

Social Focus on

Ethnic Minorities

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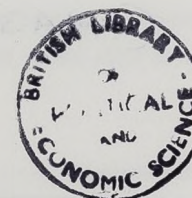
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Social Focus on

Ethnic Minorities



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Symbols and conventions

Ethnic group. Details of the ethnic group hierarchy used in this report, and how this relates to the 1991 Census classifications, are given in the Appendix.

Ethnic group of households. The ethnic group of the head of the household has been used to designate the ethnic group of the entire household.

Rounding of figures. In tables where figures have been rounded to the nearest final digit, there may be an apparent discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown.

Provisional and estimated data. Some data for the latest year (and occasionally for earlier years) are provisional or estimated. To keep footnotes to a minimum, these have not been indicated; source departments will be able to advise if revised data are available.

Non-calendar years.

Financial year - eg 1 April 1994 to 31 March 1995 would be shown as 1994-95

Academic year - eg September 1993/July 1994 would be shown as 1993/94

Data covering more than one year - eg 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 would be shown as 1992-1995

Units. The main unit used in each table is shown at the top of the table. Where a table also contains data in a different unit this is labelled against the relevant row or column. Figures are shown in italics when they represent percentages.

Symbols. The following symbols have been used throughout *Social Focus*:

- .. not available
- . not applicable
- negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- 0 nil

Editorial

Social Focus on Ethnic Minorities is the third in a series of publications by the Office for National Statistics, which brings together statistics from a wide variety of sources to paint a picture of different groups of people in contemporary society. Previous editions have covered Women (1995) and Children (1994). The *Social Focus* series is aimed at a very wide audience: policy-makers in the public and private sectors; market researchers; journalists and other commentators; the business community; academics, teachers and students; and the general public.

Until relatively recently, study of Britain's ethnic minorities was hampered by lack of data on ethnicity. The 1991 Census of Population represented a milestone in that a question on ethnic origin was included for the first time. This opened up new avenues for analysis, such as the study of geographic dispersion, which are drawn on in this report. The Office for National Statistics is publishing detailed analyses from the Census in four separate volumes entitled *Ethnicity in the 1991 Census*. Other major data sources on which this report draws are the Labour Force Survey and the General Household Survey.

New data sources will become available in the future: the Policy Studies Institute will be publishing the results of their Fourth National Survey of Ethnic Minorities in Autumn 1996, and a number of surveys and administrative sources, such as the Family Expenditure Survey and the School Census, have either recently included, or are about to include, an ethnic group classification in their data collection.

The Editors would welcome readers' views on how the *Social Focus* series could be improved further, and on topics which could be covered in future editions. Please write to the Editors at the address shown below.

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Introduction

The ethnic minority population of Britain has grown since the end of the Second World War when people from the Commonwealth countries were encouraged to come to Britain to work. The peak of immigration from the Caribbean occurred in the early 1960s, while immigration from India and Pakistan peaked later, and it was not until the early 1980s that immigration from Bangladesh and Hong Kong occurred in significant numbers. More recently, however, growth in the ethnic minority population has been mainly due to children being born here. There are now more than three million people in Great Britain belonging to an ethnic minority group - just under 6 per cent of the total population. The ethnic minority population generally has a much younger age structure than the White population reflecting past immigration and fertility patterns.

The 1991 Census of Population was a milestone in the collection of ethnic minority data, being the first census in Great Britain to ask a question on ethnic group. Not only has it allowed analysis of a wide range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics and provided detailed local level information, but many other surveys are now using the Census ethnic group classification. In the 1991 Census, and throughout this report, ethnic group is self-reported. This allows people to assign themselves and their children to the ethnic group to which they feel they belong.

Social Focus on Ethnic Minorities looks at what it is like to be a member of an ethnic minority group in Great Britain today by comparing and contrasting the characteristics of the main ethnic groups. There are often bigger differences between the individual ethnic minority groups than between ethnic minorities as a whole and the White population. This publication therefore focuses on comparisons between ethnic minority groups.

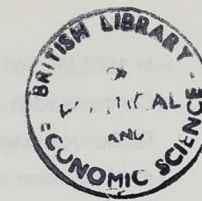
For example, South Asian households (those of Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi origin) usually contain children, tend to be large and are also the most likely to be made up of two or more families living together as an extended family. Bangladeshi households also have a lower standard of housing than other ethnic groups. South Asians marry at a younger age than any other ethnic group, and cohabitation is rare, whereas among the Black group cohabiting is as frequent as among the White population. Inter-ethnic partnerships are also relatively more common among Black people than South Asians. However, some changes are being seen in the characteristics of those from the second generation as, for example, South Asian people who were born in this country are older when they first marry than those people who were born outside the United Kingdom.

People from most ethnic minority groups are not evenly distributed throughout Great Britain, tending to live in the most populous areas of England, in particular in the South East. There are also concentrations in other parts of the country, for example in Leicester the Indian group made up a fifth of the total population according to the 1991 Census. Thus members of ethnic minority groups tend to live in communities with other people from the same ethnic group, although settlement patterns are obviously influenced by the availability of work and housing.

Many members of ethnic minority groups maintain links of one sort or another with their family's country of origin. For example, most South Asian women wear 'traditional' clothes at least occasionally. Visiting the country of their family's origin is also relatively common. Nearly half of ethnic minority adults had made a visit in the last five years, many of them more than once. Those of Chinese and Pakistani origin were the most likely to have made such visits.

Generally men of working age from all the ethnic minority groups are less likely to be working and more likely to be unemployed than White men. Examination achievements obviously have an effect on the choices which are available. Indians tend to be the most likely to stay on at school or college and are among the most successful academically at GCSE level while the Black and Pakistani/Bangladeshi groups are the least successful. The level of qualification a person holds also contributes to the likelihood of being unemployed: the lower the qualification, the greater the chance of being unemployed. Among the ethnic minority groups, Indian men are the most likely to be in work. However, many other factors contribute to whether a person is working or not, such as age, family responsibilities and geographical location. For example, the Black population is concentrated in cities and has a relatively young population, both factors which are associated with high unemployment among the whole population. Even so, age for age, unemployment rates for the Black group are among the highest.

The range of statistics on ethnic minorities continues to increase each year and even more information will be available in the future. This social report brings together data from a wide range of sources to paint a picture of the lives of Britain's ethnic minorities today.



1

The ethnic minority population

Population structure

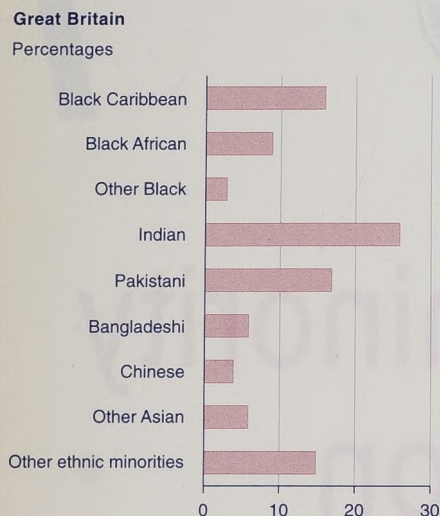
The ethnic minority population of Great Britain has grown rapidly since the Second World War, although growth is now slowing. This growth was initiated by large scale immigration from the countries of the New Commonwealth following the passing of the 1948 British Nationality Act. Caribbean people came to Britain from mainland Guyana and Belize as well as from Jamaica and other smaller Caribbean islands. In the 1950s and 1960s job opportunities were better in Britain than in the Caribbean. Some of those who came were recruited by London Transport for work on buses and the London Underground, while others had served in the RAF during the war. Those immigrant workers who arrived in the 1950s and early 1960s settled in inner cities where

employment opportunities were greatest and housing was cheapest. These early patterns of settlement can still be seen today.

While the peak of immigration from the Caribbean occurred in the early 1960s, immigration from India and Pakistan did not peak until the late 1960s and early 1970s. Since the mid 1970s the Black Caribbean population has lost its former predominance to those of South Asian origin. Immigration from India and Pakistan was also prompted by a desire for better opportunities in employment and education. Most Indian immigrants came from the Punjab and Gujarat. In addition Britain admitted 28 thousand Asians who were expelled from Uganda in 1972.

1.1

Ethnic minority population¹, Spring 1995



¹ Percentage of the ethnic minority population who are in each ethnic group.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

In 1962 the first legislation to control Commonwealth immigration was passed. Further restrictions were introduced in 1968 and entry from all countries is now controlled by the *Immigration Act 1971*. Total immigration from the New Commonwealth declined in the 1970s and early 1980s, after which it began increasing slightly again due to the growing numbers of migrants from Bangladesh, Hong Kong and Africa.

Currently around 50 thousand acceptances for settlement into the United Kingdom are granted each year, of which around half are from New Commonwealth countries. The majority of those accepted for settlement now are spouses or dependants of British citizens. Despite the fall in immigration in the 1970s and early 1980s the ethnic minority population has continued to increase as second and third generations have been born in Britain.

The two major sources of information about Britain's ethnic minorities are the 1991 Census of Population, which was the first census in Great Britain to ask a question about ethnic origin, and the Labour Force Survey (LFS). This survey can provide more up to date information than the Census, although as it is a sample survey there are limitations on analyses at a detailed level.

A description of the ethnic group classifications used in the Census is contained in the Appendix at the end of this report. However, the ethnic groups used in the LFS differ slightly to those used in the Census. Respondents who described themselves as 'Black Other' and of mixed origin were subsequently coded into the 'Other ethnic minorities' category in the LFS while in the Census they were coded into the 'Black Other' group. Similarly people of mixed Asian origin are coded as 'Other ethnic minorities' in the LFS and as 'Other Asians' in the Census.

The LFS estimated that around 3.2 million people in Great Britain belonged to an ethnic minority group in Spring 1995, around 5.7 per cent of the total population. The Indian group formed the largest ethnic minority group: at nearly 850 thousand they amounted to 26 per cent of the ethnic minority population (Chart 1.1). The next largest groups were those of Pakistani and Black Caribbean origins.

The ethnic minority population has a much younger age structure than the White population, reflecting past immigration and fertility patterns. About a third of the ethnic minority population was aged under 16 in 1991 compared with around a fifth of the White population. At the other end of the age range, the proportion of White people aged 65 and over was more than five times that for people from ethnic minority groups.

1.2

Population: by age, 1991

Great Britain	Thousands							
	Under 16	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	All ages
Black Caribbean	109	74	112	51	63	61	28	500
Black African	62	35	60	29	16	7	3	212
Other Black	90	34	33	10	6	3	2	178
Indian	248	128	154	137	84	56	34	840
Pakistani	203	83	68	55	34	25	8	477
Bangladeshi	77	29	19	14	13	9	2	163
Chinese	37	28	36	28	14	9	5	157
Other Asian	48	29	43	43	21	9	5	198
Other ethnic minorities	121	44	52	33	18	12	9	290
White	10,027	6,509	7,783	7,264	6,104	5,473	8,714	51,874

Source: 1991 Census, Office for National Statistics

1.3

Dependency ratios¹, Spring 1995

Great Britain	Ratios	
	Child dependency	Elderly dependency
Black	44	7
Indian	37	6
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	72	5
Other ethnic minorities	94	4
White	33	26

¹ Ratio of children and people over retirement age to the working age population.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

There is an even wider variation in age structure between the various ethnic minority groups. Those people belonging to the Other Black group had the youngest age structure with around 50 per cent of people under the age of 16 and 90 per cent under the age of 35 (Table 1.2). Black Caribbeans had one of the oldest age structures: only 22 per cent were under 16 while 6 per cent were 65 or over. However, such comparisons are influenced by the differences in self-reporting practices. It is thought that the 'Black Other' category in the 1991 Census was composed primarily of the children of Black Caribbean parents. If the Black Caribbean and Other Black groups in Table 1.2 are combined then the resultant age structure is similar to that for the Indian population. The Bangladeshi group had a young population: just under a half were under the age of 16 and around three quarters were under 35.

These differences in age structure have a number of implications. Although females outnumber males in the population as a whole, there are nearly equal numbers of males and females in the ethnic minority population. Within the different ethnic minority groups, however, considerable differences do occur. According to the 1991 Census, the lowest ratios of males to females occurred in the Black Caribbean and Other Asian ethnic groups. In contrast males outnumbered females in all three of the South Asian (Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi) groups.

The greatest excess of males was in the Bangladeshi group where there were over 10 per cent more males than females. One reason for these differences is the different migration histories of the ethnic groups. For example, the pattern of South Asian migration was typically one of men migrating first and being joined later by their wives

and children. Bangladeshis, in particular, are more recent migrants and have been the slowest to complete the migration of whole families. It is expected that gender ratios for the different ethnic minority groups will converge in coming generations.

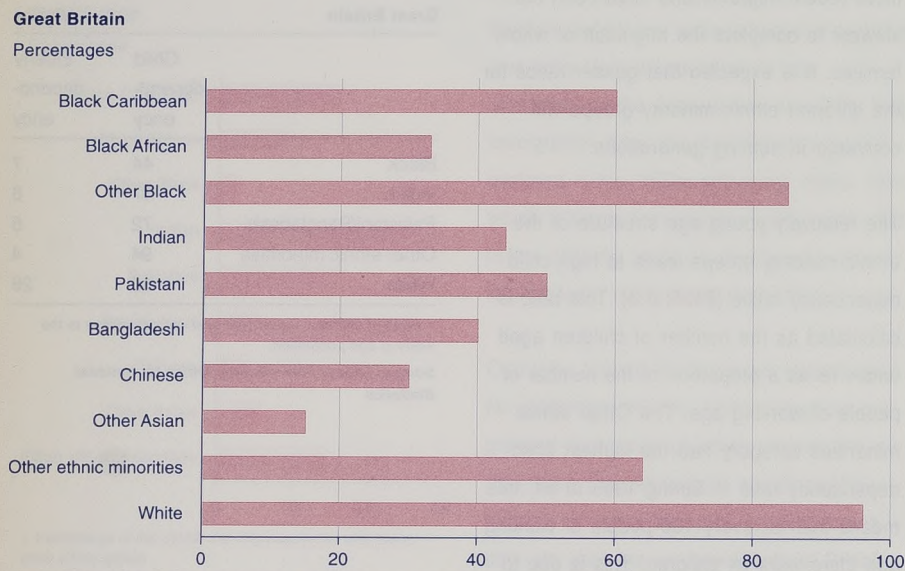
The relatively young age structure of the ethnic minority groups leads to high child dependency ratios (Table 1.3). This ratio is calculated as the number of children aged under 16 as a proportion of the number of people of working age. The Other ethnic minorities category had the highest child dependency ratio in Spring 1995 at 94; this means that for every 100 people of working age there were 94 children. This is due to the large number of children born in Great Britain to parents from ethnic minority groups, or children of mixed ethnic origin, being classified into this group. The second highest ratio was among those belonging to the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group, at 72. In contrast the White group had the lowest child dependency ratio at only 33.

Conversely, elderly dependency ratios were much lower for all the ethnic minority groups than for the White group. The Black group had the second highest elderly dependency ratio with just seven people over retirement age for every 100 of working age, compared with 26 for the White group.

Another way to compare the age structures of the different ethnic populations is to look at the average age of each ethnic group. The average age of people from all ethnic minority groups was calculated at nearly 27 in Spring 1995 compared with around 38 for the White population. Among the ethnic minority groups the Black Caribbean, Indian, Chinese and Other Asian groups had the highest average ages, at around 30. On the other hand, people in the Other Black group had an average age of under 20.

1.4

People born in the United Kingdom, Spring 1995



Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

1.5

Social class¹: by gender, Spring 1995

Great Britain	Percentages							All ² (=100%) (thousands)
	Profess- ional	Intermed- iate	Skilled non- manual	Skilled manual	Partly skilled	Unskilled manual		
Males								
Black	6	23	13	31	19	8		212
Indian	13	27	15	24	17	..		261
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	..	18	13	35	22	..		149
Other ethnic minorities	14	33	14	26	10	..		174
White	8	29	12	32	14	5		15,484
Females								
Black	..	29	33	11	16	9		243
Indian	6	20	34	7	31	..		194
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	..	20	39	..	31	..		62
Other ethnic minorities	..	31	32	9	18	..		157
White	2	28	37	9	18	7		13,165

¹ Based on occupation of males aged 16 to 64 and females aged 16 to 59.

² Excludes those who were serving in the armed forces, those who did not state their previous occupation and those who had not worked in the last eight years.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Much of the recent growth in Britain's ethnic minority population has been through children born in the United Kingdom. In Spring 1995 nearly half of the ethnic minority population had been born in the United Kingdom. The proportion decreases with age, so those people belonging to the Other Black group, which has the youngest age structure, were the most likely to have been born in this country (Chart 1.4). On the other hand, those belonging to the Chinese and Other Asian groups were the least likely to have been born in the United Kingdom; only 30 per cent of Chinese and 15 per cent of the Other Asian group were born here. In contrast, 96 per cent of those belonging to the White group were born in the United Kingdom. Only one in eight ethnic minority children under the age of 16 was born abroad, whereas virtually all ethnic minority people aged 35 and over were born abroad.

Table 1.5 analyses the social class structure of the different ethnic groups. It is based on the occupations of people of working age and covers those people who are either in employment or have had a job in the last eight years. Men from the Other ethnic minorities group were the most likely to be in either the professional or intermediate classes. On the other hand, men of Pakistani/Bangladeshi origin were the most likely to have been in the skilled manual and partly skilled classes.

The social class structure of women is much more concentrated in the intermediate and skilled non-manual groups. South Asian women, however, were the most likely to be in the partly skilled class. Chapter Four contains more information on economic activity, including types of occupation and industries in which people are employed.

1.6

Cultural identity

In 1992 the Health Education Authority carried out a survey of the ethnic minority population in England as part of a strategy to address their health needs. Some of the information on health in Chapter Five is taken from this survey. However, the survey also collected information about the languages people speak and their ability to speak English. Table 1.6 shows the proportions of the three South Asian groups who said they could speak English. People from the Black groups are not included in either Table 1.6 or 1.7 as English is generally their main language.

People of Indian origin were the most likely to speak English while those of Bangladeshi origin were the least likely. In each of the three South Asian groups a higher proportion of men than women reported being able to speak English. This may be due to the higher economic activity rates among men which are discussed in the Economic activity section of Chapter Four.

In general older people are less likely to speak English, particularly Pakistanis and Bangladeshis. A large proportion of young people will have been born and brought up in Britain and so will have been taught English at school. On the other hand, 50 to 74 year old Pakistani and Bangladeshi women are very unlikely to speak English. This is because they will, in all likelihood, have been born abroad which, when combined with low economic activity rates, means that they will have received low exposure to the English-speaking community. The next section in this chapter considers the geographic distribution of ethnic minority groups and shows that those

from the Bangladeshi group, in particular, are likely to live in areas with a high concentration of people from ethnic minorities.

Similar results were found when people were asked about their ability to read English: three quarters of people from the Indian group reported that they could read English compared with a little over half of those belonging to the Bangladeshi group. The proportion who said they could read English very well also fell with age and declined more sharply among women than men. The ability to read and speak English effectively may affect a person's ability to access local services, such as GPs. In the health sector there are a large number of initiatives aimed at ethnic minority communities, and at non-English speakers in particular, for example the use of mother tongue material.

Table 1.7 (overleaf) shows that among the South Asian groups, Indians were not only the most likely to speak English but they were also the most likely to speak it as their main language. However, slightly more Indians spoke Gujarati as their main language, which was spoken by just over a third, while Punjabi was the main language of nearly half of Pakistanis. Almost three quarters of the Bangladeshi group said that Bengali was their main spoken language.

As might be expected, the main language spoken varies by age. Among both Indian and Pakistani 16 to 29 year olds, more said that they spoke English as their main language than any other language. In all three of the South Asian ethnic groups the

Ability to speak English¹: by gender and age, 1992

England	Percentages		
	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla- deshi
Males			
16-29	96	95	92
30-49	93	94	72
50-74	86	66	51
All males aged 16 to 74	92	88	74
Females			
16-29	89	78	68
30-49	80	42	21
50-74	47	15	10
All females aged 16 to 74	77	54	42
All aged 16 to 74	85	72	59

¹ Respondents were asked 'Which languages do you speak including English'.

Source: Black and Ethnic Minority Health and Lifestyle Survey, Health Education Authority

1.7

Main language spoken¹, 1992

England	Percentages
	1992
Indian	
Gujarati	36
English	32
Punjabi	24
Urdu	3
Hindi	2
Other	3
All languages	100
Pakistani	
Punjabi	48
Urdu	24
English	22
Other	6
All languages	100
Bangladeshi	
Bengali	73
Sylheti	17
English	10
All languages	100

¹ People aged 16 to 74.

Source: Black and Ethnic Minority Health and Lifestyle Survey, Health Education Authority

proportion who said that English was their main language decreased with age so that only 20 per cent of Indian men, and just under 10 per cent of Indian women, aged 50 to 74 reported English to be their main spoken language; virtually no Bangladeshis of this age spoke English as their main language.

A major new source of information about the ethnic minority population in England and Wales is the Fourth National Survey of Ethnic Minorities which was undertaken by the Policy Studies Institute (PSI) and Social and Community Planning Research in 1994. It is the fourth in a series of surveys which was started in 1966. Results from the latest survey are due to be published later in 1996. The survey will provide information on a wide range of topics, but in particular it will cover the cultural lives of Britain's ethnic minorities. The next three items contain provisional results from the survey.

Black Africans were not covered by the survey due to the high costs of obtaining this information. In addition, the ethnic

classifications used in the PSI survey were slightly different to those used in the 1991 Census. Those people classifying themselves as 'Black Other' have been coded into the Caribbean category as it is thought that the 'Black Other' category in the 1991 Census was composed primarily of the children of Caribbean parents. African Asians were coded as a separate group in this survey whereas it is believed that most would have classified themselves as Indians in the Census.

Information from this survey suggests that nearly six in ten adults of Chinese origin do not belong to a religion (Table 1.8). Conversely, nearly all of those belonging to the South Asian groups said they had a religion. Around seven in ten of those belonging to both the Caribbean and White groups were Christians, whereas virtually all Pakistanis and Bangladeshis were Muslims. Around half of those belonging to the Indian group were Sikhs, while a further third followed the Hindu religion. For African Asians, most of whom are believed to be originally of Indian origin, Hinduism was the most common religion.

The likelihood of belonging to a religion generally increases with age, although the reverse is true for Catholicism and the Black-majority churches. These denominations are successfully holding on to a larger proportion of their young members than other denominations, and also attracting more new young members. They also had the highest rates of church attendance.

Different religions have differing impacts on daily lives. Around nine in ten Sikhs, Hindus and Muslims said that religion was important to the way they led their lives, compared with only six in ten Christians. Muslims and members of the newer Protestant churches

1.8

Religion¹, 1994

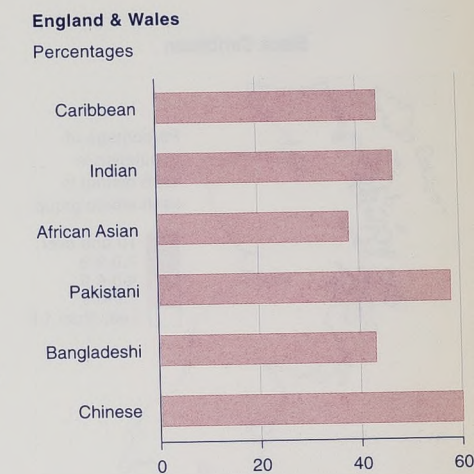
England & Wales	Percentages						
	Caribbean	Indian	African Asian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Chinese	White
Hindu	1	33	58	-	2	-	-
Sikh	-	51	19	-	-	-	-
Muslim	1	6	14	97	95	-	-
Christian	70	5	3	1	1	24	69
Other	2	1	3	2	1	20	-
No religion	27	4	2	1	1	57	30
All	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ People aged 16 and over.

Source: Fourth National Survey of Ethnic Minorities, Policy Studies Institute

1.9

Trips to country of ethnic origin¹, 1994



¹ Percentage of those aged 16 and over in each ethnic group who had made a trip to their country of origin in the past five years.

Source: Fourth National Survey of Ethnic Minorities, Policy Studies Institute

with Black-majority congregations, such as the Seventh Day Adventists, were the most likely to say religion was very important.

Many members of ethnic minority groups keep in touch with the country of their family's origin. Nearly half of adults belonging to ethnic minority groups had visited their family's country of origin in the last five years, many of them more than once. Even among British born members of ethnic minority groups, around a third had visited their parents' country of origin in the past five years. Chinese and Pakistanis were the most likely to have done so (Chart 1.9). African Asians were the least likely, which is perhaps understandable as they have the weakest connections with their country of origin.

Bangladeshis were no more likely to have visited their family's country than Caribbeans, even though Bangladeshis have been settled in Britain for less time. This is surprising as there is probably more involvement in family matters in Bangladesh and more marriages with a spouse who has migrated for that purpose, so more visits may have been expected. However, financial constraints may account, at least in part, for the low likelihood of visits.

Another way in which people belonging to ethnic minority groups may retain their cultural identity is in their choice of dress. In general South Asian women were more likely than South Asian men to wear 'traditional' clothes (Table 1.10). Around eight in ten Pakistani and Bangladeshi women said that they always wore 'traditional' clothes compared with fewer than one in ten men, although most Pakistani and Bangladeshi men reported wearing this type of clothing sometimes. Those in the African Asian group were the least likely to wear 'traditional' clothing.

Some generational differences are apparent, although these too are affected by gender and ethnic group. For example, two thirds of 16 to 34 year old Pakistani women said that they always wore 'traditional' clothes while less than a fifth of both Indian and African Asian women in this age group gave this answer. The men who did not wear 'traditional' clothes all the time were more likely to wear them in their own home or in the homes of other Asians. Women, especially Indians and African Asians, were more likely to wear them for social events.

Members of the Caribbean group were asked if they ever wore particular clothes or wore their hair in a style meant to show a connection with the Caribbean or Africa. Around a quarter said that they did. Again this was more common among women with almost twice as many women as men likely to do so. Unlike the wearing of Asian clothes, it was the younger generation who were more likely to report wearing distinctive clothing or styling their hair in this way.

1.10

Wearing of clothing from country of origin¹: by gender, 1994

England & Wales	Percentages			
	Always	Sometimes	Never	All
Males				
Indian	6	51	43	100
African Asian	1	41	58	100
Pakistani	7	77	16	100
Bangladeshi	7	69	24	100
Females				
Indian	43	48	8	100
African Asian	27	63	10	100
Pakistani	79	18	3	100
Bangladeshi	85	14	-	100

¹ People aged 16 and over.

Source: Fourth National Survey of Ethnic Minorities, Policy Studies Institute

1.11

Population distribution of Black and South Asian ethnic groups, 1991



Source: Census 1991, Office For National Statistics

Geographical distribution

The ethnic composition of the population varies greatly within Great Britain. People from ethnic minority groups tend to live in the most populous areas of England, with only relatively small numbers living in Scotland and Wales. Nearly six out of ten of all ethnic minority people lived in the South East region of England in 1991; Greater London alone contained around 45 per cent of the ethnic minority population of Great Britain. The other main concentration was in the West Midlands, particularly in the West Midlands Metropolitan County which includes Birmingham and Coventry. Yorkshire and Humberside and the North West regions also had relatively high ethnic minority concentrations.

The geographic distribution of the different ethnic minority groups also varies. For example, those belonging to the Black ethnic group were mainly concentrated in the South East and the West Midlands while Pakistanis were also concentrated in Yorkshire and Humberside. The Chinese population, on the other hand, was more evenly distributed throughout Great Britain.

This regional pattern does mask the extent to which ethnic minority groups tend to concentrate in particular areas though. The six maps in **Chart 1.11** show the population density of six of the ethnic minority groups at district level. For the three main Black groups there was a heavy concentration in inner London. The West Midlands, Manchester and Leeds also had high concentrations of Black people but elsewhere in Great Britain they were more sparsely distributed. However, there were some variations in the distributions of the three individual Black groups. People of Black Caribbean origin were the most likely

to be concentrated in the largest urban areas, and in inner and south London and in Birmingham in particular. Black Africans were mainly concentrated in inner and north west London; other high concentrations occurred in Cardiff, Liverpool and Manchester, as well as in Oxford and Cambridge. These concentrations can be partly explained by Black African students studying in these cities. Those people belonging to the Other Black group had the most evenly distributed population of the three Black groups.

While people belonging to the South Asian groups were again concentrated in London, they were mainly in the west and north east. Outside Greater London, Birmingham and Leicester had the greatest concentrations of South Asians. For Indians, Leicester, Wolverhampton and Slough were the areas of highest concentration outside London. In Leicester the Indian ethnic group made up a fifth of the total population.

The main concentrations of Pakistanis were north east and west London, Slough and Luton in the south; Birmingham, Stafford and Peterborough in the Midlands; and in the textile towns of Lancashire, Greater Manchester and West Yorkshire, in which their concentration was more than five times the British average. Local concentrations also occurred in Middlesbrough and Newcastle.

The greatest concentration of those of Bangladeshi origin in 1991 was in the London borough of Tower Hamlets, where nearly a quarter of the population was of Bangladeshi origin. The Bangladeshi group was also represented in Luton and Oldham, areas to the north and west of London, the West Midlands Metropolitan County, Scunthorpe and some Pennine mill towns.

1.12

Population: by type of area¹, 1994-95

England	Percentages				
	Black	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Other ethnic minorities	White
Affluent suburban and rural areas	3	7	3	14	20
Affluent family areas	3	7	3	7	11
Affluent urban areas	25	13	12	28	9
Mature home-owning areas	7	11	6	11	27
New home-owning areas	21	21	12	19	14
Council estates and low income areas	42	40	63	23	19
All areas	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Area type classification based on CACI ACORN codes, copyright CACI Ltd, 1994.
Source: Survey of English Housing, Department of the Environment

The Other ethnic minorities group showed less clustering than either the Black or South Asian groups. The highest density of the Other ethnic minorities population was in the north west London boroughs. However, the distribution of people of Chinese origin was less marked in London than for the Other ethnic minorities group as a whole, while stronger concentrations were seen in Merseyside and Greater Manchester, as well as in Bristol, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Lanarkshire.

Not surprisingly, of the ten districts in Great Britain with the highest ethnic minority concentrations, eight were in Greater London. There are of course differences between the individual ethnic groups. For example, all ten districts with the highest concentrations of people belonging to the Black groups were in Greater London, whereas for the Indian and Pakistani groups the most densely populated districts were outside London.

People belonging to different ethnic groups not only tend to live in different parts of the country but also in different types of areas. **Table 1.12** classifies areas into six groups based on a number of geographical, demographic and socio-economic factors, such as the number of children in a household, unemployment, earnings and home ownership levels.

Generally, ethnic minority households are less likely than White households to live in affluent areas. In 1994-95, more than 60 per cent of Pakistani/Bangladeshi households were in council estate and low income areas compared with only 40 per cent of both Black and Indian households.



Families, homes and crime

2

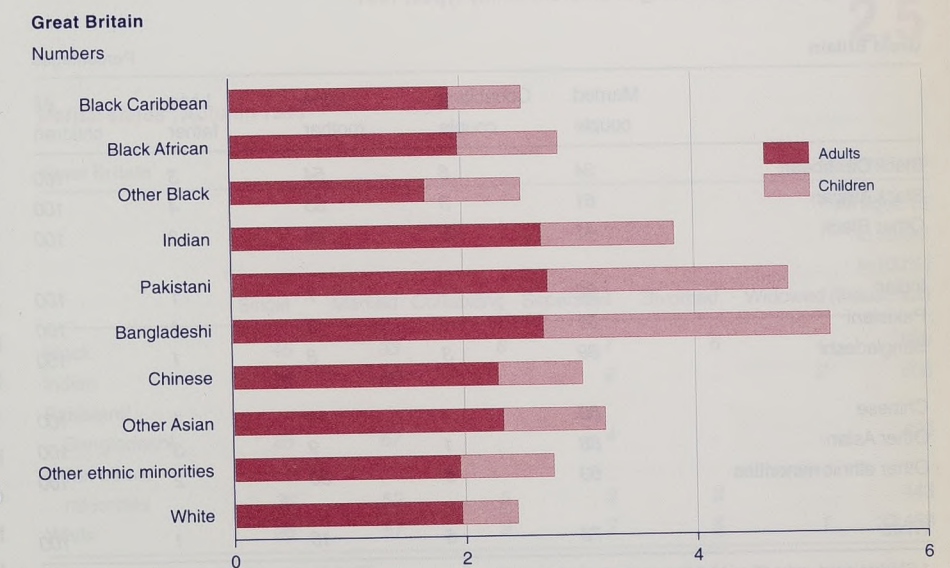
Families

The differing demographic structures, cultural traditions and economic characteristics of the various ethnic groups in Great Britain underlie distinctive patterns of family and household size and composition.

Much of the information in this section is taken from the 1991 Census. However, improvements are underway in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to enable complex family and household structures to be analysed in the future.

The South Asian groups (Indians, Pakistanis and Bangladeshis) have the largest households (**Chart 2.1**). In particular, Bangladeshi households contained an average of more than five people in 1991

Average household size, 1991



Source: 1991 Census, Office for National Statistics

2.1

2.2

Household composition, 1991

Great Britain	Percentages				
	Black	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangla- deshi	Other ethnic minorities	White
One person	27	10	7	22	27
Two or more unrelated adults	6	3	3	7	3
One family					
Couple					
No children	13	14	7	16	28
Dependent children	20	50	60	37	24
Non-dependent children only	6	8	4	5	9
Lone parent					
Dependent children	21	4	7	8	5
Non-dependent children only	6	3	2	3	4
Two or more families	1	9	9	2	1
All households (=100%)(thousands)	328	226	132	185	21,027

Source: 1991 Census, Office for National Statistics

2.3

Percentage of children¹ living in different family types, 1991

Great Britain	Percentages				
	Married couple	Cohabiting couple	Lone mother	Lone father	All children
Black Caribbean	34	8	54	3	100
Black African	61	3	33	4	100
Other Black	41	9	49	2	100
Indian	92	-	7	1	100
Pakistani	91	-	8	1	100
Bangladeshi	89	3	8	1	100
Chinese	88	-	11	1	100
Other Asian	88	1	9	3	100
Other ethnic minorities	63	6	30	2	100
White	78	6	16	1	100

¹ Children aged under 16 and full-time students aged 16 to 18.

Source: CCSR, University of Manchester, from 1991 Census 1 per cent Sample of Anonymised Records

which was about twice the size of households in the Black and the White groups. South Asians also have more children, on average, than other groups: almost half of the people in Pakistani and Bangladeshi households were under 16 in 1991. The young age structures of households headed by South Asians partly explains the larger household sizes, as older people tend to live in small households and those with dependent children in the largest. However, even once age structure has been taken into account, the South Asian groups still have the largest households.

Most households consist of either one person living alone, or a single family, which is defined as a married or cohabiting couple with or without children or a lone parent with children. Around six in ten households in the Indian and Pakistani/Bangladeshi groups consisted of a couple with children in 1991; this was around twice the proportion for the Black and the White groups (Table 2.2). South Asian households were also the most likely to be made up of two or more families: almost one in ten was of this type compared with only 1 in 100 households from both the Black and the White ethnic groups. These South Asian households may contain three generations with grandparents living with a married couple and their children.

Lone parents form a relatively small but growing proportion of all households. A striking feature of the ethnic group breakdown is the very high proportion of lone parents among the Black group: in 1991 more than one in five Black households consisted of a lone parent with dependent children which was more than four times the proportion for Indian and White households. This pattern still exists even after the different age structures of the ethnic groups are taken into consideration.

2.4

Lone mothers¹: by marital status, 1991

Great Britain	Percentages					All lone mothers
	Single	Married	Remarried	Divorced	Widowed	
Black	70	13	1	14	3	100
Indian	10	41	1	21	27	100
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	4	60	0	16	21	100
White	35	18	3	39	6	100

¹ Includes mothers whose partner was not present.

Source: CCSR, University of Manchester, from 1991 Census 1 per cent Sample of Anonymised Records

Because of the different patterns of household composition, children from different ethnic groups tend to live in different types of families. In 1991 around half of all children from the Black Caribbean and Other Black groups lived in lone mother families compared with less than a tenth of children from the South Asian groups and a sixth from the White group (Table 2.3). South Asian, Chinese and Other Asian children tended to live in 'traditional families' headed by a married couple; very few of them lived in families where the parents were cohabiting.

The information on lone mothers in Table 2.4 has been taken from the 1991 Census. Mothers whose partner was not present on Census night are included in this definition of lone mothers; this will include women whose husbands were abroad. The few lone mothers from the South Asian groups were far less likely to be single than either Black or White lone mothers. In 1991 around 40 per cent of Indian and 60 per cent of Pakistani/Bangladeshi lone mothers were married, while a further 27 per cent of Indian and 21 per cent of Pakistani/Bangladeshi lone mothers were widows. South Asian lone mothers tend to be older; some are grandmothers looking after grandchildren, and so a larger proportion are married or widowed. In contrast 70 per cent of lone mothers in the Black group had never been married.

Tradition and culture play an important part in the marriage patterns of some ethnic groups. Almost all young people in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh get married, and at a relatively young age. This tradition has tended to continue among these ethnic groups living in Great Britain. Information from the LFS shows that in Autumn 1995 around two in three of both Indians and Pakistanis/Bangladeshis of working age

were married (Table 2.5). Although divorce is permitted under certain circumstances under Islam and in Hindu and Sikh cultures, it is strongly discouraged and so the number of divorcees amongst these groups is negligible.

The Black group shows very different marriage patterns. Traditionally in the Caribbean, couples tend to live together without being legally married or have children without living together. In Great Britain 45 per cent of Black people of working age were single and a further 8 per cent were cohabiting in Autumn 1995.

2.5

Marital status¹, Autumn 1995

Great Britain	Percentages						All aged 16 to 59/64 ¹ (=100%)
	Single	Married	Cohabiting	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	
Black	45	33	8	7	6	..	569
Indian	26	68	..	2	..	2	608
Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	25	67	..	4	..	..	420
Other ethnic minorities	36	52	5	3	3	..	443
White	26	57	9	2	5	1	32,458

¹ Males aged 16 to 64, females aged 16 to 59.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

2.6

Mean age at first marriage: by gender, 1991



Source: 1991 Census, Office for National Statistics

2.7

Percentage of people cohabiting: by gender and age, 1991

Great Britain	Percentages			
	Males		Females	
	16-24	25-39	16-24	25-39
Black Caribbean	6	19	6	9
Black African	4	6	4	6
Other Black	7	15	5	10
Indian	1	2	1	1
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	-	1	-	1
Other Asian	2	2	4	2
Other ethnic minorities	2	8	6	8
White	7	11	11	10

Source: 1991 Census, Office for National Statistics

Among the population of Great Britain as a whole the age of people when they first marry has been rising. **Chart 2.6** uses 1991 Census data to calculate the average age at first marriage for the different ethnic groups. The calculation involves using the percentage of people who were single at each age at the time of the Census to estimate the average number of years spent single by those who marry.

The three Black groups, particularly the Black Caribbean group, tend to leave marriage until later in life; typically they are about 30 years old when they marry. Women belonging to the Black groups also tend to be of a similar age to, or even older than, their husbands which is the reverse of the situation for all the other ethnic groups.

People belonging to the South Asian groups tend to marry earlier. This is particularly true for Bangladeshi women who on average were only 21 on their wedding day. This group also had one of the largest average age gaps between spouses: husbands were typically four years older than their wives.

Second generation ethnic minority people appear to get married later than those born outside the United Kingdom, particularly Pakistani/Bangladeshi women. In 1991 almost 30 per cent of 25 to 29 year old second generation Pakistani/Bangladeshi women were still single which was more than four times the proportion for first generation women of the same age. Another factor in the delaying of marriage could be education: with the exception of those in the Black group, women with higher levels of qualifications tend to remain single for longer.

2.8

People with partners from different ethnic groups¹: by gender, 1991

Great Britain	Percentages	
	Males	Females
Black	32	23
Indian	9	5
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	7	4
Other ethnic minorities	32	36
White	1	1

¹ Percentage of people married or cohabiting in each ethnic group who had a partner from a different ethnic group.

Source: 1991 Census, Office for National Statistics

Many couples now live together either before, or instead of, getting married. In 1991 the proportions cohabiting were highest in the Black Caribbean, Other Black and White ethnic groups (**Table 2.7**). Cohabitation is rare in the Indian and Pakistani/Bangladeshi groups. However, people born in this country are more likely to cohabit than those born elsewhere. For example, information from the 1991 Census showed that second generation Indian men aged 25 to 34 were two and a half times more likely to be cohabiting than their first generation counterparts.

One indication of the extent to which ethnic minority groups have integrated into society is the number of partnerships between men and women from different ethnic groups. Inter-ethnic marriages and partnerships also blur the separate identities of ethnic groups by creating a mixed ethnic population. However, in the majority of couples both partners are of the same ethnic origin; overall only 1.3 per cent of couples were in inter-ethnic unions in 1991. Most mixed partnerships involved a White partner and a partner from an ethnic minority group rather than partners from two different ethnic minority groups.

There is very little mixing between the South Asian ethnic groups and only a small number of mixed partnerships involving partners from different Black groups. This is likely to be due to the relatively small size of the ethnic minority population and their concentration in different geographical locations. People in the Black group who were married or cohabiting were more likely than those in the South Asian groups to have a partner from a different ethnic group:

almost a quarter of Black women and a third of Black men in partnerships were in inter-ethnic unions (**Table 2.8**).

Mixed partnerships are generally more common among ethnic minority men than ethnic minority women: four in ten Black Caribbean men aged 16 to 34 were living with a White female partner in 1991 which was twice the proportion for Black Caribbean women of the same age living with a White male partner. However among the Chinese group the situation is reversed with Chinese women more likely to be in a mixed partnership than Chinese men. The proportion of ethnically mixed couples is higher among the young which suggests that people are becoming more likely to enter into an inter-ethnic union.

Social class is also a factor in whether or not a person becomes part of a mixed ethnic partnership. Young Black men and women in the lower social classes are slightly more likely to have a White partner than those in the higher social classes, whereas among young South Asians those in the professional and managerial social classes are the most likely to have a White partner.

As well as influencing patterns of marriage and cohabitation, culture and tradition can also play a part in other aspects of family life. In January 1993 the Youth Lifestyles Survey asked 14 to 25 year olds in England and Wales a variety of questions about their lifestyles and provided some information on the extent to which they helped around the home. The results showed that young South Asians are more likely to look after other family members than young people from the Black and the White groups.

2.9

Young people looking after relatives¹: by gender, January 1993

England & Wales		Percentages				
	Black	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Other ethnic minorities	White	
Males						
Elderly relatives	7	18	23	20	7	
Younger children	30	33	51	29	28	
Females						
Elderly relatives	4	23	23	13	12	
Younger children	54	59	70	59	43	

¹ Percentage of people aged 14 to 25 who said that they always, usually or sometimes performed each task.

Source: Youth Lifestyles Survey, Home Office

Pakistani/Bangladeshi young women were the most likely to look after younger children: seven in ten Pakistani/Bangladeshi young women said that they looked after younger children compared with only four in ten White young women (Table 2.9). Young South Asian women were also more likely to prepare meals for other family members: seven in ten said that they did so at least

sometimes compared with around six in ten for the other ethnic groups. Around a quarter of Pakistani/Bangladeshi young men looked after elderly relatives which was three times the proportions in both the Black and the White ethnic groups.

Homes

Housing is an important part of people's lives. The type, quality and location of housing will, in part, depend on a household's economic position and may have a large effect on the quality of life experienced by its members.

During the periods when immigration was high, distinctive patterns of tenure developed. Newly arrived immigrants tended to find accommodation in the private rented sector - the most accessible part of the housing market. Over the following years, many of these people were joined in this country by other family members and they therefore needed to find larger accommodation. For many, council housing was not available at this stage because a person had to have been a resident in an area for a certain period of time to qualify. The main option for many immigrants was to buy the cheaper properties on the market.

These factors led to the different patterns of tenure and quality of housing which were seen among the different ethnic groups in the 1970s. In particular the South Asian groups had high levels of owner-occupation, even among those with lower paid jobs. For South Asians in particular, the preference to live close to other members of their ethnic group is thought to have affected these ownership patterns. In the early 1980s the

2.10

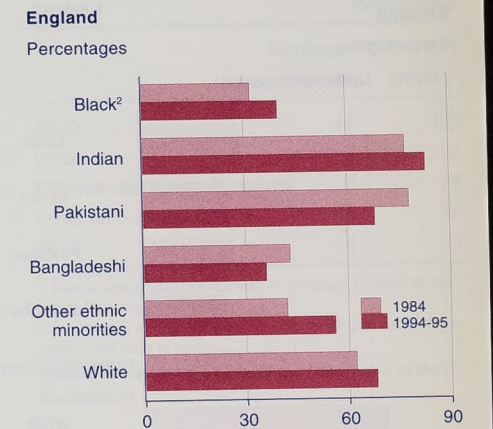
Housing tenure, 1994-95

England	Percentages					All households (=100%) (thousands)
	Owned outright	Owned with mortgage	Rented from social sector	Rented privately		
Black	8	32	48	11		369
Indian	23	60	8	9		262
Pakistani	18	50	18	14		142
Bangladeshi	8	28	59	5		63
Other ethnic minorities	10	45	21	23		229
White	26	42	22	10		18,642

Source: Survey of English Housing, Department of the Environment

2.11

Owner-occupation¹, 1984 and 1994-95



¹ Percentage of households in each ethnic group who were owner-occupiers.

² In 1984 the category was 'West Indian, Guyanese and African'.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics; Survey of English Housing, Department of the Environment

proportion of the Black group living in council housing was far higher than among the South Asians and about the same as that for the White population.

The tenure patterns in the 1990s still reflect some of these historical origins but there have been some changes over the last couple of decades brought about through changes in their economic position. Results from the 1994-95 Survey of English Housing show that Indians were far more likely to own their own homes than any other ethnic group and the least likely to be renting from the social sector, that is from a local authority, housing association or new town. High proportions of households in the Black and Bangladeshi groups were renting from the social sector: almost half of Black and six in ten Bangladeshi households compared with less than a tenth of Indian households (Table 2.10).

In the population as a whole, the proportion of households who own their own homes has been rising and now stands at almost 70 per cent. This general rise is reflected in all ethnic groups except the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups. For these two groups, although the actual number of households who owned their own homes doubled in the ten years to 1994, the proportion of owner occupiers has fallen due to the substantial growth in the Pakistani and Bangladeshi populations. In 1984 the proportion in the Pakistani group who were owner occupiers stood at 78 per cent which was 16 percentage points above the proportion of the White group; ten years later the proportion had fallen to 68 per cent, the same as the White group. The proportion of Bangladeshi households who were home owners fell from 43 per cent to 36 per cent

over the same period (Chart 2.11). Although only 40 per cent of the Black group were home owners in 1994-95, this had risen sharply from 32 per cent ten years earlier and may possibly be linked to initiatives which have given council tenants the right to buy their own homes.

White households are more likely than households from ethnic minority groups to live in detached and semi-detached houses (Table 2.12). More than half of the households in the Pakistani group in England lived in terraced houses in 1994-95 while a similar proportion of both Black and Bangladeshi households lived in self-contained flats. Although only a small proportion of households lived in accommodation which was not self-contained, it was households from the White group who were among the least likely to live in this sort of housing.

Type of dwelling, 1994-95

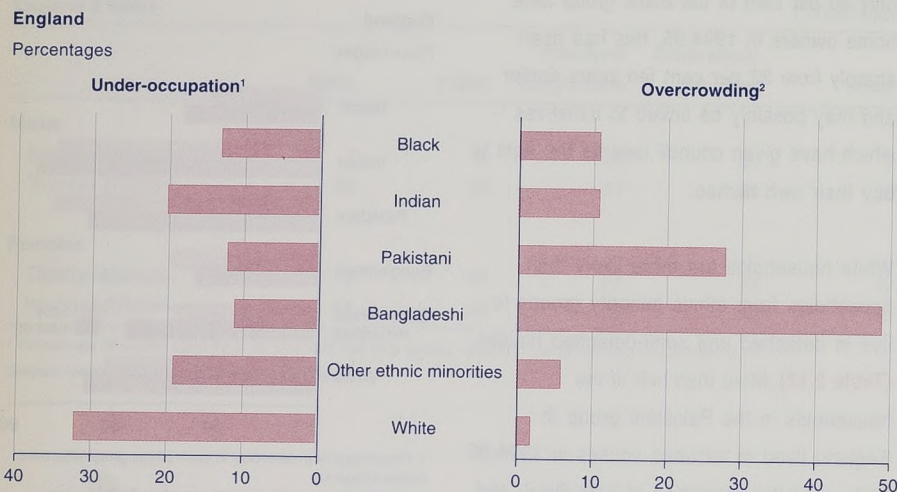
England	Self-contained					Not self-contained	All dwellings (=100%) (thousands)
	Detached	Semi-		Flat			
		detached	Terraced				
Black	2	13	33	50	3	369	
Indian	13	27	42	15	4	262	
Pakistani	7	20	52	17	4	141	
Bangladeshi	3	8	35	52	2	63	
Other ethnic minorities	13	19	29	33	6	229	
White	22	33	28	16	2	18,580	

Source: Survey of English Housing, Department of the Environment

2.12

2.13

Under-occupation¹ and overcrowding², 1994-95

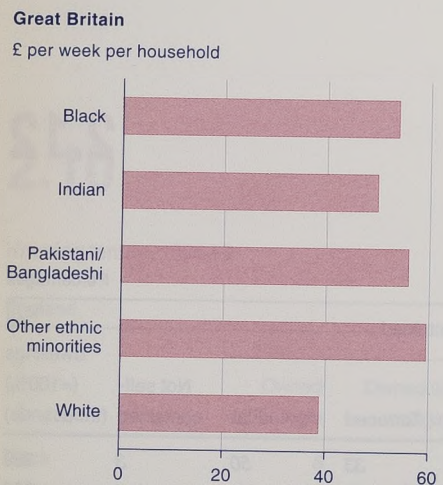


¹ Percentage of households in each ethnic group who were living in accommodation which was two or more above bedroom standard.
² Percentage of households in each ethnic group who were living in accommodation which was one or more below bedroom standard.

Source: Survey of English Housing, Department of the Environment

2.14

Housing costs¹, 1994-95



¹ Costs include mortgage interest payments, rent, water and sewerage costs, structural insurance and any other regular housing payment.

Source: Family Resources Survey, Department of Social Security

Terraced houses and flats are generally smaller than detached and semi-detached houses. Since ethnic minority households are concentrated in terraced houses and flats, and they have larger average household sizes, they are more likely to live in overcrowded accommodation.

One measure of overcrowding is the bedroom standard which sets a standard for the number of bedrooms a household needs depending on its composition and the relationship of its members to each other. This standard is then compared with the actual number of bedrooms available to the household. Where the number of rooms is one or more below the bedroom standard, households are classified as overcrowded

while where the number of rooms is two or more above the bedroom standard they are treated as under-occupied. **Chart 2.13** uses these differences from the bedroom standard to show the proportion of households in each ethnic group in England who lived in overcrowded and under-occupied accommodation in 1994-95. Higher proportions of households from each of the ethnic minority groups lived in overcrowded accommodation compared with White households. For example, nearly half of households in the Bangladeshi group lived in accommodation below the bedroom standard compared with only 2 per cent of White households.

Conversely, under-occupation is most common among the White group with a third of White households living in under-occupied accommodation. This is partly due to the higher proportion of single person households which is itself a reflection of the older age structure of the White population.

At the moment there are very limited data available about the expenditure patterns of households from different ethnic groups. However, the Family Expenditure Survey (FES), which collects details of all types of household expenditure, started collecting ethnicity data in April 1996 and results are due to become available in Autumn 1997. It is possible to derive housing costs information from the Family Resources Survey (FRS) which has collected ethnicity information since its introduction in October 1992. FRS housing costs are measured before the receipt of any housing benefit by the household.

2.15

Mortgage¹ and rent² arrears, 1994-95

England	Percentages	
	Mortgage arrears ¹	Rent arrears ²
Black	11	23
Indian	6	2
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	7	16
Other ethnic minorities	5	10
White	4	8

¹ Percentage of households with a mortgage in each ethnic group, who were in arrears.

² Percentage of households who were renting in each ethnic group, who were in arrears.

Source: Survey of English Housing, Department of the Environment

All ethnic minority households had higher housing costs than White households, at over £50 a week in Great Britain in 1994-95 (**Chart 2.14**). The Other ethnic minorities group had the highest costs at nearly £60 a week. The type of housing a family lives in obviously has a bearing on their housing costs. For example, housing costs for owner occupiers are generally less than those for households who rent, although this is partly because some owner occupiers will have paid off their mortgages. This helps to explain why the White group have the lowest costs as a large proportion of households own their own homes outright due to the older age structure of the White population. For those households who were renting, the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group had the highest costs at over £70 a week.

The level of housing costs and a household's overall economic situation obviously affect whether a household can keep up with its housing payments. Overall households from the ethnic minority groups are more likely than White households to be in arrears with either their mortgage or rent payments. The highest incidence of mortgage arrears was among Black households where one in ten of those with a mortgage was in arrears in England in 1994-95 (**Table 2.15**). Black households were also the most likely to be in rent arrears whereas Indian households were the least likely.

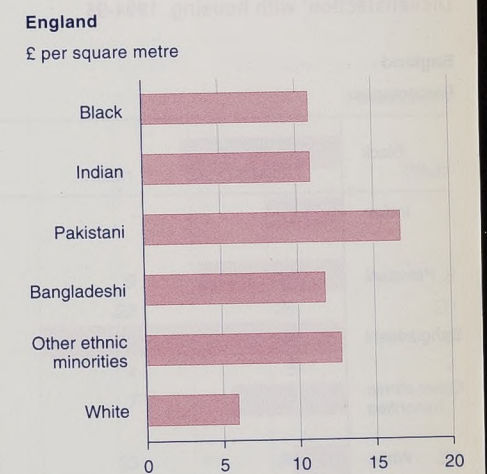
Information is also available from the Survey of English Housing about people experiencing difficulty with their rent or mortgage payments without having fallen into arrears. Around a third of households

from the Black, Indian and Pakistani/Bangladeshi groups reported having difficulty with meeting their mortgage payments in 1994-95 compared with only a quarter of the Other ethnic minorities group and an eighth of the White group. A similar pattern was true for rent payments: nearly half of Indian households who were renting had difficulty with their payments.

The state of repair of different dwellings can be compared using the standardised repair cost estimates from the English House Condition Survey. These estimate the repair cost per square metre of floor area of the work which was needed to be done within five years to bring dwellings up to a standard level of repair. The actual costs are based at November 1991 prices and should be used for comparisons rather than estimates of the current costs of repair.

The average standardised repair cost for dwellings occupied by ethnic minority households was much higher than that for the White group. The average cost per square metre for Pakistani households was nearly three times that for White households while costs for Black, Indian and Bangladeshi households were almost twice those for households in the White group (**Chart 2.16**). The incidence of disrepair is closely related to the age of the dwelling. The majority of Pakistani households lived in dwellings built before 1919, which are more likely than newer dwellings to have higher repair costs, whereas more than half of White households lived in dwellings built after 1944.

Standardised repair costs for dwellings¹, 1991



¹ Includes costs of all work needed to be done within five years.

Source: English House Condition Survey, Department of the Environment

2.16

2.17

Households with selected amenities, 1991

England	Percentages		
	Central heating	Double glazing	Parking provision
Black	81	36	62
Indian	91	60	67
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	59	40	59
Other ethnic minorities	82	34	63
White	81	52	77

Source: English House Condition Survey, Department of the Environment

Another measure of the standard of people's accommodation is whether they have certain amenities such as central heating or double glazing. More than four in five Black, Indian and White households had central heating in their homes in 1991 compared with fewer than three in five Pakistani/Bangladeshi households, with Pakistani households being worst placed (Table 2.17). The majority of both Indian and White households also had full or partial double glazing whereas this was the case in only two in five of both Black and Pakistani/Bangladeshi households.

To some extent these differences are also a reflection of the type of tenure and the age of the property. Tenants, particularly in the social sector, may have less ability to choose accommodation with central heating and double glazing or to improve their accommodation in these ways. For example, the relatively high concentration of Black households in socially rented housing probably explains the lower proportion with double glazing. On the other hand, the relatively low proportions of Pakistani households with central heating may be linked to their economic position and the age of dwellings which they occupy.

All ethnic minority groups were less likely to have access to parking provision than the White group. This reflects the higher proportions of ethnic minority groups living in terraced housing and flats, which are less likely to have drives and garages than detached or semi-detached houses, as well as their relatively high concentration in urban areas.

Quality of housing, overcrowding, access to amenities and local area will all influence whether or not people are satisfied with their housing. Given their relative disadvantage in all these factors, it is perhaps not surprising that people from ethnic minority groups are more likely to be dissatisfied with their accommodation than those from the White group. Around 40 per cent of Bangladeshi and around 20 per cent of both Black and Pakistani households said that they were either slightly, or very, dissatisfied with their accommodation in 1994-95; this compares with only 7 per cent of White households (Chart 2.18).

Dissatisfaction is generally higher among those renting than among owner occupiers. However, a relatively high proportion of Pakistani owner occupiers were dissatisfied, perhaps reflecting that although they own their homes their housing tends to be older, to lack certain amenities and require more repairs than average.

Ethnic minority groups appear to be more mobile than the White population. Table 2.19 uses information from the LFS to show the proportion of people in Great Britain in each ethnic group who moved house in the 12 months before they were interviewed in Spring 1995. People from all the ethnic minority groups were more likely to have moved than those from the White group. The

Black African, Chinese and Other Asian groups had the highest proportions who had moved house: a fifth had done so in the previous year which was twice the proportion for the White group.

The younger age groups were far more likely to have moved than older people: around a third of Black African and Chinese people aged 16 to 34 and a fifth of White people of this age had moved in the last year. The high proportions of Black African and Chinese young people moving may be due to large numbers of students in these groups. Of course moving home is also closely linked to tenure so that those in rented accommodation may be expected to move house more often than owner-occupiers, particularly those who rent privately.

Victims and offenders

Information on crime is available from several sources. Surveys provide information both on the victims of crime and offenders. The latest British Crime Survey (BCS) conducted interviews in 1994 with people in England and Wales about their experiences of crime. The BCS provides valuable information on crimes and the fear of crime. Data from the police and the prison service provide alternative information on suspects and offenders. However, the only national data, apart from surveys, which are currently available on offenders by ethnic group come from Home Office prison statistics. Information by ethnic group should be available in the future from police records as all police forces have been required to collect information on stop and search, arrests and cautions by ethnic group since April 1996.

Information from the latest BCS showed that people from the Black group were the most likely to have been victims of both household and personal offences in 1993 (Table 2.20). For example, 26 per cent of vehicle owners in the Black group had suffered theft of, or from, their vehicle compared with only 20 per cent of White owners. Also 13 per cent of Black households had been burgled which was twice the proportions in both the Pakistani/Bangladeshi and White groups.

These differences between ethnic groups are due to many factors: differences in the age structure, socio-economic status and geographical distribution of the ethnic minority groups account for much of the variation. For example, crime rates are higher in inner city areas than in rural areas and ethnic minority groups tend to be concentrated in inner cities.

2.19

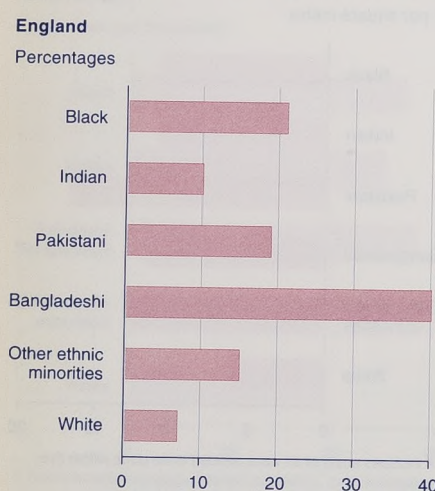
People who had moved house¹, Spring 1995

Great Britain	Percentages	
	Spring 1995	
Black Caribbean	11	
Black African	23	
Other Black	14	
Indian	15	
Pakistani	15	
Bangladeshi	14	
Chinese	20	
Other Asian	20	
Other ethnic minorities	18	
White	10	

¹ Percentage of people aged 16 and over in each ethnic group who had moved house in the year before interview.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

2.18

Dissatisfaction¹ with housing, 1994-95

¹ Percentage of households in each ethnic group who said they were either slightly dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with their housing.

Source: Survey of English Housing, Department of the Environment

2.20

Victims of crime: by type of offence, 1993

England & Wales	Percentages			
	Black	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	White
Household offences¹				
Vehicle crime (owners)				
Vandalism	12	9	11	8
All thefts	26	22	25	20
Burglary	13	10	6	6
Home vandalism	4	4	5	4
Other	9	7	11	10
All household offences	36	35	34	33
Personal offences²				
Assaults	7	2	4	4
Threats	4	2	4	3
Robbery/theft from person	3	3	4	2
Other personal theft	5	4	2	4
All personal offences ³	13	9	10	8

¹ Percentage of households in each ethnic group who had been a victim once or more.

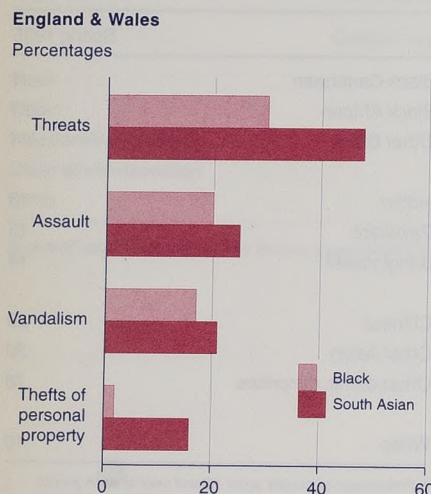
² Percentage of people aged 16 and over in each ethnic group who had been a victim once or more.

³ Excludes sexual offences.

Source: British Crime Survey, Home Office

2.21

Racially motivated crimes¹: by type of crime, 1993



¹ Percentage of crimes in each category seen as racially motivated by victims aged 16 and over.

Source: British Crime Survey, Home Office

2.22

Fear of crime¹: by type of crime, 1994

Type of Crime	Percentages			
	Black	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi	White
Burglary	41	49	48	25
Theft from car ²	39	34	46	21
Theft of car ²	38	44	51	28
Mugging	33	46	44	20
Racial attacks	28	39	36	7
Street harassment	19	32	31	9

¹ Percentage of people aged 16 and over who were 'very worried' about each type of crime.

² Percentage of car owners.

Source: British Crime Survey, Home Office

The BCS also obtained information on whether ethnic minority victims thought that the crimes they had experienced were racially motivated. South Asian victims were generally more likely than Black victims to think that a crime had been racially motivated: nearly half of South Asians who had been the victim of a threat in 1993 thought it had been racially motivated compared with just under a third of Black victims (Chart 2.21). A common reason that victims thought a crime was racially motivated was because racist language had been used.

The police also record racially motivated incidents although, as they cover a wider range of crimes and also record racially motivated incidents suffered by the White group, the figures are not comparable with BCS figures. The police figures show a dramatic rise in racially motivated incidents since the late 1980s. However it seems likely that most of this increase is due to an increase in the reporting of, rather than the frequency of, racially motivated incidents, as well as the police becoming more likely to record incidents as being racially motivated.

Fear of crime can have an effect on the quality of people's lives. In 1994 people from ethnic minority groups tended to worry about crime more than people from the White group; almost half of adults in the South Asian groups and two fifths of those in the Black group said that they were very worried

about being burgled compared with only a quarter of the White group (Table 2.22). Women tended to worry about crime more than men. Six in ten Indian women said that they were very worried about being mugged compared with only three in ten Indian men. A third of Pakistani/Bangladeshi women said that they felt very unsafe out alone after dark compared with a fifth of women in each of the other ethnic groups.

As most police forces have only recently begun collecting information by ethnic group, information on the ethnic group of offenders before they reach prison is limited; it is largely only available from surveys. In January 1993 the Youth Lifestyles Survey (YLS) asked young people aged 14 to 25 about the extent, frequency and nature of their offending. Overall both Black and White young people showed similar rates of offending while the South Asian groups, particularly Bangladeshis, had substantially lower rates. Property offences were the most common type of offence among all ethnic groups. Around two in five of both Black and White young people admitted committing a property offence compared with only one in eight young Bangladeshis (Chart 2.23)

Violent offences were most common among the Black group. A quarter of Black young people reported that they had committed a violent offence compared with less than a fifth of both Pakistani and White young people and under a tenth of young

Bangladeshis. Pakistani and White young men were more likely to have committed acts of vandalism than those from the other ethnic groups, whereas Black young women were more likely to have committed any offence than young women from other ethnic groups. South Asian young women were the least likely to have committed an offence.

The YLS also provided information on drug use. All ethnic minority young people were much less likely to use drugs than their White counterparts: 37 per cent of White young people admitted ever using drugs compared with 24 per cent of Black and only 6 per cent of Bangladeshi young people.

Most of the available information on offenders by ethnic group comes from prison records. However people in prison only represent the end of the criminal justice system and the ethnic group patterns shown by this information may not reflect the actual level and pattern of offending. This is because different ethnic groups may have different proportions of offenders who are arrested, cautioned or who receive non-custodial sentences.

Black people are over-represented in the prison population relative to their numbers in the whole population; this is especially true for females. However the proportion of ethnic minority prisoners reduces for all groups once foreign nationals are excluded and this is particularly true for Black women.

Of those received into prison in England and Wales in 1995, a higher proportion of Black prisoners were convicted of robbery compared with any other ethnic group (Table 2.24). All ethnic minority groups had a higher proportion of prisoners sentenced for drugs offences compared with the White group. There are many factors which influence the levels of crime in each ethnic group; these include the younger age structures of the ethnic minority populations (see Table 1.2) and the higher proportions who are unemployed (see Chart 4.14).

Prison receptions¹: by type of offence, 1995

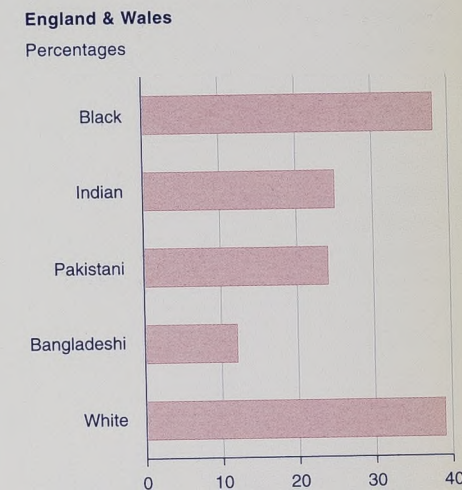
Type of Offence	Percentages				
	Black	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Other ethnic minorities	White
Theft and handling stolen goods	16	17	12	19	20
Drug offences	11	7	7	8	6
Violence against the person	15	12	12	16	14
Burglary	14	8	12	13	18
Criminal damage	1	1	1	1	2
Sexual offences	2	2	4	2	4
Robbery	13	5	9	7	4
Other offences	28	48	43	34	33
All offences (=100%)(thousands)	5.0	0.5	0.7	0.8	58.7

¹ Excludes foreign nationals.

Source: Home Office

2.23

Young people committing property offences¹, January 1993



¹ Percentage of people aged 14 to 25 in each ethnic group who said they had ever committed a property offence.

Source: Youth Lifestyles Survey, Home Office

2.24

2.25

Population¹ aged 21 and over in prison service establishments: by length of sentence, 1995²

England & Wales	Percentages				All sentenced adults (=100%) (thousands)
	Up to 18 months	18 months to 4 years	Over 4 years (excluding life sentence)	Life sentence	
Black	14	28	51	7	3.2
Indian	24	33	36	8	0.3
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	21	27	43	10	0.3
Other ethnic minorities	21	25	45	8	0.5
White	24	31	34	11	29.3

¹ Excludes foreign nationals.

² At 30 June.

Source: Home Office

On 30 June 1995, just over half of sentenced prisoners aged 21 and over of Black origin were serving sentences of more than four years (excluding life sentences); this compares with only a third of Indian and White prisoners (Table 2.25). The Pakistani/Bangladeshi and White groups had the highest proportions of prisoners serving life sentences at around one in ten. The length of the sentence will depend on a range of

factors including type of offence, seriousness of offence, court of trial, previous convictions and plea. However even once factors such as these are taken into account, it appears that ethnic minority prisoners tend to be given longer sentences.

The age, gender and number of previous convictions of a released prisoner are closely linked to the likelihood that they will be reconvicted. Using these factors it is possible to calculate the proportion of each ethnic group who would be expected to be reconvicted within two years. For those prisoners released in 1992, a lower proportion of Black and South Asian prisoners were reconvicted within two years than would have been expected. However, these results may partly reflect local factors, such as variations in detection rates between police forces, because the ethnic minority population is not evenly distributed throughout the country.



Education

The education and training which young people receive and the qualifications and skills which they acquire can have an important influence on their chance of getting a job.

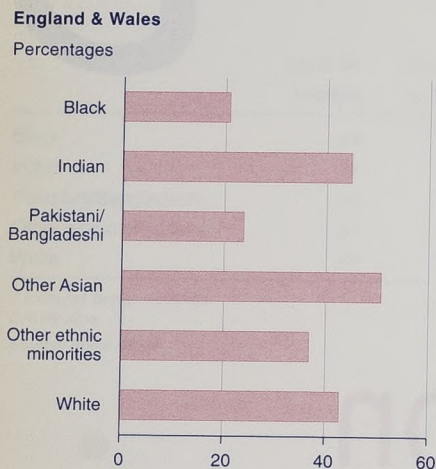
At present there is very little information available centrally about the education of children aged under 16 by ethnic group although schools have been collecting ethnicity data on new pupils since at least the early 1990s. Information being collected in the 1996 School Census in England will, for the first time, provide a broad indication of the ethnic composition of individual schools. This can then be linked to other educational indicators at school level,

although data linking educational achievements of pupils to their ethnicity will not be available.

In addition, Sir Ron Dearing, in his Review of the 16 to 19 Qualifications Framework, made a series of recommendations aimed at removing barriers to achievement. Among these was a proposal that 'The regulatory bodies (and other appropriate agencies) should work together to develop a framework for monitoring and reporting nationally on candidate achievement by gender, racial origin, socio-economic group, disability or learning difficulty'. Government departments are now considering advice on priorities and programmes across the whole range of recommendations.

3.1

Pupils¹ achieving five or more GCSE grades A to C at the end of compulsory education, Spring 1994



¹ Pupils aged 16 at 31 August 1993.
Source: Youth Cohort Study, Department for Education and Employment

Ethnic group information is already available, however, on the education of young people aged 16 and over. One of the main sources of these data is the Youth Cohort Study which is carried out by Social and Community Planning Research with Sheffield University on behalf of the Department for Education and Employment. This is a study of young people's experiences as they complete their period of compulsory education and in the following three years.

Examination achievements obviously have an effect on the choices which are available to young people. Among those who ended their compulsory education in 1993, the Black group were the least successful academically with only 21 per cent gaining five or more GCSEs at grades A to C (Chart 3.1). In contrast the Indian group had similar achievements to the White group with 45 per cent of pupils achieving this level, while 51 per cent of the Other Asian group, which includes Chinese pupils, gained five or more GCSEs at grades A to C.

After reaching the age of 16, pupils can decide whether or not to stay in full-time education. Over recent years the proportion staying on has been rising and there is a strong tendency for young people from ethnic minority groups to stay on, particularly those in the Indian group (Table 3.2). Amongst those who were aged 16 on 31 August 1993, 95 per cent of the Indian group and 86 per cent of the Black group were still in full-time education in the following Spring compared with 71 per cent in the White group.

For those who were aged 18 the differences between the proportions staying on from ethnic minority groups and the White group were even larger: 65 per cent of Indians of this age and 61 per cent of the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group were still in full-time education compared with only 38 per cent of the White group. The reasons behind the larger proportions of ethnic minorities staying on are complex but factors may include strong family encouragement to continue in full-time education and also the difficulties which some young ethnic minority people face in finding employment.

Many factors can affect educational achievements. Family background, in particular, is known to have an important influence on young people's progress. In general, children whose fathers are in the manual social classes tend to have lower achievements, which may account for the low proportions of Black and Pakistani/Bangladeshi children achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A to C. For some children from ethnic minority groups, lack of fluency in English may also be a factor which hinders performance in exams. However this should be less of a problem for the younger age groups who are more likely to have been born in the United Kingdom.

Some young people who leave school at the age of 16 go on to government supported training schemes. Of those aged 16, 13 per cent of the White group were on these courses in Spring 1994 compared with only 4 per cent in the Black and the Asian groups. For those who were aged 17, 15 per cent of the Black group were on these courses in Spring 1993 which was a similar proportion to White people of this age; the proportion for the Asian group was again low at 6 per cent. Information on work-related training for employees is given in Table 4.11 in the chapter on Economic characteristics.

3.2

Participation in post-compulsory full-time education¹: by age², Spring 1994

England & Wales	Percentages		
	16	17 ³	18
Black	86	65	50
Indian	95	77	65
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	80	80	61
Other Asian	89	83	72
Other ethnic minorities	75	74	64
White	71	55	38

¹ In school, further or higher education.
² Age at 31 August 1993.
³ Data are for Spring 1993; age at 31 August 1992.
Source: Youth Cohort Study, Department for Education and Employment

3.3

Enrolments on further education courses¹: by type of course, 1993/94²

United Kingdom	Percentages			All enrolments (=100%) (thousands)
	Academic courses ³	Vocational courses ⁴	Other courses ⁵	
Black Caribbean	22	61	17	37
Black African	21	58	20	25
Black Other	26	57	17	11
Indian	33	54	13	41
Pakistani	34	47	20	32
Bangladeshi	33	50	17	10
Chinese	33	44	23	9
Other ethnic minorities	38	43	19	44
White	26	62	12	1,411

¹ Home students on examinable and vocational courses only.
² Data for Scotland are for 1994/95.
³ Includes GCE A levels/AS exams, GCSEs, SCE Higher and Standard grades.
⁴ Includes NVQ, GNVQ, SVQ, GSVQ and other traditional vocational courses.
⁵ Includes access courses and basic education.
Source: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

Those who stay on in full-time education after the age of 16 have a choice between attending a school, sixth form college or other college of further education. Young people from the Black group are more likely than others to go to a college of further education whereas those from the Asian group are more likely to stay at school or go to a sixth form college. For those aged 16 on 31 August 1993, almost two fifths of young Asian men stayed on at school in the following academic year compared with just over a quarter of young men from the Black group. On the other hand the proportion of Black young men who went to a college of further education was, at 48 per cent, twice that for White young men.

Table 3.3 shows enrolments of students in further education courses according to whether they are following academic or vocational courses. Academic courses include GCSEs, GCE A levels/AS exams and SCE Standard and Higher Grades whereas vocational courses include National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs), General National Vocational Qualifications (GNVQs) and other traditional vocational courses.

Students from the three Black groups and the White group who were studying on further education courses in the United Kingdom in 1993/94 were more likely to be studying for vocational courses than the other ethnic groups: around six in ten were on vocational courses compared with fewer than half the further education students in the Pakistani and Chinese groups. A higher proportion of South Asian (Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi) and Chinese students on further education courses were studying for academic qualifications compared with those from most other ethnic groups. Further

education students from ethnic minority groups were more likely than those from the White group to be on other courses, such as access courses and basic education courses.

There are also differences in the types of courses studied by males and females from the various ethnic groups. Female further education students from the Black Caribbean and White groups were more likely to be taking academic courses than males from these groups whereas the situation was reversed for Bangladeshi and Chinese students. The proportion of further education students who were studying full time was highest amongst the Bangladeshis at 67 per cent; this compares with only 39 per cent in the Black Caribbean group and 38 per cent in the White group.

3.4

Proportion of 21 to 23 year olds with two GCE A levels or equivalent, 1993-1995¹

Great Britain	Percentages
	1993-1995 ¹
Black	40
Indian	61
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	31
Other Asian	49
Other ethnic minorities	50
White	43

¹ Combined data: Spring 1993, Spring 1994, Spring 1995.
Source: Department for Education and Employment, from the Labour Force Survey

Indians, as well as having high rates of participation in post-compulsory full-time education, also have the highest proportion of young people with a qualification of at least NVQ level three or equivalent. This level of qualification includes two GCE A levels or an advanced GNVQ. **Table 3.4** combines information from the Spring Labour Force Surveys (LFS) in 1993, 1994 and 1995. It shows that six in ten 21 to 23 year old Indians were qualified to at least NVQ level three or equivalent compared with around four in ten people of the same age from both the Black and the White groups. Pakistani/Bangladeshi young people were the least well qualified using this measure with only three in ten reaching

NVQ level three or equivalent. One of the Foundation Learning Targets which are endorsed by the Government is that 60 per cent of people aged 21 should be qualified to NVQ level three or equivalent by the year 2000.

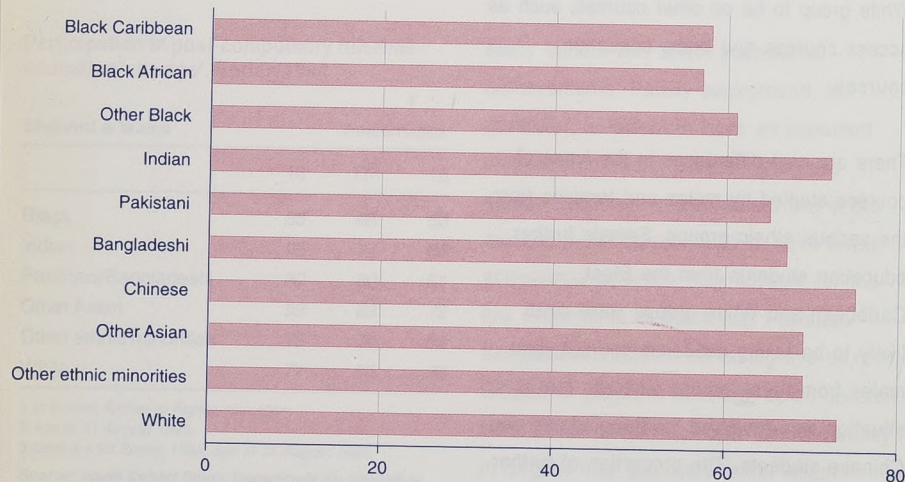
Following school or further education college, an increasing number of young people are moving on to higher education. There are considerable differences in the ages of those applying from different ethnic groups: of those applying for higher education entry in the United Kingdom in Autumn 1995, more than 40 per cent of Black applicants were aged 25 and over compared with only 14 per cent of White and 7 per cent of Asian applicants.

The proportions of both applicants and accepted applicants from Asian and Black ethnic minorities increased slightly between 1994/95 and 1995/96. However, for higher education entrants in Autumn 1995, acceptance rates for all ethnic minority groups except the Chinese were lower than for White applicants; the lowest acceptance rates were among the Black groups (**Chart 3.5**). Among White applicants, acceptance rates were higher for men than for women; this was also true for most of the ethnic minority groups except the Black Caribbean, Other Asian and Other ethnic minorities groups where acceptance rates were the same and the Other Black group where women had a higher acceptance rate than men.

3.5

Successful higher education applicants¹, 1995/96

United Kingdom
Percentages

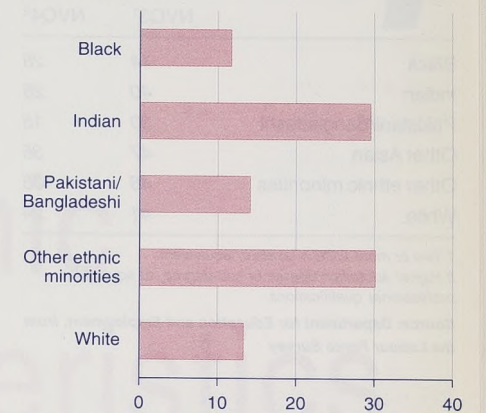


¹ Percentage of home student applicants through UCAS for full-time and sandwich HND and degree courses who were successful.
Source: Universities and Colleges Admissions Service

3.6

Young adults studying for first or higher degrees¹, Spring 1995

Great Britain
Percentages



¹ Percentage of people aged 19 to 24 in each ethnic group who were studying for a degree.
Source: Department for Education and Employment, from the Labour Force Survey

A study by the Policy Studies Institute provided some explanations for differences in acceptance rates for university entry in Autumn 1992. As might be expected an important factor was found to be the previous academic performance of the applicants which was generally lower for those from ethnic minority groups. Other factors included the social class of applicants' parents, the type of school they had attended and whether the institution applied to was in their home region. However, even after taking account of such variations in academic and social factors, some differences in the rates of admission for certain ethnic groups remained unexplained. For example, Black Caribbean and Pakistani applicants were still significantly less likely to have been admitted to university although Black Caribbean and Indian applicants were more likely to have been admitted to polytechnics, as they were called in 1992.

The choice of subject which is studied while in higher education may affect the range of occupations which is open to a person. In 1994/95 around half of the higher education students in the United Kingdom from the Black and South Asian groups were studying a science subject compared with less than two fifths of the White group (**Table 3.7**). Medicine was also a subject studied by a higher proportion of some ethnic minority groups: one in eight Indian students was studying medicine compared with only one in fourteen White students. Languages and humanities were less likely to be studied by students from ethnic minorities than those from the White group whereas social sciences were more popular, particularly among Indians. Males from all ethnic groups were more likely than their female counterparts to be studying sciences, although higher proportions of females were studying medicine.

Despite having a lower success rate for higher education applicants than the White group, the Indian group had a higher proportion of 19 to 24 year olds studying for a degree in Spring 1995: 30 per cent were studying for a degree which was more than twice the proportions from the Pakistani/Bangladeshi, Black and White groups (**Chart 3.6**). Only 12 per cent of Black young people in this age group were studying for a degree. However a higher proportion of Black higher education applicants are mature applicants.

Subjects studied by students¹ in higher education, 1994/95

United Kingdom

	Percentages				
	Black	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Other ethnic minorities	White
Languages/humanities	10	6	5	12	18
Business and finance	3	2	2	5	9
Engineering and technology	3	2	2	3	3
Sciences	47	46	53	44	39
Medicine	8	12	10	9	7
Education	4	3	4	4	6
Social sciences	17	23	18	17	13
Combined and general	9	5	6	6	5
All students (=100%) (thousands)	23	23	13	23	581

¹ Home students studying full-time or on sandwich courses; excludes Open University courses.

Source: Department for Education and Employment; Welsh Office; The Scottish Office Education and Industry Department; Department of Education, Northern Ireland

3.7

3.8

Proportion of the employed workforce with NVQ level three¹ and NVQ level four² qualifications, Autumn 1995

Great Britain	Percentages	
	NVQ3 ¹	NVQ4 ²
Black	44	28
Indian	40	28
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	30	16
Other Asian	47	36
Other ethnic minorities	46	35
White	41	24

¹ Two or more GCE A levels or equivalent.
² Higher education degree or sub-degree, or equivalent professional qualifications.

Source: Department for Education and Employment, from the Labour Force Survey

So far in this chapter data on educational achievements have been presented for young people only. Table 3.8 uses data from the LFS to show the proportion of the employed workforce in Great Britain with different levels of qualifications in Autumn 1995. Around 40 per cent of those in the Black, Indian and White groups had at least an NVQ level three qualification or equivalent compared with only 30 per cent of the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group. One of the Lifetime Learning Targets is that, by the

year 2000, 60 per cent of the workforce should be qualified to at least this level. Lifetime Learning Targets also exist for the proportion of the workforce with at least an NVQ level four qualification or equivalent: by the year 2000 the aim is that 30 per cent of the workforce should be qualified to this level. NVQ level four equivalents include degrees, teaching certificates and HNC/HNDs. As with NVQ level three, the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group had the lowest proportion at, or exceeding, NVQ level four.



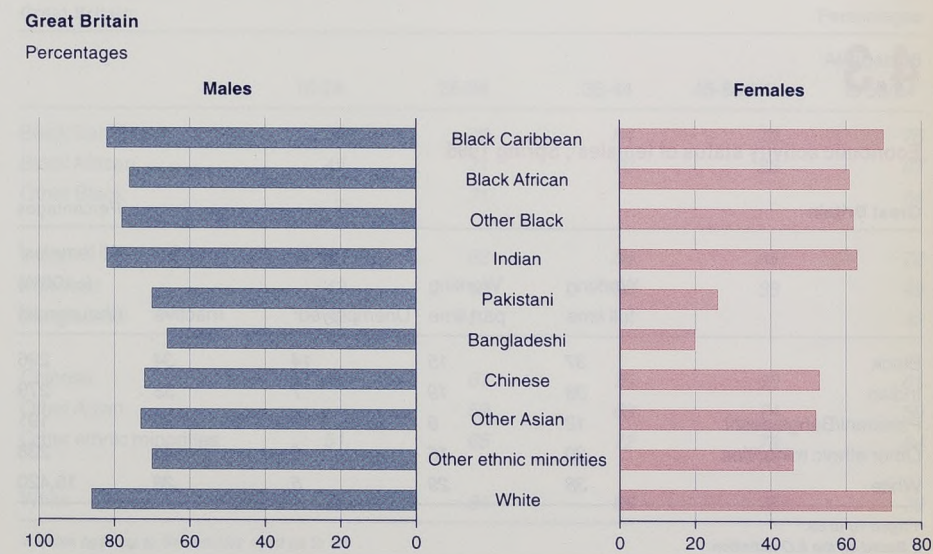
4

Economic characteristics

Economic activity

There are marked variations in the economic activity and employment patterns of the different ethnic groups in Great Britain. Both men and women of working age from ethnic minority groups are less likely to be economically active than those in the White group. Within each ethnic group, men are more likely than women to be economically active and the differences are much larger for some ethnic groups than for others (Chart 4.1). In absolute terms the gap was smallest for Black Caribbeans and largest among Bangladeshis in Spring 1995; 82 per cent of Black Caribbean men and 70 per cent of Black Caribbean women were economically active compared with 66 per cent of Bangladeshi men and only 20 per cent of Bangladeshi women.

Economic activity rates¹: by gender, Spring 1995



¹ Males aged 16 to 64, females aged 16 to 59.
 Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.1

4.2

Economic activity status of males¹, Spring 1995

Great Britain	Percentages				
	Working full time	Working part time	Unemployed ²	Inactive	All males ¹ (=100%) (thousands)
Black	49	8	21	22	273
Indian	65	7	10	18	306
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	41	8	18	33	216
Other ethnic minorities	51	8	12	29	224
White	72	5	8	15	16,993

¹ Aged 16 to 64.

² Based on the ILO definition.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Economically active: people who are employees, self-employed, participant in government employment and training programmes, doing unpaid family work, and those who are unemployed on the ILO's definition.

Economically inactive: people who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed. For example, those looking after a home or retired, or those permanently unable to work.

Due to the small number of people of Bangladeshi origin in the Labour Force Survey (LFS), they have been combined with those of Pakistani origin in Table 4.2 despite their different labour force characteristics. Only two thirds of Pakistani/Bangladeshi men of working age were economically active in Spring 1995 compared with more than four fifths of Indian and White men. Men from the Indian and White groups were also the most likely to work full time. Men from all the ethnic

minority groups, on the other hand, were more likely than White men to work part time and also more likely to be unemployed. Unemployment is discussed in greater detail later in this chapter.

Men from all ethnic groups were more likely to be economically inactive in Spring 1995 than ten years earlier. For example, a fifth of Pakistani/Bangladeshi men of working age were economically inactive in Spring 1985 compared with a third in Spring 1995. The increase in post-compulsory educational participation among young people has contributed to the higher economic inactivity for all ethnic groups. In addition, increases in economic inactivity in the White group are also due to more people taking early retirement.

While around the same proportions of Black, Indian and White women of working age worked full time in Spring 1995, a far higher proportion of White women were working part time than those from any ethnic minority group (Table 4.3). White women also had the lowest levels of unemployment with only 1 in 20 being unemployed compared with one in seven Black women.

There has been a fall in the proportion of Indian women of working age who were economically inactive over the last decade: in Spring 1995, 38 per cent were economically inactive compared with 47 per cent in Spring 1985. Women in the Black and Other ethnic minorities groups experienced small increases in comparison. Generally, women are more likely to be economically inactive if they have dependent children. For example, 41 per cent of Black mothers were economically inactive in Spring 1995 compared with 34 per cent of all Black women of working age.

4.3

Economic activity status of females¹, Spring 1995

Great Britain	Percentages				
	Working full time	Working part time	Unemployed ²	Inactive	All females ¹ (=100%) (thousands)
Black	37	15	14	34	296
Indian	36	19	7	38	279
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	12	6	7	75	191
Other ethnic minorities	30	16	8	46	238
White	38	29	5	28	15,420

¹ Aged 16 to 59.

² Based on the ILO definition.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.4

Female¹ economic activity rates: by life cycle stage, 1991

Great Britain	Percentages					
	Single female aged 18-34, no children ²	Partner Female aged 18-34, no children ²	Partner Youngest child ² aged			Female aged 35-60, no children ²
			Under 5	5-9	10 and over	
Black Caribbean	93	93	66	84	87	79
Black African	88	80	52	65	67	68
Other Black	95	88	58	65	67	68
Indian	94	82	53	71	72	53
Pakistani	80	33	16	18	28	14
Bangladeshi	85	20	9	20	29	36
Chinese	94	85	57	64	64	64
Other Asian	88	72	45	56	55	65
Other ethnic minorities	91	90	34	72	71	66
White	96	95	46	69	76	67

¹ Aged 18 to 60, excluding full-time students.

² Dependent children.

Source: CCSR, University of Manchester, from 1991 Census 1 per cent Sample of Anonymised Records

It is not only the presence of children which influences a woman's likelihood of being economically active, as whether or not a woman is in a partnership can also have an effect. Table 4.4 shows economic activity rates for women at different stages of the life cycle. Among all the ethnic groups, at least eight in ten single women aged 18 to 34 were economically active in 1991. For women of this age who had a partner but no children, the economic activity rates fell dramatically amongst Pakistanis and Bangladeshis while remaining high for most other ethnic groups.

When children arrive, economic activity rates fall for women with a partner in all ethnic groups and are lowest when their youngest child is under the age of five. At this stage Black Caribbean women are the most likely to be economically active. As the youngest child gets older, women are gradually more likely to return to being economically active, although rates for Pakistani and Bangladeshi women remain low. For those women aged 35 to 60 who have a partner but no dependent children, economic activity rates are generally high at around two thirds or more, except for South Asian (Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi) women.

Economic activity rates for both men and women vary by age. Young people aged 16 to 24 were the least likely people of working age to be economically active in Spring 1995 (Table 4.5). Economic activity rates for young people from all ethnic minority groups were lower than for the White group. In particular only four in ten of both Pakistani and Bangladeshi young people were economically active compared with more than seven in ten in the White group. It was noted in Chapter Three that participation

Economic activity rates: by age, Spring 1995

Great Britain	Percentages				
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59/64 ¹	All aged 16 to 59/64 ¹
Black Caribbean	66	78	84	72	76
Black African	45	71	70	83	67
Other Black	..	71	..	..	64
Indian	50	82	86	68	72
Pakistani	42	62	52	38	49
Bangladeshi	39	57	..	..	42
Chinese	44	61	74	65	61
Other Asian	..	59	68	74	59
Other ethnic minorities	51	65	72	78	64
White	72	84	86	75	79

¹ Males aged up to 64, females aged up to 59.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.5

4.6

Employment¹: by gender and industry, Spring 1995

Great Britain	Percentages					
	Manufacturing	Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Transport and communication	Banking, finance and insurance	Public administration, education and health	All industries ² (=100%) (thousands)
Males						
Black	22	18	12	10	25	130
Indian	32	22	13	14	13	178
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	31	34	..	..	..	75
Other ethnic minorities	17	29	9	13	23	108
White	31	17	9	14	15	10,702
Females						
Black	..	15	..	12	57	146
Indian	29	28	..	13	23	140
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	..	..	..	..	45	30
Other ethnic minorities	..	27	..	11	38	101
White	13	23	3	15	38	9,517

¹ Male employees aged 16 to 64, female employees aged 16 to 59.
² Includes construction and other industries.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.7

Nurses¹: by grade, 1994

Great Britain	Percentages			
	Black	Asian	Other ethnic minorities	White
Unqualified nurses	27	14	12	21
Staff nurses	45	51	45	44
Charge nurses and ward managers	25	28	39	30
Senior nurses	4	7	4	4
All nurses	100	100	100	100

¹ Includes midwives.

Source: Policy Studies Institute

rates in post-compulsory education are much higher for some ethnic minority groups than the White group; this is a major factor in explaining these differences.

For those in the oldest age group (45 to 59 for women and 45 to 64 for men), economic activity rates for the Pakistani group are only half those for the Black African group. The Black African group had a higher proportion of people in this age group who were economically active than in any other age group, whereas this was not the case for most other ethnic groups.

Type of employment

Certain ethnic groups have a tendency to be employed within certain industries.

Employment in the distribution, hotel and restaurant industries was particularly common among the South Asian groups and the Other ethnic minorities group in Spring 1995; 34 per cent of Pakistani/Bangladeshi men of working age were employed in these industries compared with only 18 per cent of Black men and 17 per cent of White men (Table 4.6). South Asian and White men were also likely to be employed in the manufacturing industries whereas, within the Black group, people were most likely to be employed in the public administration, education and health sectors. Women from all ethnic groups were more likely than men to work in public administration, education and health. For example, 57 per cent of Black women worked in this sector compared with 25 per cent of Black men.

People belonging to an ethnic minority group were also less likely to be managers than those from the White group: for

example, the White group, at 19 per cent, were almost twice as likely to be managers than the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group in Spring 1995. This may be partly due to the different types of professions and industries in which people are employed. Also, younger people are less likely to have reached positions of managerial responsibility and most ethnic minority groups have a younger age structure than the White population.

Nursing is one profession in which some ethnic minorities have traditionally been well represented. Table 4.7 shows how people belonging to different ethnic groups are represented at different grades of nursing. These results are taken from a survey undertaken by the Policy Studies Institute between February and April 1994. Among the Asian group (which includes Chinese) and the Other ethnic minorities group, 36 per cent and 44 per cent of nurses respectively were charge nurses, ward managers or senior nurses. In contrast, only 29 per cent of Black nurses were in these grades. Black nurses were twice as likely to be unqualified as the two other ethnic minority groups shown in the table.

The civil service is also a significant employer of people from ethnic minorities. Since 1989 the total number of people from ethnic minorities working in the civil service has increased while the overall size of the civil service has fallen. In 1995 nearly 23 thousand employees came from ethnic minority groups. This represents a rise from 4.2 per cent to 5.4 per cent of all employees over the six years (Table 4.8). Ethnic minority representation has also increased slightly at senior levels (grades 1 to 7) and is now 2.5 per cent of the total in these grades compared with 1.5 per cent in 1989.

Ethnic minorities remain under-represented in nearly all the criminal justice agencies although steady progress has been made over the last few years. In 1993, 2.3 per cent of solicitors were from ethnic minorities and in March 1994, nine Queen's Councils were thought to be from ethnic minorities. Figures from police forces in England and Wales show that nearly 2 per cent of police officers came from ethnic minority groups in 1995. Of these ethnic minority police officers, 91 per cent were constables while only 76 per cent of White police officers were constables. However, thirty years earlier, in 1965, there were no ethnic minority police officers in England and Wales. Specific initiatives are being taken by the prison service to encourage the recruitment of ethnic minority prison officers. In 1991-92, 2.5 per cent of prison officers recruited were from ethnic minorities compared with less than 1 per cent in 1988-89.

Ethnic minority representation in the armed forces is also relatively low with only 1.4 per cent of all ranks, and 1.0 per cent of officers, belonging to ethnic minority groups on 1 November 1995. In the fire brigade just over 1 per cent of employees in Great Britain were from ethnic minority groups in 1995.

The amount of time an employee works a week varies between the ethnic groups. The average number of hours worked by all full-time employees in Great Britain was 44 in Spring 1995. Only 25 per cent of Black full-time employees worked more than 44 hours a week compared with 38 per cent of White employees (Chart 4.9). These variations are obviously influenced by the industry and profession an employee works in and whether overtime is available, as well as their level of responsibility.

4.8

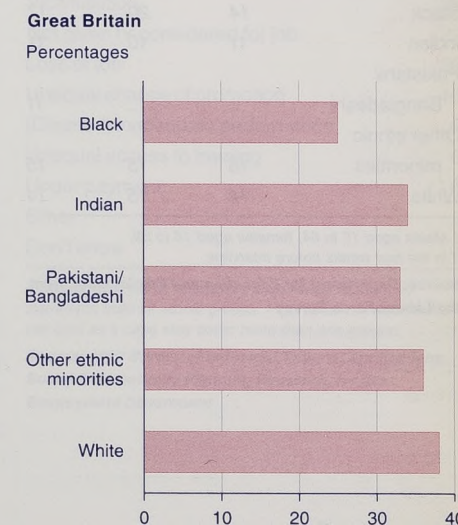
Percentage of civil service staff belonging to ethnic minorities: by grade level, 1989 and 1995

Great Britain	Percentages	
	1989	1995
AA	6.5	7.6
AO	5.6	6.7
EO	2.9	4.3
HEO	1.7	2.4
SEO	1.2	2.1
Grade 7	1.2	2.6
Grade 6	2.2	2.8
Grade 5	1.8	2.5
Grade 4	0.6	0.4
Grade 3	0.0	0.2
Grade 2	0.0	0.0
Grade 1	0.0	0.0
All grade levels (thousands)	18	23

Source: Cabinet Office

4.9

Full-time employees¹ working over 44 hours a week, Spring 1995



¹ Males aged 16 to 64, females aged 16 to 59.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.10

Temporary employees¹, Spring 1995

Great Britain	Percentages
	Spring 1995
Black	9
Indian	8
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	13
Other ethnic minorities	14
White	7

¹ Employees who assessed themselves to have either a seasonal, temporary or casual job done under contract or for a fixed period as a percentage of all males aged 16 to 64 and females aged 16 to 59 in employment.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Certain ethnic minority groups are also more likely to do shift work. Around a third of people belonging to the Black group do shift work at least sometimes compared with around a fifth from the Indian and White groups. Pakistani/Bangladeshi are almost as likely as the Black group to work shifts. Again this reflects the different industries in which people are employed.

People belonging to ethnic minority groups are also more likely to be in temporary employment than those in the White group. In particular the Pakistani/Bangladeshi and Other ethnic minorities groups were twice as likely as the White group to be employed on a temporary basis in Spring 1995 (Table 4.10). Temporary employment includes people who said that they had either a seasonal, temporary or casual job. One reason for the high proportion of temporary employees among ethnic minority groups may be the youthful age structure of the population as young employees are generally more likely to be in temporary work than older employees.

Some people may prefer the variety and flexibility offered by temporary work, for example, by agency 'temping'. In other cases people take temporary work because they cannot find a permanent job. Just under a half of all employees in a temporary job in Spring 1995 were in this type of employment because they could not find permanent work. However, three quarters of people

from the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group with temporary jobs gave this reason compared with less than a half in the Indian, Other ethnic minorities and White groups.

Some employees are more likely to receive job-related training than others. Employees from the Black group were the most likely to have received training in the four weeks before being interviewed as part of the LFS in Spring 1995 while those from the Indian and Pakistani/Bangladeshi groups were the least likely (Table 4.11). Training is obviously also influenced by industry and profession. Younger employees were generally more likely to have received training than older ones, which contributes to the relatively high training levels among some ethnic minority groups. Further information on education is given in Chapter Three.

Of course many people are self-employed rather than work for an employer. The Pakistani/Bangladeshi group had by far the highest proportion of people in self-employment - 22 per cent of those of working age in employment in Spring 1995 (Chart 4.12). Those belonging to the Black group were least likely to be self-employed: only 8 per cent of people in employment were self-employed. Among all ethnic groups, men were more likely than women to be self-employed; for example, 18 per cent of Indian men were self-employed in Spring 1995 compared with 7 per cent of Indian women.

4.11

Employees¹ receiving job-related training²: by gender, Spring 1995

Great Britain	Percentages		
	Males	Females	All aged 16 to 59/64 ¹
Black	14	20	17
Indian	11	10	11
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	..	..	11
Other ethnic minorities	16	15	15
White	14	15	14

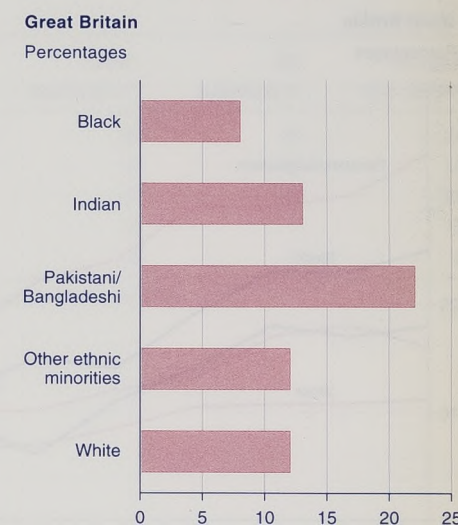
¹ Males aged 16 to 64, females aged 16 to 59.

² In the four weeks before interview.

Source: Department for Education and Employment, from the Labour Force Survey

4.12

Self-employment¹, Spring 1995



¹ Percentage of males aged 16 to 64 and females aged 16 to 59 in employment who are self-employed.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Self-employment is of course more common in some industries than in others. Overall, 44 per cent of those employed in the construction industry were self-employed, compared with only 11 per cent in the services sector and 8 per cent in manufacturing. However, even within an industry some ethnic groups are more likely to be self-employed than others. For example, 27 per cent of Pakistani/Bangladeshi working in the services sector were self-employed compared with only 7 per cent of people from the Black group.

Trade union membership varies by gender and industry, as well as by ethnic group. Male employees belonging to the Black group were the most likely to belong to a trade union in Autumn 1995 when nearly 40 per cent were members. Among Indian men, membership was lower at 30 per cent while for Pakistani/Bangladeshi men it was only 20 per cent. Female employees belonging to the Black and Other ethnic minorities groups were more likely than their male counterparts to belong to a trade union. However, the reverse was true for the White and Indian groups.

In 1992 a survey of industrial tribunals was conducted by Social and Community Planning Research on behalf of the then Employment Department, covering applications made to the industrial tribunal system between April 1990 and March 1991.

The industrial tribunal system deals with applications covering a wide range of employment rights and is the main avenue of redress for those involved in disputes in the employment field. The applications arise from complaints about unfair dismissal, the Wages Act, redundancy payments, sex and race discrimination and a variety of other employment issues. Currently around 82 thousand applications are made each year, of which a little over 2 per cent relate to race discrimination. The results of the survey show that of those who made race discrimination applications, the majority were from ethnic minority groups although 10 per cent were from the White population.

Organisations involved in race discrimination cases were asked, as part of this survey, on what grounds the cases were brought. General victimisation in the workplace was mentioned in 28 per cent of cases, while in 22 per cent of cases not being given or considered for a job was given as a reason (Table 4.13). People of Black ethnic origin were more likely than those of Asian ethnic origin to quote loss of a job as a cause of discrimination while those of Asian origin were more concerned by unequal chances of promotion. The majority of race discrimination cases were either settled or withdrawn before reaching a tribunal. Of the cases which reached a full tribunal hearing, just less than a fifth of the applicants' claims were upheld.

4.13

Race discrimination cases¹: by ground, 1990-91

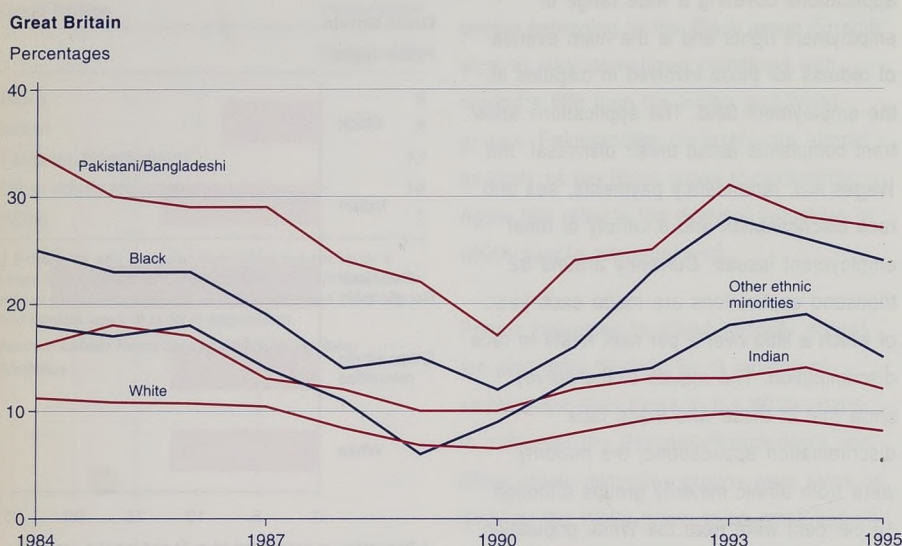
Great Britain	Percentages
	1990-91
Victimisation	28
Not given or considered for job	22
Loss of job	20
Unequal chance of promotion	10
(Claimed) inadequate performance	9
Unequal access to training	6
Under payment	6
Other	9
Don't know	3

¹ Cases reported by employers which were brought by applicants from all ethnic groups. Figures do not add to 100 per cent as a case may cover more than one ground.

Source: 1992 Survey of Industrial Tribunal Applications, Social & Community Planning Research, for the Employment Department

4.14

Unemployment rates¹



¹ Based on the ILO definition as a percentage of all economically active. At Spring each year.
Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

ILO unemployed: the International Labour Organisation (ILO) recommended measure, which counts as unemployed those aged 16 and over who are without a job, are available to start work in the next two weeks and who have been seeking a job in the last four weeks or are waiting to start a job already obtained.

ILO unemployment rate: the percentage of the economically active who are ILO unemployed.

4.15

Unemployment rates¹: by age, Spring 1995

Great Britain	Percentages				
	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-59/64 ²	All aged 16 to 59/64 ²
Black	39	27	17	15	24
Indian	23	11	8	11	12
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	39	21	..	..	27
Other ethnic minorities	27	14	13	..	16
White	14	8	6	6	8

¹ Unemployment based on the ILO definition as a percentage of all economically active.
² Males aged up to 64, females aged up to 59.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Unemployment

Unemployment rates vary considerably between ethnic groups. Many factors contribute towards whether a person is unemployed such as age and qualifications, as well as geographical location. In Spring 1995 unemployment rates, based on the ILO definition, for the Black and Pakistani/Bangladeshi groups were 24 per cent and 27 per cent respectively - double the rate of 12 per cent for the Indian group. The White population had the lowest unemployment rate at only 8 per cent (Chart 4.14).

Over the last decade unemployment rates for all the ethnic groups have followed a similar trend with a general fall in the late 1980s followed by a rise in the early 1990s and a slight fall again more recently. However, the trends within the ethnic minority populations tend to be more accentuated so that differences between peaks and troughs are greater than for the White population. Unemployment rates for women are generally lower than for men in each ethnic group but the pattern of rises and falls in the rate is similar.

Unemployment tends to be more common among young people and the youthful nature of the ethnic minority population could partly account for its high unemployment rates. However, Table 4.15 shows that, age for age, unemployment is higher in all the ethnic minority groups than in the White group although the differences are smaller in the older age groups. The unemployment rate

among young Black and young Pakistani/Bangladeshi people aged 16 to 24 was nearly 40 per cent in Spring 1995, almost three times the rate for young White people. Young people belonging to the Indian and the Other ethnic minorities groups also experienced relatively high unemployment levels.

The level of qualification a person holds also contributes to the likelihood of being unemployed. Generally the lower the qualification level the greater the chance of being unemployed (Table 4.16). For those people with higher qualifications (above GCE A level or equivalent) the unemployment rate was relatively low: 4 per cent for White people and 16 per cent for Black people in Spring 1995. However, around a third of Black and Pakistani/Bangladeshi people with no qualifications were unemployed, compared with a fifth of the Indian group and a slightly smaller proportion of the White group.

Income

Table 4.17 shows the average hourly pay for employees from the different ethnic groups. These data are also taken from the LFS which started collecting information on earnings in Winter 1992. Full-time employees in the White group had, on average, the highest hourly earnings at nearly £8 per hour in the period between Winter 1994 and Autumn 1995. Among ethnic minority groups, the Pakistani/

Unemployment rates¹: by level of qualification, Spring 1995

Great Britain	Percentages			
	Higher qualification ²	Other qualification ³	No qualification	All aged 16 to 59/64 ⁴
Black	16	25	35	24
Indian	..	12	19	12
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	..	27	34	27
Other ethnic minorities	12	17	..	16
White	4	8	14	8

¹ Unemployment based on the ILO definition as a percentage of all economically active.
² Qualifications above GCE A level or equivalent.
³ Qualifications at, or below, GCE A level or equivalent.
⁴ Males aged 16 to 64, females aged 16 to 59.

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

Bangladeshi group earned the least per hour. White men earn, on average, more than men from each of the ethnic minority groups, whereas Black women earn more than women in any other ethnic group. These patterns will be affected by many factors, such as occupation and age.

Earnings from employment are the largest source of household income. However, a household can also receive income from a variety of other sources, such as social security benefits, pensions and investments. The Department of Social Security (DSS) started collecting information on all sources of income in the Family Resources Survey (FRS) in 1992. However, as response to questions about income is low, especially amongst the self-employed, care should be taken when interpreting these results. Households belonging to the Black, Indian and White groups received around two thirds of their gross income from wages and

4.16

4.17

Average hourly pay of full-time employees: by gender, Winter 1994 to Autumn 1995

Great Britain	£ per hour		
	Males	Females	All
Black	7.01	6.71	6.88
Indian	8.01	5.75	7.12
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	6.87	4.78	6.43
Other ethnic minorities	7.70	6.66	7.32
White	8.34	6.59	7.73

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

4.18

Sources of gross household income, 1994-95

Great Britain	Percentages				
	Black	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Other ethnic minorities	White
Wages and salaries	66	65	40	57	62
Income from self-employment	3	11	11	15	9
Investments	1	2	1	1	3
State retirement pension ¹	2	3	2	2	7
Other pensions	2	3	1	2	7
Social security disability benefits	2	4	4	2	3
Other social security benefits	20	9	38	15	7
Other sources	3	3	4	6	2
All gross household income	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Includes income support received by pensioners.

Source: Family Resources Survey, Department of Social Security

salaries in 1994-95 (Table 4.18). For the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group this proportion was much smaller at only two fifths of total income. This group received a larger proportion of household income from social security benefits than any other ethnic group; this was almost as much as the proportion from wages and salaries, reflecting their high unemployment rate and low wages.

The third main source of income for most groups was income from self-employment. Both Indian and Pakistani/Bangladeshi households received 11 per cent of their income from this source on average while, for those belonging to the Other ethnic minorities group, the proportion was even higher at 15 per cent. This reflects the high levels of self-employment in these ethnic groups (see Chart 4.12). The Black group however has low levels of self-employment and so only a small proportion of their income comes from this source. Pensions make up only a small proportion of income for all the ethnic minority groups. Again, this is because of the young age structure of the population and this proportion will grow as the ethnic minority population ages.

The FRS also provides information about the types of benefits that households receive. Overall around three quarters of households receive at least one type of benefit; this proportion is highest for the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group where nine in ten households received at least one benefit in 1994-95 (Table 4.19). Households from all ethnic minority groups were more likely to receive child benefit than any other benefit. A higher proportion of households from the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group received child benefit than those from any other ethnic group, reflecting the very high proportion of families with children.

4.19

Households' receiving selected benefits, 1994-95

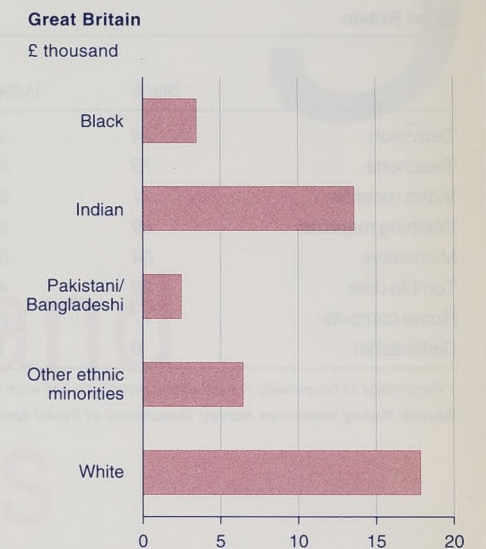
Great Britain	Percentages				
	Black	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Other ethnic minorities	White
Child benefit	45	62	79	50	31
Income support	38	25	52	29	17
Council tax benefit	35	23	48	31	23
Housing benefit	40	10	30	29	20
Retirement pension	10	14	6	11	32
One parent benefit	17	3	3	8	4
Invalidity benefit	5	10	7	3	7
Family credit	3	6	10	3	2
Unemployment benefit	2	2	3	3	2
Sickness benefit	-	0	1	0	-
Other benefit	4	14	12	6	10
Any benefit	78	85	91	77	75

¹ Percentage of households in each ethnic group who were receiving each benefit.

Source: Family Resources Survey, Department of Social Security

4.20

Average household savings, 1994-95



Source: Family Resources Survey, Department of Social Security

Housing benefit, income support and council tax benefit were the next most common sources of benefit income for most ethnic minority groups. Around half of Pakistani/Bangladeshi households received income support compared with almost two fifths of Black households and a quarter of Indian households. The high proportion of Black households receiving one parent benefit compared with the other ethnic groups reflects the relatively high proportion of one parent families in the Black group (as shown in Table 2.2).

Information about the levels and distributions of income between households in different ethnic groups will be available for the first time later in 1996 from the DSS's Households Below Average Income series. This analysis will account for variations in the size and composition of households by 'equivalisation', a method which reflects the common sense notion, for example, that a household of five adults will need a higher income than a single person living alone to enjoy a comparable standard of living.

Resources

The amount of income available to a household has an obvious effect on the amount of savings a household can accumulate. The FRS collects information about the types and amounts of savings people have. However, response to these types of questions are comparatively low and some estimation is involved, so these figures should be treated as only broad estimates. Pakistani/Bangladeshi households, with the lowest proportion of their income derived from earnings, had the lowest amount of savings on average of all the ethnic groups at just over £2.5 thousand in 1994-95 (Chart 4.20). Both the Black and

the Other ethnic minorities groups also had relatively low levels of savings. Indian households had over £13.6 thousand; this was £4 thousand less than White households who had the most savings. As might be expected, households whose head was aged under 35 tended to have far less savings than those aged 35 and over. In this younger group Indian households had slightly more savings than White households while Pakistani/Bangladeshi households still had the lowest amounts.

The lower level of savings in some ethnic minority groups is also reflected in the way they hold their savings. This includes current accounts, stocks and shares, unit trusts and Premium Bonds as well as various savings accounts. Only 75 per cent of Pakistani/Bangladeshi households held any form of savings compared with around 90 per cent of Indian and White households. Black and Pakistani/Bangladeshi households were also far less likely to have investments such as stocks and shares.

Savings are just one way a household can hold its wealth; pension rights are another form of wealth. There are very few ethnic minority pensioners at the moment but this will increase in the future as the ethnic minority population ages. Membership of non-state pension schemes is affected by a number of factors, such as the availability of an employer's scheme and the affordability of a personal pension scheme. Pakistani/Bangladeshi are least likely to be members of a non-state pension scheme; only 43 per cent of employed Pakistani/Bangladeshi were members of either their employer's scheme or a personal scheme in 1994-95 compared with 62 per cent of those in the Black and Indian groups and 69 per cent of those in the White group (Table 4.21).

4.21

Membership of non-state pension schemes¹, 1994-95

Great Britain	Percentages		
	Occupational pension	Personal pension	Any non-state pension
Black	43	19	62
Indian	42	20	62
Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	31	..	43
Other ethnic minorities	37	17	53
White	42	26	69

¹ Percentage of employed people in each ethnic group who were members of a non-state pension scheme.

Source: Family Resources Survey, Department of Social Security

4.22

Households¹ with selected consumer durables, 1994-95

Great Britain	Percentages				
	Black	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Other ethnic minorities	White
Television	94	98	95	93	98
Telephone	79	94	84	89	90
Video recorder	71	89	76	76	76
Washing machine	69	92	72	78	90
Microwave	54	83	65	58	66
Tumble drier	30	44	28	32	50
Home computer	17	26	16	23	22
Dishwasher	6	11	7	13	17

¹ Percentage of households in each ethnic group who had each consumer durable.

Source: Family Resources Survey, Department of Social Security

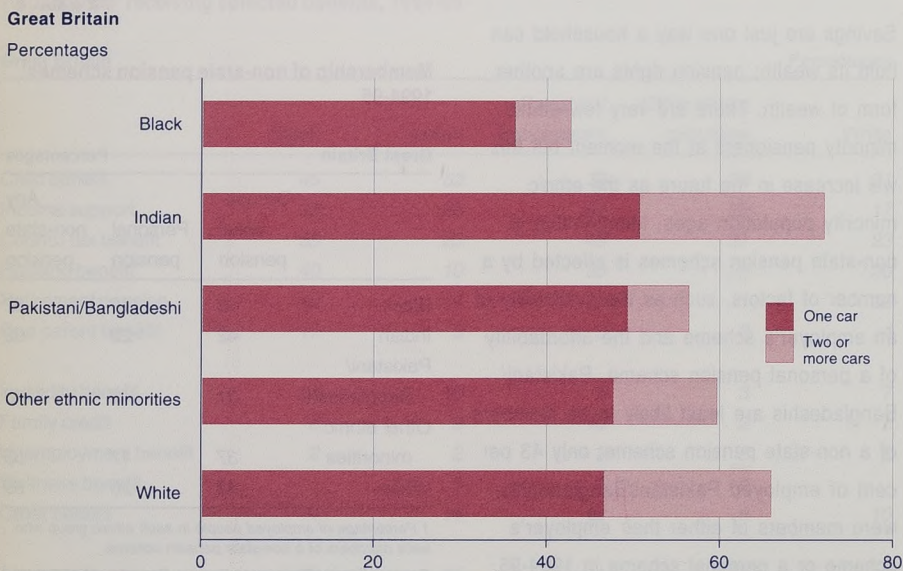
Employees under the age of 35 were generally more likely than those over this age to be members of their employer's schemes. However, age had no bearing on whether the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group were members. Greater proportions of younger people in all ethnic groups had personal pension schemes than older people.

The possession of certain consumer durables can also reflect the affluence of a household. Virtually all households had a television in 1994-95 but there were large differences between the ethnic groups for some other consumer durables (Table 4.22). Black households were the least likely to own most of the consumer durables shown, whilst Indian households were the most likely. While dishwashers are still relatively uncommon, it is again the Black, as well as Pakistani/Bangladeshi, households who were least likely to own one.

Indian households are also more likely to own a car than any other ethnic group. More than seven in ten Indian households owned at least one car in 1994-95 compared with just over four in ten Black households (Chart 4.23). The ownership of two or more cars was also much more common in Indian and White households than in Black and Pakistani/Bangladeshi households. Again car ownership can be related to wealth. However, the area in which people live will also have an effect. For example, those living in inner cities will have much easier access to public transport than those living in more rural areas and so households in inner city areas may not have such a need for a car.

4.23

Households with cars, 1994-95



Source: Family Resources Survey, Department of Social Security



Health and lifestyles

5

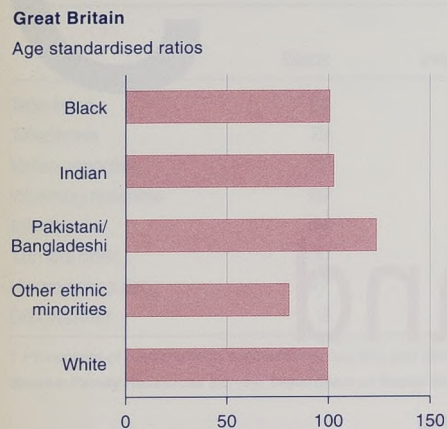
Health

Information relating to the health of people belonging to ethnic minority groups is incomplete at present; many of the analyses that have been carried out in the past relate to a person's country of birth rather than their ethnic origin. However new research is being carried out by the Policy Studies Institute (PSI), the Health Education Authority (HEA) and the Department of Health which sponsors the Health Survey for England. Together these will cover a wide range of aspects of people's health analysed by self-reported ethnicity. Much of this information will become available later in 1996. However, one of the major aspects of health that is not yet planned to be available analysed by ethnicity is mortality, as death registration documents record country of birth rather than ethnic group.

The General Household Survey (GHS) collects information about how people assess their health and about their experiences of the health services, for example visits to GPs. However, the achieved sample size of ethnic minorities in the GHS is small and so a number of years have been aggregated to obtain a sufficient sample size to produce the analyses used in this chapter. The GHS has a slightly different classification system of ethnic minority groups to the Census in that only those of Black Caribbean and Black African origin are coded as Black; respondents who describe themselves as 'Black Other' from a non-Caribbean or non-African country are coded in the Other ethnic minorities category. Further information about ethnic groupings is given in the Appendix.

5.1

Prevalence of limiting long-standing illness¹, 1992-1995²



¹ Those aged under 65 who said they had a long-term illness, health problem or handicap which limits their daily activities or work.
² Combined years: 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95.

Source: General Household Survey, Office for National Statistics

The results in **Chart 5.1** cover the period between 1992-93 and 1994-95. They show the relative risk of people aged under 65 from different ethnic groups reporting that they suffered from a limiting long-standing illness compared with the whole population. If the ratio in the chart is above 100 then they are more likely to report such an illness whereas if the ratio is below 100 they are less likely. After adjusting for age, people in the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group were the most to report a limiting long-standing illness while those in the Other ethnic minorities group were the least likely. The Black and Indian groups showed very little difference from the whole population.

The HEA's 1992 Black and Ethnic Minority Health and Lifestyle Survey helped to fill a gap in ethnic minority statistics by producing much valuable information about the health

and lifestyles of people from ethnic minority groups in England. A similar survey was also carried out on the whole of the population in the United Kingdom, so results of the ethnic minority survey can be compared with those for the general population. The results of a further survey of ethnic minorities are due to be published later this year; this survey covers health perceptions, nutrition, physical activity, smoking, height and weight. Information from the 1992 survey showed that people aged 16 to 74 from ethnic minority groups were more likely to describe their health status as poor (either fairly poor or very poor) and that Bangladeshis were the most likely to describe their health status in this way (**Table 5.2**).

In all ethnic groups the percentage of people reporting poor health increases with age but the rise is sharper and generally comes earlier in the ethnic minority populations than among the whole population. Elderly Bangladeshi men were the most likely to describe their health status as poor: nearly two thirds of 50 to 74 year olds described their health in this way compared with only a third of Indian and Pakistani men of the same age. Just over half of elderly South Asian (Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi) women described their health as poor.

As part of the HEA survey, people aged 16 to 74 were also asked if they had ever experienced certain health problems. The most frequently reported problem by all ethnic groups was back pain (**Table 5.3**). Among Black Caribbeans high blood pressure was also relatively common with around one in six reporting this compared with only one in twelve Indians and Pakistanis. Among the Bangladeshi population stomach problems affected around one in seven people, which was about twice the proportions in the other

5.2

People describing their health status as poor¹: by gender and age, 1992

England	Percentages				
	Black Caribbean	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	All ²
Males					
16-29	4	6	9	6	3
30-49	4	16	13	21	4
50-74	37	33	34	64	15
All males aged 16 to 74	14	16	16	28	7
Females					
16-29	7	5	13	6	4
30-49	10	11	28	45	6
50-74	30	52	52	55	12
All females aged 16 to 74	13	17	24	27	8

¹ Those describing their health as either 'fairly poor' or 'very poor' for someone of their age.
² Data are for United Kingdom.

Source: Black and Ethnic Minority Health and Lifestyle Survey, Health Education Authority

5.3

Selected health problems¹, 1992

England	Percentages				
	Black Caribbean	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	All ²
Back pain	26	21	23	20	29
High blood pressure	16	8	8	10	14
Stomach problems	6	6	8	14	..
Diabetes	5	5	6	8	2
Heart disease	2	2	3	5	3
Sickle cell anaemia	2	1	0	-	..

¹ People aged 16 to 74 were asked if they had ever experienced certain health problems. Data are age standardised.
² Data are for United Kingdom.

Source: Black and Ethnic Minority Health and Lifestyle Survey, Health Education Authority

ethnic minority groups. Diabetes was reported more frequently by ethnic minorities than the population as a whole. The table also highlights the prevalence of sickle cell anaemia among the Black Caribbean population.

There are of course many activities that can be undertaken to either improve or maintain health. As part of the HEA survey people aged 16 to 74 were asked if they undertook activities which they felt either maintained, or improved, their health. Overall 62 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom said that they were involved in some health-enhancing activity in 1992. Ethnic minorities showed lower rates of participation however: 55 per cent of Black Caribbeans, 46 per cent of Indians, 41 per cent of Pakistanis and only 37 per cent of Bangladeshis said that they undertook some health-enhancing activity. Among the whole population there was little difference between men and women. However, young women aged 16 to 29 from ethnic minority populations were far less likely than their male counterparts to report involvement in these activities (**Table 5.4**).

People were also asked to name the activities they participated in which they thought either maintained, or improved, their health. Answers included participation in sports, general physical activities such as gardening, attending health clinics, the taking of medication, changes in dietary behaviour and other lifestyle changes such as a reduction in the amount of alcohol drunk. Less than a quarter of both Pakistanis and Bangladeshis said that they participated in sporting activities - lower proportions than for the other ethnic groups. More information is given later in this chapter about participation in sport and other leisure activities.

Age standardised ratios: these compare the observed prevalence of, for example, long-standing illness in each ethnic group with the rate that would be expected if the rates for each age group in the total sample were applied to the age distribution observed for that subgroup. These ratios then allow a ready comparison of populations with different age structures. Values over 100 indicate a higher than expected prevalence while those below show a lower rate than in the total population.

Participation¹ in health-enhancing activities: by gender and age, 1992

England	Percentages				
	Black Caribbean	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	All ²
Males					
16-29	65	61	62	59	67
30-49	63	50	39	33	60
50-74	48	53	44	36	59
All males aged 16 to 74	59	54	49	45	62
Females					
16-29	48	37	31	27	61
30-49	59	33	30	29	57
50-74	45	50	43	38	63
All females aged 16 to 74	51	38	32	29	62

¹ Percentage of people who said that they did anything in particular to keep or improve their health. Includes participation in sports, general physical activities, dietary changes or improvements and medication.
² Data are for United Kingdom.

Source: Black and Ethnic Minority Health and Lifestyle Survey, Health Education Authority

5.4

5.5

Prevalence of selected neurotic disorders¹, 1993²

Great Britain	Percentages		
	Irritability	Depression	Worry about physical health
Black	22	20	8
South Asian/Chinese	17	12	9
White	22	9	4

¹ Percentage aged 16 to 64 who reported experiencing a neurotic disorder in the week before interview.
² April to December 1993.

Source: Psychiatric Morbidity Survey, Office for National Statistics

The ethnic minority population was also generally less likely to mention other forms of physical activity and dietary changes than the whole population. South Asians were the most likely to mention medical treatment in response to the question. For example, among 50 to 74 year old women, around 27 per cent of Bangladeshis and 17 per cent of both Indians and Pakistanis took some sort of medical treatment compared with only 4 per cent of women of this age in the whole population.

Not all medical problems have physical effects. Between April and December 1993 people aged 16 to 64 in Great Britain were asked about the presence of 14 symptoms of neurotic disorders as part of the Psychiatric Morbidity Survey. The most commonly reported neurotic disorders were fatigue, sleep problems, irritability and worry with at least one in five people reporting that they had experienced these symptoms in the week before they were interviewed.

For most neurotic disorders there were no real differences between the results for the different ethnic groups, but for those shown in **Table 5.5** the differences were significant. Depression was found to be twice as common among the Black group than the White population. Ethnic minorities were also more likely to worry about their physical health.

The Public Health Laboratory Service (PHLS) provides information, through voluntary confidential reporting, about the prevalence of AIDS in the United Kingdom. Overall nearly 1.6 thousand people from ethnic minorities were known to have contracted AIDS by the end of December 1995, which accounted for around 15 per cent of all cases. The majority of these ethnic minority cases were in the Black group; this is more than might be expected as they form less than 2 per cent of the total population (**Table 5.6**).

From mid-1993 the ethnic information requested in AIDS case reports collected by PHLS was categorised as in the 1991 Census, so the Black group can be split into Black African, Black Caribbean and Other Black. As a result of this re-categorisation it has become apparent that very few UK AIDS cases attributed to heterosexual HIV

5.6

Total reported AIDS cases: by probable exposure category, to end December 1995¹

United Kingdom	Numbers			
	Black	South Asian/ Chinese	Other/ Mixed	White
Sexual intercourse				
Between men	206	105	156	7,482
Between men and women				
Exposure abroad	774	52	35	261
Other	23	5	7	264
Injecting drug use	13	1	3	529
Blood				
Blood factor (eg haemophilia)	4	5	3	323
Blood/tissue transfer (eg transfusion)	7	15	15	69
Mother to child	116	3	21	37
Other/undetermined	11	4	3	94
All categories	1,154	190	243	9,059

¹ Cumulative reported cases up to end December 1995.

Source: PHLS Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre; Scottish Centre for Infection and Environmental Health; Institute of Child Health (London)

5.7

NHS GP consultations¹: by gender and age, 1992-1995²

Great Britain	Percentages				
	Black	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Other ethnic minorities	White
Males					
Under 16	18	21	19	16	14
16-44	13	12	14	8	9
45-64	14	29	35	8	13
All males aged under 65	15	19	19	11	12
Females					
Under 16	10	16	14	17	14
16-44	19	18	22	18	18
45-64	26	29	35	20	18
All females aged under 65	18	19	20	18	17

¹ In the two weeks before interview.

² Combined years: 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95.

Source: General Household Survey, Office for National Statistics

infection have occurred in those of Black Caribbean origin and even fewer in those of South Asian origin.

The great majority of cases among the Black African group are attributed to heterosexual infection, usually associated with time spent in sub-Saharan Africa. Approximately equal numbers of AIDS cases for Black males and females were classified as having been exposed to HIV infection in this way. For other ethnic groups, infections attributed to sex between men were predominant. However, care should be taken when interpreting these figures as an additional 1.2 thousand AIDS cases were reported where ethnic group was not recorded, mostly in the exposure categories of sexual intercourse between men, injecting drug use and blood factor treatment.

Use of health services

Possibly the most frequent contact a person has with the health services is with their local NHS GP. **Table 5.7** combines information from the 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 GHS. Among males under 65, South Asians were the most likely to have consulted their doctor in the two weeks before they were interviewed. Males and females from the South Asian groups were equally likely to have consulted their GPs whereas for all the other ethnic groups females were the more likely to have consulted GPs. The South Asian groups in particular show higher proportions of 45 to 64 year olds who reported consulting their doctor in the two weeks before they were interviewed than any of the other ethnic groups. Among children and the 16 to 44 age group, the differences between ethnic groups were not so large.

The HEA survey showed that while registration with GPs was almost universal amongst adults in all ethnic groups, greater proportions of people from some ethnic minority groups had difficulty either physically accessing their GP's surgery or communicating effectively with their GP. In particular, 17 per cent of 16 to 74 year old Bangladeshis in England said that they had difficulty in accessing their surgery, for example because the surgery was too far away, compared with only 5 per cent of the whole population. **Table 1.7** showed the high proportion of South Asians who do not consider English to be their main language. However, around a third of Pakistanis and Bangladeshis who said that English was not their main language had communicated with their GP in English.

5.8

GP consultations¹ by males: by selected reason for consultation, 1991-92²

England & Wales	Age standardised ratios ³			
	Black	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Other ethnic minorities
Endocrine, nutritional, metabolic and immunity	111	158	208	91
Blood	124	152	81	144
Nervous system and sense organs	87	108	114	103
Circulatory system	117	125	119	104
Respiratory system	114	124	142	107
Digestive system	125	116	184	93
Skin	93	120	161	103
Musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue	95	104	129	94
Signs and symptoms	143	140	168	109
All diseases and conditions ⁴	99	102	103	96

1 Males aged 16 to 64.
2 September 1991 to August 1992.
3 Relative risk that a male in an ethnic minority group will consult a GP for a particular disease compared with males in all ethnic groups.
4 Includes other diseases and conditions not listed.

Source: Morbidity Statistics in General Practice, Office for National Statistics

Between 1 September 1991 and 31 August 1992, 60 general practices in England and Wales took part in the fourth in a series of studies of GPs and their patients. As part of this survey the reasons why people consulted their GPs were collected. This can be used as an indication of the sort of illnesses from which people from different ethnic groups suffer. Table 5.8 and Table 5.9 show the relative risks of people aged 16 to 64 from different ethnic groups consulting a doctor for a particular reason compared with the whole population. If the ratio is above 100 they are more likely to have consulted for this disease than the whole population whereas if the ratio is below 100 they are less likely. Ethnic groupings in this survey were slightly different to those used in the 1991 Census in that 'Black Other' was not included as an option for people to choose.

Indian men were more likely to consult for respiratory diseases than all men, while Pakistani/Bangladeshi were more likely to visit a GP for respiratory diseases and also for digestive illnesses and diseases of the skin. Women in each of the ethnic minority groups were more likely than all women to consult their GPs about blood disorders. Pakistani/Bangladeshi people and Indian women were also more likely to consult for serious illnesses than White people while a higher proportion of Indian and Pakistani/Bangladeshi men than White men consulted for minor ailments.

The Health Survey for England may in the future be able to provide more information about the different illnesses and conditions experienced by people from ethnic minorities. This survey collects information about the risk factors associated with major diseases as well as the diseases themselves, including cholesterol levels, obesity, stress and blood disorders.

5.9

GP consultations¹ by females: by selected reason for consultation, 1991-92²

England & Wales	Age standardised ratios ³			
	Black	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Other ethnic minorities
Endocrine, nutritional, metabolic and immunity	141	120	166	77
Blood	209	332	262	127
Nervous system and sense organs	100	110	129	88
Circulatory system	141	113	72	99
Respiratory system	97	104	115	101
Digestive system	100	114	239	93
Skin	109	115	136	107
Musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue	118	150	166	94
Signs and symptoms	144	131	188	122
All diseases and conditions ⁴	102	97	100	99

1 Females aged 16 to 64.
2 September 1991 to August 1992.
3 Relative risk that a female in an ethnic minority group will consult a GP for a particular disease compared with females in all ethnic groups.
4 Includes other diseases and conditions not listed.

Source: Morbidity Statistics in General Practice, Office for National Statistics

5.10

Hospital in-patient cases¹: by gender and age, 1992-1995²

Great Britain	Percentages				
	Black	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Other ethnic minorities	White
Males					
Under 16	4	3	6	6	7
16-44	4	5	3	6	5
45-64	6	10	24	6	8
All males aged under 65	4	6	7	6	7
Females					
Under 16	4	5	5	6	6
16-44	16	10	14	12	13
45-64	14	10	6	6	9
All females aged under 65	12	9	9	9	10

1 Percentage of people who had been in hospital as an in-patient, overnight or longer, in the year before interview.
2 Combined years: 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95.

Source: General Household Survey, Office for National Statistics

Information from the GHS about visits to hospital by people under 65 shows that people from most ethnic minority groups were more likely than White people to have stayed in hospital as in-patients in the year before being interviewed (Table 5.10). One exception to this is Black females who were more likely than females from the White group to have been an in-patient. These stays include maternity stays which will be more common among some ethnic groups.

Women between the ages of 16 and 74 were asked in the HEA survey about their experiences of cervical cancer screening. Overall, 85 per cent of these women reported that they had ever had a cervical smear test (Table 5.11). There were large variations between the different ethnic groups. A high proportion of Black Caribbean women had been screened, at 87 per cent, but the proportions for South Asians were lower, particularly among Pakistani and Bangladeshi women.

A number of reasons contribute to the lower levels of uptake among South Asian women. More than one in five of these women who had never had a cervical smear test reported that a test had never been recommended to them, and for Pakistani women this proportion rose to a third. There was also a certain amount of ignorance as to what a cervical smear test was with a third of Bangladeshi women not knowing. Another common reason South Asian women gave for never having had a test was feeling that they did not need to have one. This was also the most common reason given by Black Caribbean women. Almost a fifth of Black Caribbean women gave not being sexually active as their reason compared with around a tenth of all women and an even smaller proportion of South Asian women.

5.11

Cervical cancer screening uptake¹: by age, 1992

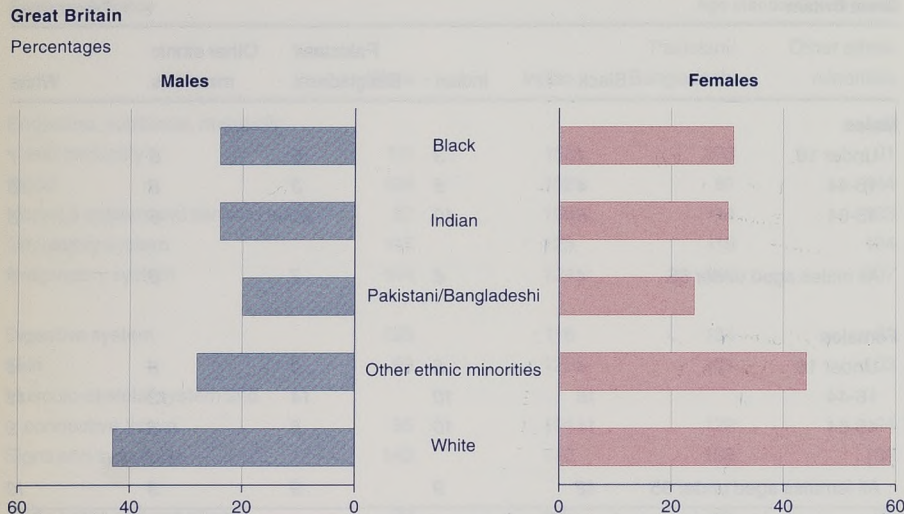
England	Percentages				
	Black Caribbean	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	All ethnic groups ²
16-29	77	57	38	30	71
30-49	98	83	69	57	97
50-74	87	62	64	29	82
All females aged 16 to 74	87	70	54	40	85

1 Women who reported ever having had a cervical smear test.
2 Data are for United Kingdom.

Source: Black and Ethnic Minority Health and Lifestyle Survey, Health Education Authority

5.12

Regular dental check-ups¹: by gender, 1989-1994²



1 Percentage aged 16 to 64 with some natural teeth in each ethnic group who said they visited the dentist for regular check-ups.
2 Combined years: 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-94.
Source: General Household Survey, Office for National Statistics

Another form of preventive health care is a regular dental check-up and again there are differences between people from different ethnic groups. Combined results from the 1989-90, 1991-92 and 1993-94 GHS show that both men and women aged 16 to 64 with some natural teeth from ethnic minorities are less likely to have regular dental check-ups than White adults (Chart 5.12). However, men from all ethnic groups were less likely than women to have regular check-ups. People from the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group were the least likely to do so.

Men in the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group were three times more likely, at 18 per cent, than White men to report that they never went to the dentist. For women the differences were even larger with 20 per cent of Pakistani/Bangladeshi women

reporting never visiting the dentist compared with less than 3 per cent of White women. The dental attendance of parents also has an effect on whether or not their children visit the dentist. Children from ethnic minority groups were less likely to have ever visited the dentist than White children and were more likely to have made their last visit because they had trouble with their teeth rather than for a check-up. Nearly a quarter of Pakistani/Bangladeshi girls, and a third of boys, last visited the dentist because they had trouble with their teeth.

Social habits and health

Smoking is the greatest cause of preventable death in this country and can lead to diseases such as lung cancer, respiratory disease or heart disease. Data combining results from the GHS for 1990-91, 1992-93 and 1994-95 have been used in Table 5.13 to show the relative likelihood of people from different ethnic groups being smokers. For both men and women aged between 16 and 64, South Asians were the most likely to have never smoked.

The HEA survey in 1992 asked people about lifestyle factors they perceived to have a bad effect on their health. People from ethnic minorities in England were less likely than the population of the United Kingdom as a whole to be concerned about the amount they smoked. Only 7 per cent of Bangladeshis said that they were worried about the effect smoking had on their health compared with 18 per cent of the whole population.

Combined results from the 1990-91, 1992-93 and 1994-95 GHS show that people from ethnic minorities were less likely than the White population to consume alcohol above the sensible levels recommended at that time of 21 units per week for men and 14 per week for women. Less than 2 per cent of Pakistani/Bangladeshi men and women aged 16 to 64 drank alcohol above the sensible levels compared with 31 per cent of White men and 14 per cent of White women of the same age (Chart 5.14).

There are also wide variations between the relative proportions of men and women consuming alcohol above sensible limits: three times the proportion of men than women in the Black group drank above the sensible limits, while among Indians the proportion of men who drank above the limit was six times that for women.

In general, young adults are the most likely to drink over sensible limits. While 38 per cent of 18 to 24 year old White men drank over the sensible limit only 26 per cent of 45 to 64 year olds did so. For women the pattern was similar. It would appear that at most ages White men and women are more likely to drink above the sensible levels than those belonging to ethnic minority groups.

Over 90 per cent of Pakistani/Bangladeshi adults who did not drink abstained for religious reasons compared with only 6 per cent in the White group. The most common reason given for not drinking by people from the Black and the White groups was that they did not like alcohol.

Cigarette smoking¹: by gender, 1990-1995²

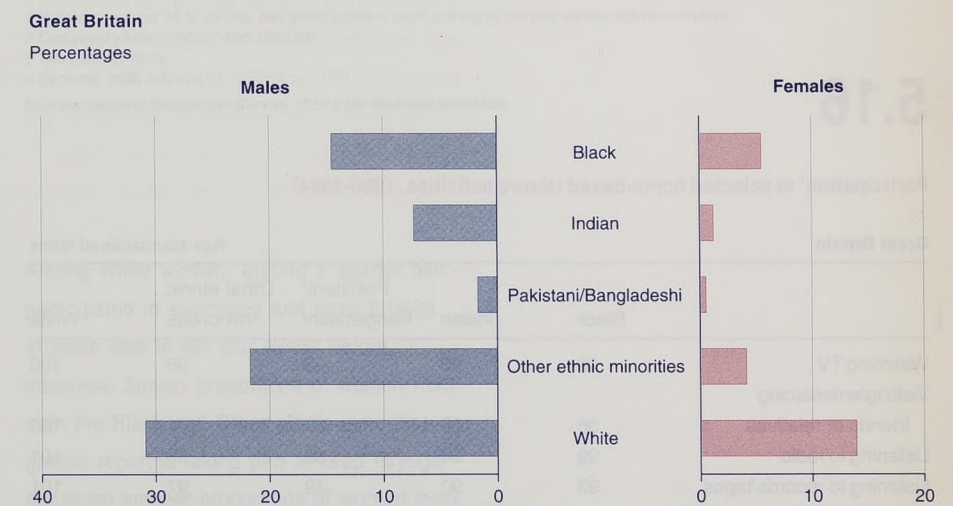
	Age standardised ratios				
	Black	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Other ethnic minorities	White
Males					
Heavy (20 or more a day)	50	20	60	78	103
Light (less than 20 a day)	144	82	139	132	99
Ex-regular smoker	74	40	44	68	102
Non smoker	113	168	127	108	98
Females					
Heavy (20 or more a day)	12	0	0	37	105
Light (less than 20 a day)	103	13	12	80	103
Ex-regular smoker	43	12	6	50	104
Non smoker	134	182	183	135	97

1 By people aged 16 to 64.
2 Combined years: 1990-91, 1992-93, 1994-95.
Source: General Household Survey, Office for National Statistics

5.13

5.14

Alcohol consumption¹ above sensible² levels: by gender, 1990-1995³



1 By people aged 18 to 64.
2 Maximum sensible levels up to the end of 1995 were 21 units per week for a man and 14 for a woman.
3 Combined years: 1990-91, 1992-93, 1994-95.
Source: General Household Survey, Office for National Statistics

5.15

Current use of contraception¹, 1989-1994²

Great Britain	Percentages				
	Black	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Other ethnic minorities	White
Pill	22	12	11	22	24
Male condom	16	16	17	17	16
IUD	7	11	5	4	5
Female sterilisation	7	9	8	5	12
Withdrawal	5	4	2	6	3
Male sterilisation	1	2	1	3	13
Other	6	2	3	6	4
At least one method	58	53	44	55	71

¹ By women aged 16 to 49.

² Combined years: 1989-90, 1991-92, 1993-94.

Source: General Household Survey, Office for National Statistics

A smaller proportion of women from the ethnic minority groups use contraception than White women. Combined results from the 1989-90, 1991-92 and 1993-94 GHS show that around 70 per cent of White women between the ages of 16 and 49 reported using some form of contraception, compared with 44 per cent of Pakistani/Bangladeshi women of the same age (Table 5.15).

The use of different methods of contraception also varied between different ethnic groups. For example, the pill was the most common method used by women from the Black, Other ethnic minorities and White groups, whereas the male condom was the most commonly used contraceptive by Indian and Pakistani/Bangladeshi women. Sterilisation, particularly male sterilisation, was also far less common among ethnic minority groups than the White group.

The most frequent reason given by women from all ethnic groups for not using contraception was because they were not in a sexual relationship. However, a higher proportion of Pakistani/Bangladeshi women said that they either wanted to get pregnant, or were already pregnant, than women from any other ethnic group.

Lifestyles

The most common home-based leisure activity undertaken by people from each ethnic group was watching television. At least 94 per cent of adults aged between 16 and 64 in each ethnic group had watched television at some time during the four week period before they were interviewed as part of the GHS in the survey years 1990-91 and 1993-94. The next most common activities

5.16

Participation¹ in selected home-based leisure activities, 1990-1994²

Great Britain	Age standardised ratios				
	Black	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Other ethnic minorities	White
Watching TV	99	99	95	98	100
Visiting/entertaining friends or relatives	98	100	97	101	100
Listening to radio	99	94	69	95	101
Listening to records/tapes	93	90	79	97	101
Reading books	103	93	76	102	100
DIY	90	66	64	70	102
Gardening	54	68	76	62	102
Dressmaking/needlework/ knitting	76	100	133	80	100

¹ Percentage aged 16 to 64 who had participated in each activity in the four weeks before interview.

² Combined years: 1990-91 and 1993-94.

Source: General Household Survey, Office for National Statistics

5.17

Participation¹ in selected sporting leisure activities: by gender, 1990-1994²

Great Britain	Percentages				
	Black	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Other ethnic minorities	White
Males					
Walking ³	31	26	29	40	48
Snooker, pool	21	23	18	23	35
Weight training	23	13	10	19	15
Soccer	22	10	17	18	18
Keep fit/yoga	17	15	5	15	8
Swimming	6	16	6	19	21
Badminton	10	12	13	12	5
Running ⁴	14	11	9	12	13
Cycling	12	11	8	4	18
Cricket	5	4	15	5	3
Females					
Walking ³	23	20	24	27	42
Keep fit/yoga	27	19	6	28	24
Swimming	9	9	3	14	25
Weight training	10	1	1	5	4
Running ⁴	5	3	1	7	4
Badminton	5	3	3	4	4
Snooker, pool	3	2	3	5	9
Cycling	3	..	..	5	10
Ice skating	4	2	..	2	1
Tenpin bowling/skittles	1	1	..	3	6

¹ Percentage aged 16 to 44 who had participated in each activity in the four weeks before interview.

² Combined years: 1990-91 and 1993-94.

³ Two miles or more.

⁴ Excludes track running.

Source: General Household Survey, Office for National Statistics

for all ethnic groups were visiting or entertaining friends or relatives and listening to the radio. However, the age standardised ratios shown in Table 5.16 show different participation rates among some ethnic minority groups. For example, Pakistani/Bangladeshi are less likely than the other groups to listen to either the radio or records and tapes whereas they are more likely to do some dressmaking, needlework or knitting. All ethnic minorities are less likely than the White population to do DIY and gardening.

Among people aged 16 to 44, men from all ethnic groups were generally more likely than women to have participated in sporting activities in the four weeks before interview (Table 5.17). The activities shown in the table are ranked according to their popularity amongst ethnic minorities as a whole so that the most common activity for both men and women, which was walking, is shown at the top. However, lower proportions of people from ethnic minority groups participated in this compared with the White group: for example, nearly half of White men had taken a walk of two miles or more compared with only a quarter of Indian men.

The second most common sporting activity among men from most ethnic groups was snooker or pool, although again participation rates were lower in the ethnic minority groups. The exception here is Black men for whom weight training, soccer and snooker or pool were equally popular. Among Indian men, swimming and keep fit/yoga were the third most popular activities while among Pakistani/Bangladeshi men it was soccer. Pakistani/Bangladeshi men were also at least three times more likely to have played cricket than men from any other ethnic group.

Among White women, around a quarter had participated in swimming and keep fit/yoga at some time in the four weeks before interview. Similar proportions of women from both the Black and Other ethnic minorities groups reported taking part in keep fit/yoga, but much smaller proportions of women from all ethnic minorities had been swimming. Weight training was relatively popular among women in the Black group, with one in ten participating in this sport in the four weeks before the interview.

5.18

Participation¹ of young people in selected leisure activities, January 1993

England & Wales	Percentages				
	Black	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Other ethnic minorities	White
Went to party, night-club or disco	49	39	20	43	64
Cinema, theatre or concert	48	46	25	46	48
Used computer for pleasure	36	48	33	47	47
Participated in sports activity	24	36	23	38	39
Attended religious service, etc	22	36	25	32	12
Meal in a restaurant	21	39	18	27	38
Visit a public house	16	26	3	26	66
Hung around near home	15	15	8	19	17
Went to amusement arcade	14	20	7	9	9
Watched live sports event	12	24	15	17	21
Played musical instrument	11	11	6	11	18
Hung around in city centre	10	19	11	16	17
Youth club, etc	9	9	11	12	13
Did community work	6	8	6	11	7
Attended a political meeting, etc	4	1	3	2	3

¹ Percentage aged 14 to 25 who had participated in each activity in the month before interview.

Source: Youth Lifestyles Survey, Home Office

The Youth Lifestyles Survey, carried out in January 1993 on behalf of the Home Office, asked young people between the ages of 14 and 25 in England and Wales whether they had participated in certain leisure activities, both in the home and away from the home, in the month before interview. The most common activities for young Black people were going to parties, nightclubs or discos,

and to cinemas, theatres or concerts; around a half of those interviewed said that they had participated in each of these activities in the month before interview (Table 5.18). For young Indian people, going to the cinema, theatre or a concert was also a popular activity, but using a computer for pleasure was slightly more so. Again just under half of those interviewed had participated in these activities. Pakistani/Bangladeshi young people were less likely to have participated in most of the activities than young people from any other ethnic group. The most common activity among Pakistani/Bangladeshi was using a computer for pleasure.

Attending religious services and meetings was much more common among young people from the ethnic minority groups than among young White people; young Indians were three times as likely to say that they had gone to a religious service or meeting than White young people. Information on the religion of the different ethnic groups is given in Table 1.8. Young White people on the other hand were much more likely to have visited a public house than those from ethnic minority groups.

References and further reading

General

- 1991 Census Ethnic Group and Country of Birth, HMSO
Aspects of Britain - Ethnic Minorities, HMSO
Britain's Ethnic Minorities, Policy Studies Institute
Ethnicity in the 1991 Census
 Volume 1: *Demographic Characteristics of the Ethnic Minority Populations*, HMSO
 Volume 2: *The Ethnic Minority Populations of Britain*, HMSO
 Volume 3: *Social Geography and Ethnicity in Britain: Geographical Spread, Spatial Concentration and Internal Migration*, HMSO (forthcoming)
 Volume 4: *Employment, Education and Housing among the Ethnic Minorities in Britain*, HMSO (forthcoming)
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Population Trends, HMSO
Social Trends, HMSO

Families, homes and crime

- Anxiety About Crime: Findings from the 1994 British Crime Survey*, Home Office
Ethnic Homogeneity and Family Formation, CCSR, University of Manchester
Ethnic Minorities: Victimisation and Racial Harassment, Home Office
Housing in England 1994/95, HMSO
Prison Statistics - England and Wales 1993, Home Office
Race and the Criminal Justice System, Home Office
Racially Motivated Crime: a British Crime Survey analysis, Home Office
Young People and Crime, Home Office

Education

- Against the Odds: the Education and Labour Market Experience of Black Young People*, Employment Department
Ethnic Minorities and Higher Education, Policy Studies Institute

Economic characteristics

- Family Resources Survey 1994-95*, HMSO
Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin, Office for National Statistics
Labour Market Quarterly Report, Department for Education and Employment
Labour Market Trends, Office for National Statistics
Nursing in a Multi-Ethnic NHS, Policy Studies Institute
The 1992 Survey of Industrial Tribunal Applications, Employment Department
Training Statistics, HMSO

Health and lifestyles

- AIDS and HIV Infection Reports*, PHLS
Black and Ethnic Groups Health and Lifestyle Survey, Health Education Authority
Ethnicity and Health: a Guide for the NHS, Department of Health
Health Survey for England 1994, HMSO
Morbidity Statistics from General Practice, HMSO
The Prevalence of Psychiatric Morbidity among Adults Living in Private Households, HMSO

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Further and higher education	01325 392658
Labour Force Survey	0114 259 4979
Participation in education and training/Youth Cohort Study	0171 925 5427
Training statistics	0114 259 3489
Department of Health	0171 972 5521
Department of Social Security	0171 962 8092
Department of the Environment	
English House Condition Survey	0171 276 3197
Survey of English Housing	0171 276 3315
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Health Education Authority	0171 383 3833
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General Household Survey	0171 396 2115
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Population and families	0171 396 2178
PHLS, Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre	0171 200 6868
Policy Studies Institute	
Families, homes and crime	0171 468 2239
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Population, education and economic characteristics	0171 468 2229

Legislation

Main legislation affecting immigration, race relations and discrimination is given below.

British Nationality Act 1948

Defined a new citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies. A British subject became synonymous with a Commonwealth citizen.

Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1962

Controlled immigration from the Commonwealth for the first time.

Race Relations Act 1965

First legislation against racial discrimination.

Local Government Act 1966

Section 11 of the Act allowed local government authorities to receive grants to help them employ extra staff to meet the special needs of communities of New Commonwealth origin.

Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1968

Controlled immigration of Asians from East Africa.

Race Relations Act 1968

Made discrimination in employment, housing and education, and in the provision of goods and services, unlawful.

Immigration Act 1971

Divided citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies into those who had the right of abode in the United Kingdom and those who did not.

Race Relations Act 1976

Strengthened the law against racial discrimination and set up the Commission for Racial Equality.

British Nationality Act 1981

Created the status of British Citizen and other categories of British nationality, for example, British Overseas Citizen.

Public Order Act 1986

Created an offence of incitement by the use of threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour, or the publication or distribution of such material, intended to stir up racial hatred.

Immigration Act 1988

Increased the restrictions on immigration under the *1971 Immigration Act*.

Appendix: data sources and definitions

A.1

Ethnic groupings used in *Social Focus on Ethnic Minorities*

Five groups	Ten groups	Responses to the 1991 Census question
Black	Black Caribbean	Ticked: Black Caribbean or ticked: Black Other or Any other ethnic group and wrote: Caribbean Island, West Indies or Guyana
	Black African	Ticked: Black African or ticked: Black Other or Any other ethnic group and wrote: other African countries
	Other Black	Ticked: Black Other and wrote: British, Black/White, Other mixed (not Black/White or Asian/White) or other answers
Indian	Indian	Ticked: Indian
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Pakistani	Ticked: Pakistani
	Bangladeshi	Ticked: Bangladeshi
Other ethnic minorities	Chinese	Ticked: Chinese
	Other Asian	Ticked: Black Other or Any other ethnic group and wrote: East African Asian, Indo-Caribbean, Indian sub-continent or other Asian
	Other ethnic minorities	Ticked: Black Other and wrote: North African, Arab, Iranian or Asian/White or ticked: Any other ethnic group and wrote: British, North African, Arab, Iranian, Black/White, Asian/White, other mixed or other answers
White	White	Ticked: White or ticked: Any other ethnic group and wrote: Irish, Greek, Turkish, other European or Mixed White

been collapsed further into the five groups shown in the diagram - Black, Indian, Pakistani/Bangladeshi, Other ethnic minorities and White. Sometimes this is necessary because sample numbers are too small to support analysis of ten groups.

Although the 1991 Census is the largest source of information on the characteristics of the ethnic minority population, it underestimated the actual population by around 2 per cent. It is known that some groups in the population were under-counted, notably young children, young adults, particularly young males living in inner city districts, and the very elderly. It is likely that the under-count is greater for ethnic minority groups than for the White population, mainly because of their younger age structure and concentration in large urban areas. In addition, people who identified themselves to be of mixed origin were subsequently re-categorised in most analyses into the Other Black or Other Asian or Other ethnic minorities groups. The number of people of mixed origin is growing and there will be a need in the future to consider a better way of classifying them.

The major sources of data used in this report are shown in **Table A.2**. Not all these sources use the same ethnic groupings as the 1991 Census. For example, the Census question is used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS), but there are minor differences in the way people who answered Black Other or Any other ethnic group are coded. In particular, people of Black mixed origin are coded as Black Other in the main Census results but as Other ethnic minorities in published LFS data.

A harmonisation exercise is currently under way to ensure that government social surveys collect and code data on topics such as ethnic group in the same way. Information on ethnic group will also become available from more surveys.

In some surveys the achieved sample size of ethnic minorities is very small and so a number of years' data have been combined to achieve a sufficient sample size. For example, the information from the General Household Survey is aggregated in this way. Other surveys use a 'booster sample' of ethnic minorities to ensure sample sizes are large enough for reliable analyses. This usually involves sampling of neighbouring ethnic minority households in addition to households initially sampled at random.

The Census question was a combination of tick boxes and where necessary written answers. There were nine tick boxes a person could use to describe their ethnic group: White, Black Caribbean, Black African, Black Other, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese and Any other ethnic group. If a person ticked either Black Other or Any other ethnic group they were then asked to describe more fully in words their ethnic group. These descriptions were coded by hand, resulting in a total of 35 ethnic group categories.

Table A.1 shows how this 35 point classification is collapsed to form either the ten, or the five, ethnic groupings which are used in much of this report. For example, a person who ticked the Black Caribbean box would be coded as Black Caribbean if the ten classification scheme were used. A person who ticked the Black Other box and added that they were of Caribbean Island, West Indies or Guyanan origin would then be assigned to the Black Caribbean group. In many tables and charts in *Social Focus on Ethnic Minorities* these ten groups have

A.2

Major surveys used in *Social Focus on Ethnic Minorities*

	Frequency	Sampling frame	Type of respondent	Country	Set sample size (most recent survey included in <i>Social Focus</i>)	Response rate (percentages)	Ethnic minority groupings
Black and Ethnic Minority Health and Lifestyle Survey	Intermittent	Selected census enumeration districts	Adults aged 16 to 74 in household	E	3,500 individuals ¹	78	Black African, Black Caribbean, Indian, African Asian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi
British Crime Survey	Biennial	Postcode Address File	Adult in household	E&W	16,550 addresses ²	77 ³	Black African, Black Caribbean, Black Other, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, Other ethnic minorities
Census of Population	Decennial	Detailed local	All household members and people in communal establishments	UK ⁴	Full count	98	Black African, Black Caribbean, Black Other, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, Other Asian, Other ethnic minorities
English House Condition Survey	Quinquennial	Postcode Address File	Head of household or partner	E	12,000 addresses	86	Black African, Black Caribbean, Black Other, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, Other ethnic minorities
Family Resources Survey	Continuous	Postcode Address File	All adults in household	GB	39,668 households	67	Black African, Black Caribbean, Black Other, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, Other Asian, Other ethnic minorities
Fourth National Survey of Ethnic Minorities	Every 10 or so years	Selected census enumeration districts	Adults in household	E&W	8,000 individuals ⁵	70 ⁶	Black Caribbean, Indian, African Asian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese
General Household Survey	Continuous	Postcode Address File	All adults in household	GB	11,836 households	80	Black Caribbean, Black African, Black Other, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, Other ethnic minorities
Labour Force Survey	Continuous	Postcode Address File	All adults in household	GB	60,000 addresses	83 ⁷	Black Caribbean, Black African, Black Other, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, Other Asian, Other ethnic minorities
Morbidity Statistics from General Practice	Intermittent	General Practices	General Practitioners	E&W	502,493 patients in 60 NHS practices	100 ⁸	Black African, Black Caribbean, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, Sri Lankan, Other ethnic minorities
Survey of English Housing	Annual	Postcode Address File	Head of household or partner	E	28,000 addresses	80	Black African, Black Caribbean, Black Other, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, Other ethnic minorities

(continued)

A.2 (continued)

Major surveys used in *Social Focus on Ethnic Minorities*

	Frequency	Sampling frame	Type of respondent	Country	Set sample size (most recent survey included in <i>Social Focus</i>)	Response rate (percentages)	Ethnic minority groupings
Surveys of Psychiatric Morbidity ⁹	One-off	Postcode Address File	Adults aged 16 to 64 in household	GB	10,000 individuals	80	Black African, Black Caribbean, Black Other, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, Other ethnic minorities
Youth Cohort Study	Irregular	DfEE schools records	Young people aged 16 to 19	E&W	18,021 individuals	64	Black, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, Other Asian, Other ethnic minorities
Youth Lifestyles Survey	One-off	Postcode Address File	Young people aged 14 to 25	E&W	3,690 households ²	69	Black, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Other Asian, Other ethnic minorities

1 All these were ethnic minorities.

2 This includes a booster sample of ethnic minority respondents.

3 Response rate is for core sample. Response for booster sample was 64 per cent.

4 Only GB for ethnic data.

5 Of which, 5,200 were from ethnic minorities.

6 Response rate for ethnic group data.

7 Response rate to first wave interviews quoted. Response rate to second to fifth wave interviews was 96 per cent of those previously accepting.

8 Response rate for morbidity data. For socio-economic data response was 83 per cent.

9 In addition to the private household survey, surveys were carried out in institutions specifically catering for people with mental illness and in hostels for the homeless and other institutions. A supplementary sample of 350 people aged 16 to 64 with psychosis living in private households was also drawn.

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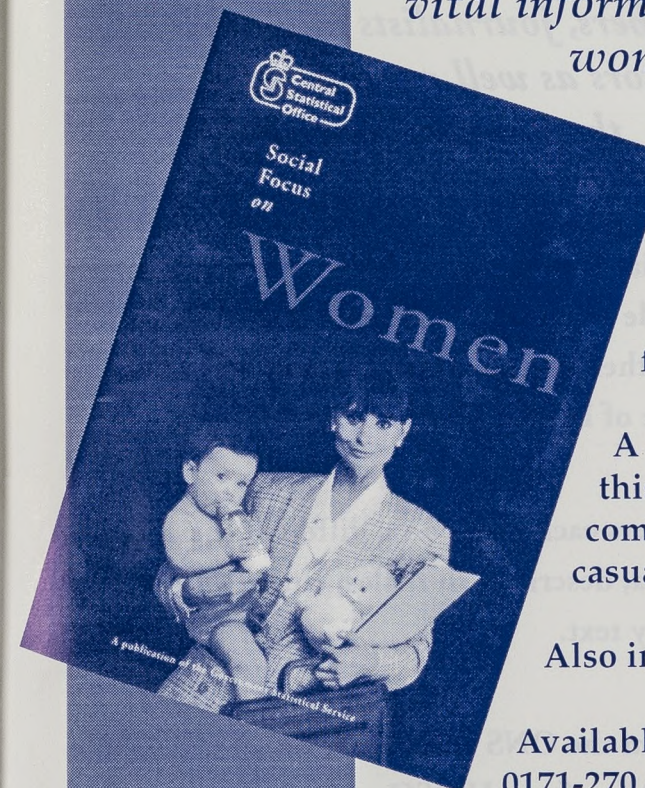
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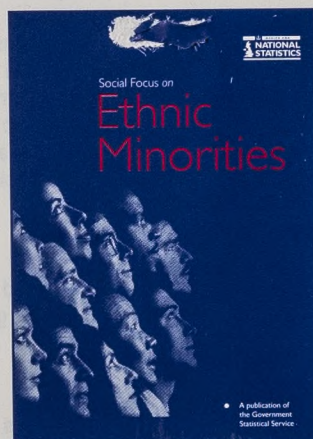
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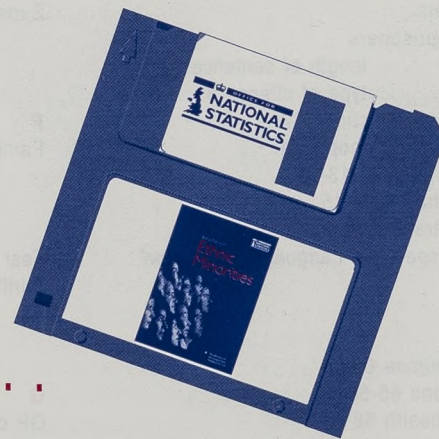
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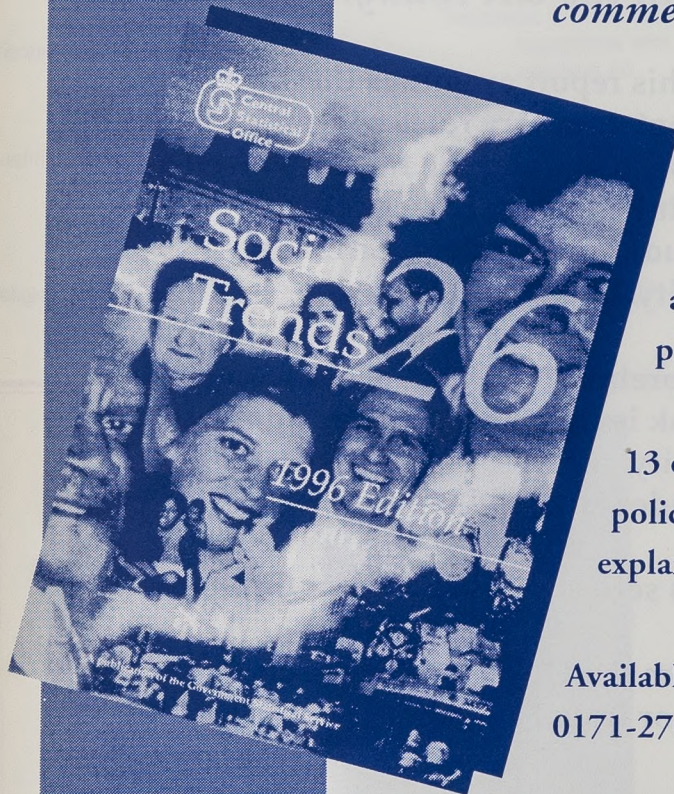
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