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# Ethnicity in Southampton



- 5** **Community Cohesion / Prevent Strategy. An update from Pat Hannam, County RE Inspector for Hampshire.**
- This meeting, attended by Pat, was chaired by Paddy Hillary of HCC. There were several areas of focus, including Education and RE, which was very positive.
- The conferences had unfortunately been postponed due to low uptake from schools. A meeting in London is to follow in November regarding the Toolkit.
- It was confirmed that SACRE are responsible for monitoring community cohesion and that it was important that white extremism was considered as an issue. Some concerns were raised regarding funding for community cohesion as the RE Council may be unable to administer the funding. This shall be monitored.
- 6** **Review of the Agreed Syllabus for Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton**
- The meeting is to take place on the 6 October, with feedback being received from schools. Results shall be presented to Southampton and Portsmouth. The plan is for it to be published by September 2010.
- Mark Chater has an alignment group to see about realigning the Agreed Syllabus' and shall be attended the Hampshire SACRE.
- 7** **Agreeing protocols with between SACRE's.**
- Judith tabled a proposed set of protocols for the group's approval.
- It was suggested that the Council logo's were added to the protocol. The final version shall be emailed to local SACRE's for approval.
- 8** **Update on Raising the Profile of SACRES**
- Hampshire confirmed that they had two possible new members to the local SACRE. Further discussion to take place after the upcoming local SACRE meetings.
- 9** **AOB**
- Agreed that the next meeting would be on Monday 22 March 2010.
- ACTION:**
- Judith to send Georgina the Annual Report template, although it was emphasised that it was not a statutory requirement to use it.

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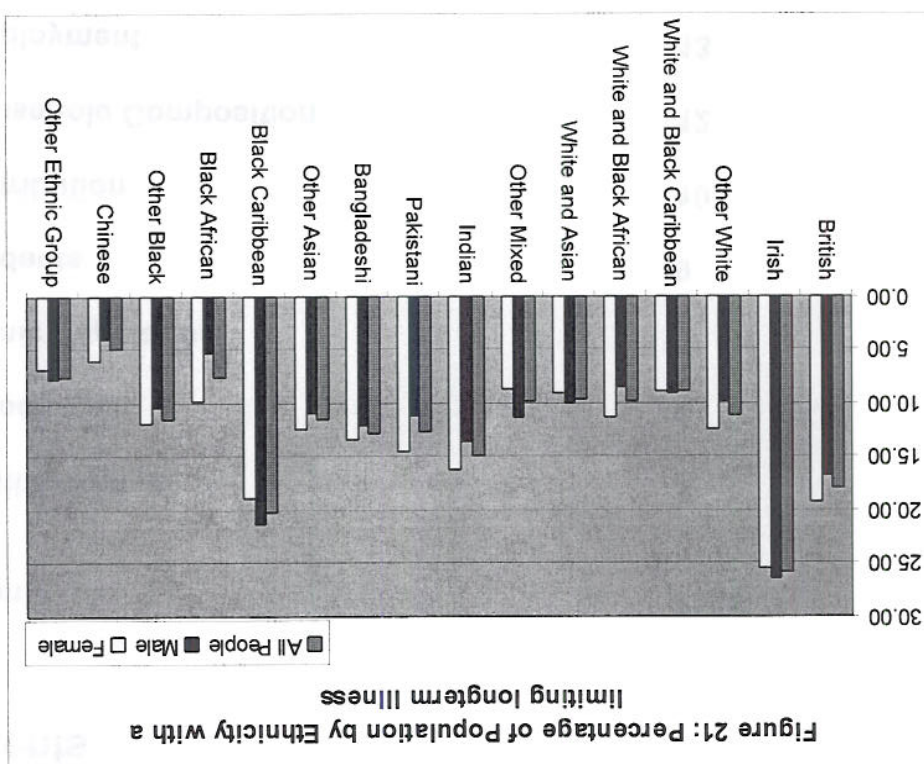
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For queries relating to statistics on Southampton or the data contained in this report, please contact the Research and Information Unit.

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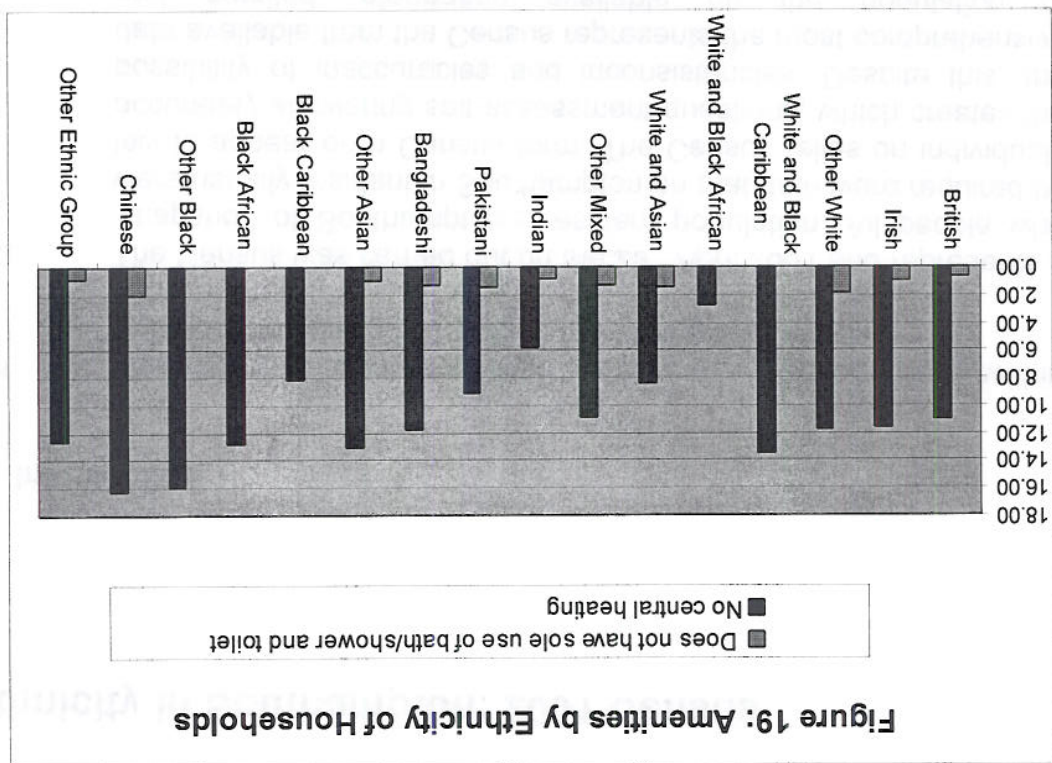
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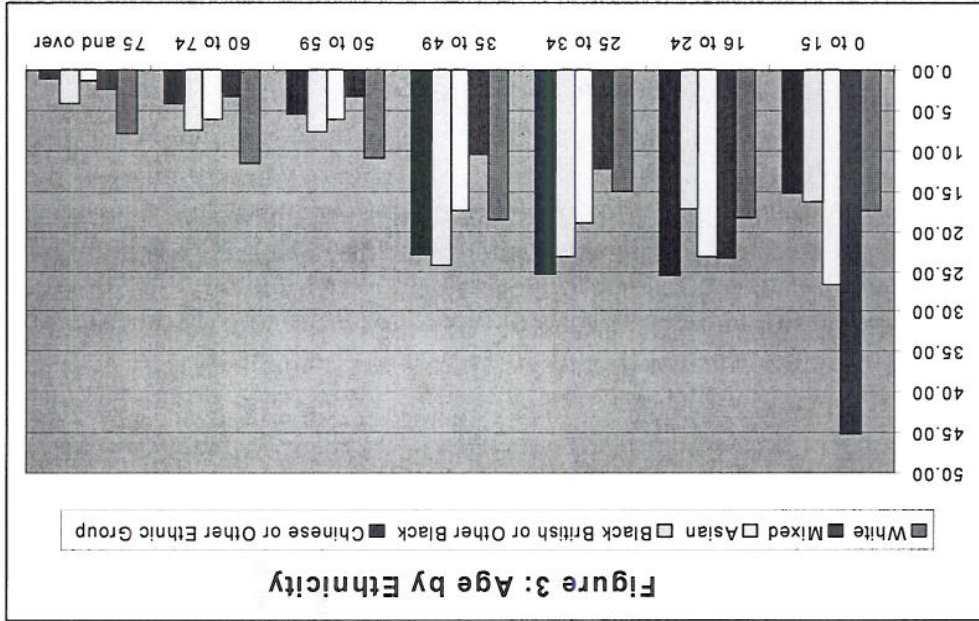


# Ethnicity in Southampton: 2001 Census

## 1. Introduction

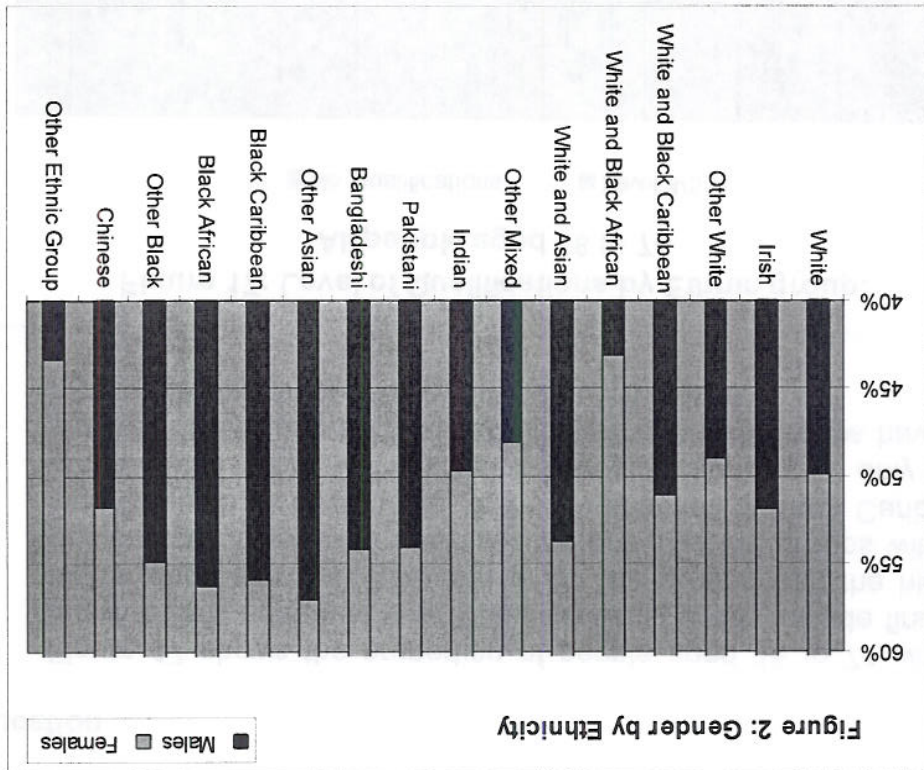
- 1.1. This report aims to examine the ethnic minority community within Southampton using information from the 2001 Census.
- 1.2. The Census was carried out on the 29<sup>th</sup> April 2001 and represents a 'snapshot' of Southampton's resident population. All people who were usually resident in Southampton on that date were required by law to appear on a Census form. The Census relies on individuals accurately answering self-assessment questions, which creates the possibility of inaccuracies and inconsistencies. Despite this, the data available from the Census represents the most comprehensive and detailed information available on the population of Southampton.
- 1.3. The Ethnic Group question in the Census asked about each person's ethnic group / cultural background<sup>1</sup>. The possible answers were divided into White (British, Irish and other White), Mixed race, Asian or British Asian, Black or Black British, Chinese and Other Ethnic group. In this document the classification "non-White" refers to all ethnic groups excluding White British, Irish and other White.
- 1.4. The 2001 Census includes students living in the City during term-time, as the figures are based on the 'usually resident population'. Students make up 12% of the total population.
- 1.5. The data contained within this document is derived from the 2001 Census and is under crown copyright to the Office of National Statistics.





The age breakdown of the non-white population of Southampton is shown in Figure 3. Those of Mixed Race have a significantly younger age profile than the rest of the population, 45% of Mixed Race people in Southampton are under 15, compared to just 18% of White people. The Asian population is also young with 25% of Asian people aged under 15. The White population in the City has the highest proportion of older people; approximately 20% are aged over 60.

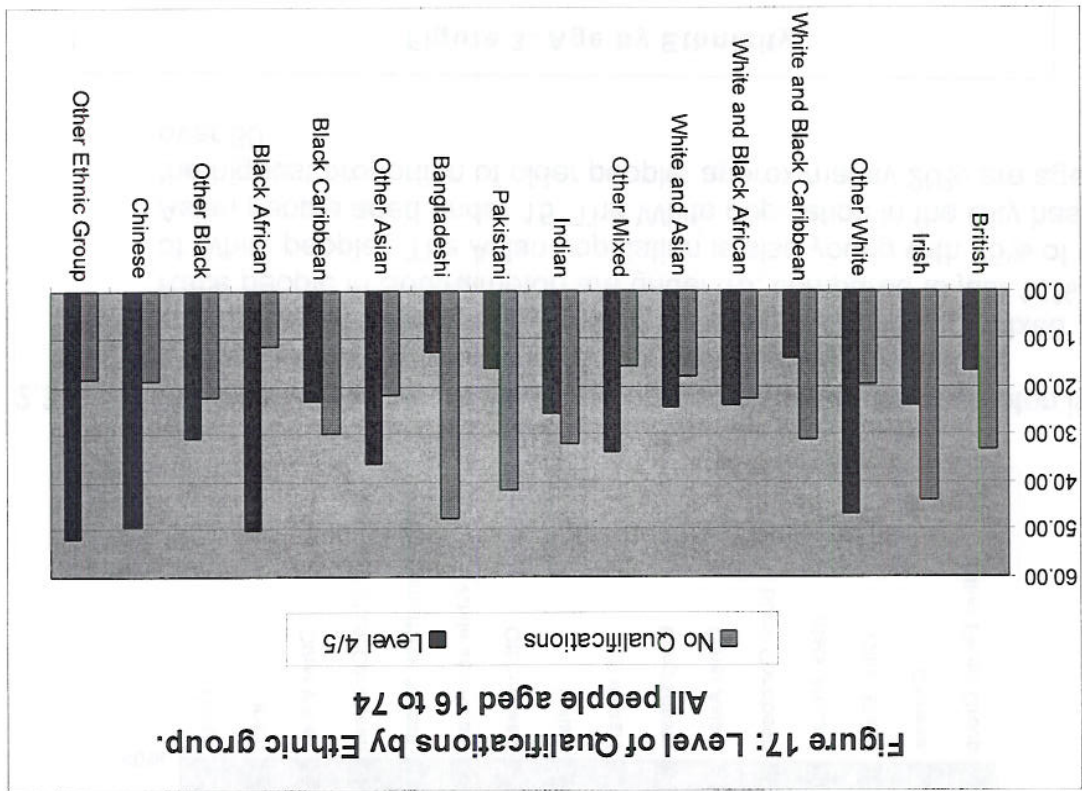
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## 8. Education

8.1

Figure 17 shows the proportion of people aged 16 to 74 with no qualifications and level 4 or 5 qualifications, which include first and higher degrees or NVQ level 4 or 5. The groups with the highest percentage of level 4/5 qualifications are also the groups with the highest numbers of students. With the exception of Black Caribbean groups who have 23% level 4/5 qualifications and only 12% students. Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Irish and British groups have the highest proportion of people with no qualifications.





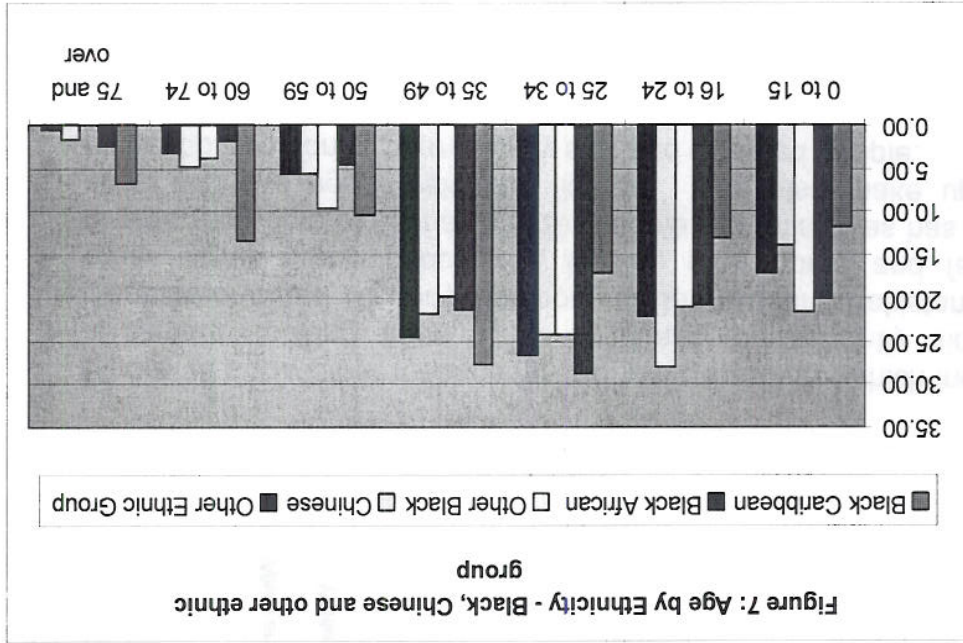


Figure 7 shows the age breakdown of Black, Chinese and other ethnic groups. Black Caribbean people are fairly evenly spread through all age groups. A large proportion of Chinese fall into the age group 16 to 24, this reflects the high number of Chinese studying in the city.

2.7

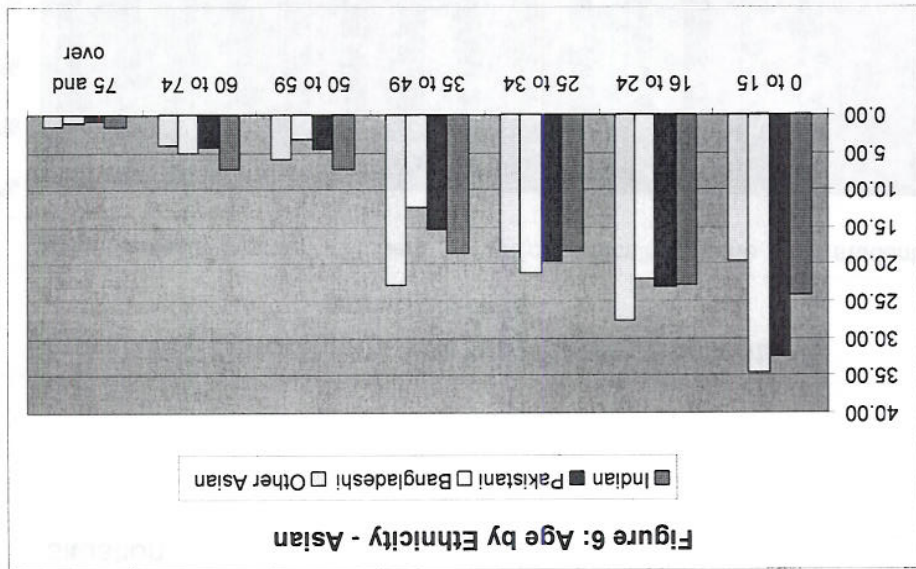
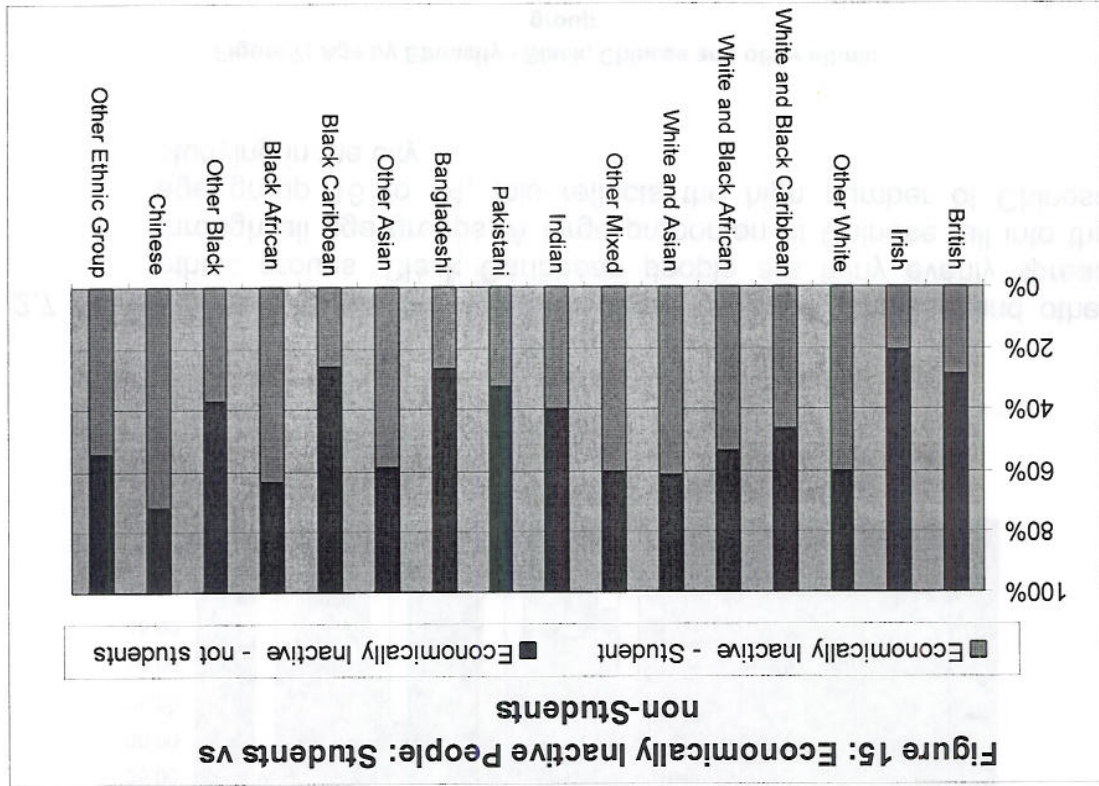


Figure 6 shows the age breakdown of Asian people. While the general trend amongst Asian people is high proportions of people aged under 24, this is less pronounced than with the mixed Race population. The Indian population has a slightly older age profile than Bangladeshi and Pakistani communities.

2.6

7.2. Figure 15 shows the proportion of economically inactive people. For the Chinese and Black African community a higher proportion of economic inactivity is accounted for by students. In other communities such as Irish and Bangladeshi this is the reverse situation.



7.3. Figure 16 show other reasons for economic inactivity, which include retirement, looking after home or family, permanently sick or disabled or other. Higher proportions of Bangladeshi, Pakistani and other ethnic group are looking after home and family. Greater numbers of Irish and White people are retired, as has been seen with the age breakdown figures. Irish also make up the highest proportion of permanently sick and disabled people.

#### 4. Distribution

4.1. The majority of the non-White community are concentrated through the middle of the city covering the wards of Bargate, Bevois, Portswood, and Swaythling. Bevois ward contains the highest percentage of non-white ethnic minorities, over 30%. Bargate has nearly 12%, and both Swaythling and Portswood just over 10%. Sholing has the lowest proportion of non-White people at just over 2%. A high proportion of the Indian population live in Bevois ward, concentrated in the Newtown and Nicholstown areas.

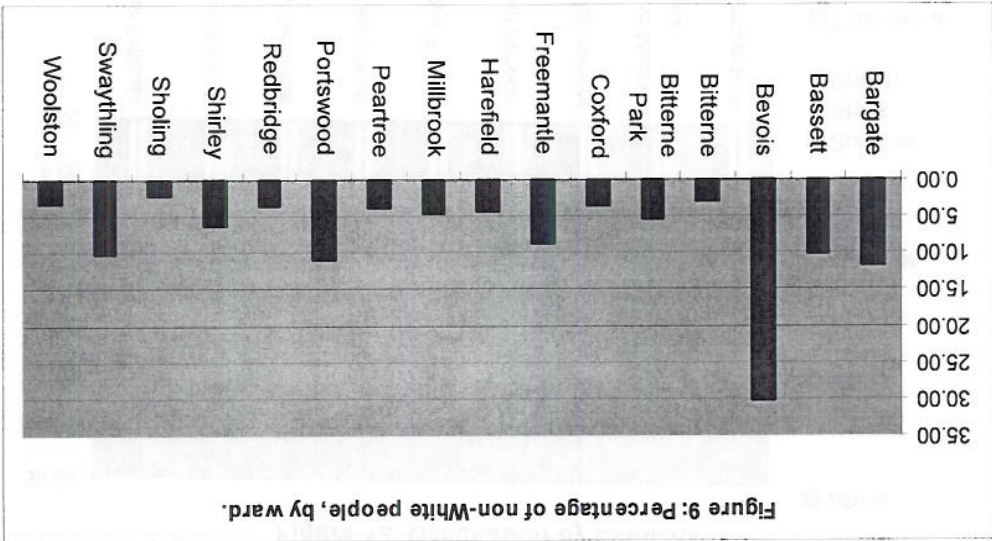


Figure 9: Percentage of non-White people, by ward.

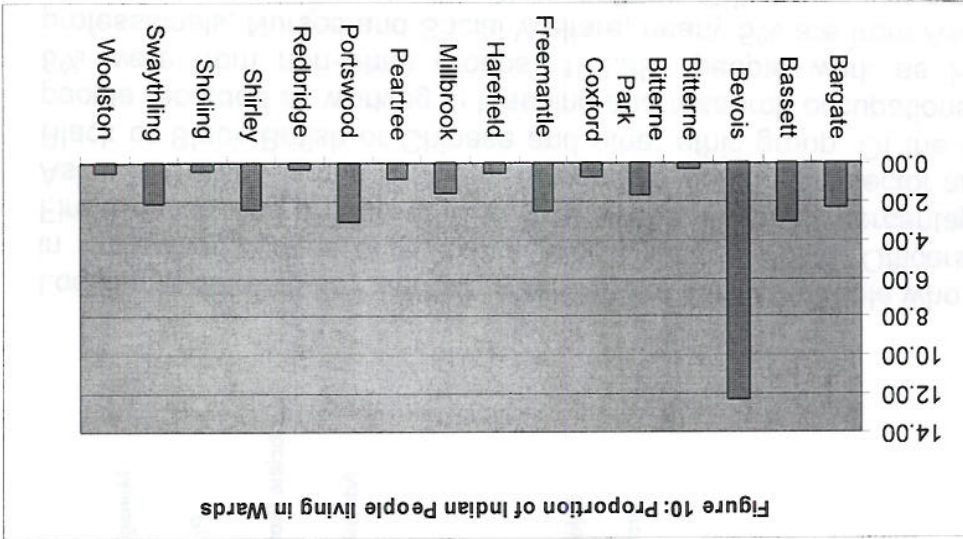
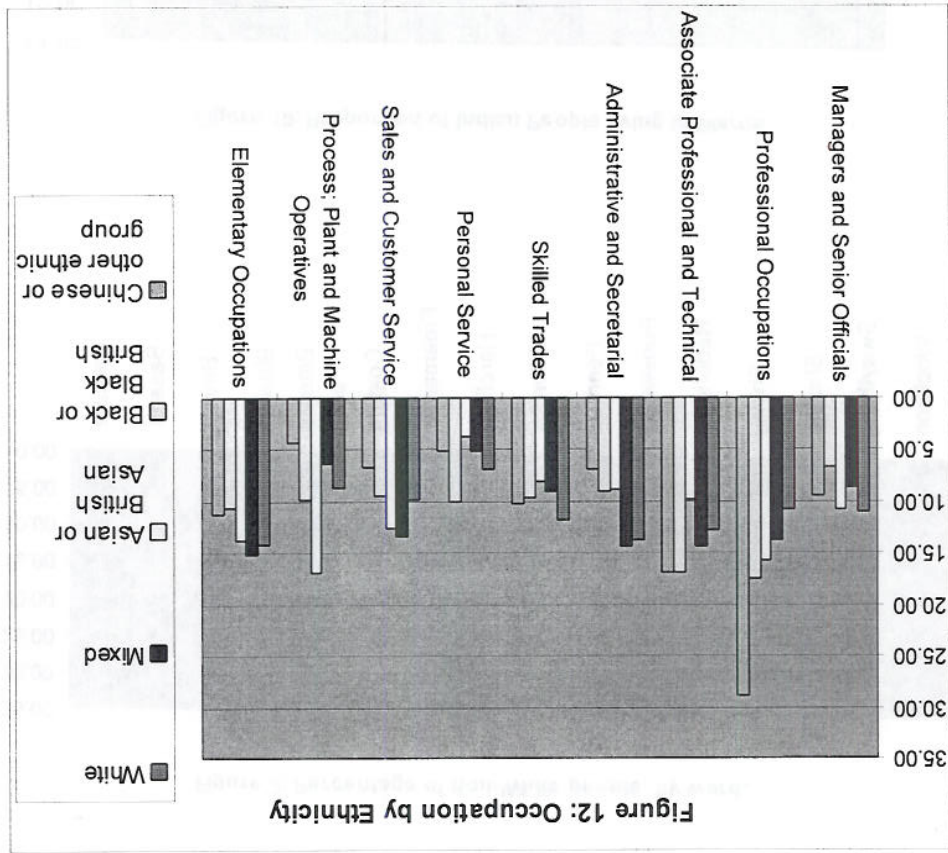


Figure 10: Proportion of Indian People living in Wards

**6. Employment**

6.1 Figure 10 shows details of occupation groups by ethnicity of people aged 16 to 74. A high proportion of Chinese/Other ethnic groups, and Black or Black British people work in professional or associate professional and technical occupations. A high percentage of Asian or British Asians work as Process, Plant or Machine Operatives. A slightly higher proportion of Mixed race people work in elementary occupations.



6.2 Looking in detail at key workers, over 98% of the 510 people who work in Protective Service occupations, which include Police Officers, the Fire Service and Prison Officers are White. A small percentage of Asian or British Asian and mixed race people work in this sector and no Black or Black British or Chinese and other ethnic group. Of the 4,651 people recorded as working in teaching and research occupations only 8% were from non-white groups. 102,291 people work as Health professionals, Nurses and Social Welfare, nearly 5% are from Asian or British Asian backgrounds, 3% Black or Black British and just over 4% Chinese or other ethnic groups.



Southampton		ALL HOUSEHOLDS					
Of which		22	23	8	6	10	5
Pensioners		20	24	13	36	26	26
One Person (non Pensioners)		29	23	23	45	24	37
Married Couple Households		9	10	10	3	8	4
Cohabiting Couple Households		10	10	17	9	11	6
Lone Parent Households		10	10	19	24	12	21
Other households		91,221	86,206	723	2,257	1,105	930
ALL PEOPLE	White	Mixed	Asian or British	Black or British	Chinese and Other		

Table 1: Proportion of household types by Ethnicity

The table below shows the breakdown of household types in Southampton, 5.5% of the 91,221 households are non-white. A higher proportion of White people are pensioners than the average for Southampton. 45% of Asian or British Asian are married couples. A high proportion of mixed race households are lone parents, cohabiting couples or one person households. A very small proportion of Asian or British Asian households are cohabiting couple households.

5. Household composition

5.1.



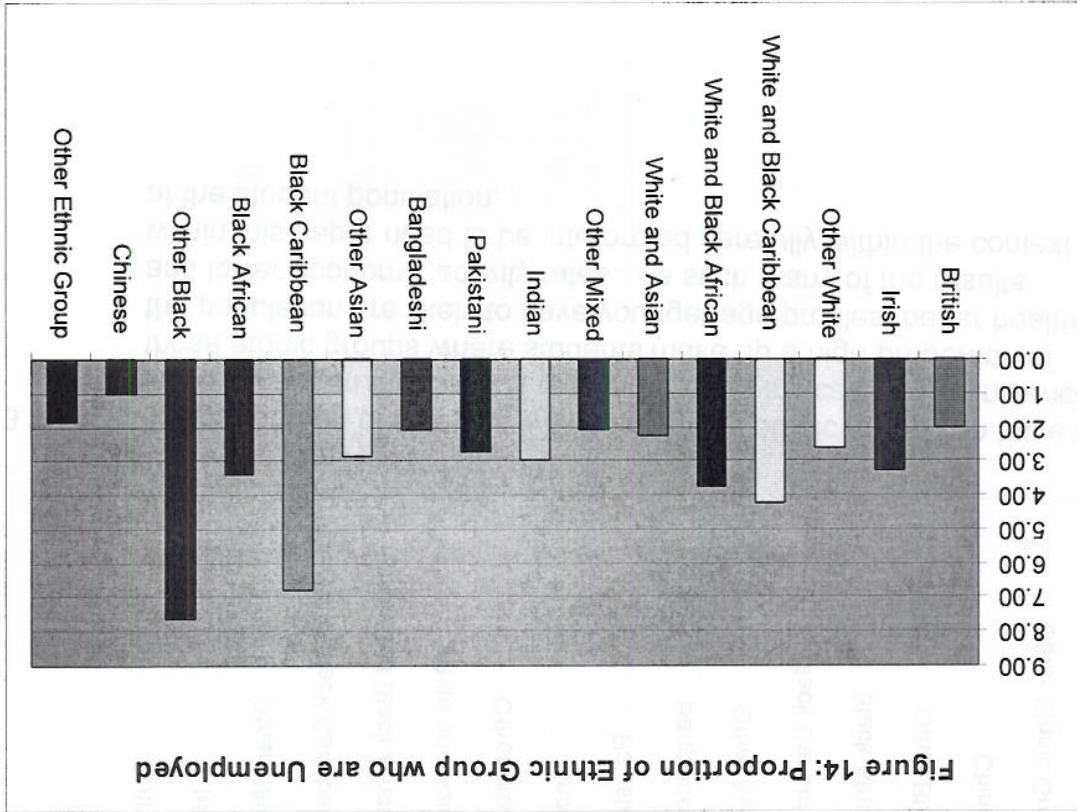


Figure 14: Proportion of Ethnic Group who are Unemployed

Figure 14 shows the breakdown of proportion of ethnic group who are unemployed. A high proportion of Black Caribbean and other black people are unemployed. The lowest proportion of are unemployed are Chinese at 1%.

7.1.

## 7. Economic Inactivity

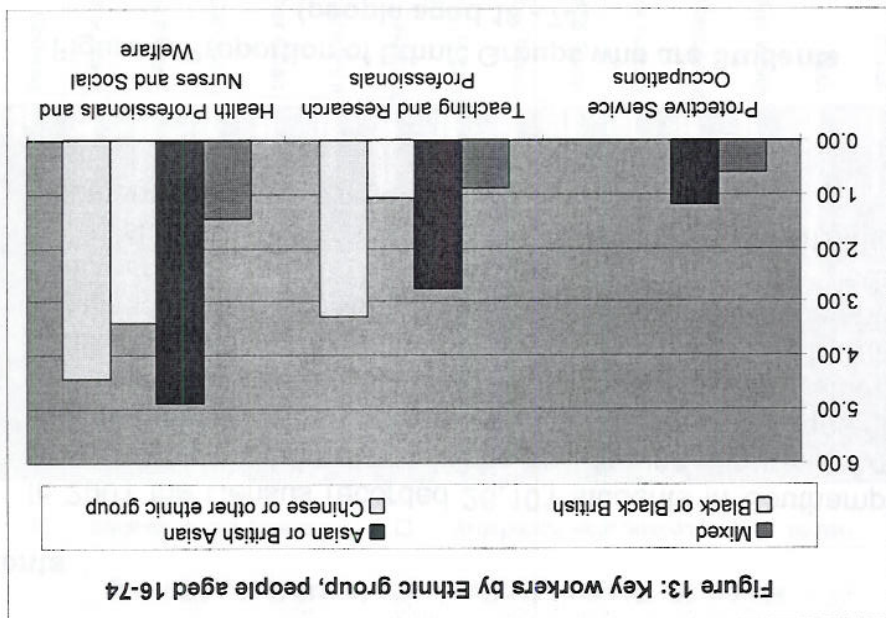


Figure 13: Key workers by Ethnic group, people aged 16-74

Looking in more detail at specific ethnic communities, Figure 4 shows the age breakdown of the white population. The British population is a relatively evenly spread through out all age groups. Of those classified as Other White, the majority are aged between 16 and 34. This may well be due to large numbers of young Europeans studying in the City. By contrast the Irish population is concentrated in older age groups.

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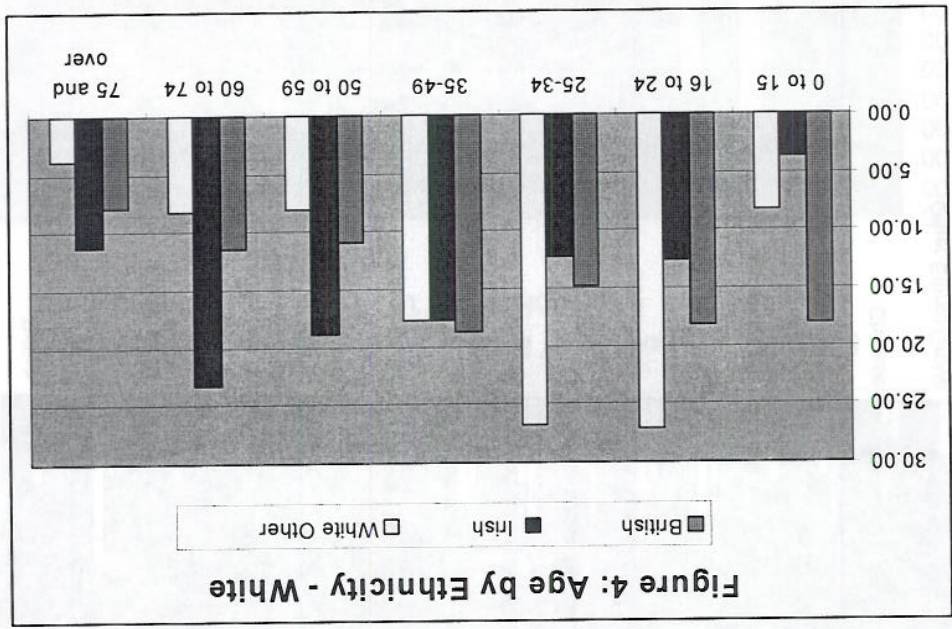
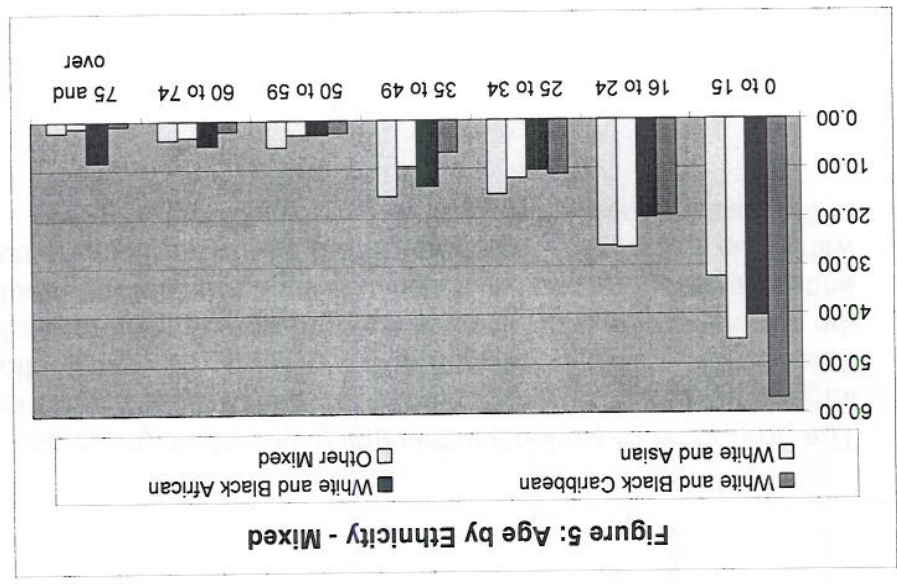


Figure 5 shows the age breakdown of the mixed race population. It highlights how all the mixed ethnic groups have very young populations; 57% of mixed White and Black Caribbean people are aged between 0 and 15, whereas just under 1% are aged 75 and over. Mixed White and Black Africans have a significantly higher proportion of people aged over 75 as compared to other mixed people.

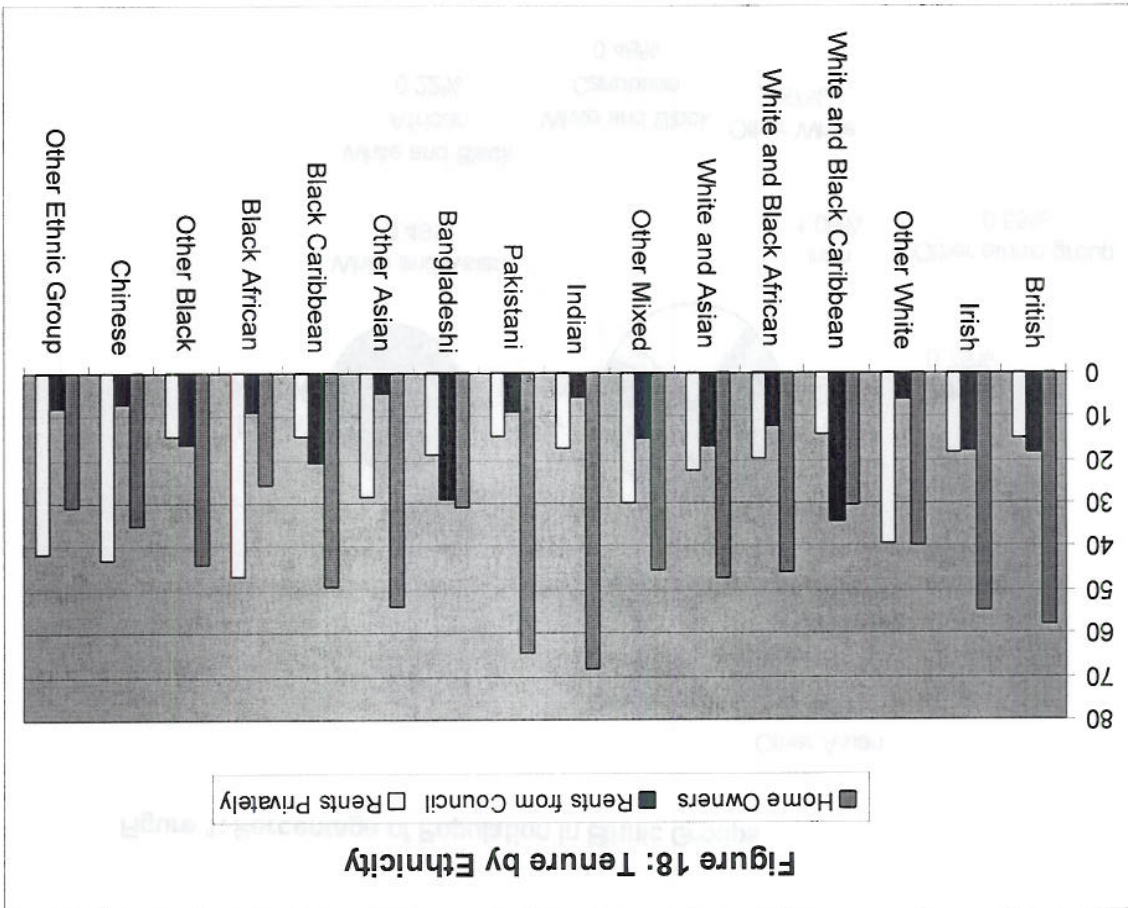
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## 9. Housing

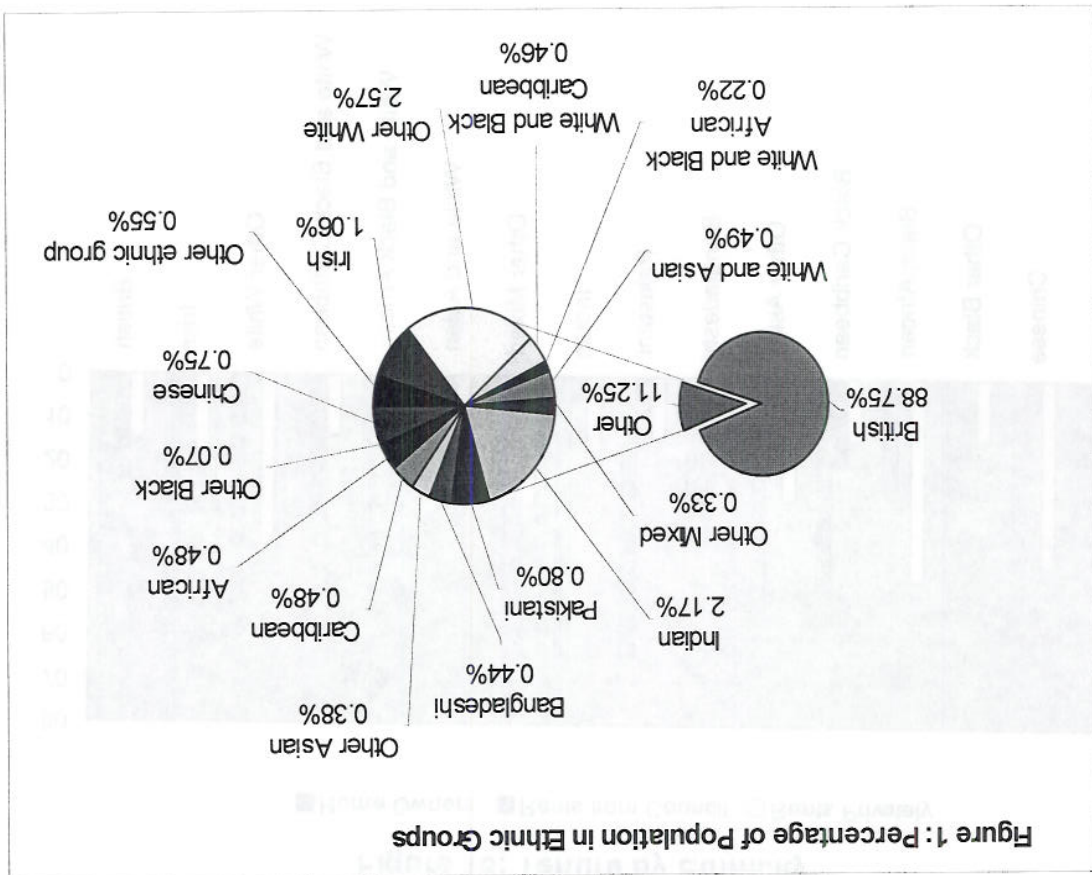
9.1 Figure 18 shows the Tenure by ethnic group. Tenants renting from private landlords form the highest percentages among Black African, Chinese and other ethnic people, most probably due to the high numbers of students in these groups, as the majority of undergraduates rent their accommodation after their first year in halls. Indian and Pakistani people form the highest proportions of homeowners. Mixed White and Black Caribbean people are more likely to rent from the Council.



9.2 Of the 91,225 households in Southampton, 10,072 do not have central heating. Other Black and Chinese households form the highest proportion of households with no central heating. Only 699 households in Southampton do not have sole use of bath/shower or toilet. Other white and Chinese have the highest proportion of households who do not have sole use of bath/shower or toilet.

## 2. Ethnic Population

2.1. The population of Southampton was recorded as 217,445 people, on Census day, of whom 200,859 (approximately 89%) described themselves as White. Of the non-white population, 8,254 people described themselves as Asian or British Asians; 3,267 described themselves as being of mixed race; 2,820 people described themselves as Chinese / Other ethnic groups; and 2,245 people described themselves as Black or Black British. Figure 1 shows the percentage of each ethnic group in Southampton.



2.2. Figure 2 shows the gender split by ethnicity in Southampton. Overall the breakdown is approximately equal: 108,784 males and 108,661 females. The Mixed White & Black African population has a higher proportion of females. Whereas the Other Asian and Black African populations have a higher proportion of males compared to females.

The 2001 Census asked people about their health. In this self-assessment on health people were asked if they thought their health was good, fair or poor. The highest proportion of people who considered their health as poor were the Irish, followed by Black Caribbean and Other Black people.

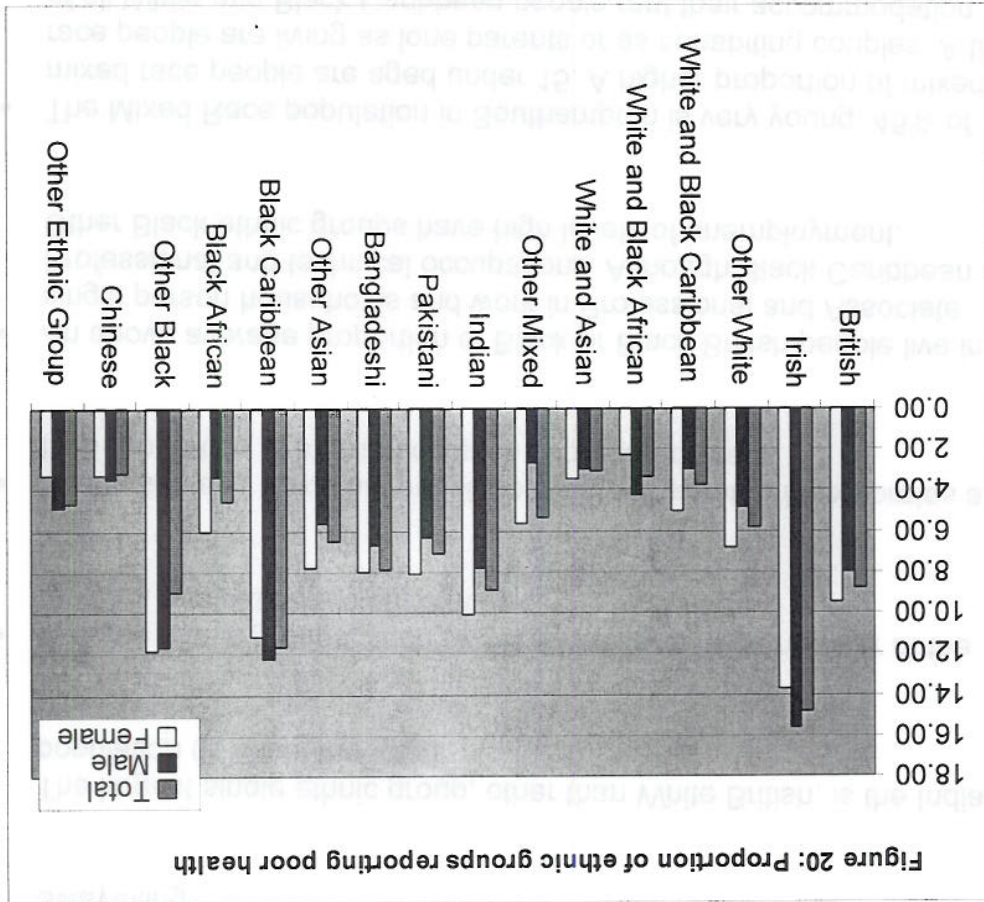


Figure 20: Proportion of ethnic groups reporting poor health

10.2 Figure 21 shows the proportion of people reporting Long Term Limiting illness by ethnic group. Irish and black Caribbean people have the highest proportion of people with a limiting long-term illness. In general more women report a limiting long-term illness than men.

## Executive Summary

- The population of Southampton is predominantly White British
- Non-white people account for 7.6% of Southampton's population, and primarily live in the wards of Bargate, Bevois, Portswood and Swaythling
- The largest single ethnic group, other than White British, is the Indian population (2.7% of the total)
- In some ethnic groups, such as the Chinese, a large number of the resident population are students
- The Indian and Pakistani population of Southampton incorporates a high proportion of married couples and homeowners.
- An above average proportion of Black or Black British people live in single person households and work in Professional and Associate Professional and technical occupations. Although Black Caribbean and Other Black ethnic groups have high levels of unemployment.
- The Mixed Race population in Southampton is very young, 45% of mixed race people are aged under 15. A higher proportion of mixed race people are living as lone parents or as cohabiting couples. A third of all White and Black Caribbean people rent their accommodation from the Council.
- A high proportion of Chinese are students. They are more likely to rent properties from private landlords and live in shared accommodation without central heating.
- The Irish population has a large number of older people and this in turn translates into high levels of economic inactivity due to retirement and poor health.