

ANALYSIS OF 2011 CENSUS DATA

Irish Community Statistics, England and Selected Urban Areas

REPORT FOR ENGLAND

Louise Ryan, Alessio D'Angelo, Michael Puniskis, Neil Kaye

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Analysis of 2011 Census Data

Irish Community Statistics, England and Selected Urban Areas

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REPORT FOR ENGLAND

Prof. Louise Ryan, Alessio D'Angelo, Michael Puniskis, Neil Kaye

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Introduction

Migration has been a defining feature of Irish society throughout the nineteenth and much of the twentieth centuries. At the start of the twenty first century, with the collapse of the so-called 'Celtic Tiger' economy, emigration is once again on the rise in Ireland¹. Recent research has highlighted the numbers of young Irish migrants arriving to work and live in Britain².

The historical image of *emigration*, depicted in songs, literature and poetry, involves the trans-Atlantic journey to North America which was, in many cases, a one-way voyage from which the emigrant was unlikely to return. Indeed, up to the 1920s, 84% of migrants from the southern 26 counties of Ireland had gone to the USA.³ Following the Wall Street Crash of 1929 and the Great Depression, numbers of people going to North America decreased dramatically.⁴ From the 1930s onwards Britain replaced North America as the main destination for Irish migrants.⁵

Geographical proximity and a history of colonialism have not only resulted in a shared language and lack of immigration barriers but also a perceived ease of mobility which means that migration from Ireland to Britain is relatively simple and inexpensive and can often be regarded as temporary. This has been associated with poorly planned migration and some negative outcomes for health and wellbeing⁶. As a result of this history of migration, Irish people represent one of the largest ethnic minority groups in British society⁷ and have made a significant contribution to Britain's workforce⁸.

In this report we draw on census data from 2011 (with some comparative data from 2001) to map the demographic profile of Irish people in England as a whole and in 6 specific regions. We focus on overall age structure by gender and, in particular, highlight the skewed age profile of the Irish in these regions. The disproportionate age profile of the Irish population is associated with particular health needs, which we highlight by using census

¹ Glynn, Kelly and MacEinri (2013) *Irish Emigration in the Age of Austerity* (UCC, Ireland)

² Moore, Waters, Tilki and Clarke (2012) *Fresh Perspectives: a needs analysis of the Irish community in Britain* (London). Ryan and Kurdi (2014) *Young, Highly Qualified Migrants: the experiences and expectations of recently arrived Irish teachers in Britain* (www.sprc.info).

³ Robert Kennedy, *The Irish: Emigration, Marriage and Fertility*, (Berkley 1973).

⁴ John Archer Jackson, *The Irish in Britain*, (London 1963).

⁵ Steven Fielding, *Class and Ethnicity: Irish Catholics In England, 1880-1939*. (Buckingham 1993)

⁶ Leavey, Rozmovits, Ryan and King (2007) 'Explanations of Depression among Irish Migrants in Britain' *Social Science and Medicine*, 65. pp. 231-244; Ryan, Leavey, Golden, Blizzard and King (2006) 'Depression in Irish Migrants to London: a case control study', *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 188, pp, 560-566

⁷ Census 2011

⁸ Hickman (1998), 'Reconstructing deconstructing 'race': British political discourses about the Irish in Britain' *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, vol. 21 no.2 pp. 289-307

data on general health and long term limiting illness. There are also consequences for unpaid caring and for housing with large numbers of older Irish people living alone. The health needs of the Irish in Britain have been the subject of several previous reports⁹. Our regional reports also highlight the situation for ‘White: Gypsy or Irish Travellers’, while recognising that this category includes English Gypsies as well as Irish Travellers.

The data also indicate the diversity of the White Irish population across the regions. Migration to Britain occurred over many decades and is often depicted through different ‘waves’ of migrants. The 1950s migrants are frequently associated with the construction sector¹⁰. These migrants tended to arrive ‘on the boat’ at a young age—often in their late teens—with limited formal qualifications¹¹. By contrast, the 1980s-90s migrants are usually regarded as highly educated and seeking employment in professional occupations¹². The more recent – post-Celtic Tiger migrants – are widely regarded as not only highly qualified but also highly mobile using new technology and cheaper modes of travel to explore new global opportunities¹³. Although these simplistic categories belie the diversity among all migrant groups, it is undoubtedly the case, as our reports highlight, that Irish migrants are amongst both the least qualified and the most highly qualified in the British workforce. We also show that people who identify as ‘White Irish’ are highly represented in the senior managerial and professional occupations across all the regions under study.

Nonetheless, as well documented elsewhere¹⁴, Irish acceptance into British society has been far from simple or straight-forward. Through the long history of British colonialism in Ireland and Irish emigration to Britain, the Irish have been constructed as the ‘other’ in opposition to the formation of a hegemonic British national identity¹⁵. Religion also played a key role in this formation as ‘anti-Catholicism was deeply embedded in British nationalism’¹⁶. The ‘othering’ of the Irish drew on such processes as simianisation employing stereotypes of bestiality and racial inferiority¹⁷, commonly associated with images of ‘Mick’ and ‘Paddy’, hard drinking, quick-tempered navvies.

⁹ See for example, Tilki, Ryan, D’Angelo and Sales (2009) *The Forgotten Irish*, Leavey et al 2007 ‘Explanations of Depression’

¹⁰ Cowley, U. (2001), *The Men who built Britain: A History of the Irish Navvy*, (Dublin, Wolfhound Press)

¹¹ Tilki et al *Forgotten Irish*

¹² Gray, B. (2004) *Women and the Irish Diaspora* (Routledge)

¹³ Glynn et al and see also Gray (2013) ‘Generation Emigration: the politics of transnational social reproduction in 21st century Ireland’ *Irish Studies Review*, 21 (1): 20-36

¹⁴ Hickman, M. J. & B. Walter. 1997. *Discrimination and the Irish Community in Britain*. (London: Commission for Racial Equality)

¹⁵ Hickman, M (1995) *Religion, Class & Identity: The State, the Catholic Church & the Education of the Irish in Britain* (Ashgate)

¹⁶ Walter, B. (2001) *Outsiders Inside: whiteness, place and Irish women*, (London: Routledge); also see Ryan, L. 2007 ‘Who do you think you are?: Irish nurses encountering ethnicity and constructing identity in Britain’ *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 30 (3), pp.416-438.

¹⁷ Douglas, R (2002) ‘Anglo-Saxons and Attacotti: the racialisation of Irishness in Britain between the world wars’ *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, vol.25, no.1, pp. 40-63

Since the path breaking work of John Archer Jackson, *The Irish in Britain* in 1963, there has been a proliferation of research on this topic. There have been numerous historical studies drawing on census statistics and archival sources¹⁸. In addition, there have also been studies of the more recent and on-going experiences of Irish people in Britain utilising both statistical data and qualitative interviews¹⁹. It is beyond the scope of this report to provide a detailed bibliographical overview of all the publications in this field.

Until the 1990s, most analyses of the history of the Irish in Britain overlooked a key feature of Irish migratory patterns—gender²⁰. Unlike most other migrant groups, women have made up the majority of Irish migrants to Britain for much of nineteenth and twentieth centuries.²¹ Thus, despite the prevalence of male images, there has been a predominance of women among the Irish population in Britain. Irish women came to Britain primarily as workers.²² In many instances women have been directly recruited from Ireland to fill specific vacancies within specific regions of the British labour market, such as nursing²³ and teaching²⁴. This preponderance of Irish women in these professional occupations is evidenced through the census data in our regional reports.

By presenting data on England as a whole, as well as 6 specific regions, this project provides important insights into the range and diversity of the Irish population across the country.

Aims of the Project

This project was commissioned by the organisation, 'Irish in Britain,' and aimed to present and discuss relevant data from the 2011 Census to assist in informing the work of 'Irish in Britain' and their affiliated members. The overall purpose is to illustrate the situation of the Irish community in relation to other populations as well as highlighting internal differences within the Irish community in England and identifying areas of particular need.

¹⁸ Delaney, E. *Demography, State and Society: Irish Migration to Britain, 1921-1971* (Liverpool University Press, 2000); O'Sullivan, P. (1997) *Irish Women and Irish Migration* (University of Leicester Press); Belchem, J (2007). *Irish, Catholic and Scouse: The History of the Liverpool-Irish, 1800-1939*. Liverpool: Liverpool University Press.

¹⁹ See for example, *Gray Women and the Irish Diaspora*, Walter *Outsiders Inside* and Ryan, 'I had a sister in England': family-led migration, social networks and nurses' *Journal of Ethnic and migration studies* 34 (3), pp.453-470, 2008

²⁰ Akenson, D (1993) *The Irish Diaspora: A Primer*, (Institute of Irish Studies, Belfast,)

²¹ P. Travers, 'There was nothing there for me: Irish female emigration, 1922-72', in P. O'Sullivan (ed) *Irish Women and Irish Migration*. (Leicester 1995).

²² Bronwen Walter, *Outsiders Inside: Whiteness, Place and Irish women*. (London 2001), p.119.

²³ See Ryan's work on Irish nurses 'Who do you Think you are' and 'I had a sister in England'

²⁴ Ryan and Kurdi *The experiences and expectations of Irish Teachers in Britain*

Methods

The project sought to undertake a comprehensive statistical analysis of data from the 2011 UK Census—comparing and contrasting ‘White Irish’ data, as appropriate, with other White data and data for other minority ethnic groups - specifically, to analyse data for the following key areas:

- Demographics
- Education and Qualifications
- Economic Activity and Inactivity
- Types of work
- Health
- Unpaid care
- Housing and Amenities
- Communal Establishments
- Other relevant areas as appropriate.

In addition, the analysis includes national and regional dimensions using census data and ‘Irish’ data for the following regions:

- England
- London
- East Midlands
- West Midlands
- North West
- North East
- Yorkshire and The Humber

In completing this work, the team of the researchers at the Social Policy Research Centre carried out an extensive secondary statistical analysis of official 2011 Census data on the Irish community (and other groups for comparative purposes) by national and regional areas. In addition, we also included some data from the 2001 Census to map the changes which had occurred in the Irish population during the intervening time period.

We began the project with a comprehensive preliminary examination of publicly available census data. This enabled us to identify the type and range of census data available for the particular categories, listed above. We firstly identified key data according to ‘country of birth,’ ‘ethnicity,’ and ‘national identity’ as well as by age and sex, where available. This enabled us to obtain the most comprehensive data on the Irish community across the regions.

In this report, two main variables are used to identify the Irish population depending on the theme under examination: for the introductory sections, we used data cross-tabulated by 'country of birth,' as this enabled us to provide an overview for patterns of migration and population characteristics of the Irish in England. For comparative purposes here, we provide data on people born in England, and also chose to focus on Ireland as one geographic region and therefore provide data for both people born in the Republic of Ireland as well as Northern Ireland. For the remaining key areas, we presented data by 'ethnic group' to allow for comparisons between the White Irish in relation to other main, and in some cases, detailed, ethnic groups in Britain, including the related group of White Gypsy or Irish Travellers.

Once the relevant datasets had been obtained from the Census, careful filtering was undertaken to prepare datasets for subsequent statistical analysis. After this stage had been completed, a provisional analysis using descriptive statistics was conducted in order to further identify initial trends, gaps and findings in the data. Once all secondary analyses were completed, visual outputs of findings were produced in the form of easy-to-read tables, graphs and charts to visualise the key socio-economic data within both regional and national dimensions. In addition, specialised geographic information systems (GIS) software was used to produce thematic maps of each region in order to facilitate the interpretation of key regional population trends.

The findings are presented in the following series of reports, which contain tables, graphs and thematic maps, which are complemented by written commentaries. In interpreting the data we present, one must consider the limitations of national datasets such as the Census which is the chief source of data used in this report. These include the fact that the Census is conducted on individuals with a fixed home address at one point in time and therefore may miss some people who move around often or who were unavailable to complete the survey, amongst other reasons. For those who have taken part in the Census, there may also be differences in how Irish people in England are identified, whether by their country of birth, ethnicity, nationality identity or passports held. Still, the UK Census is regarded as a highly reliable and valid source of comprehensive data on various characteristics of the country's population.

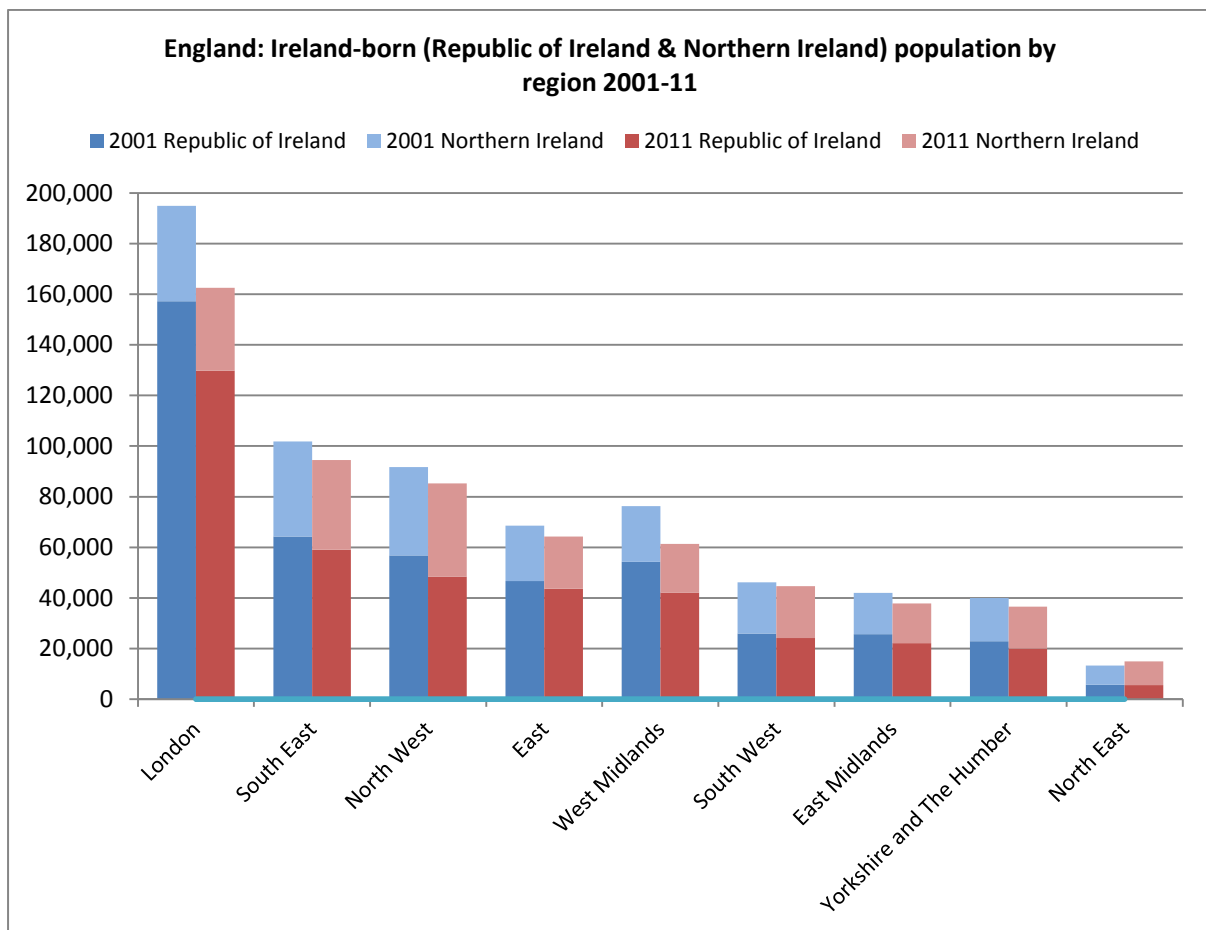
Population

Table 1 shows the number of Republic of Ireland- and Northern Ireland-born residents living in England as a whole and in nine regions using data from the census in 2001 and in 2011, and Chart 1 provides a visual representation of these data. A decade ago, the population sizes of both Republic of Ireland- and Northern Ireland-born residents were larger than in 2011. For example, in 2001, there were nearly 675,000 Ireland-born people in England compared to around 600,000 today. The change in population size was more pronounced for Republic of Ireland-born people, given the population is larger across England compared to Northern Ireland-born residents. Over the decade, London had the largest change in population size for Ireland-born residents, followed by the West Midlands. In general, today there are still sizeable numbers of more than 40,000 Republic of Ireland-born persons living in the West Midlands, East, North West and South East. In comparison, numbers of Northern Ireland-born people generally range between 20,000 to 30,000, in most regions across the country, for a total of just over 200,000 people in England.

Table 1: ENGLAND. Population by place of birth by region, 2001 and 2011

	2001				2011			
	Northern Ireland	Republic of Ireland	All Ireland	All Ireland %	Northern Ireland	Republic of Ireland	All Ireland	All Ireland %
<i>London</i>	37,574	157,285	194,859	2.7%	32,774	129,807	162,581	2.0%
<i>South East</i>	37,545	64,295	101,840	1.3%	35,344	59,125	94,469	1.1%
<i>North West</i>	34,879	56,816	91,695	1.4%	36,767	48,456	85,223	1.2%
<i>East</i>	21,811	46,743	68,554	1.3%	20,638	43,682	64,320	1.1%
<i>West Midlands</i>	21,957	54,298	76,255	1.4%	19,187	42,173	61,360	1.1%
<i>South West</i>	20,305	25,934	46,239	0.9%	20,467	24,165	44,632	0.8%
<i>East Midlands</i>	16,349	25,697	42,046	1.0%	15,619	22,202	37,821	0.8%
<i>Yorkshire and The Humber</i>	17,106	22,888	39,994	0.8%	16,608	19,986	36,594	0.7%
<i>North East</i>	7,598	5,706	13,304	0.5%	9,331	5,586	14,917	0.6%
ENGLAND	215,124	459,662	674,786	1.3%	206,735	395,182	601,917	1.1%

Chart 1: ENGLAND. Ireland-born (Republic and Northern) population by region, 2001-11



Map 1 illustrates the distribution of the Ireland-born (both Republic and Northern) population in England. The areas in yellow indicate low concentration of residents, while darker shades show where Ireland-born persons are more heavily concentrated. As mentioned above, we can see there are greater concentrations of people born in Ireland (both Republic and Northern) who live especially in London and surrounding regions, as well as South East and East of England, parts of the East and West Midlands and the North West. Similarly, Table 2 shows the top six local authority districts by number and proportion, all of which are LAs in London with the exception of Luton.

Map 1: ENGLAND. Ireland-born (Republic and Northern) population by Local Authority, 2011 (%)

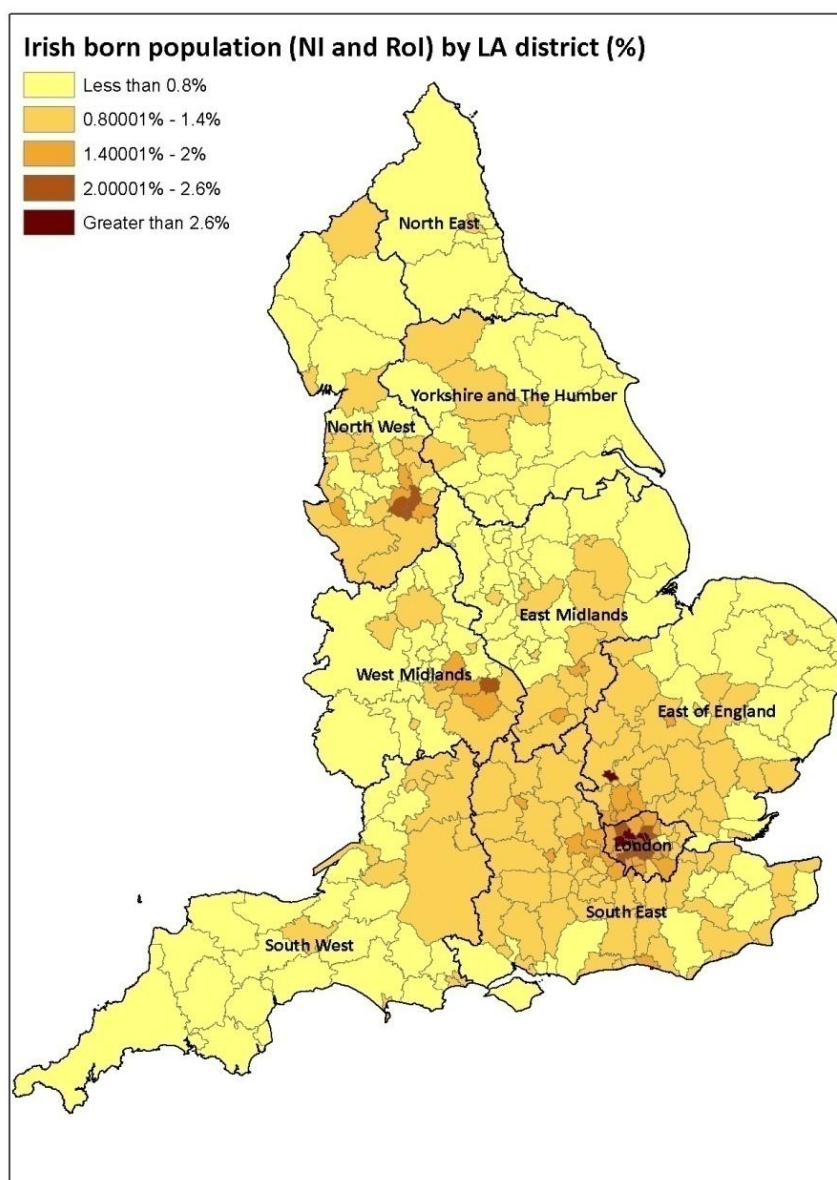
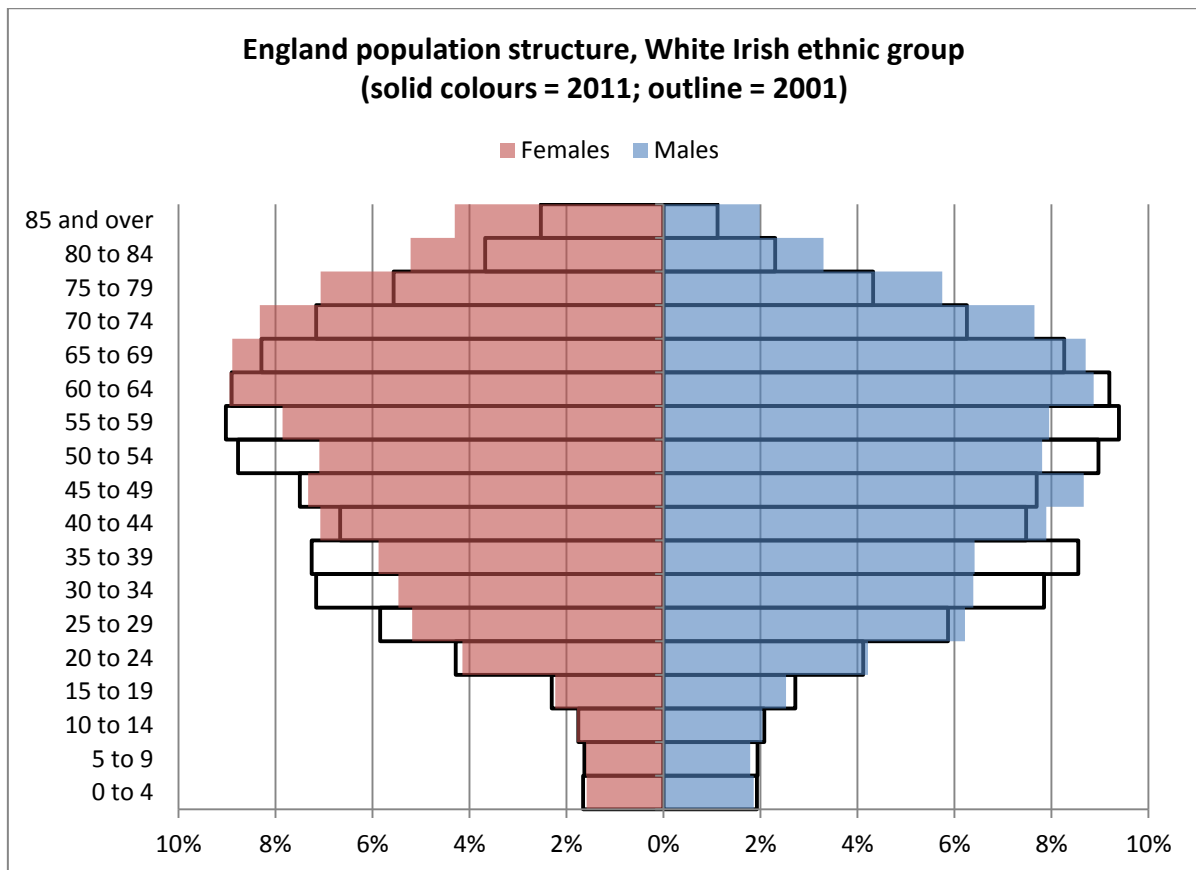


Table 2: ENGLAND. Top 6 Local Authority districts by proportion of Republic of Ireland-born residents, compared to Northern Ireland- and England-born

Ranking by ROI-born %	Local Authority	Republic of Ireland-born		Northern Ireland-born		England-born	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
1	Brent	8,874	2.9%	999	0.3%	135,712	43.6%
2	Islington	5,679	2.8%	1,502	0.7%	125,879	61.1%
3	Hammersmith & Fulham	4,874	2.7%	1,168	0.6%	98,491	54.0%
4	Camden	5,211	2.4%	1,309	0.6%	119,565	54.3%
5	Luton	4,754	2.3%	889	0.4%	136,107	67.0%
6	Ealing	7,665	2.3%	1,378	0.4%	168,302	49.7%

The following charts illustrate the population structure by age and sex for White Irish ethnic group. As we can see in Chart 2, a comparison is provided between 2001 and 2011 to show changes in the age of the Irish population in England. When comparing the proportion of Irish males (blue) and females (red) between 2001 (outline) and 2011 (solid colours), a few changes have occurred. For example, we can see a natural shift in age for the White Irish population, who are now older than a decade ago. Today, there are now higher proportions of individuals aged over 65, which means that there is an increasing number of elderly White Irish men and women living across England. On the other hand, when considering younger age groups, particularly those from birth to around 24 years of age, there were generally no major changes in the proportion of White Irish boys and girls between 2001 and 2011. Overall, the numbers of children in the White Irish category remain very low.

Chart 2: ENGLAND. Age and gender distribution for White Irish ethnic group, comparison of 2001 and 2011



In Chart 3 we see a comparison between White Irish (solid colours) and White British (outline) ethnic groups for 2011, in terms of age and sex, for England. Overall, an obvious pattern emerges when comparing both ethnic groups—there are higher proportions of both White Irish males and females in older age groups (55+) compared to White British. Secondly, and as can be expected, the White British make up a significantly larger proportion in younger age groups, especially birth to around 24 years of age. In other words, the age/sex population structures of both ethnic groups are inverted—the proportions of elderly White Irish men and women outnumber their White British counterparts, while the proportions of younger White British boys and girls far outnumber their White Irish counterparts.

Chart 3: ENGLAND. Age and sex distribution for White Irish ethnic group, compared to White British for 2011

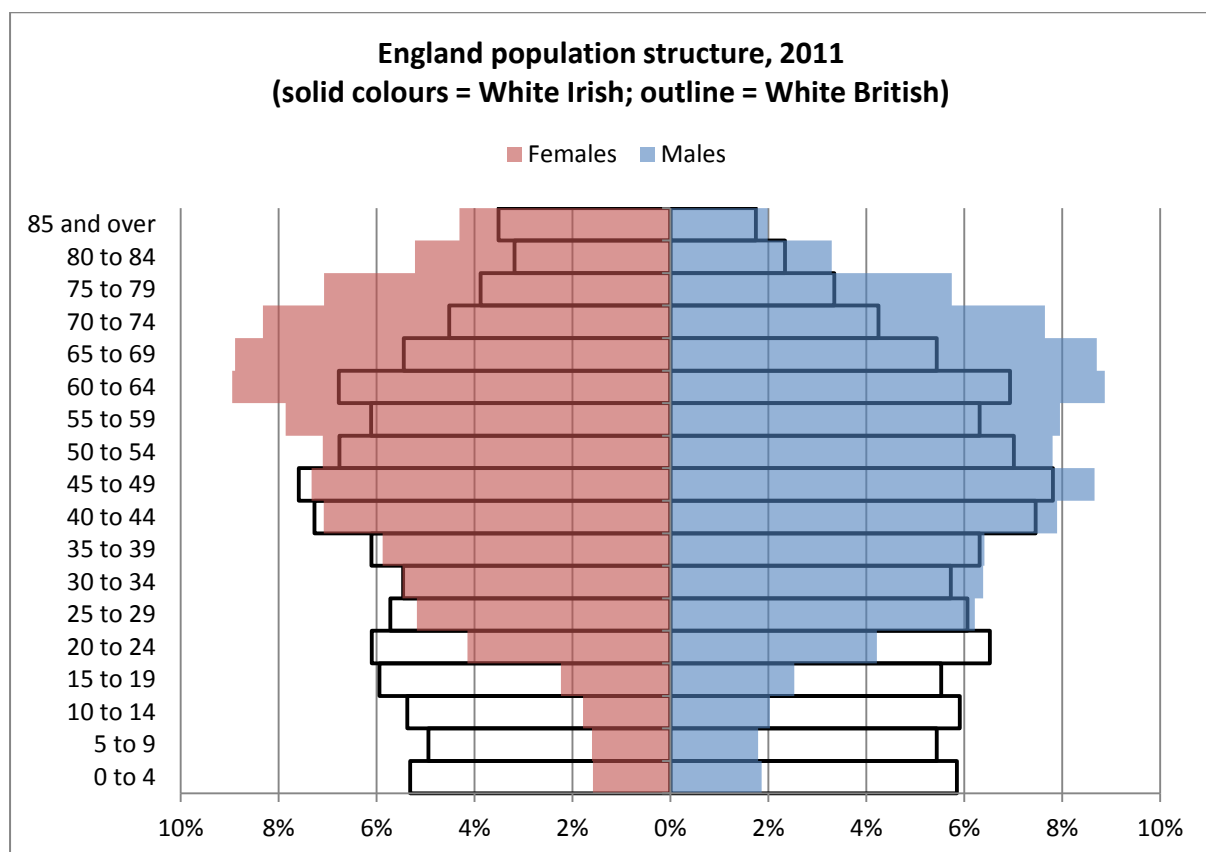


Table 3 shows a detailed ranking of the number and proportion of the main 18 ethnic groups in England. As can be seen, White Irish rank eight most prevalent ethnic group, with over a half million persons living in England (517,001), making up 1.0% of the country’s population. ‘White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller’ is ranked as eighteenth, making up 0.1% of the population, with around 55,000 persons across the country. It should be noted, of course, that this category includes both English Gypsies and Irish Travellers and thus we need to exercise some caution when using this particular data.

Table 3: ENGLAND. Number and proportion of persons in region, by detailed ethnic group (ranked)

	#	% (ranked)
All persons	53,012,456	100.0%
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	42,279,236	79.8%
White: Other White	2,430,010	4.6%
Asian/Asian British: Indian	1,395,702	2.6%
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	1,112,282	2.1%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	977,741	1.8%
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	819,402	1.5%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	591,016	1.1%
White: Irish	517,001	1.0%
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	436,514	0.8%
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Black Caribbean	415,616	0.8%
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	379,503	0.7%
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Asian	332,708	0.6%
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	327,433	0.6%
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: Other Mixed	283,005	0.5%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	277,857	0.5%
Other ethnic group: Arab	220,985	0.4%
Mixed/multiple ethnic groups: White and Black African	161,550	0.3%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	54,895	0.1%

Table 4 provides a detailed breakdown of age and sex by main ethnic groups for England. Similar to the patterns observed in previous discussion on Charts 2 and 3, White Irish males and females are underrepresented in age groups from birth and up to around 34 years of age compared to other groups. Then, the patterns begins to reverse from aged 50 and onwards, where the White Irish population is now overrepresented in all elderly age groups when compared to all other ethnic groups. The pattern is especially pronounced in the 65 to 74 age group.

Table 4: ENGLAND. Age and sex, by main ethnic groups

	<i>White British</i>		<i>White Irish</i>		<i>White Gypsy or Irish Traveller</i>		<i>White Other</i>		<i>Mixed</i>		<i>Asian</i>		<i>Black</i>		<i>Other</i>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Aged 0 to 15	18.3%	16.7%	6.1%	5.4%	32.5%	31.1%	16.5%	14.3%	46.1%	44.3%	25.1%	24.2%	28.7%	26.0%	22.1%	25.8%
Aged 16 to 24	11.7%	10.9%	6.3%	5.9%	15.5%	15.1%	11.5%	12.3%	17.9%	18.0%	16.2%	15.1%	13.9%	13.4%	14.9%	14.4%
Aged 25 to 34	11.7%	11.2%	12.6%	10.7%	13.9%	15.2%	32.1%	31.8%	14.6%	14.6%	21.3%	21.4%	15.9%	16.7%	24.1%	21.6%
Aged 35 to 49	21.4%	21.0%	23.0%	20.3%	19.6%	21.0%	24.9%	23.7%	13.7%	14.4%	21.1%	21.4%	25.4%	26.3%	24.0%	22.2%
Aged 50 to 64	20.1%	19.7%	24.7%	23.9%	12.5%	11.8%	9.9%	10.9%	5.1%	5.7%	11.0%	12.0%	10.2%	11.0%	10.8%	10.7%
Aged 65 to 74	9.6%	9.9%	16.3%	17.2%	4.0%	3.7%	2.9%	3.6%	1.6%	1.7%	3.4%	3.7%	3.4%	4.0%	2.7%	3.1%
Aged 75 to 84	5.6%	7.1%	9.0%	12.3%	1.5%	1.8%	1.6%	2.4%	0.8%	1.0%	1.8%	1.9%	2.1%	2.2%	1.2%	1.6%
Aged 85+	1.7%	3.5%	2.0%	4.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	1.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%

In Table 5 we see how people define their ethnicity according to place of birth. For those persons born in the Republic of Ireland, the majority (81.0%) or around 320,000 people define their ethnic group as White Irish, compared to 11.9% as White British. In addition, 2.4% of Republic of Ireland-born persons define their ethnicity as White Other. For people born in Northern Ireland, the majority—83.6%—identify themselves as White British. However, it should be noted that on the census form this category (‘White British’) included Northern Irish and it is currently not possible to disaggregate this category. 14.0% of those born in Northern Ireland, now resident in England, defined their ethnicity as White Irish. Also, there were around 174,000 persons born in England who identified as White Irish and may be second or third generation of Ireland-born persons who migrated several decades ago, as discussed later in Table 7.

Table 5: ENGLAND. Main ethnic groups, by place of birth

	Republic of Ireland-born		Northern Ireland-born		England-born	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<i>Total</i>	395,182	100.0%	206,735	100.0%	44,246,592	100.0%
White: British*	47,050	11.9%	172,765	83.6%	41,364,822	90.4%
White: Irish	320,017	81.0%	28,910	14.0%	173,598	0.3%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	1,664	0.4%	426	0.2%	47,984	0.1%
White: Other	9,320	2.4%	554	0.3%	352,678	0.8%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group	3,945	1.0%	1,339	0.6%	958,176	2.1%
Asian/Asian British	5,159	1.3%	1,750	0.8%	1,746,691	3.9%
Black/Black British	5,834	1.5%	680	0.3%	867,002	1.9%
Other ethnic group	2,193	0.6%	311	0.2%	164,366	0.4%

**Aggregated category which also includes those who identify as White Scottish, Northern Irish, Welsh and English. [This appeared as a one tick-box in the Census questionnaire and so disaggregation is not possible]*

We can see in Table 6 how people define their national identity by place of birth. Here, there are similar patterns to those observed in the previous table on ethnicity. For example, the majority of people born in the Republic of Ireland (67.9%) or around 268,000 persons defined themselves as ‘Irish only.’ whereas only 19.5% reported as ‘British only’ and 6.8% ‘English only.’ Interestingly, 4.3% reported a combination of other identities. For people born in Northern Ireland, just under half—46.5%—reported ‘Northern Irish’ as their national identity, whereas 26.9% said ‘British only’ and 9.4% ‘English only.’ Interestingly, 5.3% of those born in Northern Ireland recorded their national identity as ‘Irish only.’ In addition, there were just over 48,000 England-born persons who stated they were ‘Irish only,’ whereas in the previous Table 5, there were 174,000 England-born residents who stated their ethnicity as White Irish. This suggests that people are using these two categories (national identity and ethnicity) to record different aspects of their identities.

Table 6: ENGLAND. National identity, by place of birth

	Republic of Ireland-born		Northern Ireland-born		England-born	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<i>Total</i>	395,182	100.0%	206,735	100.0%	44,246,592	100.0%
Irish only identity	268,154	67.9%	10,971	5.3%	48,172	0.1%
Irish and at least one UK identity	7,732	2.0%	1,776	0.9%	26,808	0.1%
Northern Irish only identity	3,725	0.9%	96,109	46.5%	7,131	0.0%
British only identity	76,952	19.5%	55,603	26.9%	7,481,172	16.9%
English only identity	26,891	6.8%	19,452	9.4%	31,278,938	70.7%
English and British only identity	2,394	0.6%	2,520	1.2%	4,690,023	10.6%
Other identity only	8,037	2.0%	768	0.4%	295,781	0.7%
Other identity and at least one UK identity	1,297	0.3%	19,536	9.4%	418,567	0.9%

Patterns of migration

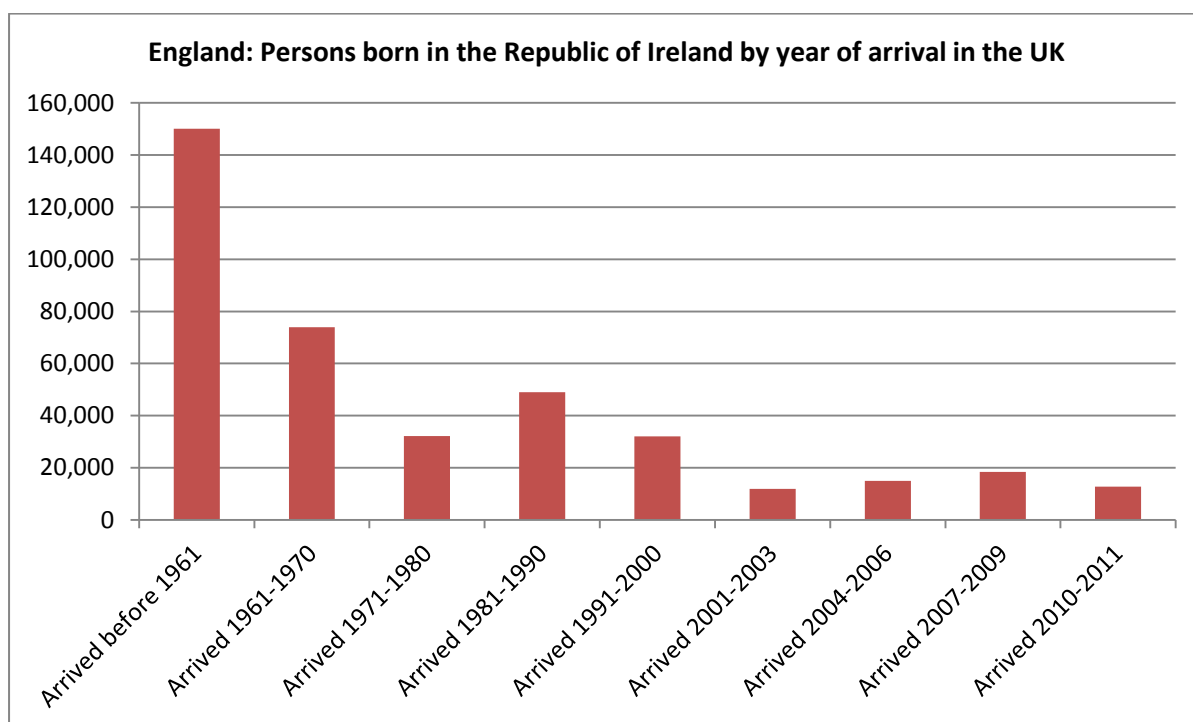
Table 7 shows when persons born in the Republic of Ireland, now resident in England, arrived to the UK. Chart 4 provides a visualisation of these data. As noted beneath both Tables 7 and 8, data reported here only refer to persons born outside of the UK and thus do not apply for those born in Northern Ireland. As can be seen, of around 395,000 Republic of Ireland-born persons living across the country, the majority—38.0%—arrived before 1961. This should be no surprise, given the very high numbers of older Irish people living in England, as discussed earlier and shown in Tables 4 and Charts 2 and 3. Similarly, a large proportion (18.7%) also arrived between 1961 and 1970, and migration gradually declined thereafter. Starting in the 2000s, there was an increase of Republic of Ireland-born persons arriving to the UK, with 14.2% reporting to have arrived between 2001 and 2011. Therefore, compared to previous decades, there appears to be an upward trend of people born in the Republic of Ireland, migrating to England. Of course, it should be noted that these figures relate only to those still resident in England at the time of the census and so do not record 1980s-90s migrants who may have moved on elsewhere or returned to live in Ireland. The table shows a more detailed breakdown of years within the first decade of the 2000s.

Table 7: ENGLAND. Year of arrival in the UK for persons born in Republic of Ireland

	Republic of Ireland-born	
	#	%
<i>Total</i>	395,182	100.0%
Arrived before 1961	150,054	38.0%
Arrived 1961-1970	73,982	18.7%
Arrived 1971-1980	32,157	8.1%
Arrived 1981-1990	48,992	12.4%
Arrived 1991-2000	32,036	8.1%
Arrived 2001-2003	11,840	3.0%
Arrived 2004-2006	14,986	3.8%
Arrived 2007-2009	18,389	4.7%
Arrived 2010-2011	12,746	3.2%

** Data refer to persons born outside of the UK and so do not apply for those born in Northern Ireland*

Chart 4: ENGLAND. Persons born in the Republic of Ireland by year of arrival in the UK



The age of arrival in the UK for persons born in the Republic of Ireland is shown in Table 8. As we can see, 29.6% or around 117,000 people arrived before the age of 15 and 47.5% between the ages of 16 and 24, which was the main age range. Combined together, this means that the majority of Republic of Ireland-born persons—77.1%—who are now resident in England, were 24 years or younger at the time of their arrival. Also worth noting, 16.3% reported arriving between 25 and 34 years of age, and numbers then gradually declined for all older ages.

Table 8: ENGLAND. Age at arrival in the UK for persons born in Republic of Ireland

	Republic of Ireland-born	
	#	%
<i>Total</i>	395,182	100.0%
0 to 15	117,008	29.6%
16 to 24	187,561	47.5%
25 to 34	64,307	16.3%
35 to 49	19,188	4.9%
50 to 64	5,008	1.3%
65 and over	2,110	0.5%

** Data refer to persons born outside of the UK and so do not apply for those born in Northern Ireland*

Education and employment

Table 9 shows highest level of qualification held by the main ethnic groups in England. In keeping with the early period of arrival (1950s-60s) and the young age of arrival discussed above, it is not surprising that some (just over a quarter) 141,000 White Irish people have no qualifications. This is even more pronounced in the case of ‘White: Gypsy or Irish Travellers’ where over half have no qualifications. It is noteworthy too that people of White Irish ethnicity are highly represented at the other end of the table, amongst the most educated with over a third holding a degree, which is generally comparable to other ethnic groups. It is interesting to observe here that the ‘White: Gypsy or Irish Travellers’ are one of the least represented (less than 10%) among graduates.

Table 9: ENGLAND. Highest level of qualification by main ethnic group

	<i>White: British</i>	<i>White: Irish</i>	<i>White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller</i>	<i>White: Other</i>	<i>Mixed</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Other</i>
<i>Total (aged 16+)</i>	34,869,724	487,373	37,425	2,057,588	654,129	3,123,249	1,342,033	418,099
No qualifications	23.7%	28.9%	59.5%	12.3%	15.6%	18.8%	14.6%	17.9%
Foundation and 1-4 GCSEs	14.0%	7.5%	10.4%	5.9%	14.6%	11.1%	13.8%	9.5%
5+ GCSEs and certificates	16.2%	9.7%	8.7%	7.6%	17.6%	10.4%	16.0%	9.4%
Apprenticeship	4.1%	2.8%	1.6%	1.2%	1.7%	0.7%	1.4%	0.7%
A/AS Levels	12.8%	9.7%	6.3%	8.1%	15.5%	10.3%	12.4%	9.9%
BA/BSc or higher	25.8%	33.6%	8.7%	37.0%	28.2%	34.4%	33.2%	33.8%
Other qualifications	3.3%	7.7%	4.8%	27.9%	6.8%	14.3%	8.7%	18.8%

Table 10 shows people with no qualifications for the 18 main ethnic categories. There are around 141,000 or just over a quarter of White Irish people (28.9%) with no qualifications and they rank second compared to other groups. ‘White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller’ is ranked first, with the majority, or more than half (59.5%) with no qualifications.

Table 10: ENGLAND. People with no qualifications, by detailed ethnic group (ranked)

	<i>All people</i>	<i>No qualifications</i>	
	<i>#</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>% (ranked)</i>
All categories: Ethnic group	42,989,620	9,656,810	22.5%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	37,425	22,286	59.5%
White: Irish	487,373	140,838	28.9%
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	284,767	80,349	28.2%
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	745,765	190,709	25.6%
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	34,869,724	8,279,669	23.7%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	231,322	46,179	20.0%
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	260,126	51,341	19.7%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	487,733	95,963	19.7%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	171,834	28,152	16.4%
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	331,103	51,444	15.5%
Asian/Asian British: Indian	1,127,677	169,826	15.1%
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	633,937	95,381	15.0%
Other ethnic group: Arab	157,973	23,525	14.9%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	165,765	22,725	13.7%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	81,970	10,878	13.3%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	175,072	22,065	12.6%
White: Other White	2,057,588	253,941	12.3%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	682,466	71,539	10.5%

** Data not disseminated by age or sex for detailed ethnic groups*

Economic activity by main ethnic group is shown in Table 11. Both the White Irish and the ‘White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller’ categories are over represented in the economically inactive group but for different reasons, with 43.9% and 52.9% respectively. Nonetheless, nearly half of the 487,400 White Irish adults in England are employed, whereas only a small proportion (3.2%) are unemployed compared to other ethnic groups. In the group of White Irish adults who are economically inactive, nearly a third of these individuals are retired (31.6%), which is several times higher in comparison to other ethnic groups. Given the age profile of the Irish it is hardly surprising that such a high proportion is economically inactive because they are retired. By contrast among ‘White: Gypsy or Irish Travellers’ economic inactivity is mainly explained through long-term sick/disability (13.3%) and looking after children (14.4%); this information is presented in further detail in Table 12 for all 18 ethnic categories.

Chart 5 provides a breakdown of this data by sex, and shows that there are a larger proportion of retired White Irish women than men, which in some cases is several times more compared to other ethnic groups. However, as noted the specific age profile of the Irish population needs to be taken into account when looking at that table.

Table 11: ENGLAND. Economic activity by main ethnic group

		White: British	White: Irish	White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	White: Other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
Total (aged 16+)		34,869,724	487,373	37,425	2,057,588	654,129	3,123,249	1,342,033	418,099
In employment		58.7%	52.8%	37.8%	72.1%	57.5%	55.9%	56.8%	50.5%
Unemployed		4.1%	3.2%	9.3%	4.5%	10.0%	6.7%	11.8%	8.1%
Economically inactive:	#	12,967,520	214,152	19,797	481,828	212,472	1,167,736	420,900	172,842
	%	37.2%	43.9%	52.9%	23.4%	32.5%	37.4%	31.4%	41.3%
Economically inactive	Retired	24.1%	31.6%	8.6%	7.3%	5.1%	7.8%	7.8%	6.1%
	Student	4.0%	3.1%	5.7%	6.7%	14.1%	12.5%	11.0%	16.3%
	Looking after home/family	3.4%	2.6%	14.4%	5.0%	4.7%	9.1%	4.2%	8.3%
	Long-term sick/disabled	3.9%	4.6%	13.3%	1.7%	4.5%	3.3%	3.7%	5.0%
	Economically inactive: other	1.7%	2.1%	10.8%	2.8%	4.0%	4.7%	4.7%	5.6%

Chart 5: ENGLAND. Economic inactivity by reason for inactivity, by main ethnic group and sex

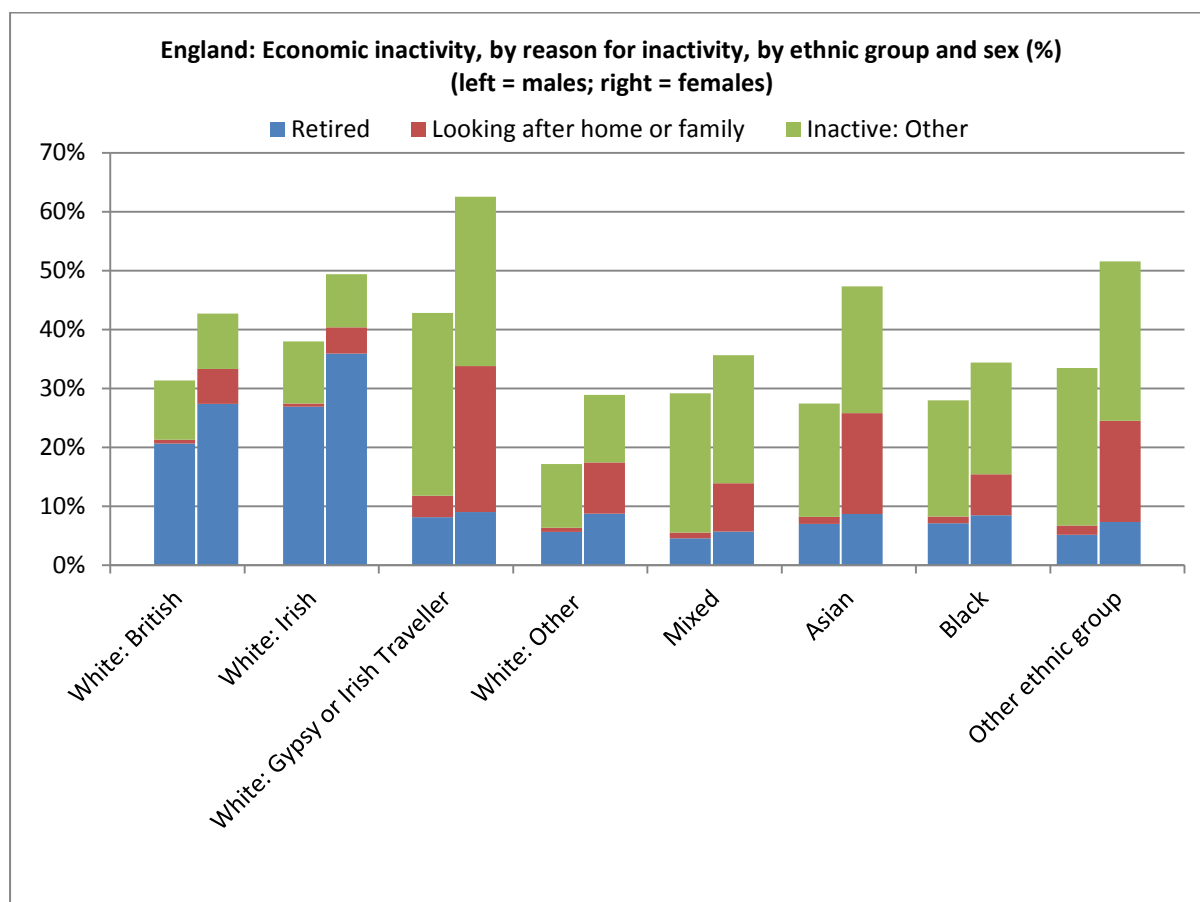


Table 12 shows people in the economically inactive group who are retired, by sex, for 18 ethnic groups. White Irish is ranked first, with nearly a third (31.6%) or around 154,000 people, retired, compared to all other groups in the economically inactive category. Specifically, there are more retired White Irish women (35.9%) than men (26.5%), and this is well above the proportion for men and women in all ethnic groups. ‘White: Gypsy or Irish Travellers’ is ranked fifth in the table.

Table 12: ENGLAND. Economically inactive: Retired, by detailed ethnic group (ranked), by sex

	<i>All people (aged 16+)</i>			<i>Economically inactive: Retired %</i>		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total (ranked)</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
All categories: Ethnic group	42,989,620	20,937,473	22,052,147	21.2%	18.2%	24.1%
White: Irish	487,373	232,401	254,972	31.6%	26.9%	35.9%
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	34,869,724	16,971,025	17,898,699	24.1%	20.6%	27.4%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	487,733	222,239	265,494	15.6%	14.9%	16.2%
Asian/Asian British: Indian	1,127,677	572,561	555,116	10.5%	9.0%	12.0%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	37,425	18,335	19,090	8.6%	8.1%	9.0%
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	331,103	154,750	176,353	7.5%	6.6%	8.2%
White: Other White	2,057,588	962,589	1,094,999	7.3%	5.7%	8.7%
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	260,126	140,722	119,404	7.0%	5.6%	8.6%
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	745,765	382,982	362,783	6.4%	6.3%	6.5%
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	633,937	303,598	330,339	6.0%	5.2%	6.8%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	165,765	77,923	87,842	5.7%	4.9%	6.3%
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	284,767	148,244	136,523	5.6%	5.3%	6.0%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	175,072	90,319	84,753	5.3%	4.6%	6.1%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	231,322	112,893	118,429	5.1%	4.8%	5.4%
Other ethnic group: Arab	157,973	95,536	62,437	4.7%	4.5%	4.9%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	171,834	86,230	85,604	4.6%	3.8%	5.4%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	81,970	40,432	41,538	3.6%	2.9%	4.3%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	682,466	324,694	357,772	3.1%	2.6%	3.5%

Table 13 shows levels of socio-economic status (defined by type of employment) for the main ethnic group. People of White Irish ethnicity are over represented (12.1%) in the top occupational category (higher and medium level managerial, administrative and professional occupations), and also in category 2 at 25.1% (lower management/professional) compared to all other ethnic groups including the White British (this information is presented in more detail for all 18 ethnic groups below in Table 14). Also, in comparison to Table 11 on economic activity, which showed low levels of unemployment amongst the White Irish, here in Table 13 we also see that the White Irish have low proportions (4.9%) of people who have never worked/long-term unemployed, compared to other ethnic groups. By contrast, the very high numbers of ‘White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller’ in that latter category (30.8%) is worthy of note.

Table 13: ENGLAND. Socio-economic status by main ethnic group

	<i>White: British</i>	<i>White: Irish</i>	<i>White: Gypsy or Irish Trav.</i>	<i>White: Other</i>	<i>Mixed</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Other</i>
<i>Total (aged 16+)</i>	34,869,724	487,373	37,425	2,057,588	654,129	3,123,249	1,342,033	418,099
1. Higher mgr., admin., and prof. occupations	10.0%	12.1%	2.6%	12.5%	8.4%	10.7%	6.9%	10.1%
2. Lower mgr., admin., and prof. occupations	21.4%	25.1%	8.2%	19.3%	17.9%	14.4%	18.3%	14.2%
3. Intermediate occupations	14.0%	11.2%	4.4%	8.6%	10.6%	9.1%	10.7%	7.1%
4. Small employers and own account workers	9.5%	9.8%	15.3%	11.4%	6.4%	8.9%	5.3%	8.5%
5. Lower supervisory / technical occupations	7.5%	6.3%	4.5%	6.8%	5.2%	4.8%	5.0%	5.2%
6. Semi-routine occupations	14.7%	12.8%	11.6%	12.2%	12.1%	11.8%	14.5%	9.7%
7. Routine occupations	11.8%	13.3%	14.8%	14.4%	8.9%	8.0%	9.5%	8.7%
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	4.6%	4.9%	30.8%	5.3%	10.0%	14.7%	12.2%	16.5%
Not classified	6.6%	4.6%	7.7%	9.5%	20.6%	17.6%	17.7%	20.0%

Table 14 shows socio-economic status for people who hold higher/lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations, by sex, for the 18 main ethnic groups. White Irish is ranked first, with around 180,800 people (37.1%) or around one in three, in such occupations, with slightly more Irish women (37.6%) than men (36.6%). White Irish people (both men and women) also tend to be more represented in these occupations when compared to all detailed ethnic groups combined (30.7%). ‘White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller’ is ranked eighteenth on the list, with around one in ten people holding these types of jobs.

Table 14: ENGLAND. Socio-economic status: Higher/lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations, by detailed ethnic group (ranked) by sex

	<i>All persons (aged 16+)</i>			<i>Higher/lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations %</i>		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total (ranked)</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
All categories: Ethnic group	42,989,620	20,937,473	22,052,147	30.7%	33.0%	28.4%
White: Irish	487,373	232,401	254,972	37.1%	36.6%	37.6%
Asian/Asian British: Indian	1,127,677	572,561	555,116	33.1%	36.7%	29.4%
White: Other White	2,057,588	962,589	1,094,999	31.7%	31.9%	31.6%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	175,072	90,319	84,753	31.4%	31.9%	30.8%
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	34,869,724	16,971,025	17,898,699	31.4%	34.2%	28.7%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	165,765	77,923	87,842	30.2%	29.9%	30.4%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	487,733	222,239	265,494	26.7%	22.0%	30.6%
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	331,103	154,750	176,353	26.6%	26.6%	26.6%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	81,970	40,432	41,538	25.4%	25.6%	25.1%
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	633,937	303,598	330,339	25.2%	26.2%	24.3%
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	260,126	140,722	119,404	24.8%	25.9%	23.5%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	682,466	324,694	357,772	24.6%	24.9%	24.3%
Other ethnic group: Arab	157,973	95,536	62,437	23.3%	25.7%	19.8%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	171,834	86,230	85,604	23.3%	22.7%	23.9%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	231,322	112,893	118,429	20.1%	19.4%	20.7%
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	745,765	382,982	362,783	16.5%	19.4%	13.4%
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	284,767	148,244	136,523	13.9%	16.2%	11.5%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	37,425	18,335	19,090	10.8%	11.9%	9.8%

Health and welfare

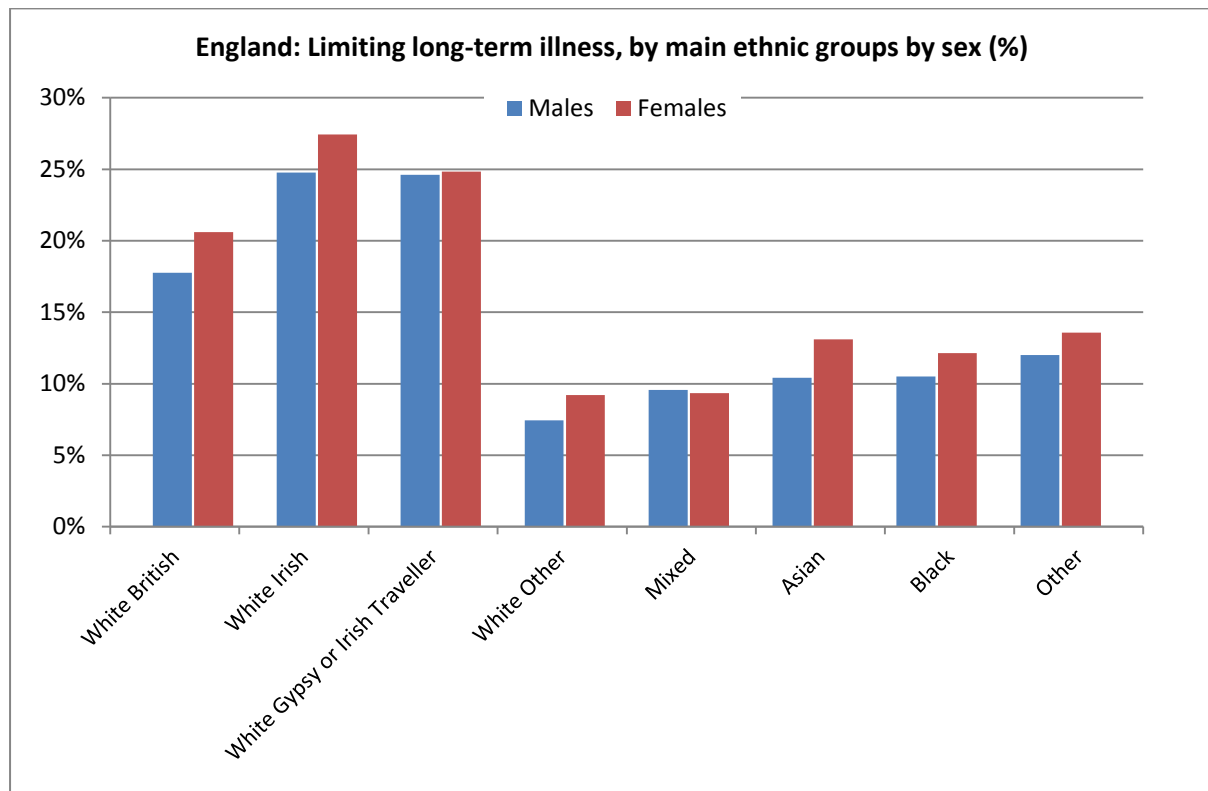
Table 15 shows reports of limiting long-term health problems or disability (LLTI), by main ethnic group and by age. Given the particular age profile of the White Irish in England, it is hardly surprising that people in that ethnic group report the highest levels of LLTI. The White Irish are most likely to report such health problems (35.4% or one in three persons) and as shown White Irish come ahead of all other ethnic groups with ‘White: Gypsy or Irish Travellers’ coming second (32.8%). However, when the figures are broken down by age we can see different patterns. ‘White: Gypsy or Irish Travellers’ report the most LLTI in all age groups. Interestingly, the proportions of LLTI reported by White Irish in the older category, 65 years and above, are broadly comparable to the White British and indeed slightly lower than some other ethnic groups. In that older age category the rates of LLTI among ‘White: Gypsy or Irish Travellers’ are markedly higher than all other groups.

Table 15: ENGLAND. Limiting long term health problem or disability (LLTI): Daily activities limited ‘a little’ or ‘a lot,’ by main ethnic group and age

	<i>White: British</i>	<i>White: Irish</i>	<i>White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller</i>	<i>White: Other</i>	<i>Mixed</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Other</i>
<i>Total</i>	42,279,236	517,001	54,895	2,430,010	1,192,879	4,143,403	1,846,614	548,418
<i>Daily activities Not limited</i>	80.8%	73.8%	75.3%	91.6%	90.5%	88.2%	88.7%	87.3%
All LLTI:								
#	8,121,396	135,203	13,570	203,461	112,783	486,884	209,586	69,703
%	23.8%	35.4%	32.8%	9.1%	10.4%	13.3%	12.8%	14.6%
Age 0 to 15	3.9%	3.9%	6.6%	2.3%	3.9%	3.2%	3.5%	3.5%
Age 16 to 24	5.5%	4.8%	13.4%	2.8%	6.1%	3.7%	4.6%	4.7%
Age 25 to 34	7.2%	5.4%	18.6%	2.8%	8.6%	5.1%	6.2%	6.8%
Age 35 to 49	12.2%	11.7%	34.5%	7.3%	16.3%	11.2%	11.6%	15.5%
Age 50 to 64	23.0%	26.1%	55.3%	18.5%	28.4%	30.1%	21.9%	31.3%
Age 65 and over	52.9%	52.5%	70.6%	49.6%	52.7%	60.8%	55.1%	58.0%

When considering this by sex as shown in Chart 6, the proportion of White Irish women suffering from LLTI is greater than White Irish men, and also more than any other ethnic group including ‘White: Gypsy or Irish Travellers.’

Chart 6: ENGLAND: Limiting long term health problem or disability (LLTI): Daily activities limited ‘a little’ or ‘a lot,’ by main ethnic group and sex



Focusing on those aged 50 and above, Table 16 shows the proportions of people reporting limiting long-term illness (LLTI) for limitations to daily activities (both ‘a lot’ and ‘a little’) by sex for the 18 main ethnic groups. Here, White Irish people are ranked fifth, with around 116,300 people reporting limitations to their daily activities caused by long-term health problems, which is higher for Irish women (41.7%) than men (39.9%). The group ranked as first ‘White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller,’ with around two in three people reporting LLTI, especially for women in this group. These proportions are also higher when compared to the combined total across all the ethnic groups.

Table 16: ENGLAND. Limiting Long-term Illness (LLTI): Daily activities limited ‘a lot’ or ‘a little’, persons aged 50 and over, by detailed ethnic group by sex

	<i>All persons, aged 50+</i>			<i>LLTI %, aged 50+</i>		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total (ranked)</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
All categories: Ethnic group	18,229,893	8,571,453	9,658,440	37.5%	34.7%	40.0%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	9,890	4,979	4,911	60.4%	58.4%	62.3%
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	44,065	21,954	22,111	58.5%	51.3%	65.7%
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	144,905	73,483	71,422	52.9%	44.9%	61.0%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	32,283	15,824	16,459	41.4%	39.6%	43.1%
White: Irish	284,251	128,761	155,490	40.9%	39.9%	41.7%
Other ethnic group: Arab	26,715	16,524	10,191	40.6%	35.6%	48.6%
Asian/Asian British: Indian	323,027	157,475	165,552	39.5%	33.3%	45.3%
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	57,559	28,848	28,711	38.8%	34.0%	43.6%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	178,127	79,661	98,466	38.7%	36.2%	40.7%
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	16,330,343	7,688,481	8,641,862	37.5%	34.8%	39.9%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	27,416	12,202	15,214	36.9%	35.4%	38.2%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	28,872	13,031	15,841	35.1%	31.9%	37.6%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	26,662	13,077	13,585	32.8%	31.2%	34.4%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	12,174	5,591	6,583	32.7%	29.9%	35.1%
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	131,441	58,865	72,576	31.4%	29.3%	33.1%
White: Other White	402,723	173,434	229,289	30.2%	27.3%	32.4%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	103,245	49,682	53,563	26.2%	21.0%	31.0%
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	66,195	29,581	36,614	22.5%	20.9%	23.8%

In Tables 17 and 18 we present data on general health. Again, we see a similar pattern with the White Irish and ‘White: Gypsy or Irish Travellers’ reporting poorer health compared to other main ethnic groups. Similarly to the previous Table 15, the relevance of age here is also significant. For example in the younger age groups White Irish people are no more likely to report bad health than other ethnic groups and with age White Irish people are more likely to report bad health, like several other ethnic groups. Thus, it may be the overall disproportionate number of White Irish people in the older age groups—in contrast to other ethnic groups—which skews the overall health data on the Irish. However, it should be noted that ‘White: Gypsy or Irish Travellers’ report bad health at relatively young ages, especially from age 16 onwards. For example, almost one in three of those in the age group 50 to 64 report bad or very bad health, and nearly one in two from age 65 onwards, which is significantly higher compared to other groups.

Table 17: ENGLAND. General health, by main ethnic group and age

	<i>White: British</i>	<i>White: Irish</i>	<i>White: Gypsy or Irish Trav</i>	<i>White: Other</i>	<i>Mixed</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Other</i>	
<i>Total</i>	42,279,236	517,001	54,895	2,430,010	1,192,879	4,143,403	1,846,614	548,418	
<i>Very good, good or fair health</i>	39,821,848	469,794	47,249	2,354,256	1,155,947	3,961,264	1,772,764	518,139	
Bad or very bad health:	#	2,457,388	47,207	7,646	75,754	36,932	182,139	73,850	30,279
	%	5.8%	9.1%	13.9%	3.1%	3.1%	4.4%	4.0%	5.5%
Age 0 to 15	0.6%	0.8%	2.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	1.2%	
Age 16 to 24	1.1%	1.1%	6.4%	0.8%	1.3%	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%	
Age 25 to 34	2.0%	1.7%	9.5%	0.8%	2.6%	1.6%	1.9%	2.6%	
Age 35 to 49	4.3%	4.4%	20.2%	2.9%	6.5%	4.2%	4.2%	7.2%	
Age 50 to 64	8.4%	10.9%	36.3%	7.9%	12.8%	12.4%	8.6%	15.2%	
Age 65 and over	14.8%	17.0%	40.0%	17.7%	18.5%	24.2%	21.0%	24.5%	

Focusing specifically on those aged 50 and above, Table 18 shows the proportions of people reporting ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’ health, by sex, for the 18 main ethnic groups. White Irish is ranked eleventh, with around 40,600 people or 14.3% age 50 and over reporting poor health, which is higher for men (14.9%) than women (13.8%). The group ranked first is ‘White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller,’ having more than one in three people (37.5%) reporting poor health, especially for women.

Table 18: ENGLAND. General health: ‘Bad’ or ‘very bad,’ persons aged 50+, by detailed ethnic group by sex

	<i>All persons, aged 50+</i>			<i>General health: ‘bad’ or ‘very bad’, aged 50+ %</i>		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total (ranked)</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
All categories: Ethnic group	18,229,893	8,571,453	9,658,440	11.9%	11.5%	12.2%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	9,890	4,979	4,911	37.5%	36.8%	38.2%
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	44,065	21,954	22,111	30.8%	26.7%	34.9%
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	144,905	73,483	71,422	24.3%	19.2%	29.5%
Other ethnic group: Arab	26,715	16,524	10,191	19.9%	17.4%	23.9%
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	57,559	28,848	28,711	17.2%	15.0%	19.4%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	32,283	15,824	16,459	17.1%	16.9%	17.3%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	178,127	79,661	98,466	15.5%	14.6%	16.2%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	27,416	12,202	15,214	14.9%	14.9%	14.8%
Asian/Asian British: Indian	323,027	157,475	165,552	14.5%	11.3%	17.4%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	28,872	13,031	15,841	14.5%	13.3%	15.4%
White: Irish	284,251	128,761	155,490	14.3%	14.9%	13.8%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	12,174	5,591	6,583	13.6%	13.5%	13.7%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	26,662	13,077	13,585	12.4%	12.4%	12.3%
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	131,441	58,865	72,576	11.8%	11.0%	12.5%
White: Other White	402,723	173,434	229,289	11.6%	10.9%	12.1%
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	16,330,343	7,688,481	8,641,862	11.5%	11.3%	11.7%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	103,245	49,682	53,563	8.9%	7.1%	10.6%
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	66,195	29,581	36,614	7.7%	7.5%	7.9%

Table 19 shows the amount of unpaid care provided by main ethnic groups. Here, we can see that White Irish people are most likely to be providing unpaid care (10.9%) than all other ethnic groups, though on a level comparable to the White British population. This may be related to the age profile of the White Irish as there are large proportions of older people who may be requiring care from relatives. Of this proportion who provide care, the majority—60.8%—provide between 1 and 19 hours per week.

Table 19: ENGLAND. Provision of unpaid care by main ethnic group

	<i>White: British</i>	<i>White: Irish</i>	<i>White: Gypsy or Irish Trav</i>	<i>White: Other</i>	<i>Mixed</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Other</i>	
<i>Total</i>	42,279,236	517,001	54,895	2,430,010	1,192,879	4,143,403	1,846,614	548,418	
<i>Provides no unpaid care</i>	89.0%	89.1%	89.3%	94.7%	94.4%	91.5%	92.9%	93.0%	
Provides unpaid care:	#	4,648,974	56,603	5,870	128,157	67,192	353,301	131,356	38,563
	%	11.0%	10.9%	10.7%	5.3%	5.6%	8.5%	7.1%	7.0%
1-19 hours per week	64.4%	60.8%	41.1%	60.1%	65.6%	57.0%	60.7%	54.6%	
20-49 hours per week	12.4%	13.1%	18.0%	17.1%	15.6%	20.5%	18.7%	19.9%	
50+ hours per week	23.3%	26.0%	40.9%	22.8%	18.8%	22.5%	20.6%	25.5%	

Table 20 shows the proportions of people by detailed ethnic group who provide 50 or more hours of care per week. White Irish people are ranked fourth, with around 14,700 people providing this level of care. The group ranked first is ‘White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller,’ with almost half of all people (40.9%) providing considerable care. The proportions for both groups are also higher when compared to the combined total across all ethnic groups (23.1%). Although it might be interesting to explore if women are the primary carers, these data are not currently disaggregated by sex.

Table 20: ENGLAND: Provision of unpaid care: 50+ hours per week, by detailed ethnic group

	<i>All people</i>	<i>People providing unpaid care</i>		
		<i>All providing unpaid care*</i>	<i>50+ hours per week</i>	<i>50+ hours per week % (ranked)</i>
All categories: Ethnic group	53,012,456	5,430,016	1,256,237	23.1%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	54,895	5,870	2,400	40.9%
Other ethnic group: Arab	220,985	13,302	3,929	29.5%
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	436,514	38,368	10,096	26.3%
White: Irish	517,001	56,603	14,730	26.0%
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	1,112,282	101,485	26,394	26.0%
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	327,433	25,261	5,916	23.4%
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	42,279,236	4,648,974	1,080,900	23.3%
White: Other White	2,430,010	128,157	29,194	22.8%
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	819,402	56,924	12,682	22.3%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	977,741	54,333	11,663	21.5%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	415,616	24,991	5,080	20.3%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	277,857	19,036	3,865	20.3%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	591,016	57,987	11,521	19.9%
Asian/Asian British: Indian	1,395,702	136,508	26,542	19.4%
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	379,503	20,016	3,786	18.9%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	283,005	16,890	3,159	18.7%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	161,550	7,797	1,439	18.5%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	332,708	17,514	2,941	16.8%

**provides at least one hour of unpaid care per week*

***Data not disseminated for detailed ethnic groups by sex*

Housing and amenities

In Table 21 on housing tenure by main ethnic group, White Irish people are most likely to own their house outright (32.8%) compared to all other groups. This may be because these are older people who have paid off their mortgages, as the White Irish are also one of the main ethnic groups (28.5%), who also own their houses with a mortgage, compared to White British (34.6%) and Asian (37.4%). Accordingly, White Irish are underrepresented in groups in private rented accommodation/living rent-free.

Table 21: ENGLAND. Housing tenure by main ethnic group of household reference person (HRP)*

	White: British	White: Irish	White: Gypsy or Irish Trav	White: Other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
<i>All Household Reference Persons</i>	18,380,713	291,417	19,458	950,248	292,338	1,208,125	723,442	197,627
Owned outright	33.4%	32.8%	21.4%	14.5%	10.5%	20.7%	8.3%	12.0%
Owned with mortgage	34.6%	28.5%	12.1%	22.4%	26.0%	37.4%	24.7%	21.5%
Social rented	16.9%	21.9%	41.9%	11.8%	32.1%	13.6%	42.0%	25.7%
Private rented or living rent-free	15.1%	16.7%	24.6%	51.3%	31.4%	28.3%	25.0%	40.7%

* Previously known as 'Head of household'

Table 22 provides the proportions of residents in types of communal establishments by main ethnic group. Here, we can see that White Irish people are generally more represented in communal establishments (2.2%) on par with Asians and second to 'White: Gypsy or Irish Travellers' (2.9%). However, the most remarkable figure in is for 'White: Gypsy or Irish Travellers' where nearly two-thirds of those in communal establishments are in prison or other secure facilities, which is significantly higher than other groups. White Irish people in communal establishments are also over represented in medical and care facilities (45.9%), second to White British (50.8%). However, in terms of residents who are not in communal establishments, the proportions for White Irish (97.8%) are relatively comparable to other ethnic groups.

Table 22: ENGLAND. Proportion of residents in communal establishments by type of establishment, by main ethnic groups

		White: British	White: Irish	White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	White: Other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
<i>All persons</i>		42,279,236	517,001	54,895	2,430,010	1,192,879	4,143,403	1,846,614	548,418
<i>Not resident in communal establishments</i>		98.4%	97.8%	97.1%	98.0%	98.2%	97.8%	98.1%	98.4%
Resident in communal establishments:	#	671,005	11,261	1,619	48,128	22,008	91,023	35,732	8,541
	%	1.6%	2.2%	2.9%	2.0%	1.8%	2.2%	1.9%	1.6%
Medical and care establishments		50.8%	45.9%	11.6%	12.5%	12.5%	5.6%	19.0%	10.9%
Prisons and secure facilities		6.3%	6.3%	62.3%	4.4%	17.3%	5.1%	17.8%	7.2%
Educational establishments		32.3%	33.5%	12.9%	69.4%	56.1%	81.5%	44.8%	66.7%
Other establishments		10.6%	14.3%	13.2%	13.8%	14.1%	7.8%	18.3%	15.2%

In Table 23 data are presented on occupancy ratings of bedrooms by main ethnic group. As we can see, the White Irish are the most likely group to live in under-occupied housing (35.1%). This is likely to be a result of the ‘empty nest syndrome’ where children have all grown up and left the family house leaving older people living alone; this is further evidenced in Table 24 which shows the very significant proportion of older Irish people who are living alone. By contrast in Table 23 we see that ‘White: Gypsy or Irish Travellers’ are the most likely to be living in over- crowded conditions (28.7%) than all other groups.

Table 23: ENGLAND. Proportion of residents by occupancy rating (bedrooms) categories, by main ethnic group

	White: British	White: Irish	White: Gypsy or Irish Trav.	White: Other	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
<i>All residents</i>	41,559,289	504,689	53,159	2,374,699	1,169,937	4,049,251	1,809,469	539,438
Under-occupied (2 or more spare bedrooms)	32.4%	35.1%	8.8%	17.2%	14.5%	14.5%	9.8%	12.1%
Under-occupied (1 spare bedroom)	35.8%	32.3%	21.2%	26.3%	28.8%	24.6%	21.7%	22.7%
Standard (occupancy matched to bedroom standard)	26.7%	27.0%	41.4%	38.8%	40.7%	35.0%	41.9%	40.6%
Overcrowded (1 or more bedrooms too few)	5.1%	5.7%	28.7%	17.7%	16.0%	25.9%	26.5%	24.5%

Table 24 shows household composition by main ethnic group, where we can see that White Irish people aged 65 and above are over represented in one-person households (19.4%), compared to all other groups. A similar pattern is also observed amongst those aged 65 plus who live in one-family households (9.3%). It is also noteworthy that ‘White: Gypsy or Irish Travellers’ are most likely to be single parent households (24.4%).

Table 24: ENGLAND. Household composition by main ethnic group

		<i>White: British</i>	<i>White: Irish</i>	<i>White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller</i>	<i>White: Other</i>	<i>Mixed</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Other</i>
<i>Total (households)</i>		18,380,713	291,417	19,458	950,248	292,338	1,208,125	723,442	197,627
<i>One person households</i>	Aged 65 +	13.8%	19.4%	6.1%	4.9%	4.2%	2.9%	5.5%	3.0%
	Other	17.3%	20.3%	23.4%	19.9%	31.0%	14.0%	26.1%	27.5%
<i>One family only</i>	All aged 65+	9.2%	9.3%	2.0%	2.5%	1.6%	2.1%	1.5%	1.4%
	Married couple	33.1%	26.0%	23.1%	32.0%	19.9%	47.0%	21.6%	37.0%
	Cohabiting couple	10.3%	7.5%	10.1%	12.4%	11.2%	3.4%	6.8%	5.2%
	Lone parent	10.2%	9.5%	24.4%	8.2%	19.1%	8.9%	24.4%	10.7%
<i>Other household types</i>		6.1%	7.9%	10.9%	20.0%	12.9%	21.7%	14.1%	15.1%

Table 25 shows household compositions for people aged 65 and older who live in one-person households, for the 18 ethnic groups. White Irish is ranked first, with around 56,700 elderly people or nearly one in five (19.4%) living alone. This is higher compared to White British (13.8%) and higher than the combined total for all ethnic groups (12.4%).

In conclusion, therefore, it is apparent that the large proportions of older Irish people living alone, as well as the numbers in poor health, have clear consequences for service providers across England.

Table 25: ENGLAND. Household composition: one-person households, aged 65+, by detailed ethnic group

	<i>Household composition</i>		
	<i>All households</i>	<i>One-person households, aged 65+</i>	
	<i>#</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>% (ranked)</i>
All households	22,063,368	2,725,596	12.4%
White: Irish	291,417	56,678	19.4%
White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	18,380,713	2,527,533	13.8%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean	291,099	30,086	10.3%
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	19,458	1,189	6.1%
White: Other White	950,248	46,303	4.9%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed	74,114	3,463	4.7%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean	106,478	4,770	4.5%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian	72,115	2,998	4.2%
Asian/Asian British: Indian	445,404	17,076	3.8%
Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group	120,468	4,263	3.5%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black	88,585	3,118	3.5%
Asian/Asian British: Chinese	131,629	4,567	3.5%
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	255,904	7,277	2.8%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African	39,631	1,093	2.8%
Other ethnic group: Arab	77,159	1,730	2.2%
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African	343,758	6,899	2.0%
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	273,084	5,208	1.9%
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	102,104	1,345	1.3%

* Data not disseminated for detailed ethnic groups by sex

