 per cent), while those with Mixed White and Black Caribbean identities were the least likely to do so (15 per cent).
- In contrast, one quarter (25 per cent) of people with Mixed White and Black Caribbean identities had no qualifications, compared with one in six of those with Mixed White and Asian and Other Mixed identities (17 per cent in each case).

1 The introduction of Mixed ethnic group categories on the Census

In Britain, the growth of the Mixed population was evident from the 1950s onwards, following large scale migration to Britain from the countries of the New Commonwealth. Initially, the Mixed ethnicity population was mainly comprised of the children of Black Caribbean and White British couples. Often described as 'half-caste', which many found offensive, people of Mixed ethnicity tended to identify with one or other of their parent's ethnic identities, choosing to define themselves as either White, Black or Asian.²

In the 1980s, field trials were undertaken to assess the acceptability of including an ethnic group question in the census for the first time. A Mixed ethnic category was tested but results at that time indicated that people of Mixed descent preferred not to be distinguished as a separate group. For this reason, a Mixed ethnic group category was not included when the ethnic group question was asked for the first time in the 1991 Census. However when results from the 1991 Census were analysed, it became clear that a Mixed category had become necessary. Many respondents to the Census 1991 ethnic group question had selected the Other Black or Other Ethnic Group categories and entered a written description of their specific Mixed group.

During the 1990s further work was carried out which demonstrated that a Mixed category would be acceptable, provided that an opportunity was given to provide relevant details as a written description. Four Mixed ethnic group categories were introduced in the Census in England and Wales for the first time in 2001. The categories were based on the written descriptions collected in the 1991 Census. **Figure 1.1** shows the ethnic group question asked in 2001 in England and Wales.

The number of people classified as Mixed in the 2001 Census far exceeded the number who had entered a written description of a Mixed ethnic identity in the Other Black category or Other Ethnic category in the 1991 Census.³ In the 2001 Census, 674 thousand people in Great Britain were classified to a Mixed ethnic group compared with around 230 thousand people whose write-in answers in the 1991 Census indicated a Mixed parentage.⁴

Figure 1.1 The ethnic group question in the 2001 Census in England and Wales

8 What is your ethnic group?

Choose **ONE** section from **A** to **E**, then tick the appropriate box to indicate your cultural background.

A White

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

B Mixed

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

C Asian or Asian British

- Indian Pakistani
- Bangladeshi
- Any other Asian background *please write in*

D Black or Black British

- Caribbean African
- Any other Black background *please write in*

E Chinese or other ethnic group

- Chinese
- Any other, *please write in*

However, the number of people identifying as belonging to a Mixed ethnic group in the 1991 Census only partially reflects the size of the Mixed population at that time. Analysis of the ethnic group selected by individuals in the ONS Longitudinal Study (LS) reveals that many people who identified with a Mixed group in the 2001 Census had been classified to one of the main ethnic groups in the 1991 Census.⁵ The LS is a unique data source, containing linked Census information on one per cent of the population of England and Wales. This enables a comparison of the ethnic group selected by individuals in the 1991 and 2001 censuses.

Among LS members who identified as Mixed White and Black Caribbean in 2001, 31 per cent had been classified to the Other Black group in the 1991 Census and 24 per cent had been classified to the Other Ethnic group.⁵ The written descriptions provided by many of these respondents provided the evidence for the inclusion of a Mixed White and Black Caribbean category in the 2001 Census. However, 29 per cent of those, recorded as Mixed White and Black Caribbean at the 2001 Census, were classified as White in the 1991 Census, and 15 per cent were classified as Black Caribbean.

Among LS members who were classified as Mixed White and Black African in the 2001 Census, an even greater proportion had been classified as White in the 1991 Census (32 per cent). After White, the most common 1991 groups were Other Black and Other Ethnic group, each 26 per cent. Black African (13 per cent) was the least likely 1991 Census ethnic group recorded for LS members from the Mixed White and Black African group.

LS members from a Mixed White and Asian group were most likely of all the Mixed groups to have been classified as White in the 1991 Census (49 per cent). The proportions assigned to the main Asian groups, by comparison, give very little indication of their parental origins. Just five per cent had been assigned to the Indian group in the 1991 Census, 4 per cent to the Pakistani group and 1 per cent to the Bangladeshi group. Three per cent had been assigned to Other Asian in 1991 and a much larger proportion had been classified to the Other Ethnic Group (36 per cent). Their written descriptions at the 1991 Census provided evidence for inclusion of a Mixed White and Asian category in the 2001 Census.

The relatively high proportion of the Mixed group that were classified as White in the 1991 is related to the instructions provided for people from Mixed groups on the 1991 Census form. The 1991 Census form instructed respondents, “if the person is descended from more than one ethnic group” they should tick the ethnic group to which they considered that they *belonged* or tick the ‘Any other ethnic group’ box and “describe the person’s *ancestry* in the space provided”. Some people from Mixed groups will have considered that they belonged to the White group. Many of those who were classified to a Mixed group in 2001 would have been children at the time of the 1991 Census and their White parent may also have considered that their children belonged to the White group, rather than their partners’ Black Caribbean, Black African or Asian ethnicity. Not all Mixed people classified as ‘White’ in 1991 will have self-identified as such. Some people from Mixed

groups will have ticked the 'Any other ethnic group' box and written in a description. However, if their description identified 'White' as part of their ethnicity but failed to identify any other ethnic group, for example 'mixed-white', they may have subsequently been reclassified into the 'White' group. Ten years later, the introduction of the new Mixed ethnic categories on the 2001 Census allowed them to identify with ethnic categories which better reflected their dual ethnic identity.

This article presents analyses of the four individual Mixed groups identified in the 2001 Census in England and Wales. The 2001 Census in Scotland, by comparison, included a single 'Mixed' category. There was no differentiation of the Mixed group as Scotland has a very small Mixed population (13 thousand people). Where possible, some top level data is presented for the combined Mixed group in Great Britain, which includes Scotland's Mixed population. However, the focus of the article is an analysis of the four individual Mixed groups and these analyses are restricted to the Mixed groups identified in the 2001 Census in England and Wales.

2 Who are the Mixed ethnic groups?

Who are the main Mixed ethnic groups?

The ethnic origins of the three Mixed group identified in official statistics in England and Wales – Mixed White and Black Caribbean, Mixed White and Black African and Mixed White and Asian – are self-explanatory to a greater or lesser extent.

The Mixed White and Black Caribbean group is perhaps the most clearly defined, reflecting dual White British and Black Caribbean parentage, almost certainly with one, or possibly two, British-born parents.

The Mixed White and Black African group is less clearly defined because of the diversity of the Black African population in Britain. The continent of Africa includes many different countries and Black African people in the United Kingdom speak a wide range of different languages and observe different religions. They also cover a wide spectrum of socio-economic backgrounds. The diversity within the Black African population will be reflected in the Mixed White and Black African group.

The Mixed White and Asian group is also less clearly defined than the Mixed White and Black Caribbean group. Without further indications, it is unclear whether an individual's ethnicity is part-Pakistani, part-Indian, part-Bangladeshi or another South or South East Asian ethnicity. As analysis of LS members indicated, a very small percentage of LS members classified as Mixed White and Asian in 2001 were recorded as Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi in the 1991 Census (see Chapter 2). Analysis of the religious profiles of the Mixed White and Asian group offers little insight into whether they are mostly drawn from Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi or other South Asian groups (Chapter 6). Despite this, the size of the three main Asian populations in the UK, particularly the Indian population, suggests that a large proportion of the Mixed White and Asian group probably have their origins within those groups. On a number of measures, including socio-economic occupation (chapter 8), economic activity (chapter 9), unemployment (chapter 10) and educational attainment (chapter 11), the Mixed White and Asian group are much more similar to Indians than they are to Pakistanis or Bangladeshis.

Who are the 'Other Mixed' ethnic group?

The ethnicity of the people within the 'Other Mixed' category is undoubtedly the most difficult to conceptualise. Within this category are many different identities, including Mixed white ethnic identities. Their demographic and socio-economic characteristics will vary accordingly. The result is that findings for the 'Other Mixed' will be unique.

Analysis of the ONS Longitudinal Study⁵ demonstrates the diversity of those who classified as 'Other Mixed' in 2001. In total, 44 per cent of LS members classified to the Other Mixed group in the 2001 Census had been classified as White in the 1991 Census. A further 28 per cent had been classified to the Other Ethnic Group category, 9 per cent to the Other Black category, 8 per cent to Other Asian, 4 per cent to Black Caribbean, 3 per cent to Chinese and 2 per cent to Indian. As discussed previously, the White ethnicity of the parent who completes the census form may partially explain the large proportion assigned to a White group. However, the Other Mixed group, unlike the remainder of the Mixed population, includes people with dual White ethnicity, for example, people with a Turkish parent and a White British parent.

In light of the extensive heterogeneity within the 'Other Mixed' group, it is useful to start by establishing what we know about this group from the 2001 Census, ascertained from the written descriptions provided on the census form.

The 2001 Census form allowed a written description to be entered alongside the 'Other Mixed', 'Other White', 'Other Black' and 'Other Ethnic' tick boxes. The written descriptions enabled 37 thousand people (or 24 per cent) within the Other Mixed category to be coded to a Mixed ethnic category which specified two distinct groups, for example, 'Chinese and White' or 'Black and White'. A further 27,000 people (18 per cent) provided a written description which allowed only one element of their Mixed ethnicity to be classified, for example by recording 'half-Chinese' but not indicating which other group they identified with. Many respondents' written descriptions could not be fully classified while other respondents did not enter any written description. A further 9 per cent of records in the Other Mixed group were not based on returned census forms, but were instead imputed to allow for under-enumeration in the 2001 Census.⁶ In all, 59 per cent of records for the Other Mixed group contained no further information about ethnic background.

From the written responses entered on the census form, 'ethnic descriptors' were derived to which people could be classified. The descriptors did not always accord exactly with what was actually written on the form but they allowed people with sufficiently similar descriptions to be grouped in order to enable further analysis.

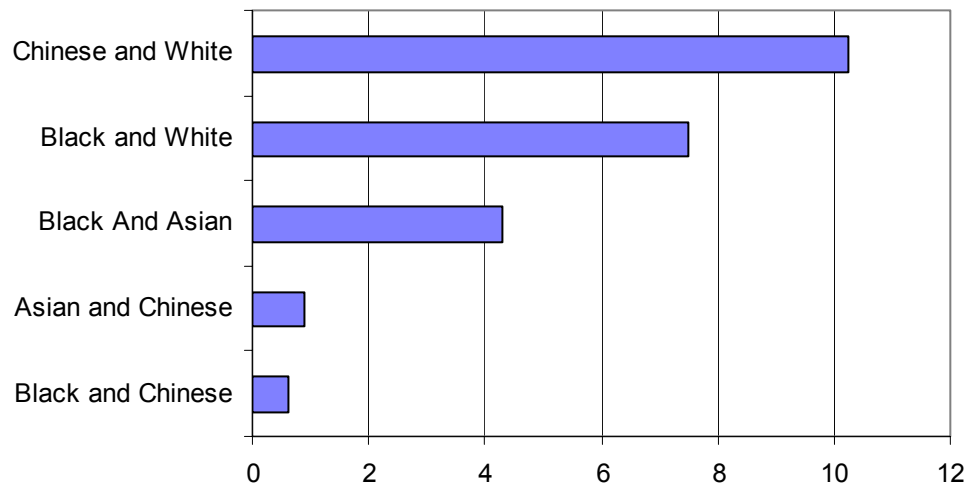
The ethnic descriptors can be analysed in a number of ways. For this chapter, two approaches are adopted in order to describe the general pattern. The first approach counts the number of dual ethnic descriptors, such as 'White and Chinese', which were recorded. The second approach counts the number of times a single ethnic descriptor is recorded, for example, the number of times that 'White' is recorded.

Looking first at the main dual ethnic descriptors which were recorded, five specific groups were classified. The largest of these was the 'Chinese and White' group, accounting for 10 per cent of the Other Mixed group (**Figure 2.1**). The next largest group were those

classified as 'Black and White' (7 per cent). The third largest dual ethnic group were those classified as 'Black and Asian' (4 per cent). The remaining two groups, 'Asian and Chinese' and 'Black and Chinese' were much smaller and accounted for no more than one per cent in each case. Although these five groups account for a relatively small proportion of the total Other Mixed group (24 per cent), they provide the best guide to the ethnic distribution of the Other Mixed group as a whole.

Figure 2.1 The main dual-ethnicity Mixed groups classified within the Other Mixed group (England and Wales), April 2001

Percentages

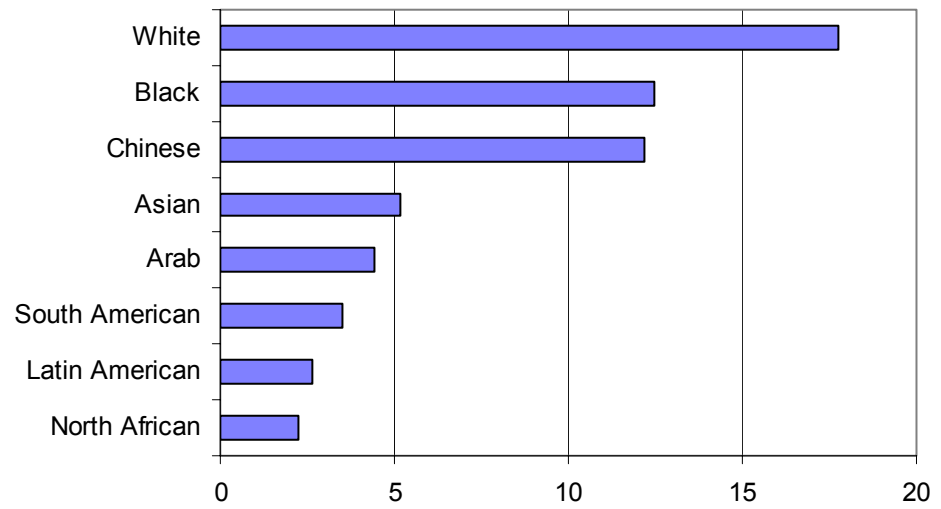


Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics

The ethnic descriptors 'Chinese', 'White' and 'Black' are again the most common ethnic identities when single ethnic descriptors recorded for respondents are analysed. 'White' was the most commonly recorded ethnic descriptor, with one in five (18 per cent) of all people within the Other Mixed group recorded as having 'White' as one element of their ethnic identity (**Figure 2.2**). 'Black' and 'Chinese' were the next most common ethnicities recorded (12 per cent in each case). Five per cent of people in the Other Mixed group had 'Asian' recorded as one element of their Mixed identity and a similar proportion (4 per cent) were classified as 'Arab'.⁷

Figure 2.2 The main single ethnic identifies classified within the Other Mixed group, (England and Wales), April 2001

Percentages



Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics

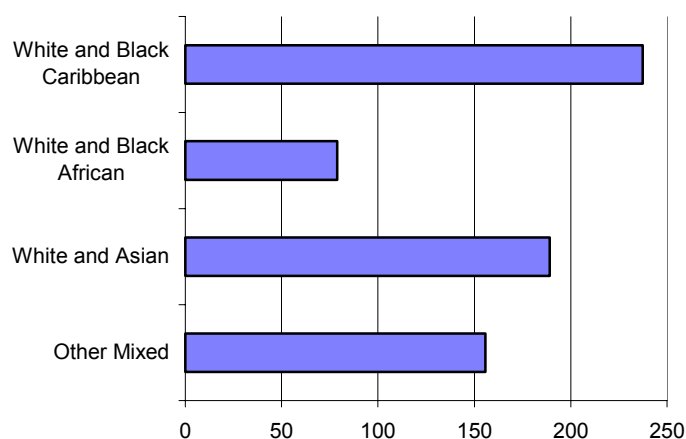
3 The size of the Mixed ethnic populations in England and Wales

In 2001, there were 677 thousand people from a Mixed ethnic group in the United Kingdom. This included 643 thousand people from a Mixed group in England, 18 thousand in Wales, 13 thousand in Scotland and 3 thousand people in Northern Ireland.⁸

In England and Wales, the four Mixed ethnic groups accounted for 661 thousand people, comprising 1.3 per cent of the population. The largest Mixed group was the 'White and Black Caribbean' group, accounting for 237 thousand people (**Figure 3.1**). The 'White and Asian' group was the next largest numbering 189 thousand people. The smallest specified Mixed group was the 'White and Black African' group which accounted for 79 thousand people in 2001. The remaining 156 thousand people were classified in the 'Other Mixed' group, this group being comprised of a many different Mixed ethnic groups, including those with Mixed white ethnicities, as discussed in Chapter 2.

Figure 3.1 Mixed ethnic groups (England and Wales), April 2001

Thousands



Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics

The numbers of inter-ethnic marriages in some ways reflect the relative sizes of the Mixed ethnic groups. For example, in 2001, marriages between a White person and a Black Caribbean person (26,800) far exceeded marriages between a White person and a Black African person (12,900). Analysis of inter-ethnic marriages also provides some clues to the parentage of people in the Mixed White and Asian group. Marriages between a White person and an Indian person (24,500) far exceeded marriages between a White person and Pakistani person (8,400) and those between a White person and Bangladeshi person (1,900)⁹. This suggests that a large proportion of people identifying as Mixed White and Asian may have one White parent and one Indian parent.

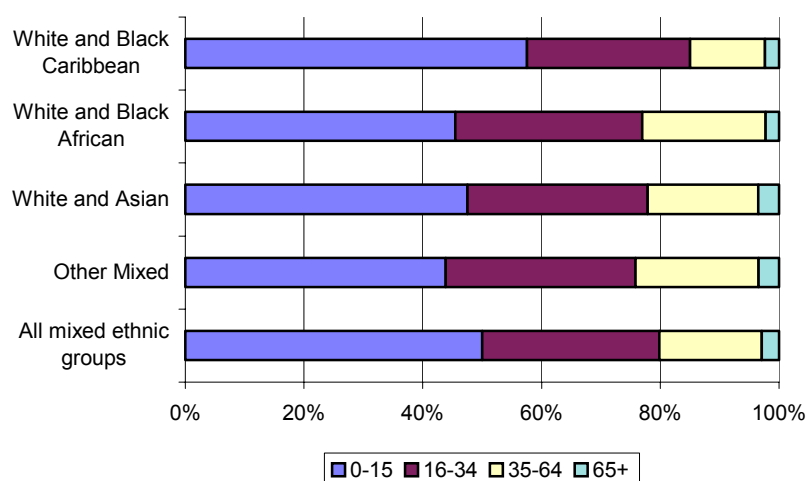
4 Age profile of the Mixed ethnic groups

The Mixed ethnic group had the youngest age profile of any population in Great Britain in 2001. Overall, 50 per cent were under 16 years of age. Only 3 per cent of the Mixed ethnicity population in Great Britain were aged 65 years and over in 2001, compared with 14 per cent of the general population.¹⁰

Among the four Mixed ethnic groups in England and Wales, the Mixed White and Black Caribbean population were the youngest. Almost six in ten people (58 per cent) from the Mixed White and Black Caribbean group were under 16 years of age in 2001. This compared with 48 per cent of people from the White and Asian group, 45 per cent of people from the White and Black African group and 44 per cent of people in the Other Mixed category (**Figure 4.1**).

Figure 4.1 Mixed ethnic groups: by age (England and Wales), April 2001

Percentages



Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics

The very young age profiles of the Mixed ethnic groups have implications for the rates of economic activity and unemployment within these groups, because younger people are more likely to be economically inactive or unemployed than older people (see chapters 9 and 10).

5 Country of Birth

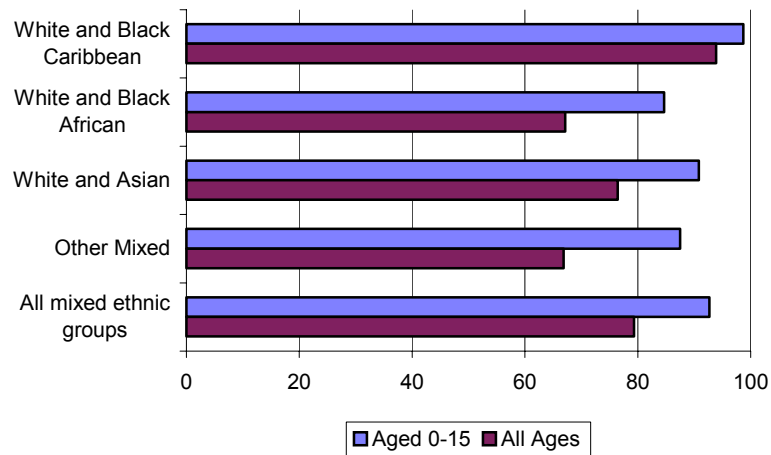
The majority of people from a Mixed group living in Great Britain in 2001 were born in the United Kingdom (79 per cent). The other main regions of birth were Asia (7 per cent) and Africa (6 per cent).¹¹

In England and Wales, people with Mixed White and Black Caribbean identities were far more likely than people from other Mixed groups to have been born in the UK. Ninety four per cent were born in the UK, compared with 76 per cent of the Mixed White and Asian group and 67 per cent of the White and Black African and Other Mixed groups (**Figure 5.1**).

In all Mixed groups, those aged under 16 years of age were more likely than older counterparts to have been born in the UK. Almost all (99 per cent) of those with Mixed White and Black Caribbean identities aged under 16 years were born in the UK, as were 91 per cent of those with Mixed White and Asian identities, 87 per cent of those with Other Mixed identities and 85 per cent of those with White and Black African identities.

Figure 5.1 Mixed ethnic groups: by proportion born in the UK, (England and Wales), April 2001

Percentages

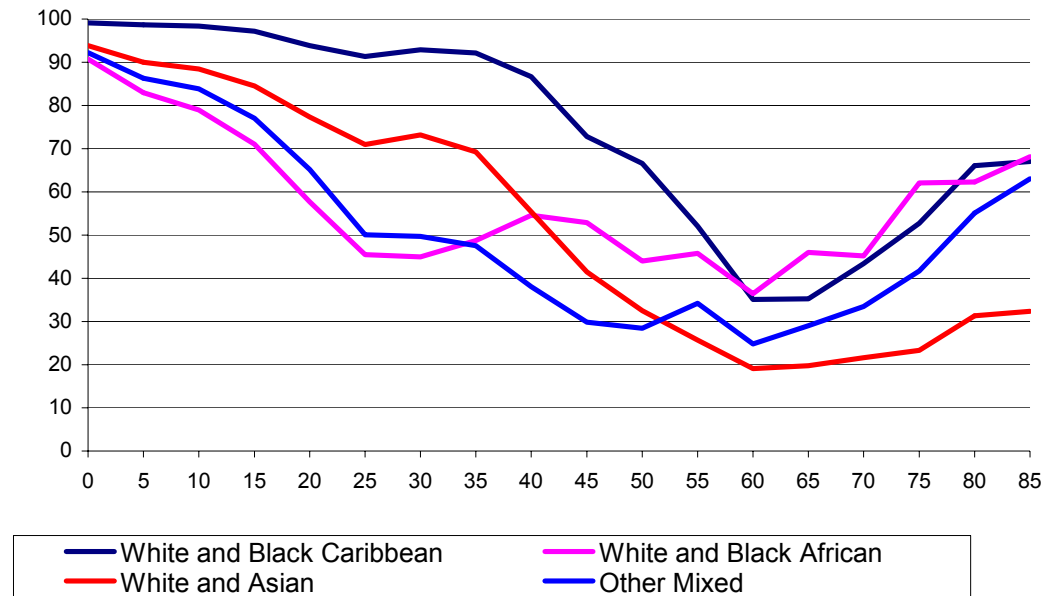


Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics

In each of the Mixed groups, the proportion born in the UK falls gradually with increasing age, and then dips sharply to reach its lowest point among those who were aged around sixty years in 2001. (Figure 5.2) These people would have been born at a time coinciding with the Second World War.

Figure 5.2 Proportion¹ of Mixed groups born in the UK, by age (England and Wales), April 2001

Percentages



¹ Figures are 5 year averages beginning at age shown

Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics

The part of the world from which foreign- born people originated varied across the different Mixed groups, with the Other Mixed group showing the most variation. Among those with Other Mixed identities, the most common region of birth after the UK was Africa (9 per cent), followed by the South America, North America and the Far East (5 per cent in each case). Among the Mixed White and Asian group 7 per cent were born in South Asia, 5 per cent in the Far East and 4 per cent in the Middle East.¹²

The remaining two groups demonstrated less variation. The most common region of birth among those with Mixed White and Black Caribbean identities, after the UK (94 per cent) was North America (4 per cent). Among White and Black Africans the most common region of birth after the UK (67 per cent) was Africa (26 per cent); of course, within the continent of Africa there are many different countries so those born in that region will have diverse characteristics.

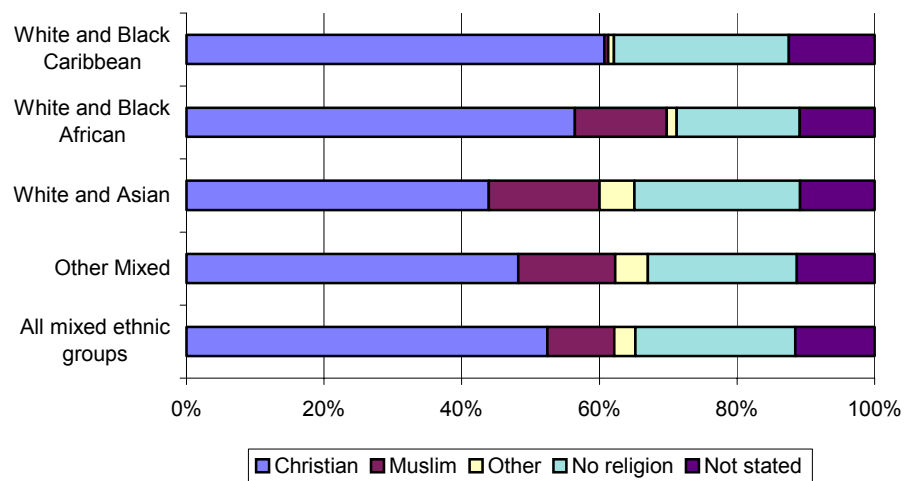
6 Religion

Half of all people reporting a Mixed ethnic identity in the 2001 Census identified as Christian (52 per cent) and one in ten identified as Muslim (10 per cent). However, people from a Mixed group were more likely than those from any other ethnic group, apart from Chinese, to have no religion (23 per cent).¹³

People from the White and Black Caribbean group were most likely to identify as Christian (61 per cent), followed by those from the White and Black African group (56 per cent). This reflects the predominantly Christian backgrounds of White British, Black Caribbean and Black African people. Among those with Other Mixed identities 48 per cent were Christian, as were 44 per cent of White and Asians (Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1 Mixed groups: by religion (England and Wales), April 2001

Percentages



Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics

Islam was the next most common religion, with around one in seven of those with White and Black African (13 per cent), White and Asian (16 per cent) and Other Mixed ethnicities (14 per cent) identifying as Muslim. In contrast, less than 1 per cent of those with Mixed White and Black Caribbean ethnicities were Muslim.

Other religions were much less common in the Mixed groups – for example, only 2 per cent of those with Mixed White and Asian ethnicities were Hindu, while just 1 per cent were Sikh. The small proportions of Hindus and Sikhs could indicate that few of the Mixed White and Asian group have an Indian parent but the prevalence of inter-ethnic relationships between Indian and White people suggest this is unlikely. It could also indicate that Hindu Indians are less likely than Christian or Muslim Indians to form an inter-ethnic partnership, possibly because there are fewer White Hindus or White Sikhs

than White Muslims or Christians. It is more likely to indicate that, where Indian Hindus and Sikhs form relationships with White partners, they are less likely than Muslim or Christian counterparts to raise their children in the same religion.

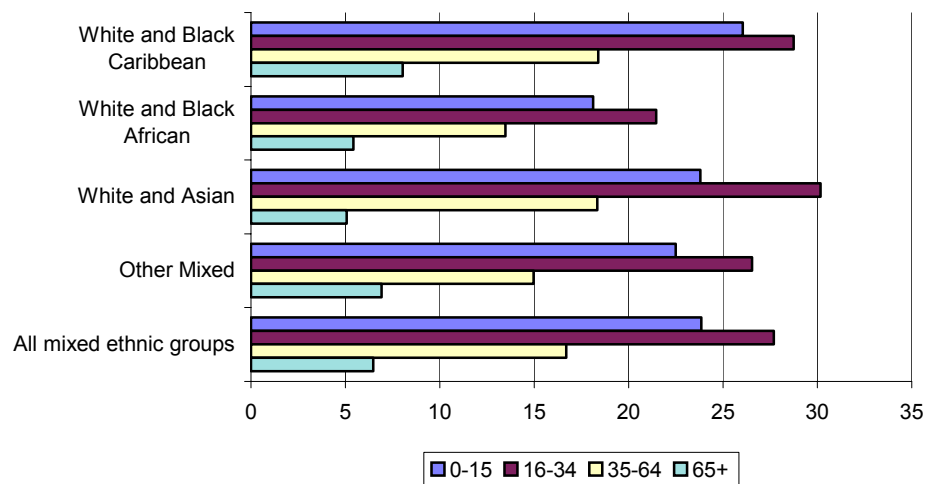
People in all of the four Mixed groups had lower levels of religious affiliation than the general population. Those with Mixed White and Black Caribbean identities were the most likely report having no religion (25 per cent) while White and Black Africans were the least likely to do so (18 per cent). In contrast, 15 per cent of the White British, 11 per cent of the Black Caribbean and only 2 per cent of the Black African groups had no religion in 2001.¹⁴

The pattern was similar among those with Mixed White and Asian ethnicities. A quarter (24 per cent) of this group reported having no religion (as did 22 per cent of the Other Mixed group). They were more likely to have no religion than people from the main Asian groups – 2 per cent of Indians and less than one per cent of Pakistanis and Bangladeshis had no religion.¹⁴

The young age profile of the Mixed ethnicity population is likely to account for some of this pattern. Younger people from all ethnic groups are more likely to say they have no religion, and this is equally true of the Mixed groups. Among Mixed White and Asians, for example, 30 per cent of those aged 16 to 34 had no religion, compared with 5 per cent of those aged 65 and over (**Figure 6.2**).

Figure 6.2 People with no religion: by ethnic group and age (England and Wales), April 2001

Percentages



Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics

Figure 6.2 suggests that children aged 0 to 15 with Mixed ethnicities were less likely to have 'no religion' than adults in the 16 to 34 aged group. However it should be remembered that the Census returns for children are usually completed by a parent and this will have had an effect on the answers provided to the religion question. This pattern is repeated across all ethnic groups.⁹

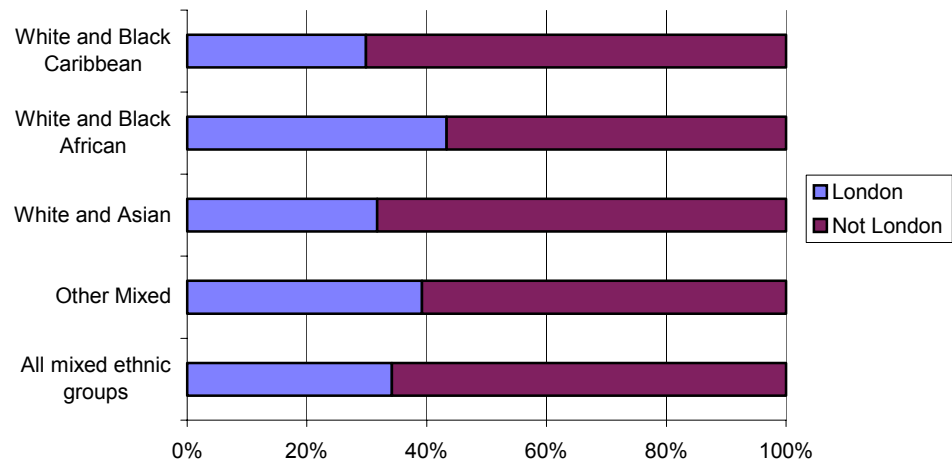
7 Region of residence

People with Mixed ethnic identities 2001 were most likely to live in London (33 per cent), the South East (13 per cent) and the West Midlands (11 per cent) in 2001.¹⁵ Despite the relative concentration of people with Mixed ethnicities in London they were less likely to live there than people from other minority ethnic groups. For example, 78 per cent of the Black African, 61 per cent of the Black Caribbean and 54 per cent of the Bangladeshi groups lived in London in 2001.¹⁵

People with Mixed White and Black African ethnicities were the most likely to live in the capital (43 per cent), followed by those with Other Mixed identities (39 per cent) (**Figure 7.1**). Those with Mixed White and Black Caribbean and Mixed White and Asian ethnicities were less likely to live in London (30 per cent and 32 per cent, respectively).

Figure 7.1 Proportion of Mixed ethnic groups living in London (England and Wales), April 2001

Percentages



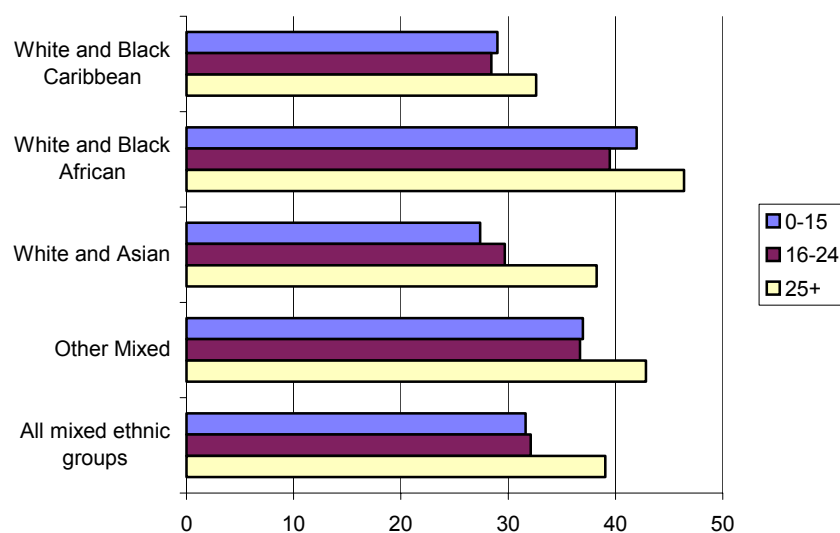
Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics

The regions outside London in which people with Mixed ethnicities were concentrated varied from group to group, although the South East was home to a significant proportion of each group. The most common regions for those with Mixed White and Black Caribbean identities were the West Midlands (17 per cent) and the South East (10 per cent). For those with Mixed White and Black African identities it was the North West and South East (12 per cent in both cases). The South East was also home to 16 per cent of people with Mixed White and Asian identities and 14 per cent of those with Other Mixed identities.

Children with Mixed ethnic identities were less likely than their older counterparts to live in London (**Figure 7.2**). This pattern was most noticeable among those with Mixed White and Asian ethnicities. In this group, 27 per cent of those aged under 16 lived in London, compared with 38 per cent of those aged 25 and over. There was less variation among those with Mixed White and Black Caribbean identities; 29 per cent of those aged under 16 years of age lived in London compared with 33 per cent of the over 25s.

Figure 7.2 Proportion of the Mixed ethnic groups living in London: by age, 2001 (England and Wales), April 2001

Percentages



Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics

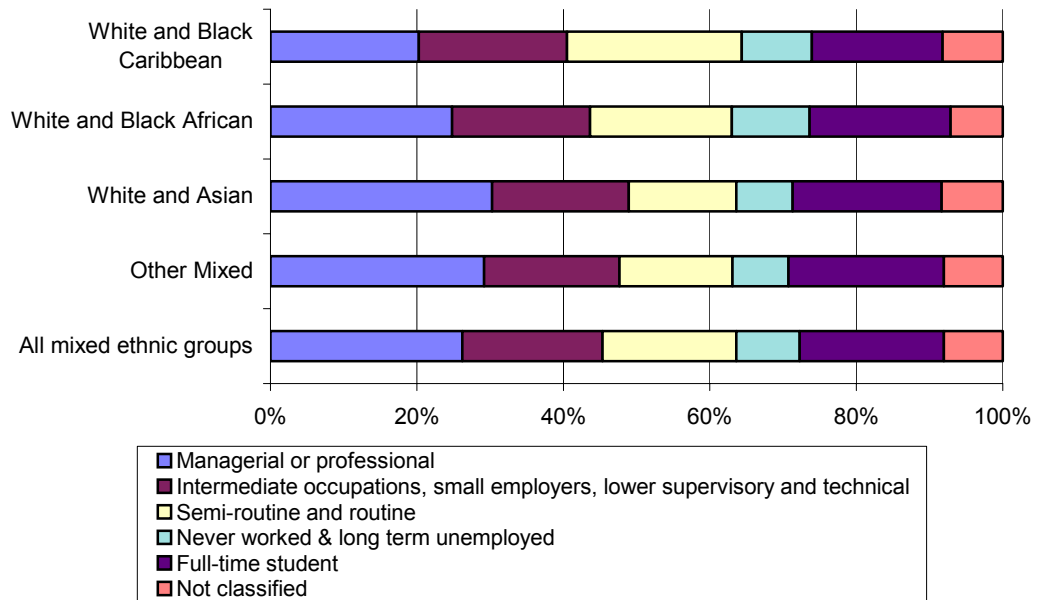
A number of factors may account for these patterns. They may suggest that inter-ethnic couples are more geographically mobile than other ethnic minority couples, being more likely to move out of the capital to raise their families. Alternatively, they could suggest that people from a Mixed group gravitate towards multi-ethnic centres, such as London, when they reach adulthood. Equally, they may suggest that people from minority ethnic groups are more likely to form relationships with a White partner when they live outside London, simply because the number of people from an ethnic minority group is smaller.

8 Socio-economic occupational class

Overall, one quarter (26 per cent) of people with a Mixed ethnicity aged 16 to 74 in 2001 were in a managerial or professional socio-economic occupational group (NS-SEC) (**Figure 8.1**). Those with Mixed White and Asian ethnicities were most likely to be in a managerial or professional occupational group (30 per cent) while those with Mixed White and Black Caribbean ethnicities were the least likely (20 per cent). Conversely, people with White and Black Caribbean identities were the most likely to be in a semi-routine and routine occupational group (24 per cent) and White and Asians the least likely (15 per cent).

Figure 8.1 NSSEC for Mixed ethnic group, (England and Wales), April 2001

Percentages



1 Aged 16-74.

Source: Office for National Statistics

Comparing the Mixed ethnic groups with the groups from which they originated, the proportion of people with Mixed White and Asian ethnicities in a managerial or professional occupation (30 per cent) was higher than the proportion among the White British (27 per cent), Indian (27 per cent), Pakistani (13 per cent) and Bangladeshi (10 per cent) groups. In contrast those with Mixed White and Black Caribbean identities were less likely to be in managerial and professional occupations than people from the Black Caribbean and White British groups (20 per cent compared with 25 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively). The proportion of those with Mixed White and Black and African

identities in managerial and professional occupations (25 per cent) was similar to the proportions found among the White British and Black African groups (27 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively).

The young age profiles of the Mixed ethnic groups are reflected in the high proportion classified as full-time students. The Mixed groups have a higher proportion of full time students than the White British group or other ethnic minority groups. For example, 20 per cent of those aged 16-74 with Mixed White and Asian ethnicities were full-time students in 2001, compared with 6 per cent of the White British group, 14 per cent of the Indian group and 16 per cent of the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups. Similarly, 18 per cent of the Mixed White and Black Caribbean group were full-time students, compared with 9 per cent of the Black Caribbean group. However, among the Mixed White and Black African group 19 per cent were full time students, compared with 23 per cent of Black Africans and 6 per cent of White British group.¹⁶

9 Economic Activity

Introduction

This chapter discusses economic activity among the working age population (men aged 16-64, women aged 16-59). The economic activity rate is defined as the proportion of people who are either in work or actively seeking work. In the working age population, the main reasons why people might not be working or seeking work are that they are studying, looking after the home or family, or that they cannot work because of sickness or disability. At younger ages, the most likely cause of inactivity is full time study, while for women in their 20s and 30s it is looking after the home or family. At older ages, sickness or disability are important causes of economic inactivity.

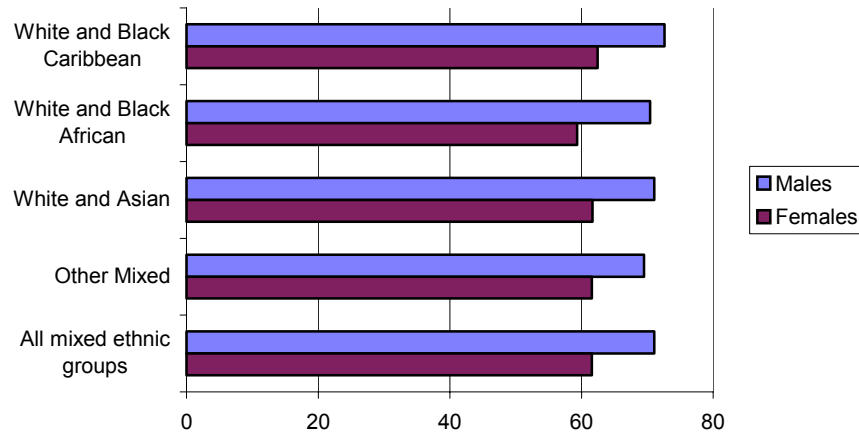
The best source of data about economic activity is provided by large sample surveys, such as The Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (ALALFS) and the Annual Population Survey. In 2001/2, the ALALFS reported that 79 per cent of men and 62 per cent of women with Mixed ethnic identities in Great Britain were either working or actively seeking work in 2001/02. These rates were similar to those reported in 2004 by the Annual Population Survey (78 per cent for men and 66 per cent for women). However, although these surveys are sufficiently large for analysis of the combined Mixed group, they do not produce sufficient numbers for analysis of the four smaller individual Mixed groups.

Census data is the only source which produces sufficient numbers in the relatively small individual Mixed groups. Census data on economic activity differ from ALALFS/APS data because of differences in the ways the surveys are conducted, as well as other issues.¹⁷ This means that the Census data for England and Wales are not directly comparable with estimates from the ALALFS or APS. However, by using Census data we can examine whether there are differences between the individual Mixed groups.

In fact, there was little variation in the rates of economic activity among working age men and women from the different Mixed ethnic groups, as measured by the 2001 Census (**Figure 9.1**). Among males, rates ranged from 73 per cent of those with Mixed White and Black Caribbean ethnicities to 70 per cent of those with Other Mixed and White and Black African identities; and among, females, rates ranged from 62 per cent of those with Mixed White and Black Caribbean ethnicities to 59 per cent of those with White and Black African identities. There were, however, greater differences between groups at younger ages.

Figure 9.1 Economic activity rates¹ in the Mixed ethnic groups: by sex, (England and Wales), April 2001

Percentages



¹ As a proportion of the working age population (Males 16-64, Females 16-59).

Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics

Economic activity among young men and women

Young people are less likely than older counterparts to be in work or actively seeking work. Just over half of men and women aged 16 to 24 years with Mixed ethnic identities were economically active in 2001 - 55 per cent and 52 per cent respectively (**Table 9.2**).

Among young men aged 16 to 24 years, those with a Mixed White and Black Caribbean ethnicity had the highest economic activity rate (63 per cent). Men with White and Asian and Other Mixed identities had the lowest male economic activity rates in the 16 to 24 age group (51 per cent in each case). The pattern among women was similar. Among women aged 16 to 24 years, White and Black Caribbeans had the highest rates of economic activity (56 per cent) while White and Asian women had the lowest (49 per cent). The lower economic activity rates for young people from the Mixed White and Asian group corresponds to the high proportion classified as full-time students in 2001 (see chapter 8).

Table 9.2 Economic activity¹ among the Mixed ethnic groups: by sex and age (England and Wales), April 2001

Percentages

	Males		Females	
	16-24	25-64	16-24	25-59
White and Black Caribbean	63	80	56	66
White and Black African	54	77	52	62
White and Asian	51	82	49	68
Other Mixed	51	79	50	67
All mixed ethnic groups	55	80	52	66

¹ As a proportion of the working age population (Males 16-64, Females 16-59).

Economic activity rates among young men aged 16 to 24 years with Mixed ethnic identities were lower than their counterparts in the general population – 55 per cent compared with 68 per cent – and lower than their White British counterparts (72 per cent). However, they were often similar to the rates among the ethnic minority groups from which they originated. For example, the economic activity rate among young White and Black Caribbean men (60 per cent) was similar to the rate among young Black Caribbean men (63 per cent).¹⁸ Similarly, the activity rates of young men with Mixed White and Asian ethnicities were closer to those found in the South Asian ethnic groups than the White British group; 51 per cent of young men age 16 to 24 with Mixed White and Asian ethnicities were economically active, compared with 51 per cent of young Indian men, 53 per cent of young Pakistani men and 54 per cent of young Bangladeshi men. However, the pattern was not repeated among the Mixed White and Black African group. Young men from this group were much more likely to be working or seeking work than their Black African counterparts - 54 per cent were economically active compared with 44 per cent of Black Africans of the same age. This corresponds with the greater proportion of full time students in the Black African population, relative to the Mixed White and Black African population (Chapter 8).

Younger women with Mixed ethnic identities also had lower rates of economic activity than women in the general population. Overall, 52 per cent of women aged 16 to 24 with Mixed ethnic identities were economically active, compared with 62 per cent for women of this age in the general population and 65 per cent of young White British women. Again economic activity rates were closer to the respective ethnic minority groups from which the Mixed groups originate.

Young White and Asian women had economic activity rates similar to their Indian counterparts (48 per cent) but they were more likely to be working or seeking work than Pakistani counterparts (36 per cent). The economic activity rate among young women aged 16-24 with Mixed White and Black Caribbean ethnicities, 56 per cent, was very similar to the rate found among young Black Caribbean women, 57 per cent. The White and Black African group was again the exception: young women from the Mixed White and Black African group had a higher rate of economic activity (52 per cent) than was found among young Black African women (43 per cent).¹⁸

Economic activity among older men and women

Older men and women from the Mixed ethnic groups were more likely than younger people to be working or actively seeking work and activity rates were closer to those for the general population. The overall economic activity rate of men aged 25 to 64 with Mixed ethnic identities (80 per cent) was close to the rate for men of the same age in the general population (84 per cent). Among women, 66 per cent of women aged 25-59 with Mixed ethnic identities were economically active, compared with 72 per cent of women of this age in the general population.

At older ages there was also less variation between the different Mixed groups, particularly among men. Among men aged 25 to 64 years, rates of economic activity ranged from 77 per cent for White and Black African men to 82 per cent among Mixed White and Asian counterparts. Among women aged 25 to 59 years, rates of economic activity ranged from 62 per cent for Mixed White and Black African women to 68 per cent among Mixed White and Asian women.

Although at younger ages Mixed White and Asian men and women had the lowest economic activity rates of all the Mixed groups (51 per cent and 49 per cent respectively), at older ages they had the highest economic activity rates of all Mixed groups, both for men (82 per cent) and women (68 per cent).

10 Unemployment

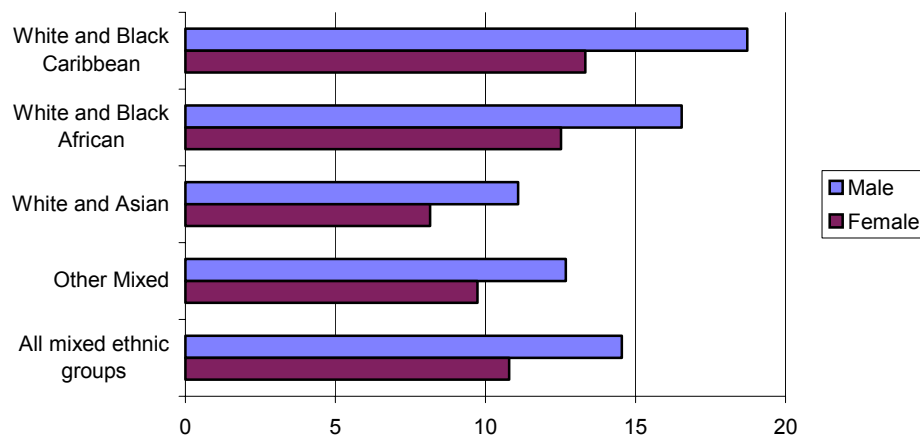
Chapter 9 has discussed the proportion of men and women of working age who were economically active. A proportion of these will have been unemployed, that is, without a job but actively seeking and available to start work (or waiting to start a job already obtained). High rates of economic activity do not automatically confer protection from unemployment.

As with economic activity, large sample surveys such as the Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (ALALFS) and Annual Population Survey (APS) provide the best estimates of unemployment. In 2001/2, the ALALFS reported an unemployment rate of 14 per cent among men, and 11 per cent among women, with Mixed ethnic identities. These unemployment rates were similar to those reported by the APS in 2004 (13 per cent for men and 12 per cent for women).¹⁹ As discussed in Chapter 9, even large sample surveys such as the ALALFS and APS fail to produce sufficient numbers for analysis of the four individual Mixed groups. This analysis uses Census data in order to examine these groups.²⁰

Overall, unemployment among people with Mixed ethnicities of working age as measured by the 2001 Census in England and Wales was 13 per cent, a rate higher than that for the general working age population, 6 per cent. Part of the explanation lies with the young age profiles of the Mixed ethnic groups, younger people being more likely to experience unemployment than older people.²¹ However, there was variation between the different Mixed groups. Individuals with Mixed White and Black Caribbean ethnicities were most likely to be unemployed (16 per cent), followed by those with Mixed White and Black African identities (15 per cent). Rates among those with Other Mixed and Mixed White and Asian ethnicities were lower (11 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively).

Figure 10.1 Unemployment¹ among the Mixed ethnic groups: by sex, (England and Wales), April 2001

Percentages



1 As a proportion of the economically active working age population (Males 16-64, Females 16-59).

Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics

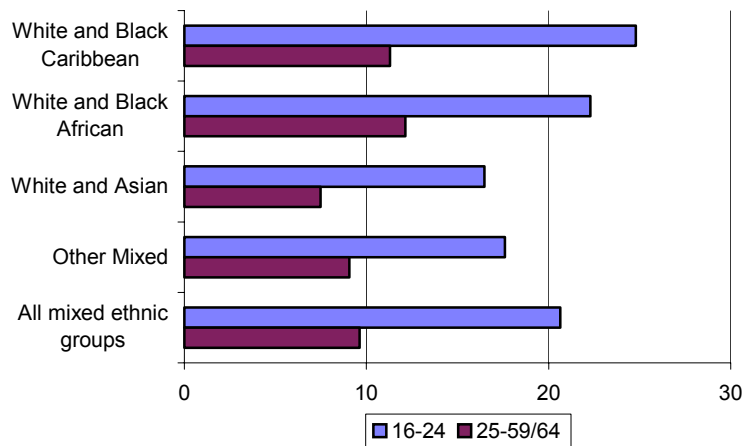
Within each Mixed group, men were more likely than women to be unemployed (**Figure 10.1**), reflecting the pattern in the general population. The difference was most noticeable among those with Mixed White and Black Caribbean identities, where 19 per cent of men were unemployed compared with 13 per cent of women, and those with Mixed White and Black African identities, 17 per cent compared with 13 per cent. The gap between men and women was smaller among those with Mixed White and Asian identities (11 per cent compared with 8 per cent) and Other Mixed identities (13 per cent compared with 10 per cent).

The unemployment rates of people with Mixed ethnicity were generally higher than those reported for both minority ethnic groups and the majority White British population. For example, the unemployment rate of males with Mixed White and Black Caribbean ethnicities (19 per cent) was higher than the rates for both Black Caribbean men (17 per cent) and White British men (6 per cent). Similarly, the female unemployment rate among those with Mixed White and Asian identities (8 per cent) was higher than the rates for Indian (7 per cent) and White British (4 per cent) women. However, unemployment rates among Pakistani women (18 per cent) and Bangladeshi women (22 per cent) were higher than those for women from the Mixed White and Asian group.

Unemployment rates were higher among young people. Among people aged 16 to 24 with Mixed ethnic identities, White and Black Caribbeans had the highest unemployment rate, at 25 per cent (**Figure 10.2**). Those with Mixed White and Black African identities had a slightly lower unemployment rate (22 per cent), followed by those with Other Mixed identities (18 per cent) and those with Mixed White and Asian identities (16 per cent).

Figure 10.2 Unemployment¹ among the Mixed ethnic groups: by age (England and Wales), April 2001

Percentages



¹ As a proportion of the working age population (Males 16-64, Females 16-59).

Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics

These rates generally fell between the rates for other minority ethnic groups and the majority White British population. For example, the unemployment rate of 16 to 24 year olds with Mixed White and Black African ethnicities (22 per cent) was much lower than the rate among their Black African counterparts (30 per cent) but still considerably higher than the rate among White British counterparts (11 per cent). Unemployment rates among 16 to 24 years olds from the Mixed White and Black Caribbean group (25 per cent) were slightly lower than the rates for Black Caribbean counterparts (29 per cent) but much higher than the rates for their White British counterparts. The unemployment rate for 16 to 24 year olds with Mixed White and Asian ethnicities (16 per cent) was the same as the rates for young Indians (16 per cent) and considerably lower than the rates for young Pakistanis and Bangladeshis (27 per cent and 26 per cent respectively), although still higher than the unemployment rate for their White British counterparts.²¹

The pattern was repeated among those aged 25 years and over. For example, the unemployment rates among those with Mixed White and Black African ethnicities (12 per cent) was slightly lower than the rate among their Black African counterparts (15 per cent) but three times greater than the rate among their White British counterparts (4 per cent). The unemployment rate of those with White and Black Caribbean ethnicities (11 per cent) was the same as the rate among their Black Caribbean counterparts (11 per cent) but almost three times greater than the rate among White British counterparts.¹⁸ The unemployment rates among over 25 year olds with Mixed White and Asian ethnicities (7

per cent) was similar to the rate among Indian counterparts (6 per cent), still slightly higher than the rate among White British counterparts but lower than the unemployment rate among Pakistani and Bangladeshi counterparts (13 per cent and 16 per cent respectively).²¹

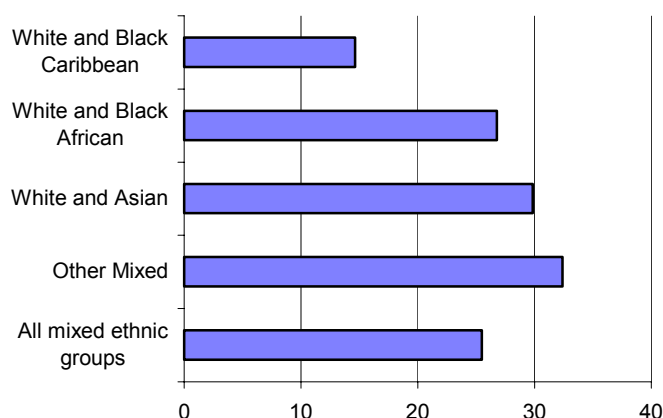
11 Educational Attainment

As with economic activity and unemployment, the best source of data about the level of qualifications held by people is provided by large scale surveys such as the Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (ALALFS) and Annual Population Survey (APS). In 2000/1 the ALALFS found that 18 per cent of people with a Mixed ethnic identity in Great Britain held a degree or equivalent qualification.²² In 2004, the APS reported that 22 per cent held such a qualification. The increase between 2001 and 2004, although not statistically significant, may indicate a trend to increasing qualifications as the Mixed population ages, a larger proportion progressing through the education system.²³

Census data can be used to compare the educational attainment of people from the four individual Mixed groups identified in the 2001 Census in England and Wales.²⁴ Overall, 25 per cent of people with a Mixed ethnic identity (aged 16 to 74) in England and Wales held a higher qualification²⁵ as measured by the 2001 Census (**Figure 11.1**). Those from the Other Mixed group were the most likely to do so (32 per cent), followed by those from the Mixed White and Asian (30 per cent) and Mixed White and Black African (27 per cent) groups. Individuals with a Mixed White and Black Caribbean ethnicity were the least likely to hold a higher qualification (15 per cent). With the exception of the Mixed White and Black Caribbean group, the proportion of all the Mixed groups with a higher qualification was higher than that of the general population (20 per cent).²⁶

Figure 11.1 Proportion of the Mixed ethnic groups aged 16-74 with higher qualifications¹ (England and Wales), April 2001

Percentages



¹ First degree, Higher degree, NVQ levels 4-5, HNC, HND or equivalent.

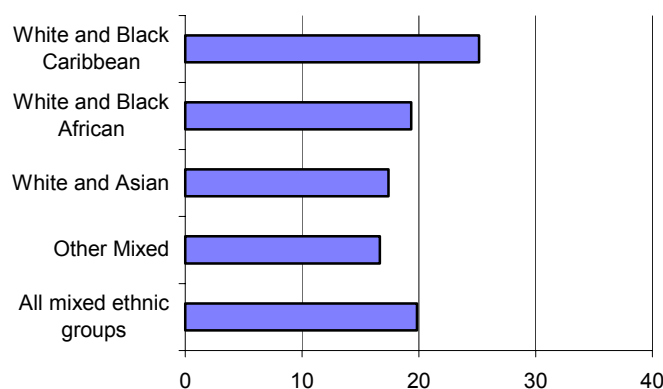
Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics

Adults with a Mixed White and Black Caribbean identity were less likely than both their White British and Black Caribbean counterparts to hold a higher qualification (15 per cent compared with 18 per cent and 20 per cent respectively). Adults with a Mixed White and Black African ethnicity were more likely than their White British counterparts to have a degree level qualification, 27 per cent compared with 18 per cent, but they were less likely than Black African counterparts (39 per cent) to hold such a qualification. The proportion of those with a Mixed White and Asian identity with a higher qualification, at 30 per cent, was very similar to the proportion among Indian counterparts, at 31 per cent. These proportions were substantially higher than those found among the White British (18 per cent), Pakistani (18 per cent) or Bangladeshi groups (14 per cent).

While adults from a White and Black Caribbean group were least likely to hold a higher qualification, they were, conversely, most likely to have no qualifications. One in four (25 per cent) adults from a White and Black Caribbean group had no qualifications in 2001, compared with one in six (17 per cent) of the White and Asian group and one in five (19 per cent) of the White and Black African group (**Figure 11.2**). However, in all Mixed groups, the proportion with no qualifications was lower than the proportion among the general population (29 per cent), partly reflecting their younger age profile.²⁷

Figure 11.2 Proportion of the Mixed ethnic groups aged 16 to 74 with no qualifications (England and Wales), April 2001

Percentages



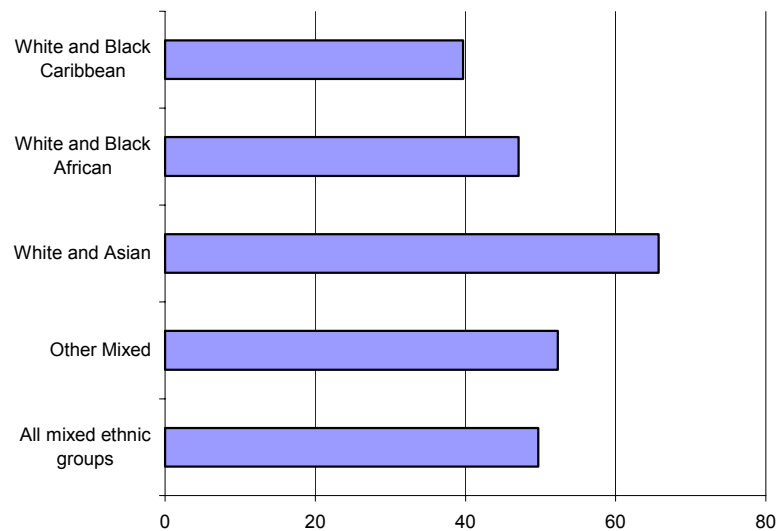
Source: Census 2001, Office for National Statistics

Variations between the different Mixed groups were also evident when looking at educational attainment of 15 year old pupils in England, although the pattern was slightly different. Overall, half (50 per cent) of pupils with Mixed ethnic identities in England achieved five or more GCSEs grades A* to C (or GNVQ equivalent) in 2004, but pupils from the Mixed White and Asian group achieved higher results than pupils from other

Mixed groups (**Figure 11.3**). Among pupils with Mixed White and Asian identities, 66 per cent achieved five or more A* to C grades, compared with 52 per cent of those with Other Mixed identities, 47 per cent of those with Mixed White and Black African identities, and 40 per cent of those with Mixed White and Black Caribbean identities.

Figure 11.3 Proportion of pupils from the Mixed ethnic groups achieving five or more GCSEs grades A* to C/GNVQs (England), 2004

Percentages



Source: Department for Education and Skills, National Curriculum Assessment, GCSE and Equivalent Attainment and Post-16 Attainment by Pupil Characteristics in England 2004, Statistical First Release 08/2005.

Pupils from the two Mixed White and Black groups achieved lower GCSE results than White British peers but higher results than Black Caribbean and Black African peers. Forty per cent of pupils with Mixed White and Black Caribbean identities, and 47 per cent of pupils with Mixed White and Black African ethnicities, achieved five or more A* to C grades at GCSE level, compared with 52 per cent of White British, 36 per cent of Black Caribbean and 43 per cent of Black African pupils. In contrast, the GCSE results for pupils with Mixed White and Asian ethnicities were very similar to those for Indian peers; 66 per cent and 67 per cent respectively attaining five or more good GCSEs. Their results were higher than the results among White British (52 per cent), Pakistani (45 per cent) or Bangladeshi (48 per cent) pupils.²³

Notes & References

- ¹ Who are the 'Other' ethnic groups? See link http://www.statistics.gov.uk/articles/nojournal/other_ethnicgroups.pdf
- ² Office for National Statistics (2003), Ethnic group statistics. A guide for the collection of classification of ethnicity data, page 10, HMSO.
- ³ The 2001 Census includes some records which were imputed to account for census under-enumeration (the imputation rate for the Mixed group in England and Wales was around 9 per cent). No imputation was undertaken in the 1991 Census so comparisons between 1991 and 2001 should allow for some undercount in 1991. For further information on the 1991 undercount and imputation in 2001 see *A guide to comparing 1991 and 2001 Census ethnic group data*. pp 16-21, table 6. See link <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/focuson/ethnicity/>
- ⁴ Owen, D. (1996) Size, structure and growth of the ethnic minority populations p 88, Table 4.3, in Coleman, D. and Salt, J. (Eds.) (1996) *Ethnicity in the 1991 Census: Volume One: Demographic characteristics of the ethnic minority populations*, HMSO: London.
- ⁵ Platt L, Simpson L and Akinwale B (2005) Stability and change in ethnic groups in England and Wales. *Population Trends* 121: 35-45, Table 2 (Office for National Statistics).
- ⁶ For further information on 2001 census imputation and under-enumeration see *A guide to comparing 1991 and 2001 Census ethnic group data*, pp18-20. See link <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/focuson/ethnicity/>
- ⁷ The ethnic identities discussed represent the largest groups as classified by the 2001 Census. The full ethnic classification also included specific groups such as 'Moroccan' and 'Iranian', as well as generic groups such as 'Other Middle-Eastern'.
- ⁸ Focus on Ethnicity & Identity. See Focus on Ethnicity & Identity/Population size. See link <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=455> For data on population size follow links to Download Data.
- ⁹ Focus on Ethnicity & Identity. See Focus on Ethnicity & Identity/Inter-Ethnic Marriage. See link <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=1090> For data on inter-ethnic marriage follow links to Download Data.
- ¹⁰ Focus on Ethnicity & Identity. See Focus on Ethnicity & Identity/ Age/Sex distribution. See link <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=456> For data on age/sex distribution follow links to Download Data.
- ¹¹ Focus on Ethnicity & Identity. See Focus On Ethnicity & Identity/ Identity. See link <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=459> For data on identity follow links to Download Data.
- ¹² Census Standard Table S102
- ¹³ Focus on Ethnicity & Identity. See Focus on Ethnicity & Identity/Religion. See link <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=460> For data on ethnicity and religion follow links to Download Data.
- ¹⁴ Census Standard Table S104.
- ¹⁵ Focus on Ethnicity and Identity. See Focus on Ethnicity and Identity/Geographic distribution. See link <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=457> For data on geographic distribution follow links to Download Data.
- ¹⁶ Census Standard Table S112.
- ¹⁷ Heap D (2005) Comparison of 2001 Census and Labour Force Survey labour market indicators, *Labour Market Trends*, 113 (1): 33-48.

¹⁸ See further analysis 'Who are the Mixed ethnic group'. See link <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/focuson/ethnicity/> For data on economic activity follow links to Download Data.

¹⁹ Focus on Ethnicity and Identity. See Focus on Ethnicity and Identity/Labour Market. See link <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=462> For data on unemployment follow links to Download Data.

²⁰ Census data on unemployment differ from ALALFS/APS data because of differences in the ways the surveys are conducted and other issues.

²¹ See further analysis 'Who are the Mixed ethnic group'. See link <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/focuson/ethnicity/> For data on unemployment follow links to Download Data.

²² Working age population (men 16-64, women 16-59).

²³ Focus on Ethnicity and Identity. See Focus on Ethnicity and Identity/Education. See link <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/nugget.asp?id=461> For data follow links to Download Data.

²⁴ Differences in the Census and ALALFS/ measurement of educational attainment mean that the two sources are not directly comparable. In particular, the census measure of 'Higher qualifications' includes Higher National Certificates (HNC) and other qualifications, as well as degree level qualifications. This produces higher estimates than are obtained from the ALALFS/APS.

²⁵ First degree, higher education, NVQ levels 4-5, HNC, HND or equivalent.

²⁶ Census Theme Table T13.

²⁷ Census Standard Table S117.

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