

# Race and Ethnicity

The ethnic group question in the Census records each person's perceived ethnic group and cultural background.

As counted by the 2001 Census the majority of the population of England were White (90.92% or nearly 45 million people)<sup>1</sup>, and the remaining 4.5 million people (9.08%) defined themselves as belonging to other ethnic groups. Indians were the largest of these groups, followed by Pakistanis and Black Caribbean. The remaining minority ethnic groups each accounted for less than one percent of the UK population and together accounted for 2.2 million people or 4.4% of total population.

The total population of Stockton was 178,408 when the Census was recorded in 2001, and 97.24% of the population defined themselves as White (173,484 people). Stockton has a much smaller minority ethnic make up than the country, with most BME residents being of Pakistani origin.

## Population figures and percentages for Stockton from the Census 2001

	All People	White	All Non-White	Mixed	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Chinese	Other
Number	178410	173480	4920	1000	780	1990	50	300	800
Percentage		97.2%	2.8%	0.6%	0.4%	1.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%

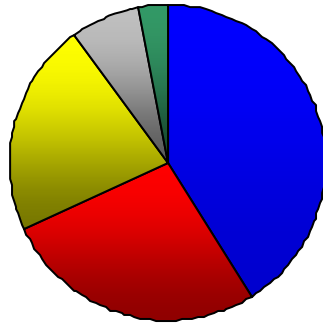
There is a clear picture from the Census data of 1991 and 2001 showing that the ethnic profile of Stockton's population is changing. The comparison between censuses is not a direct one due to changes made to the question on ethnicity in 2001 in particular the introduction of new categories of Mixed ethnicity. Since the distinction was not available to respondents in 1991 it is possible that people of Mixed race in 1991 chose to be either White or another ethnic group. The BME proportion in Stockton has increased from 1.6% in 1991 to 2.8% in 2001. It should also be taken into account that these figures do not include all asylum seekers and refugees in the Stockton area.

There are 78 different nationalities of asylum seekers across North East England and as of March 2007, there were 372 registered asylum seekers in Stockton. Nationally, the top ten applicant nationalities in 2005 were Iran 3,150 (12% of total applications), Somalia 1,760 (7%), Eritrea 1,760 (7%), China 1,730 (7%), Afghanistan 1,580 (6%), Iraq 1,415 (5%), Pakistan 1,145 (4%), Dem. Rep. of Congo 1,080 (4%), Zimbabwe 1,075 (4%) and Nigeria 1,025 (4%)<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Office of National Statistics, 2001 Census data.

<sup>2</sup> Home Office Statistical Bulletin 14/06. Asylum Statistics in United Kingdom 2005.

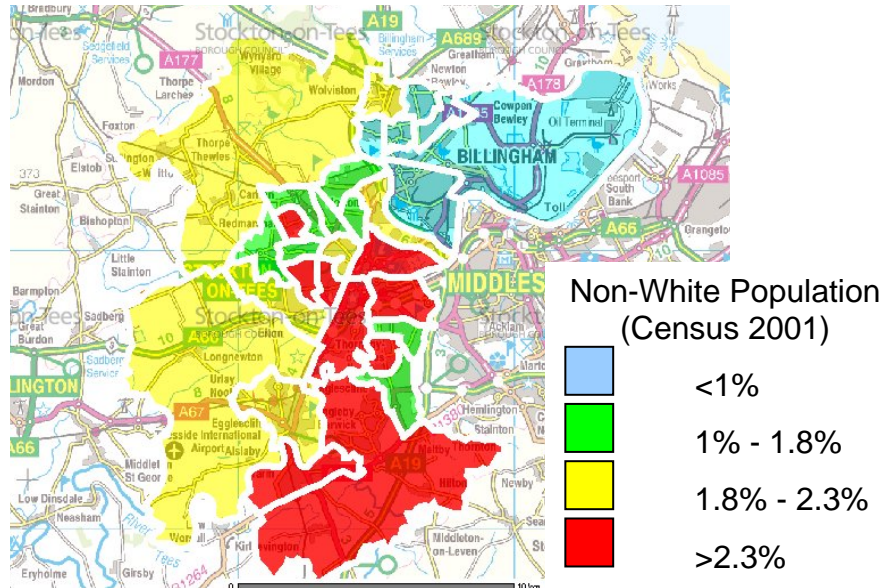
## Origin of Asylum Applications



■ African ■ Asian ■ Middle East ■ European ■ Other

Nationally 41% of applications were from African Nationals, 22% were from nationals of the Middle East and 7% were from European nationals. In 2005 83% of applicants were under 35 year old and 71% were male.

The non-White population in Stockton is concentrated in the Parkfield and Oxbridge and Town Centre wards of the borough. Billingham Central and East have the least proportion of non-white population in the borough (these trends are based on data from Census and ward boundaries pre-2003). There is a growing non-White community within the rapidly developing wards of Ingleby Barwick, and this should be reflected in the 2011 Census.



## Children and Young People

In 2006, children account for 19.1% of the population of England and Wales, this raises to 19.7% in Stockton (36,900 children)<sup>3</sup>. These are slight decreases in the number of children from the 2001 Census of 1.1% nationally and 1.4% locally.

The local pattern revealed in the 2001 Census was that the non-White population has a higher proportion of children, 34.1% of the non-White population were in this age group

<sup>3</sup> Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, mid-2006 population estimate.

compared to 20.8% in the White population. Furthermore, over 50% of the Mixed population were under 16 years, 32% of Asians and only 18% of all other groups. This trend is also observed nationally.

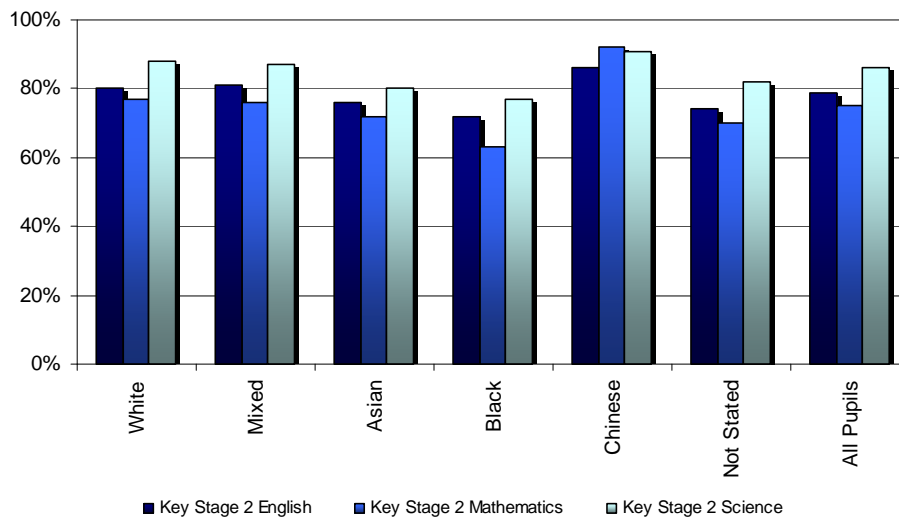
## Education

Across the country in maintained primary schools the percentage of BME pupils has increased from 19.3% in 2005 to 20.6% in 2006. A similar trend is apparent in secondary schools with 15.9% of BME pupils in 2005 increasing to 16.8% in 2006<sup>4</sup>. These changes may be due in part to an improvement in the completeness of the data held by schools; there has been a decrease in the percentage of pupils who were unclassified by ethnic group in both primary and secondary schools.

In Stockton the percentage of pupils classified as white is 93.6% and 5.9% BME (0.5% defined as not stated). The BME rate falls to 4.1% in secondary schools. This is expected due to the young age profile of the BME population in Stockton, and the proportion of BME students will increase as the population ages<sup>5</sup>.

Across England during 2005/06 Chinese, pupils of Mixed White and Asian heritage, Irish and Indian pupils consistently achieve above the national average across Key Stage 2, 3 and 4<sup>6</sup>. For example, at Key stage 2 mathematics, 92% of Chinese pupils and 83% of Mixed White and Asian heritage pupils achieved the expected level or above, compared to 75% nationally. Similar differences to the national figure are observed in English and Mathematics, with a less marked difference in Science.

**Key Stage 2 Percentage of Pupils Achieving Level 4 or More**  
**Nationally**

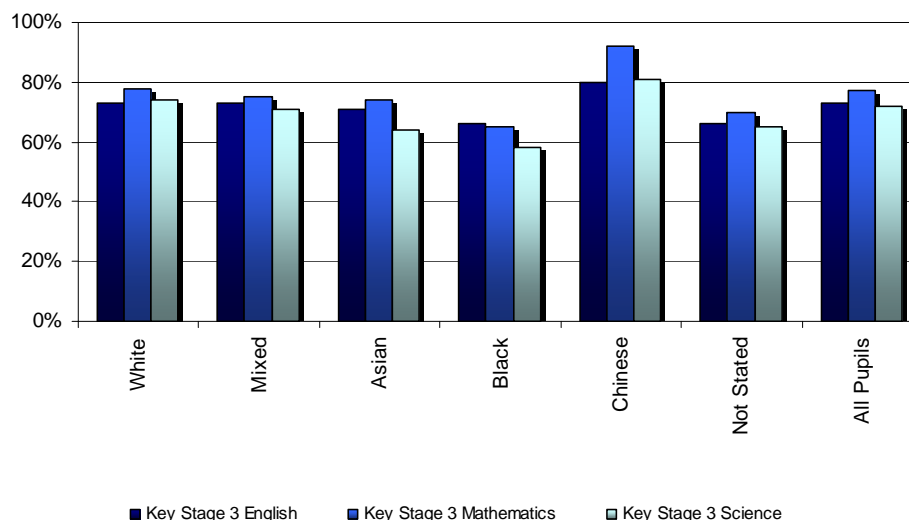


<sup>4</sup> Schools and Pupils in England, January 2006.

<sup>5</sup> [www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000682/SFR38-2006web3.xls#table33](http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000682/SFR38-2006web3.xls#table33)

<sup>6</sup> National Curriculum Assessments, GCSE and Equivalent Attainment and Post-16 Attainment by Pupil Characteristics in England 2005/06.

**Key Stage 3 Percentage of Pupils Achieving Level 5 or More**  
**Nationally**



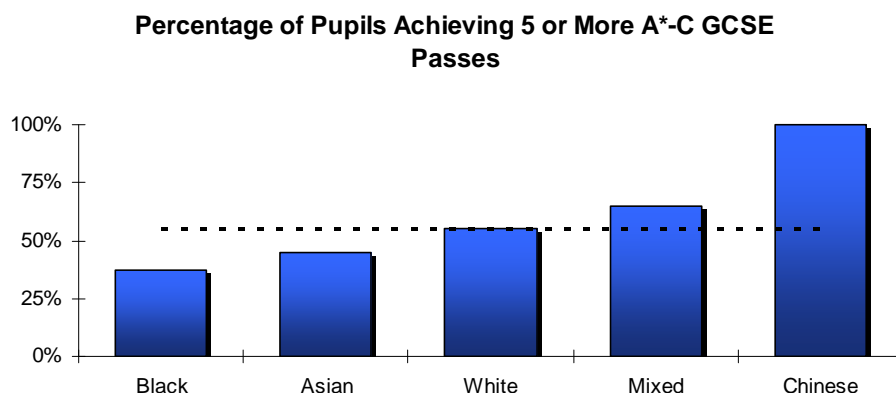
<b><u>National Achievement at GCSE and Post 16</u></b>	<b>5 A* - C GCSE</b>	<b>Average point score per candidate (Post 16)</b>
White British	57.5%	746.6
Irish	61.3%	746.6
Traveller of Irish Heritage	19.0%	725.0
Gypsy/Roma	10.4%	641.3
Any Other White Background	60.1%	766.6
White and Black Caribbean	47.3%	685.8
White and Black African	56.8%	694.3
White and Asian	68.9%	798.1
Any Other Mixed Background	58.7%	757.6
Indian	71.7%	719.6
Pakistani	51.4%	635.8
Bangladeshi	56.6%	624.1
Any Other Asian Background	64.6%	751.1
Black Caribbean	44.9%	597.0
Black African	51.0%	627.6
Any Other Black Background	47.1%	623.6
Chinese	80.0%	854.8
Any Other Ethnic Group	56.3%	717.8

Nationally all the minority ethnic groups within the Black category and pupils of Mixed White and Black Caribbean heritage are consistently below the overall national average across all Key Stages, at GCSE and equivalent and post-16. For example, at GCSE and equivalent, 44.9% of Black Caribbean pupils, 47.3% of pupils of Mixed White and Black Caribbean heritage, 51.0% of Black African pupils and 47.1% of other Black pupils achieved 5 or more A\*-C grades compared to 57.3% nationally. The results of these groups have generally improved since 2005 across each Key Stage, resulting in some cases in a narrowing of the

attainment gap in many subjects; the gap between each of these groups and the average for all pupils has narrowed at GCSE since 2005.

Across England Bangladeshi and Pakistani pupils perform below the overall national average at Key Stage 2 and 3, and at GCSE attainment including English and Mathematics. For example, at Key Stage 2 in science, 73% of Pakistani pupils and 79% of Bangladeshi pupils achieved the expected level compared to 86% nationally. In Key Stage 3 Science the performance levels are more marked with Bangladeshi pupils achieving 57% and Pakistani pupils achieving 54% against an overall national average of 72%. Bangladeshi pupils' relative attainment is closer to the national average at GCSE and equivalent, with 56.6% at 5 or more A\*-C grades compared to 57.3% nationally. When looking at 5 or more A\*-C grades including English and Mathematics, there is a gap of 5% points between Bangladeshi pupils and all pupils. Pakistani pupils' relative attainment at GCSE and equivalent is approximately 6 percentage points below the national figure, 51.4% compared with 57.3%, rising to 9.4% when English and Mathematics are included.

In Stockton there is large variation across ethnicities in relation to the attainment of 5 or more A\*-C passes at GCSE level.



Chinese pupils have the highest level of attainment with a pass rate of 100% and Black pupils have the lowest with 37.5%; the overall score for all groups was 55%. Locally results can not be broken down further as numbers of pupils are too small.

### **Exclusions**

Across England in 2004/05 around 26 in every 10,000 pupils of Mixed ethnic origin were permanently excluded from school. This was the same as the exclusion rate for Black pupils which was around twice that for White pupils. These rates are similar to the previous year.

A comparison of ethnicity broken down further shows that permanent exclusion rates were highest for Traveller of Irish Heritage (78 in every 10,000 pupils) and Mixed White and Black Caribbean (41 in every 10,000 pupils) groups. The overall rate for all pupils (of compulsory school age and above) was 14 in every 10,000 pupils. However, caution is recommended in interpreting data for Traveller of Irish Heritage children due to small numbers recorded, even at a national level.

Almost 8 in every 100 of Black or Mixed ethnic origin were excluded for a fixed period in 2004/05. This compares with almost 6 in every 100 White pupils and around 2 in every 100 Asian pupils.

The gender disparity in both permanent and fixed period exclusions was high amongst Asian pupils. The permanent exclusion rate for Asian boys was 11 times that for Asian girls. For fixed term exclusions it was around 5 times higher.

In 2004/05 the rate of fixed period exclusion for Mixed boys was similar to that for Black boys (around 11%). This was slightly higher than that for White boys (some 8%) which was around twice that for Asian boys (just over 4%).

### **Healthier Communities and Adults**

In 2006, people of working age account for 62% of the population of England and Wales, this raises to 62.7% in Stockton (117,300 people)<sup>7</sup>. These are slight increases from the 2001 Census data of 0.6% nationally and 1.2% locally. The 2001 Census revealed that in Stockton there was very little difference between the proportions of White (61.6%) and Non-White (61.1%) populations of working age although the proportion Mixed was below average (43.2%) whilst that of other groups was higher (76.7%). This trend is reflected nationally.

### **Health and wellbeing**

Research shows that ethnic minority groups have poorer health, lack access to some form of health provision and have lower levels of satisfaction with health provision<sup>8</sup>

The 2004 Health Survey for England<sup>9</sup> found that although very good or good health was reported by 77% of men and 74% of women in the general population, Bangladeshi and Pakistani men and women and Black Caribbean women were more likely to report bad or very bad health than the general population. 43% of men and 47% of women in the general population reported longstanding illness; Pakistani women and Bangladeshi men were more likely to report a limiting longstanding illness and Pakistani men and women were more likely to report acute sickness than the general population.

The prevalence of diabetes increased markedly with age, in both men and women. It was more common in men than women for each ethnic group and age group, except Pakistani women aged 55 and over, who had a significantly higher prevalence of diabetes than Pakistani men. After adjusting for age, diabetes was almost four times as prevalent in Bangladeshi men, and almost three times as prevalent in Pakistani and Indian men, as men in general population. Among women diabetes was more than five times as likely among Pakistani women, at least three times as likely in Bangladeshi and Black Caribbean women, and two and a half times as likely in Indian women compared with women in the general population.

The United Kingdom has one of the highest rates of death from cardiovascular disease (CVD); the prevalence of any CVD condition increased markedly with age in all ethnic groups. Women from the general population had the highest prevalence of any CVD (13.0%) and Chinese women had the lowest (5.3%). Irish men had the highest prevalence of any CVD (14.5%) while Black African men (2.3%) had the lowest. The prevalence of CVD increased between 1999 and 2004 among Pakistani men, in whom the prevalence of CVD doubled from 4.8% in 1999 and 9.1% in 2004; and among Indian women from 2.3% to 4.2% in 2004.

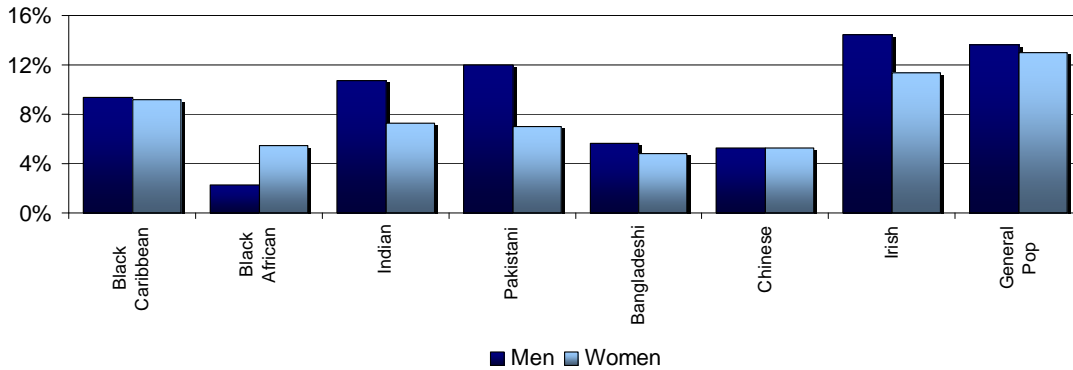
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<sup>7</sup> Tees Valley Joint Strategy Unit, mid-2006 population estimate.

<sup>8</sup> Commission for Racial Equality.

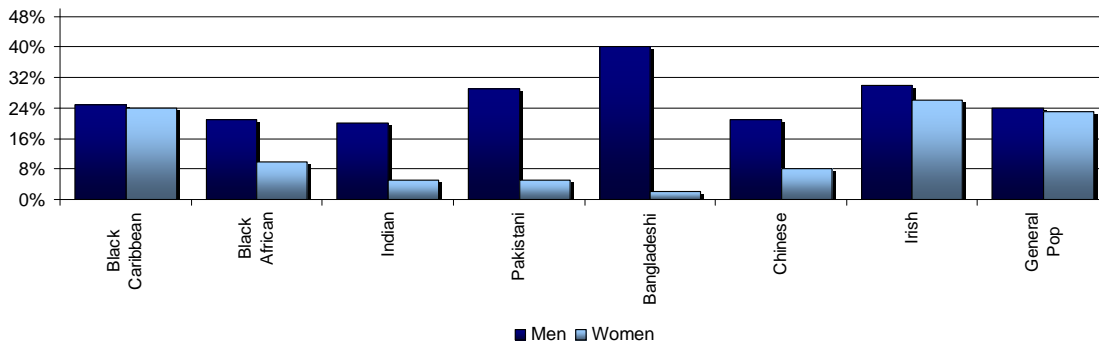
<sup>9</sup> Health Survey for England 2004, the health of minority ethnic groups.

**Prevalence of CVD by ethnic group and gender**



Smoking is the single greatest cause of preventable illness and premature death in the UK, and is one of the main determinants of health inequalities. 24% of men within the general population were current smokers. The proportion of current smokers among men in ethnic groups ranged from 21% among Black African and Chinese men, to 40% among Bangladeshi men. The proportion of women in the general population who are current smokers was similar to that of men (23%). The highest prevalence of current smokers was in the Irish and Black Caribbean groups, 26% and 24% respectively. Smoking prevalence was lowest among women in the South Asian and Chinese groups, and was particularly low among Bangladeshi women (2%).

**Self-reported cigarette smoking status by ethnic group and gender**



The proportion of cigarette smokers in the general population fell to 24% of men and 23% of women in 2004, from 27% for both in 1999. Among Black Caribbean men and Irish men and women, cigarette smoking was also less prevalent in 2004 than in 1999. The smoking rate for Black Caribbean men fell to 25% in 2004 from 35% in 1999, in Irish men to 30% in 2004 from 39% in 1999, and in Irish women to 26% in 2004 from 33% in 1999. For all other groups no differences were observed.

There were very large variations in the usual drinking frequency between different ethnic groups. Among both sexes, all of the minority ethnic groups, except the Irish, were more likely than the general population to be non-drinkers. This was particularly true for Bangladeshi and Pakistani adults, the vast majority of whom were non-drinkers. The next highest proportion of non-drinkers were Indian and Black African women (59% and 45% respectively), Followed by Chinese women (33%), Indian men and Black African men (33% and 32%). Black Caribbean men and women (15% and 21% respectively) and Chinese men

(19%) were also more likely to say they were non-drinkers than men and women in the general population (8% men and 14% women).

Body Mass Index (BMI) is a widely accepted anthropometric measure that takes into account height and weight. The thresholds for Body Mass Index categories are intended for White European populations, but there are no cut offs for specific minority ethnic groups, so the same groups were used in the Health Survey 2004. Mean BMI of Chinese, Bangladeshi, Indian and Pakistani men was lower than in the general population. Mean BMI in Chinese women was markedly lower, in Indian and Irish women was similar to, and in Black Caribbean and Black African women was higher than in the general population. Black Caribbean and Irish men had the highest prevalence of obesity. Bangladeshi men were almost five times, and Chinese men almost four times, less likely to be obese than men in the general population. For women, risk ratios were higher for Black African, Black Caribbean and Pakistani women and lower for Chinese women than women in the general population.

Among men, 23% of the general population met the recommended guidelines of consuming five or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day. With the exception of Irish men, the proportion of men meeting the guidelines was significantly higher among BME groups. Over a third of Indian and Chinese men met the five-a-day recommendation (37% and 36% respectively). Levels of consumption were lower in the other minority ethnic groups: the proportion consuming five or more portions ranged from 26% among Irish men to 33% among Pakistani men. Similar patterns were found in the mean number of portions consumed. Compared with the 3.3 portions per day consumed by men in the general population, men in each of the minority ethnic groups had higher levels of consumption. Mean daily fruit and vegetable consumption was higher among Chinese and Pakistani men (4.4 and 4.3 portions per day respectively). Mean consumption was lower among Irish men (3.6 portions per day).

In the general population, a significantly higher proportion of women than men met the five-a day recommendation (27% and 23% respectively). Similarly to men, the proportion eating five or more portions was higher among Chinese and Indian women (42% and 36% respectively) than the general population. Mean daily fruit and vegetable consumption was also higher among Chinese and Indian women (4.9 and 4.4 portions per day respectively). Bangladeshi women and women in the general population had lower levels of daily consumption (3.6 portions per day respectively).

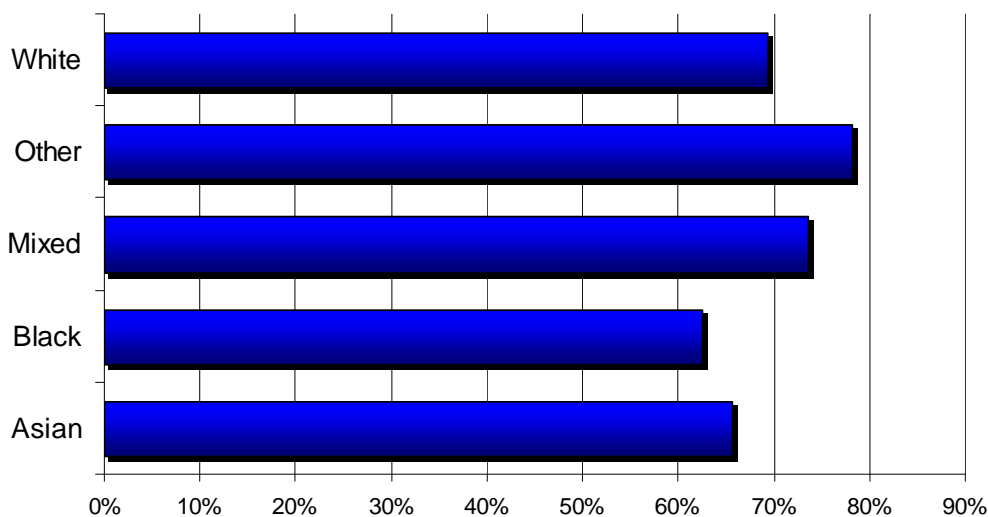
79% of men and 75% of women in the general population took part in physical activities for at least 30 continuous minutes in the four weeks prior to the interview. Among BME groups, participation rates ranged from 54% among Bangladeshi men to 78% among Irish men, and from 41% among Bangladeshi women to 81% among Irish women. Two thirds of general population men reported regular participation in any physical activity (at least once a week on average). Regular participation was reported by about two thirds of those in the Irish, Black Caribbean and Black African groups. It was lower in the other groups, at around half of Pakistani and Bangladeshi men, and about six in ten Indian and Chinese men. Six in ten women in the general population participated in regular physical activity. Among BME groups regular participation ranged from around a third of Bangladeshi women to two thirds of Irish women.

Health Survey for England 2004 Activity Levels

Activity Levels		Men	Women
Black Caribbean	Low Levels	34%	39%
	High Levels	37%	31%
Black African	Low Levels	35%	43%
	High Levels	35%	29%
Indian	Low Levels	44%	45%
	High Levels	30%	23%
Pakistani	Low Levels	51%	52%
	High Levels	28%	14%
Bangladeshi	Low Levels	51%	68%
	High Levels	26%	11%
Chinese	Low Levels	38%	47%
	High Levels	30%	17%
Irish	Low Levels	33%	33%
	High Levels	39%	29%
General Pop	Low Levels	32%	39%
	High Levels	37%	25%

Taking Part, the National Survey of Culture, Leisure and Sport 2005/06 shows that the most common types of physical activities participated in are swimming and health, fitness or gym conditioning activities (30.9% and 20.4% respectively). Headline figures show adults from other ethnic backgrounds have significantly higher rates of participation in active sport than all other groups, except for those from Mixed ethnic backgrounds. Adults from White and Mixed ethnic backgrounds had significantly higher rates of participation than both those from Asian and Black ethnic backgrounds.

**Participation in Active Sport by Ethnicity**

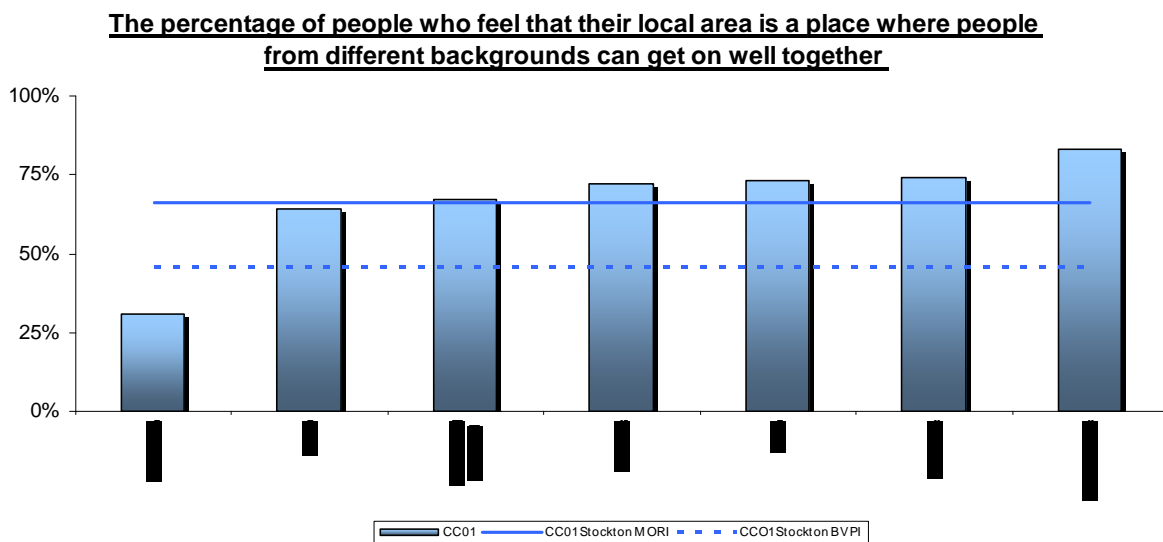


A Healthier Lifestyle questionnaire was sent to households in Portrack and Tilery, Primrose Hill and Newtown, Norton Grange, Victoria and Mandale and Cowpen and Clarences areas of Stockton during the summer 2006. Analysis of the results by ethnicity shows that in these areas of the borough there are obvious differences in lifestyle by ethnicity, yet due to small numbers of BME respondents only headline figures are available. Asian families reported a much more frequent consumption of fruit and vegetables than the general population (77.8% and 77.8% of householders eating fruit and vegetables every day compared to 48.8% and 45.5% overall). Those householders who reported undertaking 30 minutes of exercise 3 or 4 times per week was considerably higher for white respondents (20.6%) than for BME (3.0%) respondents, however, there was little difference in those who never participated in 30 minutes of exercise.

The survey reported very little variation in smoking trends by ethnicity within the surveyed wards; however, smoking and alcohol consumption tend to be under reported due to the moral judgments often linked to consumption rates. Trends show that BME males and females reported a lower level of alcohol consumption than their white counterparts (83.3% of Asian males reported no alcohol consumption compared to 32.6% of white respondents and 100% of Asian females reporting nil consumption).

### Community Cohesion

Community cohesion is measured in a variety of ways, there is no national figure for comparison, however, the percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds can get on well together is an indicator aimed at getting an overall measure of community cohesion based on whether residents as a whole think they live in an area which has good community relations. The question does not specifically focus on race and therefore could be used to capture tensions that may exist as a result of other factors such as religion or belief. A community is likely to be more cohesive where the majority of residents agree with this statement.



There are two possible sources of this data; the BVPI General User Satisfaction Survey (45.55%) and the IPSOS MORI Survey (66%). Stockton compares favourably with its peers when using the MORI data and less favourably when using the BVPI data. Further analysis

shows that for the entire group (with the exception of Newcastle) the figures refer to a quality of life survey and the majority are conducted by IPSOS MORI. Therefore the most reliable comparisons can be drawn using the rate of 66%. There is a large variance in the data with Rotherham having the lowest rate (31%) and Milton Keynes the highest (83%). It must be noted that the figure for Stockton is from the 2006/07 survey which was conducted in October 2006. The data for Rotherham was collected in February 2006 but data for the other comparative areas was conducted between September and December 2005 (No time frame was published for Luton). It is possible that the effects of the London Bombings in 2005 and the current national political climate may change people's perceptions of the community.

The IPSOS MORI survey also found that 59% of respondents feel that the local area is a place where residents respect ethnic differences between people, an increase of 6% from 2004. Due to the relatively small number of BME respondents in the sample, care needs to be taken when analysing the findings by ethnicity. Indications are that their views are in line with the overall sample with regards community cohesion indicators (22 Of 30 BME respondents interviewed agree that the local area is a place where residents respect ethnic differences between people, whilst four disagree and the other four are neutral or don't know).

### Community Cohesion



**North Stockton** - Whitton, Wolviston, Glebe, Norton  
**Central Stockton** - Portrack and Tilery, Parkfield, Newtown, Blue Hall, Roseworth, Mile House, Hardwick, Stockton Town Centre  
**West Stockton** - Bishopsgarth, Hartburn, Elm Tree, Fairfield, Grangefield  
**South Stockton** – Preston, Egglecliffe, Yarm, Ingleby Barwick

As shown above, South Stockton has the highest percentage of residents who feel that the local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together (77%); the lowest is in Central Stockton. Thornaby and South Stockton have the highest percentage of residents who feel the local area is a place where ethnic differences are respected (69%), and Central Stockton has the lowest (44%). The area of Central Stockton has the highest non-White community and it could be suggested that these communities feel the least amount of community cohesion.

### Drugs Misuse

The British Crime Survey (BCS) is a large national survey of adults who live in a representative cross-section of private households in England and Wales. As well as

questions on perceptions of crime, there are a number of crime related topics; illicit drug use can be analysed by ethnic group. The latest data available related to the 2001/02 survey and figures are only available at national levels<sup>10</sup>. People from a mixed white and black Caribbean background were most likely to have used an illicit drug in their lifetime (58%). They were also most likely to have used cannabis in their lifetime (54%). People from other black backgrounds had the highest lifetime use of Class A drug (24%).

Amongst those who report being from a mixed background; mixed white and black Caribbean background had the highest last year use of cannabis (33%), a Class A drug (8%) and any illicit drug (35%). This group were statistically more likely to have used any illicit drug or cannabis in the last year than all other mixed ethnic groups except white and black African. None of the differences recognised within the mixed population for last year use of a Class A drug were statistically significant.

Amongst those who reported being from being from a black background; black Caribbean had the highest last year use of cannabis (17%) and any illicit drug (18%). People identifying as other black background had the highest use of a Class A drug (7%). For last year use of cannabis and any drug, those from a black Caribbean background had rates of use statistically higher than black African. None of the differences recognised within the black population for last year use of a Class A drug were statistically significant.

Amongst those who report being from a white background; people identifying as white British has the highest last year use of cannabis (11%) and any illicit drug (12%). Those identifying as white Irish had the highest last year use of a Class A drug (6%). However, none of the differences recognised within the white population were statistically significant.

Amongst people who reported being from Asian background; those identifying as Bangladeshi had the highest last year use of cannabis (7%) and any illicit drug (8%). Those identifying as other Asian had the highest last year of a Class A drug (2%). However, none of the differences recognised within the Asian population were statistically significant.

## **Education**

Nationally in 2006, 283,000 people took part in Work Based Learning<sup>11</sup>; of these students 93.8% are White. Of the 315,600 adults who enrolled for adult and community based learning in the same year, 84.8% were White, 4.2% Asian and 2.6% Black. The number of people in further education is significantly higher with 1,875,900 students enrolled in 2006 (a 6.8% decrease from 2005). Asian students account for 7.7% of students, 6.6% are Black and 77.5% are White. These statistics reflect numbers funded by the Learning and Skills Council and omit the large numbers of overseas students, nevertheless, no minority ethnic groups are under represented in higher education compared to the general population, some groups, like Chinese, Indian and Black African groups, are much better represented than others.

Within Stockton, 94.5% of students in the sixth forms of Egglecliffe and Conyers schools are White, and 4.6% are from BME groups. This reflects the demography of the local area; trends would suggest that the number of BME pupils will increase steadily over the next 10 years due to the young profile of the BME population within the borough.

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<sup>10</sup> Home Office Research Study 209, Ethnicity and drug use: key findings from the 2001/02 British Crime Survey.

<sup>11</sup> Further Education, Work based Learning for young people, train to gain and adult and community learning. Learner numbers in England. (October 2006).

When national figures are reflected in relevance to the population of working age, data for 2002 showed BME groups are more likely than White people to be studying for a qualification, particularly at degree or equivalent level. Black Africans are the ethnic group most likely to be studying for a qualification (44% of Black Africans of working age)<sup>12</sup>. However, of those working towards a qualification, there are marked differences by ethnic group in the proportions of those working towards qualifications of A level or equivalent: Black African students are less likely (8%) to be studying towards A levels than White (21%), Indian (21%) or Pakistani (23%) students. Black African students are, however, more likely to be working towards a degree (36%) than White, Pakistani or Black Caribbean students. Proportions of those with no qualifications differ markedly by ethnic group. Pakistani (32%) and Bangladeshi (44%) adults are most likely to have no qualifications. For other ethnic groups, a small proportion has no qualifications, for example, only 15% of Black Caribbean people.

Minority ethnic students are more likely to be enrolled in particular subject areas in higher education. Students of Black Caribbean, Black African, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, and Chinese groups are more likely to study Mathematics and Computer Sciences or Business and Administrative Studies. Biological Sciences, Creative Arts and Design and Law are popular subjects amongst Black Caribbean and Black African Students. Engineering is also popular amongst Black African students. Medicine and Dentistry, Medicine and Allied subjects and Law are popular subjects with Indian and Pakistani students. Indian students were also more likely than average to study Biological Sciences.

### **Community Safety**

Data from the 2004/05 British Crime Survey shows the overall risk of victimisation (the percentage of people or households that had been victims of crime once or more in the 12 months prior to the interview) was relatively even across the different ethnic groups, with the exception of people from Mixed ethnic group being at higher risk of victimisation than White people. The overall risk of victimisation amongst people from Mixed ethnic groups was 29% compared to 24% for White people. The overall risk of victimisation was 23% for people from Chinese and other ethnic groups, 24% for Black or Black British and 26% for Asian and Asian British<sup>13</sup>. The apparent differences between people from Mixed and other BME groups were not statistically significant.

Overall, the Mixed group were generally at higher risk of victimisation, appearing to be the most at risk group. However it is possible that the differences between Mixed and other ethnic groups reflect differences in the socio-demographic profiles of the groups rather than the ethnicity itself. The proportion of young people in the Mixed ethnic group is large in the comparison to other ethnic groups, and young people are in particular at higher risk of victimisation.

Overall personal crimes and in particular violent crimes are relatively rare. Based on 2004/05 BCS interviews 6.5% of the population had been victims of any personal crime, and less than 4% victims of violent crime. 11% of people from Mixed ethnic backgrounds had been victims of personal crimes, a higher proportion than people from White (6%) and Asian (6%) backgrounds. In terms of overall violent incidents people from Mixed ethnic groups were

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<sup>12</sup> Minority Ethnic Attainment and Participation in Education and Training: The Evidence. 2003

<sup>13</sup> Black and Minority Ethnic Groups' experiences and perceptions of crime, racially motivated crime, and the police; findings from the 2004/05 British Crime Survey. Home Office Online Report 25/06.

again at higher risk of victimisation (7%) than people from White (4%), Asian (3%), Black (4%) and Chinese and other (4%) ethnic groups.

Caution should be given to the analysis of crime by ethnicity as the risk of being a victim of violent crime is associated with being a young male in particular between 16 and 24 years old, living in an area with high levels of perceived anti-social behaviour, visiting pubs (in particular three times a week or more often) and marital status (in particular being separated or divorced).

There are differences in the risk of victimisation when looking at household crimes; households where the household reference person (HRP) was from an Asian (21%) or a Mixed (23%) ethnic group were at higher risk of victimisation than households with White (18%), Black (17%), or Chinese and other ethnic (17%) backgrounds HRPs.

Households with an HRP from Mixed (17%) or Black ethnic (15%) backgrounds had a higher risk of becoming a victim of vehicle related theft than households with any other ethnic background HRP. In addition, households with an HRP from the Asian ethnic group (10%) were at risk of victimisation than households with a White HRP (8%). Households with an HRP from Mixed (8%) and Asian (8%) groups were also at higher risk of vandalism than households with an HRP with a Black ethnic background (4%). The differences between households with a Black, compared with White (7%) and Chinese and other ethnic backgrounds (5%) were also significant.

Differences in the risk of victimisation between subgroups were also examined where possible. There were no differences between Black African and Black Caribbean groups for any of the crime types. There were no differences between the Asian groups in terms of risk of violence, all personal crimes, or vehicle related thefts. Pakistanis were at higher risk of total BCS crimes than Bangladeshis and Indians, and were also at higher risk than the White group. Pakistanis were also at higher risk of all household crimes than Bangladeshis and Indians; again Pakistanis were at higher risk of all household crimes than the White group. The risk of vandalism and burglary was also higher among Pakistanis than the White group.

The BCS also asks respondents about the characteristics of the offender, including their ethnicity. In the vast majority of the incidents where the offender was seen at least one of the offenders was White (88% of all BCS crimes). At least one of the offenders was thought to be Black (10%), of Asian origin (5%) and from Chinese and other ethnic background (3%). This is expected as it reflects the general population.

However, there were differences in the reported ethnicity of the offenders between victims from the White and BME groups. A smaller proportion of incidents against people from BME groups involved White offenders compared to incidents against White people. Similarly offenders from BME backgrounds were involved in a larger proportion of incidents from BME backgrounds, than in incidents against White people. This trend is likely to reflect the fact that a large proportion of offenders commit crimes in their local area, and BME populations tend to be concentrated in certain areas.

Locally, higher crime rates are centred around the towns of Stockton, Thornaby, and Billingham. The areas of Parkfield and Oxbridge, Newtown and Mandale and Victoria also have above average crime rates. This may be linked to BME populations but could also be a peripheral effect of town centre hot spots for crime.

The 2006 IPSOS MORI Survey found that 94% of residents feel safe walking outside in their area alone in the daytime (90% net safety). Broken down by area the central area of the

borough has lower levels of reported safety than average (92% overall and 84% net safety). This is reflected when the data is analysed by township, with central Stockton having a significantly lower level of expressed safety (76% net). These are the areas typically associated with the BME population in Stockton. Also non-White respondents report a lower level of safety at daytime than the overall population (67%).

According to the survey overall only 54% of residents feel safe walking outside in their area at night (18% net safety). This decreases to 39% in central Stockton (-13% net safety) and 35% for non-White respondents (-30%) net satisfaction. It must be noted that the BME population also tends to reside in the areas of higher deprivation and this affects perceptions of crime and safety. Interestingly 31% of non-White respondents think that the level of crime has got better in their area, compared to 14% of all respondents. This is reflected that those people residing in central Stockton also record a higher proportion of improvement (19%).

## **Economic Regeneration and Transport**

### **Employment**

In 2004, 79.6% of Great Britain's working age population as a whole, but only 65.3% of the working age BME population, were economically active<sup>14</sup>. Men from Indian, Black Caribbean and Black Other groups have similar economic activity rates to that of White People, while Black Caribbean women are more likely than women from other ethnic minorities to be economically active. Chinese, Pakistani and Bangladeshi men are least likely to be economically active, and more than two thirds of Pakistani and Bangladeshi women of working age are not in the labour market.

In Great Britain, in 2004, 25.4% of men and 43.8% of women of working age from ethnic minorities were economically active (compared with 15.8% of White men and 25.2% of White women). Around a third of economically inactive people from ethnic minorities were students, compared with only 21% of the economically inactive population as a whole (reflecting their relative youth). People from ethnic minorities were also more likely to be inactive because they were looking after a home or family (36% compared with 31% of the economically inactive population as a whole).

In Great Britain, in 2004, 58.9% of people of working age from ethnic minorities were in employment, compared to 74.6% of the working age population as a whole. At 41.2% and 45.8%, respectively, Bangladeshis and Pakistanis had the lowest employment rates, compared with 76.2% of White people. Indians (68.5%) and Black Caribbean (68%) were more likely than people from other ethnic groups to be in work.

Ethnic minorities made up 7.3% of all people in work in 2004, but 10.1% of the 25-34 year olds in work (and only 5% of 45-59 year olds in work). The employment rate was highest in the 35-44 age groups for both White people (83.3%) and people from ethnic minorities (69.8%). Among 16-24 year olds, only 38.1% of people from ethnic minorities were in work, compared to 63% of White people.

In general, women are less likely to be employed than men, but the differential is greater for BME groups. In Great Britain, in 2004, 79.4% of all men and 70.1% of all women were in

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<sup>14</sup> Commission for Racial Equality. Employment and Ethnicity, 2006.

work. The figures for BME groups in employment were 67.4% for men and 51.6% for women. The difference in employment rates for men and women was most pronounced among Bangladeshis and Pakistanis, with Bangladeshi women (36.9%), and Pakistani women (36.8%) less likely to be in employment than men from the same groups. Exceptionally, Black Caribbean men and women had similar employment rates. Nevertheless, the employment rate for BME women in 2004 represented an increase of 2.2% compared with 2001. The overall employment rate for BME men stayed the same, but the rate for Black African men increased by 5.2%.

White men were more likely than BME men to be working full time in 2004 (91.0% compared with 83.6%), but the reverse was true for women (56.4% compared with 64.5%). Indian, Black Caribbean and other Asian men were almost as likely as White men to be working full time, but less than two thirds of Bangladeshi men did so. Women from other Asian and Black Caribbean ethnic groups were most likely to be working full-time, and only Pakistani women were less likely than White women to be working full time.

Pakistani (25.6%) and Indian (18.2%) men were most likely to be self employed in 2004, compare with an average of 16.7%. BME women were less likely to be self employed than White women (7.2%), with women from the Chinese (13%), other (7.4%) and Indian (6.9%) ethnic groups most likely to be self employed. A total of 54,900 white and 8,100 people from BME groups were classified as unpaid family workers.

In 2004, people from BME groups were far less likely (13.6%) than White people (24.7%) to work in production (primary, manufacturing, construction) industries, with over a third of them (35.1% compared to 26.1% of White workers) working in hotels and catering, distribution and transport and communications. Similar percentages worked in private services (including business and financial services) and public services.

Two-thirds of Bangladeshis (65.9%), and nearly half of Chinese (47.2%) and Pakistanis (46.1%) who were in employment worked in hotels and catering, wholesale and retail, distribution and transport, and communication. These industries also employed 33.9% of Indians and 37.9% of people from the Other Asian group. Around a quarter of people of other backgrounds (25.7%), Mixed Parentage (25.2%) and the Black African group (25.3%) worked in business, financial and other private service industries.

The pattern was rather different for men and women. White men were twice as likely to work in production industries as BME men (36.7% compared with 18%), while only 10.4% of White and 7.6% of BME women worked in these industries. Bangladeshi men were overwhelmingly (80.6%) to be found working in the hotels and catering, distribution, and transport and communications industries, where more than half of Pakistani and Chinese men also worked. BME women as a whole were less likely than men (27.3% compared to 41.1%) to work in these industries, with Chinese (41.9%), Pakistani (31.1%) and Indian (30.7%) women most likely to do so.

Black Africans (39.9%), Black Caribbean (37.1%), and people from the Black Other group (37.1%) were most likely, and Pakistanis and Bangladeshis (18% in each case) least likely, of all ethnic groups to work in public services (public administration, education, health and social care).

In contrast, among BME groups, women (42.3%) were much more likely than men (15.5%) to work in public sector services. More than half of the women in work from the Black Caribbean (54%), Black African (52.1%) and Bangladeshi (50.8%) ethnic groups worked in public sector

services. Among men, those from the Black African (28.1%) and other Asian (21.6%) ethnic groups were most likely to be working in this sector.

BME workers in public sector services tend to be concentrated in lower-grade positions. In the Civil Service, for example, ethnic minority staff made up 8.2% of civil servants whose ethnicity was known in 2004 (3.8% Asian, 2.5% of Black, 0.9% Mixed and 0.2% Chinese). But only 120 were in senior grades (comprising 3.3% of all senior staff), compared with 9.7% in the administrative grades; this is the same pattern as recorded in 2003.

In 2004, BME workers earned an average of £7.50 per hour, compared with £8.00 per hour for workers from White backgrounds. This gap has been increasing since 1998. Within the overall average for BME groups, earnings were highest for Indian (£8.41) and lowest for Pakistani and Bangladeshi (£6.25) workers. Pay rates for all ethnic groups have tended to increase since 1998, but there are large annual changes for individual ethnic groups. The relative pay of each ethnic group has remained fairly constant, with the exception that the pay rate of Black people has tended to fall behind that of Indian people.

Within Stockton the employment rate of BME communities is measured and reported via the Annual Local Area Local Labour Force Survey. Since 2002/03 there has been a marked increase in the employment rate for BME groups to 58.9% in 2004/05. The BME employment rate in Stockton is now 3.6% above the north east average and in line with the national figure.

Employment Rates

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Stockton-on-Tees		52.8	57.2	58.9
North East	51.5	49.2	52.5	55.3
ENGLAND	57.0	57.4	58.1	58.9

No further employment data broken down by ethnicity is available for the region or local area.

**Benefits**

In 2004, the chance of a person from a BME group being unemployed was 2.28 times greater than for a White person, with odds rising to three times or more for Bangladeshis, Black Africans and Pakistanis. Indians and Chinese people had the lowest unemployment rates. The unemployment rates for men and women were generally similar, but at 20.2%, Pakistani women had an extremely high unemployment rate: five times the rate for White women (4.0%), and more than double the rate for Pakistani men (9.7%)<sup>15</sup>. No benefits data broken down by ethnicity is available for the region or local area.

**Transport**

In 2002/03 national research was undertaken to explore BME experiences and perceptions of public transport<sup>16</sup>. Bus travel is the most common mode of public transport for Asian, Black and minority ethnic communities, with 55% using bus travel on three or more days a week (compared with 47% of White respondents). Also 53% of BME respondents had not used the train in the last year or longer, the same percentage as White respondents whom were surveyed. 21% of BME respondents have used long distance coach travel at least once in the last twelve months, just a little more than White respondents (18%). However, Asian respondents are more likely than Black or White respondents to use coach travel with 24%

<sup>15</sup> Commission for Racial Equality. Employment and Ethnicity, 2006.

<sup>16</sup> Department for Transport. Fact sheet 7, BME communities, experiences and perception.

having used this mode at least once in the previous twelve months. Use of taxis and minicabs is similar for BME respondents as for their White counterparts, with 32% using them at least once a week. Nearly 30% of White respondents compared to 21% BME respondents drive a car at least three times a week. 32% of BME respondents have a full driving licence compared with 48% of White respondents.

As with their White counterparts, BME users felt generally secure on public transport during daylight, but perceptions worsen significantly after dark. 53% of Asian and 42% of Black respondents identify waiting on an underground platform as being where they felt most unsafe. Next most insecure travel modes are travelling on the underground and walking in a multi storey car park. Higher percentages of Asian respondents feel unsafe while waiting at a bus stop (44%) compared with Black (30%) and White (35%). Further qualitative research suggests this may be linked to experiences of racial abuse, including from car users and other passengers. This is backed by higher rate of experiencing and witnessing incidents of anti-social behaviour and crime on public transport.

Irrespective of ethnic group, CCTV surveillance is first choice for people feeling more secure while waiting at a bus stop or shelter. The qualitative research revealed the importance of reliable and appropriate information, especially for those whose first language is not English. For all ethnic groups CCTV surveillance is favoured to enhance security while travelling on the bus. Second choice is the presence of a member of staff in addition to the driver. For Asian respondents the first choice while waiting for a train is CCTV (38%), followed by the presence of staff and then good lighting; while for Black respondents it is the presence of staff (35%), followed by CCTV and good lighting. BME respondents favour CCTV surveillance for personal security on trains, while their White counterparts prefer having a guard or conductor walking through the train and checking tickets. Further research also revealed the impact that staff attitudes can have on the perceptions of all passengers.

#### Car or Van Ownership across the Tees Valley

	Households with no cars or vans	Households with one car or van	Households with two cars or vans	Households with three cars or vans	Households with four or more cars or vans
Hartlepool	39.3%	42.4%	15.4%	2.4%	0.6%
Middlesbrough	41.0%	40.6%	15.4%	2.5%	0.6%
Redcar and Cleveland	32.3%	44.9%	18.6%	3.3%	0.9%
Stockton-on-Tees	29.6%	43.3%	22.4%	3.8%	0.9%
Darlington	31.2%	45.3%	19.6%	3.0%	0.9%

As counted by the 2001 Census, 26.84% of households in England had no car or van, but 1.39% have four or more. This compares to the North East average of 35.94% of households having no access to a car or van and only 0.73% of households, both significantly lower than the national average. Stockton compares favourably to the rest of the Tees Valley and has the lowest percentage of households without a car or van (29.6%), and has the highest rate of two car ownership across the region (22.4%). Whilst no data is available for car ownership by ethnicity, ward data (based on 2003 wards) shows the lowest rate of car availability was recorded in Portrack and Tilery (64.79% of households having no car or van) and the highest rate of ownership was recorded in Ingleby Barwick (3.5% of households having no car or van). Using ward data it would appear that there is no link between the level of car access and ethnicity in Stockton.

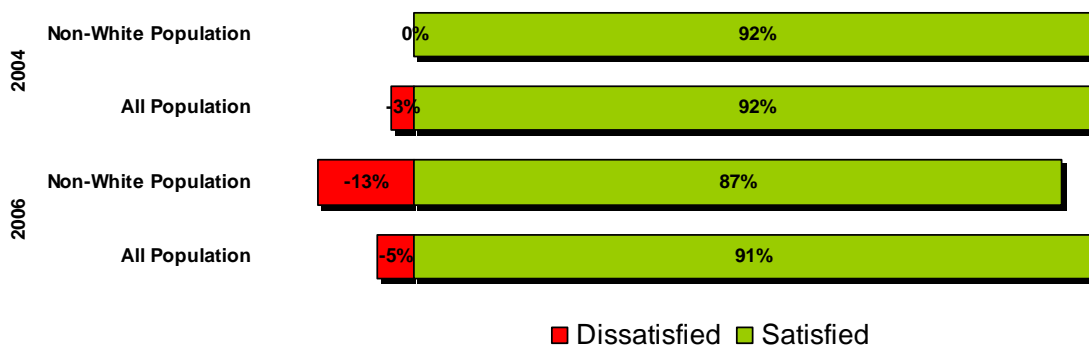
## Liveability (including Environment, Housing and Civic Renewal)

### Environment

Successful, thriving and prosperous communities are characterised by streets, parks and open spaces that are clean, safe, and attractive. It has been suggested, however, that over 2 million households suffer significant litter and rubbish in the areas where they live, and around 1.5 million households are troubled by graffiti and vandalism<sup>17</sup>. Stockton has been voted one of the cleanest boroughs in the country. Figures compiled by the Audit Commission from authorities across the country show Stockton joint 23<sup>rd</sup> cleanest out of 339 councils listed. Cowpen Bewley Woodland Park and Billingham Beck Valley Country Park were awarded Green Flag in 2005, and satisfaction with parks and open spaces is over 65% in 2006<sup>18</sup>.

There is a clear demand from the public for higher quality neighbourhoods. Within Stockton 84% of residents are positive about their neighbourhood.<sup>19</sup> This satisfaction level is significantly higher than findings in 2000 and 2002. However, levels of reported satisfaction are slightly lower for non-White respondents across the borough (80%) but this is a 10% improvement compared to 2002. The key reasons cited for satisfaction with the council link to cleanliness and good refuse collection along with positive comments on the nature of the area as well as recycling facilities and parks and open spaces. Intensive door-to-door work has taken place in order to encourage residents to recycle using the kerbside recycling collection, and borough wide there is now a 54% participation rate. Satisfaction rates for environmental services provided by the council vary considerably by type of survey and ethnicity<sup>20</sup>. Non-White survey results are treated with caution as often small numbers of respondents can skew trends.

### Blue Box Doorstep Recycling



Blue box doorstep recycling has relatively high levels of user satisfaction. In 2006, non-White respondents have a much higher level of dissatisfaction than the whole population and levels of satisfaction have decreased since 2004.

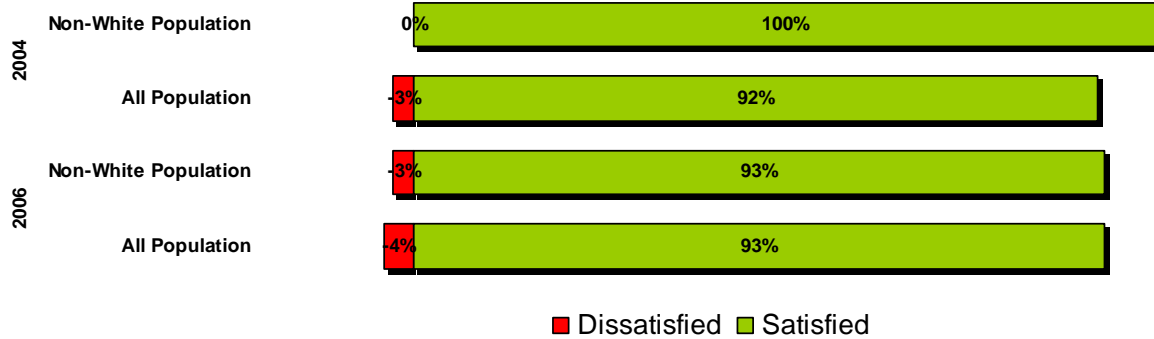
<sup>17</sup> [www.renewal.net](http://www.renewal.net)

<sup>18</sup> BVPI General User Satisfaction Survey 2006.

<sup>19</sup> IPSOS MORI 2006.

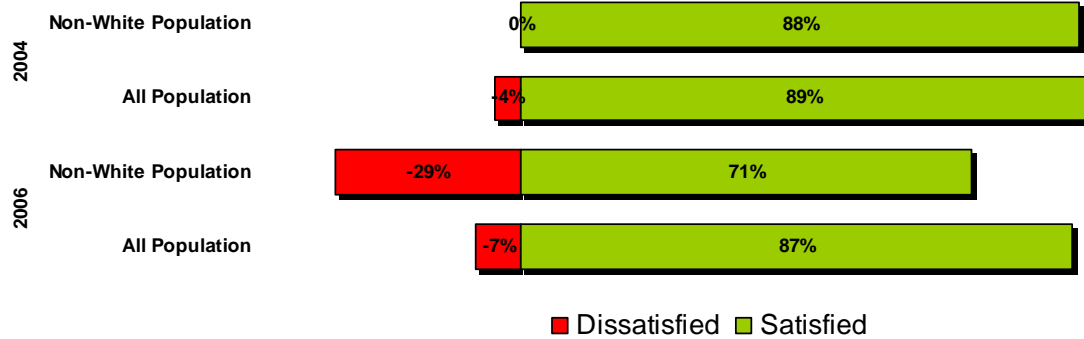
<sup>20</sup> IPSOS MORI 2006.

## Refuse Collection



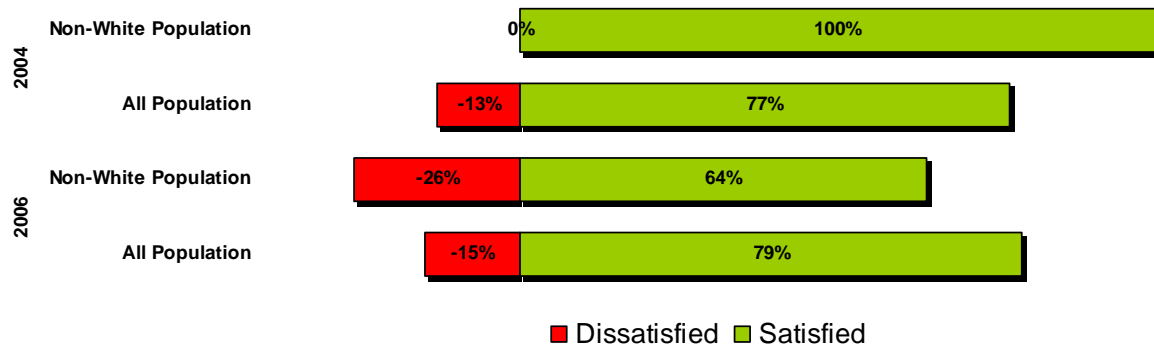
Refuse collection has the highest levels of satisfaction of all the environmental services. In 2004 the non-White population reported 100% satisfaction; this has decreased to 93% in 2006. Nevertheless, satisfaction levels are the same for non-White respondents and the population as a whole in 2006 (93%).

## Recycling Facilities



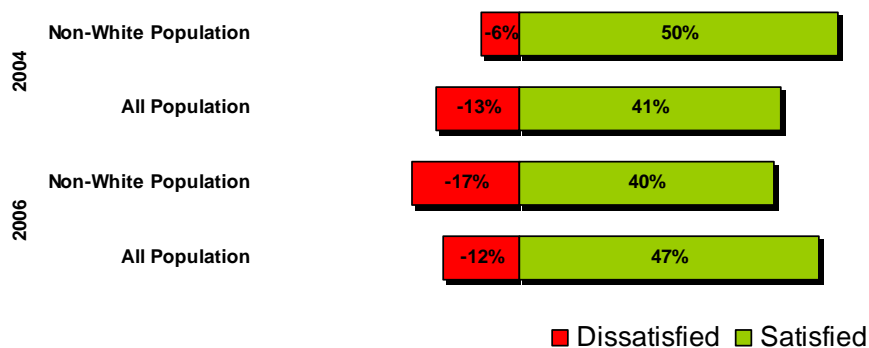
In 2006 satisfaction rates vary greatly by ethnicity with non-White respondents expressing satisfaction rates considerably lower than the whole population (71% and 87% respectively). Also non-White respondents have higher levels of dissatisfaction than the whole population; overall satisfaction has declined since 2004.

## Street Cleaning



Satisfaction levels with street cleaning have varied across time and ethnicity. Satisfaction rates reported by non-White respondents have fallen from 100% in 2004 to 64% in 2006; the whole population has reported a 2% increase in satisfaction over the two years. In 2006 the general survey results show noticeably higher levels of satisfaction than non-white respondents (79% compared to 64%).

### Pollution Control noise/air/water



Pollution control has the lowest reported levels of satisfaction of the environmental services. Satisfaction for the whole population has increased to 47% in 2006 but non-White respondents have reported a 10% fall in satisfaction to 40%.

Green spaces offer a range of opportunities of particular relevance to disadvantaged BME communities. These include the use and enjoyment of beautiful spaces, contact with nature, outdoor activities, wide-ranging programmes of activities that are socially and culturally relevant and integrate different people, and events that promote social cohesion. Stockton on Tees is an area of contrasts, with a mixture of busy town centres, urban residential areas and picturesque villages. Nine and half million people, one in five of the overall population, live in England's rural areas. The rural population is projected to grow by 1.7 million (14.9%) to 13.5 million between 2004 and 2025<sup>21</sup>. There is an estimated 136,000 people in BME groups living in rural England. Only 1.4% of the population in the less sparse areas of rural England is non-White or Mixed, primarily in central and southern rural areas alongside England's core urban belt. Within Stockton 3.7% of the area is classified as rural, compared to 18.9% of the North East as a whole<sup>22</sup>. The rural areas are situated in the pre-2003 wards of Preston, Ingleby and Whitton; residents of rural areas often have different service needs.

### Housing

Housing tenure is one of the areas where ethnic minority group experiences vary most markedly from those of the population as a whole. In 2005, 8% of all households in England had a BME reference person; these households by the nature of the population are normally younger<sup>23</sup>. Indian households are more likely to be owner occupiers than any other ethnic group. Black African households were the least likely to be owners and, along with Bangladeshi households, the most likely to be in the social rented sector. Private renting was

<sup>21</sup> Views on the interim statement by the Commission on Integration and Cohesion, CRC, 2007.

<sup>22</sup> Census 2001, Office of National Statistics.

<sup>23</sup> Housing in England 2004/05.

least popular among Black Caribbean households, only 9% of whom were private renters. By contrast, 37% of Chinese households were private renters.

32% of White households own their home outright compared with 15% of BME households. Renting is far more popular amongst BME groups, 27% of whom are social renters and 21% private renters, compared with equivalent figures for White households of 17% social renters and 10% private renters. White and Asian households were more likely to live in houses (80%), while Black households were more likely to live in flats or maisonettes<sup>24</sup>. Tenure and housing type are largely affected by earnings.

One of the main indicators of housing disadvantage is experience of overcrowding. The 2004/05 Housing in England Survey indicates that BME households are more likely than White groups to live in overcrowded conditions, that is in properties where there are fewer bedrooms relative to age, sex, marital status and relationship of household members. In contrast to the 2% of White groups who live in over crowded conditions, 7% of Indian households, 9% of Black households and 23% of Pakistani and Bangladeshi households live in over crowded conditions. While the average space available has been increasing in recent years for White households (partly due to smaller family sizes) it has been decreasing for BME households.

The conditions in which people from ethnic minorities were housed varied, but were for the most part worse than those for White households. People from BME households were more likely to live in poor conditions (unfit, substantial levels of disrepair, and in need of essential modernisation). BME households were also more likely to reside in areas with poor living conditions (local concentrations of housing in disrepair and vacant or derelict housing, other forms of neglect or misuse). Of all BME groups Pakistani and Bangladeshi households experienced the most disadvantaged housing conditions (34.8% compared to 13.7% for white groups).

Experience of poor housing conditions among some ethnic groups is compounded, as these households are clustered in poor neighbourhoods. BME households are almost three times more likely than White households to be in a poor neighbourhood: 27% compared with 10%<sup>25</sup>. Based on the Index of Multiple Deprivation from 2000, the 44 most deprived local authority areas contain proportionally four times as many people from BME groups as other areas.

Research on homelessness and BME groups tends to be irregular and localised and therefore provides an incomplete picture on its nature and causes. The Department for Communities and Local Government monitors homeless households in priority need accepted by local authorities. These figures consistently show an overrepresentation of BME groups among the homeless households included. According to preliminary data for 2006<sup>26</sup>, BME households represented 20.8% of the households accepted as homeless by local authorities but only 8% of the population as a whole. Among ethnic groups there is considerable variation in rates of homelessness. People of Black African and Caribbean origin are most likely to be homeless in comparison to their proportion in the population. Yet, Black and Asian people are less likely to be homeless on the street. Further research suggests that young people from ethnic minority groups who are homeless are more likely than their White counterparts to stay with friends and relatives rather than sleep rough; consequently the true

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<sup>24</sup> Housing and Black and Minority Ethnic Communities: Review of the evidence base. 2003, ODPM.

<sup>25</sup> Housing and Black and Minority Ethnic Communities: Review of the evidence base. 2003, ODPM.

<sup>26</sup> [www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1156302](http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1156302)

pattern of homelessness among BME groups is hidden. BME groups are usually over-represented in experiencing personal circumstances that compound homelessness, which include: living in poverty, unemployment, lack of educational qualifications and health problems as well as drug and alcohol dependencies.

### **Organisational Development and Operational Effectiveness**

The percentage of Local Authority employees from ethnic minority communities was 1.2% in 2005/06 compared to a 2004/05 all England average of 4.7%. At the start of May 2007 Stockton Borough Council employed 8445 people excluding casual staff; of those the ethnic breakdown was 91.7% White, 1.2% BME and 7.0% not stated or unknown.

	<b>Number of Employees</b>
Asian Indian	24
Asian Pakistani	34
Asian Bangladeshi	1
Asian Other	8
Black African	5
Black Caribbean	2
Black Other	1
Mixed White and Asian	5
Mixed White and Black African	2
Mixed White and Black Caribbean	1
Mixed Other	11
White British	7696
White Irish	22
White Other	30
Chinese	5
Other Ethnic Group	4
Not Stated	590
Unknown	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>8445</b>

Also the percentage of the top 5% of earners employed by the Authority that are from ethnic minority communities was 0.59% in 2005/06 compared to a 2004/05 all England average of 2.87%.