Demographic Briefing 2011/02

Ethnicity in Birmingham

Birmingham City Council

Introduction

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On 18th May 2011 the National Statistics Office (ONS) released 2008 and 2009 mid-year population estimates by ethnic group for local authorities. Revisions for 2002-2007 were also published. This briefing presents the results for Birmingham and makes comparisons with mid-2001, national and regional estimates. An overview of other indicators of Birmingham's growing diversity will also be included, such as birthplace of mother, national insurance number allocation to foreign nationals and school's census.

These estimates are still classified by ONS as 'experimental statistics', this means that the method is subject to review and has yet to meet the rigorous quality standards of 'National Statistics'. This briefing raises some questions about estimates for some ethnic groups. However, they are the only population estimates by ethnic group that are currently available other than the 2001 Census data and, because of recent international migration, they are the best source to use despite uncertainties.

Key Points

- The size of the non-white population in Birmingham was estimated to be 329 thousand, a third of the total population of Birmingham.
- Birmingham ranked 17th of English local authorities in terms of the proportion of population that was non-white and 27th for 'non-White British'.
- In Birmingham, Pakistani was the largest minority group, followed by Indian, Black Caribbean and White Other.
- The White Irish (52.1%) had the greatest proportion of people of pensionable age, followed by White British (18.7%) and Black Caribbean (17.8%).
- According to ONS estimates the numbers of Pakistani, White Irish and Black Caribbean residents decreased between 2001 and 2009.
- The Black African group increased by 14.3 thousand (223.4%) between 2001 and 2009, making it the most rapidly growing ethnic group in Birmingham.
- In 2001, 30.5% of births in Birmingham were to non-UK mothers; this rose to 38.7% in 2009.
- Between 2001 and 2009 in Birmingham, the highest proportions of National Insurance numbers allocated to foreign nationals were to Poles and Pakistanis.
- Population forecasts by ethnic group for Birmingham suggests that the White ethnic group declined between 2001 and 2009, however, ONS estimates point to little change between 2001 and 2009.
- The January 2010 Schools Census shows that there is no overall majority ethnic group in Birmingham's state schools; the White group is the largest.

Background

Table 1: Ethnic group categories	
ONS 2001 Census ethnic grouping	CCSR aggregated ethnic grouping
Asian or Asian British · Indian · Pakistani · Bangladeshi · Other Asian	• *Indian* • *Pakistani* • *Bangladeshi*
Black or Black British · Black Caribbean · Black African · Other Black	• *Black Caribbean* • *Black African*
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	
· Chinese · Other	• *Chinese*
White · British · Irish · Other White	• *White*, includes British, Irish and Other White
Mixed · White and Black Caribbean · White and Black African · White and Asian · Other Mixed	• *Other*, includes all mixed categories, Chinese or Other Ethnic group: Other, Other Asian, Other Black
The CCSR forecasts were based on a reduced set of ethnic groups to improve the reliability of the results.	

The 2001 Census contains the most comprehensive information about ethnic groups in Birmingham. This confirmed Birmingham as a diverse City with around 30% of residents belonging to an ethnic group other than White. A detailed report on the Census results and statistical profiles of ethnic groups are available on www.birmingham.gov.uk/census. The latest Census took place on 27th March 2011, the first results are due to be published next summer.

In the meanwhile ONS has published population estimates by ethnic group for 2001 to 2009. The ethnic groups estimates are consistent with ONS' mid-year population estimates by age and gender. ONS have also published revisions for 2002-7 ethnic group estimates. This was to reflect improvements in methods for estimating migration. Table 1a shows that revisions have had most impact on the White and Asian ethnic groups; White British had an upward revision of 16.8 thousand and Pakistani a downward revision of –12.6 thousand. The difference reflects the change in estimating migration as the ethnic group methodology has changed very little.

Table1a:previous and revised population change 2001-2007 (thousands)

	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
previous	-18.0	4.5	19.0	7.2	12.9
revised	0.0	3.5	5.6	6.2	11.7
difference	18.0	-1.0	-13.4	-1.0	-1.2

Source: Office for National Statistics, crown copyright 2011

ONS ethnic group estimates will be compared with ethnic group forecasts produced by the Cathie Marsh Centre for Census and Survey Research (CCSR) for the City Council. The forecasts use eight ethnic groupings rather than the 16 used by ONS (table 1). The forecasts were published in 2007 and are based on demographic trends up to 2003 and the most likely future scenarios. Some future changes are reliable, for example the aging on of the current age structure and long-standing migration to less urban areas. However, more recent migration patterns will not be reflected in the forecasts: for example the EU accession migration from Eastern Europe. Currently, there are no official statistics about the ethnic breakdown of migration to Birmingham. Therefore, the results should not be taken as a precise picture of the future. Page 9 has more details about the forecasts.

Population size

Table 2: 2009 population estimates by ethnic group *(thousands)*

Area	Birmingham		West Midlands		England	
Ethnic group	number	% distribution	number	% distribution	number	% distribution
All ethnic groups	1,028.7	100.0	5,431.1	100.0	51,809.7	100.0
White: British	650.8	63.3	4,476.1	82.4	42,893.3	82.8
White: Irish	21.9	2.1	61.0	1.1	558.1	1.1
White: Other White	27.0	2.6	114.1	2.1	1,861.8	3.6
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	15.8	1.5	47.7	0.9	301.3	0.6
Mixed: White and Black African	2.4	0.2	8.2	0.2	127.5	0.2
Mixed: White and Asian	8.7	0.8	28.6	0.5	292.4	0.6
Mixed: Other Mixed	6.5	0.6	19.3	0.4	235.5	0.5
Asian or Asian British: Indian	59.4	5.8	199.3	3.7	1,414.1	2.7
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	99.8	9.7	178.9	3.3	990.7	1.9
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	25.5	2.5	45.3	0.8	384.3	0.7
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	17.0	1.7	37.1	0.7	377.7	0.7
Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	41.0	4.0	83.2	1.5	609.4	1.2
Black or Black British: Black African	20.7	2.0	50.3	0.9	787.5	1.5
Black or Black British: Other Black	5.9	0.6	12.0	0.2	124.5	0.2
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese	11.4	1.1	32.9	0.6	439.5	0.8
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other	14.9	1.4	37.1	0.7	412.1	0.8
Non White Ethnic groups	329	32.0	779.9	14.4	6,496.5	12.5
Non 'White British'	377.9	36.7	955.0	17.6	8,916.4	17.2

Source: ONS, Crown Copyright, 2010

Birmingham's population was estimated to be 1,028,700 in 2009. The non-white population was 329 thousand, around a third of the total. Among English local authorities, Birmingham had the 17th highest proportion of population that was non-white. All others in the top twenty were London Boroughs, except Slough (9th), Leicester (10th) and Luton (18th). For the top 20 non-'White British', only Slough (16) and Luton (20) were outside London; see Table 10. The minority ethnic proportion in England was 12.5%, and in the West Midlands region, 14.4%.

Pakistani was the largest minority group in Birmingham, followed by Indian and Black Caribbean. Since 2008 White Other has replaced Bangladeshi as the 4th largest minority group. The remaining minority groups each accounted for 2% or less, but together accounted for a further 12% of the population. Indian was the largest minority group in both England and the West Midlands.

Table 3: 2009 population estimates by ethnic group and broad age group, Birmingham (thousands)

	number				% distribution			dependency
Ethnic groups	0-15	16-PA	PA	All	0-15	16-PA	PA	ratio
All ethnic groups	225.8	644.2	158.7	1,028.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	597
White: British	126.6	402.8	121.4	650.8	56.1	62.5	76.5	616
White: Irish	1.0	9.5	11.4	21.9	0.4	1.5	7.2	1305
White: Other White	3.3	21.5	2.1	27.0	1.5	3.3	1.3	251
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	7.5	8	0.2	15.8	3.3	1.2	0.1	963
Mixed: White and Black African	0.9	1.5	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	600
Mixed: White and Asian	4.4	4.1	0.2	8.7	1.9	0.6	0.1	1122
Mixed: Other Mixed	3.2	3.2	0.1	6.5	1.4	0.5	0.1	1031
Asian or Asian British: Indian	12.4	41.4	5.5	59.4	5.5	6.4	3.5	432
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	36.1	57.5	6.2	99.8	16.0	8.9	3.9	736
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	8.3	15.8	1.4	25.5	3.7	2.5	0.9	614
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	4.1	12.1	0.9	17.0	1.8	1.9	0.6	413
Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	7.6	26.1	7.3	41.0	3.4	4.1	4.6	571
Black or Black British: Black African	4.1	16	0.6	20.7	1.8	2.5	0.4	294
Black or Black British: Other Black	1.8	3.8	0.2	5.9	0.8	0.6	0.1	526
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese	1.6	9.2	0.6	11.4	0.7	1.4	0.4	239
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other	2.9	11.6	0.4	14.9	1.3	1.8	0.3	284
Non White Ethnic Groups	94.9	210.3	23.6	329.0	42.0	32.6	14.9	563
Non 'White British'	99.2	241.3	37.1	377.9	43.9	37.5	23.4	565

Source: ONS, Crown Copyright 2010

Broad age groups

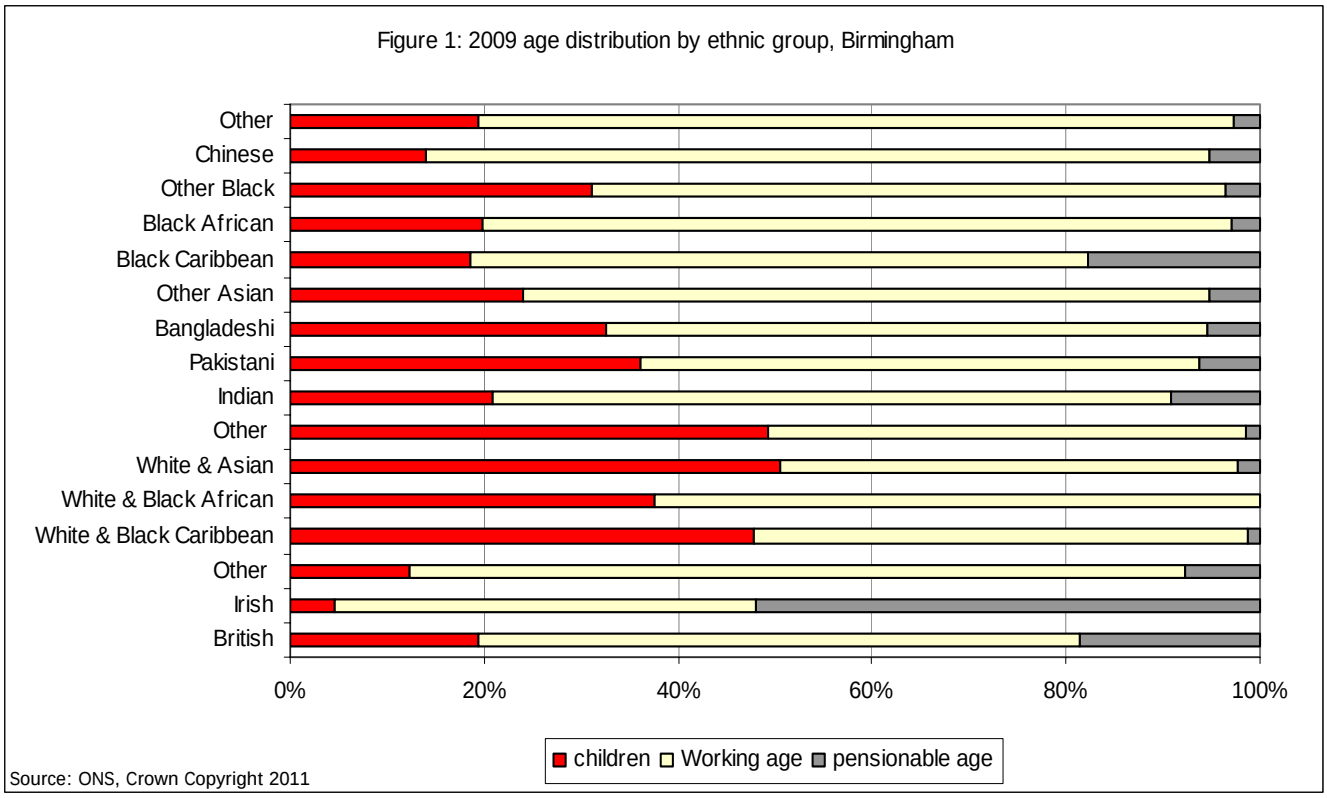


Table 3 and figure 1 show the age structure of Birmingham's ethnic groups. The four Mixed groups had high proportions of children; this is a reflection of Birmingham's diversity, which increases the possibility of mixed partnerships. The White Irish group had very few children, reflecting the ageing Irish population; a tendency for parents to classify their children as White British and net emigration to England & Wales[1]. The White Other and Chinese also had relatively low proportions of children.

There were high proportions of people of working age in the Chinese, White Other, Black African and Other ethnic group. The White Irish and three of the four mixed groups had low proportions, around 50%, of working age people.

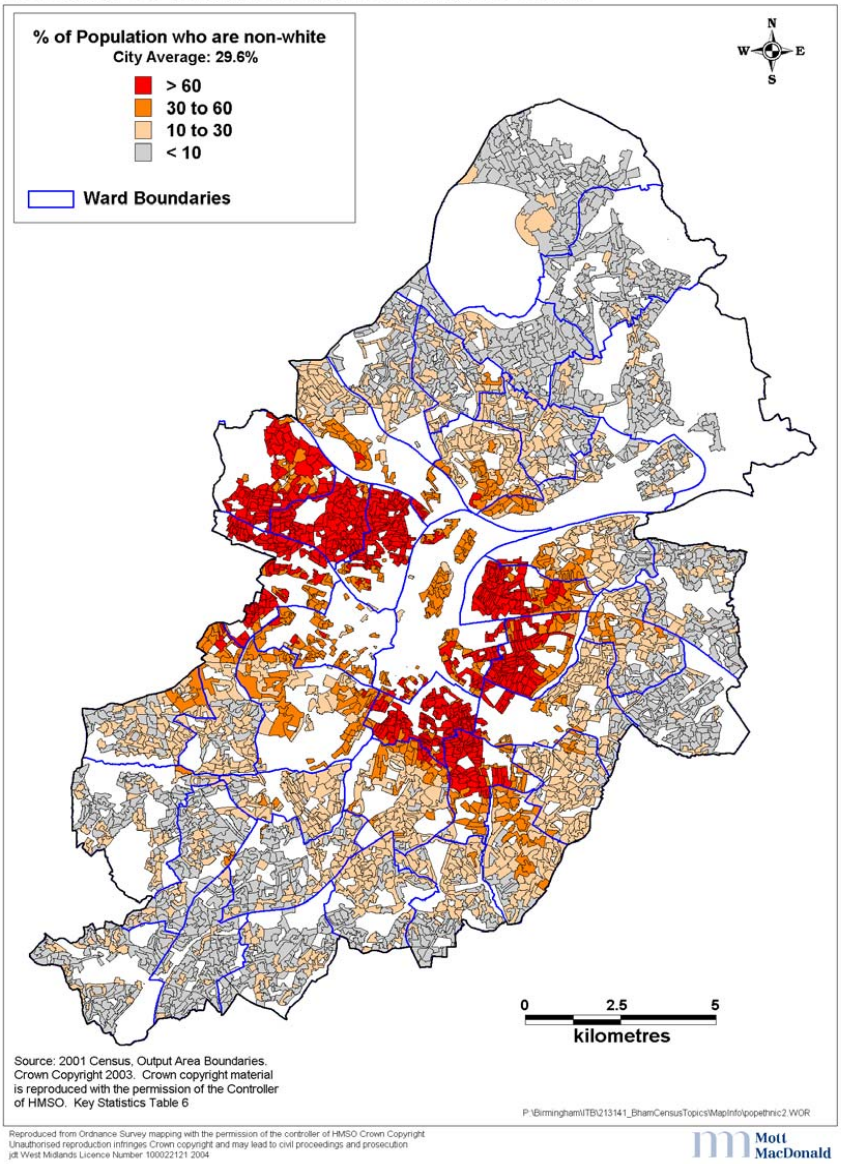
The White Irish (52.1%) had, by far, the greatest proportion of people of pensionable age, followed by White British (18.7%) and Black Caribbean (17.8%). The proportion of Black Caribbeans of pensionable age was significantly higher than other non-white groups reflecting the first large-scale migration of non-White groups to Britain in the 1950's. The Mixed groups had the lowest proportions of people of pensionable age.

The dependency ratio summarises the age distribution of a population. It compares the number of dependents (children and pensioners) with the working age population and is expressed per thousand population. Dependency ratios of over 1,000 were seen in the White Irish, White & Asian and other Mixed. The lowest dependency ratios were found among the Chinese, White Other, Other ethnic group and Black African.

1 Office for National Statistics, Population estimates by ethic group 2002-9 Statistical Bulletin

Distribution of Ethnic Groups in Birmingham

Map 1:
Percentage of Population who are Non-White, 2001 Census



Map 1 displays the non-White groups' overall share of the population in different parts of Birmingham at the time of the 2001 population Census. A clear pattern is shown, with high percentages to the north-west, east and south-east of the City Centre. Wards with high proportions include Handsworth Wood, Lozells and East Handsworth, Soho, Aston, Washwood Heath, Bordesley Green, Sparkbrook and Springfield. Areas with low proportions of population in non-White groups are towards the northern, southern and eastern limits of the city. Maps showing the detailed ethnic groups are available on www.birmingham.gov.uk/census.

There will be no up-to-date information available about the distribution of ethnic groups by small area in Birmingham, until the results of the latest Census are published in summer 2012.

The Census will include extra ethnic categories (Arab, Gypsy/Irish Traveller) and ask new questions on language and national identity. The religion question will also be asked again.

The next page considers which population groups have been increasing or decreasing since 2001. Although the ethnic group estimates are not calculated for small areas, ONS has published general population estimates for small areas for the years 2001 to 2009. These estimates suggest that much of the city's population increase has taken place in multicultural areas (Small Area Brief, April 2010).

2001-9 population change

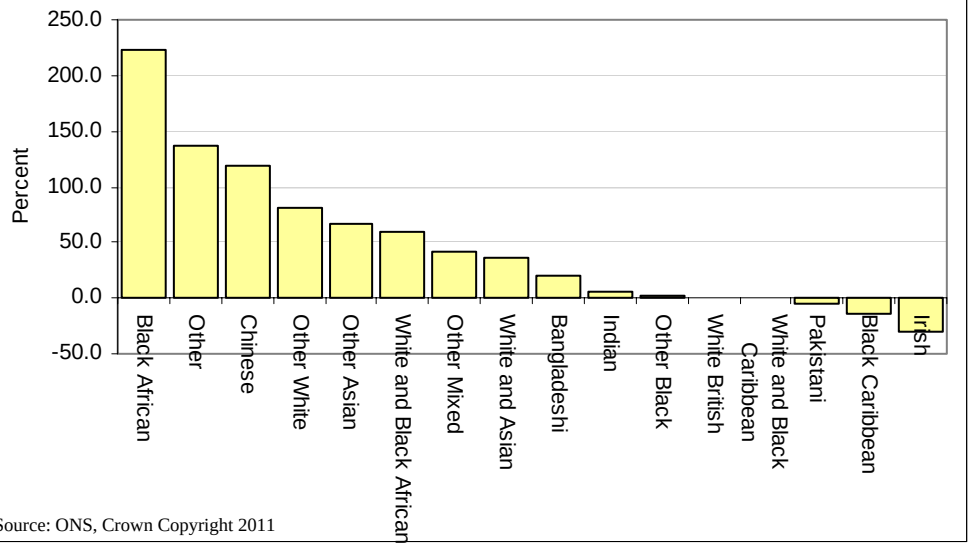
Table 4: 2001-9 population change by ethnic group *(thousands)*							Age group		
Ethnic Group	Birmingham		West Midlands		England		Birmingham		
	change						Percentage change		
	number	%	number	%	number	%	children	Working age	Pensioner
All ethnic groups	44.1	4.5	150.4	2.8	2,360.0	4.8	-1.2	8.7	-2.9
White: British	5.3	0.8	-67.6	-1.5	-32.5	-0.1	-0.6	3.2	-5.1
White: Irish	-9.6	-30.5	-12.1	-16.6	-70.7	-11.2	-47.4	-45.4	-5.8
White: Other White	12.1	81.2	49.9	77.7	519.5	38.7	73.7	97.2	0.0
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	0.1	0.6	7.7	19.3	66.9	28.5	-18.5	27.0	-33.3
Mixed: White and Black African	0.9	60.0	4.5	121.6	49.2	62.8	50.0	87.5	0.0
Mixed: White and Asian	2.3	35.9	10.2	55.4	105.2	56.2	33.3	41.4	100.0
Mixed: Other Mixed	1.9	41.3	7.5	63.6	81.2	52.6	33.3	52.4	0.0
Asian or Asian British: Indian	3.1	5.5	19.1	10.6	368.5	35.2	-11.4	9.5	25.0
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	-5.4	-5.1	22.5	14.4	270.7	37.6	-8.1	-4.2	5.1
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	4.4	20.9	13.6	42.9	102.8	36.5	-2.4	36.2	27.3
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	6.8	66.7	15.8	74.2	133.9	54.9	28.1	92.1	28.6
Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	-7.1	-14.8	0.3	0.4	39.6	6.9	-27.6	-13.6	-1.4
Black or Black British: Black African	14.3	223.4	37.8	302.4	296.4	60.4	141.2	263.6	100.0
Black or Black British: Other Black	0.1	1.7	2.2	22.4	27.1	27.8	-14.3	5.6	0.0
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese	6.2	119.2	16.4	99.4	212.5	93.6	100.0	130.0	20.0
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other	8.6	136.5	22.6	155.9	189.7	85.3	70.6	169.8	33.3
Non-White ethnic groups	36.2	12.4	180.2	30.0	1,943.7	42.7	-2.5	20.7	10.8
Non-'White British'	38.7	11.4	218.0	29.6	2,392.5	36.7	-1.9	19.1	4.5

Working age = 16-64 for males and 16-59 for females. Pensionable age = 60+ for females and 65+ for males
Source: ONS, Crown Copyright, 2011

Table 4 shows estimated change by ethnic group in Birmingham, West Midlands region and England between 2001 and 2009. The non-white population in Birmingham increased by 12.4%; this is markedly below regional (30%) and national increases (42.7%). Nevertheless, a person living in Birmingham was much more likely to belong to an ethnic group than was the case in the region or England.

In Birmingham, the region and nationally, the numbers of White Irish have fallen since 2001. In Birmingham, Black Caribbean and Pakistani also decreased. The White Irish group saw the most rapid decrease in Birmingham (-30.5%), the region (-16.6%) and England (-11.2%). The Black African group increased by 14.3 thousand (223.4%), making it the most rapidly growing group in Birmingham. White Other was the fastest growing group in the West Midlands and England. The group includes most migrants from EU accession states in Eastern Europe. In Birmingham White Other ranked 2nd for numerical growth.

Figure 2: 2001-9 population percentage by ethnic group, Birmingham



Source: ONS, Crown Copyright 2011

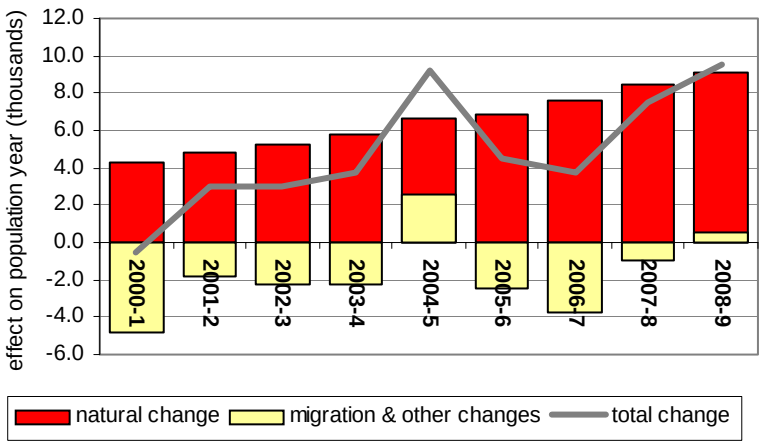
The Irish group had the largest decrease in children, followed by Black Caribbean and Mixed White & Black Caribbean. In the working age group the number of Black Africans trebled and the Chinese and Other ethnic group more than doubled.

Components of population change

Table 5: 2001-2009 Components of change, Birmingham (thousands)		
Start population (2001)		984.6
Births		128.2
Deaths		73.7
Natural growth	*net*	54.5
Total international migration	in	114.3
	out	60.5
	net	*53.8*
Net migration within the UK and other changes	*net*	-64.1
Total population change	*net*	44.1
End population (2009)		1028.7

Source: ONS, Crown Copyright, 2010

Figure 3: Compoonents of population change 2001-9, Birmingham



According to the population estimates, Birmingham's population increased by 44.1 thousand between 2001 and 2009.

Natural growth (the difference between birth and deaths) added 54.5 thousand to the population 2001-9. The number of births has increased sharply since 2001, reversing a downward trend in the 1990's (see Demographic Brief 2010/09 Births and Deaths). Groups with older age structures, most notably the White Irish, would be expected to have proportionately more deaths and fewer births. Differences in fertility rates may also be important. Mortality rate variations between groups have less effect as many ethnic groups have predominantly youthful age structures.

International migration added 53.8 thousand to the population while the net impact of migration within the UK resulted in a reduction of around 64 thousand. There is no recent data on the ethnicity of migrants. In the 2001 Census, 60% of international in-migrants to Birmingham were in a non-white ethnic group, while the white group made up 97% of the net migration flow from the city to the rest of the UK.

Table 6: Components of population change, England 2001-9				
	thousands			
	total growth	natural grown	Net migration	average % annual growth rate
All Groups	2,360.0	1,089.3	1,270.8	0.6
White: British	-32.5	365.4	-397.9	0.0
White: Irish	-70.7	-49.4	-21.2	-1.4
White: Other	519.5	39.2	480.3	4.8
Mixed	302.5	246.0	56.5	5.8
Asian	875.9	314.3	561.5	4.8
Black	363.1	132.8	230.3	3.9
Chinese or Other	402.2	41.0	361.3	11.2
non White	1,943.7	734.1	1,209.6	5.3
non 'White British'	2,392.5	723.9	1,668.7	4.6

Source: ONS, Crown Copyright 2011

Table 6 shows the national components of population change by broad ethnic groups. The growth in people from non-white ethnic groups was mostly attributable to net migration, although natural growth accounted for almost 40% of growth. Although the natural growth of the White British group was estimated at 365.4 thousand, this was offset by emigration, resulting in a net loss of 32.5 thousand.

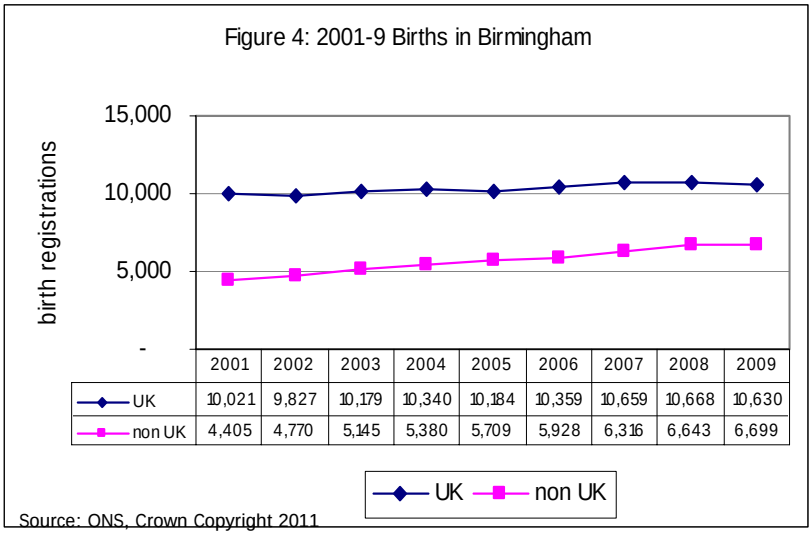
The growth in the Irish/White Other group is almost due entirely to net migration of Eastern Europeans. (White Irish declined due to net migration and natural changes). Likewise the growth of the Chinese group is driven by net migration.

Natural growth accounted for about 36% of growth in the Black and Asian groupings, while net migration contributed 64% .

The natural growth of the Mixed group will have a downward effect on natural change in other ethnic groups.

The components of change are not available for Birmingham.

Other migration indicators



Information from administrative data sources provides an indication of Birmingham's growing diversity. These sources are based on nationality or country of birth rather than ethnicity.

The birth figures confirm that the number of births to mothers who themselves were born overseas is increasing. In 2001, 30.5% of births were to non-UK mothers; this rose to 38.7% in 2009. Figure 4 shows the number of births to non-UK mothers is rising faster than those to UK mothers.

Table 7a: Births in Birmingham to mothers born overseas, 2001-9

Country of Birth	percent
Pakistan	40.1
Bangladesh	11.9
India	7.4
Somalia	6.0
Jamaica	3.9
Yemen	2.6
Poland	1.9
China	1.3
Zimbabwe	1.3
Scotland	1.2
Ireland	1.2
Philippines	1.1
Iraq	1.1
Nigeria	1.0
Afghanistan	1.0
The Gambia	0.8
Vietnam	0.7
Germany	0.7
Kenya	0.6
Northern Ireland	0.6
South Africa	0.6
Congo (Democratic Republic)	0.5
Malaysia	0.5
Ghana	0.5
Congo	0.5
Sudan	0.5
Eritrea	0.4
Montserrat	0.4
France	0.4
Iran	0.4
Romania	0.4
Rest of the world*	8.6

Table 7b: National Insurance Numbers allocation in Birmingham to overseas nationals, 2002-9

Country	percent
Poland	16.4
Pakistan	14.1
India	8.6
China Peoples Republic	3.9
Bangladesh	3.6
Jamaica	3.2
Somalia	2.5
Netherlands	2.5
Slovak Rep	2.5
Iraq	2.4
France	2.1
Zimbabwe	1.9
Nigeria	1.8
Germany	1.6
Afghanistan	1.5
Iran	1.5
Philippines	1.5
South Africa	1.1
Malaysia	1.1
Rep of Lithuania	1.0
Rep of Ireland	1.0
Eritrea	1.0
Eritrea	0.9
Spain	0.9
Sweden	0.9
Czech Rep	0.9
Australia	0.8
Portugal	0.8
Ghana	0.8
Italy	0.7
Rep of Latvia	0.7
Rep of Yemen	0.7
Gambia	0.7
Tanzania	0.7
Hungary	0.7
Romania	0.7
Rest of the world#	12.3

Mothers from Pakistan, Bangladesh and India accounted for around 60% of all Birmingham births to non-UK women. There has also been a noticeable increase in the number of births to African mothers, the most common countries being Somalia and Zimbabwe (table 7a). More details are in Demographic Brief 2010/7, Births and Deaths.

The Department for Work and Pensions publishes data on National Insurance Numbers allocated to non-UK nationals. National Insurance Numbers are compulsory for adults wishing to work in the UK, whether short or long term. Although this source provides useful indicators of the nationality of people coming to Birmingham from overseas, it does not provide a reliable measure of the number of long-term migrants (Demographic Brief 2010/6 International Migration 2008-9). Table 7b shows that between 2001 and 2009, Poland followed by Pakistan, provided the highest proportion of registrations in Birmingham. It is thought that the number of nationals of the Netherlands and some other EU countries include persons born outside the EU, notably Somalia.

*includes countries where birth registrations were less than 200.
#includes countries where National Insurance number allocations were less than 500.
Between 2001 and 2009 50,995 of Birmingham births were to mothers born overseas.
There were 78,800 National Insurance numbers allocated to overseas nationals between 2002 and 2009.

Population forecasts (thousands)

Table 8: Extract from ethnic group population projections, Birmingham (thousands)

	Birmingham	White	Caribbean	African	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Chinese	Other#
	CCSR population forecasts								
2001	984.6	689.7	48.4	6.5	56.5	106.2	21.3	5.3	50.7
2009	1,018.8	636.2	47.8	15.7	60.5	145.1	29.9	8.2	75.5

Source: CCSR, Crown Copyright
this category also includes all of the Mixed groups

Table 8 shows an extract from the CCSR ethnic group population forecasts for 2001 to 2009. The short-term forecast suggested that the White group would decrease, while minority groups would grow. In numerical terms the Pakistani group was forecast to have the largest increase, followed by the Other group. It was thought that Africans would more than double their share in Birmingham by 2009.

Table 9 shows a comparison between the ethnic group population forecasts and ONS ethnic group population estimates for 2009 (see also figures 5a-5h).

Table 9: Ethnic group forecasts and ONS population estimates, Birmingham (thousands)

	Birmingham	White	Caribbean	African	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Chinese	Other#
2009 CCSR	1,018.8	636.2	47.8	15.7	60.5	145.1	29.9	8.2	75.5
2009 ONS	1,028.7	699.7	41.0	20.7	59.4	99.8	25.5	11.4	71.2
Difference between 2009 CCSR projections and ONS population estimates									
2009	9.9	63.5	-6.8	5.0	-1.1	-45.3	-4.4	3.2	-4.3

Source: ONS, CCSR, Crown Copyright
this category also includes all the Mixed groups

Birmingham ethnic group forecasts compared with 2009 ONS population estimates

- White — CCSR forecast a decline in the White group, however ONS latest estimates suggest that the White group has increased since 2001, possibly reflecting post-2004 migration from Eastern Europe.
- Black Caribbean — ONS estimates the decline of the Black Caribbean group to be more rapid than CCSR forecasts.
- Black African — CCSR forecast that the African group would double in size between 2001 and 2009. ONS estimates suggest that this was too modest and that the African population has tripled from 6.5 thousand in 2001 to over 20 thousand in 2009.
- Indian — The growth of the Indian population is slightly slower than forecast, ONS estimates point to growth of 3 thousand, while around 5 thousand was forecast.
- Pakistani — CCSR forecast a sharp increase in the Pakistani population of 40 thousand by 2009, however ONS estimates suggest a *decline* in the Pakistani population compared with 2001.
- Bangladeshi — ONS estimate the growth of the Bangladeshi population to be less steep than forecast. The forecasts point to a rise of 8.6 thousand, while ONS estimate the increase to be closer to 4 thousand.
- Chinese — According to ONS the Chinese population has grown at double the rate CCSR expected. ONS estimates that growth between 2001 and 2009 was 6 thousand, compared with 3 thousand forecast.
- Other groups — ONS estimates point to a slower growth rate for the Other ethnic group than forecast.

Ethnic group forecasts compared with ONS population estimates

Figure 5a: Population estimates, White

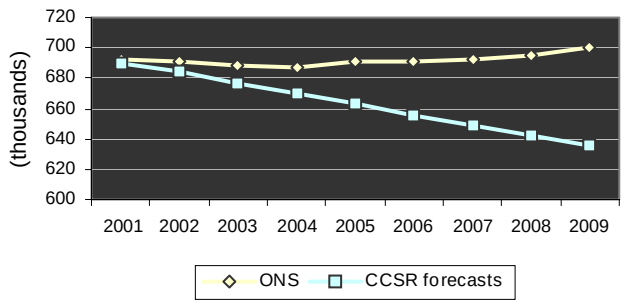


Figure 5b: Population Estimates, Black Caribbean

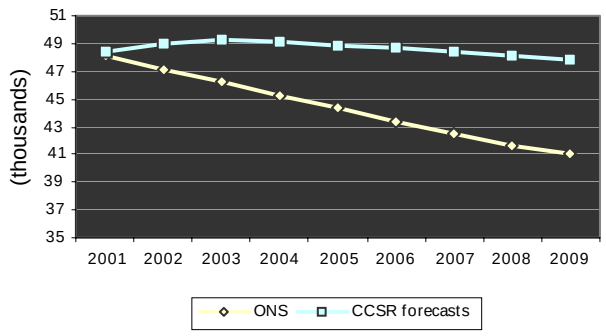


Figure 5c: Population estimates, Black African

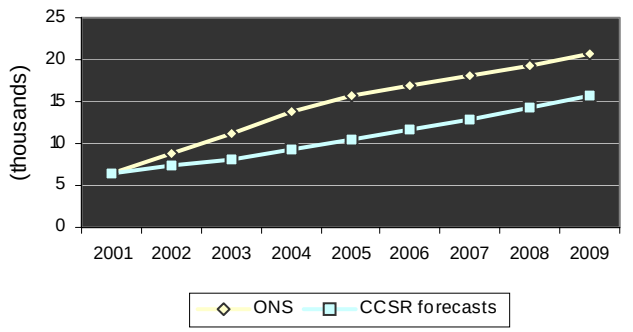


Figure 5d: Population estimates, Indian

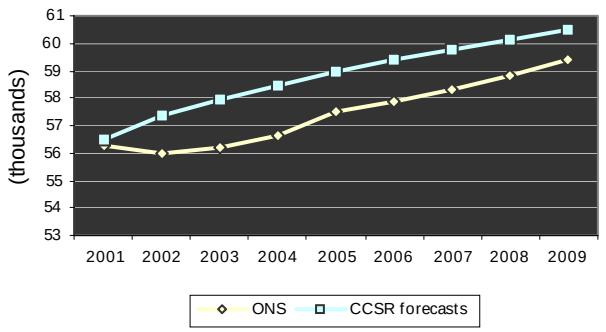


Figure 5e: Population estimates, Pakistani

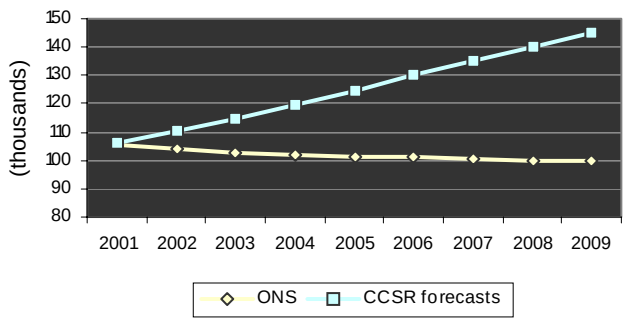


Figure 5f: Population estimates, Bangladeshi

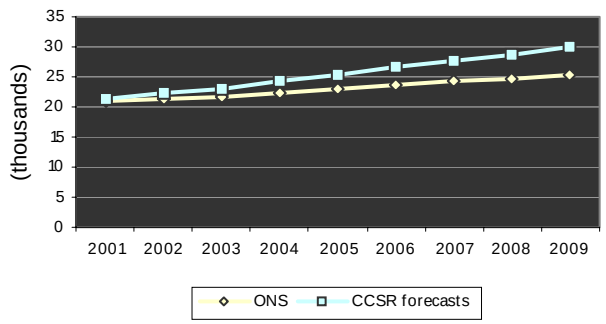


Figure 5g: Population estimates, Chinese

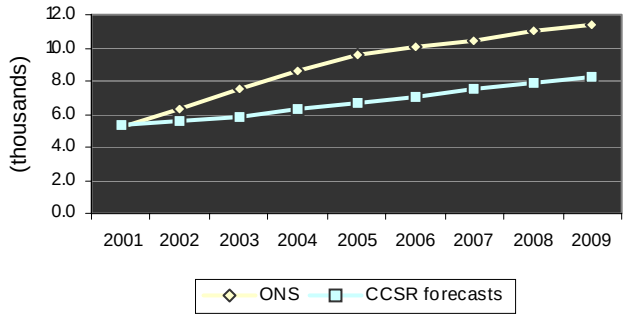
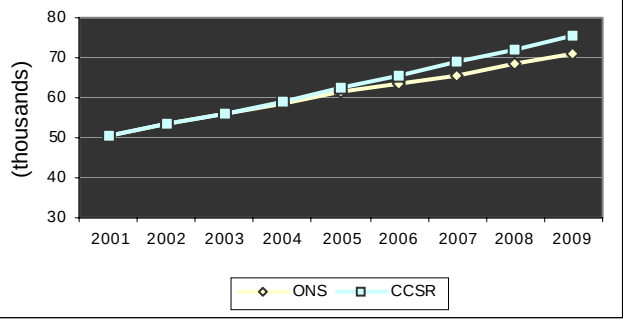


Figure 5h: Population estimates, Other ethnic group

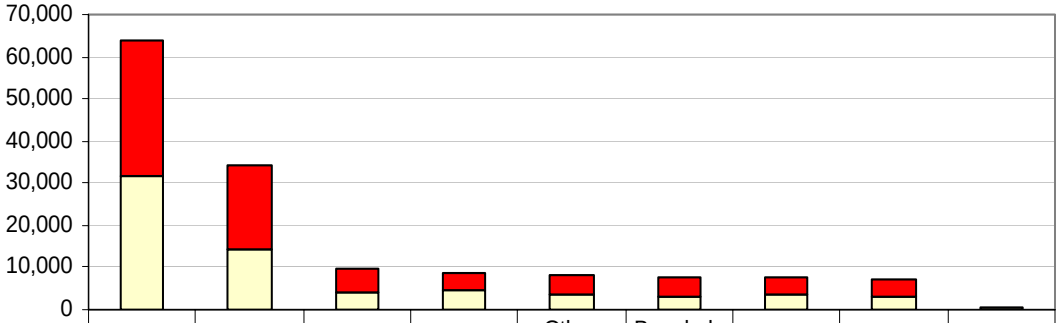


Source: ONS, Crown Copyright 2011

School Census

Another indicator of ethnic group populations may be obtained from looking at the School Census. In 2010, there were 148,840 pupils of compulsory school age and above attending Birmingham schools. The majority (53.9%) belonged to an ethnic group other than White. This is broadly consistent with the general picture from the ONS estimates - that the proportion from BME groups is highest in younger age groups. Figure 6 shows the largest minority ethnic group was Pakistani, followed by those classified as having mixed heritage.

Figure 6: Ethnicity of pupils attending state-funded secondary and maintained primary schools in Birmingham
January 2010



	White	Pakistani	Mixed	Indian	Other Ethnic	Bangladeshi	Caribbean	African	Chinese
primary	32,170	20,274	5,289	3,980	4,563	4,384	4,003	4,189	260
secondary	31,600	14,186	4,342	4,772	3,588	3,160	3,525	3,008	310

Source: DfE, SFR(09/2010),Tables 12a, 12b, Crown Copyright

A comparison with the ONS estimates and the CCSR forecasts raises questions. The school census shows much lower numbers of children from White, Mixed and Chinese groups. It also suggests that CCSR higher forecasts for the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups may be more accurate than the lower ONS estimates. Both ONS and CCSR have much lower numbers of African children. Close comparison is not possible for a number of reasons: the schools data is more recent, age groups covered and differences in classification; the latter might have a particular effect on the recording of children with parents from different backgrounds. Also, the schools data excludes some children resident in Birmingham and includes some children who live outside the city.

Appendix 1: Methodology

ONS produces population estimates by ethnic group for local authorities. These estimates are still classified by ONS as 'experimental statistics', this means that the method is subject to review and has yet to meet the rigorous quality standards of 'National Statistics'. The ethnic groups estimates are consistent with the mid-year population estimates by age and gender. Estimates are produced by the 'cohort component' method. This takes the population at the previous mid-year, and adds a year to the age of each resident.

The new population is estimated by:

- Adding births during the year
- Subtracting the number of residents who died during the year
- Adding migrants into the area and deducting out-migrants

Ethnic group is not recorded on birth and death registrations. The number of deaths are estimated by applying area age specific mortality rates to each ethnic group. A model is used to estimate births using data from the 2001 Census on the age and ethnic group of mothers with babies aged less than one, together with all counts of women from that ethnic group. As fertility rates are applied to the female population before taking account of mortality and migration, there are slightly too few births for groups which have high migration inflows of women of childbearing age (and too many for those with relatively low inflows). A further estimate has to be made for the number of babies born to parents with differing ethnic characteristics. Estimates of migrants are modelled using various sources.

More information is available from the ONS paper "Population Estimates by Ethnic Group: Methodology Paper".

CCSR Forecast

The forecast was carried out by the Cathie Marsh Centre for Census and Survey Research (CCSR) on behalf of the City Council. The forecast was implemented in the POPGROUP software, which was developed by local authorities and is now managed by the Local Government Association. It is based on the cohort component methodology, also used by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The forecast was constrained to ONS' 2003-based sub-national population projection for Birmingham, which provide age and gender breakdown but have no ethnic dimension. As the 2009 ONS estimate is based on more recent demographic data, then some differences between the CCSR forecast and the ONS estimate are inevitable. These are both in the basic demographic results for population size and age structure, but also in changes in trends that were not forecast: an example would be the scale of post-2004 migration from Eastern Europe. Other differences will reflect different methods of modelling changes by ethnic group.

The detailed report, which contains a longer description of methodology, "Population forecasts for Birmingham, with an ethnic group dimension" is available online at www.birmingham.gov.uk/census.

Appendix 2

Table 10: 2009 population estimates by ethnic group, ranking of top 20 local authorities non-white communities (percentage)

			White			Mixed				Asian or Asian British				Black or Black British						
	Area	All (100%)	British	Irish	Other	White and Black Caribbean	White and Black African	White and Asian	Other Mixed	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other Asian	Black Caribbean	Black African	Other Black	Chinese	Other	Non-White	Non-'White British'
1	Newham	100.0	38.3	1.2	5.2	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.1	9.7	8.0	8.3	4.3	5.8	9.5	1.2	2.2	2.3	55.4	61.8
2	Brent	100.0	38.1	4.9	8.7	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.1	14.2	5.4	1.1	3.6	7.9	7.0	1.3	1.8	2.1	48.3	61.9
3	Tower Hamlets	100.0	47.7	1.3	8.1	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.7	3.5	1.6	20.6	4.9	2.3	3.7	0.6	1.6	1.5	43.0	52.4
4	Harrow	100.0	48.7	3.0	8.0	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.0	16.0	4.8	0.9	3.9	3.6	4.0	0.6	1.5	1.6	40.3	51.3
5	Redbridge	100.0	52.5	1.8	5.8	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.9	10.7	6.6	3.2	3.0	4.0	5.7	0.7	1.3	1.2	39.8	47.4
6	Waltham Forest	100.0	53.4	1.8	6.8	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.1	4.7	6.7	2.0	2.4	6.3	6.8	1.3	1.8	1.9	38.1	46.6
7	Ealing	100.0	49.9	3.1	9.6	1.0	0.5	1.3	1.0	12.9	4.0	0.9	2.9	3.9	4.4	0.6	1.7	2.2	37.4	50.1
8	Hackney	100.0	51.1	2.2	9.4	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.1	4.7	1.8	3.1	1.5	7.1	9.2	1.9	2.3	1.7	37.4	48.9
9	Slough UA	100.0	57.2	1.6	5.5	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.7	11.2	11.6	1.4	1.6	2.5	2.2	0.4	1.2	0.9	36.0	43.0
10	Leicester UA	100.0	60.1	1.1	3.0	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.6	18.7	4.6	0.9	1.9	1.6	1.9	0.3	2.1	1.0	35.9	39.9
11	Hounslow	100.0	55.3	1.9	7.6	0.8	0.4	1.3	1.0	12.8	6.8	1.1	2.6	1.8	3.2	0.4	1.5	1.7	35.3	44.7
12	Southwark	100.0	56.1	2.0	7.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.1	4.0	1.6	1.5	1.3	5.7	10.2	1.5	2.7	1.8	34.1	43.9
13	Lewisham	100.0	57.0	2.4	6.8	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	2.9	1.4	0.9	1.5	8.6	8.7	1.7	2.4	1.4	33.8	43.1
14	Haringey	100.0	51.3	3.2	11.9	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.2	4.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	6.6	8.1	1.2	1.9	1.9	33.6	48.8
15	Lambeth	100.0	56.8	2.1	8.6	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	3.6	1.7	1.1	1.2	7.5	8.4	1.5	1.9	1.4	32.5	43.2
16	Croydon	100.0	60.4	1.7	5.5	1.5	0.6	1.2	1.1	5.9	3.2	0.8	1.9	6.6	6.0	1.1	1.6	1.1	32.4	39.6
17	Birmingham	100.0	63.3	2.1	2.6	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.6	5.8	9.7	2.5	1.7	4.0	2.0	0.6	1.1	1.4	32.0	36.7
18	Luton UA	100.0	59.4	3.1	5.5	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	4.3	8.0	4.1	2.5	3.5	3.3	0.5	1.2	1.3	31.9	40.6
19	Westminster	100.0	54.8	2.4	12.3	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.3	6.3	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.6	4.0	0.6	3.6	3.0	30.6	45.3
20	Camden	100.0	57.1	2.6	10.1	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.2	5.8	1.9	4.3	2.1	2.1	4.6	0.6	2.2	2.6	30.1	42.8

Source: National Statistics, Crown Copyright, 2011

Current Demographic Briefings	Publication date	Next update
Small Areas in Birmingham: LSOAs (2008 Data)*	April 2010	2011 (2009 data)
Population Estimates mid-2002 to 2008 (revision)	May 2010	N/A
Births and Deaths (2009 Data)	November 2010	2011 (2010 data)
Migration: Internal (2008-9 data)	August 2010	2011 (2010 data)
Migration: International (2008-9 data)	October 2010	2011 (2010 data)
Population Estimates (2009 data)	July 2010	2011 (2010 data)
Population Projections (2008-based)	August 2010	2012 (2010-based)
Household Projections (2008-based)	December 2010	2012 (2010-based)
Ethnic Groups in Birmingham (2009 data)*	June 2011	2012 (2010 data)

*figures do not incorporate the new methods for calculating migration and population statistics

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Briefings will be updated as new data are released by ONS. It is hoped to extend the series to cover other data sets, including population estimates for Electoral Wards and Ethnic Groups. The Briefings are produced by Birmingham City Council's Planning Strategy Service. We also hold the 2001 Census results for the City and other areas.

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Issue 2: 2011

Dev Strat/11/290/A/pdf/0611

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