

# Understanding Equality and Diversity: Ethnicity Digest

Produced by the Corporate Research Team, Borough of Poole.



## Purpose of this Paper

This paper has been designed to help inform service and policy planning, and aid focus and prioritisation of services. A series of seven guides provide available research and statistical evidence relating to the varying needs, experiences and outcomes of different equalities characteristics in Poole protected under the Equalities Act 2010. It provides a top-level view of this specific subject area and identifies contacts and resources for people who would like more detailed information. National information is highlighted in grey throughout.

## Structure of this Paper

Each [protected characteristic](#) has [10 domains](#) which focus directly on the most important aspects of life that people identify with, in terms of who they are and what they do. They are central to the [Equality Measurement Framework](#) which provides a baseline of evidence that enables the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) to evaluate progress and decide priorities.

These papers combine the domains of 'Physical & Legal Security' and include the protected characteristics of 'Marriage and Civil Partnerships' and 'Pregnancy and Maternity' in the domain list to make it easier for the reader to interpret the data.

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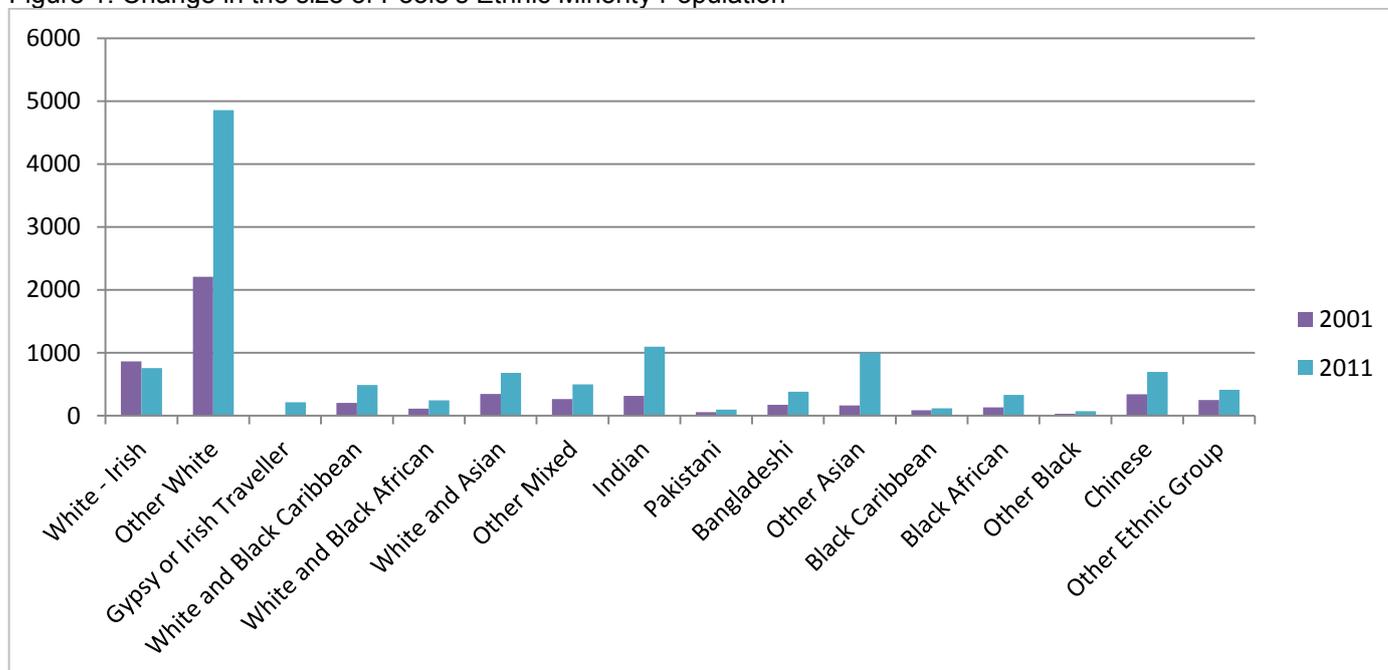
## The Population of Interest

'White British' was the majority ethnic group in 2011, representing 86% of the population in England and Wales. However, 'White British' and 'White Irish' populations decreased between 2001 and 2011, while the remaining ethnic groups increased with 'White Other' seeing the largest increase by 1.1 million. They were followed by 'Indian' with 2.5% of the population and 'Pakistani' with 2% which supported other census findings that South Asian countries (India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh)

continue to rank highly within the most common non-UK countries of birth (*Ethnicity and National Identity in England and Wales 2011, ONS*).

In 2011, 8.1% of Poole's total population said they were from an ethnic minority group, compared to 19.5% in England and Wales. In 2001, 4% of Poole's population said they were from an ethnic minority background, which meant the ethnic minority population in Poole doubled between 2001 and 2011 (*2011 Census Theme Paper: Ethnicity, National Identity and Religion, Borough of Poole*). The graph below outlines the variance between the last two Censuses:

Figure 1: Change in the size of Poole's Ethnic Minority Population<sup>1</sup>



Percentage of the total population in each ethnic group in Poole: 2001 and 2011

Ethnic Group	2001 (%)	2011 (%)
<b>White British</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>All whites</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>All BME</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Non-white BME</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

Source: ONS, Ethnic Group: Poole, 2011

39.5% of people aged 0-24 in Poole were from a BME background which was higher than the number in England and Wales (34.8%) (*Ethnic Group by Age, 2011 Census, Nomisweb*).

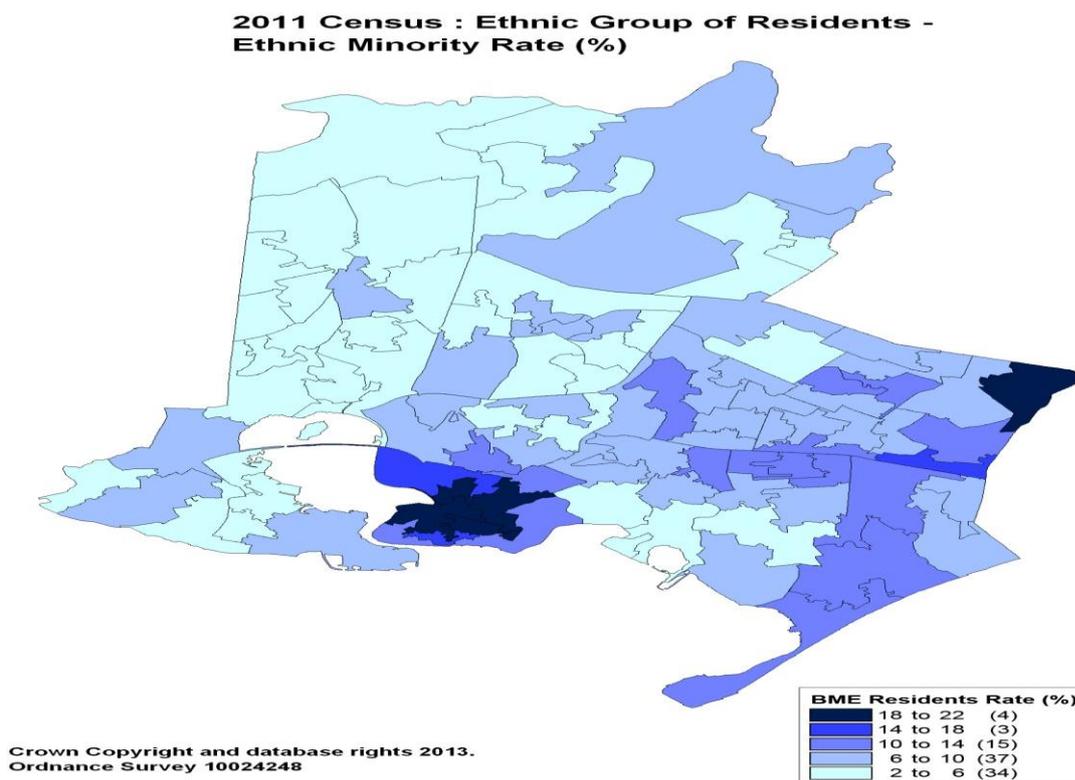
The largest population increases amongst ethnic minority groups in Poole were reported in the 'Other White' (+2,646), 'Other Asian' (+836) and 'Indian' (+780) ethnic groups. The substantial increase in the 'Other White' group may be due to the fact that Poland was the most common country of birth (13.1%) of non-UK born residents (*2011 Census Theme Paper: Ethnicity, National Identity and Religion, Borough of Poole*).

Poole Town Ward (16.8%, n=1,796) had the highest proportion of residents that identified with an ethnic minority group (*2011 Census Theme Paper: Ethnicity, National Identity and Religion, Borough of Poole*).

<sup>1</sup> Please note that 'Gypsy or Irish Traveller' was only introduced in the 2011 Census, therefore there were no figures for this ethnicity in the 2001 Census. However, this does not mean that there were no people from this ethnicity in Poole in 2001. It is more likely that because the category did not exist, people from this ethnicity chose a different ethnic category in 2001.

Figure 2 maps the proportion of residents that were from ethnic minority groups by 'Lower Super Output Area' (LSOA)<sup>2</sup> across Poole:

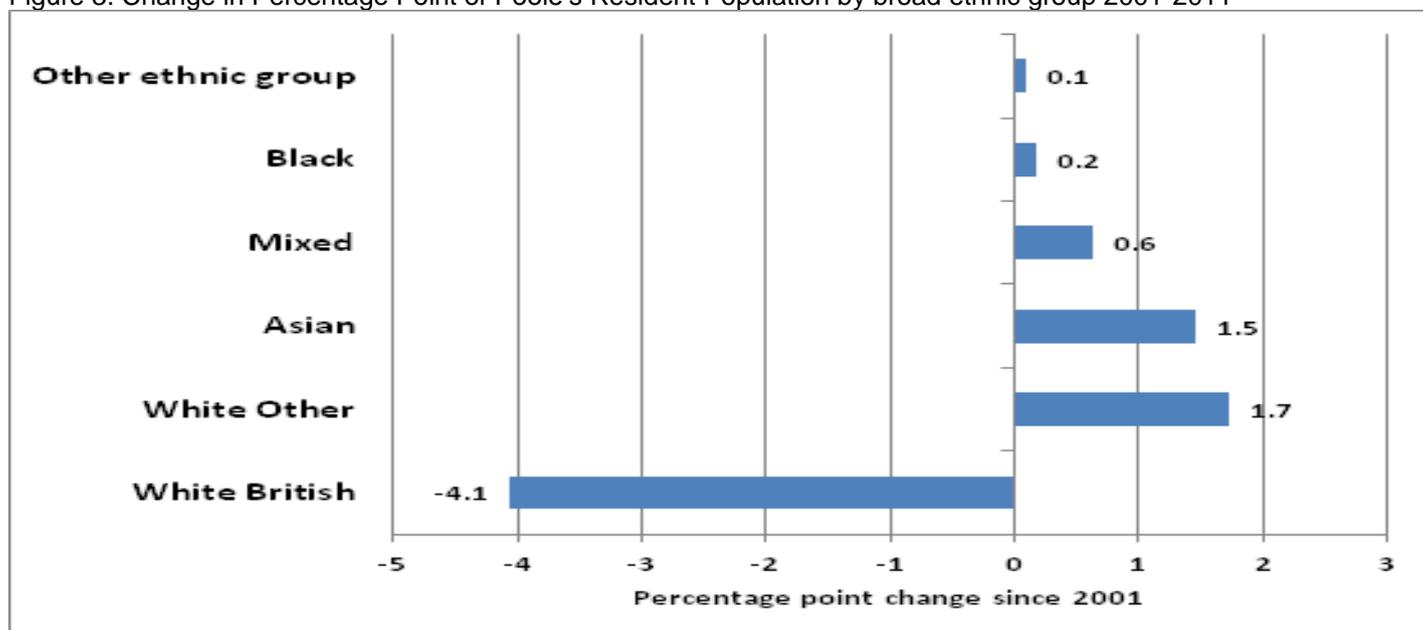
Figure 2: Proportion of total residents in Poole from ethnic minority groups



Source: 2011 Census Theme Paper: Ethnicity, National Identity and Religion

Figure 3 below shows the change in the size of ethnic groups from 2001 to 2011:

Figure 3: Change in Percentage Point of Poole's Resident Population by broad ethnic group 2001-2011



Source: 2011 Census Theme Paper: Ethnicity, National Identity and Religion

The 'White British' ethnic group saw the biggest change between 2001 and 2011, dropping in size by 4.1 percentage points.

<sup>2</sup> A guide to UK Census geography can be found [here](#).

## Gypsies and Travellers

Persistent inequalities faced by Gypsy, Roma and Traveller pupils are evidenced in continued lower academic attainment (*National Literacy Trust, 2011*). Under 10% of Gypsy and Traveller pupils attain 5 GCSEs or equivalent at A\*-C grades including English and Maths compared with over 50% in the average population (*The Equality Strategy: Building a Fairer Britain, HM Government, 2010*).

The 2011 census added the category 'White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller' to its ethnicity measurements. It found that there were 57,680 people in England and Wales who fell into this category (*2011 Census: Ethnic group, local authorities in England and Wales*).

In 2011, 33% of Gypsy or Irish Travellers in the UK aged 16-24 were unemployed, compared to 10% of those who were White British (*Economic activity by Ethnic group by Age 2011, Nomisweb*).

In the same year, the majority (n=247) of Gypsy or Irish Travellers living in national parks in the UK, lived in the South Downs National Park which was a trend also seen amongst other ethnic groups (*2011 Census: Ethnic group, National parks in England and Wales*).

In 2011, people who said they were from a 'Gypsy or Irish Traveller' background in Poole accounted for 0.1% of the population (n=214) (*2011 Census Theme Paper: Ethnicity, National Identity and Religion, Borough of Poole*).

## Migrant Workers

There is recognition nationally that there are difficulties in calculating accurately the numbers of international migrants in the UK.

In 2011, 7.5 million (13%) of usual residents in England and Wales were born outside the UK. In 2001 this was 9%. The most common non-UK countries of birth were India, Poland and Pakistan. Poland showed the highest increase, with a nine-fold rise over the last decade (*International Migrants in England and Wales 2011, ONS*).

A 2011 survey found that the more pessimistic people were about their own economic situation and their prospects for the future, the more hostile their attitudes were to new and old immigrants. In addition, while Black and Asian minority groups were more likely to consider ethnicity and religion to be important to their identity than nationality, they shared many other groups' views on a range of issues, including the national and personal impact of immigration (*Fear and HOPE (n=5,054), Searchlight Educational Trust 2011*).

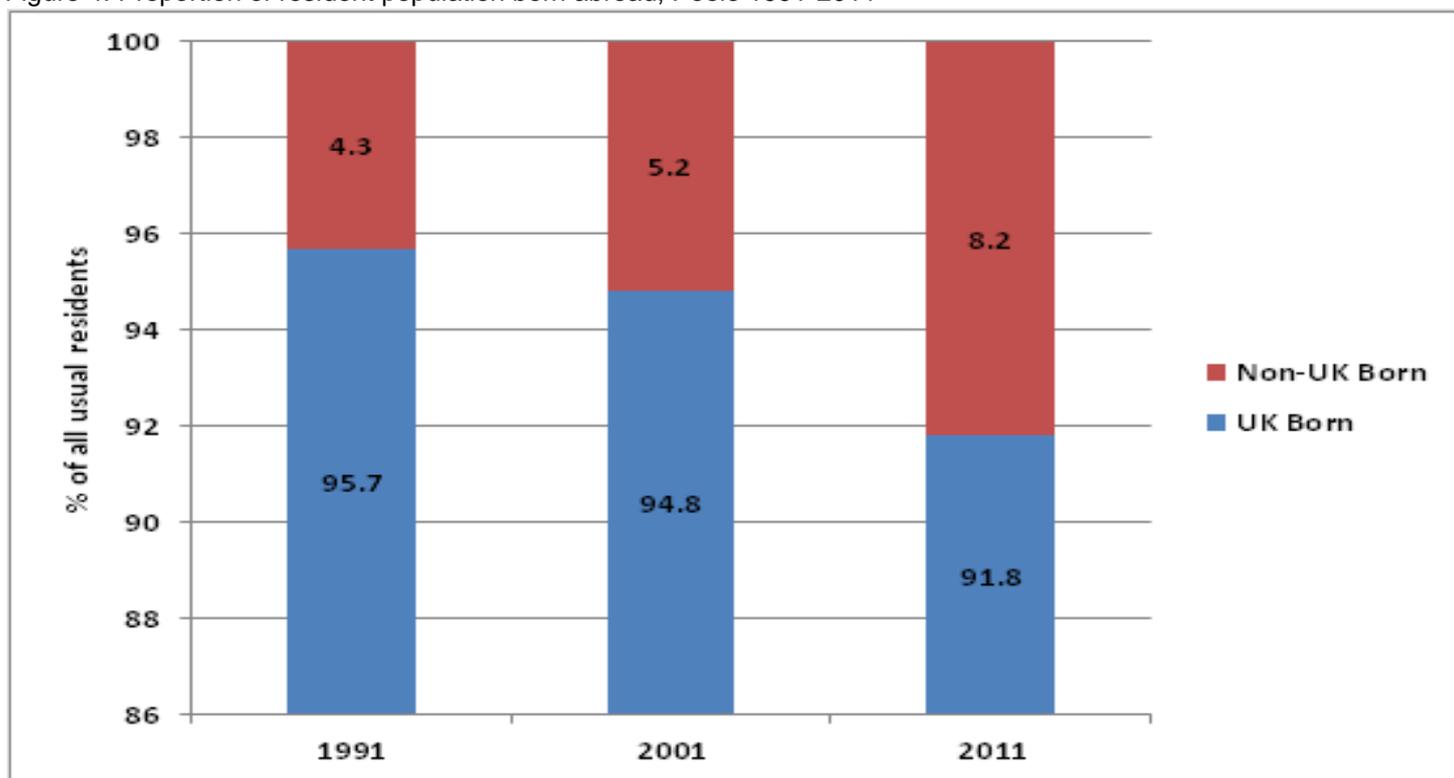
In 2012, there was a 3% fall in work-related visas issued in the UK, largely relating to highly skilled workers and an 11% fall in grants of permission to stay permanently. However, there was a 5% increase in grants of extensions to stay (*Immigration Statistics October - December 2012, Home Office*).

In the year to June 2012, 173,000 people migrated to the UK for work which is lower but not significantly different to the 194,000 seen the previous year. The number of citizens who immigrated to the UK from EU Accession countries decreased significantly. This decline was driven largely by fewer EU8 citizens (from Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovenia, Slovakia, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia) which could have been caused by the expiry in May 2011 of transitional controls that applied to EU8 citizens seeking work in other EU countries. For people intending to stay in the UK for less than a year, 145,138 work-related visas were issued in the year to December 2012, a 3% drop from the previous 12 months (*Migration Statistics Quarterly Feb 2013, ONS*).

In 2013, there was considerable political debate about A2 migrants, with concerns expressed about the potential numbers of Bulgarian and Romanian migrants coming to the UK once transitional restrictions were lifted on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014 (*Migrants Rights Network Blog 2013, more info [here](#)*).

There was an increase in the proportion of the usual resident population in Poole born abroad from 4.3% (n=5,725) recorded in the 1991 Census to 8.2% (n=12,080) in the 2011 Census. While the total resident population of Poole increased by 11% between 1991 and 2011, the non-UK born population grew by 110.9% (*2011 Census Theme Paper: Ethnicity, National Identity and Religion, Borough of Poole*). Figure 4 below shows the differences between the resident populations in Poole born inside and outside the UK:

Figure 4: Proportion of resident population born abroad, Poole 1991-2011



Source: *2011 Census Theme Paper: Ethnicity, National Identity and Religion*

In 2011, the three largest groups of residents in Poole that were born outside the UK, were Polish-born (1,587 or 13.1% of the non-UK born resident population), German-born (988 or 8.2%) and Indian-born (865 or 7.2%) (*2011 Census Theme Paper: Ethnicity, National Identity and Religion, Borough of Poole*).

Also in 2011, the majority of non-UK born residents in Poole arrived in the UK between 2004-2006 (2,202 or 18.2% of all non-UK born residents). Since that period the numbers of non-UK born residents that arrived in the UK declined with fewer numbers arriving between 2007-2009 (1,745 or 14.4%) and between 2010-2011 (853 or 7.1%) (*2011 Census Theme Paper: Ethnicity, National Identity and Religion, Borough of Poole*).

## Key Issues for this Characteristic

### Life e.g. life expectancy, deaths

Some studies suggest differences in life expectancy rates between ethnic minority groups. There is some evidence that some ethnic minority groups are more likely to die early from certain causes.

Black people are more likely to be homicide victims than are members of other ethnic groups. A disproportionate number of people who die following contact with the police are also Black. Infant mortality is higher than average among Black Caribbean and Pakistani groups, although, by contrast, it is lower than average among Bangladeshi groups (*EHRC, 2013*).

By 2051, the Black, Minority Ethnic (BME) population (including white ethnic minority groups) of England and Wales will have reached 25 million, making up 36% of the total population. In addition, there will be 3.8 million BME older people aged 65 and over and 2.8 million aged 70 and over by 2051 (*The Future Ageing of the Ethnic Minority Population of England and Wales 2010, RunnymedeTrust*).

Currently and in the near future, with the exception of the 'White Irish' category, most ethnic groups have younger populations than the White British population. This will gradually change and by 2051 the ethnic groups with the highest proportions of people aged 50 and over will be the 'Other White', 'Chinese', 'Other Asian', 'White British', 'Indian', 'Other' and 'White Irish' groups (*The Future Ageing of the Ethnic Minority Population of England and Wales 2010, RunnymedeTrust*).

In 2012, people who were from White or Indian backgrounds in the UK scored significantly higher than any other ethnic group when asked how satisfied they were with their lives on that day, and whether they felt the things they do in their lives were worthwhile. People from White and Indian backgrounds scored significantly higher than people from a Black or Pakistani background when asked how happy they felt yesterday. By contrast, all BME groups said they were more anxious the previous day than people from a White background, with statistically significant differences for all groups except Chinese people. People from a Black background were the least satisfied with life and felt least happy the day before the survey (*Annual Population Survey 2012, ONS*).

*Life expectancy and mortality data for ethnic minorities in Poole is not currently available.*

## **Health e.g. access to healthcare**

Evidence from the fourth National Survey of Ethnic Minorities suggested that inequalities in health in the UK increased with age, with relatively small differences at younger ages and larger differences emerging from the mid-30s onwards (*LIFE & HEALTH: An evidence review and synthesis for the Human Right's Commission Triennial Review 2010*).

Evidence from 2010, suggested that services designed to support disabled people's health and wellbeing frequently did not adequately respond to ethnic and religious diversity (*LIFE & HEALTH: An evidence review and synthesis for the Human Right's Commission Triennial Review 2010*).

Between 1993 and 2007, the prevalence of psychotic disorders was significantly higher among black men (3.1%) than men from other ethnic groups (*Key facts and trends in mental health 2011, Mental Health Foundation*).

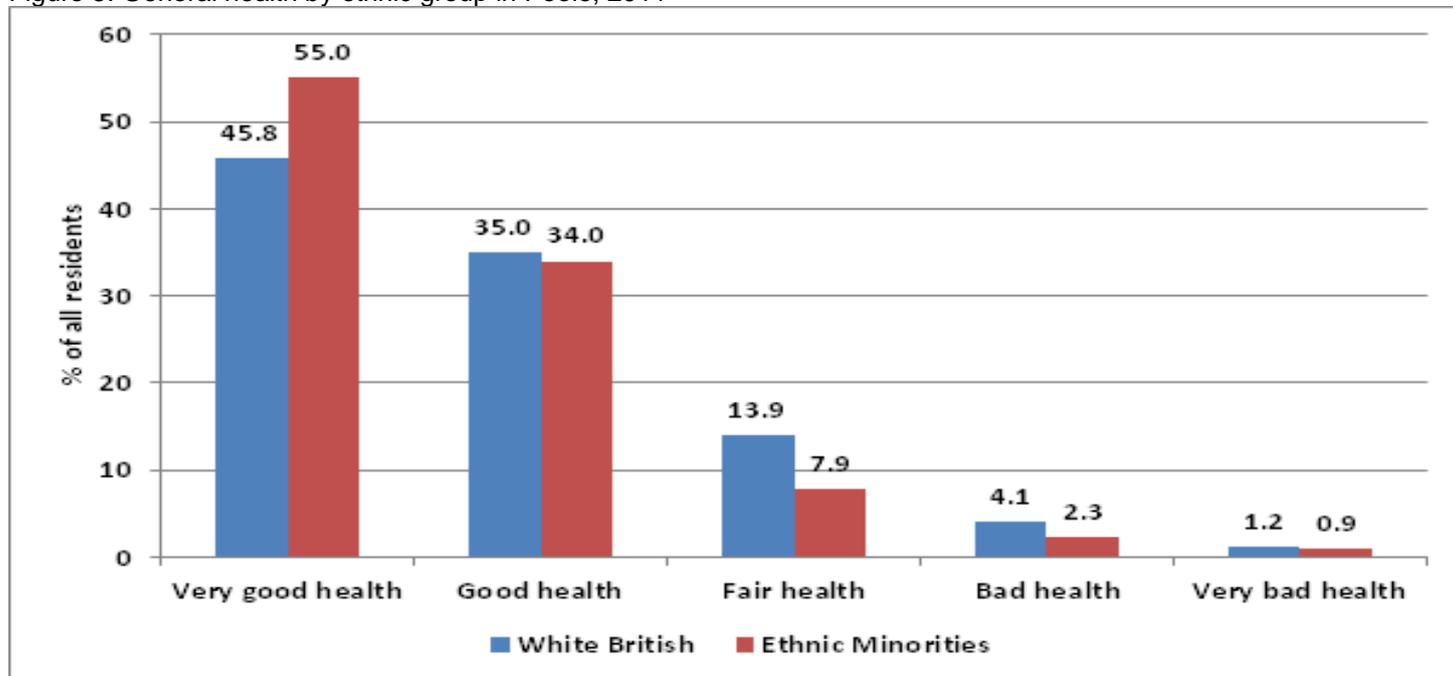
Analysis carried out by the ONS, using 2011 Census data can be found [here](#) Findings include that the African ethnic group had the lowest proportion of "not good" general health (8.4%), whereas Gypsy or Irish Travellers had the highest proportion of people with "not good" general health (29.8%).

A health needs assessments carried out in Cumbria between 2009 and 2011 discovered low levels of immunisation amongst Gypsy and Traveller children. This could have been for numerous reasons including, homelessness and mobility, cultural discrimination and low literacy skills (*The Health and Wellbeing of Gypsies and Travellers, Irish Traveller Movement in Britain 2012*).

On Census day, 10,627 (89%) of Poole's ethnic minority population reported their general health as either 'very good' or 'good'. The corresponding figure for residents from the 'White British' ethnic group was 80.8%. A possible reason for residents from ethnic minority groups potentially having better health than the 'White British' group is because of the formers younger age profile (2011 Census Theme Paper: Ethnicity, National Identity and Religion, Borough of Poole).

The chart below shows the general health of ethnic groups in Poole in 2011:

Figure 5: General health by ethnic group in Poole, 2011



Source: 2011 Census Theme Paper: Ethnicity, National Identity and Religion

In 2011, 27,208 (18.4%) of residents in Poole were limited in daily activities because of a health problem or disability. The lowest proportion of people who reported that they had a limiting long-term illness or disability were residents in the 'Black' ethnic group (6.3%). In total there were 455 non-white residents that reported that they limited in daily activities because of a health problem or disability (2011 Census Theme Paper: Ethnicity, National Identity and Religion, Borough of Poole).

In Poole, there were 781 residents from minority ethnic groups that provided unpaid care. The proportion of residents from ethnic minority groups that provided unpaid care was lower at 6.5% compared to the proportion of 11.4% reported from residents who were 'White British'. Over two thirds (66.7%) of those from ethnic minorities that provided unpaid care, did so for 1-19 hours unpaid. In comparison this was higher than 'White British' residents that provided unpaid care for 1-19 hours (59.7%). A smaller proportion of residents from ethnic minorities (22.2%) provided care for 50 or more hours than 'White British residents' (23.8%) (2011 Census Theme Paper: Ethnicity, National Identity and Religion, Borough of Poole).

For both sets of residents who identify themselves as 'White British' or from an ethnic minority group, the likelihood of being in 'Not Good' health increases as the level of care provided increases. For residents from ethnic minority groups, the proportion of those without good health rises from 10.4% for those that are non-carers to 33.3% for those that provide 50 or more hours of care (2011 Census Theme Paper: Ethnicity, National Identity and Religion, Borough of Poole).

In 2012, children from a BME background (13%) in Years 4-7 in Poole, were more likely to have tried smoking than those from a non-BME background (5%) (Young People's Survey 2012, Borough of Poole).

## Physical and Legal Security e.g. freedom from violence and discrimination

In 2009, ethnic minorities showed a high interest in accessing affordable housing but continued to be influenced by area restrictions due to both the fear of racial harassment, and a desire to remain in areas where they could access the services and support of their ethnic group (*Understanding Demographic, Spatial and Economic Impacts on Future Affordable Housing Demand, Markkanen, 2009*).

In 2009/10, a higher proportion of children from BME groups reported that they avoided travelling on buses because they were worried about their safety or avoided using a mobile phone in public all or most of the time, compared to children who said the same from the White group (*Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System 2010, ONS and Ministry of Justice*).

The 2010/11 British Crime Survey showed that the risk of being a victim of personal crime was higher for adults from a mixed background than for other ethnic groups. In addition, all BME groups were at greater risk than for the White group (*Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System 2010, ONS and Ministry of Justice*).

In 2010/11, 51,187 racist incidents were recorded by Police, a decrease of almost 18% in the number of incidents reported in England and Wales since 2005/6. During the same period, there were 31,486 racially or religiously aggravated offences across England and Wales (2006/07 – 2010/11) (*Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System 2010, ONS and Ministry of Justice*).

Research in 2011 found that profound economic and social change had increased isolation and fear in traditionally white estates. Residents often claimed that things were better in the past (*White working-class neighbourhoods: common themes and policy suggestions, Joseph Rowntree Foundation 2011*).

In 2011, overall safety of the area and proximity to good schools was becoming increasingly important to the housing decisions of younger minority ethnic households (*Poverty, ethnicity and place, Joseph Rowntree Foundation 2011*).

In the same year, ethnic minority homicide victims in the UK were younger than those in White groups. Black homicide victims were proportionally more likely to have been shot (27% of black victims), while White victims were more likely to have been killed by hitting or kicking (22%) than other ethnic groups (*Focus on: Violent Crime and Sexual Offences 2011/12, ONS*).

A 2011 survey showed that political violence was strongly opposed by the vast majority of society and that this was a 'firewall' between those concerned with immigration/multiculturalism and more open and extreme racists (*Fear and HOPE (n=5,054), Searchlight Educational Trust 2011*).

In the Autumn 2013 Poole Opinion Panel, 90% of respondents (n=720) said they had not suffered any harassment related to their race (*Disability Harassment Reporting: Autumn 2013 Poole Opinion Panel, Borough of Poole*).

Between April 2013 and March 2014, 74% (n=57) of all reported hate crimes were racially motivated. In the period January to March 2014, there was a significant increase in the number of racially aggravated crimes in Poole. The number of incidents rose to 11 compared to 6 in the previous quarter (October to December 2013) (*Reported Hate Crimes and Incidents, and Racially Aggravated Offences 2013-14, Dorset Police*).

## Education e.g. attainment, access to life-long training and learning

In 2011, mothers from ethnic minorities were more likely to stay at home to look after their children, and to rely more on a network of extended family members, friends and neighbours. This was interesting as most ethnic minority children had better outcomes at primary school and beyond (*Poverty, ethnicity and education, Joseph Rowntree Foundation 2011*).

In the same year, over 60% of ethnic minority participants in higher education were from Black female and Asian male groups compared with 38% from the white group. However, students from some ethnic minorities were less likely to achieve a higher degree class than White British and Irish students (*Poverty, ethnicity and education, Joseph Rowntree Foundation 2011*).

In 2012, 27.6% of pupils in state funded primary schools were classified as being of minority ethnic origin, which is an increase from 26.5% in 2011. In the same year, the proportion of pupils of minority ethnic origin in state funded secondary schools rose from 22.2% in 2011 to 23.2% (*Briefing on ethnicity and educational attainment, Runnymede, 2012*).

In 2012, Chinese students were the highest attaining group with 78.5% achieving 5 A\*-C grades including English and Maths, compared to 58% of White British pupils. Indian students closely followed with 74.4%, while 59.7% of Bangladeshi pupils achieved 5 A\*-C grades which was an increase of almost 20% since 2006/07. 57.9% of Black African pupils achieved this level, compared to 40% in 2006/07, with the same increase seen in the achievements of mixed White and Black African pupils. In contrast, Pakistani and Black Caribbean pupils' attainment levels were still lower than the national average with 52.6% and 48.6% respectively achieving 5 A\*-C grades including English and Maths. This, however, was still an improvement on what these groups achieved in 2006/07. Travellers, Gypsies and Roma were still the lowest attaining groups in 2012, with 17.5% of Irish travellers and 10.8% from Gypsy and Roma backgrounds achieving 5 A\*-C grades including English and Maths. This was a notable improvement from 2006/07 when only 5% of these groups combined achieved the required grades (*Briefing on ethnicity and educational attainment, Runnymede, 2012*).

In 2012, Black Caribbean boys were twice as likely to be characterised as having behavioural, emotional or social difficulty compared to White British boys. In addition, the Office of the Children's Commissioner found that Black Caribbean boys were 37 times more likely to be excluded than girls of Indian origin. If they also had special needs and were eligible for free school meals, they were 168 times more likely to be permanently excluded from a state-funded school than a White girl without special needs from a middle class family (*Briefing on ethnicity and educational attainment, Runnymede, 2012*).

Whilst attainment gaps were decreasing among ethnic minorities in 2012, they still experienced unequal outcomes at university and in the workplace post school. This was particularly evident for Indian students who were far more successful at school than White students yet were more likely to attend less prestigious universities and were more likely to be unemployed (*Briefing on ethnicity and educational attainment, Runnymede, 2012*).

In 2011, 16% of the ethnic minority population in Poole had no educational qualifications. The 'Indian' and 'Pakistani' communities had the highest proportion of people with level 3 qualifications<sup>3</sup> or above (both 70%). This was followed by the 'Arab' (66%) and 'Black African' (57%) communities (*Highest level of qualification by ethnic group 2011, Nomisweb*).

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<sup>3</sup> Qualification breakdown can be found [here](#)

The 'Mixed: White and Black African' group had the highest proportion of people (7.9%) in Poole who were full-time students, followed by the 'Mixed: White and Black Caribbean' (6.3%) and 'Other Mixed' (6%) groups (*Economic activity by ethnic group 2011, Nomisweb*).

## Standard of Living e.g. housing, transport, independence

By 2011, there was well documented evidence of an 'ethnic penalty' in terms of income and employment at national levels. Income poverty rates for White British people across the UK were similar but ethnic minorities were on average 40% more likely than White British people to be in income poverty. This difference was higher in inner London, the North of England, and the Midlands where there was a higher concentration of ethnic minorities (*Poverty, ethnicity and place, Joseph Rowntree Foundation 2011*).

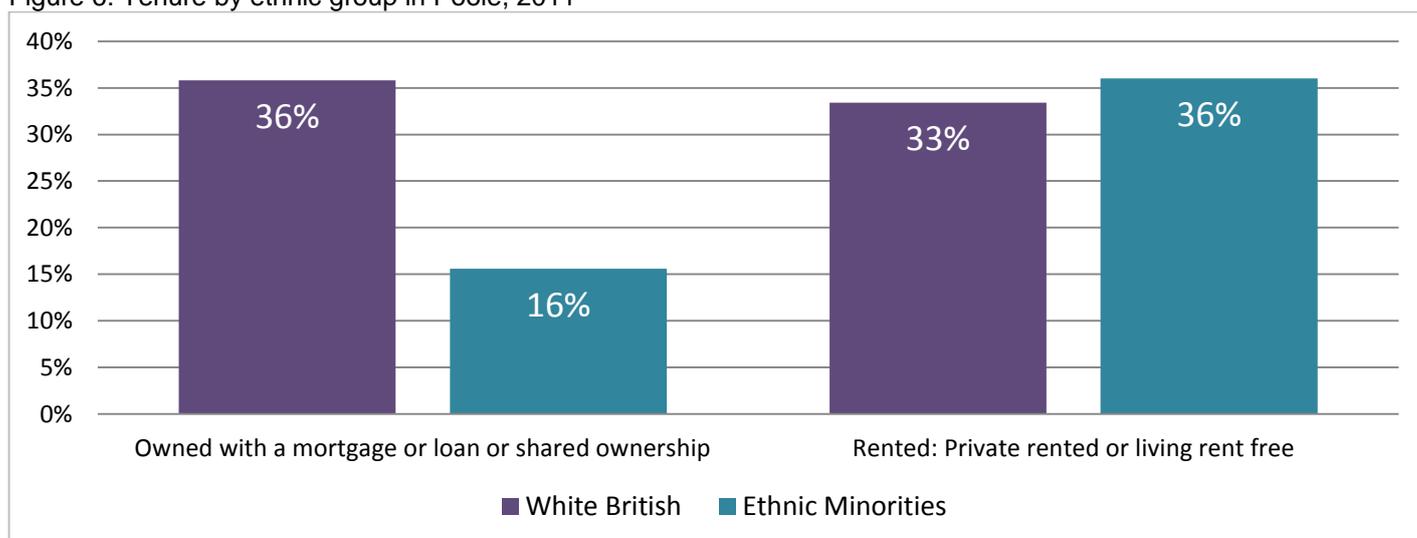
In 2011, evidence on BME remittances was mainly concerned with the impact these transactions had on the countries of origin. A high proportion of these transactions used informal (often ethnically specific) networks and unofficial channels, such as hundi<sup>4</sup> or hawala<sup>5</sup>, but little was known about the complex decisions that determined what proportion of migrant workers' incomes was sent back and the impact this had on standard of living in the UK (*Social networks, poverty and ethnicity, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2011*).

Indian groups were more likely than any other ethnic group, including white groups, to own their own homes. Pakistani communities also had high levels of home-ownership. Other ethnic minority groups, such as Black African, had very low levels of home-ownership, preferring instead to rent from the private sector, which was a trend also seen amongst Chinese and non-British white groups (*Poverty, ethnicity and place, Joseph Rowntree Foundation 2011*).

It is estimated that 40% of households affected by the benefit cap (introduced in 2013) will contain a person from an ethnic minority. This is in contrast to the DWP's statistics that shows 17% of Jobseeker's Allowance claimants, 16% of lone parents claiming Income Support and 9% of Employment and Support Allowance can be attributed to people from ethnic minorities (*Benefit Cap: Equality Impact Assessment 2012, DWP*).

On Census day, 36% of people from an ethnic minority background in Poole were living in privately rented accommodation, while 10.3% were renting social accommodation. 33.4% owned a property outright with a mortgage or loan or had shared ownership (*Tenure by ethnic group HRP 2011, Nomisweb*):

Figure 6: Tenure by ethnic group in Poole, 2011



Source: Nomisweb

<sup>4</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hundi>.

<sup>5</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hawala>.

## Productive and Valued Activities e.g. employment, workplace experience

Gypsy and Traveller communities in the UK were less nomadic in 2010. They were also working less in the traditional 'Traveller Economy' (eg. gardening, tarmacing, drive laying etc) as greater numbers were entering the waged economy as a result of changing gender roles, access to accommodation and altering work patterns (*Road to Success: Economic and Social Inclusion for Gypsies and Travellers (n=95), ITMB, 2010*).

The clustering of the "ethnic neighbourhood" offers more substantial economic rewards to minority entrepreneurs, particularly those who are able to offer goods and/or services that enable migrant or minority groups to retain a connection to their country of origin or to access specialised goods that reflect the cultural preferences of that community. However, this may lead to the over-concentration of minority entrepreneurs in a limited range of activities (*Poverty, ethnicity and place, Joseph Rowntree Foundation 2011*).

Compared to their numbers in the population as whole in 2011, young people from ethnic minorities were significantly under-represented in apprenticeships. Those who completed a pre-apprenticeship course were less likely to gain an apprenticeship than their white counterparts (*Poverty, ethnicity and education, Joseph Rowntree Foundation 2011*).

In 2012, there was a significant increase in the rate of unemployment amongst 'Mixed' and 'Asian' ethnic groups compared to 2011. The 'Mixed' group saw an increase of 3.9%, while the 'Asian' group saw an increase of 6.9% (*ONS Labour Force Survey 2012*).

Chinese boys were among the highest achievers in UK schools in 2012 however, after university, they could expect to earn 25% less than White graduates. Similarly, despite being the second highest achievers, young Indian people looking for work were 4.2% more likely to be unemployed than their White British counterparts (*Briefing on ethnicity and educational attainment, Runnymede, 2012*).

In 2013, women from a Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) background were more likely to be employed in the public sector than white women or men in the same ethnic group and were, therefore, more likely to be affected by public sector job cuts (*Layers of Inequality: A Human Rights and Equality Impact Assessment of the Spending Cuts on Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic women in Coventry, Coventry Women's Voices 2013*).

In 2011, the 'Indian' ethnic group had more people over the age of 16 who were economically active (84%) in Poole, than any other ethnic group including the 'White British' group (61.6%). The next most economically active groups were the 'Other Black' (82.4%) and 'African' (81.7%) groups (*Economic activity by ethnic group 2011, Nomisweb*).

The 'other ethnic group' category had the highest proportion of people (15.2%) who were self-employed, followed by the 'Asian/Asian British' (9.6%) and 'White British' (9%) groups (*Economic activity by ethnic group 2011, Nomisweb*).

In 2011, a greater proportion of people from ethnic minority groups were employed in the health (20.3%), manufacturing (16.2%) and wholesale and retail (12.9%) industries. Residents from an ethnic minority group were more likely to work in the manufacturing, health and accommodation and food (10.9%) sectors than their 'White British' counterparts (*2011 Census Theme Paper: Ethnicity, National Identity and Religion, Borough of Poole*).

People from the 'other Black' group were more likely to be long-term unemployed (3.9%) than the rest of the population (1%) (*NS-SeC by ethnic group by ethnicity 2011, Nomisweb*).

## **Individual, Family and Social Life** e.g. independence, equality in relationships

80% of all people said they mixed with people from different ethnic or religious backgrounds in 2010. Only 77% of Christians said this, 94% of Sikhs and Muslims, and 96% of Hindus. Ethnicity appears to be a major driver for these differences (*Citizenship Survey 2009/10 via British Religion in Numbers*).

In a 2011 survey, nearly half the population in England said they do not have friends from other ethnicities (*Social networks, poverty and ethnicity, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2011*).

The same survey found that for individuals, there was an advantage in living among people who shared their ethnic background because they were more likely to hear of job opportunities or be recommended for employment. However, there was also evidence that showed an area's economic development contrasted with the diversity of residents' connections which poses a paradox for policy-makers, planners, and communities themselves (*Social networks, poverty and ethnicity, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2011*).

61% of the 23 million or so households in England and Wales in 2011 had the same ethnic group in their household, compared to 9% who had multiple ethnicities in their households (*2011 Census: Multiple ethnic groups, local authorities in England and Wales*). Half of multiple-ethnicity households had mixed ethnicity partnerships and about a quarter had different ethnicities only between generations, such as an Irish parent with White British children (*More segregation or more mixing?, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2012*).

In 2011, 60.9% of all ethnic minority households in Poole had one family in residence. 'Married, same-sex civil partnerships or cohabiting couples' made up 44.9% of ethnic minority households and 5.4% of households had one family only whose members were all over the age of 65 (*Household composition by ethnic group of Household Reference Person (HRP)*).

The 'other Black' ethnic group had the highest proportion of lone parent families (29%) in Poole, while also having the highest proportion of lone parent families with dependent children (16.1%) (*Household composition by ethnic group of HRP 2011, Nomisweb*).

## **Participation, Influence and Voice** e.g. Participation in Decision Making

In 2011, people on traditionally white estates felt they were not listened to by outside agencies, with consultations initially raising hopes but ultimately reinforcing disengagement. Furthermore, initiatives to promote equality amongst this group were associated with political correctness ('PC'). They were also frustrated by the closure and lack of access to community facilities, while there was widespread perception that minorities were given preference. Blaming incomers for decline was common (*White working-class neighbourhoods: common themes and policy suggestions, Joseph Rowntree Foundation 2011*).

Several factors were said to have hindered integration between different ethnic groups in the UK in 2011, including lack of social contact, different values or cultures and lack of understanding (*Social networks, poverty and ethnicity, Joseph Rowntree Foundation, 2011*).

In 2011, a study discovered a new 'middle ground' of English politics made up of two tribes: "Cultural Integrationists" who were older, more prosperous, identified with the Conservative Party and were concerned about the impact of immigration on national identity and immigrants' willingness to integrate; and "Identity Ambivalents" who were less financially secure, less optimistic about the future and more likely to live in social housing and to be working class. Muslims and BME groups were more prevalent in this group and more likely to view immigration according to its economic impact on

their opportunities and the social impact on their communities. Together they represented 52% of the population (*Fear and HOPE (n=5,054), Searchlight Educational Trust 2011*).

Interestingly, the same survey found that “Identity Ambivalents” were in danger of being pushed further to the Right, unless mainstream political parties tackled the social and economic insecurity which dominated their attitudes. Almost half of all voters who did not identify with a party were “Identity Ambivalents” (*Fear and HOPE (n=5,054), Searchlight Educational Trust 2011*).

Also, 60% of respondents thought that positive approaches such as community organisations, education, and using celebrities and key communal figures, were the best way to defeat extremism in communities. Over two-thirds of the population said they would ‘definitely’ or ‘probably’ support a positive campaigning organisation that opposes political extremism by bringing communities together (*Fear and HOPE (n=5,054), Searchlight Educational Trust 2011*).

According to the Searchlight Educational Trust, in 2011 the British Nationalist Party (BNP) was in decline due to their adherence to the old politics of race and immigration. Instead, groups such as the English Defence League (EDL) who were better adapted to the new politics of identity were replacing them. However, there was popular support for a sanitised, non-violent and non-racist English nationalist party (*Fear and HOPE (n=5,054), Searchlight Educational Trust 2011*).

*Local data on voting and other decision making processes by ethnicity in Poole is not currently available.*

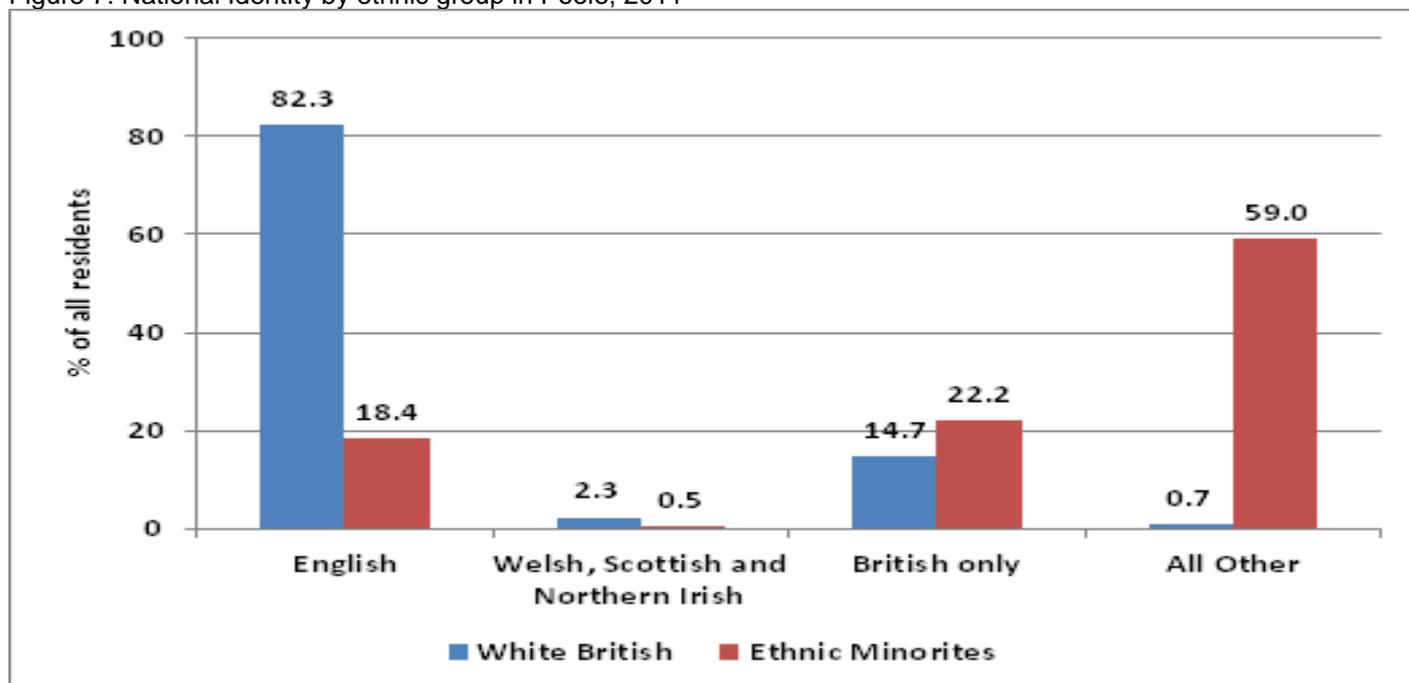
## **Identity, Expression and Self Respect e.g. Religion, Belief**

In 2011, England and Wales became more ethnically diverse with rising numbers of people identifying with minority ethnic groups. Although the proportion of the White ethnic group reduced, it was still the ethnic group that the majority of people identified with. The Asian/Asian British ethnic group had some of the largest increases between 2001 and 2011 censuses with people identifying themselves as Pakistani and Indian each increasing by 0.4 million (*Ethnicity and National Identity in England and Wales 2011, ONS*).

In 2011, the largest proportion of Christians in Poole, were from the African (83%), Irish (78.6%), and Caribbean (69.7%) ethnic groups. Most Muslims were from the Bangladeshi (88%) and Pakistani (75%) ethnic groups, while most Hindus were from the Indian (35.7%) ethnic group. The highest proportion of people who said they had no religion, were from the Chinese (56.6%), Mixed: White and Black Caribbean (37.7%), and Mixed: White and Asian (35.3%) ethnic groups (*Ethnic Group by Religion 2011, Nomisweb*).

The 2011 Census introduced a question on national identity for the first time. In Poole, the majority of people from the ‘White British’ ethnic group identified themselves as ‘English’ (82.3%). ‘British only’ as a sole identifier was chosen by 14.3% of people, while the ‘All other’ national identity was the main group chosen by respondents from an ethnic minority (59%). Respondents from ethnic minorities were more likely to identify themselves as being ‘British only’ (22.2%) than ‘English’, either on its own or combined with other identities (18.4%) as demonstrated in figure 7 below (*2011 Census Theme Paper: Ethnicity, National Identity and Religion, Borough of Poole*):

Figure 7: National Identity by ethnic group in Poole, 2011



Source: 2011 Census Theme Paper: Ethnicity, National Identity and Religion

## Marriage and Civil Partnerships

In 2011, 90% of all people who were married, in a same-sex civil partnership or cohabiting couple in England and Wales, were from the 'White' ethnic group. Out of all the ethnic minority groups, the 'Asian/Asian British' group (6.2%) had the highest number of people who were married, in a same-sex civil partnership or cohabiting couple (*Household composition by ethnic group of HRP, ONS 2011 Census*).

The Government does not envisage an adverse impact on any marital or civil partnership groups in the UK following the introduction of benefit caps in 2013. However, it is not possible to give any accurate assessment of the impact as the DWP does not collect information on the marital or civil partnership status of claimants (*Benefit Cap: Equality Impact Assessment 2012, DWP*).

In 2011, people from the 'White British' ethnic group (92.8%; n=19,765) had the highest proportion of people in Poole who were married or in a civil partnership. The 'Other White' (3%; n=649) and 'Indian' (1.1%; n=230) groups had the second and third largest proportions of people from this category in Poole (*Household composition by ethnic group of HRP 2011, Nomisweb*).

*More detailed information on marriage and ethnicity at a local level had not been released by the ONS at the time of publication.*

## Pregnancy and Maternity

A survey in 2009 discovered that socially conservative communities tended to have fewer teenage pregnancies. Ethnic communities more heavily represented in neighbourhoods of concentrated social disadvantage were those most at risk of teenage pregnancies. Reasons for this included a web of 'cultural' and parental restraints on embarking on sexual experiences early; different attitudes to the use of contraceptives; peer pressures in certain disadvantaged neighbourhoods; and different attitudes towards relationships and monogamy (*Reducing teenage pregnancies and their negative effects in the UK, Lemos & Crane 2009*).

In 2011, fertility rates for non-UK born women were higher than UK born women, with the non-UK born Total Fertility Rate (TFR) being 0.4 births per woman higher but the differences were narrowing over time. Poland was the most common non-UK maternal country of birth in the UK, with approximately 23,000 births. In 2011, the top five non-UK born mothers' countries by number of births were Poland, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh and Nigeria (*Childbearing among UK born and non-UK born women living in the UK, ONS, 2012*).

In 2012, the vast majority of women in the UK booked antenatal care within the first 12 weeks of pregnancy. The proportion was substantially lower in some BME groups. The main barriers to early initiation of antenatal care for these groups included the complexity of the UK healthcare system; lack of knowledge about available services and the purpose and importance of antenatal care; lack of resources to travel to services outside the local community; women's perception that they will not be treated respectfully by staff; and failure to provide professional interpreters when needed amongst others (*Increasing the early initiation of antenatal care by Black and Minority Ethnic women in the UK, University of Oxford, 2012*).

On Census Day, Household Reference Persons (HRP) that identified themselves as being from an ethnic minority in Poole were more likely to have younger (0-4 and 5-9 years olds) aged dependent children than HRPs that identified themselves as being 'White British' who were more likely to have older (10-14 and 15-18 years old) aged dependent (*2011 Census Theme Paper: Ethnicity, National Identity and Religion, Borough of Poole*).

*More detailed information on pregnancy and maternity and ethnicity at a local level was not available at the time of publication.*

### **Sources of Information Regarding Ethnicity:**

The following section provides links to local reports and datasets that offer further insight into the diverse nature of the varying age groups in Poole. However, it should be noted that due to population sizes and inconsistent data monitoring, the information available at local level is often limited. For more robust, national sources of equality information, please refer to the Local Government Association 'Equality Evidence Base', and the Equality and Human Rights Commission 'Review of Equality Statistics. If you are aware of any further local information please contact [research@poole.gov.uk](mailto:research@poole.gov.uk).

Most reports in this section are available from our website, [www.boroughofpoole.com](http://www.boroughofpoole.com). For access to older reports not available on our website, please contact the Corporate Research Team by email: [research@poole.gov.uk](mailto:research@poole.gov.uk), or on (01202) 633086.

### **Reports Providing Specific Information on Ethnicity**

**Disability Harassment Reporting: Autumn 2013 Poole Opinion Panel** - this edition of the Poole Opinion Panel included questions about residents' experiences of disability harassment and harassment based on race, age and sex, and the reporting of these experiences. Results are available [here](#).

**Dorset BME Housing Study, 2010** – A study of the housing requirements of BME households in Dorset and Poole. Available [here](#).

**Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment** – provides insight into the accommodation requirements of the Gypsy and Traveller communities in Bournemouth and Poole. Available [here](#).

**Race Equality Scheme Review** – provides an outline of local demographic information and differences in outcomes for ethnic minority groups in Poole. Available from the [Corporate Research Team](#).

**Young People’s Survey 2012** - this document reports on the findings of a survey of 1,332 young people in School Years 8-13, carried out in late 2012 in Poole. The report is appendix 3 in the Children and Young People’s Services Consultation report available [here](#).

## **Reports Which Contain Analysis of Information By Ethnicity**

**Childcare Sufficiency Survey, 2010** – aimed to gain a greater understanding of parents' experiences and views of childcare provision, in order to identify parents' concerns and needs for childcare. Available [here](#).

**Poole Health Profiles (annual)** – give a snapshot of the health of Poole’s population. The profiles are designed to support action by local government and primary care trusts to tackle health inequalities and improve people's health. Available [here](#).

**Poole Opinion Panel (biannual)** – surveys residents in Poole covering topical issues that may affect the town and services. Available [here](#).

**2011 Census Theme Paper: Ethnicity, National Identity and Religion** – examines the key findings from the 2011 Census on ethnicity, national identity, language, and religion in Poole. Available [here](#).

## **Reports on Ethnicity Related Services**

**Dorset Mind - Knowledge and Perceptions of the use of Compulsory Powers in Mental Health among BME Groups, 2007** – research report on the BME community perceptions of mental health services, with particular focus upon the use of compulsory powers in treating people with mental health problems. Available [here](#).

**Dorset Police** – the Dorset Police service produce quarterly reports on crime statistics which includes racially aggravated crime. The latest statistics are available [here](#).

**Needs Not Numbers – Mental Health Services for BME Groups** – report on the perceptions and experiences of mental health services in East Dorset for the local BME population. Available [here](#).

**The BigWord Monitoring Report** – Provides a breakdown of TheBigWord translation service usage by Service Unit and Language. Available from the [Corporate Research Team](#).

## **Ethnicity Information Sources**

**How Fair is Britain? Equalities and Human Rights commission** – The first review that examines how far what happens in people’s real lives matches up to the ideals of equality in Britain. The report brings together a range of sources including Census data, surveys and research. Report and supporting evidence available [here](#).

**Joseph Rowntree Foundation** - Independent development and social research charity, supporting a wide programme of research and development projects in housing, social care and social issues. <http://www.jrf.org.uk/>

**Knowledge Base, Equality South West Data Tool** - collates and disaggregates (where possible), by local area and by equality strand and socio-economic status, existing data from a wide range of

reliable and widely used national data sets, and is capable of detailed interrogation and analysis for a range of local equality purposes. Available [here](#).

**Neighbourhood Statistics** – Allows you to find detailed statistics within specific geographic areas e.g. Local Authority, Ward, Super Output Area.

<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/>

**Nomisweb.co.uk** - service provided by the Office for National Statistics providing detailed and up-to-date UK labour market statistics. <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>

**Office for National Statistics** - The Office for National Statistics produces independent information to improve our understanding of the UK's economy and society.

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/default.asp>

**Runnymede Trust** – Charity producing research on race equality. <http://www.runnymedetrust.org/>

**Dorset Race Equality Council** – a charity that aims to eliminate racial discrimination and promote shared values of peace, responsibility and racial harmony. They provide support to the victims of racial discrimination and take measures to ensure perpetrators are dealt with accordingly. <http://www.dorsetrec.org.uk/index.php#home>

This paper is one in a series of seven profiling the protected Equality Characteristics produced by the Corporate Research Team, Borough of Poole. These reports have been produced in line with [LGA guidance \(2012\)](#) on measuring equality at a local level. The papers on Age, Gender, Disability, Religion/Belief, Sexual Orientation and Social Inequality can be viewed [here](#).

For more information on research and consultation reports for Poole, please contact the Corporate Research Team on (01202) 633086 or [research@poole.gov.uk](mailto:research@poole.gov.uk).