

## Black and minority ethnic housing issues

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## Chapter 31. Black and minority ethnic housing issues

### 31.1 Summary

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- The population of the Cambridge housing sub-region is fairly ethnically diverse.
- The Census 2001 shows the total population across the sub-region broken down into the following 5 broad ethnic classifications:
  - White 96.1%
  - Mixed 1.1%
  - Asian or Asian British 1.1%
  - Black or Black British 0.6%
  - Chinese or other ethnic group 1%
- Overall Cambridge does not have large concentrations of deprived minority groups in the same way as some other British cities. There is no single dominant minority ethnic group across the county or the sub-region. The ethnic minority population is itself diverse.
- Students and academics have a major effect on the BME population in Cambridge, while American armed forces personnel affect Forest Heath, Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire particularly.
- In all districts, residents from ethnic groups other than White are more likely to have high level qualifications than White British residents, particularly so in Cambridge and for people linked to the university or to high-tech business.
- However, there are likely to be small numbers of people from minority groups who are more deprived, in some areas residents from non-White groups were also more likely to have no qualifications.
- ® More detailed information may help to analyse the location and any specific needs of these residents.
- ® We would like to complete further research, to compare information from the 2001 Census for Cambridgeshire and Suffolk districts, analysing differences in housing need amongst the BME population compared with the White British population, for example housing quality indicators.
- ® We would like to use this chapter of the SHMA as context, against which to compare the service monitoring data collected and reported by each district, each year. This will include creating and agreeing a consistent set of questions for the seven districts in the housing sub-region, building on the research undertaken as part of the 2006 BME housing research project, to monitor all relevant aspects of housing services and enabling comparison across the housing sub-region.

### 31.2 Introduction

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This chapter looks first at the available information on the black and minority ethnic (BME) population across the housing sub-region, comparing it to the East of England Region, moving on to individual districts and finally looking at some specific Cambridgeshire-only data.

BME data currently available does not include information on European Union migrant workers, many of whom have moved to the UK since the 2001 Census was carried out. This

issue is covered separately in Chapter 32, *Introduction to migrant worker housing issues*. One of the largest “ethnic groups” in the housing sub region are Gypsies and Travellers. Chapter 33, *Gypsy and Traveller housing issues*, deals separately with this specific issue.

There is limited information on the housing needs of BME residents apart from the 2001 Census, a problem which was highlighted in the East of England Regional BME Housing Study (2006). More detailed analysis of the county findings of the Census 2001 is available in Cambridgeshire County Council's Census 2001: Ethnicity and Religion Report, at: [www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/community/census/Ethnicityandreligionincambridgeshire.htm](http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/community/census/Ethnicityandreligionincambridgeshire.htm)

For the SHMA update 2009, Hometrack data has been used to enable comparison of 2001 Census data across the whole housing sub-region, improving on the initial chapter launched in June 2008, which related mainly to Cambridgeshire. This includes adding maps of the five main ethnic classification groups, and tables showing more specific detail for each district.

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### 31.3 About the Census

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- A census is carried out every 10 years; the first ‘modern’ Census was in 1801.
- It is the most complete source of information about the population that is available.
- It costs about £255 million for the UK as a whole.
- It is estimated that £45 billion of public expenditure uses information from the Census.
- The latest census collected information about individual and household characteristics, and took place on April 29th, 2001.
- 2001 was only the second time the Census included a question on ethnicity, and the first time to include a question about religion.

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### 31.4 What is meant by ethnicity?

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Ethnicity is defined through a complicated combination of factors, including biological heritage, geographic heritage, culture and tradition, language, religion and personal histories. To use statistics about ethnicity, we have to break up all complexity into defined categories. The 2001 Census recognised 16 ethnic categories:

- White, including White British, White Irish and Other White
- Mixed, including White & Black Caribbean, White & Black African, White & Asian and Other Mixed
- Asian or Asian British, including Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Other Asian
- Black or Black British, including Black Caribbean, Black African and Other Black
- Chinese or Other Ethnic Group, including Chinese and “Other Ethnic Group”.

## 31.5 Ethnicity across the Cambridge housing sub-region<sup>1</sup>

**Table 1: Ethnicity profile – total for the region and the Cambridge housing sub-region**

	Cambridge housing sub-region		East of England region	
	Number	%	Number	%
British	638,399	90.38%	4,935,152	91.5%
Irish	6,255	0.89%	61,266	1.1%
Other White	33,937	4.80%	136,737	2.5%
<b>White</b>	<b>678,591</b>	<b>96.07%</b>	<b>5,133,155</b>	<b>95.1%</b>
White and Black Caribbean	1,687	0.24%	19,833	0.4%
White and Black African	1,017	0.14%	6,037	0.1%
White and Asian	2,470	0.35%	17,378	0.3%
Other Mixed	2,652	0.38%	14,569	0.3%
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>7,826</b>	<b>1.11%</b>	<b>57,818</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
Indian	3,880	0.55%	51,043	1.0%
Pakistani	1,504	0.21%	38,803	0.7%
Bangladeshi	1,373	0.19%	18,478	0.3%
Other Asian	1,395	0.20%	13,440	0.3%
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>8,152</b>	<b>1.15%</b>	<b>121,764</b>	<b>2.3%</b>
Caribbean	1,559	0.22%	26,108	0.5%
African	1,671	0.24%	16,989	0.3%
Other Black	1,314	0.19%	5,273	0.1%
<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>4,544</b>	<b>0.64%</b>	<b>48,370</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
Chinese	3,929	0.56%	20,482	0.4%
Other Ethnic Group	3,278	0.46%	14,428	0.3%
<b>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group</b>	<b>7,207</b>	<b>1.02%</b>	<b>34,910</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>706,320</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,396,016</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Census 2001, from National Statistics website: [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk) via Hometrack. Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

From the table above, we see that:

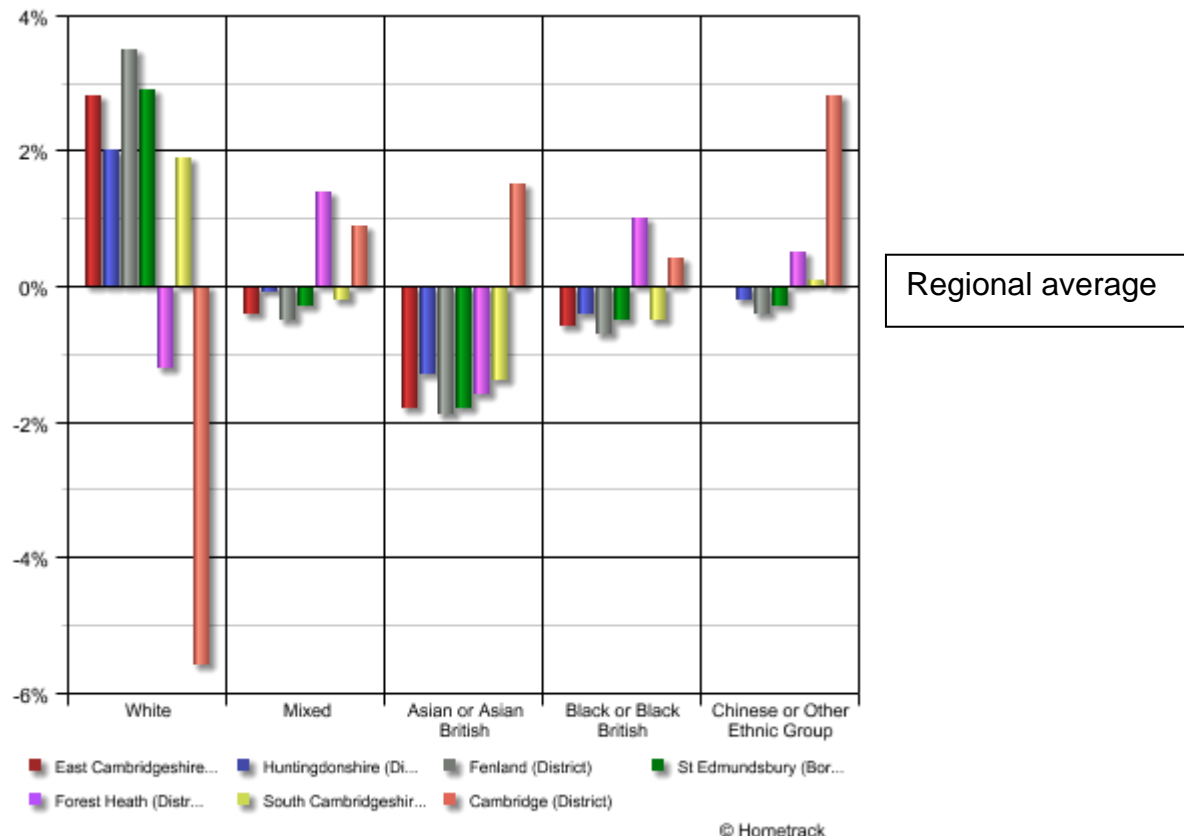
- Some 90% of residents (or 638,399 people) across the sub-region class themselves as White British (compared to 91.5% across the Region).
- Across the sub-region some 0.89% people class themselves as White Irish and 4.8% are “Other White”. This compares to 1.1% and 2.5% across the region, respectively.
- Sub-regionally, some 27,729 or 3.93% of residents define themselves as having an ethnicity other than White. This compares to 5% across the region.
- Of the residents who have an ethnicity other than White in the Cambridge housing sub-region, the largest numbers are Chinese (3,929), Indian (3,880) other ethnic group (3,278) and other mixed (2,652).

Fig 1 (below) shows the ethnicity of people in each district in the housing sub-region, relative to the proportion across the region. The horizontal axis (labeled 0%) represents the regional average for each of the 5 “main” ethnic categories. The bars for each district show how much that specific district is, above or below the regional average. So, for example, East

<sup>1</sup> The ethnic group question in the Census records each person's perceived ethnic group and cultural background. Although the questions differ between the different parts of the UK, the same detailed codes are used across the UK to code the responses.

Cambridgeshire shows more than the regional average of “White” residents, and less than the regional average for “Mixed” residents. The results are grouped under 5 broad Census headings. A positive value means there is over-representation compared to the regional average, a negative value indicates an under-representation compared to regional average.

**Fig 1: Ethnicity profile for the sub-region relative to the Region**



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Figure 1 shows that:

- Cambridge City (orange / peach bars) shows a much lower percentage of people classifying themselves as “white” than seen across the Region, and a higher percentage of people who are Mixed, Asian, Chinese or other and Black.
- Forest Heath (purple) shows a lower proportion of white and Asian residents, and more mixed, black and Chinese residents than is seen across the East of England.
- The other 5 districts show a higher representation of white residents than across the region, and a lower proportion of mixed, Asian, black and Chinese or other groups.

The full breakdown for the 16 groups that make up these five headline classifications is set out in Table 2 below. The sub-total for the five headline ethnic groupings are highlighted in a different colour row. Figure 1 and Table 2 show the ethnicity of people in the area for each of the 16 groups defined by the 2001 Census. These figures are examined in greater detail in section 1.4 onwards, which profiles each district separately and outlines individual circumstances and considerations around ethnicity.

**Table 2: Ethnicity profile for the sub-region relative to the Region**

	Cambridge			East Cambridgeshire			Fenland			Huntingdonshire			South Cambridgeshire			Forest Heath			St Edmundsbury		
	Number	%	Rel to GOR (%)	Number	%	Rel TO GOR (%)	Number	%	Rel TO GOR (%)	Number	%	Rel TO GOR (%)	Number	%	Rel TO GOR (%)	Number	%	Rel TO GOR (%)	Number	%	Rel TO GOR (%)
British	85,472	78.6%	-12.9%	68,546	93.6%	2.2%	80,911	96.9%	5.4%	146,570	93.4%	1.9%	121,378	93.3%	1.8%	42,427	76.4%	-15.1%	93,095	94.8%	3.4%
Irish	1,708	1.6%	0.4%	496	0.7%	-0.5%	434	0.5%	-0.6%	1,180	0.8%	-0.4%	1,071	0.8%	-0.3%	643	1.2%	0.0%	723	0.7%	-0.4%
Other White	10,187	9.4%	6.8%	2,638	3.6%	1.1%	1,037	1.2%	-1.3%	4,735	3.0%	0.5%	3,844	2.9%	0.4%	9,073	16.3%	13.8%	2,423	2.5%	-0.1%
White	97,367	89.5%	-5.6%	71,681	97.9%	2.8%	82,382	98.7%	3.5%	152,485	97.2%	2.0%	126,293	97.1%	1.9%	52,142	93.9%	-1.2%	96,241	98.0%	2.9%
White & Black Caribbean	439	0.4%	0.0%	85	0.1%	-0.2%	143	0.2%	-0.2%	371	0.2%	-0.1%	238	0.2%	-0.2%	185	0.3%	0.0%	226	0.2%	-0.1%
White & Black African	220	0.2%	0.1%	33	0.1%	-0.1%	48	0.1%	0.0%	191	0.1%	0.0%	141	0.1%	0.0%	308	0.5%	0.4%	76	0.1%	0.0%
White & Asian	756	0.7%	0.4%	185	0.3%	-0.1%	152	0.2%	-0.1%	464	0.3%	0.0%	405	0.3%	0.0%	328	0.6%	0.3%	180	0.2%	-0.1%
Other Mixed	728	0.7%	0.4%	218	0.3%	0.0%	114	0.1%	-0.1%	438	0.3%	0.0%	356	0.3%	0.0%	557	1.0%	0.7%	241	0.3%	0.0%
Mixed	2,143	2.0%	0.9%	521	0.7%	-0.4%	457	0.5%	-0.5%	1,464	0.9%	-0.1%	1,140	0.9%	-0.2%	1,378	2.5%	1.4%	723	0.7%	-0.3%
Indian	1,951	1.8%	0.8%	209	0.3%	-0.7%	200	0.2%	-0.7%	567	0.4%	-0.6%	681	0.5%	-0.4%	112	0.2%	-0.7%	160	0.2%	-0.8%
Pakistani	526	0.5%	-0.2%	41	0.1%	-0.7%	21	0.0%	-0.7%	548	0.4%	-0.4%	181	0.1%	-0.6%	132	0.2%	-0.5%	55	0.1%	-0.7%
Bangladeshi	980	0.9%	0.6%	30	0.0%	-0.3%	45	0.1%	-0.3%	150	0.1%	-0.2%	68	0.1%	-0.3%	38	0.1%	-0.3%	62	0.1%	-0.3%
Other Asian	637	0.6%	0.3%	52	0.1%	-0.2%	54	0.1%	-0.2%	171	0.1%	-0.1%	223	0.2%	-0.1%	68	0.1%	-0.1%	190	0.2%	-0.1%
Asian or Asian British	4,094	3.8%	1.5%	332	0.5%	-1.8%	320	0.4%	-1.9%	1,436	0.9%	-1.3%	1,153	0.9%	-1.4%	350	0.6%	-1.6%	467	0.5%	-1.8%
Caribbean	512	0.5%	0.0%	69	0.1%	-0.4%	91	0.1%	-0.4%	335	0.2%	-0.3%	230	0.2%	-0.3%	133	0.2%	-0.2%	189	0.2%	-0.3%
African	789	0.7%	0.4%	59	0.1%	-0.2%	57	0.1%	-0.2%	215	0.1%	-0.2%	233	0.2%	-0.1%	213	0.4%	0.1%	105	0.1%	-0.2%
Other Black	103	0.1%	0.0%	86	0.1%	0.0%	14	0.0%	-0.1%	249	0.2%	0.1%	94	0.1%	0.0%	700	1.3%	1.2%	68	0.1%	0.0%
Black or Black British	1,404	1.3%	0.4%	214	0.3%	-0.6%	162	0.2%	-0.7%	799	0.5%	-0.4%	557	0.4%	-0.5%	1,046	1.9%	1.0%	362	0.4%	-0.5%

Cambridge Sub-Region's Strategic Housing Market Assessment  
Section F: Chapter 31: BME housing issues 2009 update

	Cambridge			East Cambridgeshire			Fenland			Huntingdonshire			South Cambridgeshire			Forest Heath			St Edmundsbury		
	Number	%	Rel to GOR (%)	Number	%	Rel TO GOR (%)	Number	%	Rel TO GOR (%)	Number	%	Rel TO GOR (%)	Number	%	Rel TO GOR (%)	Number	%	Rel TO GOR (%)	Number	%	Rel TO GOR (%)
Chinese	2,301	2.1%	1.7%	307	0.4%	0.0%	140	0.2%	-0.2%	373	0.2%	-0.1%	533	0.4%	0.0%	72	0.1%	-0.2%	203	0.2%	-0.2%
Other Ethnic Group	1,487	1.4%	1.1%	171	0.2%	0.0%	51	0.1%	-0.2%	402	0.3%	0.0%	432	0.3%	0.1%	555	1.0%	0.7%	180	0.2%	-0.1%
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	3,788	3.5%	2.8%	478	0.7%	0.0%	191	0.2%	-0.4%	775	0.5%	-0.2%	965	0.7%	0.1%	627	1.1%	0.5%	383	0.4%	-0.3%
Total	108,796	100%	0%	73,226	100%	0%	83,512	100%	0%	156,959	100%	0%	130,108	100%	0%	55,543	100%	0%	98,176	100%	0%

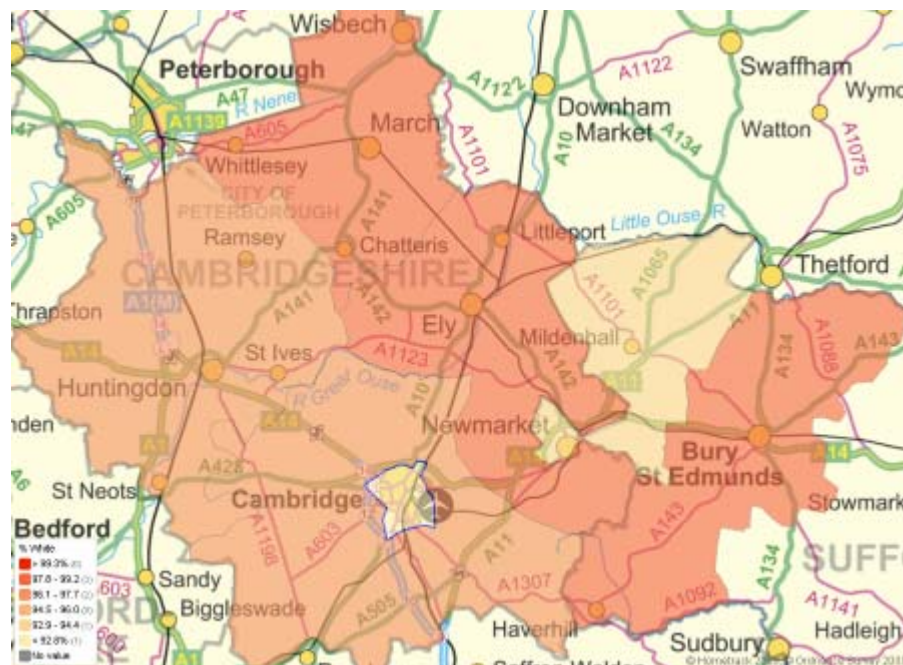
Source: Census 2001, from National Statistics website: [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk) via Hometrack. Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

Notes: The "Rel to GOR" column expresses the difference between the specific district's percentage and the East of England Region's overall percentage, within each of the 16 ethnic categories. So -5% means this district shows 5% less than the regional percentage for the ethnic category. 15% means the district shows 15% more than the Regional percentage. This aims to help readers compare district percentages to the Regional percentage. Individual district numbers, percentages, and the regional percentage are provided in the district profiles below. A comparison is also expressed in figure 1, and in each district profile by means of a bar chart.

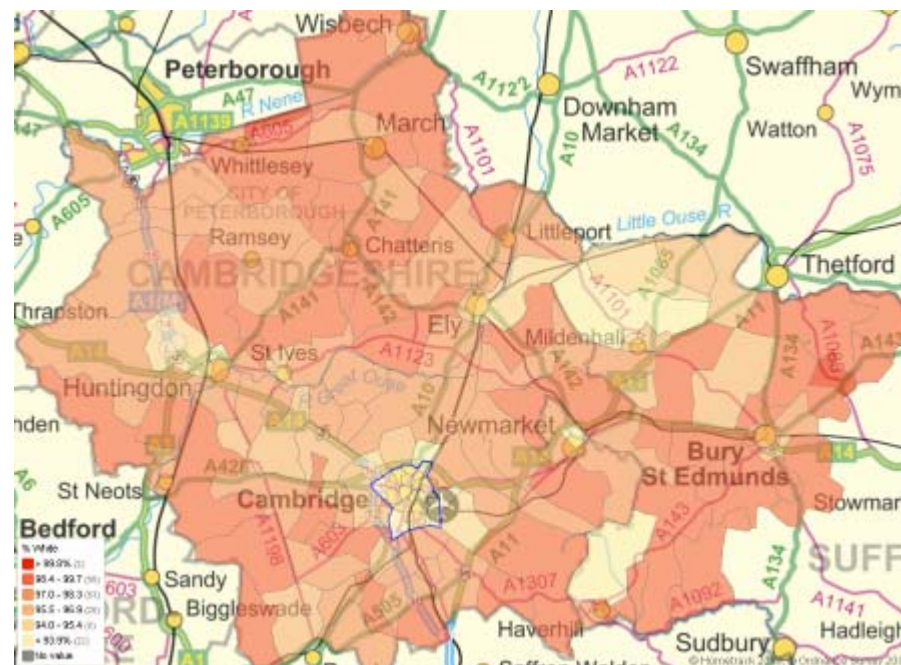


**Fig 2: Maps showing the five headline ethnic groups for the sub-region, by ward**

% White by district



% White, by ward



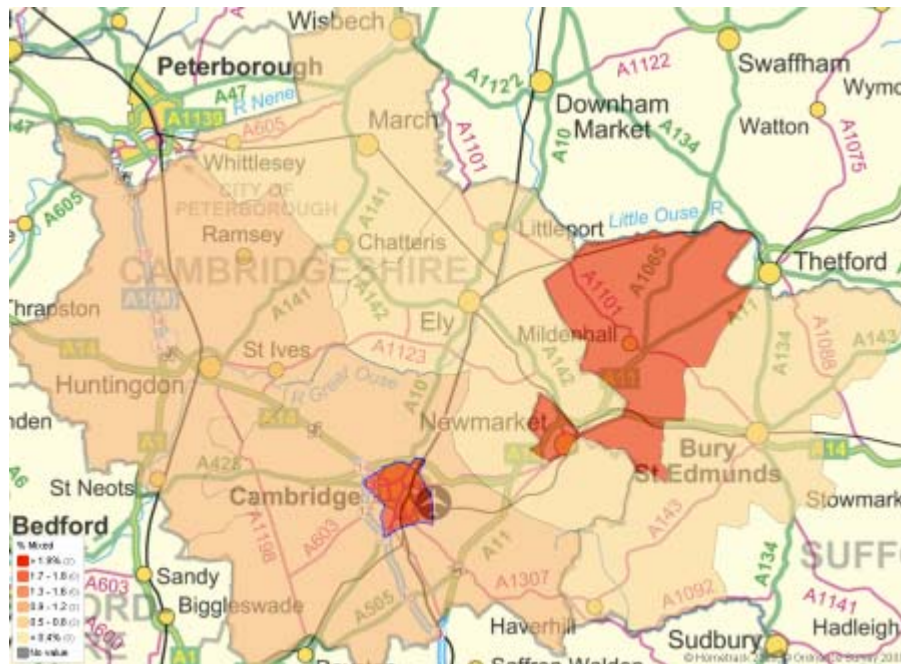
At district level we can summarise that:

- City shows a lower proportion of White residents, compared to other districts.
- Forest Heath and City both show a higher proportion of Black or Black British, and of Mixed, residents
- City is the only district showing a slightly higher proportion of Asian or Asian British, and of Chinese or other ethnic groups, than other districts

At ward level, there are some specific wards which have a noticeably lower proportion of white residents. These are highlighted more clearly on the following maps which look at the other four ethnic classifications in detail.



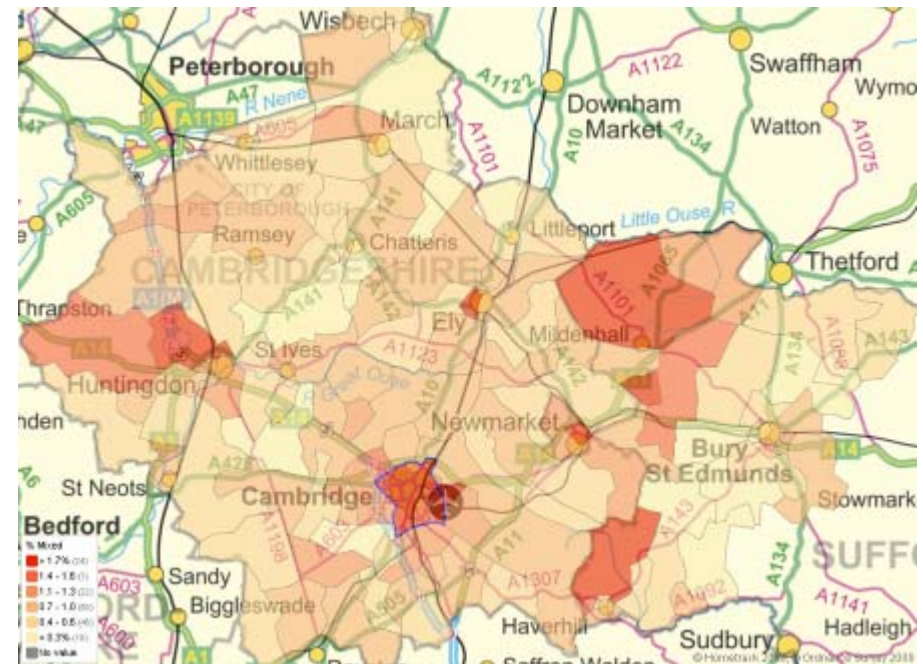
% Mixed by district



At district level we can summarise that:

- Forest Heath and City both show a higher proportion of Mixed ethnicity residents than other districts

% Mixed, by ward



At ward level and looking simply at the highest percentages of “mixed” ethnicity residents, denoted by deeper shades of red, the following wards may be highlighted:

- Huntingdon
- Cambridge City
- West of Ely
- Newmarket
- North of Mildenhall
- Between the A11 and A14 to the south of Mildenhall
- North of Haverhill

% Asian or Asian British by district



At district level we can summarise that City is the only district showing a slightly higher proportion of Asian or Asian British, and of Chinese or other ethnic groups, than other districts.

% Asian or Asian British, by ward

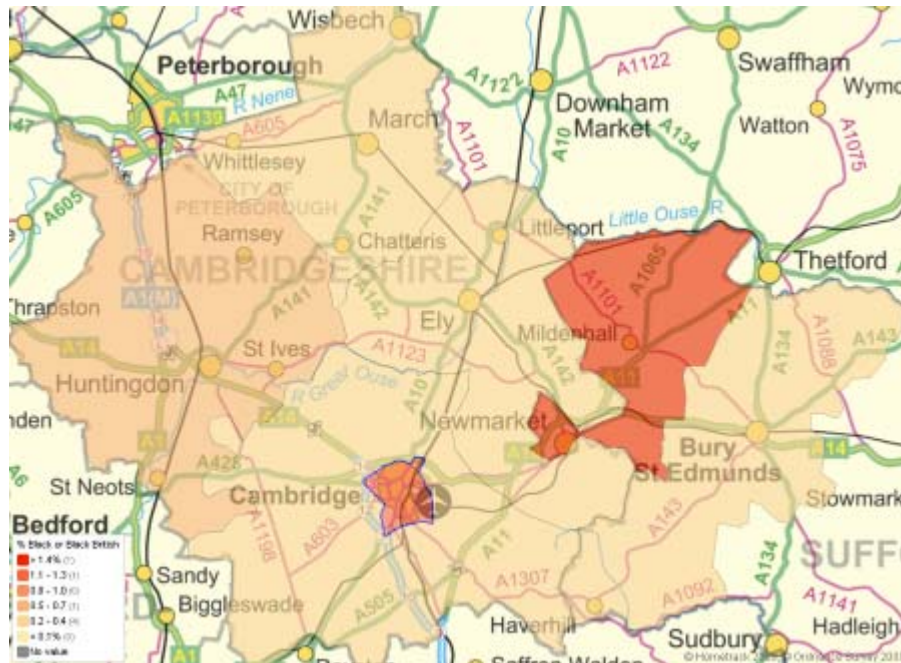


Looking simply at the highest percentages of Asian or Asian British residents by ward, denoted by deeper shades of red, the following wards may be highlighted:

- Huntingdon town center
- St Ives
- Cambridge City and some surrounding wards in South Cambridgeshire
- Newmarket

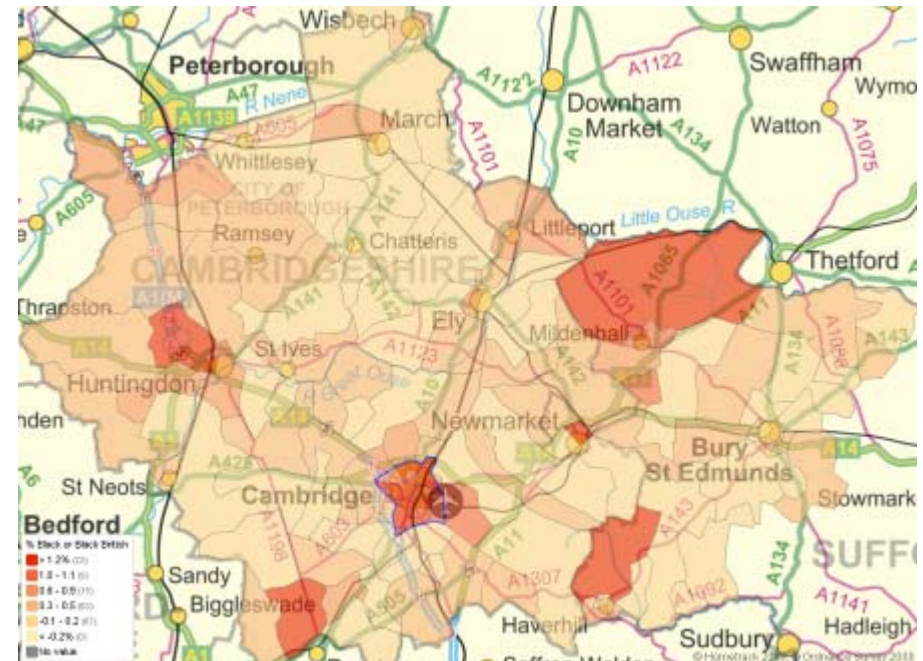


% Black or Black British by district



At district level we can summarise that Forest Heath and City both show a higher proportion of Black or Black British residents

% Black or Black British, by ward



Looking simply at the highest percentages of Black or Black British residents by ward, denoted by deeper shades of red, the following wards may be highlighted:

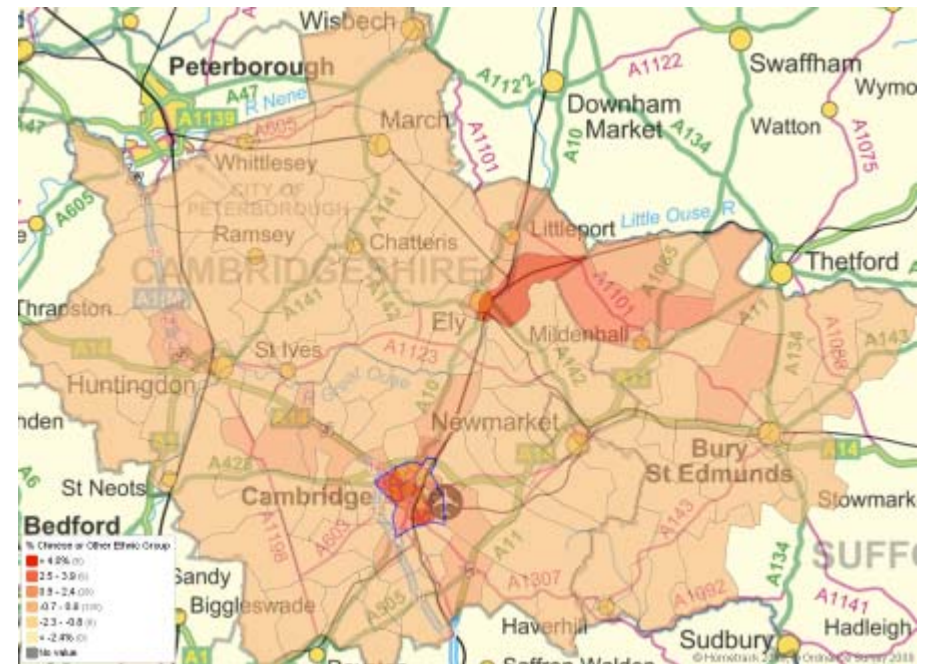
- Huntingdon
- North of Royston
- Cambridge City
- Newmarket
- North of Mildenhall
- North of Haverhill

% Chinese or Other Ethnic Group by district



At district level we can summarise that City is the only district showing a slightly higher proportion of Chinese or other ethnic groups, than other districts.

% Chinese or Other Ethnic Group, by ward



Looking simply at the highest percentages of Chinese or other ethnic group by ward, denoted by deeper shades of red, the following wards may be highlighted:

- Parts of Cambridge City
- North and East of Ely
- North of Mildenhall

Source: Census 2001, from National Statistics website: [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk) via Hometrack. Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO

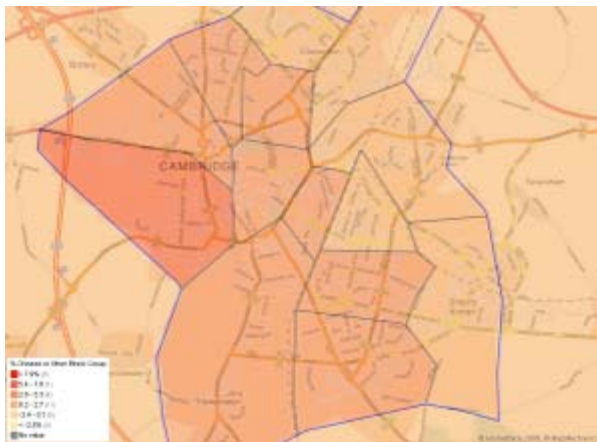
### 31.6 District ethnicity profiles

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The following information is taken from the Hometrack system, which in turn relies on the Census 2001. The Census is available online from the Office of National Statistics, at [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)

The maps are taken from the Hometrack system, but unfortunately it is not possible to produce a shaded map for each district individually. Instead, the district in question is bounded by a blue outline. Shaded areas outside this blue line show the “whole district” shading for the ethnic classification being looked at, for the neighbouring districts.

For example, the map below shows Cambridge City's “% Chinese or other ethnic group”. The pale peach area seen outside the City's boundary (the blue line) denotes the % Chinese or other ethnic group to be found in South Cambridgeshire.



Included in the district profiles are snapshots of the issues identified by districts relating to their local ethnicity profile, which are useful when developing housing and related strategies, and when monitoring services to ensure groups of people are not being discriminated against unwittingly.

Please refer to Chapter 33, *Gypsy and Traveller Housing issues*, for more detail on this specific group.

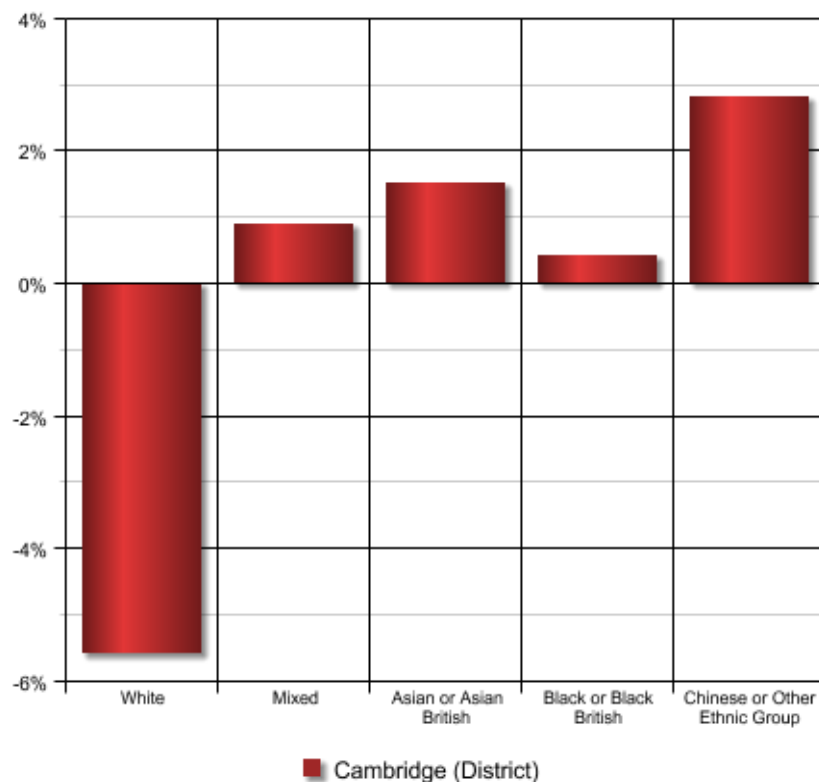


## 31.7 Cambridge City

**Table 3: Ethnicity profile for Cambridge City relative to the Region**

	Number	%	Rel to GOR (%)
British	85,472	78.6%	-12.9%
Irish	1,708	1.6%	0.4%
Other White	10,187	9.4%	6.8%
<b>White</b>	<b>97,367</b>	<b>89.5%</b>	<b>-5.6%</b>
White and Black Caribbean	439	0.4%	0.0%
White and Black African	220	0.2%	0.1%
White and Asian	756	0.7%	0.4%
Other Mixed	728	0.7%	0.4%
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>2,143</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
Indian	1,951	1.8%	0.8%
Pakistani	526	0.5%	-0.2%
Bangladeshi	980	0.9%	0.6%
Other Asian	637	0.6%	0.3%
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>4,094</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
Caribbean	512	0.5%	0.0%
African	789	0.7%	0.4%
Other Black	103	0.1%	0.0%
<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>1,404</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
Chinese	2,301	2.1%	1.7%
Other Ethnic Group	1,487	1.4%	1.1%
<b>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group</b>	<b>3,788</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,796</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>

**Fig 3: Ethnicity profile for Cambridge City, relative to East of England Region**



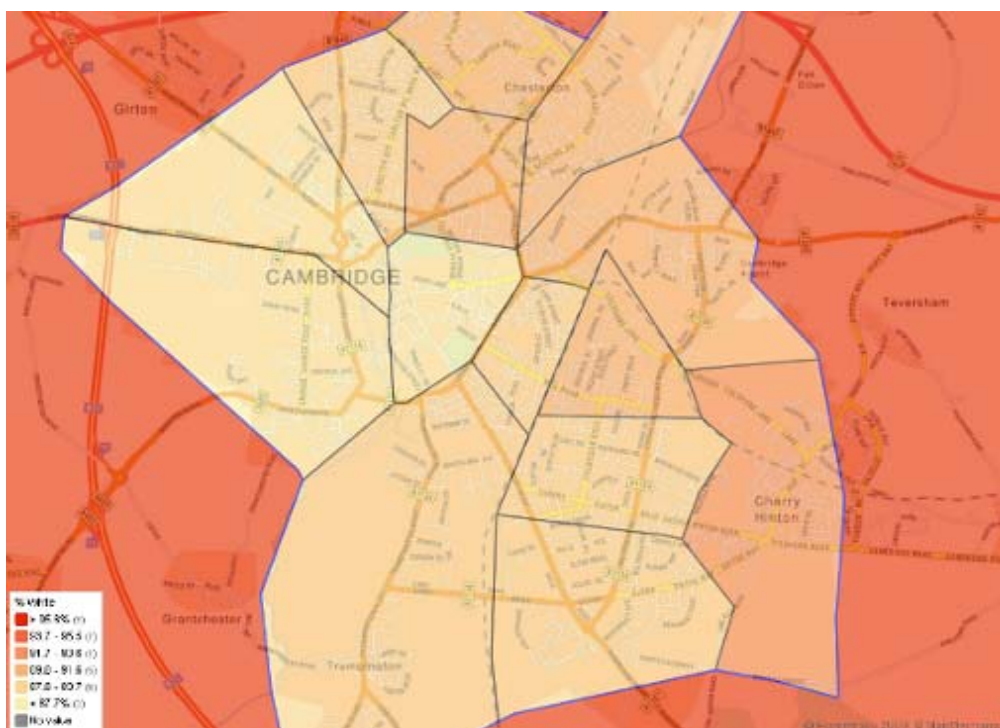
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### Notes on Cambridge City:

- The City Council's black and minority ethnic housing strategy recognises that the relatively high BME population in the City is influenced by the student population.
- However there is a need to ensure that ethnic minorities can achieve equal access to housing.
- Services must not be discriminatory, and must be appropriate to different cultures.
- The City has improved its data collection and monitoring, and now makes proactive use of that data.
- In particular, data for Home-Link applicants and the Council's own tenants is being used to ensure the City's objectives are met.

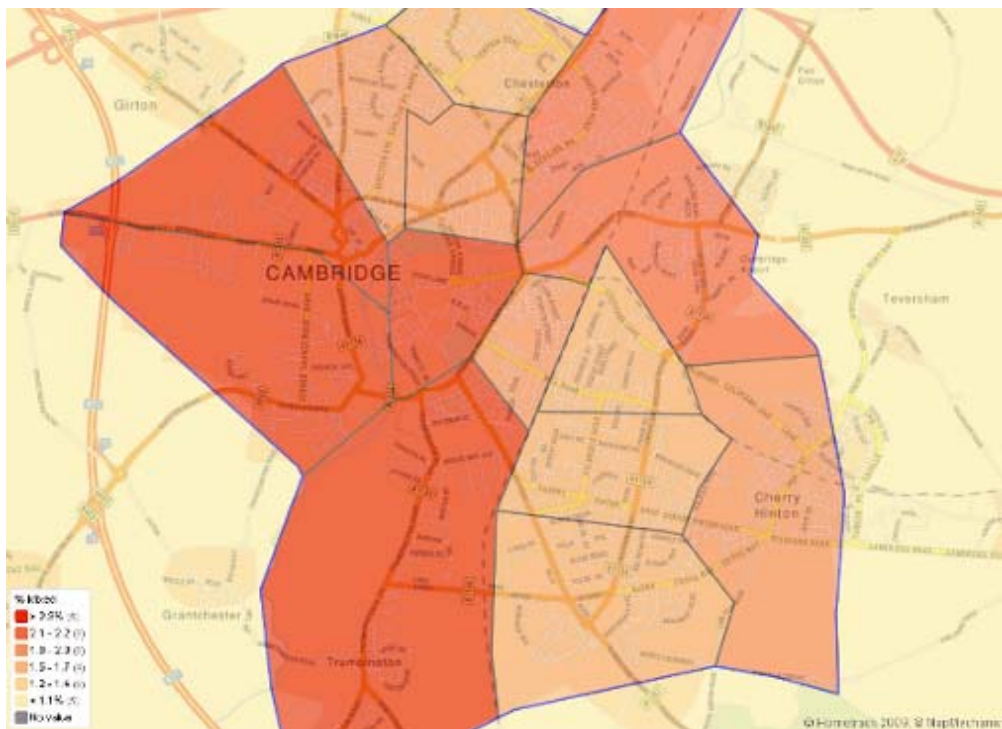
**Fig 4: Maps of ethnicity by ward in Cambridge City**

% white

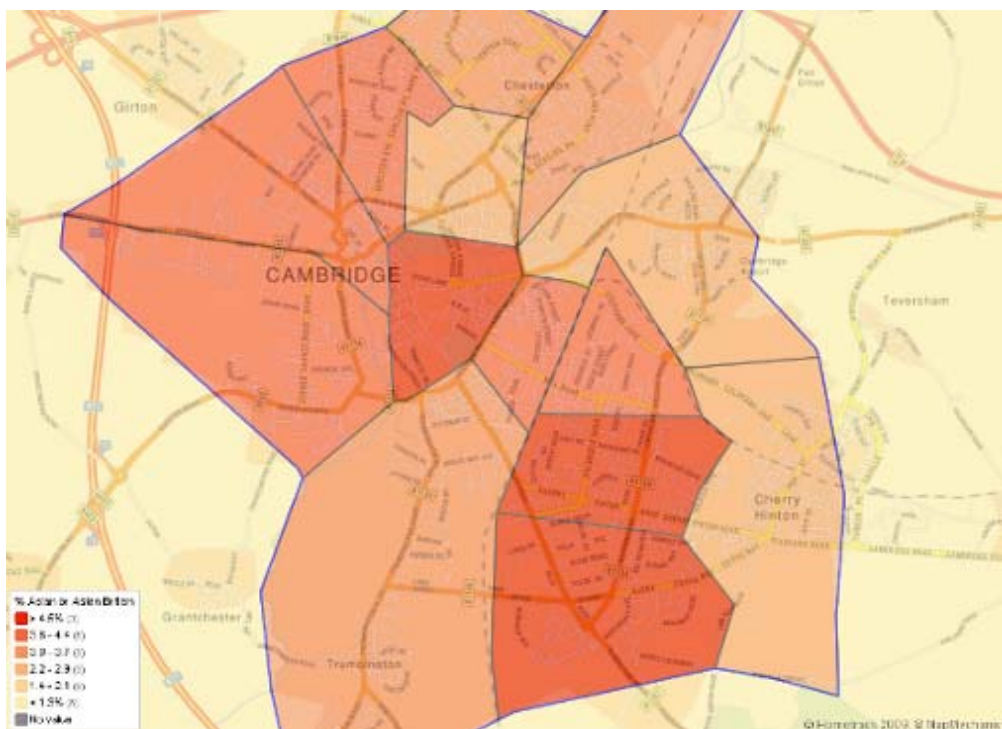




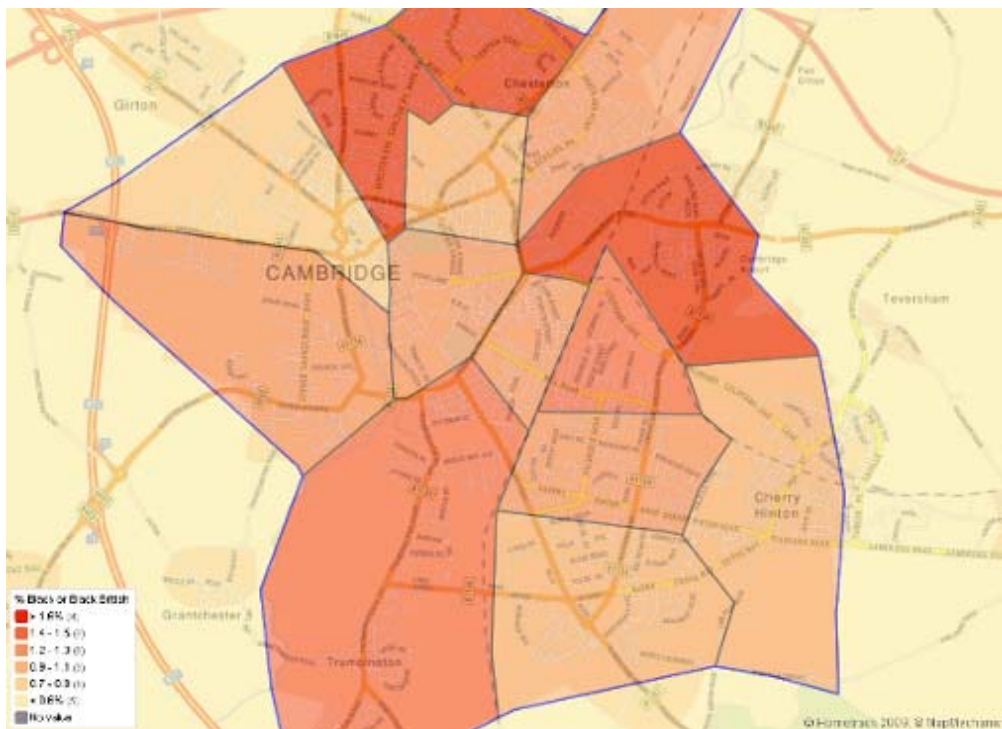
% Mixed



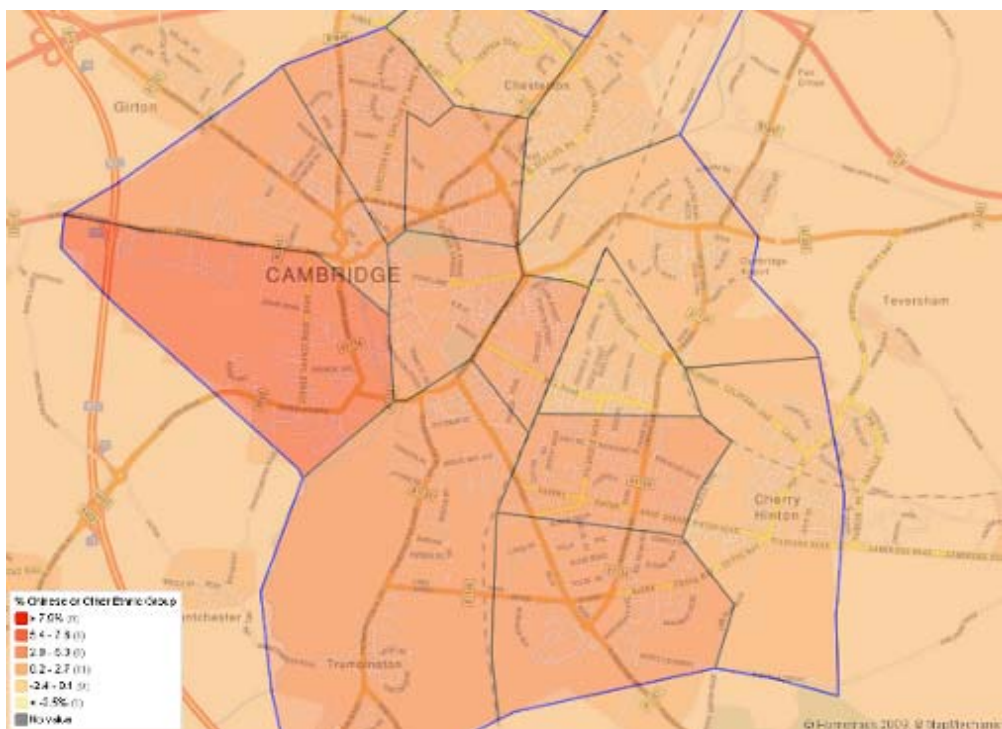
% Asian or Asian British



% Black or Black British



% Chinese or other ethnic group

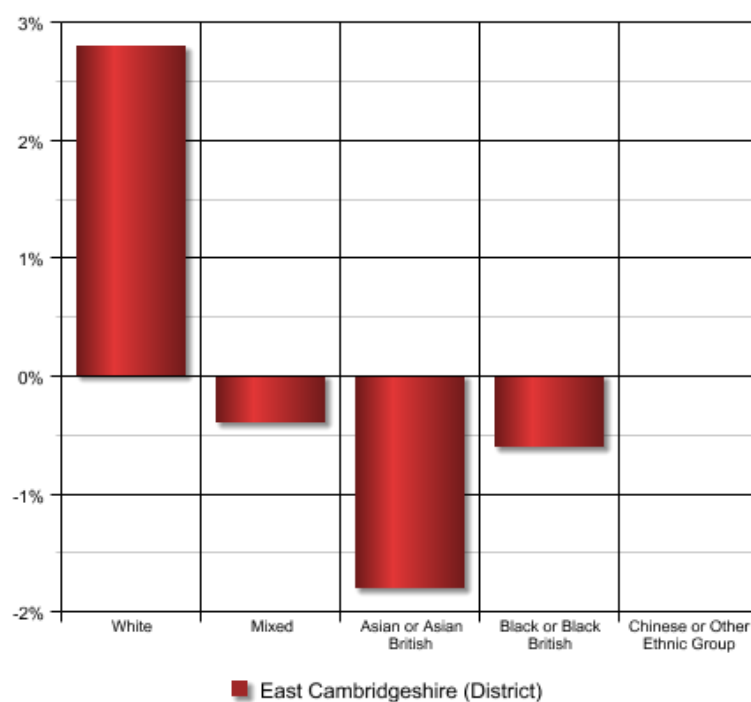


## 31.8 East Cambridgeshire

**Table 4: Ethnicity profile for East Cambridgeshire relative to the Region**

	Number	%	Rel TO GOR (%)
British	68,546	93.6%	2.2%
Irish	496	0.7%	-0.5%
Other White	2,638	3.6%	1.1%
<b>White</b>	<b>71,681</b>	<b>97.9%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>
White and Black Caribbean	85	0.1%	-0.2%
White and Black African	33	0.1%	-0.1%
White and Asian	185	0.3%	-0.1%
Other Mixed	218	0.3%	0.0%
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
Indian	209	0.3%	-0.7%
Pakistani	41	0.1%	-0.7%
Bangladeshi	30	0.0%	-0.3%
Other Asian	52	0.1%	-0.2%
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>
Caribbean	69	0.1%	-0.4%
African	59	0.1%	-0.2%
Other Black	86	0.1%	0.0%
<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>
Chinese	307	0.4%	0.0%
Other Ethnic Group	171	0.2%	0.0%
<b>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,226</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>

**Fig 5: Ethnicity profile for East Cambridgeshire, relative to East of England Region**



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## **Notes from East Cambridgeshire's Housing Strategy: People of Black and Minority Ethnic Origin, Gypsies and Travellers, Migrant Workers**

The ethnic minority population of East Cambridgeshire is small compared with that of the rest of Cambridgeshire and of England as a whole. It differs from the ethnic minority population of England as a whole in several respects.

The BME population is more likely than the white British population to have a degree level of education.

BME groups are slightly more likely to be unemployed and are less likely to be living in overcrowded accommodation or accommodation with no central heating.

BME groups are more likely to be living in privately rented accommodation.

The largest groups of concern are migrant workers, most of whom have arrived since 2001 and who do not necessarily appear in BME statistics, or who may be listed as "other white". This is a rapidly growing population and more information is required about where migrant workers live, where they want to live and their living conditions.

Gypsies and Travellers are a significant ethnic minority group within East Cambridgeshire and a need has been identified for additional pitches for caravans in the district. Further local research is being undertaken to provide better quality information about people's preferences. Pitches will be identified within the Development Plan documents when The Local Development Framework (the main planning policy document) is completed (see Chapter 33, *Gypsy and Traveller Housing Issues*).

The district's BME housing strategy identifies the following gaps in knowledge which require further investigation:

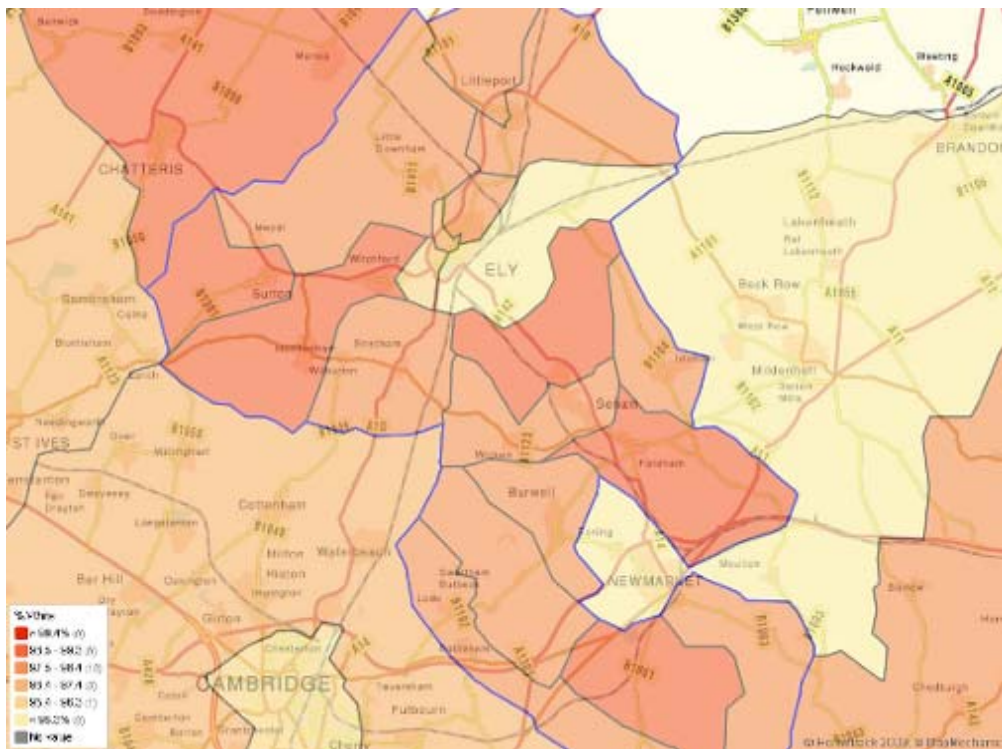
- Understanding which groups are living in overcrowded households and houses in multiple occupation as the district has a high percentage (4.4%) of people living in shared accommodation compared to the rest of the County (0.4%).
- Understanding the social economic status of people living in private rented properties.
- Analysing employment data to check the possibility of discrimination on employment.
- Analysis of the housing conditions, needs and aspirations of non-BME migrant workers.

From: <http://www.eastcambs.gov.uk/docs/publications/corpservices/bmsehstrat.pdf>

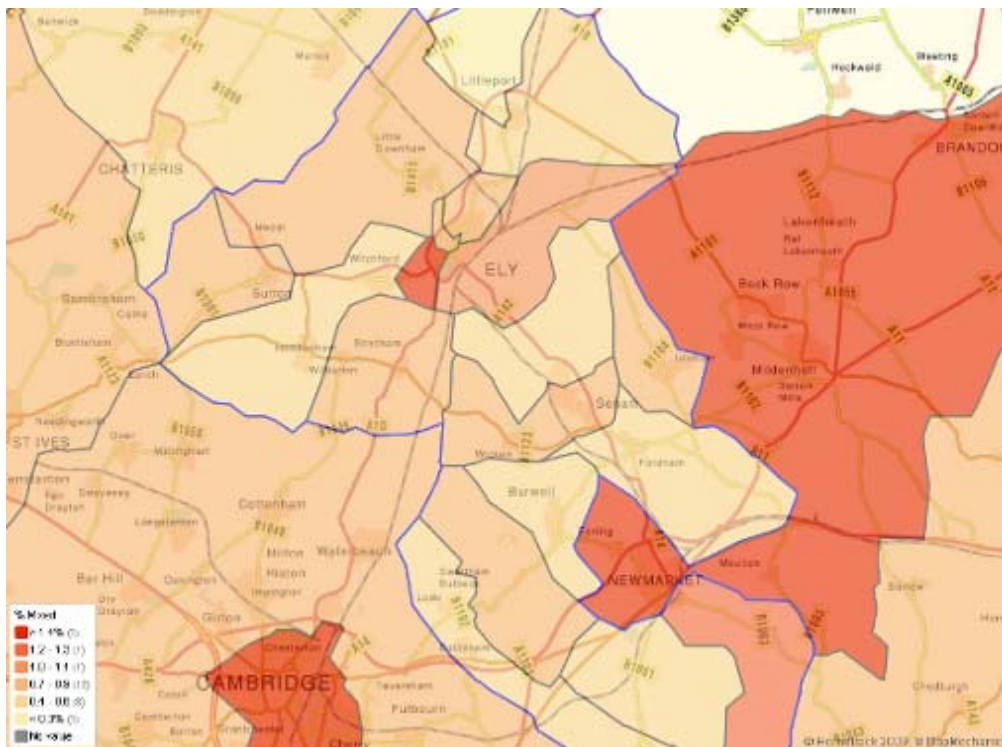


**Fig 6: Maps of ethnicity by ward in East Cambridgeshire**

% white



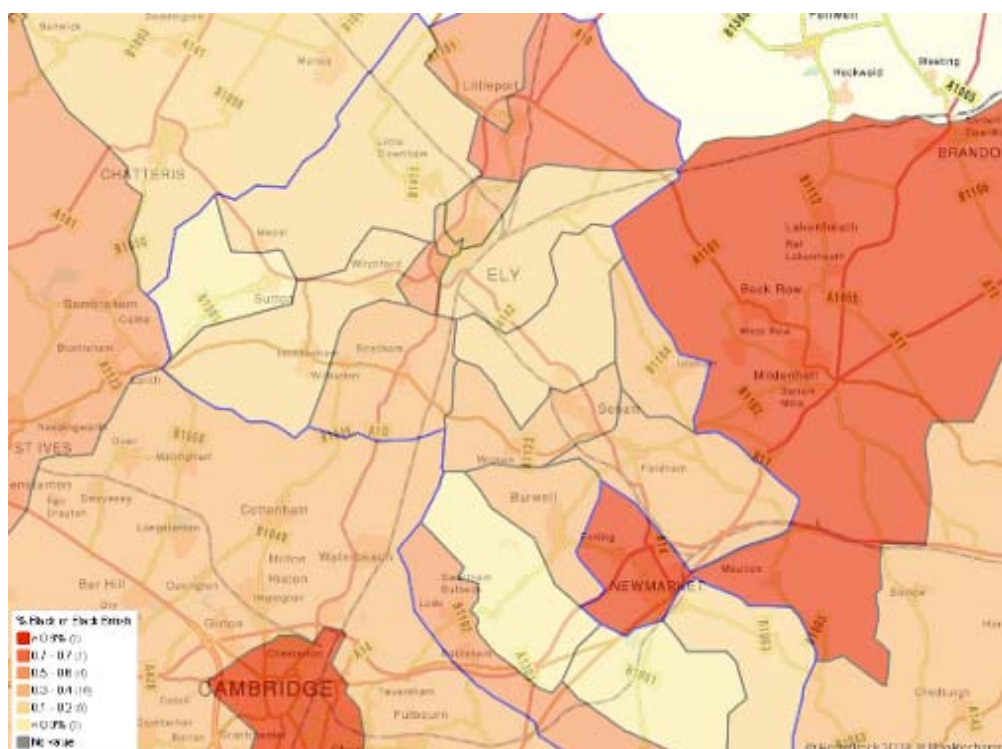
% Mixed



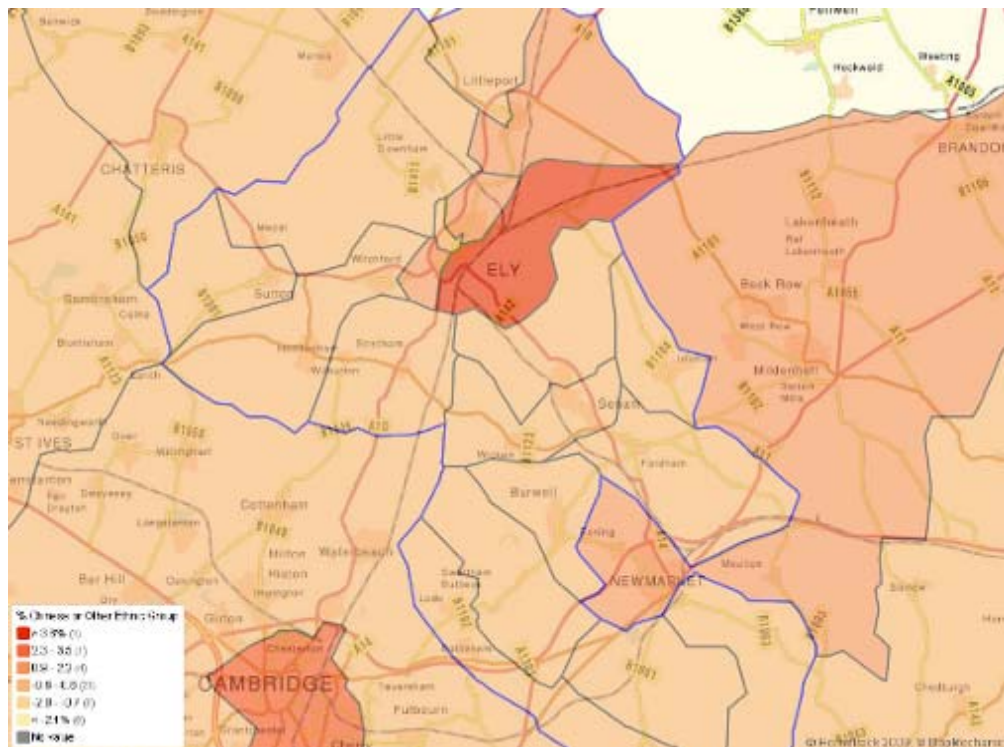
## % Asian or Asian British



## % Black or Black British



% Chinese or other ethnic group



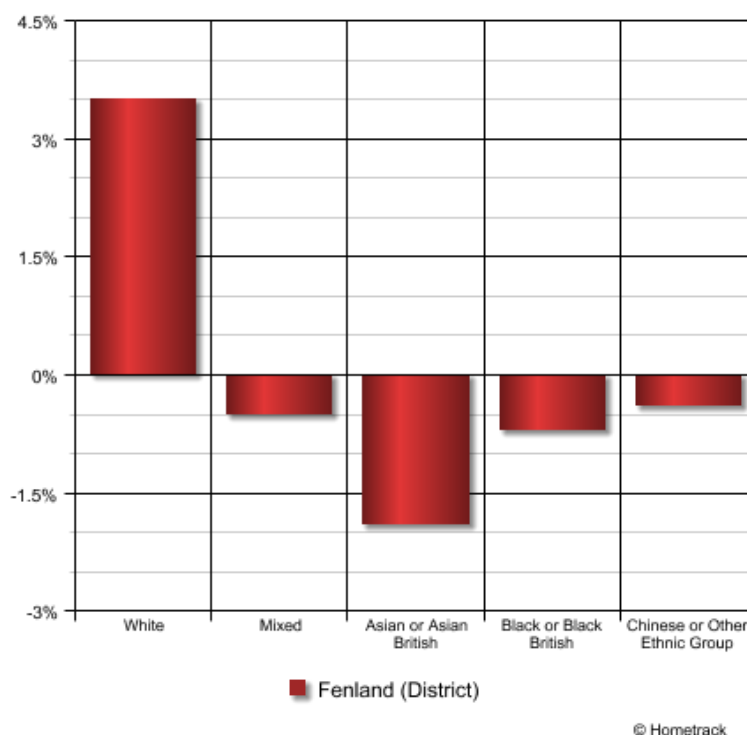


## 31.9 Fenland

**Table 5: Ethnicity profile for Fenland relative to the Region**

	Number	%	Rel TO GOR (%)
British	80,911	96.9%	5.4%
Irish	434	0.5%	-0.6%
Other White	1,037	1.2%	-1.3%
<b>White</b>	<b>82,382</b>	<b>98.7%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
White and Black Caribbean	143	0.2%	-0.2%
White and Black African	48	0.1%	0.0%
White and Asian	152	0.2%	-0.1%
Other Mixed	114	0.1%	-0.1%
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>
Indian	200	0.2%	-0.7%
Pakistani	21	0.0%	-0.7%
Bangladeshi	45	0.1%	-0.3%
Other Asian	54	0.1%	-0.2%
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>-1.9%</b>
Caribbean	91	0.1%	-0.4%
African	57	0.1%	-0.2%
Other Black	14	0.0%	-0.1%
<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>
Chinese	140	0.2%	-0.2%
Other Ethnic Group	51	0.1%	-0.2%
<b>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,512</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>

**Fig 7: Ethnicity profile for Fenland, relative to East of England Region**

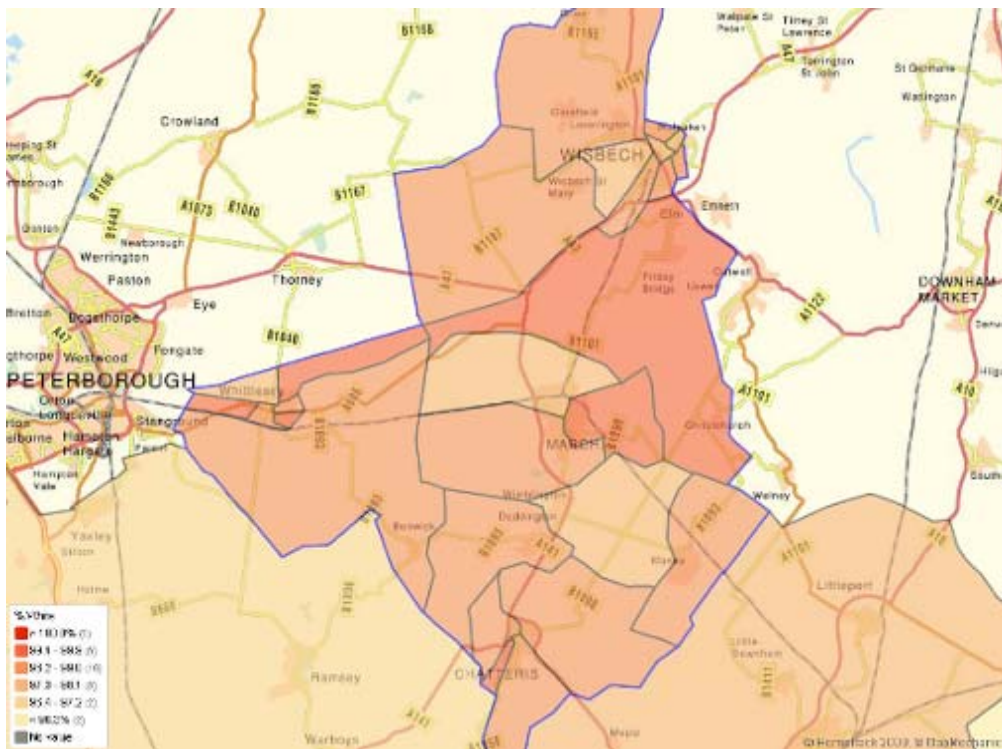


### Notes on Fenland District

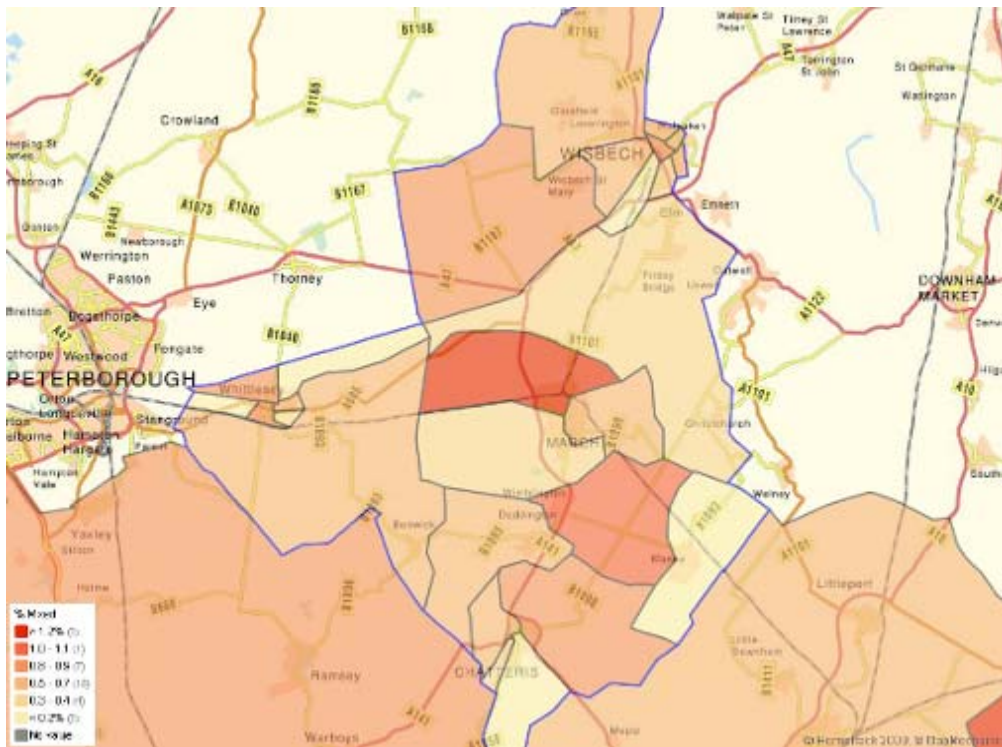
- Fenland has a large migrant population. Recent immigration from outside the UK includes workers attracted by opportunities for employment in the food industry and the local service economy. Migrant workers have traditionally formed an important sector of Fenland's seasonal labour force, however recently migrant communities have tended to become more established and less 'seasonal'. There has been a distinct increase in migrant workers numbers since the last (2001) Census.
- Research for the Primary Care Trust identifies that the largest settled population of migrant workers live in and around Wisbech and are Portuguese. Eastern Europeans (mainly Lithuanians, Poles, Latvians and Estonians) make up the next largest group. The numbers have increased following the accession of several eastern European countries to the European Union in May 2004. The district sees this as having a direct correlation with community cohesion issues. In the 2006 BVPI survey, only 57% of people in Fenland agreed with the statement, "This local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together".
- Fenland believes that active, cohesive and empowered communities are the best foundation for long-term reductions in crime and anti-social behaviour. Fenland is working towards inclusive, diverse and cohesive communities with reduced levels of discrimination and disadvantage. Outcomes that the Fenland Strategic Partnership are trying to achieve and ways in which the Council are helping are described at <http://www.fenland.gov.uk/ccm/content/corporate-level/safer-and-stronger-communities.en> and <http://www.fenland.gov.uk/ccm/content/corporate-level/sustainable-communities.en>
- Fenland also has a significant Gypsy and Traveller population, described in detail in Chapter 33, *Gypsy and Traveller housing issues*. There are six Local Authority managed Gypsy and Traveller sites in Fenland. We continue to be recognised as an exemplar authority, demonstrating how, with proper engagement, appropriate community support can be delivered to ensure that our residents enjoy living on our sites and are 100% satisfied with how they are managed. Our approach to partnership working with the Gypsy and Traveller community is internationally recognised and we continue to share our knowledge of our approach with the rest of the country. We will continue to consult with our Gypsy and Traveller community, to aim to meet their future accommodation and support needs in the district.

**Fig 8: Maps of ethnicity by ward in Fenland**

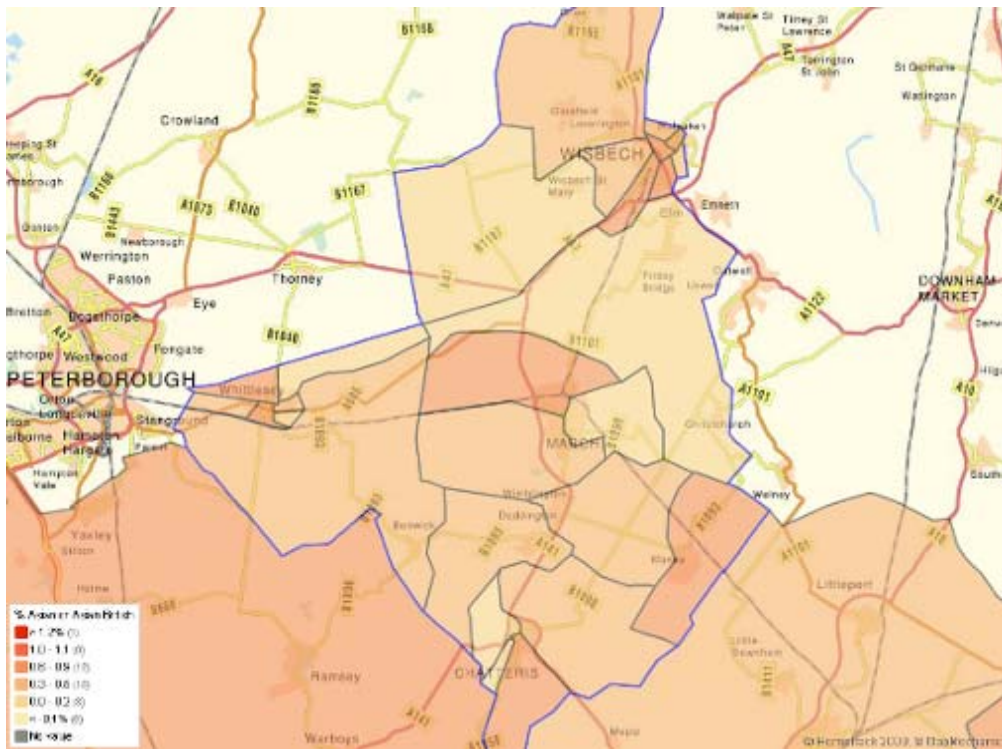
% white



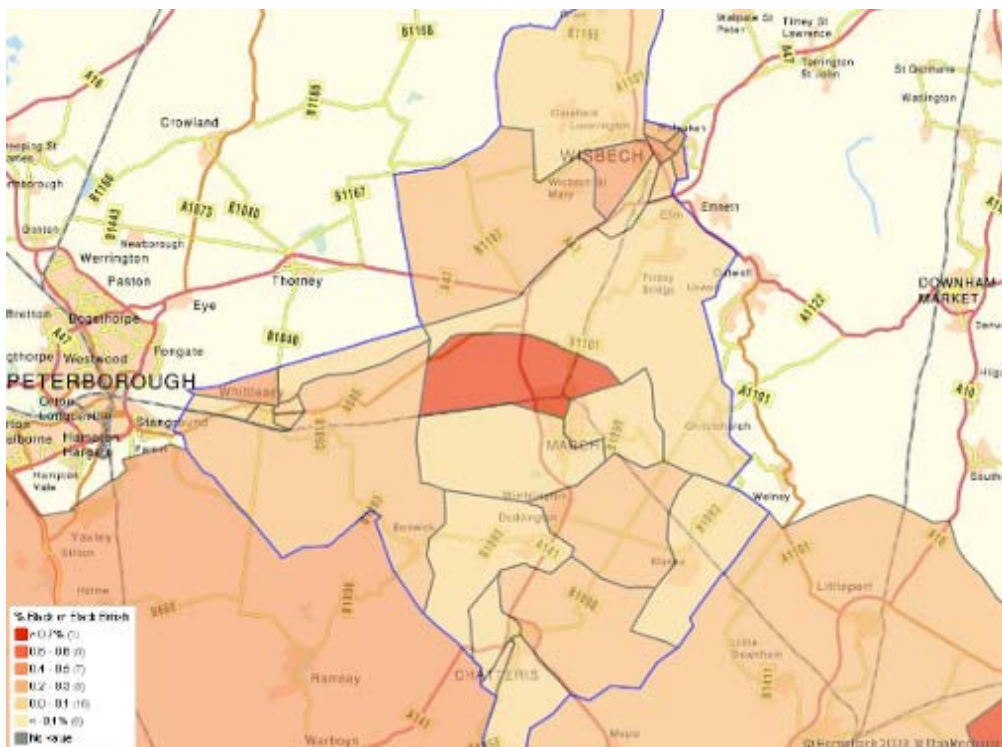
% Mixed



% Asian or Asian British

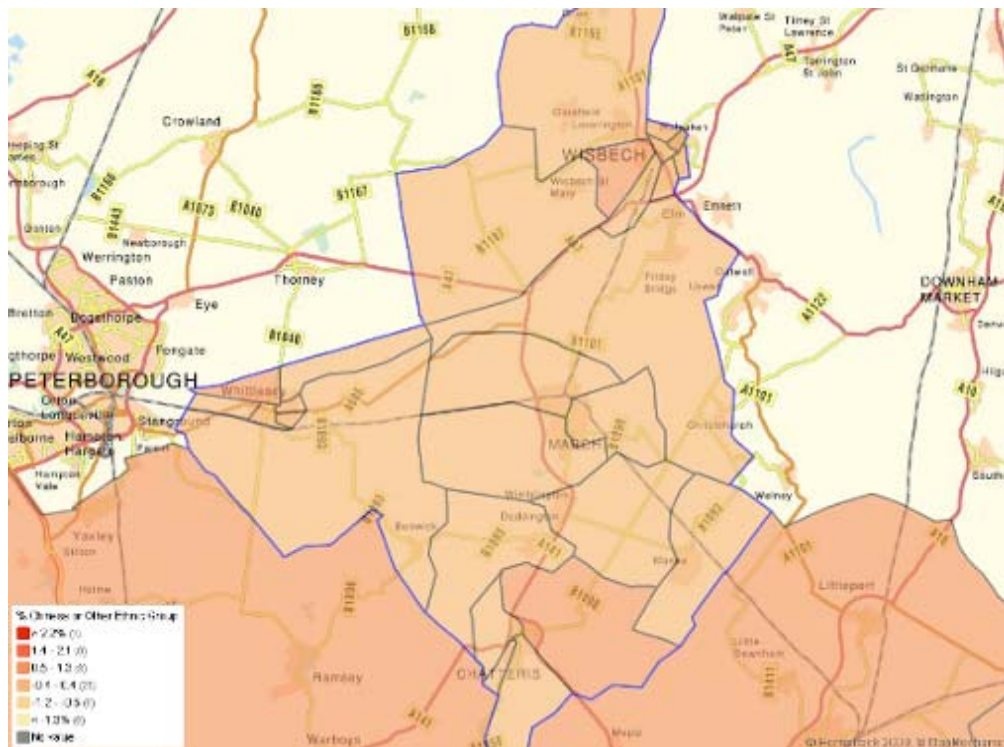


% Black or Black British





% Chinese or other ethnic group

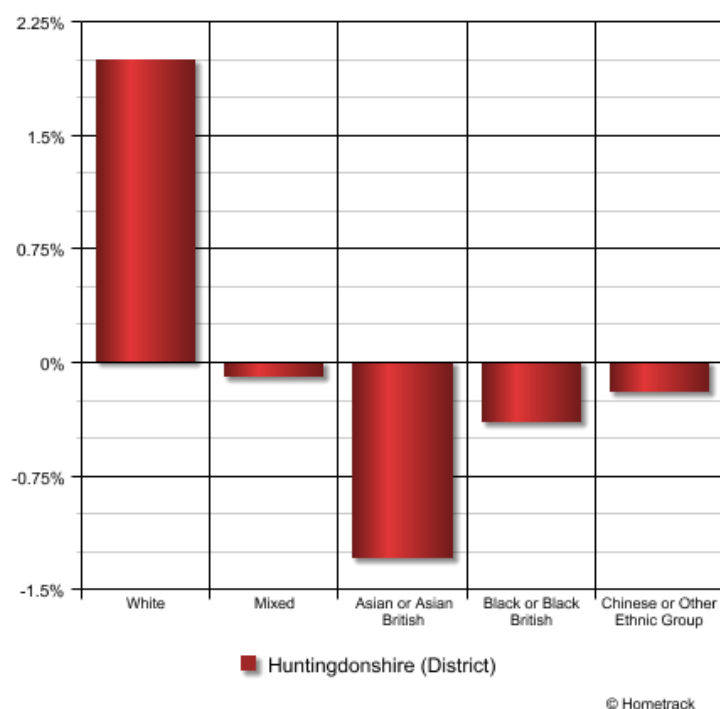


## 31.10 Huntingdonshire

**Table 6: Ethnicity profile for Huntingdonshire relative to the Region**

	Number	%	Rel TO GOR (%)
British	146,570	93.4%	1.9%
Irish	1,180	0.8%	-0.4%
Other White	4,735	3.0%	0.5%
<b>White</b>	<b>152,485</b>	<b>97.2%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
White and Black Caribbean	371	0.2%	-0.1%
White and Black African	191	0.1%	0.0%
White and Asian	464	0.3%	0.0%
Other Mixed	438	0.3%	0.0%
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>-0.1%</b>
Indian	567	0.4%	-0.6%
Pakistani	548	0.4%	-0.4%
Bangladeshi	150	0.1%	-0.2%
Other Asian	171	0.1%	-0.1%
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>
Caribbean	335	0.2%	-0.3%
African	215	0.1%	-0.2%
Other Black	249	0.2%	0.1%
<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>
Chinese	373	0.2%	-0.1%
Other Ethnic Group	402	0.3%	0.0%
<b>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>156,959</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>

**Fig 9: Ethnicity profile for Huntingdonshire, relative to East of England Region**



## **Notes, based on Huntingdonshire's Black and Minority Ethnic Housing Strategy 2006**

Although Huntingdonshire has a small BME population, this is no excuse for inaction. Indeed it could be said that quite the opposite is true – as Huntingdonshire's BME population is such a small minority, it is particularly important for the Council to develop a Strategy that examines the issues and ensures that people are not excluded or marginalized. This BME Strategy sets out: the ethnic profile of the district; an analysis of the use of the Council's Housing Service; conclusions from an independent housing needs study; and sets some priority action areas.

At a local level, the Council has: a Race Equality Scheme; an Equality and Inclusion Strategy; and has achieved the Commission for Racial Equality's Equality Standard level 3 (Summer 2009). This work is important for the Council and is enshrined Growing Success, the Council's Corporate Plan. Targets are also in the Council's Corporate Scorecard, the new performance management framework. This demonstrates the mainstreaming of race equality in Huntingdonshire.

The Council is an active member of the local Diversity Forum and Open Out project which aims to combat race crime. This is a key objective for the Community Safety Strategy.

In 2005, the Council commissioned some specific research into the housing needs and preferences of BME groups in Huntingdonshire. The work was undertaken by BMG consultants and included interviews with stakeholders and partners, community representatives and 106 face to face interviews with the BME community.

The main findings of this Strategy are:

- The BME population in Huntingdonshire is 2.9% - lower than regional and national levels.
- The percentage of BME households is 2% because BME households are on average, 41% larger than White households.
- The biggest single non-White ethnic group in the district area is Asian - Indian with 0.38% of the population, closely followed by Asian Pakistani with 0.36%, and Mixed Race – White and Asian with 0.29%. The smallest is the Asian - Bangladeshi group.
- Services provided to young people are particularly important to BME groups because 40.9% of the BME population is aged 0-19 years.
- Take up of services aimed at older people will be less among BME groups because older people aged 65+ make up just 3.7% of the BME population.
- The BME population is not concentrated in lower level employment and when taken as a percentage of their relative populations, there is a higher percentage of employees in Professional Occupations and Associate Professional & Technical Occupations than the total population of Huntingdonshire.
- There are tenure differences among ethnic groups. Home ownership among the BME population is higher in Huntingdonshire than nationally but still below the white population. Black-African households are 5 times more likely to live in the private rented sector than other ethnic groups. Asian - Pakistani, and households of Mixed race are 50% more likely to live in social rented housing than White households.
- BME groups are more likely to live in over crowded conditions and to live in accommodation without central heating. Increasing awareness of the services provided by the Council to improve housing conditions is therefore important.

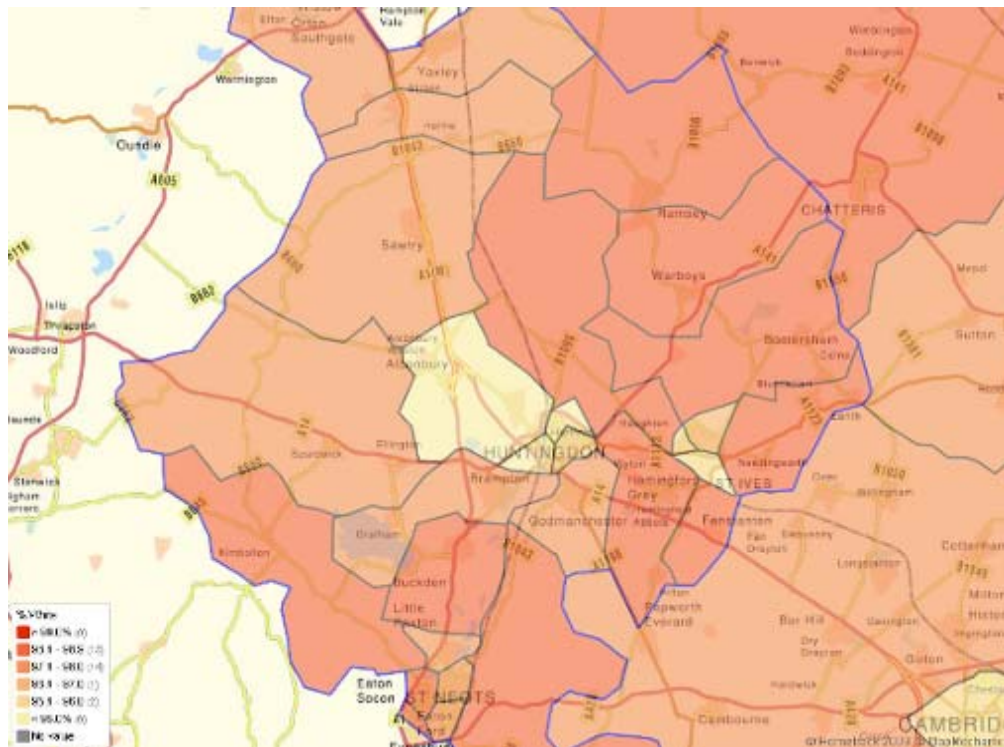


- There are a total of 2,646 applicants on the Housing register, as of the 15th June 2009. Of these, 90.8% of those who gave an answer to the question of ethnicity were classed as White British, and 95.2% were classed as White, leaving 4.8% non-white and 9.2% Non-White-UK. The biggest number of Non-White UK applicants was the White-Other category – this is mainly Polish and Lithuanian, with some Portuguese. The biggest Non-White Category was Black African, with ca 1.0% of applicants on the register.
- As regards comparisons with the local population, the percentages are slightly higher than the 2.8% Non-White-UK, and 6.6% Non-White extracted from the 2001 Census. This may indicate that the BME population, through poverty, is more likely to apply for social housing. Additionally, 9.2% of all respondents did not give an answer to this question.
- Lettings within the district show that a slightly lower percentage of clients on the housing register, and/or living in the district from a BME or Non-White-UK background were housed – 2.2% were Non-White (against 2.8% from the Census and 4.8% on the register) and 5.6% Non-White-UK (against 6.6% from the Census and 9.2% from the register). There could be a number of reasons for this, but most of all, one needs to see that a small number of people can skew the percentages quite dramatically. Had we rehoused another 2 people from a Non-White background, this would have matched the census percentage).
- The other reason(s) to be considered are that there are a number of people on the register presently in RSL accommodation, which, for historical reasons, are not as diverse as the present population – mainly because much of the immigration to the area is recent. This is certainly an area that we should continue to monitor closely. Additionally, 24 clients did not respond to this question, 4.6% of the total number of people rehoused.
- There is a generally low take up of housing grants for either aids and adaptations or repairs and maintenance. The younger age profile and low number of older people in BME groups will have an impact on this but general awareness raising is thought to be important in the future.
- Equality impact assessments have been done on all policies.
- Overall, satisfaction seems to be high among users of the service. This was also found by BMG in their independent research.
- Lack of affordable housing was identified as a problem for BME groups but this is a problem for people regardless of ethnicity in this district and there was nothing in the research to suggest that access to affordable housing was any more of a problem for BME groups than the population at large.
- BMG found that language barriers and publicity was a problem and increasing awareness across all services should be addressed. This finding was also endorsed by the work of the Diversity Forum.
- A problem with racial harassment, particularly on Oxmoor was identified and the Council's work with other agencies on tackling racial harassment and promoting good relations remains important.
- Future consultation and engaging with BME groups will continue to be a challenge – this was found to be difficult by BMG Research and the Diversity Forum's Breaking Through project. Informal networking and community engagement and development is important and needs to be continued. There is also a need to continue to encourage and promote good race relations and to encourage BME people to become more involved in public services.

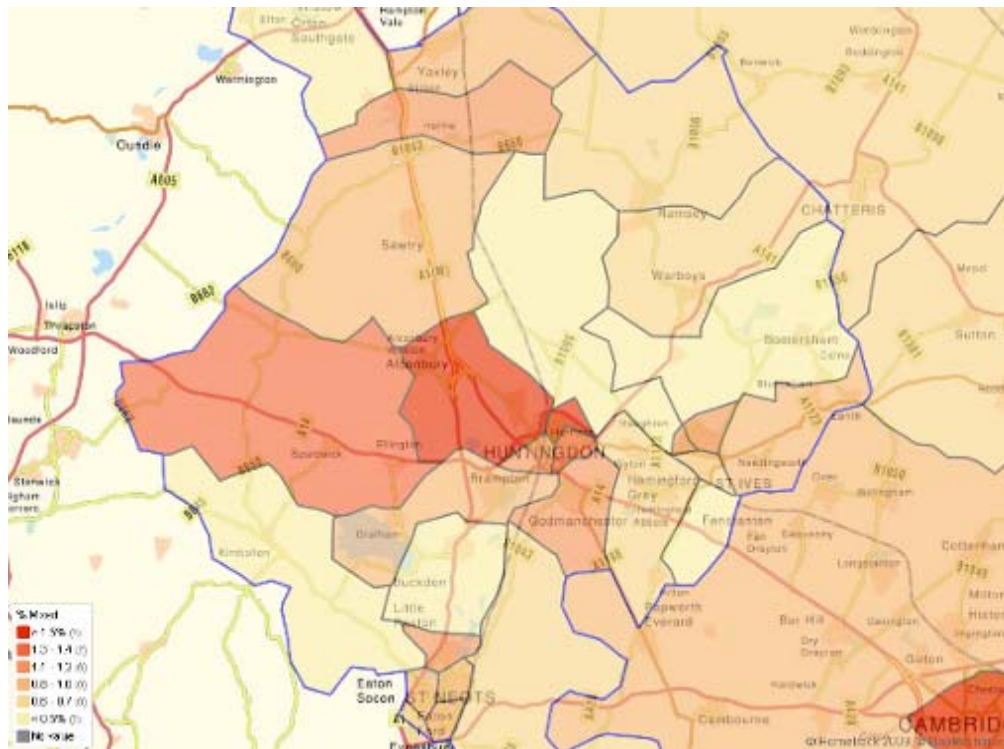
- The needs of Gypsies and Travellers were assessed in a comprehensive assessment in 2005/6. The recent Regional Spatial Strategy Single Issue Review (2009) sets targets for the provision of new pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and the Council is in the process of developing a Development Plan document to identify appropriate sites to meet this need.
- Strategic objectives and some priority actions have been identified as a result of this work.

**Fig 10: Maps of ethnicity by ward in Huntingdonshire**

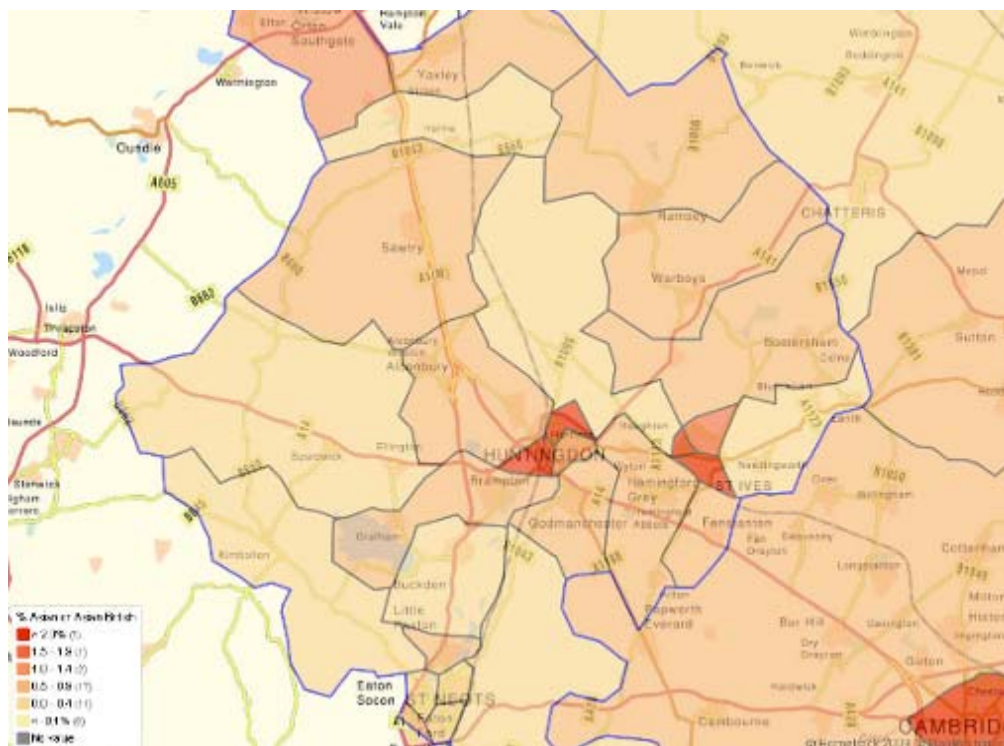
% white



% Mixed

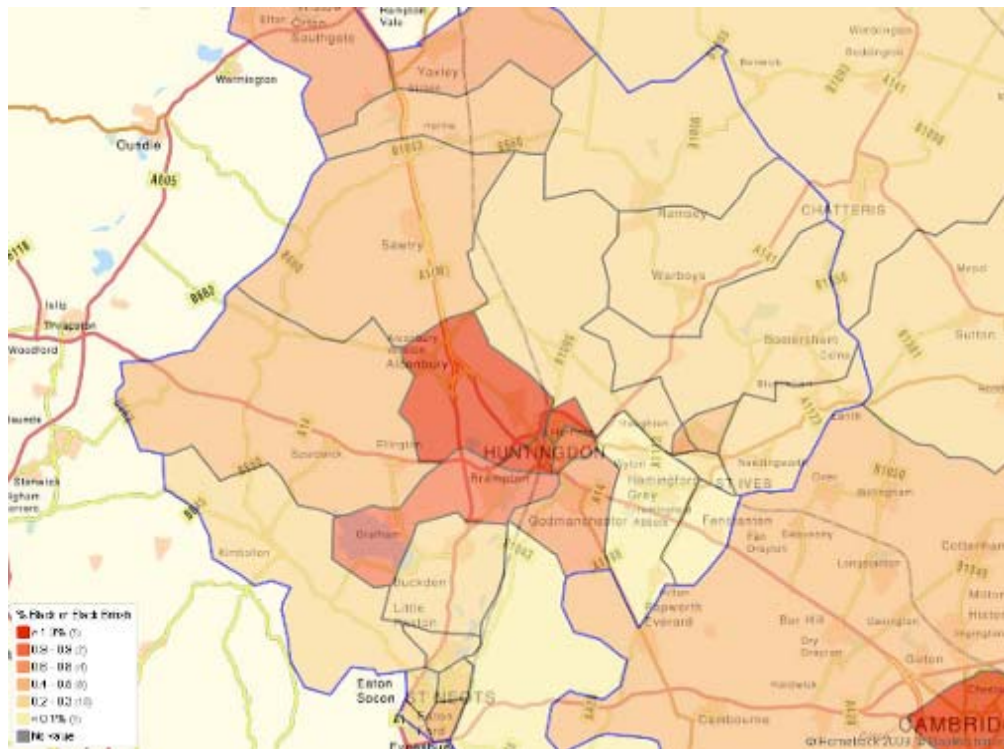


% Asian or Asian British

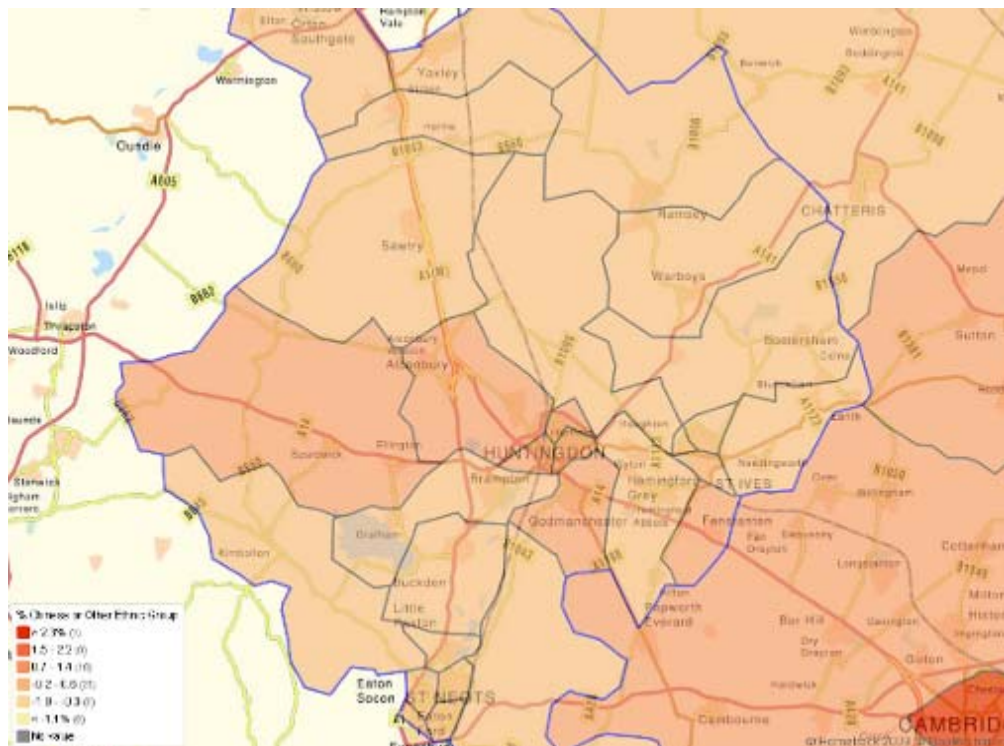




## % Black or Black British



## % Chinese or other ethnic group



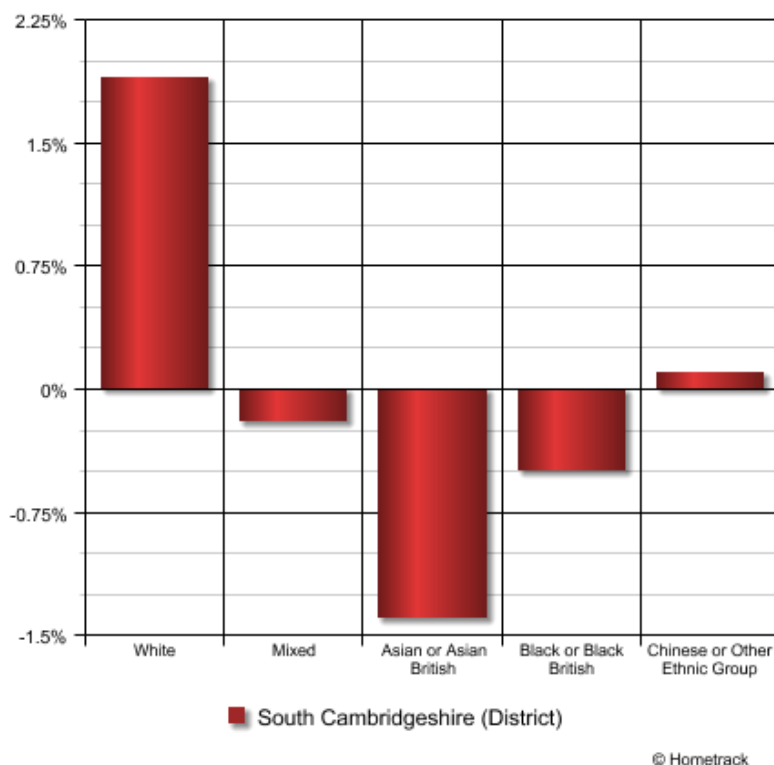


## 31.11 South Cambridgeshire

**Table 7: Ethnicity profile for South Cambridgeshire relative to the Region**

	Number	%	Rel TO GOR (%)
British	121,378	93.3%	1.8%
Irish	1,071	0.8%	-0.3%
Other White	3,844	2.9%	0.4%
<b>White</b>	<b>126,293</b>	<b>97.1%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
White and Black Caribbean	238	0.2%	-0.2%
White and Black African	141	0.1%	0.0%
White and Asian	405	0.3%	0.0%
Other Mixed	356	0.3%	0.0%
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>
Indian	681	0.5%	-0.4%
Pakistani	181	0.1%	-0.6%
Bangladeshi	68	0.1%	-0.3%
Other Asian	223	0.2%	-0.1%
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>
Caribbean	230	0.2%	-0.3%
African	233	0.2%	-0.1%
Other Black	94	0.1%	0.0%
<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>
Chinese	533	0.4%	0.0%
Other Ethnic Group	432	0.3%	0.1%
<b>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>130,108</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>

**Fig 11: Ethnicity profile for South Cambridgeshire, relative to East of England Region**



### **Notes from South Cambridgeshire's Race Equality Scheme 2008 - 2011**

The 2001 Census data showed that in South Cambridgeshire 93.29% of the population were White British, a further 3.77% were White Irish and White Other, with just over 3,800 people identified as from minority ethnic groups. The largest identified minority ethnic groups were Indian, Chinese, and Other Ethnic group which overall represent around 1% of the population.

Gypsies & Travellers were not separately identified in the Census, but the Cambridge Area Travellers Needs Assessment of 2005 estimated their population in the county at just over 6000, making them Cambridgeshire's largest single minority ethnic group. The estimate for South Cambridgeshire was 1,330, about 1 percent of the overall population, and, after Fenland, the second highest level in the county. The majority of Gypsies and Travellers in the district (90 %) are transient rather than 'housed'.

The council collects information regarding employee ethnicity through the job application process, and this information was supplemented in 2007 through a staff survey. As of 31 March 2008, 16 members of staff declared themselves to be from a minority ethnic group, with 60 employees choosing not to answer.

The Race Equality Scheme 2008 – 2011 includes an action plan, with detailed actions under 4 side headings:

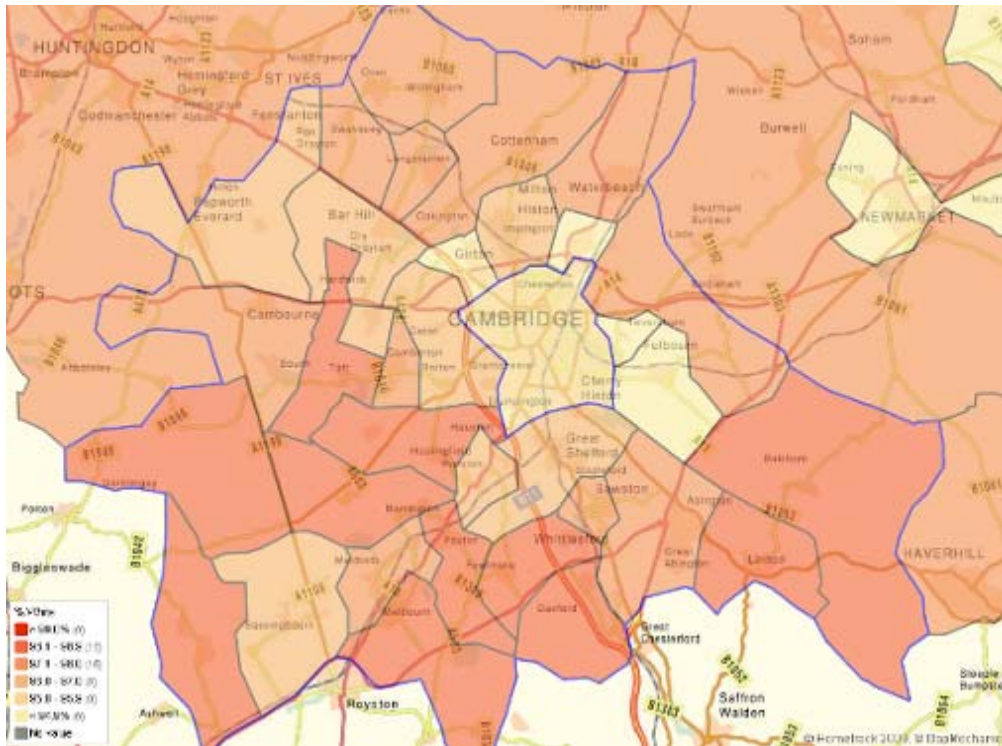
- Demonstrable leadership and corporate commitment to race equality
- Improved community engagement and accountability
- Race equality reflected in service delivery and customer care
- Employment practices and training to improve race equality

### **Summary points for housing**

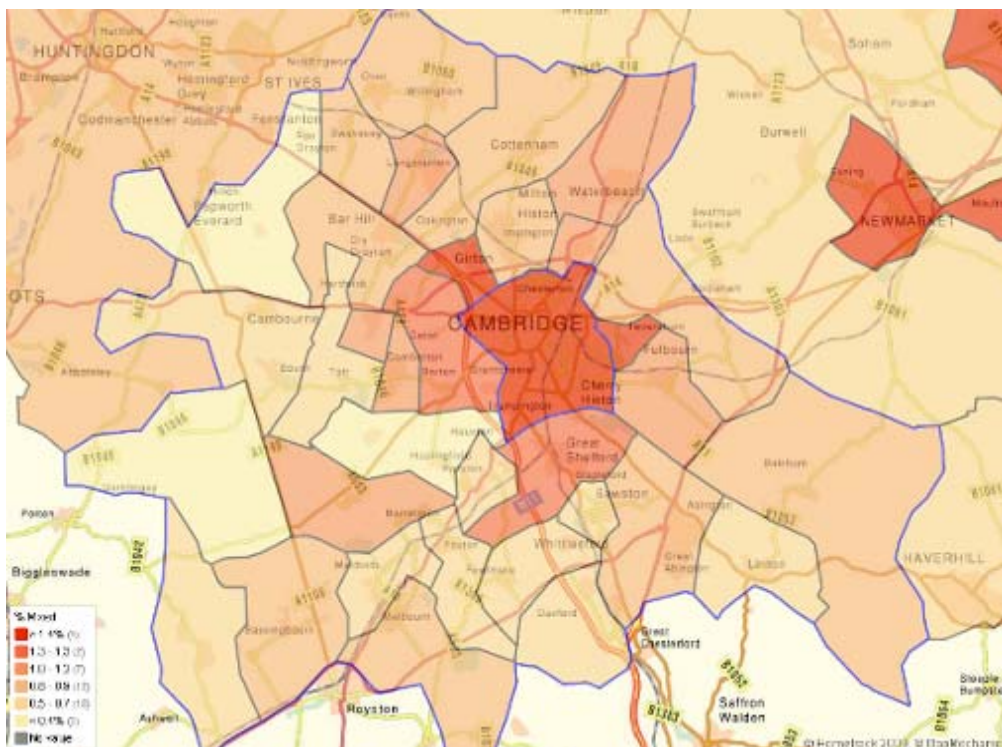
- The BME population is small and dispersed throughout the district, with no particular pockets with high concentrations of BME communities.
- Needs surveys have not identified any particular housing needs for any BME groups
- The Race Equality Scheme 2008 - 2011 is available from [http://www.scambs.gov.uk/admin/documents/retrieve.asp?pk\\_document=908042](http://www.scambs.gov.uk/admin/documents/retrieve.asp?pk_document=908042)

**Fig 12: Maps of ethnicity by ward in South Cambridgeshire**

% white

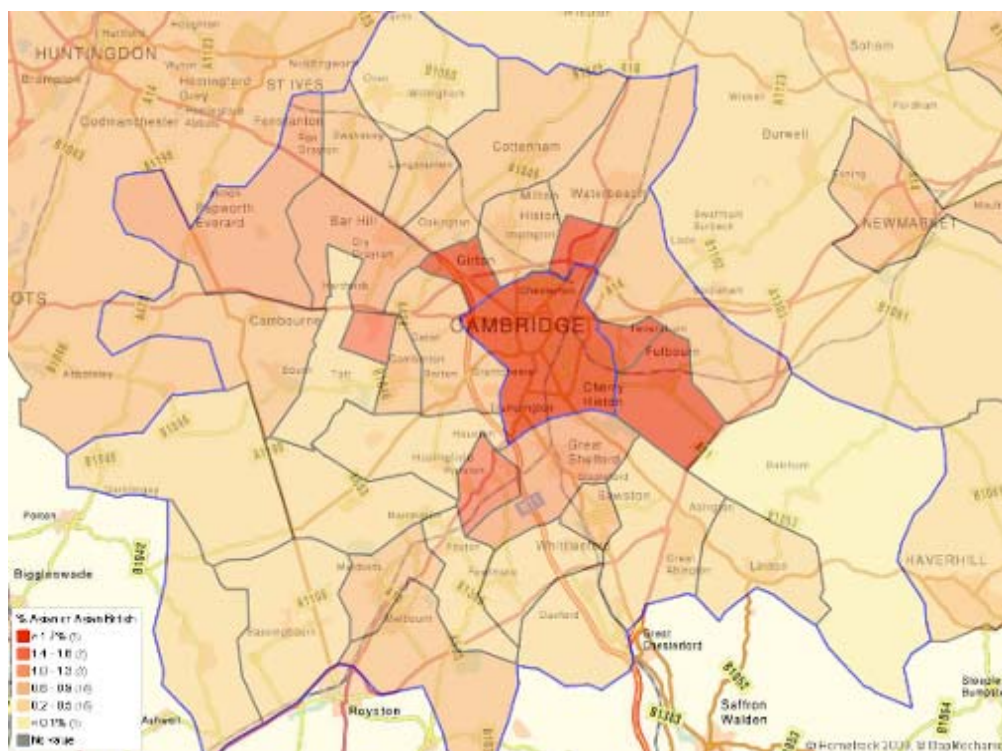


% Mixed

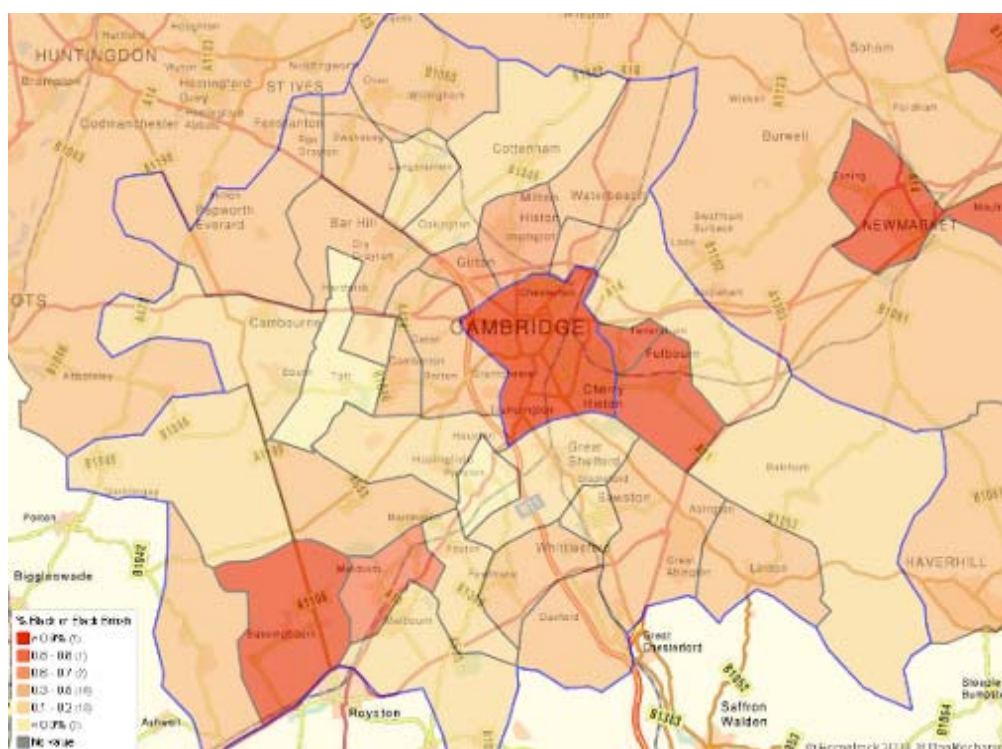




% Asian or Asian British

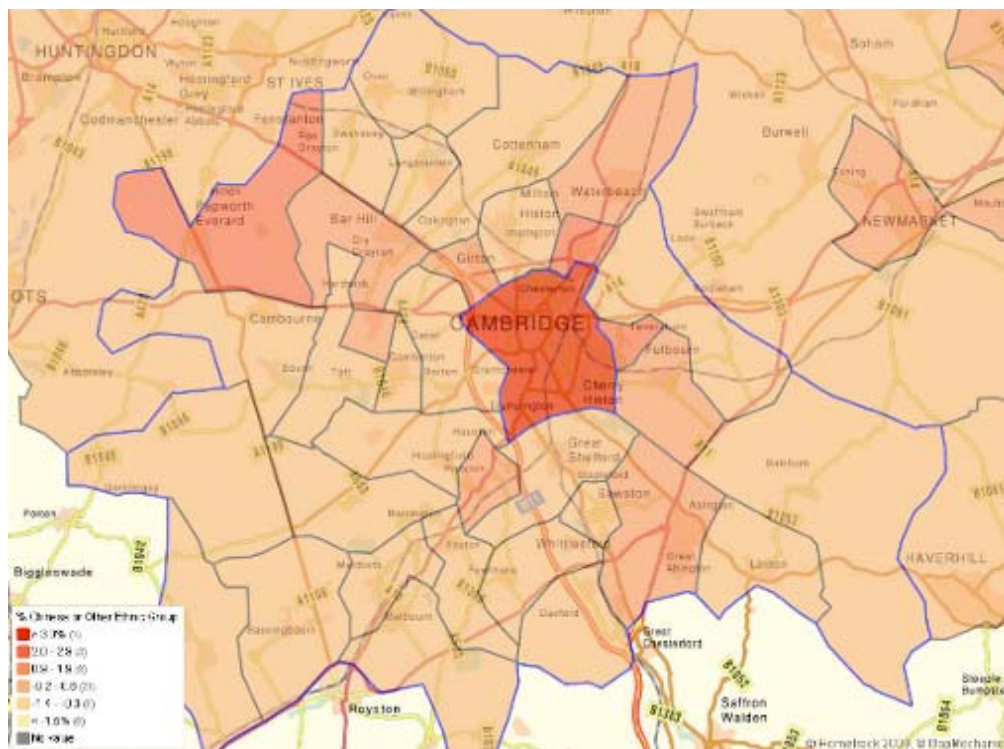


% Black or Black British





% Chinese or other ethnic group

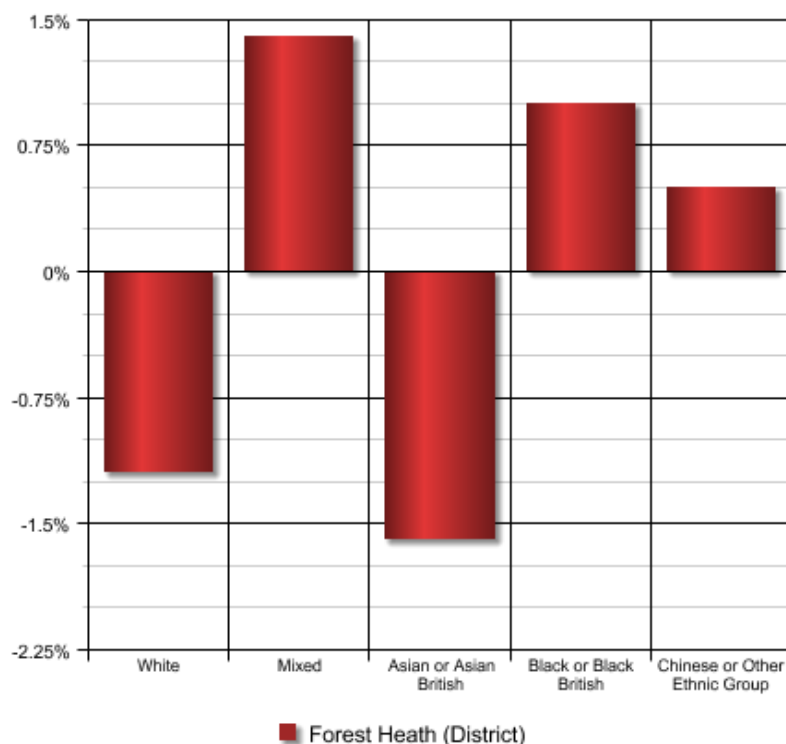


## 31.12 Forest Heath

**Table 8: Ethnicity profile for Forest Heath relative to the Region**

	Number	%	Rel TO GOR (%)
British	42,427	76.4%	-15.1%
Irish	643	1.2%	0.0%
Other White	9,073	16.3%	13.8%
<b>White</b>	<b>52,142</b>	<b>93.9%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>
White and Black Caribbean	185	0.3%	0.0%
White and Black African	308	0.5%	0.4%
White and Asian	328	0.6%	0.3%
Other Mixed	557	1.0%	0.7%
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
Indian	112	0.2%	-0.7%
Pakistani	132	0.2%	-0.5%
Bangladeshi	38	0.1%	-0.3%
Other Asian	68	0.1%	-0.1%
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>-1.6%</b>
Caribbean	133	0.2%	-0.2%
African	213	0.4%	0.1%
Other Black	700	1.3%	1.2%
<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
Chinese	72	0.1%	-0.2%
Other Ethnic Group	555	1.0%	0.7%
<b>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,543</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>

**Fig 13: Ethnicity profile for Forest Heath, relative to East of England Region**



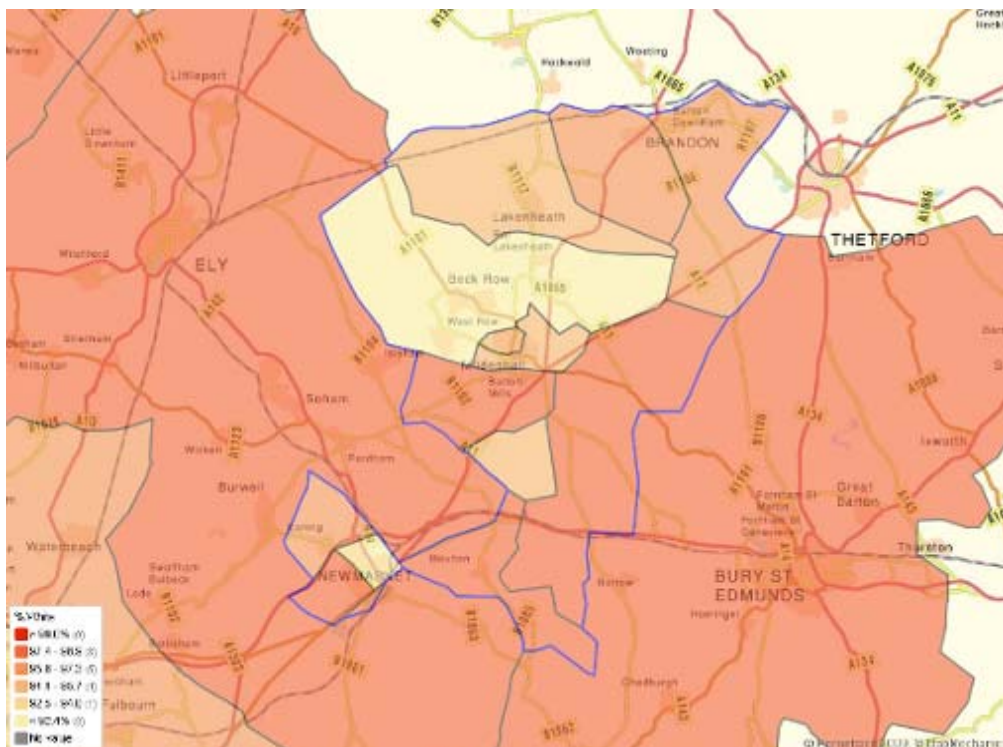
© Hometrack

## Notes on Forest Heath

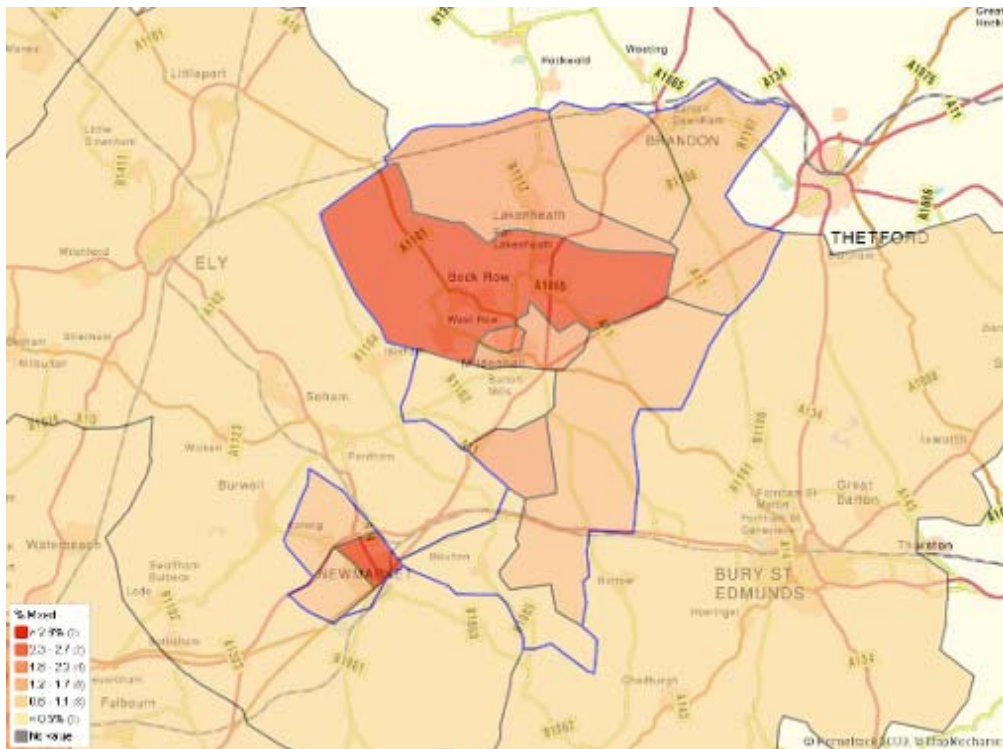
- Some 16% of our population (over 9,000) are described as “white other”. These are almost exclusively American personnel housed either on the bases at Mildenhall or Lakenheath or tend who rent or buy privately. They do not seek or wish to have local authority/RSL housing largely due to a substantial housing allowance they receive every month and/or because they can only stay in the UK for four years.
- The Council accepts the need to be clear about the number of BME households living in the district which is made complex by the presence of the USAF on the two air bases in Mildenhall and Lakenheath.
- Once established, there is an ongoing need to consult with this group and to monitor access to services especially around new initiatives for example Choice Based Lettings and to develop a strategy to ensure that the Council’ Strategic Housing Service is accessible to all eligible household groups.

**Fig 14: Maps of ethnicity by ward in Forest Heath**

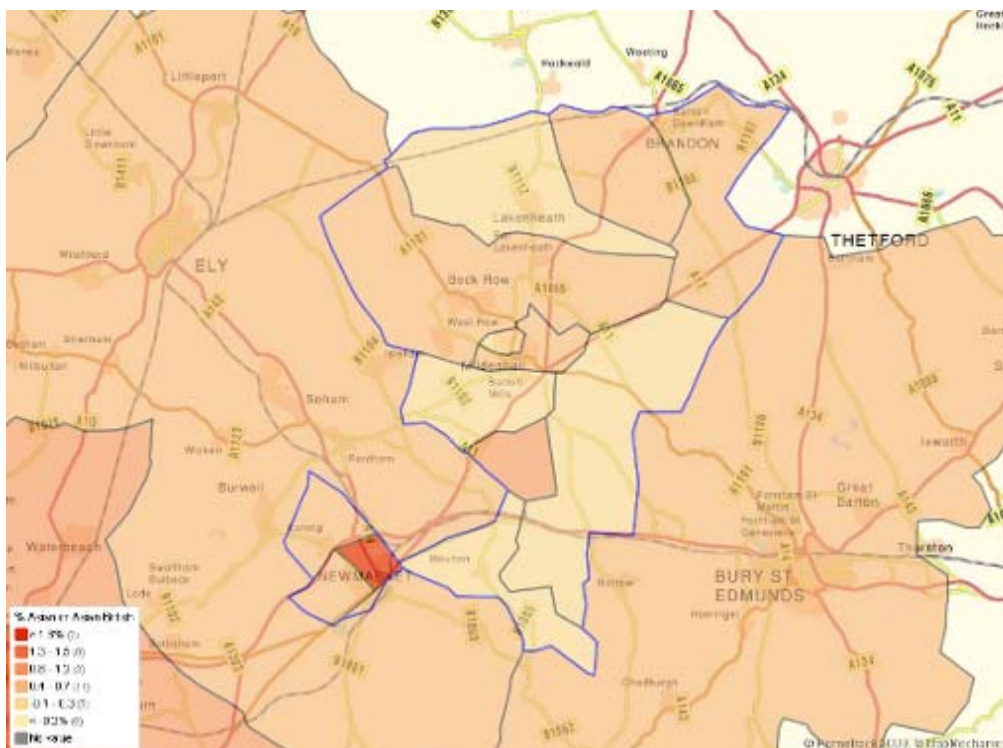
% white



## % Mixed

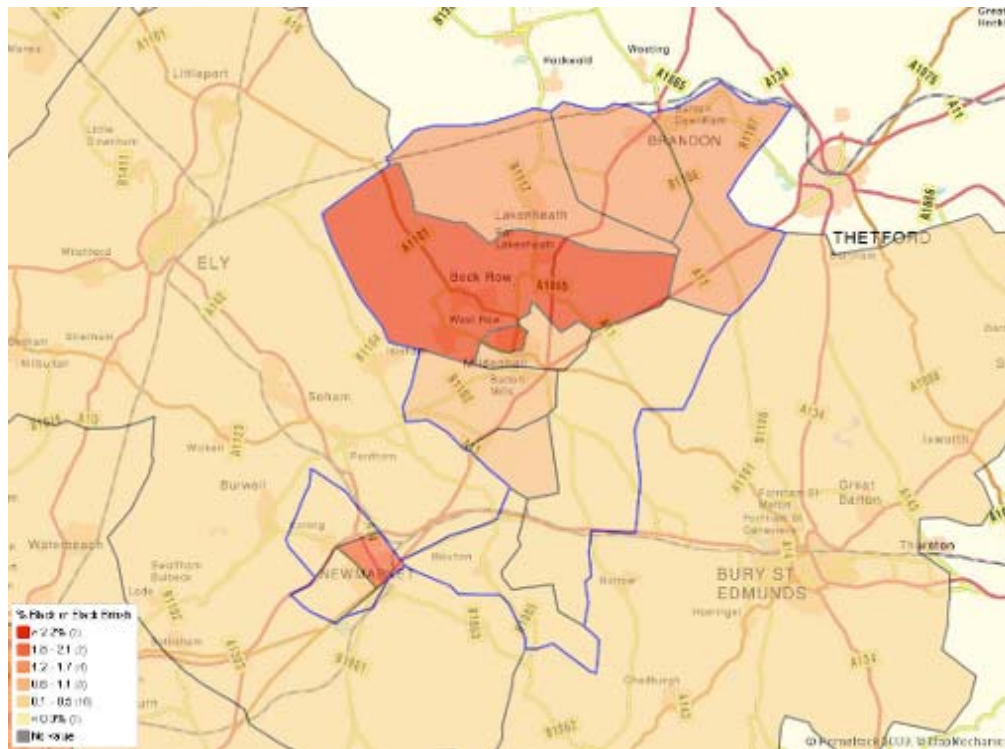


## % Asian or Asian British

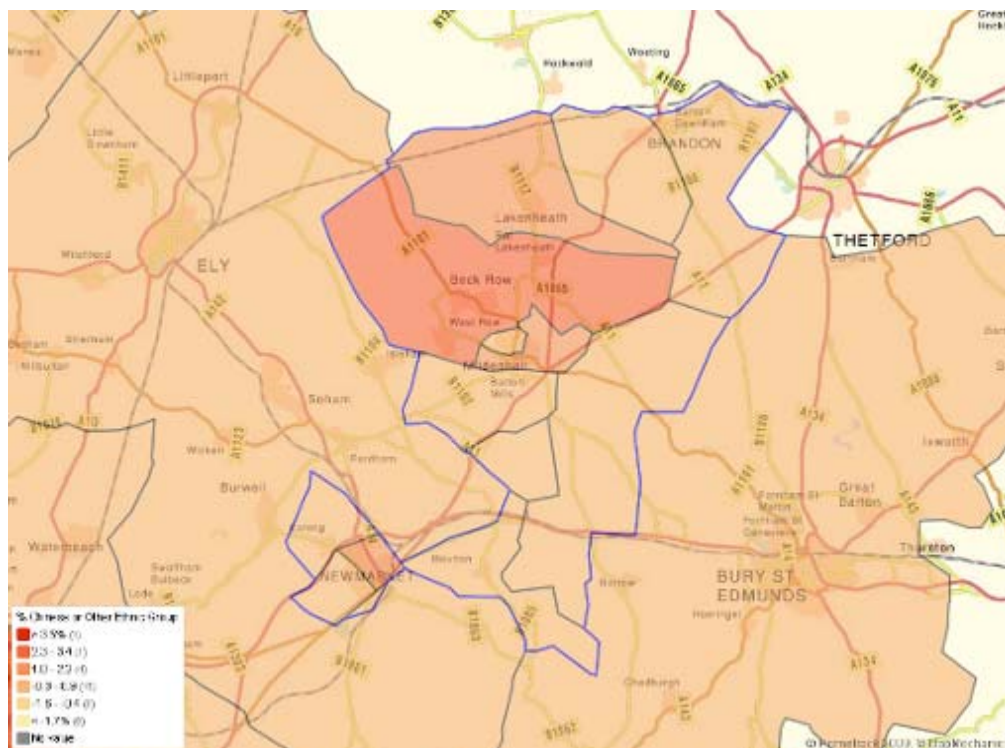




## % Black or Black British



## % Chinese or other ethnic group

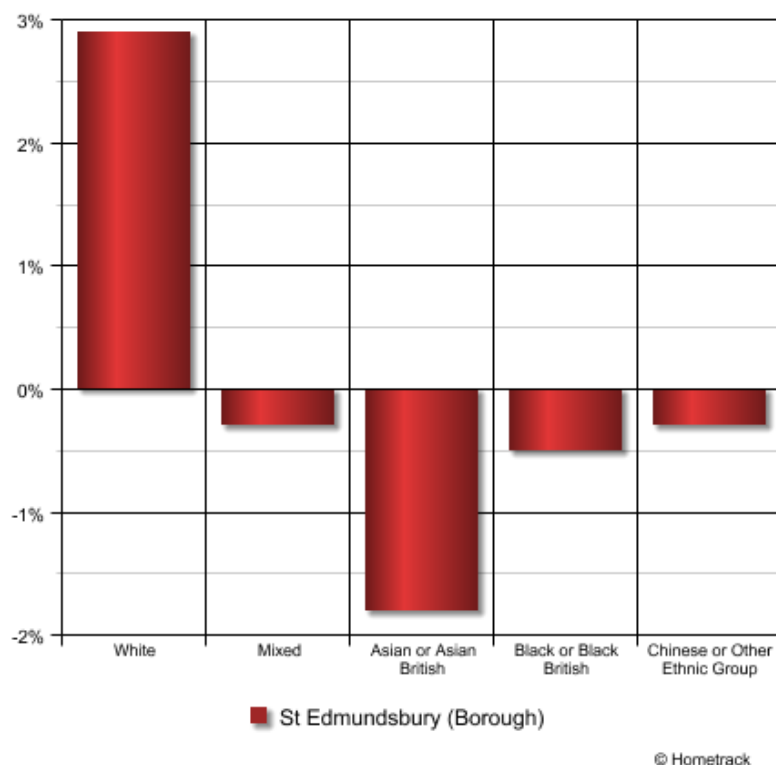


### 31.13 St Edmundsbury

**Table 9: Ethnicity profile for St Edmundsbury relative to the Region**

	Number	%	Rel TO GOR (%)
British	93,095	94.8%	3.4%
Irish	723	0.7%	-0.4%
Other White	2,423	2.5%	-0.1%
<b>White</b>	<b>96,241</b>	<b>98.0%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
White and Black Caribbean	226	0.2%	-0.1%
White and Black African	76	0.1%	0.0%
White and Asian	180	0.2%	-0.1%
Other Mixed	241	0.3%	0.0%
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>
Indian	160	0.2%	-0.8%
Pakistani	55	0.1%	-0.7%
Bangladeshi	62	0.1%	-0.3%
Other Asian	190	0.2%	-0.1%
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>-1.8%</b>
Caribbean	189	0.2%	-0.3%
African	105	0.1%	-0.2%
Other Black	68	0.1%	0.0%
<b>Black or Black British</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>
Chinese	203	0.2%	-0.2%
Other Ethnic Group	180	0.2%	-0.1%
<b>Chinese or Other Ethnic Group</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>98,176</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>

**Fig 15: Ethnicity profile for St Edmundsbury, relative to East of England Region**



## Notes from St Edmundsbury's Equality Scheme 2008 - 2011

### What is our approach to diversity?

We value the range of different people in Suffolk, but recognise some can be disadvantaged and discriminated against both as an employee and a service user. We are committed to advancing equality, valuing diversity and opposing unfair treatment. We aim to ensure that our services are accessible and our recruitment and employment practices fair.

Equality of opportunity and freedom from discrimination is a fundamental right and we will execute leadership in promoting this right within our community.

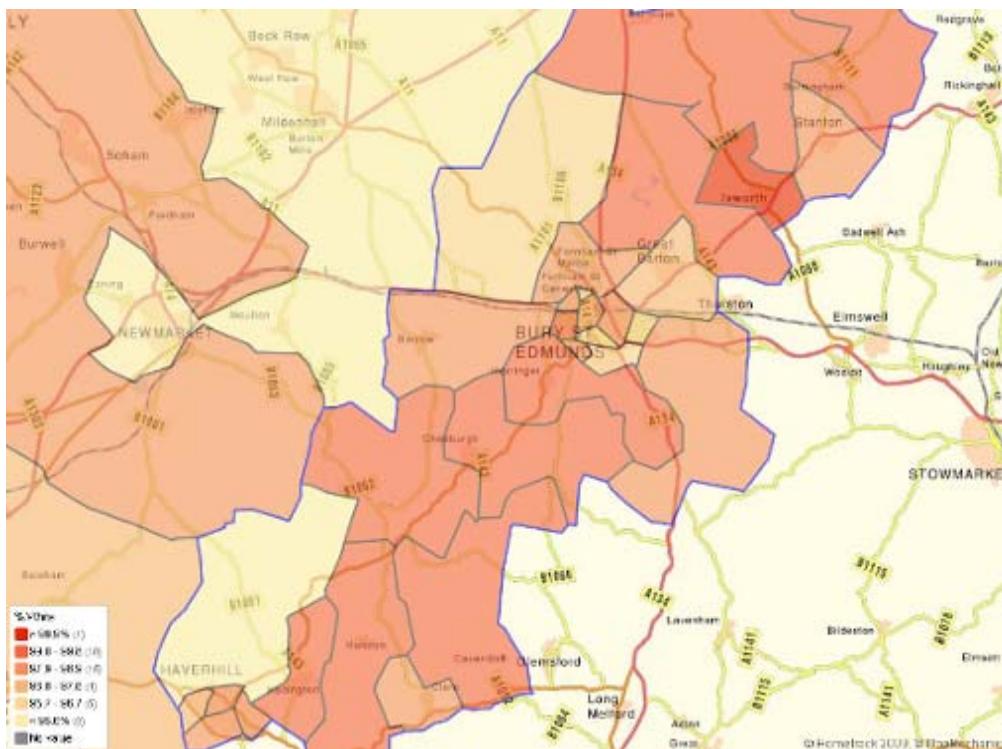
The Council recognises that whilst BME groups make up only a small part of our population they may have unrecognized housing needs which may not have been identified.

The full Equality Scheme is available from

<http://www.stedmundsbury.gov.uk/sebc/live/Equality-and-Diversity.cfm>

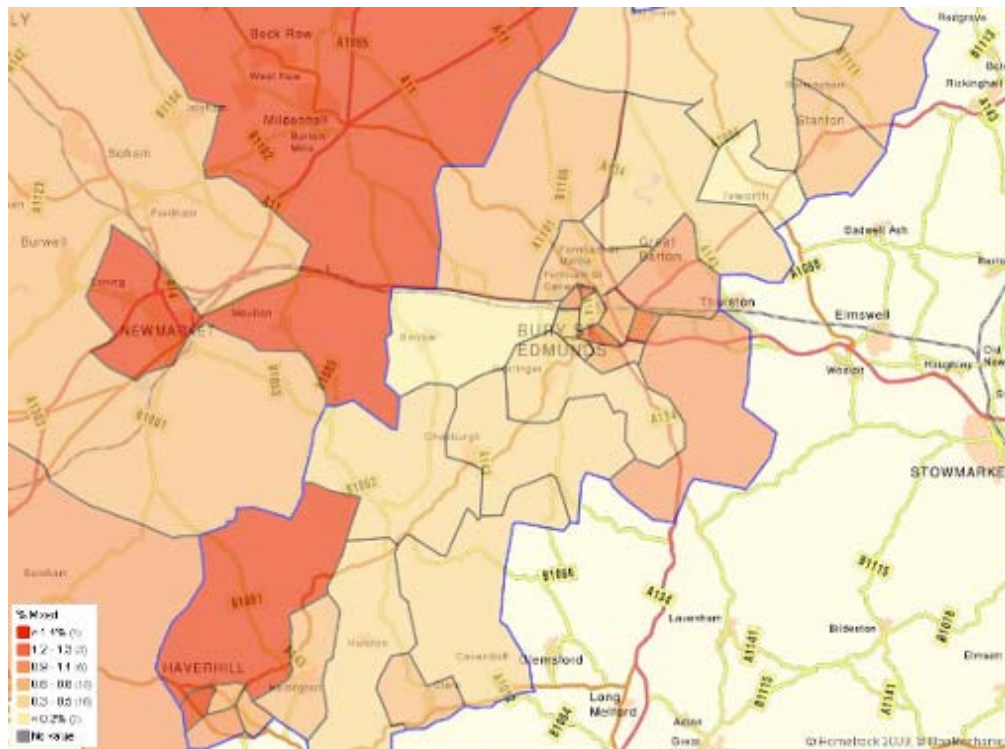
**Fig 16: Maps of ethnicity by ward in St Edmundsbury**

% white

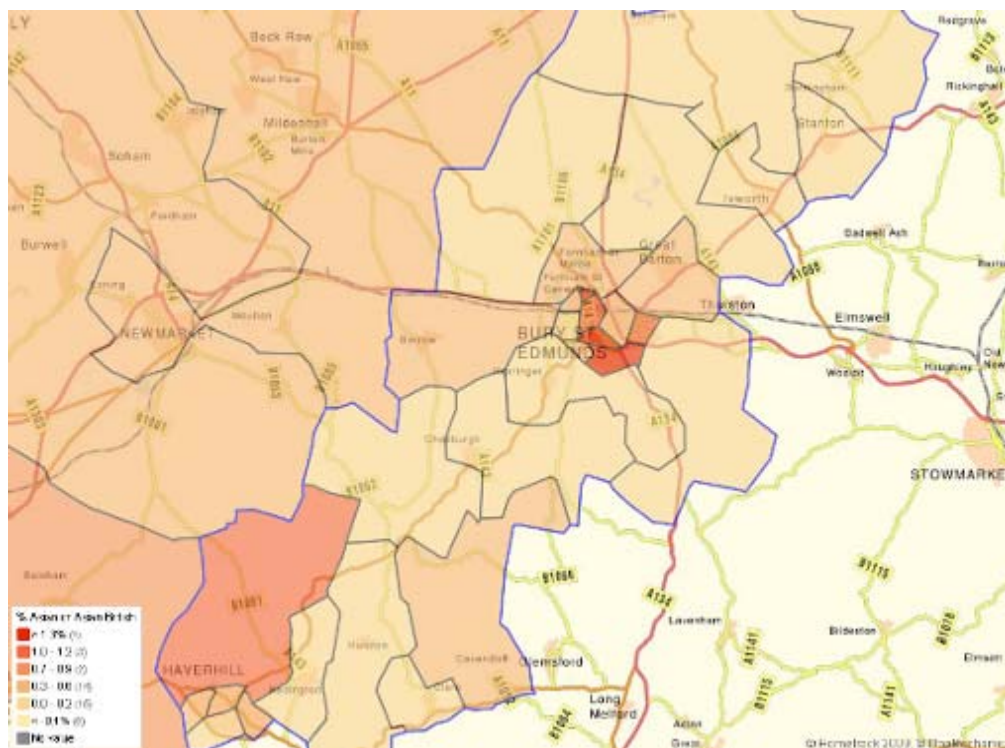




% Mixed



% Asian or Asian British









## **Appendix 1: Brief excerpts from “Ethnic diversity in Cambridgeshire”**

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Based on the 2001 Census, Cambridge County Council's research group drew out the following conclusions. For brevity the charts and evidence behind these conclusions have been removed, however the full documents can be found at:

[www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/community/census/Ethnicityandreligionincambridgeshire.htm](http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/community/census/Ethnicityandreligionincambridgeshire.htm)

### **Socio-economic characteristics by ethnic group across Cambridgeshire**

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There is considerable variation in housing tenure in Cambridgeshire:

- The highest levels of owner-occupation are amongst White British households
- The lowest levels of owner-occupation are amongst the Black or Black British, and 'Other' ethnic groups
- The 'Other' ethnic group represents the highest percentage living in private rented accommodation
- A higher proportion of 'Black or Black British' are living in social rented housing
- There is also considerable variation within the Asian group. Indian, Pakistani and Other Asian households showed home ownership of over 60%, compared to just 32% of Bangladeshi households. Between 7% and 16% of Indian, Pakistani and Other Asian households were living in social housing, compared to 53% of Bangladeshi households.
- Bangladeshi, and to a lesser extent Pakistani, households are more likely to be living in overcrowded conditions than other single ethnic groups

### **Students across Cambridgeshire**

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- Over 45% of Chinese residents in the county were full time students.
- Almost 30% of the 'Mixed', 'Asian' and 'Other' Groups were full time students, compared with less than 10% of 'White British', and less than 20% of 'White Other'
- In the City's Market ward, over 80% of all people from ethnic groups other than White were students, compared to just 14% in Cherry Hinton.

### **Qualifications across Cambridgeshire**

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- In Cambridgeshire, a quarter of all residents aged 16-74 had level 4/5 qualifications, compared to 20% in England as a whole. Of White British residents, 23% had these qualifications, and of residents from ethnic groups other than white, 45% had qualifications to this level.
- In all districts, residents from non-White groups were more likely to have high level qualifications than White British residents.
- However, in some areas residents from non-White groups were also more likely to have no qualifications.
- There is considerable variation within Asian ethnic group. Some 11% of Indians and 9% of Other Asians have no qualifications; while 24% of Pakistanis and 46% of Bangladeshis have no qualifications.

## **Economic activity across Cambridgeshire**

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- In Cambridgeshire as a whole, 62% of White British residents aged 16-74 were economically active, compared to 57% of residents from other ethnic groups.
- This picture is complicated because more residents from ethnic groups other than White are students.
- The highest levels of economic activity were found, for males, within the Black Caribbean and White British groups, and for females, within the Other Black and White British groups
- Lowest levels of male activity were amongst the Chinese and Other Ethnic groups – associated with the high level of economically active students. However, in the Other Black group, a relatively high 30% were economically active and not students.
- Lowest levels for female activity were in the Bangladeshi, Pakistani and Chinese populations.
- The highest levels of unemployment overall were amongst the Mixed, Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups
- Bangladeshi and Pakistani employees (other than students) were less likely to be in managerial positions than other groups, and Caribbean, Bangladeshi and White British people were more likely to be working in routine and manual jobs.

## **The armed forces in Cambridgeshire**

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Figure 16 and Table 2 below show the ethnic mix in the selected wards where defence establishments are based within Cambridgeshire.

This information is useful when considering the ethnic breakdown provided by the Census, as Armed Forces personnel are “counted” in the Census and can have a significant effect on the small percentage of BME populations being considered across the sub region.

In future the SHMA will seek similar information for the two Suffolk authorities, the issue of ethnicity and the armed forces is particularly relevant in Forest Heath and requires further analysis.

- Bassingbourn in South Cambridgeshire was the ward that contained the largest number of non-white residents living in defence establishments; 48 (7.6%) were ‘Black or Black British’, 17 (2.7%) ‘Mixed’ and 6 (1%) ‘Chinese or other ethnic group’.
- Alconbury and The Stukeleys in Huntingdonshire had the largest proportion of non-white residents, with 14.1% ‘Black or Black British’, 9.4% ‘Chinese or other ethnic group’ and 6.3% ‘Mixed’.



## Appendix 2: From “Ethnicity and deprivation in Cambridgeshire”

This Appendix draws excerpts from a paper by the County Research Group (March 2007). It aims to bring together some salient points to illustrate that:

- The BME communities in Cambridgeshire are atypical in terms of qualifications, occupations and proportion of students when compared to some other areas of the Country.
- While comparatively large proportions of the Cambridgeshire BME communities are in professional occupations or are full time students, smaller numbers are potentially in real need of council services. By concentrating effort on targets based on the overall figures, the County Council risks failing to meet the need of those in pockets of deprivation.
- Surveys, particularly postal surveys, are unsatisfactory as a method of reaching BME communities when those communities constitute a small proportion of the overall population because the number of returns from the BME communities will be too low to allow any analysis.
- It is not possible to increase the response rate from BME communities by targeting those areas because this would skew the results towards the views of students over the general population. The cost of running a large enough survey to gain enough responses across the board to be able to make use of the BME information is prohibitive.
- There are other ways of consulting with BME communities, which may be preferred by members of those communities and which are likely to reach people that surveys do not reach. Cambridgeshire County Council is developing consultation through using these methods.

### The nature of the Cambridgeshire BME populations

Tables 1 and 2 show the top 10 Cambridgeshire Super Output Areas (SOAs) in terms of non-White population and students. A number of the SOAs appear in both tables.

**Table 1: Top 10 Cambridgeshire SOAs - percentage of non-white residents**

SOA	Ward	District	All residents	Proportion non-White
E01017953	Arbury	Cambridge	1473	18.5%
E01017958	Castle	Cambridge	2784	16.8%
E01017986	Newnham	Cambridge	3880	16.2%
E01017967	Coleridge	Cambridge	1492	16.2%
E01017982	Market	Cambridge	3136	15.8%
E01017995	Queen Edith's	Cambridge	1716	15.7%
E01018005	Trumpington	Cambridge	2121	15.5%
E01017981	Market	Cambridge	2605	15.1%
E01017985	Newnham	Cambridge	2556	13.7%
E01017978	King's Hedges	Cambridge	1504	13.6%

Source: 2001 Census

Three things of note in Table 1:

- All these SOAs are in Cambridge City
- Two out of three Newnham SOAs are in the top 10 for percentage of residents being non-white, similarly with Market. This illustrates the concentration of students/academics which is also a feature of parts of Castle, Coleridge and others
- One SOA in Arbury and one in King's Hedges are included. This illustrates the small area nature of the potentially deprived BME communities.
- One or two areas outside the City, such as Huntingdon North have BME communities which are not composed of students, academics or other professionals. These are not in the top 10 SOAs, but are important because they are potential areas of deprivation.

The IMD 2004 scores for:

- SOA E01017953 (Arbury) is 19.01, which is just within the most deprived quartile of IMD scores in Cambridgeshire.
- SOA E01017978 (King's Hedges) is 29.72, which is the third most deprived SOA in Cambridgeshire.

These demonstrate small areas of potential real need for CCC services among the BME communities in Cambridgeshire which would not be picked up by a survey.

**Table 2: Top 10 Cambridgeshire SOAs – percent of residents who are students**

SOA	Ward	District	Number of f/t students 19+	Proportion that are f/t Students
E01017986	Newnham	Cambridge	2,790	71.9%
E01017982	Market	Cambridge	2,200	70.2%
E01017981	Market	Cambridge	1,762	67.6%
E01017958	Castle	Cambridge	1,825	65.6%
E01017985	Newnham	Cambridge	991	38.8%
E01017956	Castle	Cambridge	639	37.5%
E01017988	Petersfield	Cambridge	561	37.1%
E01017957	Castle	Cambridge	444	32.9%
E01018005	Trumpington	Cambridge	676	31.9%
E01017991	Petersfield	Cambridge	406	28.4%

*Source: 2001 Census*

Together, Table 1 and Table 2 illustrate that:

- Some of the SOAs in Table 1 have large proportions of students. Many of the non-white residents of these SOAs will be students.
- The SOAs that are in Table 1 but not Table 2 are the areas where comparatively small and potentially deprived BME communities exist.

The 2001 Census demonstrates the following about the Cambridgeshire overall, population aged 16-74:

- 12.0% of the White population were in the "Higher managerial and professional occupations".

- A larger 16.0% of the non-White population were in the “Higher managerial and professional occupations”.
- 24.4% of the White population had qualification level 4/5 (the highest level).
- A larger 44.8% of the non-White population had qualification level 4/5.
- 6% of males and 5.8% of females in the White population were students.
- A larger 28.8% of males and 23.3% of females in the non-White population were students

In the different districts, the picture is the same in the way that the non-White populations have higher proportions of higher management and higher qualifications than the White populations, although the proportions of both are lower in some districts. For obvious reasons, the overall proportion of students is lower in some districts, but the relative picture between White and non-White populations is complex.

### The use of surveys to measure BME attitudes and needs

Table 3 shows survey responses for 6 large surveys carried out for the County Council and partners. In each case, the number of responses from BME groups are too small to be able to use the results to identify BME attitudes or needs.

Table 4 shows the results from an idealised survey based on the Census proportions of BME people in Cambridgeshire.

**Table 3: Survey responses**

Survey	Response (unweighted numbers)	Non-white-British response (unweighted numbers)	Non-white-British response (unweighted percent)	Largest BME response (unweighted numbers)	Individual BME groups – statistical relevance
Priorities 2005	1,119	73*	6.5%*	White Irish, White other	White Irish 2%, White other 1%, all others either 0% or less than 1%
Priorities 2006	1,464	102	7%	White Other	Other white 4%, all others between 0.1% and 0.8%
Omnibus 2005	1,318	92	7.2%	White other (50), White Irish (13)	“All Asian” 0.7%, Chinese 0.6%, all others less than 0.5%
BVPI 2003	1,125	64	5.9%	White other (30), White Irish (9)	White other 2.7%, all others between 0.1% and 0.8%. “All Asian” 1.3%. “All Black” 0.4%
BVPI 2006	1,367	61	4.6%	Irish (15), White other (15)	White Irish, White other, Chinese, “Other” all 1%. All others 0%

Survey	Response (unweighted numbers)	Non-white-British response (unweighted numbers)	Non-white-British response (unweighted percent)	Largest BME response (unweighted numbers)	Individual BME groups – statistical relevance
Quality of Life 2003	3,913	171	4.3%	White other (79), White Irish (32)	White other (2%). All others between 0% and 0.8%

\* Calculated from overall returns and White-British response.

## Notes

- “White other” will be predominantly western Europeans, Americans, Canadians and Australians or New Zealanders. In the case of the General Survey 2003, it might also include a number of Gypsies/Travellers as face to face interviews were used. In the 2001 Census Cambridgeshire had 22,389 “Other White” residents. Of these:
  - 3,186 were born in the UK (this will include some Gypsies/Travellers)
  - 7,832 were born in Western Europe (7,305 in the E.U.; 2,023 in Eastern Europe)
  - 5,680 were born in North America (this will include some U.S. services personnel)
  - 1,327 were born in Oceania – Australia or New Zealand
- Many of these will be part of the transient population – students, academics, medical staff, gap year visitors, longer term but essentially temporary workers.
- Also, a large proportion of the Black community in some parts of the County are U.S. services personnel. Out of 577 “Other Black” in the 2001 Census, 238 were born in the U.S.A.

It was not possible to assess the views of BME communities in any of the surveys in Table 3 as the low number of responses made the results worthless, statistically. For example, using the example for 15 returns from White Irish, it is not statistically valid to analyse these responses even to a Yes/No question (7 or 8 people). It is even less valid to analyse this with a 5-point scale as used in most satisfaction questions<sup>2</sup>.

**Table 4: Number of responses that would be achieved in an idealised survey**

	Cambridgeshire	%	Number of responses for each % group per thousand responses
ALL PEOPLE	552,653	100%	
White: British	502,876	91.0%	910
White: Irish	4,902	0.9%	9
White: Other White	22,386	4.1%	41
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	1,318	0.2%	2
Mixed: White and Black African	652	0.1%	1
Mixed: White and Asian	1,941	0.4%	4

<sup>2</sup> Typically, satisfaction questions have the following 5-point scale: Very satisfied; Satisfied; Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied; Dissatisfied; Very dissatisfied.



	Cambridgeshire	%	Number of responses for each % group per thousand responses
Mixed: Other Mixed	1,801	0.3%	3
Asian or Asian British: Indian	3,619	0.7%	7
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	1,310	0.2%	2
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	1,270	0.2%	2
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	1,127	0.2%	2
Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	1,285	0.2%	2
Black or Black British: Black African	1,366	0.2%	2
Black or Black British: Other Black	578	0.1%	1
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese	3,666	0.7%	7
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group	2,556	0.5%	5
Total non-white British response		9%	90

### Important Notes:

- Statistically, it is nonsense to expect return rates to match idealised return rates without taking a large enough sample to allow probability to come into play. For a section of the population that constituted 0.2% of the whole, then the sample would have to be large enough to net at least 40 responses and preferably more to allow cross-tabulations. This would mean achieving a return of 20,000 questionnaires overall. As a typical example, the 2006 Quality of Life Survey cost £31,500 to achieve 3,750 responses. The cost for achieving 20,000 responses could be expected to be between £100,000 and £150,000.
- Practically, lower return rates than these would be expected in a survey as return rates from BME communities tend to be lower than overall responses from the White British community.

Together, Tables 3 and 4 demonstrate that surveys, especially postal surveys, are a poor way to reach BME communities in areas where those communities constitute a small proportion of the total. This is generally accepted in research circles. Table 5 demonstrates that Cambridgeshire meets the condition - BME communities constitute a small proportion of the Cambridgeshire total population.

The Research Group have considered how to improve survey responses from BME communities, but have not found a realistic way because surveys are in principle a poor way to reach minority communities unless that minority constitutes a significant proportion of the population.

In particular, it would not have been realistic to boost the samples in areas of higher BME because of the particular nature of the Cambridgeshire BME communities. The three Wards with the highest proportion of BME residents are Market (14.3%), Newnham (14.2%) and Castle (12.3%) (Census 2001).

These three wards all have high proportions of students (see Table 2 above). Therefore, by boosting the BME responses by surveys in these wards would also boost the proportion of student responses. Any conclusions made from such results about BME could equally be conclusions about students.

In response to consultation over the format of the BVPI survey 2006, some research companies argued that the ethnicity question should not be compulsory for all authorities as it provided no useful data for those authorities (such as Cambridgeshire). They contrasted these authorities with other such as Bradford, Hackney or Leicester where the BME communities are large enough to provide useful statistical data from surveys.

## Census 2001

**Table 5: Ethnic composition of Cambridgeshire and England**

	Cambridgeshire	%	England	%
ALL PEOPLE	552,653	100%	49,138,831	100%
White: British	502,876	91.0%	42,747,136	87.0%
White: Irish	4,902	0.9%	624,115	1.3%
White: Other White	22,386	4.1%	1,308,110	2.7%
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	1,318	0.2%	231,424	0.5%
Mixed: White and Black African	652	0.1%	76,498	0.2%
Mixed: White and Asian	1,941	0.4%	184,014	0.4%
Mixed: Other Mixed	1,801	0.3%	151,437	0.3%
Asian or Asian British: Indian	3,619	0.7%	1,028,546	2.1%
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	1,310	0.2%	706,539	1.4%
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	1,270	0.2%	275,394	0.6%
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	1,127	0.2%	237,810	0.5%
Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	1,285	0.2%	561,246	1.1%
Black or Black British: Black African	1,366	0.2%	475,938	1.0%
Black or Black British: Other Black	578	0.1%	95,324	0.2%
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese	3,666	0.7%	220,681	0.4%
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group	2,556	0.5%	214,619	0.4%

Source: 2001 Census ST101

Table 5 demonstrates that Cambridgeshire has a comparatively small proportion of BME residents when compared to the average for England. The average will include authorities with lower proportions of BME residents as well as those with high proportions of BME residents.

## A way forward

There are other models to involve BME communities successfully to plan and provide services that meet their needs. Cambridgeshire County Council is developing these through work such as:

- Data analysis, preferably working with BME groups, such as the "Review of Ethnicity in the Eastern Region" produced by the CCC Research Group for the Minority Ethnic Network for the Eastern Region (MENTER) in 2005.
- Qualitative studies such as focus groups run by the CCC Research Group to explore the budget priorities for BME communities 2007/08 or of Pakistani women living in Oxmoor in Huntingdon.

- An on-going dialogue with BME groups. This is the approach that Cambridge City have taken following an appeal from BME groups to use this method in preference to ad-hoc consultations. A CCC Policy and Diversity Officer is developing links with groups.

## **Conclusions**

- Many of the BME communities in Cambridgeshire are atypical in that large proportions are students, academics or other professionals. There are however some pockets of deprivation where smaller, less visible communities exist and it may be that work should be concentrated there.
- From other work, Gypsies and Travellers have been identified as Cambridgeshire's largest minority ethnic group and a relatively deprived group.
- Surveys are a poor way to reach BME communities where those communities constitute a small proportion of the total population.
- Including the Census ethnicity question in surveys is useful as a signal to show that the County Council is committed to working with BME communities, but at present it has no practical purpose in terms of guiding where and how services should be provided.