

# Black and Minority Ethnic Communities in Brighton & Hove

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Brighton & Hove City Council  
Policy, Scrutiny & Communities Unit

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## About this report

This report aims to provide an accessible overview of statistics about Black & minority ethnic people living in Brighton & Hove, with an ultimate aim of creating a shared sense of priorities. It has been written to inform the work of the Brighton & Hove BME Needs Assessment Steering Group and it draws heavily on, and updates, a snapshot report originally prepared for that group and published in December 2013.<sup>1</sup> This report provides trend data, where possible, and is based on a wealth of information, mainly collected by the local authority and partner agencies. Sources are referenced so that readers can investigate topics of interest in more depth if they wish to.

**It should be noted that whilst this report focuses on ethnicity and variations between ethnic groups, it may be misleading to think of ethnicity as the main, or most likely, explanation for any differences. Other factors such as age, migrant or socio-economic status, cultural or religious differences and poor service delivery may be more important influences. Additionally, there is growing recognition of diversity within ethnic communities, and other protected groups, and this “super diversity” makes it difficult to draw general conclusions based on protected characteristic alone.**

This report aims to provide an overview and as such it should form the basis for future, more in depth analytical work on particular issues.

Our definition of Black & Minority Ethnic is anyone who identifies their ethnicity as anything other than ‘White English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British’. It is therefore a wide definition that includes all of the following groups, unless stated in the commentary:

White: Irish  
White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller  
White: Other White background  
Mixed: White & Black Caribbean  
Mixed: White & Black African  
Mixed: White & Asian  
Mixed: Other Mixed background  
Asian/Asian British: Indian  
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani  
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi  
Asian/Asian British: Chinese  
Asian/Asian British: Any other Asian background  
Black/Black British: African  
Black/Black British: Caribbean  
Black/Black British: Any other Black background

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<sup>1</sup> The 2013 summary and report are available here:

<http://www.bhconnected.org.uk/content/reports>

Arab  
Other ethnic group

In many cases it's either not possible, or it's not ethical, to conduct analysis using all of the different groups identified above as the numbers within these sub-categories can be very small, which might make some individuals identifiable, or because data has been collected using a different, narrower range of categories. We have tried to provide as much detail as possible within these constraints.

It should also be noted that where samples are small, small differences can distort proportions more markedly.

The report is organised around key themes. Each theme has a section starting with an 'At a glance' box giving key statistics. Headlines are given in bold text to make navigation easier and so that the report can be read at speed.

Topics are covered in the section which seems most relevant but there are inevitably some topics which could have been covered in more than one section.

A section outlining key weaknesses in our evidence base is included at the end of the report.

**This report would not have been possible without the co-operation and contributions of many analysts and support staff working across the city whose assistance is gratefully acknowledged.**

## Population

**All of our minority ethnic communities have grown significantly in number and proportion between 2001 and 2011, with the exception of the White Irish community**

**2011 census data shows that 20 per cent of our residents (53,351 people) are from a BME background**

**The largest increase in the number of people in an ethnic category between 2001 and 2011 is in the Other White category. The number of people in this category has risen by 8,041 people to 19,524**

**Our BME population's age profile is younger than our White UK/ British population; Mixed ethnic background residents have a very young age profile, with 50 per cent (5,218) of this community being aged 19 years or less, whilst White Irish and White UK/British residents have an older profile**

**There is a substantial full-time student population in the city (14 per cent) with a third being from BME backgrounds**

**Brighton & Hove's Black & Minority Ethnic population is increasing.** Our best data about the number of people in Brighton & Hove from different ethnic backgrounds is from the official census that is carried out every ten years. At the time of the 2001 census 12 per cent of our city's population (29,683 people) were from a BME background. By the 2011 census 20 per cent were (53,351 people).<sup>2</sup>

**All of our minority ethnic communities grew significantly in number and proportion between 2001 and 2011, with the exception of the White Irish community, which reduced slightly from 3,965 people to 3,772.**

**The largest increase in the number of people in an ethnic category was in the Other White category.** The number of people in this category rose by 8,041 people to 19,524. Other White residents accounted for 36 per cent of the BME population. The largest proportional increase is in the Other Asian category which grew by 256 per cent, from 918 people in 2001 to 3,267 in 2011.

Census 2011 data also shows that:

- We have a higher than average proportion of residents who class themselves as being Other White at 7.1 per cent (19,524 people); this

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<sup>2</sup> A census is a count of people & households undertaken every decade, & is used to set policies & estimate resources required to provide services for the population. It is the most complete source of information about the population that we have. The latest census was held on 27 March 2011.

compares to 4.6 per cent nationally and 4.4 per cent in the South East region

- We have fewer than average Asian or Asian British residents at 4.1 per cent (11,278 people) compared to 7.8 per cent nationally and 5.2 per cent in the region
- We have a higher than average proportion of residents of Mixed or multiple ethnicity at 3.8 per cent (10,408 people) compared to 2.3 per cent nationally and 1.9 per cent regionally
- We have a lower than average proportion of Black or Black British residents at 1.5 per cent (4,188) compared to 3.5 per cent nationally and 1.6 per cent in the region
- We have a higher than average proportion of Arabs at 0.8 per cent of the population (2,184 people) compared to 0.4 per cent nationally and 0.2 per cent in the region.

The table below includes a breakdown of the ethnicity of Brighton & Hove residents from the 2011 census. There is a much more detailed table available from the Office for National Statistics which provides data about the 211 ethnic backgrounds represented in the city.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> QS211EW [2011 Census: QS211EW Ethnic group \(detailed\), local authorities in England and Wales \(Excel sheet 2009Kb\)](#)

Ethnic group								
	Census 2011				Census 2001		Change 2001 - 2011	
	Brighton & Hove		South East	England	Brighton & Hove			
	Number	%	%	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>All usual residents</b>	<b>273,369</b>				<b>247,817</b>		<b>25,552</b>	<b>10.3%</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>243,512</b>	<b>89.1%</b>	<b>90.7%</b>	<b>85.4%</b>	<b>233,582</b>	<b>94.3%</b>	<b>9,930</b>	<b>4.3%</b>
<i>English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British</i>	220,018	80.5%	85.2%	79.8%	218,134	88.0%	1,884	0.9%
<i>Irish</i>	3,772	1.4%	0.9%	1.0%	3,965	1.6%	-193	-4.9%
<i>Gypsy or Irish Traveller</i>	198	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%				
<i>Other White</i>	19,524	7.1%	4.4%	4.6%	11,483	4.6%	8,041	70.0%
<b>Mixed / multiple ethnic group</b>	<b>10,408</b>	<b>3.8%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>4,799</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>5,609</b>	<b>116.9%</b>
<i>White and Black Caribbean</i>	2,182	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	834	0.3%	1,348	161.6%
<i>White and Black African</i>	2,019	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	961	0.4%	1,058	110.1%
<i>White and Asian</i>	3,351	1.2%	0.7%	0.6%	1,582	0.6%	1,769	111.8%
<i>Other Mixed</i>	2,856	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	1,422	0.6%	1,434	100.8%
<b>Asian / Asian British</b>	<b>11,278</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>5,844</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>5,434</b>	<b>93.0%</b>
<i>Indian</i>	2,996	1.1%	1.8%	2.6%	2,106	0.8%	890	42.3%
<i>Pakistani</i>	649	0.2%	1.1%	2.1%	540	0.2%	109	20.2%
<i>Bangladeshi</i>	1,367	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	975	0.4%	392	40.2%
<i>Chinese</i>	2,999	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%	1,305	0.5%	1,694	129.8%
<i>Other Asian</i>	3,267	1.2%	1.4%	1.5%	918	0.4%	2,349	255.9%
<b>Black/African/Caribbean/Black British</b>	<b>4,188</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>1,992</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>2,196</b>	<b>110.2%</b>
<i>African</i>	2,893	1.1%	1.0%	1.8%	1,380	0.6%	1,513	109.6%
<i>Caribbean</i>	879	0.3%	0.4%	1.1%	468	0.2%	411	87.8%
<i>Other Black</i>	416	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	144	0.1%	272	188.9%
<b>Arab</b>	<b>2,184</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>				
<b>Any other ethnic group</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>12.4%</b>
<b>Black &amp; Minority Ethnic (BME)</b>	<b>53,351</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>29,683</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>23,668</b>	<b>79.7%</b>

**Note:** Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) is defined as all ethnic groups other than White English / Welsh / Scottish / Northern Irish / British.

2011 Census data taken from ONS table KS201EW

**In 2013 just over a quarter (26 per cent) of births in Brighton & Hove were to mothers born outside of the UK.** In England, information on birth certificates is restricted to the mother's country of birth - traditionally used as a proxy for ethnic origin. However, the value of this has diminished over time as subsequent generations have been born in England. Across England, there has been a continued rise in the proportion of births to mothers born outside of the UK: from 14 per cent in 1998 to 29 per cent in 2009. However, in 2010 there was a slight fall, with 26 per cent of births to mothers born outside the UK – in 2013 it was 27 per cent.

The picture in Brighton & Hove is similar. In 1998 14 per cent of births were to mothers born outside the UK, rising to 26 per cent in 2011 and remaining at

this level in 2013. The greatest proportion in 2013 was to mothers born in Europe (17.8 per cent), Middle East and Asia (5.8 per cent) and Africa (5.0 per cent).<sup>4</sup> The table below shows the top ten countries of birth of mothers born outside of the UK of children born in 1999, 2007 and 2013. In the earlier years the most common country of birth outside of the UK was Bangladesh, however in the later years this has changed to Poland.

**Live births (numbers & percentages) for the ten most common countries of birth of mother for non-UK born mothers, Brighton & Hove 1999, 2007, 2011 & 2013**

1999			2007			2011			2013		
Country	N	%	Country	N	%	Country	N	%	Country	N	%
Bangladesh	27	0.9%	Poland	45	1.4%	Poland	72	2.2%	Poland	73	2.4%
Germany	24	0.8%	USA	34	1.1%	Bangladesh	32	1.0%	Bangladesh	36	1.2%
Ireland	23	0.8%	India	34	1.1%	France	31	0.9%	France	26	0.9%
Sudan	23	0.8%	Germany	32	1.0%	India	31	0.9%	Germany	25	0.8%
France	21	0.7%	Bangladesh	29	0.9%	Germany	30	0.9%	South Africa	25	0.8%
Australia	17	0.6%	South Africa	29	0.9%	Australia	27	0.8%	Ireland	24	0.8%
USA	13	0.5%	France	24	0.7%	USA	26	0.8%	USA	22	0.7%
Spain	12	0.4%	Australia	24	0.7%	Japan	22	0.7%	Spain	21	0.7%
India	11	0.4%	Ireland	24	0.7%	Zimbabwe	21	0.6%	Slovakia	21	0.7%
Morocco	9	0.3%	Brazil	22	0.7%	Ireland / Slovakia*	20	0.6%	China	20	0.7%
<b>All live births</b>	<b>2849</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>3226</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>3306</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>2967</b>	

Source: Office for National Statistics Annual district birth files

\* Ireland & Slovakia had the same number of births in 2011 & so are both included in the table

**Eighty-four per cent of the city's residents were born in the UK according to the 2011 census.** This compares to 86 per cent in England and 88 per cent in the South East. Just over one in 20 (17,416 or 6.4 per cent) were born in the European Union. Looking at this in more detail, 11,807 were born in one of the member countries of the EU as at 2001, and 5,609 were born in one of the 2001 EU accession countries. This breaks down as follows:

- Ireland – 2,677
- Poland – 2,270
- Germany – 2,008
- France – 1,561
- Italy – 1,402
- Spain – 1,323

Outside of Europe;

- 10,650 residents (3.9 per cent) were born in the Middle East & Asia including, India (1,661 people which is significantly lower than in the South

<sup>4</sup> Office for National Statistics

East and England), China (1,378 people which is higher than the South East and England), Iran (1,114 people making this the fifteenth largest community of Iranians in England, and the third largest outside of London), Hong Kong (865) and the Philippines (528).

- 6,860 residents (2.5 per cent) were born in Africa, including North Africa<sup>5</sup> (1,989 people making this the largest community of North Africans outside of London), South Africa (1,371), Zimbabwe (738), Nigeria (581) and Kenya (495)
- 3,972 residents (1.5 per cent) were born in The Americas & the Caribbean, including United States (1,305), South America (1,301) and the Caribbean (465).
- 1,655 (0.6 per cent) were born in Oceania including 1,083 people in Australia.

Country of birth								
	2011 Census				2001 Census		Change 2001 to 2011	
	Brighton and Hove		South East	England	Brighton and Hove			
	Number	%	%	%	Number	%	Number	%
All usual residents	273,369				247,817		25,552	10.3%
UK	230,484	84.3%	87.9%	86.2%	221,090	89.2%	9,394	4.2%
Outside of UK	42,887	15.7%	12.1%	13.8%	26,727	10.8%	13,160	60.5%
Ireland	2,677	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%	2,682	1.1%	-5	-0.2%
EU countries in March 2001 (ex.UK and Ireland)	9,130	3.3%	1.9%	1.7%	6,807	2.7%	2,323	34.1%
EU Accession countries April 2001 to March 2011	5,609	2.1%	1.8%	2.0%	1,938	0.8%	5,633	290.7%
Rest of Europe	1,962	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%				
Africa	6,860	2.5%	2.1%	2.4%	4,496	1.8%	2,364	52.6%
Middle East and Asia	10,650	3.9%	3.8%	4.8%	6,697	2.7%	3,953	59.0%
The Americas and the Caribbean	3,972	1.5%	1.0%	1.3%	2,492	1.0%	1,480	59.4%
Antarctica and Oceania	1,655	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	1,168	0.5%	487	41.7%
Other	372	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	447	0.2%		

2011 Census data taken from ONS table KS204EW

**Our BME population's age profile is younger than our White UK/ British population.** Census data shows that, whilst across the city 22 per cent of the population are aged under 19 years, for residents of a Mixed ethnic background the proportion of under 19s is 50 per cent. For Asian, Black and Arab residents the proportion is also higher than the 22 per cent average. More detail about the under 19 breakdown is provided in the Children & Young People section of this report. People aged 20-44 years make up 43 per cent of our population but 66 per cent of Other White residents are in this age range. And whilst 35 per cent of all residents are aged 45 or above, a

<sup>5</sup> North Africa: Algeria; Egypt; Libya; Morocco; Sudan; Tunisia; Western Sahara

higher proportion, 39 per cent, of White UK/British residents are, demonstrating the comparatively older profile of this group.

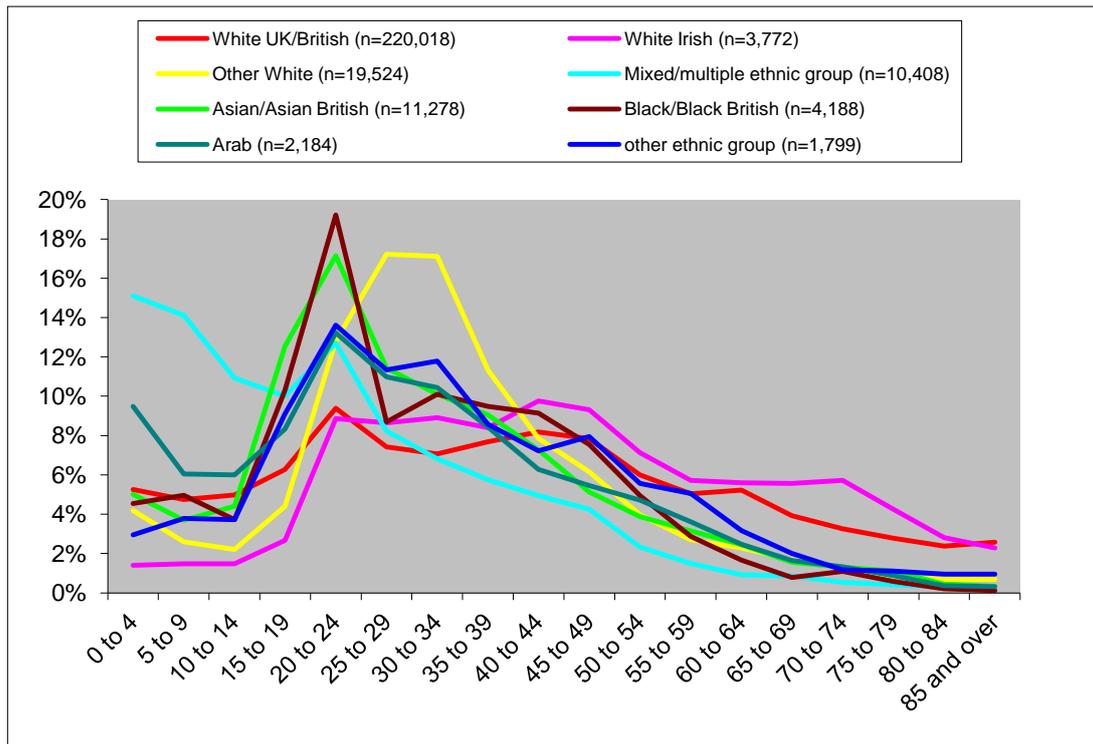
The table below shows the age profile of each high level ethnic group in the city.

**2011 Census: Age profile of high level ethnic groups**

Ethnic Group	% 0-19 year olds	% 20-44 year olds	% 45-64 year olds	% 65 years and over	Total
<b>All persons (n=273,369)</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>100%</b>
White UK/British (n=220,018)	21%	40%	24%	15%	100%
White Irish (n=3,772)	7%	45%	<b>28%</b>	<b>21%</b>	100%
Other White (n=19,524)	13%	<b>66%</b>	15%	5%	100%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group (n=10,408)	<b>50%</b>	38%	9%	2%	100%
Asian/Asian British (n=11,278)	26%	55%	15%	5%	100%
Black/Black British (n=4,188)	24%	57%	17%	3%	100%
Arab (n=2,184)	30%	49%	16%	5%	100%
Other ethnic group (n=1,799)	20%	53%	22%	6%	100%
<b>All BME (53,351)</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>100%</b>

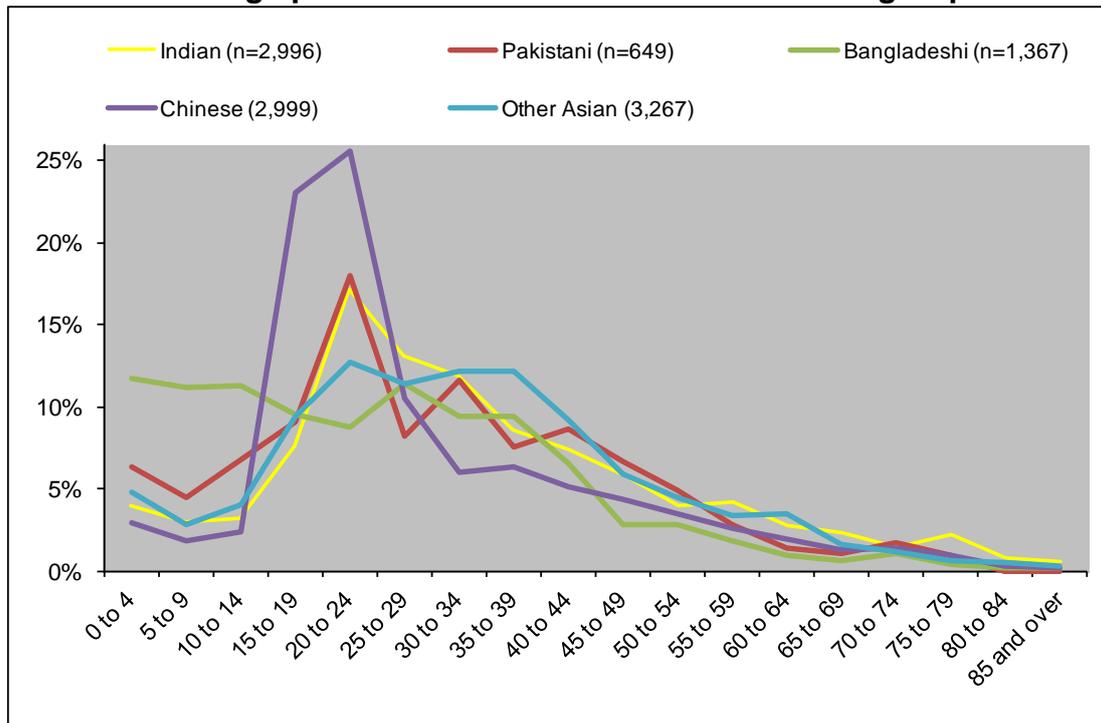
The line graph below depicts the different age profiles of ethnic groups in the city. It shows that the profile of residents from BME backgrounds is generally younger than for White UK/British residents. Mixed ethnic background residents have a very young age profile, whilst White Irish and White UK/British residents have an older profile. There are larger proportions of 20-44 year olds in most ethnic categories, but with a particular peak of Other White residents between the ages of 24 and 39 and a peak of Black/Black British residents aged 20 to 24 years.

## 2011 Census: Age profile of high level ethnic groups



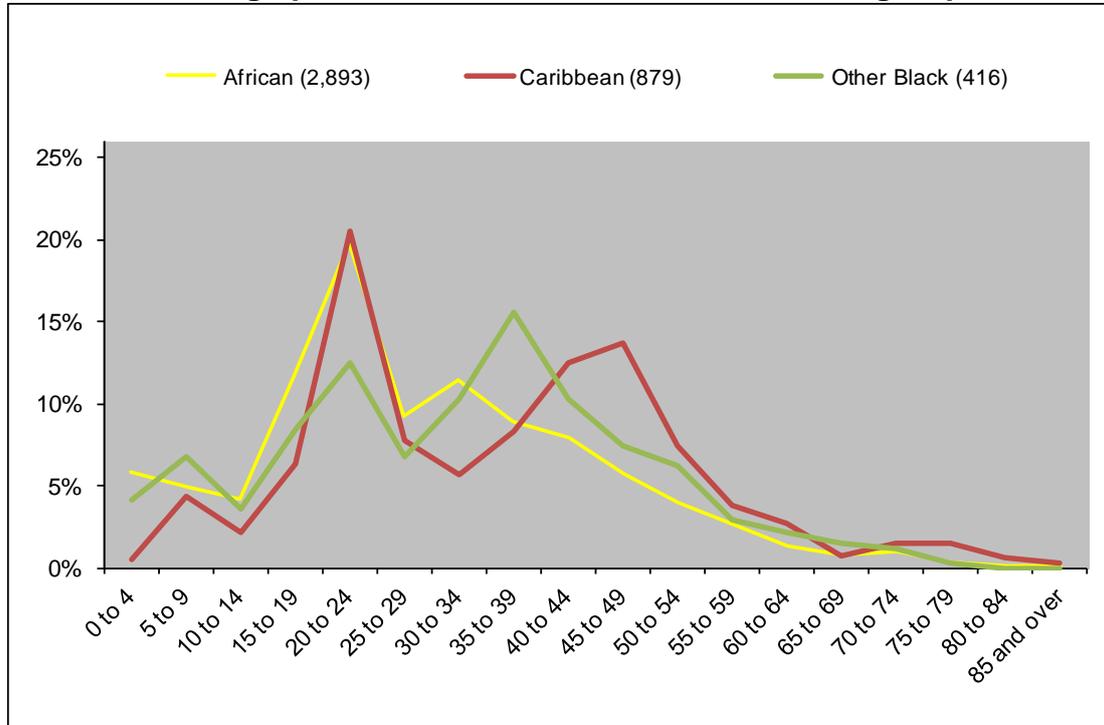
Most of the high level ethnic categories can be broken down further to reveal notable differences. For example, looking at the Asian & Asian British sample broken down to Bangladeshi, Chinese, Indian, Pakistani & Other Asian shows that there are proportionally more Chinese residents aged between 14 and 34 years than there are in other Asian ethnicities. The chart below provides more information.

## 2011 Census: Age profile of Asian & Asian British ethnic groups



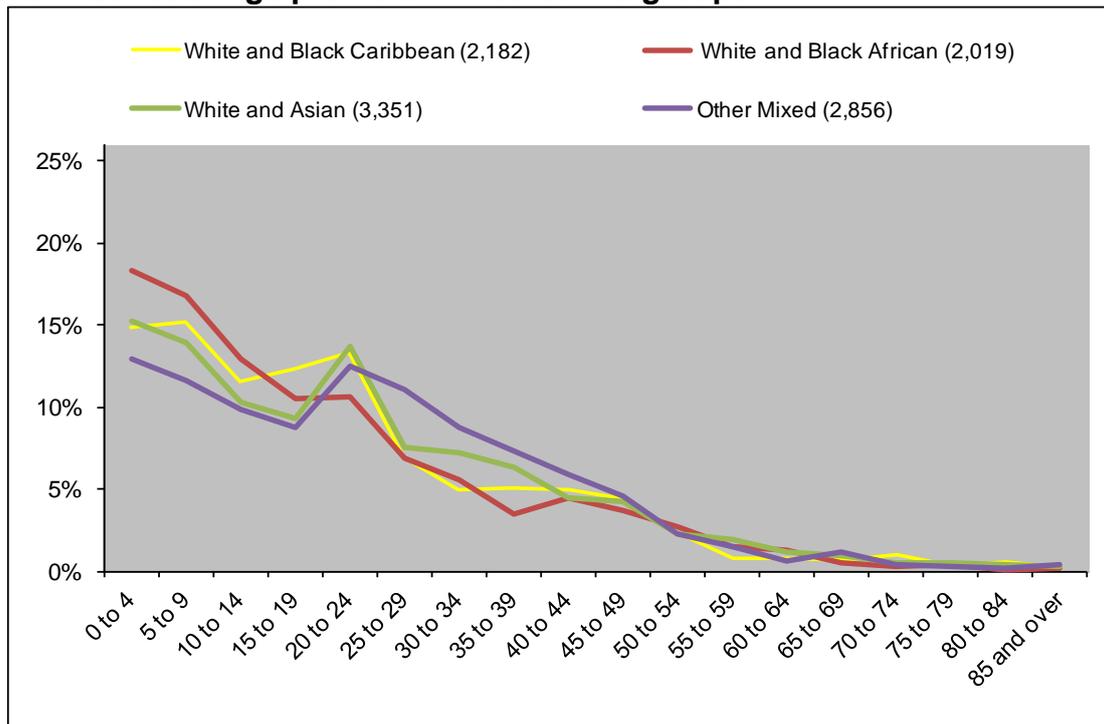
The age profiles of Black & Black British ethnic groups in Brighton & Hove are fairly similar but there are notably lower proportions of Other Black residents aged 20-29 years and more aged 30 to 39. There are also fewer older Black Africans.

**2011 Census: Age profile of Black & Black British ethnic groups**



The age profiles of Mixed ethnic background groups in the city are very similar with all having larger proportions in younger age ranges as the chart below shows.

**2011 Census: Age profile of Mixed ethnic groups**



The age profiles of Arab and Other ethnic groups in the city are also very similar to each other from the age of 15 years; there are notably higher proportions of Arabs in the age groups from 0 to 14 years than 14 to 19 years.

Looking at the age data a different way reveals that:

- just under nine per cent of the city's under 19 year olds are of a Mixed ethnic background, and almost five per cent are Asian/Asian British
- 11 per cent of 20-44 year olds are of an Other White background
- five per cent of 45-64 year olds are of an Other White background
- less than two per cent of the city's residents aged 65 or more are from BME backgrounds, with the exception of Other White older people who comprise 2.8 per and White Irish, who comprise 2.2 per cent of this population

### 2011 Census: High level ethnic groups by age (%)

Ethnic Group	% 0-19 year olds in each ethnic category	% 20-44 year olds in each ethnic category	% 45-64 year olds in each ethnic category	% 65 years and over each ethnic category
White UK/British (n=220,018)	78.2	74.9	86.8	91.8
White Irish (n=3,772)	0.4	1.4	1.7	2.2
Other White (n=19,524)	4.4	11.2	4.9	2.8
Mixed/multiple ethnic group (n=10,408)	8.7	3.4	1.5	0.7
Asian/Asian British (n=11,278)	4.8	5.3	2.7	1.5
Black/Black British (n=4,188)	1.7	2	1.2	0.3
Arab (n=2,184)	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.3
Other ethnic group (n=1,799)	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.3
Total BME (53,351)	21.7	25.0	13.2	8.1
Total	100	100	100	100

**There is a substantial student population in the city; at the time of the 2011 census full time students aged over 16 accounted for 14.1 per cent of the population living in the city (32,920), with a third of these (11,206) being from BME backgrounds.** The average proportion of the population who are students is 7.5 per cent in the South East and 8.2 per cent in England.

More information from the census about students can be found in the employment and skills section of this report.

**Compared to the city's overall ethnic profile in 2011, students at our universities were much less likely to be of a White ethnic origin in 2011/12 and in 2012/13.** In 2012/13, in the city, 89 per cent of the population were of a White ethnic background, compared to 73 per cent of students

registered at the University of Brighton and 66 per cent registered at the University of Sussex in 2013. Note, however, that not all students registered at the universities will be based in the city and around a fifth are part-time.

**In 2012/13, as in 2011/12, university students of Asian and Black backgrounds had much higher representation than the city averages:**

- 4.1 per cent of the city's population were Asian or Asian British, compared to 7.9 per cent of the University of Brighton students and 17.7 per cent of University of Sussex students
- 1.5 per cent of the city's population were Black or Black British compared to 5.0 per cent at the University of Brighton and 4.7 per cent at the University of Sussex.

University Students				
Ethnicity	University of Brighton		University of Sussex	
	2012/13 (n= 22,075) <sup>6</sup>	2011/12 (n=24,216) <sup>7</sup>	2012/13 (n=13,848) <sup>8</sup>	2011/12 (n=13,822) <sup>9</sup>
White*	73.0%	74.8%	66.0%	67.2%
Black or Black British**	5.0%	4.5%	4.7%	4.0%
Asian or Asian British	7.9%	7.3%	17.7%	15.9%
Mixed	3.5%	3.4%	5.1%	5.0%
Other	1.5%	1.2%	2.5%	1.9%
Refused/Not known	9.0%	8.7%	4.2%	6.1%

\*White here includes all White, White British and Other White ethnicities

\*\*Black here includes all African students

<sup>6</sup> University of Brighton Student Equalities Report 2013 (published 2014) accessed on 5 December 2014 here

<http://staffcentral.brighton.ac.uk/xpedio/groups/Public/documents/staffcentral/doc015331.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> <http://staffcentral.brighton.ac.uk/xpedio/groups/Public/documents/staffcentral/doc013928.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> University of Sussex equalities statistics accessed on 5 December 2014 here

<https://www.sussex.ac.uk/webteam/gateway/file.php?name=equality-duty-student-tables-and-charts-14jan14.pdf&site=76>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/ogs/policies/equalityduty/students/data> (accessed 1st May 2013)

## Diversity

**There is no robust quantitative information about the ethnic profile of our lesbian, gay and bisexual residents or our transgender residents**

**A quarter (24 per cent) of households in the city with more than one person living in them include people of different ethnic backgrounds; significantly higher than the 13 per cent found in both the South East and England**

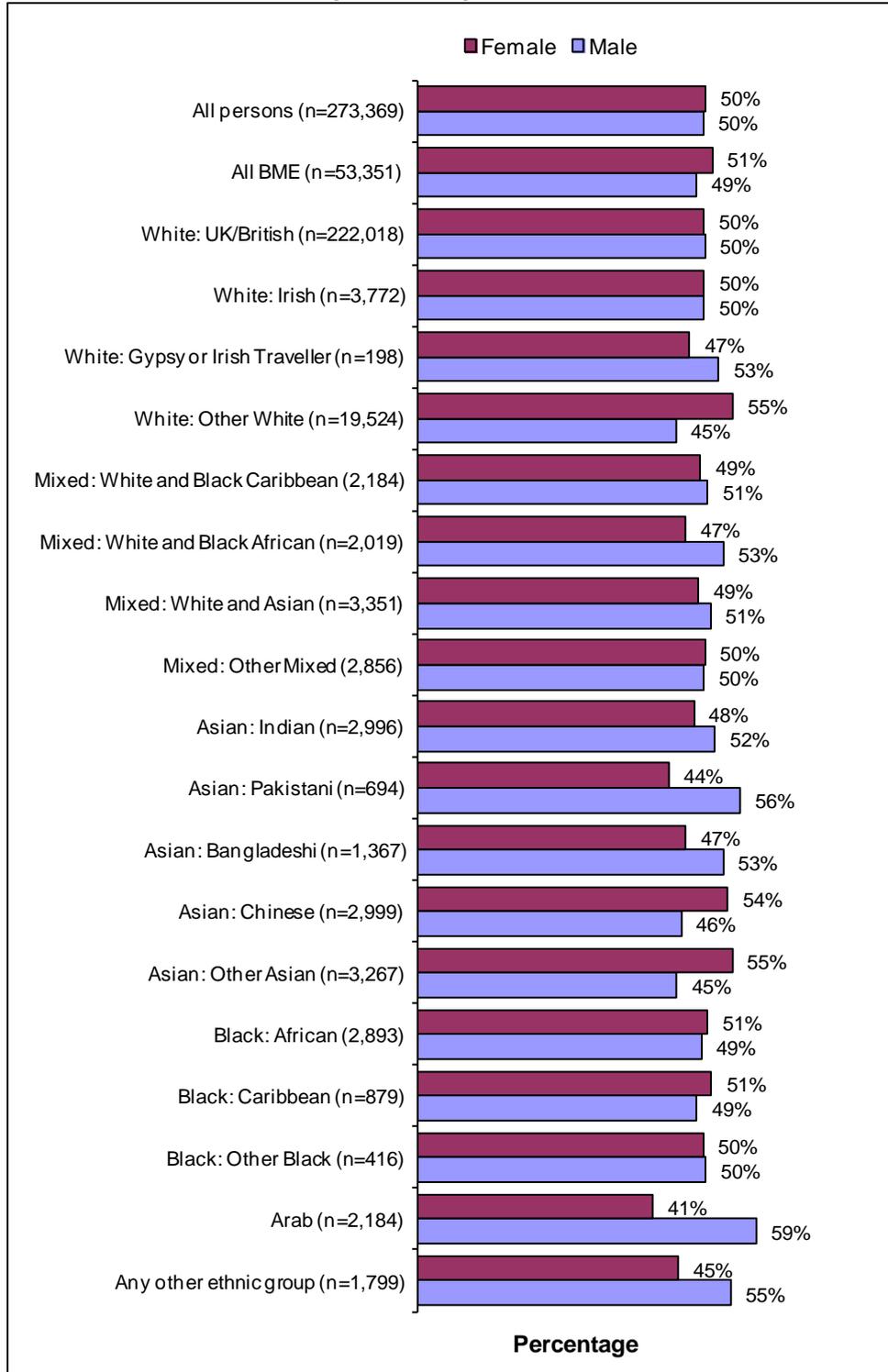
**For one in 12 residents (21,833 people or 8.3 per cent) aged over three English is not their main or preferred language. Arabic is the most widely spoken language in the city besides English**

**According to 2011 census data nine per cent of all residents are providing unpaid care in the city and six per cent (3,201 people) of BME residents are**

**Black & Minority Ethnic residents were more likely to report having a religion or belief in response to the 2011 census than White UK/British residents; overall 42 per cent of the city's residents reported having no religion or belief, whilst 32 per cent of BME residents had none**

**Looking at all BME groups together shows there were 51 per cent females and 49 per cent males at the time of the 2011 census.** However, looked at in more detail, there are notable differences between ethnic communities, with the largest differences being within the Arab community where 41 per cent are female and 59 per cent are male and within the Pakistani community where 44 per cent are female and 56 per cent are male. The ethnic groups with the highest proportions of females compared to males are Other White and Other Asian which both have 55 per cent females and 45 per cent males.

## 2011 Census: Gender by ethnicity



**There is no robust quantitative information about the ethnic profile of our lesbian, gay and bisexual residents, although we know we have a high number of same-sex couple in the city from the 2011 census.** Whilst monitoring forms do tend to include questions about sexual orientation and about ethnicity, both pieces of information are not always completed and/or are not analysed together. In addition, such analysis would only provide a picture of those completing the forms, or accessing specific services. At the

time of the 2011 census 2,356 people in the city were in same sex civil partnerships, which is the highest number of any authority in England and Wales.

**We currently have little information about trans<sup>10</sup> people who live in the city, including information on their ethnic profile since both national and local population datasets, including the census, do not record whether people are trans.** A trans needs assessment will report in summer 2015. This will provide some information regarding ethnicity of trans respondents to key surveys in the city, and of the sample of trans people accessed as part of the needs assessment process, but the former is based upon small numbers of trans respondents and the latter will not necessarily be representative of the whole trans population in the city, so this question is unlikely to be fully answered. However, the needs assessment process included some coverage of BME needs, through focus groups, and these results will be included within the needs assessment report.

**At the time of the census a quarter (24 per cent) of households in the city with more than one person living in them included people of different ethnic backgrounds.** This is significantly higher than the 13 per cent found in both the South East and England and is the third highest proportion outside of London behind Oxford and Cambridge.

**One in ten residents of Black or Black British (11 per cent), Mixed (nine per cent) and Asian or Asian British ethnicities (nine per cent) had a health problem or disability that affects their activity either a little or a lot according to census data.** Higher proportions of residents who are White (17 per cent) and of an Other ethnicity (16 per cent) have a health problem or disability that affects their activity. Disability data from the 2011 census is only available at the higher level ethnic categories and as such does not separate White UK/British residents from other White ethnic groups.

**For one in 12 residents (21,833 or 8.3 per cent) aged over three English is not their main or preferred language according to census 2011 data.** Arabic is the most widely spoken language in the city besides English, with 0.8 per cent of residents using it as their main or preferred language. Polish is the next most common language (0.8 per cent) followed by Chinese (0.7 per cent), Spanish (0.6 per cent) and French (0.5 per cent). Note that this does not necessarily mean that these residents can't speak English.

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<sup>10</sup> Trans is an umbrella term to describe people whose gender identity differs from their assigned sex at birth

Main language				
	2011 Census			
	Brighton and Hove		South East	England
	Number	%	%	%
All Usual Residents Aged 3 and Over	264,238			
<b>English</b>	<b>242,405</b>	<b>91.7%</b>	<b>94.2%</b>	<b>92.0%</b>
<b>Other UK Language</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>European (excluding UK)</b>	<b>11,985</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>
<i>Polish</i>	2,043	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%
<i>Spanish</i>	1,624	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%
<i>French</i>	1,335	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%
<i>Italian</i>	1,015	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%
<i>German</i>	957	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
<i>Portuguese</i>	799	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
<i>Greek</i>	749	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Slovak</i>	517	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Other EU</i>	2,550	1.0%	0.6%	0.7%
<i>Other European</i>	396	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
<b>Arabic</b>	<b>2,226</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
<b>Russian</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>Turkish</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>West/Central Asian Language</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
<i>Persian/Farsi</i>	699	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
<i>Other</i>	378	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
<b>South Asian Language</b>	<b>1,699</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
<i>Bengali (With Sylheti and Chatgaya)</i>	740	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%
<i>Gujarati</i>	224	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%
<i>Other</i>	735	0.3%	1.2%	1.7%
<b>East Asian Language</b>	<b>3,087</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<i>Chinese (Cantonese, Mandarin, Other)</i>	1,940	0.7%	0.3%	0.4%
<i>Other</i>	1,147	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
<b>African Language</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
<b>Sign Language</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
<b>All Other Languages</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

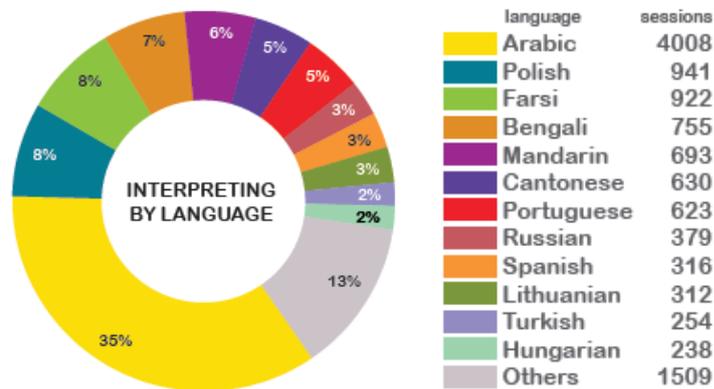
2011 Census data taken from ONS table QS204EW

**Continuing the picture seen in 2012/13, just over a third (35 per cent) of Sussex Interpreting Services (SIS) interpretation sessions in 2013/14 were for Arabic speakers.** SIS provides community interpreting, translation and advocacy services throughout Sussex. Their mission is to 'enable full access, for people with language needs, to publicly funded services in order to improve health, education and overall quality of life.' In the 2013/14 operating year SIS provided 11,580 interpretation sessions for 2,642 users in 65 language, 16 more languages than in the previous year. The chart below provides more detail and is taken from their annual report.<sup>11</sup> The top seven

<sup>11</sup> [http://sussexinterpreting.org.uk/annualreview/AR2014/SIS\\_Annual\\_Review\\_2013-2014\\_hi-res.pdf](http://sussexinterpreting.org.uk/annualreview/AR2014/SIS_Annual_Review_2013-2014_hi-res.pdf)

languages remain the same between 2012/13 and 2013/14. Lithuanian and Spanish translations now feature in the top ten, whereas in 2012/13 Turkish and Hungarian did.

### SIS community interpreting by language April 2013 to March 2014



Whilst SIS operate across Sussex, the majority of interpreting services in 2013/14 were provided in Brighton & Hove and were in relation to healthcare or council services. The chart below provides more detail and is again taken from the SIS annual report. Once more the pattern is very similar to the previous reporting year.

### SIS community interpreting by organisation April 2013 to March 2014



SIS was commissioned to provide community translation services 408 times in the 2013/14 year; 19 per cent were for Arabic translations, ten per cent for Farsi, nine per cent for Mandarin and eight per cent for Polish translations. Whereas in 2012/13 Brighton & Hove City Council commissioned a third of translations, in 2013/14 it commissioned almost half (47 per cent) of them.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>12</sup> [http://sussexinterpreting.org.uk/annualreview/AR2014/SIS\\_Annual\\_Review\\_2013-2014\\_hi-res.pdf](http://sussexinterpreting.org.uk/annualreview/AR2014/SIS_Annual_Review_2013-2014_hi-res.pdf) and also [http://sussexinterpreting.org.uk/annualreview/AR2013/SIS\\_AnnualReview\\_2012-13\\_LowRes.pdf](http://sussexinterpreting.org.uk/annualreview/AR2013/SIS_AnnualReview_2012-13_LowRes.pdf)

**According to 2011 census data nine per cent of all residents are providing unpaid care in the city and six per cent of BME residents are (3,201 people).**<sup>13</sup> However, this ranges from four per cent of Chinese residents, to 16 per cent of Gypsy & Irish Travellers, and ten per cent of White Irish residents.<sup>14</sup>

Nationally, caring roles vary between ethnic groups. Bangladeshi and Pakistani men and women are three times more likely to provide care compared with their White UK/British counterparts.<sup>15</sup>

**Black & Minority Ethnic residents were more likely to report having a religion or belief in response to the 2011 census than White UK/British residents.** Overall 42 per cent of the city's residents reported having no religion or belief, whilst 32 per cent of BME residents had none. Bangladeshi residents were the least likely to say that they had no religion at just five per cent (66 people), closely followed by Arabs at six per cent (131 people). Chinese residents were the most likely to say that they had no religion, at 63 per cent (1,895 people). Generally people of Mixed ethnic backgrounds were more likely than average to report having no religion at 46 per cent.

### Census 2011: Top three religions or beliefs by ethnicity

Main Category	Sub Category	Most selected religion and %	Second most selected religion and %	Third most selected religion and %
White	British/Welsh/Scottish/NI	No religion 45%	Christian 44%	Not stated 9%
	Irish	Christian 60%	No religion 27%	Not stated 10%
	Gypsy or Traveller	Christian 34%	No religion 33%	Not stated 13%
	Any other White background	Christian 47%	No religion 36%	Not stated 10%
Mixed/ Dual Heritage	White and Black Caribbean	No religion 49%	Christian 38%	Not stated 10%
	White and Black African	Christian 45%	No religion 39%	Not stated 8%
	White and Asian	No religion 49%	Christian 27%	Not stated 12%
	Any other mixed background	No religion 25%	Christian 32%	Not stated 12%
Asian or Asian British	Indian	Hindu 46%	Christian 16%	No religion 15%
	Pakistani	Muslim 73%	No religion 10%	Not stated 9%
	Bangladeshi	Muslim 87%	Not stated 5%	No religion 5%
	Chinese	No religion 63%	Christian 15%	Buddhist 10%
	Any other Asian background	Christian 29%	No religion 22%	Muslim 18%
Black or Black British	African	Christian 68%	Muslim 16%	No religion 9%
	Caribbean	Christian 57%	No religion 27%	Not stated 12%
	Any other Black background	Christian 50%	No religion 30%	Muslim 8%
Arab		Muslim 52%	Christian 35%	No religion 6%
Any Other Ethnic Group		Christian 34%	Muslim 25%	No religion 24%

<sup>13</sup> This could be any thing between one & fifty hours.

<sup>14</sup> ONS (2013) Census 2011: DC3201EW - Disability by general health by ethnic group by sex by age

<sup>15</sup> Carers UK. Who Cares Wins Statistical Analysis of the Census. 2001.

## Older people

**There were comparatively few BME residents aged over 65, and very few aged over 85 years at the time of the census. Just 8.1 per cent of residents aged over 65 years were from BME backgrounds in 2011**

**Two-thirds (66 per cent) of older people of an Other ethnicity had a health problem or disability in 2011; significantly higher than all other ethnic groups**

**According to the 2014 City Tracker survey satisfaction with services for older people is low, although higher amongst BME respondents**

**Overall, eight per cent of clients aged 65 and over receiving Adult Social Care services provided or commissioned by the council in 2013/14 were from a BME group, mirroring the city profile:**

- **Eight per cent of the older clients receiving Adult Social Care services because of a physical disability were from a BME background**
- **Ten per cent of those older residents receiving Adult Social Care services for dementia were from a BME background**

**There were comparatively few BME residents aged over 65, and very few aged over 85 years in 2011.** For example, at the time of the census, there were only eight Gypsy or Traveller Residents aged 65 years or more, and 12 residents of an Other Black ethnicity. There were no Pakistani residents aged 85 years or more. Across all ethnic categories, as we would expect, the numbers and proportions in higher age bands decrease.

**Just 8.1 per cent of over 65 year old residents were from BME backgrounds in 2011.** This comprises 2.8 per cent Other White residents, 2.2 per cent White Irish and 1.5 per cent Asian residents, with all other ethnic categories making up less than one per cent of the older resident population.

**Census 2011: Proportion of the population aged 65 years or more in each ethnic category**

<b>Ethnic Group</b>	<b>% 65 years &amp; over each ethnic category</b>
<b>White UK/British (n=32783)</b>	91.8
<b>White Irish (n=778)</b>	2.2
<b>White: Other White (n=1020)</b>	2.8
<b>Mixed/multiple ethnic group (n=250)</b>	0.7
<b>Asian/Asian British: Total (n=534)</b>	1.5
<b>Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Total (n=117)</b>	0.3
<b>Other ethnic group: Arab (n=99)</b>	0.3
<b>Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group (n=111)</b>	0.3
<b>BME: All non White UK/British/UK (n=2909)</b>	8.1

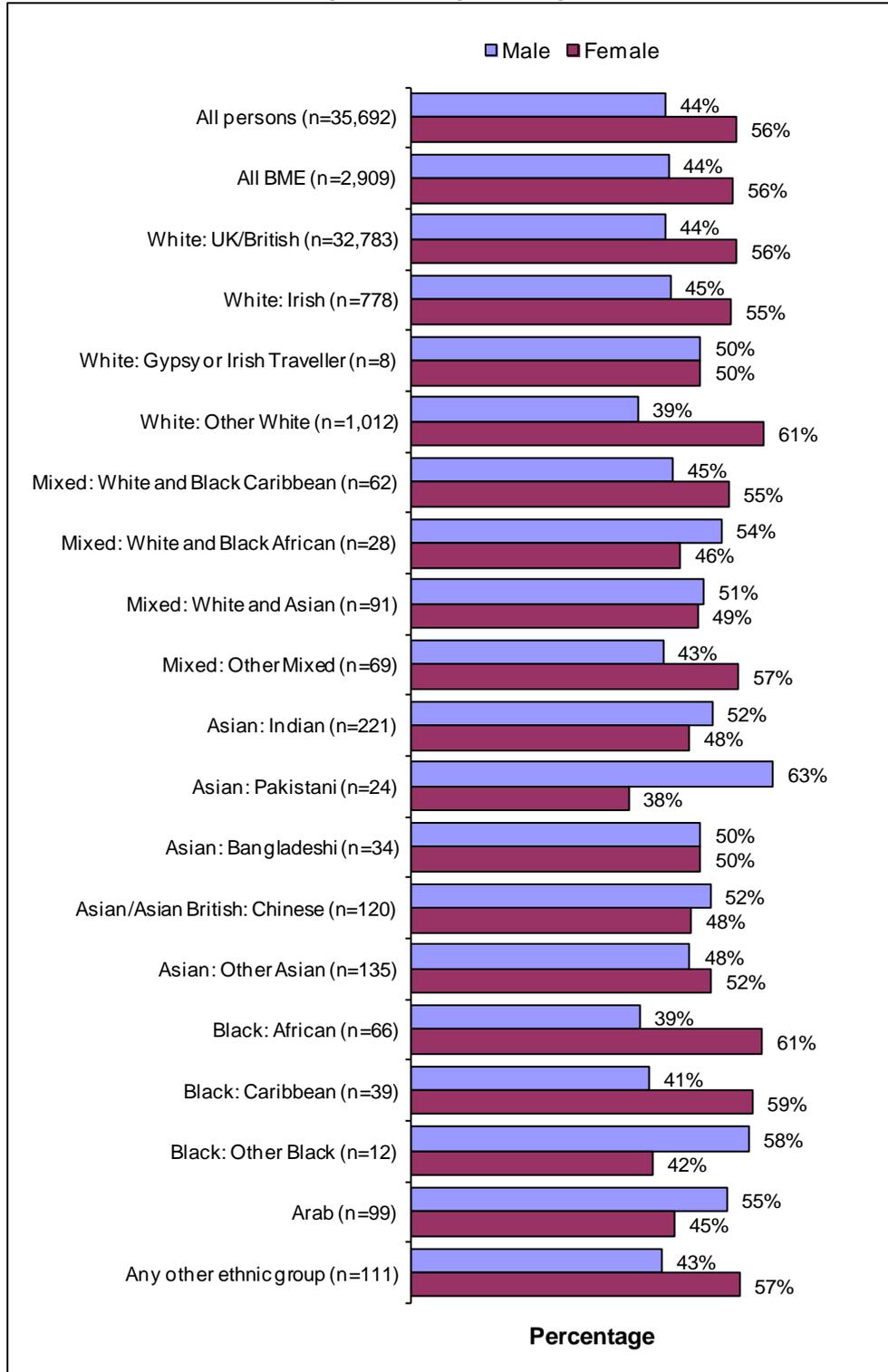
Looking at age data another way shows that whilst 13 per cent of the city's overall population were aged 65 years or more, much lower proportions of BME groups were with the exception of White Irish residents. Just two per cent of Mixed ethnic background residents were aged 65 or more, and three per cent of Black British residents were. However, 21 per cent of White Irish residents were in this older age range.

**Census 2011: Proportion of each high level ethnic group aged 65 years or more**

<b>Ethnic Group</b>	<b>% 65 years and over</b>
All persons (n=273,369)	<b>13%</b>
White UK/British (n=220,018)	15%
White Irish (n=3,772)	<b>21%</b>
Other White (n=19,524)	5%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group (n=10,408)	2%
Asian/Asian British (n=11,278)	5%
Black/Black British (n=4,188)	3%
Arab (n=2,184)	5%
Other ethnic group (n=1,799)	6%
All BME (53,351)	5%

**In terms of the gender balance of BME residents aged 65 years or more in 2011, 44 per cent were males and 56 per cent were females.** Looking at the different gender balances across ethnicities reveals that there were 22 per cent more Other White and Black African females than males, although the population of Black Africans aged over 65 years old is small at 66 residents. There were at least ten per cent more males than females in the Pakistani, Other Black and Arab communities aged over 65 years, although the numbers in each of these sub-categories is small.

## 2011 Census: Gender by ethnicity of 65 year olds & above



**Two-thirds of older people of an Other ethnicity had a health problem or disability in 2011.** Among all residents aged 65 or over, just over a quarter (27 per cent) had a disability or health problem that affects their activity a lot with a further 27 per cent having their activities limited a little. Disability data from the census is not broken down to specific ethnic categories, instead being given at a high level only, with, for example, a White category including White UK/British, White Irish, Other White and White Traveller or Gypsy. For

all these higher level ethnic groups the proportion of people whose activity was not limited by a health problem or disability lies between 46 per cent and 49 per cent except for people in the Other ethnicity category where the rate was lower at 33 per cent.

**Satisfaction with services for older people is low, although higher amongst BME respondents.** The 2014 City Tracker survey asked all respondents, not just older ones, how satisfied they were with services for older people for the first time. Just 36 per cent of BME respondents reported satisfaction with services for older people, compared to an even lower proportion of White UK/British respondents (26 per cent).

**Overall, eight per cent (224) of the 2,865 clients aged 65 and over receiving Adult Social Care services provided or commissioned by the council in 2013/14<sup>16</sup> were from a BME group compared to seven per cent in 2011/12.<sup>17</sup>** The profile of ASC clients therefore mirrors the city profile in terms of ethnic profile at a high level, as eight per cent of over 65 year olds are from BME backgrounds.

**Eight per cent (159 people) of the 2,039 older clients receiving Adult Social Care services in 2013/14 because of a physical disability were from a BME background, compared to seven per cent in 2011/12.** The 'primary client type' of 'physical disability' includes physically frail people and those with illness or incapacity. It also includes those with hearing impairment, visual impairment, dual sensory loss or HIV.<sup>18</sup>

**In terms of mental health, ten per cent (44) of those older residents receiving Adult Social Care for dementia (460) in 2013/14 were from a BME background, compared to nine per cent in 2011/12, revealing a slight over-representation of BME clients compared to the city profile.** Mental Health Dementia clients represent 16 per cent of the total number of older people receiving services from Adult social Care in 2013/14.<sup>19</sup>

**In 2013/14 eight per cent of the 325 safeguarding investigations for adults at risk aged over 65 years in Brighton & Hove were for residents of a BME background, compared to nine per cent in 2013/14.** An adult at risk is defined as someone aged over 18 who is, or may be, in need of community care or health services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness **and** who is or maybe unable to take care of him or herself **or** unable to protect him or herself against significant harm or serious exploitation. The proportions closely match the city profile, with eight per cent of the city's over 65 population being from BME backgrounds. More detail can be found in the table below.

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<sup>16</sup> Source: RAP-'Referrals, Assessments & Packages of care' Statutory return 2013-14

<sup>17</sup> Source: RAP-'Referrals, Assessments & Packages of care' Statutory return 2011-12

<sup>18</sup> Source: RAP-'Referrals, Assessments & Packages of care' Statutory return 2013-14

<sup>19</sup> Source: RAP-'Referrals, Assessments & Packages of care' Statutory return 2013-14

Ethnicity category	City Profile 2011- 65 years plus (35,692)	Per cent safeguarding cases 2013/14 65 years plus	Variance from City Profile
White UK/British	91.8%	90.3%	-1.5%
White Other	5.0%	4.2%	-0.8%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group	0.7%	0.6%	-0.1%
Asian/Asian British	1.5%	1.4%	-0.1%
Black//Black British	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%
Other ethnic group	0.6%	0.8%	0.2%
Not known	NA	2.2%	N/A
<b>BME total</b>	8.1%	7.6%	-0.5%

**In 2013/14 eight per cent of Homecare services to over 65 year olds were for BME residents.** Again, this is in line with the city profile. Homecare services provide personal care, practical and emotional support to individuals wishing to remain at home. These services aim to empower people to be as independent as possible.

Ethnicity category	City Profile 2011- 65 years plus (35,692)	Per cent Homecare cases 2013/14 65 years plus (1,450)	Variance from City Profile
White UK/British	91.8%	92.0%	0.2%
White Other	5.0%	4.0%	-1.0%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group	0.7%	0.6%	-0.1%
Asian/Asian British	1.5%	2.0%	0.5%
Black//Black British	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%
Other ethnic group	0.6%	1.0%	0.4%
<b>BME total</b>	8.1%	7.9%	-0.2%

## **Children & young people**

**Overall, twenty-two per cent of the city's 0-19 year olds were from BME backgrounds in 2011, however there are big differences in the numbers and proportions of young people of different ethnicities**

**Nine per cent of all 0-19 year olds in the city were of a Mixed ethnic background, almost five per cent were Asian/Asian British and a slightly smaller proportion were Other White**

**The proportion of children with English as an Additional Language (EAL) has risen from 6.7 per cent in 2007 to 11.3 per cent in 2014, although this is still five per cent lower than the national average**

**In Early Years Foundation Stage the gap in achievement for pupils with English as an Additional Language (EAL) compared to non EAL pupils was 8.9 per cent, representing a narrowing of the gap from 16 per cent in 2012**

**At Key Stage 1 the EAL gap was nine per cent for writing, five per cent for Maths and four per cent for reading in 2014, representing narrowing of gaps in all subjects, although Brighton & Hove's gaps are larger than the England gaps in all three areas**

**At Key Stage 2 the EAL gap has fallen from 14 per cent in 2011 to five per cent in 2014, however, it's still higher than the England average**

**In 2014 the lowest performing ethnic group remained unchanged between Key Stages 2 and 4 (White and Black Caribbean) with 31 per cent of this cohort achieving five or more GCSEs graded A\*-C, including English and Maths, compared to 53 per cent across the Local Authority area**

**Black or Black British (29 per cent) and Asian or Asian British (21 per cent) children aged 10-11 years (Year 6) are significantly more likely to be obese than other ethnic groups**

**On most issues asked about in the Safe at Well at School survey those pupils who had an Other ethnicity or who did not provide any ethnicity information appear to be more vulnerable, as has been the case in previous years**

**Overall, twenty-two per cent (13,018) of the city's 0-19 year olds were from BME backgrounds in 2011, however there are big differences in the numbers and proportions of young people of different ethnicities. For example, fifty per cent of the Mixed ethnic background population in the city were aged 0-19 years whilst just seven per cent of the White Irish population were in 2011.**

**Census 2011: Proportion of each high level ethnic group aged 0-19 years**

<b>Ethnic Group</b>	<b>% 0-19 year olds</b>
<b>All persons (n=273,369)</b>	<b>22%</b>
White UK/British (n=220,018)	21%
White Irish (n=3,772)	7%
Other White (n=19,524)	13%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group (n=10,408)	<b>50%</b>
Asian/Asian British (n=11,278)	26%
Black/Black British (n=4,188)	24%
Arab (n=2,184)	30%
Other ethnic group (n=1,799)	20%
All BME (53,351)	24%

In terms of numbers, there were 5,218 Mixed ethnic background 0-19 year olds making this the largest ethnic group of young people in the city aside from White UK/British. Note, however, that whilst there will be many differences within ethnic categories, this group could be considered the most diverse. The table below provides more detail.

### Census 2011: Numbers in five year age bands from 0-19 by ethnicity

Main Category	Sub Category	0-4 year olds	5-9 year olds	10-14 year olds	15-19 year olds	All 0-19 year olds
<b>White</b>	UK/British	11,551	10,430	10,932	13,826	<b>46,739</b>
	Irish	53	56	56	101	<b>266</b>
	Gypsy or Traveller	8	5	6	19	<b>38</b>
	Any other White background	817	507	431	859	<b>2,614</b>
	<b>Total White</b>	<b>12,429</b>	<b>10,998</b>	<b>11,425</b>	<b>14,805</b>	<b>49,657</b>
<b>Mixed</b>	White and Black Caribbean	323	331	252	268	<b>1,174</b>
	White and Black African	371	338	261	212	<b>1,182</b>
	White and Asian	509	466	343	313	<b>1,631</b>
	Any other Mixed background	368	333	281	249	<b>1,231</b>
	<b>Total Mixed background</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>5,218</b>
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	Indian	120	89	96	227	<b>532</b>
	Pakistani	41	29	44	59	<b>173</b>
	Bangladeshi	160	152	154	130	<b>596</b>
	Chinese	89	54	71	691	<b>905</b>
	Any other Asian background	155	93	131	307	<b>686</b>
	<b>Total Asian</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>2,892</b>
<b>Black or Black British</b>	African	169	142	122	341	<b>774</b>
	Caribbean	4	38	19	56	<b>117</b>
	Any other Black background	17	28	15	35	<b>95</b>
	<b>Total Black</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>986</b>
Arab	207	132	131	182	<b>652</b>	
Any Other Ethnic Group	53	68	67	164	<b>352</b>	
<b>Total BME</b>	<b>3,464</b>	<b>2,861</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>4,213</b>	<b>13,018</b>	
<b>Grand totals</b>	<b>15,015</b>	<b>13,291</b>	<b>13,412</b>	<b>18,039</b>	<b>59,757</b>	

Looked at another way, 78 per cent of 0-19 year olds in the city were White UK/British, nine per cent were of Mixed ethnic background, almost five per cent were Asian/Asian British and a slightly smaller proportion were Other White in 2011.

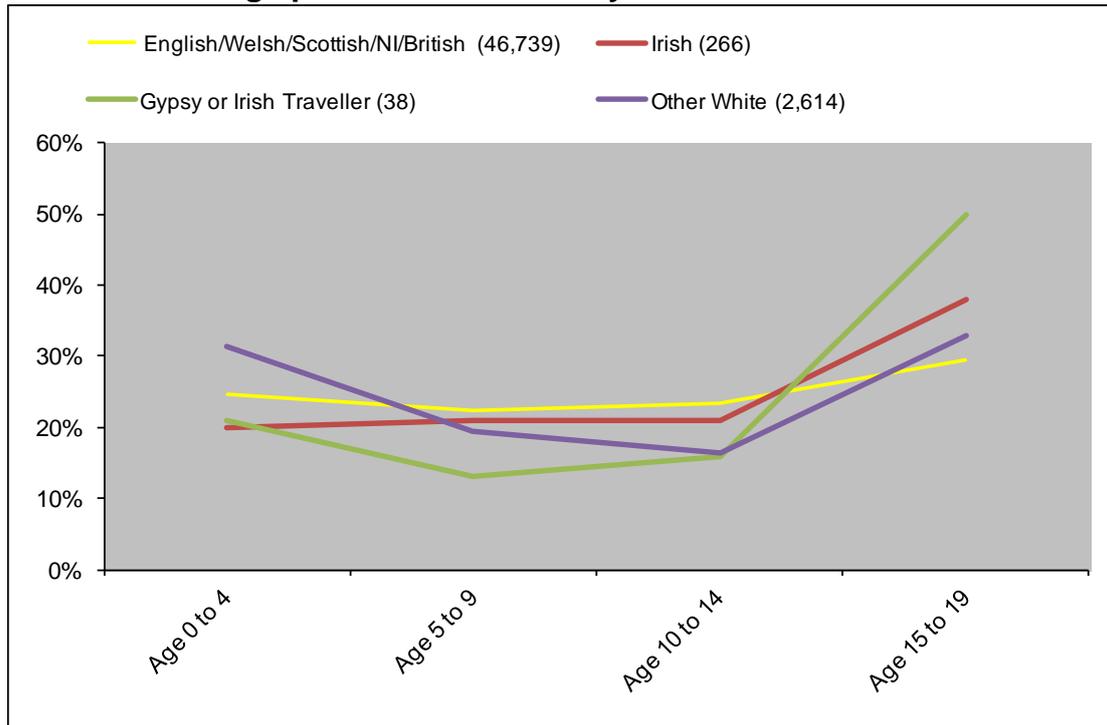
### Census 2011: Proportion of all 0-19 year olds in each high level ethnic group

Ethnic Group	% 0-19 year olds in each ethnic category
<b>White UK/British (n=220,018)</b>	78.2
<b>White Irish (n=3,772)</b>	0.4
<b>Other White (n=19,524)</b>	4.4
<b>Mixed/multiple ethnic group (n=10,408)</b>	8.7
<b>Asian/Asian British (n=11,278)</b>	4.8
<b>Black/Black British (n=4,188)</b>	1.7
<b>Arab (n=2,184)</b>	1.1
<b>Other ethnic group (n=1,799)</b>	0.6
<b>Total BME (53,351)</b>	<b>21.7</b>

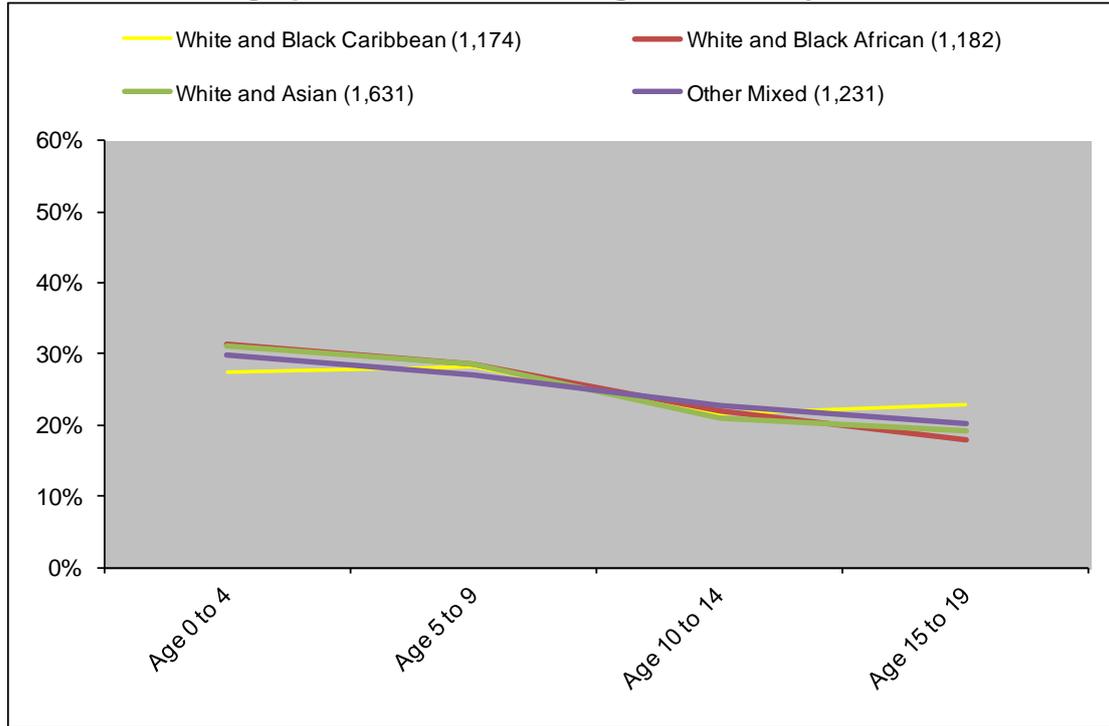
The charts below shows how the 0-19 group in 2011 breaks down into five year age bands for each ethnic group. Notably, these show that:

- The profiles of young people from different Mixed backgrounds were very similar and show a slight bias towards the younger age bands
- The profiles of Asian young people reveal a bias towards the older end, from age 10 up, particularly for Chinese residents, with the exception being Bangladeshi residents
- Black young people's age profiles also show proportionately more young people in the highest age band of 15-19 years

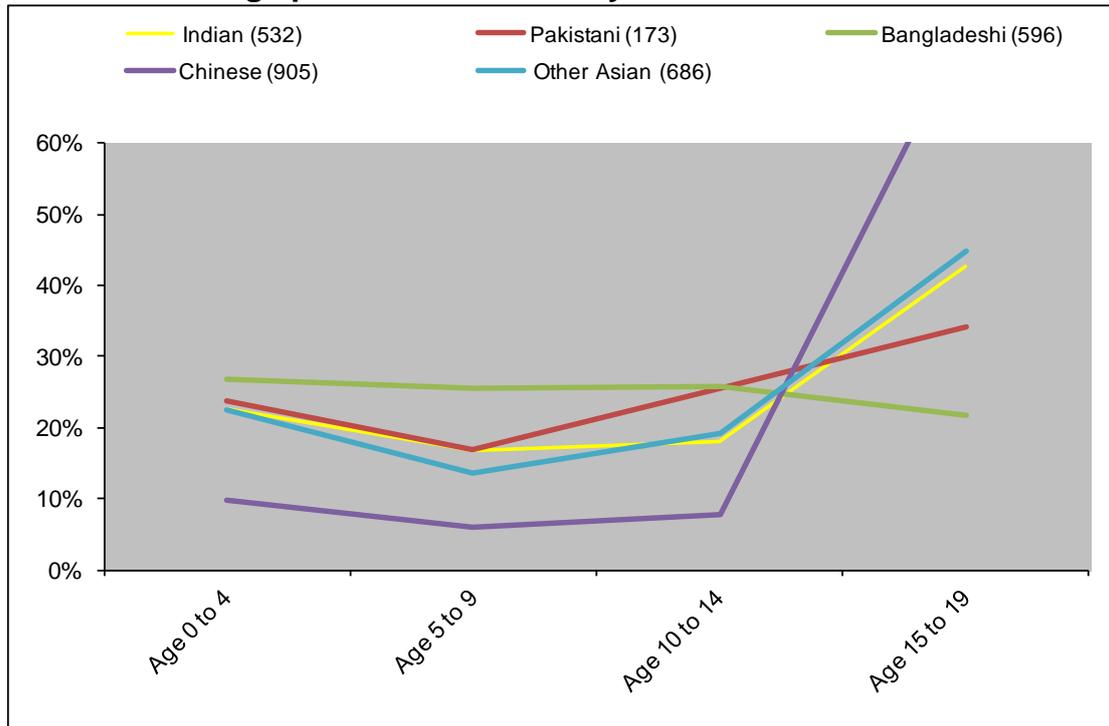
### 2011 Census: Age profile of White 0-19 year olds



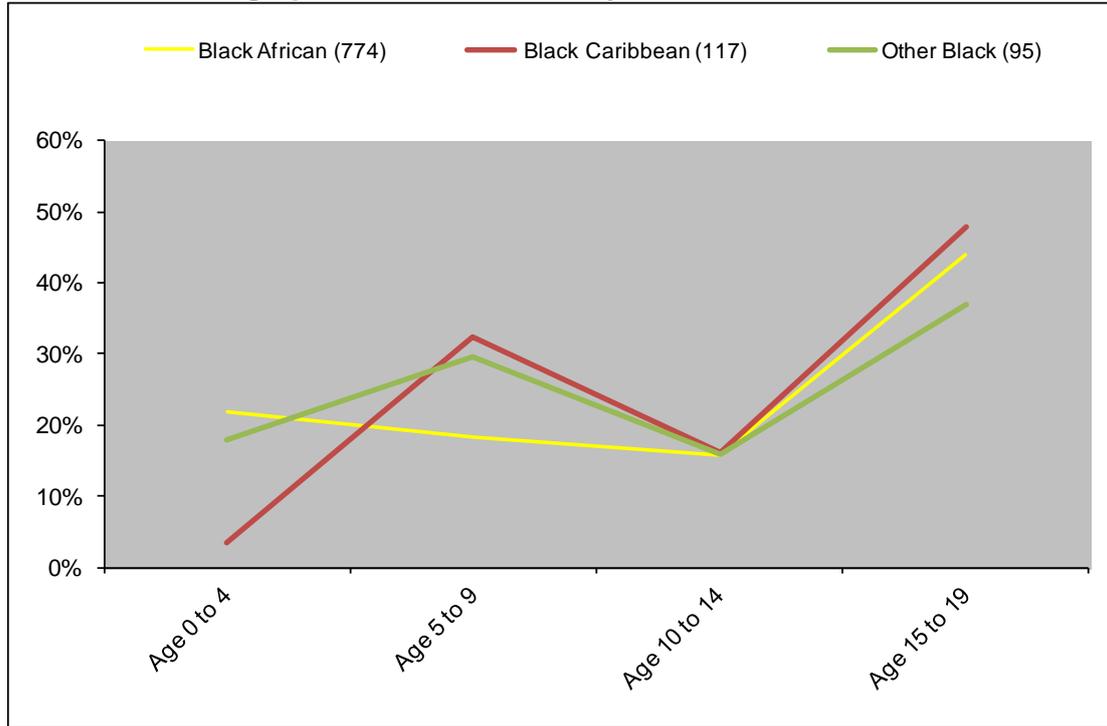
### 2011 Census: Age profile of Mixed background 0-19 year olds



### 2011 Census: Age profile of Asian 0-19 year olds

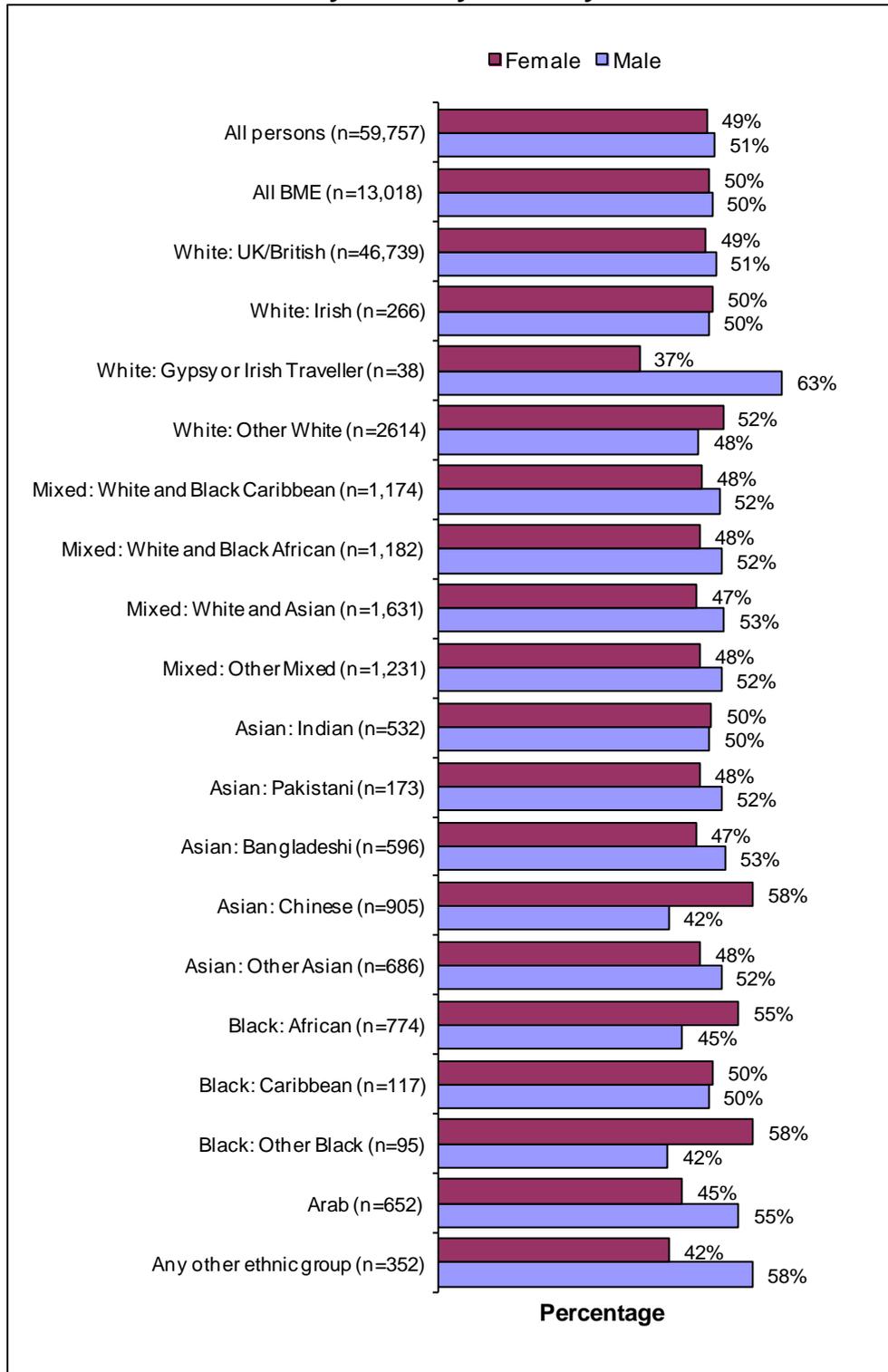


### 2011 Census: Age profile of Black 0-19 year olds



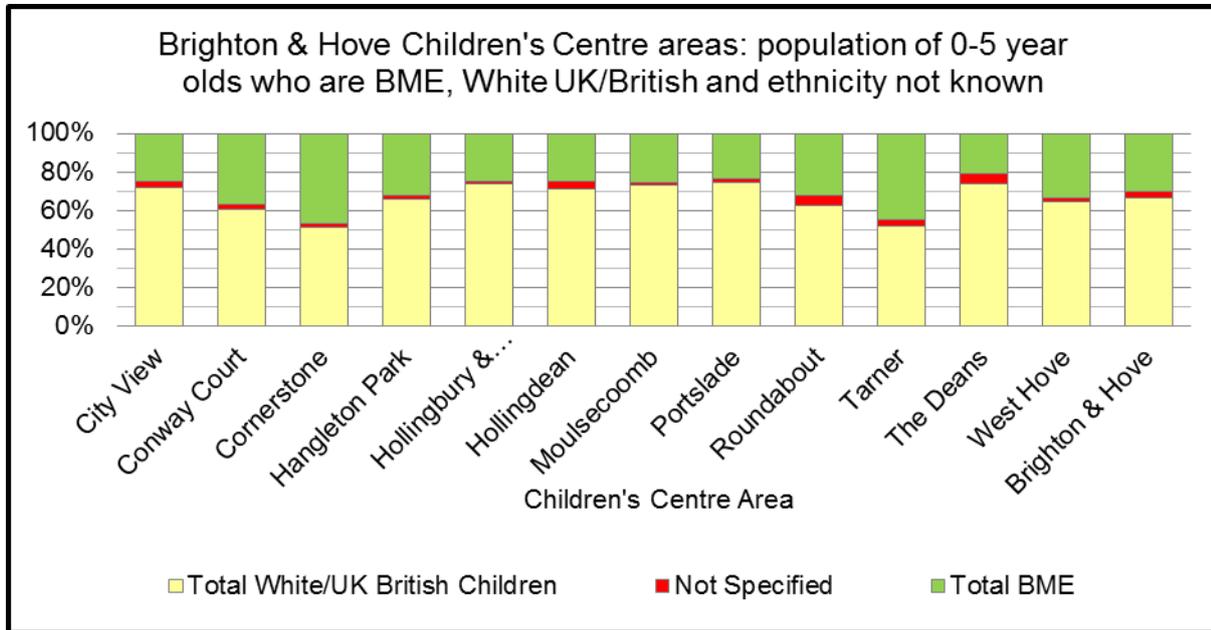
**There was an even gender balance of BME residents aged 0-19 years in 2011 although there were some notable variations within different ethnic categories.** The White Gypsy or Irish Traveller population of 0-19 year olds was only small at 38 people, but almost two thirds were male. Other ethnic categories with large differences in gender terms were Chinese and Other Black, both with 16 per cent more females than males, and the Other ethnic, community which had 16 per cent more males than females. The chart below provides more detail.

## 2011 Census: Gender by ethnicity of 0-19 year olds



**More recent data than the census, from October to December 2014, suggests that 30 per cent of our 14,582 0-5 year olds are BME, 67 per cent are White UK/British and the ethnicity is not known for the remaining three per cent.** Health Visitors use a case management system known as PIMS which is based on maternities and births in the city and is therefore highly accurate. The proportions of BME and White UK/British 0-5 year olds in each Children's Centre area are shown on the chart below, as

well as the overall city data in the final column. From this you can see that Cornerstone and Turner Children's Centre areas have higher proportions of BME populations than other areas at 47 and 45 per cent respectively. In Cornerstone, this higher proportion of BME children reflects the fact that 28 per cent are Other White.



The table below shows the data above in more detail and is based on health visitors' Patient Information Management System data (PIMS) from October to December 2014.

**Brighton & Hove's Children's Centre areas: population of 0-5 year olds by ethnicity**

Ethnic Category	City View	Conway Court	Cornerstone	Hangleton Park	Hollingbury & Patcham	Hollingdean	Moulsecomb	Portslade	Roundabout	Turner	The Deans	West Hove	Brighton & Hove
White/UK British	72%	61%	52%	66%	74%	71%	73%	75%	62%	52%	74%	64%	67%
Other White	11%	18%	28%	10%	10%	12%	7%	8%	12%	18%	7%	15%	13%
Asian/Asian British	4%	4%	6%	7%	5%	3%	4%	4%	7%	11%	4%	4%	5%
Black/Black British	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	5%	2%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Mixed Ethnicity	8%	10%	9%	10%	8%	7%	7%	8%	6%	9%	6%	8%	8%
Any Other Ethnic Group	1%	3%	3%	3%	1%	2%	2%	2%	4%	3%	2%	3%	2%
Not Specified	3%	3%	1%	2%	1%	4%	1%	2%	6%	3%	5%	2%	3%
Total BME	25%	37%	47%	32%	25%	25%	25%	24%	32%	45%	21%	33%	30%

At the city level, the proportions of children of different ethnicities engaged with, or using, the children's centres are in line with population proportions, with, for example, 30 per cent of 0-5 year olds in the city being from BME backgrounds and 32 per cent of children's centre users being from BME backgrounds. However, some groups are less likely to be engaged than others. We have looked at the proportion of individual or unique

children aged 0-5 using children’s centres between October and December 2014 (not every visit, as frequent users would then distort the picture) to get an idea of engagement with children’s centres. This shows that the most likely group to be under-represented in terms of engagement is White UK/British, with six per cent less users (61 per cent) than there are in the population of 0-5 year olds (67 per cent). Other White children are over-represented, accounting for 13 per cent of the population of under 5s, but 18 per cent of children’s centre users.<sup>20</sup>

Looking at individual children’s centres reveals that, in the timeframe in question, whilst the population of BME children in The Deans area is 21 per cent, only ten per cent of those engaged with the centre were from BME backgrounds. West Hove and Roundabout centres also had engagement of at least five per cent less than the BME population in the area. However, both the Deans and Roundabout centres have higher rates of children with no specified ethnicity, which is likely to be because children are visiting from outside the city, and this could explain the apparent mismatch in engagement rates. In the Tarner centre area, 45 per cent of the population are BME but 50 per cent of those engaged with the centre were BME, so here there is an over-representation.

Some data is shown in the table below.

**Proportion of population aged 0-5 by BME and White UK/British ethnicities compared with the proportion engaging with a children’s centre between October 2014 and December 2014**

Ethnic Category		City View	Conway Court	Cornerstone	Hangleton Park	Hollingbury & Patcham	Hollingdean	Moulsecoomb	Portslade	Roundabout	Tarner	The Deans	West Hove	Brighton & Hove
White/UK British	Population 0-5	72%	61%	52%	66%	74%	71%	73%	75%	62%	52%	74%	64%	67%
	Engaged with CC	73%	56%	52%	64%	63%	63%	68%	68%	64%	44%	70%	64%	61%
	Difference	2%	-4%	1%	-2%	-11%	-8%	-5%	-7%	2%	-8%	-4%	0%	-6%
Total BME	Population 0-5	25%	37%	47%	32%	25%	25%	25%	24%	32%	45%	21%	33%	30%
	Engaged with CC	21%	39%	44%	30%	27%	26%	24%	24%	27%	50%	10%	27%	32%
	Difference	-4%	2%	-3%	-2%	3%	2%	-1%	1%	-5%	5%	-11%	-6%	1%

Looking at all attendances at children’s centres between October and December 2014 shows that 35 per cent of attendances were by BME children, although BME children account for 30 per cent of the population, suggesting BME children are more likely to use children’s centres more frequently. White UK/British children make up 67 per cent of the population but only 58 per cent of attendances, making this group the least likely to visit children’s centres frequently. Children of a Mixed Ethnicity were also marginally less likely to visit children’s centres frequently, making up eight per cent of the population but six per cent of attendances. The most likely ethnic group to visit children’s centres on a frequent basis are

<sup>20</sup> Differences of five per cent or more are noted in this, and following commentary relating to Children’s Centres.

Other White children; they make up 13 per cent of the 0-5 population but 19 per cent of all attendances.

Looking at individual children's centre data shows that, at The Deans centre, whilst 21 per cent of the 0-5 population in that area are BME only ten per cent of attendances between October and December 2014 were made by BME children. This mirrors the picture when looking at the ethnicity of individual children visiting the centre. A quarter of attendances at Roundabout were by BME children, although they accounted for 32 per cent of the population there. Again, note that both these centres had higher levels of children with no specified ethnicity; if we were to exclude these children from our calculations the differences between the population and attendances would be less stark. At the other end of the spectrum, 56 per cent of attendances at Turner were by BME children, although they accounted for 45 per cent of the population. Conway Court also has notably higher attendances from BME children, at 42 per cent, when this cohort makes up 37 per cent of the population in the area.

Some data is shown in the table below.

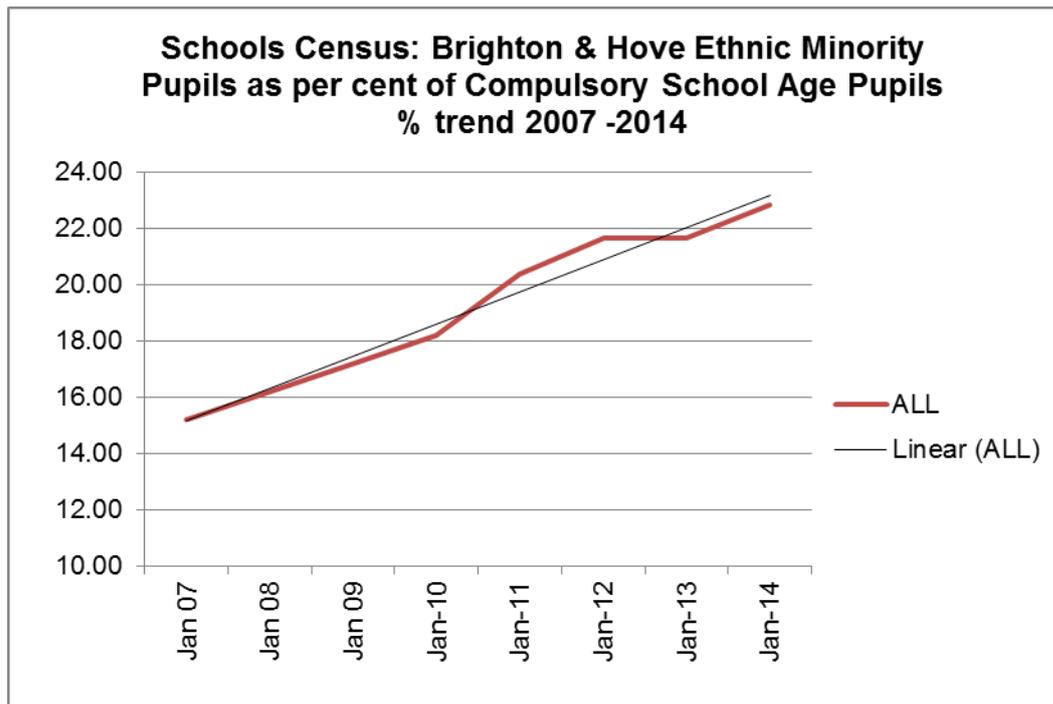
**Proportion of population aged 0-5 by BME and White UK/British ethnicities compared with the proportion of attendances at a children's centre between October 2014 and December 2014**

Ethnic Category		City View	Conway Court	Cornerstone	Hangleton Park	Hollingbury & Patcham	Hollingdean	Moulsecoomb	Portslade	Roundabout	Turner	The Deans	West Hove	Brighton & Hove
White/ UK British	Population 0-5	72%	61%	52%	66%	74%	71%	73%	75%	62%	52%	74%	64%	67%
	Attendances	73%	53%	51%	65%	63%	63%	66%	72%	67%	38%	72%	58%	58%
	Difference	1%	-7%	-1%	-1%	-11%	-8%	-7%	-3%	5%	-14%	-2%	-6%	-9%
Total BME	Population 0-5	25%	37%	47%	32%	25%	25%	25%	24%	32%	45%	21%	33%	30%
	Attendances	21%	42%	47%	29%	24%	29%	29%	23%	25%	56%	10%	34%	35%
	Difference	-4%	5%	-1%	-3%	-1%	4%	3%	-1%	-7%	11%	-11%	1%	5%

**More than a fifth of pupils (6,973 children, 22.9 per cent) in Brighton & Hove primary, secondary and special schools were from BME backgrounds in January 2014.** The proportion has increased from 15.2 per cent in 2007 as the graph below shows.

The three biggest BME groups represented are:

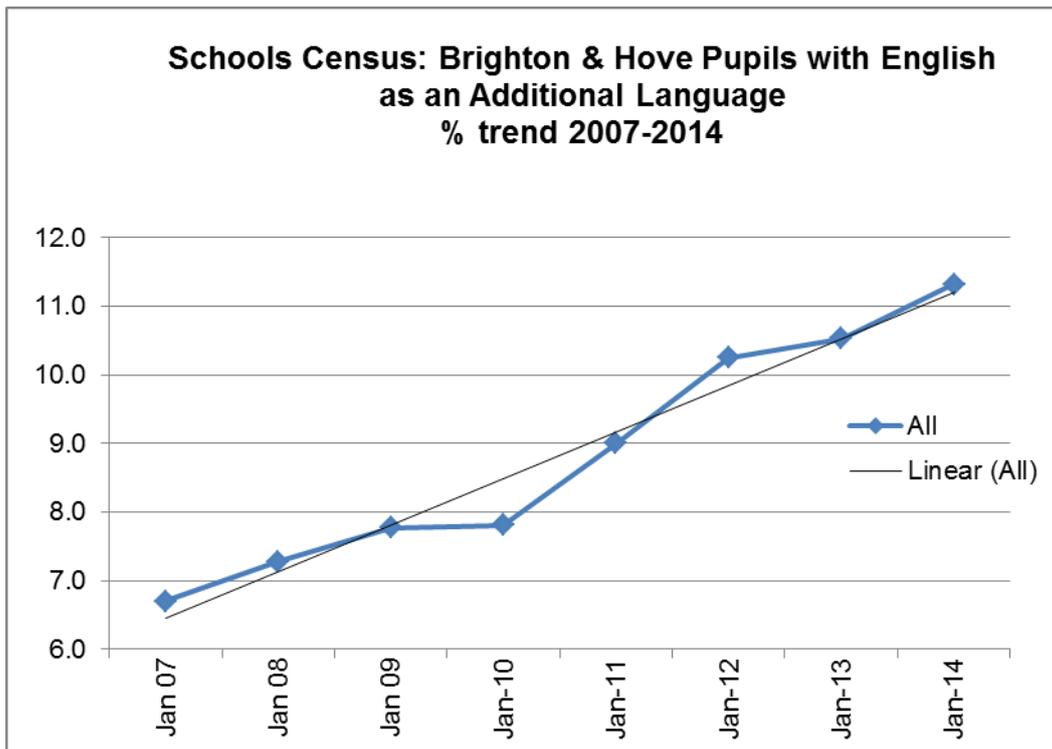
- White Other 5.8 per cent
- Mixed background- Other 2.8 per cent
- Mixed background - White & Asian 2.5 per cent



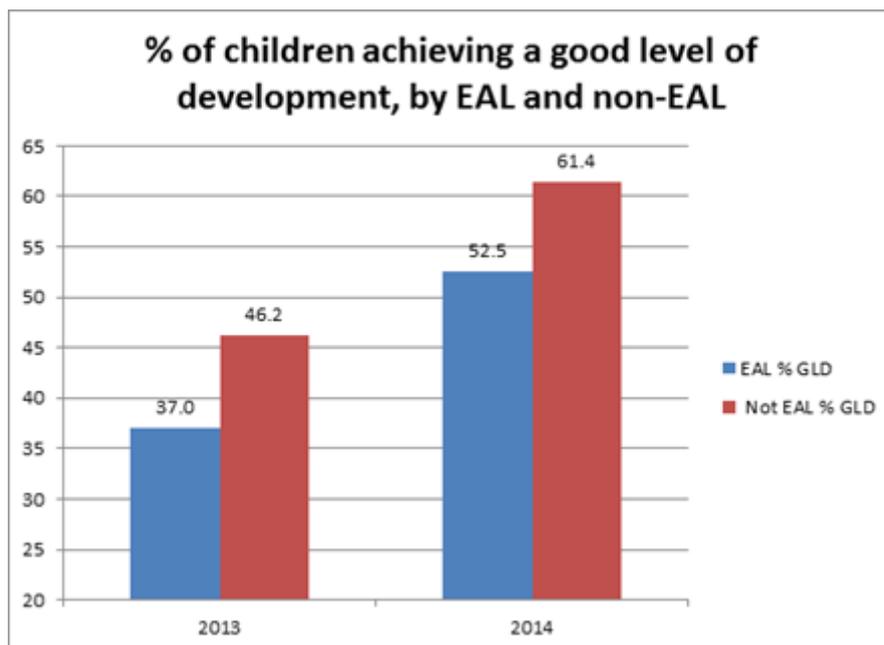
**In January 2014 there were 3,456 pupils with English as an Additional Language (EAL), speaking 97 different languages other than English, attending Brighton & Hove schools and Academies.** The two most widely spoken languages other than English are Arabic (804 pupils) and Bengali (357 pupils).

Many young people from minority ethnic backgrounds achieve at the highest level, but for some groups, attainment gaps remain. One of the biggest barriers to attaining can be for pupils for whom English is an Additional Language.

**In 2014, we had lower than the national average proportion of children for whom English is an Additional Language.** Whilst 11.3 per cent of pupils in reception year and above have EAL, the national average is 16.6 per cent. The graph below shows the proportion of Brighton & Hove children who had EAL. This has climbed from 6.7 per cent in 2007 to 11.3 per cent in 2014.



**In Early Years Foundation Stage the gap in achievement for pupils with EAL compared to non EAL pupils was 9.2 per cent in 2013 based on nationally defined scores for ‘a good level of development’ whilst in 2014 it narrowed fractionally to 8.9 per cent.** In 2012 the gap was notably wider at 16 per cent. The proportion of children achieving a good level of development increased significantly for both EAL and non-EAL pupils, from 37 per cent in 2013 for EAL pupils to 52.5 per cent in 2014 as shown in the chart below.



**At Key Stage 1 the gap between attainment of pupils whose first language is English and whose first language is not English was nine per cent for Writing, five per cent for Maths and four per cent for Reading in 2014, representing narrowing of gaps in all subjects.** Whilst there have been marked improvements in attainment overall, and for EAL children, Brighton & Hove's gaps are larger than the England gaps in all three areas. The writing gap is higher than England and our statistical neighbours' gap (local authorities that are statistically similar to Brighton & Hove, abbreviated to SN in this section). Note, however, that the numbers in some of the categories are very low which may make the data less reliable. We tend to see more changes in this data year on year, due to cohort fluctuations and the different ability levels of pupils within the EAL definition.

**Key Stage 1 Attainment Gaps: Trend Data - Pupils meeting the expected level at end of year 2 2008-2014 (Based on teacher assessment)**

<b>Results Maths KS1</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
B&H EAL	72%	77%	74%	72%	77%	84%	87%
B&H Non EAL	85%	85%	84%	86%	88%	91%	92%
<b>B&amp;H Gap</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>5%</b>
SN Gap	8%	9%	8%	8%	7%	5%	5%
England Gap	7%	6%	5%	4%	4%	3%	4%
<b>Results Writing KS1</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
B&H EAL	71%	75%	69%	65%	71%	77%	79%
B&H Non EAL	82%	82%	81%	83%	83%	87%	88%
<b>B&amp;H Gap</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9%</b>
SN Gap	8%	10%	7%	8%	7%	6%	7%
England Gap	7%	6%	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%
<b>Results Reading KS1</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>
B&H EAL	89%	86%	84%	82%	88%	88%	91%
B&H Non EAL	92%	91%	91%	92%	92%	94%	94%
<b>B&amp;H Gap</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>4%</b>
SN Gap	6%	5%	6%	5%	5%	4%	5%
England Gap	6%	5%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%

**Looking at Key Stage 1 attainment by ethnicity shows that four BME groups achieve above the Local Authority average in terms of expected level in reading, writing and Maths and five achieve below the Local Authority level.** As in 2012, Bangladeshi, Sudanese, Mixed White & Black Caribbean, White any other background and Mixed White and Black African children achieved below the averages. Also as in 2012, Indian, White Irish, Mixed White and Asian and Other Black African children achieve at or above it. More detail is provided in the table below, although categories with less than ten pupils have been suppressed. Numbers in red font are below the local authority average and numbers in green font are above it.

### Key Stage 1: Differences to Local Authority Average by ethnicity for Reading, Writing & Maths in 2014

Ethnicity code	Number of pupils	Reading	Writing	Maths
Asian or Asian British - Indian	15	93%	93%	100%
White - Irish	15	93%	93%	100%
Mixed - White and Asian	54	96%	93%	96%
Other Black African	28	96%	82%	96%
White - British	1864	88%	83%	92%
Mixed - any other mixed background	68	87%	84%	90%
Black or Black British - other Black background	12	83%	83%	92%
Information not obtained	36	83%	81%	94%
Mixed - White and Black African	58	85%	79%	90%
Any other ethnic group	32	78%	75%	94%
Unknown	22	77%	77%	91%
Asian or Asian British - other Asian background	31	77%	71%	94%
White - Any Other Background	139	78%	74%	88%
Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	33	76%	70%	85%
Sudanese	17	77%	59%	82%
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	30	67%	60%	73%
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	X	X	X	X
Black or Black British - Caribbean	X	X	X	X
Chinese	X	X	X	X
Gypsy/Romany	X	X	X	X
Parent/pupil preferred not to say	X	X	X	X
Traveller of Irish Heritage	X	X	X	X
<b>Local Authority average</b>	<b>2484</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>92</b>

At Key Stage 2 the EAL gap in attainment has fallen consistently, year on year, from 14 per cent in 2011 to five per cent in 2014, however, it's still higher than the England average. The Key Stage 2 attainment measure changed to Reading, Writing and Maths in 2012/13 (formerly English and Maths).

### Key Stage 2 Attainment Gaps: Trend Data – Percentage of pupils meeting the expected level 2011 to 2014

KS2 Level 4+ Reading, Writing & Maths	2011	2012	2013	2014
B&H EAL	51%	64%	70%	76%
B&H Non-EAL	66%	75%	80%	81%
B&H EAL Gap	14%	12%	9%	5%
SN EAL Gap	NA	NA	5%	5%
England EAL Gap	NA	2%	3%	2%

Looking at the percentage of pupils meeting the expected levels in English and Maths at Key Stage 2 by ethnicity, Mixed White and Asian

children achieved the best results, as they did in 2012.<sup>21</sup> Mixed White and Black Caribbean had the poorest results in 2014 (-11.8 compared to city average) whereas in 2012 this group achieved a little under the average (-4.6) but Other Black African had the poorest results (-39.8). It's likely that the relatively small number of pupils in these groups distorts the results. In the table below categories with less than ten pupils have been suppressed. Numbers in red font are below the local authority average and numbers in green font are above it.

**Key Stage 2: Differences to Local Authority Average by ethnicity for pupils meeting expected level in Maths & English in 2014**

Ethnicity code	Number of pupils	% Reading, Writing & Maths Level 4+	Difference to Local Authority average
White and Asian	74	88%	7%
White - Irish	16	88%	7%
Any Other Mixed Background	68	87%	6%
Any Other Ethnic Group	32	84%	4%
Indian	11	82%	1%
White and Black African	41	81%	0%
White UK/ British	1867	80%	0%
Any Other White Background	119	79%	-1%
Bangladeshi	36	78%	-3%
Other Black African	24	75%	-5%
Any Other Asian Background	24	71%	-10%
White and Black Caribbean	35	69%	-12%
Missing	13	46%	-34%
Pakistani	X	X	X
Black Caribbean	X	X	X
Any Other Black Background	X	X	X
Black - Sudanese	X	X	X
Chinese	X	X	X
Not Known	X	X	X
<b>Local Authority average</b>	<b>2390</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>-</b>

Numbers are small, but only 33 per cent of pupils of an Other Asian Background who were eligible for free school meals met level 4 in Reading, Writing and Maths at Key Stage 2 in 2014 compared to the local authority average of 80 per cent. Analysing attainment against eligibility for free school meals (FSM) adds a deprivation element to the data. The key indicator for deprivation used by the Department for Education is pupils whose parents have claimed for and who are eligible for free school meals. The data here is not very reliable as the sizes of the free school meal populations are relatively small but it can be treated as indicative. Detail is provided in the

<sup>21</sup> In 2012 Mixed White and Asian children achieved +9.1 compared to the LA average

table below, which also shows the attainment gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and those not eligible for free school meals. Note that a small gap is not necessarily a good thing – it may just mean that results are poor for both the FSM and non FSM group. The largest gap, of 50 per cent, was between White and Asian pupils who were eligible for free meals and those who were not. White and Black African and White Irish pupils who were eligible for free school meals had higher attainment than those who were not.

In the table below, red indicates a result below the average for the relevant FSM or non-FSM cohort.

**Key Stage 2: Percentage of pupils achieving Level 4+ in Reading, Writing and Maths in 2014 by ethnicity & Free School Meal eligibility**

Brighton & Hove Key Stage 2 2014	% achieving Reading, Writing and Maths Level 4+		
	Free School Meals (233)	Not Free School Meals (1689)	Gap
Any Other Asian Background	33%	76%	-43%
White and Asian	44%	94%	-50%
White and Black Caribbean	46%	79%	-33%
Any Other White Background	54%	82%	-28%
White UK/British	57%	85%	-28%
Bangladeshi	60%	85%	-25%
Any Other Mixed Background	68%	94%	-26%
Other Black African	70%	79%	-9%
Any Other Ethnic Group	75%	86%	-11%
White and Black African	83%	80%	3%
White - Irish	100%	86%	14%
Any Other Black Background	x	x	x
Black - Sudanese	x	x	x
Black Caribbean	x	x	x
Chinese	x	x	x
Indian	x	x	x
Pakistani	x	x	x
Missing	x	x	x
Not Known	x	x	x
<b>Local Authority average</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>-26%</b>

Between 2010 and 2014 the FSM gap at Key Stage 2 has widened slightly for both BME and White UK/British children although, over the five year period, all groups showed improved performance. Performance in the non-FSM group was similar for White UK/ British and BME children, whilst for the FSM group BME children outperformed their White UK/ British peers in all years except one (2013). The table below shows KS2 results from 2010

through to 2014, broken down by ethnic category and FSM eligibility. Note that, due to small numbers in individual ethnic categories, results are given for White UK/British and BME children with no further ethnic breakdowns.

Percentage of children achieving Reading, Writing and Maths at Key Stage 2 Level 4+ by ethnicity and Free School Meals eligibility						
Year	FSM		Not FSM		FSM Gap	
	BME	White UK/ British	BME	White UK/ British	BME	White UK/ British
2010	48%	42%	65%	68%	-17%	-26%
2011	47%	42%	65%	70%	-18%	-28%
2012	57%	52%	75%	80%	-18%	-28%
2013	56%	60%	80%	84%	-24%	-24%
2014	64%	57%	85%	85%	-22%	-28%

**In 2014 the lowest performing ethnic group remained unchanged between Key Stages 2 and 4 (White and Black Caribbean) with 31 per cent of this cohort achieving five or more GCSEs graded A\*-C, including English and Maths.** In 2012, the lowest performing groups also remained unchanged between Key Stages 2 and 4 but were Other Black African and Any Other Black background. Generally pupils of an Asian ethnicity had higher levels of attainment.

**Key Stage 4: Percentage of pupils achieving five or more GCSEs at grade C or above including Maths & English in 2014 by ethnicity**

Ethnicity code	Number of pupils	% 5 or more GCSE A*-C inc English & Maths	Difference to Local Authority average
Chinese	11	82%	29%
Pakistani	10	80%	28%
Bangladeshi	25	72%	20%
White and Asian	37	65%	12%
African: Sudanese	17	59%	6%
Any other Asian background	30	57%	4%
African: Other Black African	23	57%	4%
Any other mixed background	45	56%	3%
White Irish	18	56%	3%
White UK/British	1900	53%	0%
Any other White background	108	49%	-3%
Any Other Ethnic Group	32	47%	-6%
White and Black African	43	40%	-13%
White and Black Caribbean	26	31%	-22%
Any other Black background	x	x	
Indian	x	x	
Refused	x	x	
Caribbean	x	x	
African	x	x	
Information not yet obtained	x	x	
<b>Local Authority average</b>	<b>2356</b>	<b>53%</b>	

**Adding in a deprivation dimension reveals that outcomes are worse for White and Black African and White UK/British pupils who are eligible for free school meals.** Just 18 and 19 per cent respectively achieved five or more GCSEs at grade C or above in 2014, including English and Maths. The attainment of Bangladeshi pupils was relatively good for both FSM and non-FSM groups; the Bangladeshi FSM group actually had better attainment than the White UK/British non-FSM group, although note that the Bangladeshi non-FSM cohort was small (22 pupils).

In the table below, red indicates a result below the average for the FSM or non-FSM cohort.

**Key Stage 4: Percentage of pupils achieving at least 5 GCSEs graded C or above, including English and Maths in 2014 by ethnicity & Free School Meal eligibility**

Brighton and Hove KS4 2014	% 5 or more GCSE A*-C inc English & Maths		
	Free School Meals (79)	Not Free School Meals (1157)	Gap
White and Black African	18%	47%	-29%
White British	19%	59%	-40%
Any other mixed background	25%	59%	-34%
White and Black Caribbean	25%	33%	-8%
White and Asian	33%	71%	-38%
Irish	33%	60%	-27%
Any other White background	33%	50%	-17%
Black African	38%	63%	-25%
Any other Asian background	50%	58%	-8%
Bangladeshi	67%	73%	-6%
Any Other Black Background	x	x	x
Pakistani	x	x	x
Indian	x	x	x
Refused	x	x	x
Information not yet obtained	x	x	x
Black Caribbean	x	25%	nr
Any Other Ethnic Group	x	60%	nr
Chinese	x	82%	nr
Local Authority average	21%	58%	-37%

Looking at a five year period between 2010 and 2014, at Key Stage 4, as at Key Stage 2, the White UK/British and BME non-FSM cohorts show similar performance, whilst BME children who had free school meals show better performance than their White UK/British peers. The FSM gap is also narrower for BME children than for White UK/British children, although note that the low number of children in the FSM/BME groups mean that there is significant year-on-year variation.

Percentage of children achieving 5+ GCSEs at A* to C including English and Maths by Ethnicity and Free School Meals Eligibility						
Year	FSM		Not FSM		FSM Gap	
	BME	White UK/British	BME	White UK/British	White UK/British	BME
2010	44.4	17.5	52.7	53.4	-8.2	-35.9
2011	37.7	23.2	60.5	56.8	-22.8	-33.6
2012	33.3	25.7	61.7	61.2	-28.4	-35.5
2013	44.3	27.0	65.9	68.1	-21.6	-41.1
2014	30.3	20.3	57.9	59.4	-27.6	-39.2

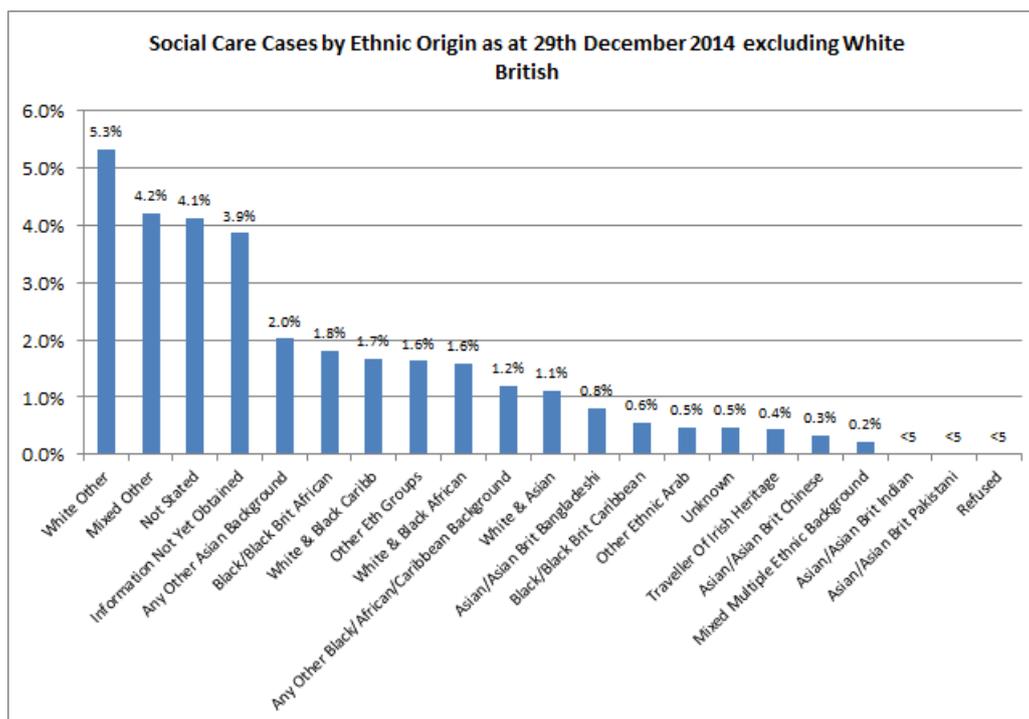
**Of the 174 children who were educated at home in January 2015 ethnicity information is lacking for 72 cases or 41 per cent.** Of the remaining 102 children about whom ethnicity is known, 18 per cent are from BME backgrounds. This is markedly different to the data reported in 2013, which showed that just 2.5 per cent of those educated at home were BME.

**Three in ten children (30 per cent or 92 children out of 304 with recorded ethnicity) who were the subject of a Child Protection Plan in December 2014 were not White UK/British.** This means that there are more BME children with CPPs in place than we would expect based on the ethnic profile of children aged under 18 in the city at the time of the 2011 census, when 21 per cent were not White UK/British. This is also an eight per cent increase in the proportion of BME children with CPPs compared to July 2012. However, factors such as the small numbers involved, improvements in recording and scrutiny, and revised population figures could all influence this to some degree.

**Two out of ten children (21 per cent or 99 children out of 476) who were Looked After Children were BME in December 2014, as was the case in February 2013.** Based on the ethnic profile of the city's children this is in line with what we would expect if all other things were equal, as 21 per cent of under 18s were not White UK/British at the time of the 2011 census.

The ethnic origin of all children's social care cases other than White UK/British children at that time is shown in the graph below.<sup>22</sup> Note that in 8.5 per cent of cases ethnicity was not stated, not yet obtained or unknown. In total, then, 24 per cent of children's social care cases involved BME children in December 2014; 68 per cent were UK/British.

<sup>22</sup> Carefirst data December 2014



**Among children up to the age of 15 years, one per cent have a disability or health problem that affects their activity a lot with a further three per cent having their activities limited a little.** There is little variation across the different higher ethnic groups which the census 2011 data is provided at.<sup>23</sup>

**Seventeen per cent of the children and young people who are registered on The Compass in 2014 (Brighton and Hove's register of children with special educational needs or disabilities) are from a BME background, with the largest BME group being Mixed ethnicity at seven per cent of the total population.** This compares to 15 per cent of those registered on the Compass in 2013 being from BME backgrounds. Every Local Authority is statutorily obliged to hold a register of children and young people with disabilities and special educational needs (SEND) and in Brighton & Hove this register (The Compass) is administered by Amaze, a local parent support Community and Voluntary Sector organisation. Registration on the Compass is voluntary with 1,634 registered children and young people aged 0-19 as of April 2014, of whom 83 per cent were reported to be White UK/ British and 17 per cent were from a Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic group.<sup>24</sup>

Based on government estimates of five to seven per cent of the child population having a disability, special education need or complex health need, and also comparing The Compass with local take-up of Disability Living Allowance, we estimate that The Compass accounts for at least 65 per cent of the local eligible population.

<sup>23</sup> Disability data from the 2011 census is only available at higher level ethnic groupings & as such does not, for example, separate White UK/British residents from other White ethnic groups.

<sup>24</sup> Amaze Compass Database accessed February 2015

The most common conditions on the Compass, generally, are speech and language difficulties, autistic spectrum conditions and moderate learning difficulties.

For children on the database from a BME background, severe learning difficulties are slightly more common than moderate learning difficulties (reported for 23 per cent of children from a BME background compared with 19 per cent of children from a White/UK British background).

Twenty-eight per cent of children on the Compass from a BME background are reported to have an autistic spectrum condition, compared with 32 per cent of children from a White UK/British background. ADHD, ADD and related conditions are also slightly under-represented in children from BME backgrounds on the Compass, when compared with children from White UK/British backgrounds (five per cent compared with 15 per cent).

However, it's not clear why these differences occur and it should be noted that all conditions are reported by parent carers and not validated by Amaze.

**Nationally 66 per cent of Bangladeshi and Pakistani children and 50 per cent of Black & Black British children live in poverty.** The degree to which families in Brighton & Hove reflect this picture is not entirely clear from existing data.<sup>25</sup> However, using the Index of Multiple Deprivation from 2010 (which is actually based on data from 2008) shows that 31 per cent of our Bangladeshi residents lived in the ten per cent most deprived areas. The IMD is being updated using census 2011 data and is due for release in 2015.

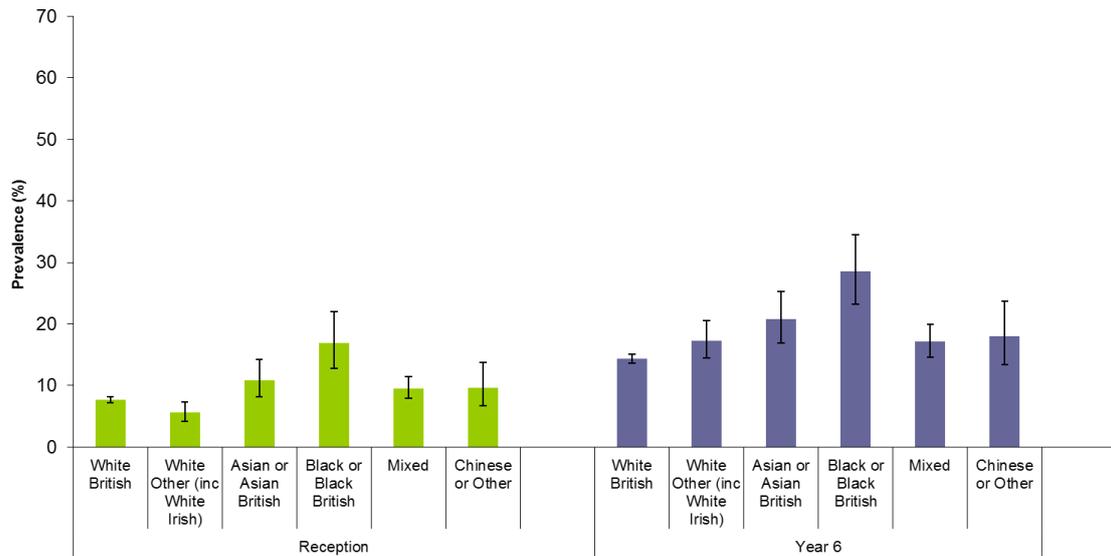
**As was the case in 2011/12, Black or Black British (29 per cent) and Asian or Asian British (21 per cent) children aged 10-11 years (Year 6) were significantly more likely to be obese than other ethnic groups in 2013/14; 14 per cent of White UK/British children were obese.** However, data on childhood weight for some ethnic groups are based on small numbers and so it may not be possible to identify important differences. In reception year (4-5 years) Black or Black British children are more likely to be obese with 17 per cent of this cohort classified as such (see figure below).<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> Child Poverty Needs Assessment 2011

<sup>26</sup> National Child Measurement Programme (2014) 2007/08 to 2013/14 data Brighton & Hove <http://www.ic.nhs.uk/ncmp>

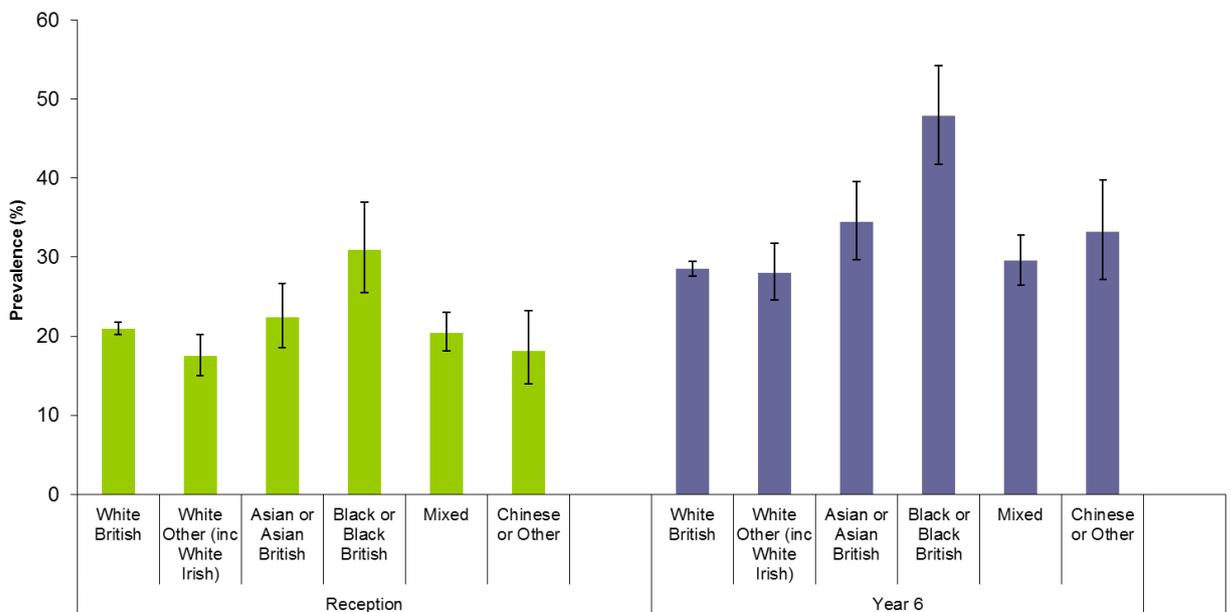
Prevalence of obesity by ethnic group and school year,  
Brighton and Hove 2007/08 to 2013/14



Source: National Child Measurement Programme results, produced by Brighton & Hove Public Health Team

**The picture for obesity is mirrored when looking at prevalence of overweight *and* obesity in school children with 48 per cent of Black or Black British 10-11 year olds in the city being overweight or obese (see figure below).**

Prevalence of overweight and obesity by ethnic group and school year,  
Brighton and Hove 2007/08 to 2013/14



Source: National Child Measurement Programme results, produced by Brighton & Hove Public Health Team

**Black & Minority Ethnic secondary school students were equally likely to report eating five portions of fruit and vegetables a day (20 per cent)**

**as White UK/British students (19 per cent) in the 2014 Safe & Well at School Survey.**<sup>27</sup> There has been very little change on this measure in the previous two years, with all results being within +/- two per cent of the 2014 results.<sup>28</sup>

**Also in the Safe & Well at School Survey 2014 there was little difference in participation in physical activity by ethnicity.** In terms of physical activity outside of school, BME pupils were slightly more likely to have done less than an hour of physical activity outside of school in the last week (20 per cent) than White UK/British pupils (16 per cent), as results to previous surveys also show.<sup>29</sup> Chinese children made up only a very small proportion of the total number surveyed (46 students, one per cent); however, as in previous years, they were significantly more likely to do less than an hour's physical activity out of school, in the last week, than other ethnic groups.<sup>30</sup> At primary age ten per cent of Chinese pupils did five or more hours of physical activity per week compared to 22 per cent overall and at secondary age, 13 per cent of Chinese students did five or more hours of physical activity per week compared to 23 per cent overall.

**In response to the 2014 Safe & Well at School Survey over 90 per cent of primary school respondents of every ethnicity agreed that they felt safe at school with the exception of Chinese students (88 per cent).** However, 15 per cent of the sample said that they had been bullied, a decline from 19 per cent in 2013. There was no significant difference between bullying reported by boys (14 per cent) and girls (16 per cent) or between BME students (15 per cent) compared to those who identified as White UK/British (14 per cent). The most likely groups to report experiencing bullying at school were those who did not know or specify their ethnicity at 20 per cent and those who had an ethnicity other than any of the ones listed in the survey<sup>31</sup> at 19 per cent. In fact, on most issues asked about in the survey these groups who had an 'Other ethnic background' or who did not provide any ethnicity information appear to be more vulnerable, as has been the case in previous waves of the survey.

Looking at the data on bullying at primary school age for the three surveys undertaken in 2012, 2013 and 2014 shows no significant difference between levels of bullying reported by BME and White/UK British respondents.<sup>32</sup>

**Over 80 per cent of secondary school respondents to the 2014 Safe & Well at School survey of every ethnicity agreed that they felt safe at**

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<sup>27</sup> Brighton & Hove City Council. Safe & Well at School Survey 2014

<sup>28</sup> Five portions of fruit and vegetables each day: 2012 – 18 per cent BME, 17 per cent White UK/British: 2013 – 19 per cent BME, 17 per cent White UK/British

<sup>29</sup> Less than one hour physical activity outside school: 2012 – 22 per cent BME, 20 per cent White UK/British

<sup>30</sup> Brighton & Hove City Council. Safe & Well at School Survey 2014

<sup>31</sup> These categories were: White UK/British, White other, Asian/Asian British, Black/Black British, Mixed Heritage, Chinese, Other ethnic background

<sup>32</sup> Bullying at primary age: 2012 results– 15 per cent BME, 14 per cent White UK/British; 2013 results – 20 per cent BME, 18 per cent White UK/British

**school, although again Chinese students were less likely to agree, at 80 per cent compared to 91 per cent overall.** Twelve per cent of the sample said that they had been bullied that term, compared to 13 per cent in 2013 and 14 per cent in the previous year. The most likely groups to report being bullied were Chinese students at 22 per cent and those of an Other ethnic background to those listed in the survey at 16 per cent.

**The Safe & Well at School Survey revealed only marginal differences in terms of the mental health and mood of Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4 students (14 to 16 year olds) when analysed by ethnicity or racial identity.** Ninety-two per cent of White UK/ British and 93 per cent of BME pupils reported feeling happy. Chinese pupils were more likely to report feeling lonely or isolated at 36 per cent compared with 25 per cent overall. They were also more likely to report not having one or more good friend at school at 83 per cent compared to 98 per cent overall. The number of Chinese pupils in the survey was small (just 46 in total) but the findings are statistically significant.<sup>33</sup>

Looking at the data on happiness from 2012 to 2014 shows no significant differences between BME and White UK/British respondents' results.

**Child & Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) provide services for children and young people living with mental health issues.** National research shows one in ten children and young people have a mental health problem.<sup>34</sup> Currently, in Brighton & Hove, information on use of CAMHS service (Tier 2) by ethnic group is collected but not available for analysis.

**When 14-16 year olds were asked about problems they worry about in the Safe and Well at School Survey there were no real differences by ethnicity.** Sixty per cent of BME respondents reported worrying about being healthy compared to 62 per cent of White UK/British respondents; 81 per cent of BME respondents worried about the future in work or education compared to 78 per cent of White UK/British respondents and 50 per cent worried about money problems compared to 46 per cent of White UK/British respondents.<sup>35</sup>

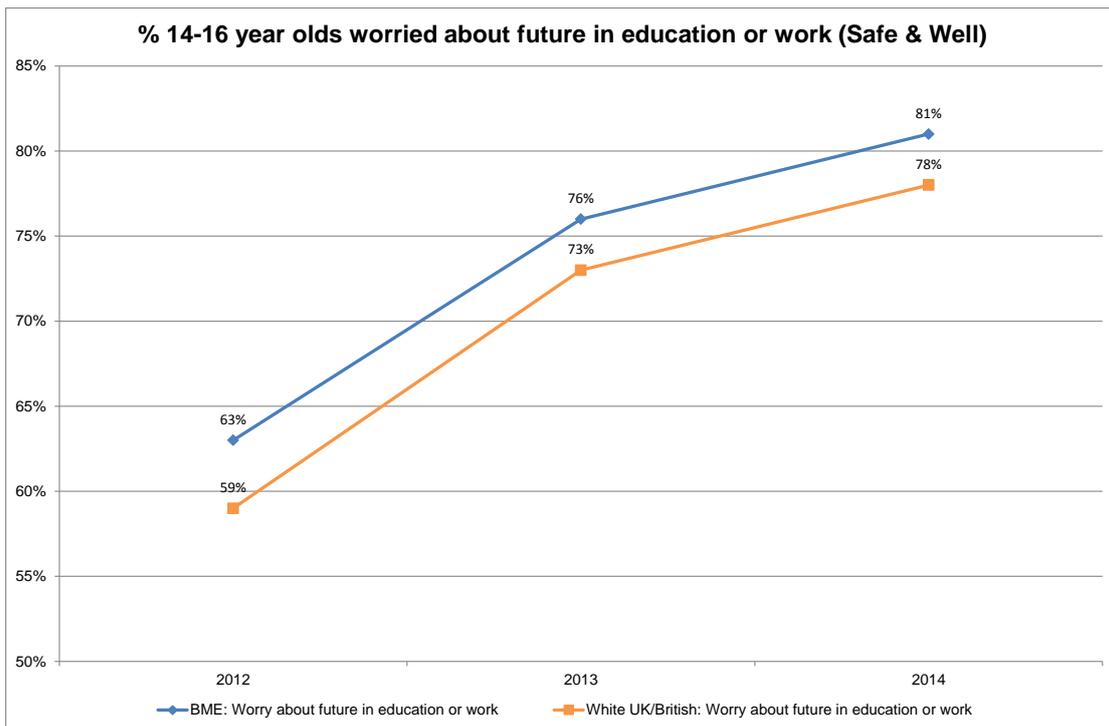
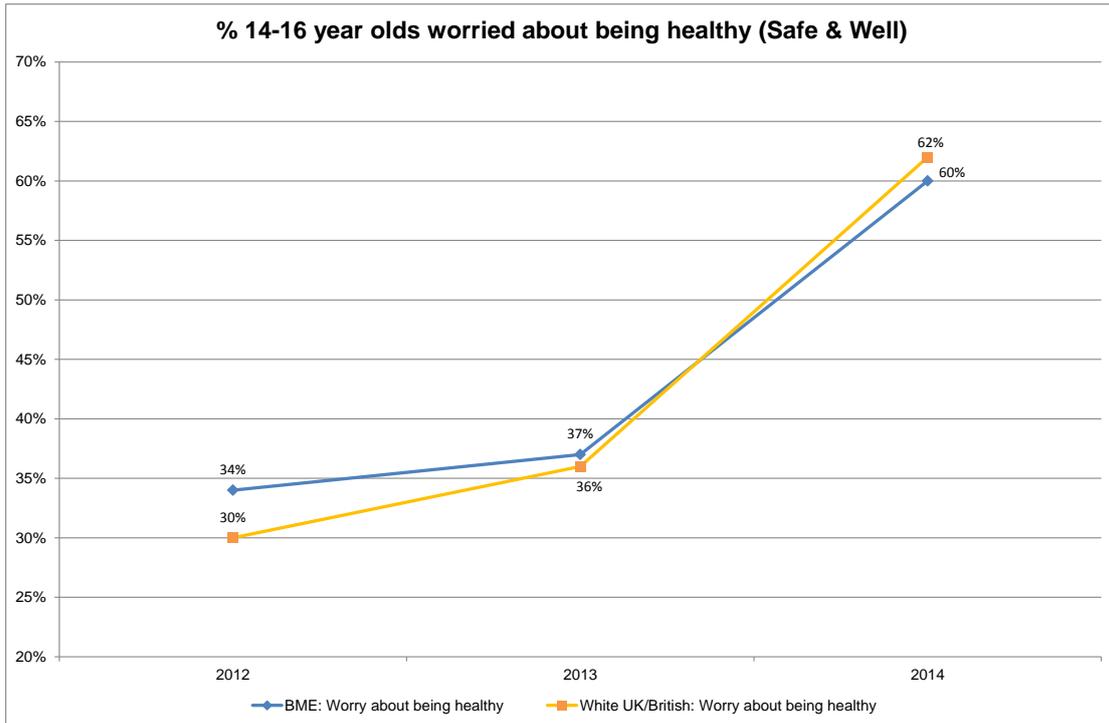
There is an upward trend in terms of all issues that the survey asks respondents whether they worry about, with 2014 results showing more young people than previously are worrying, in particular about being healthy. The charts below show the results.

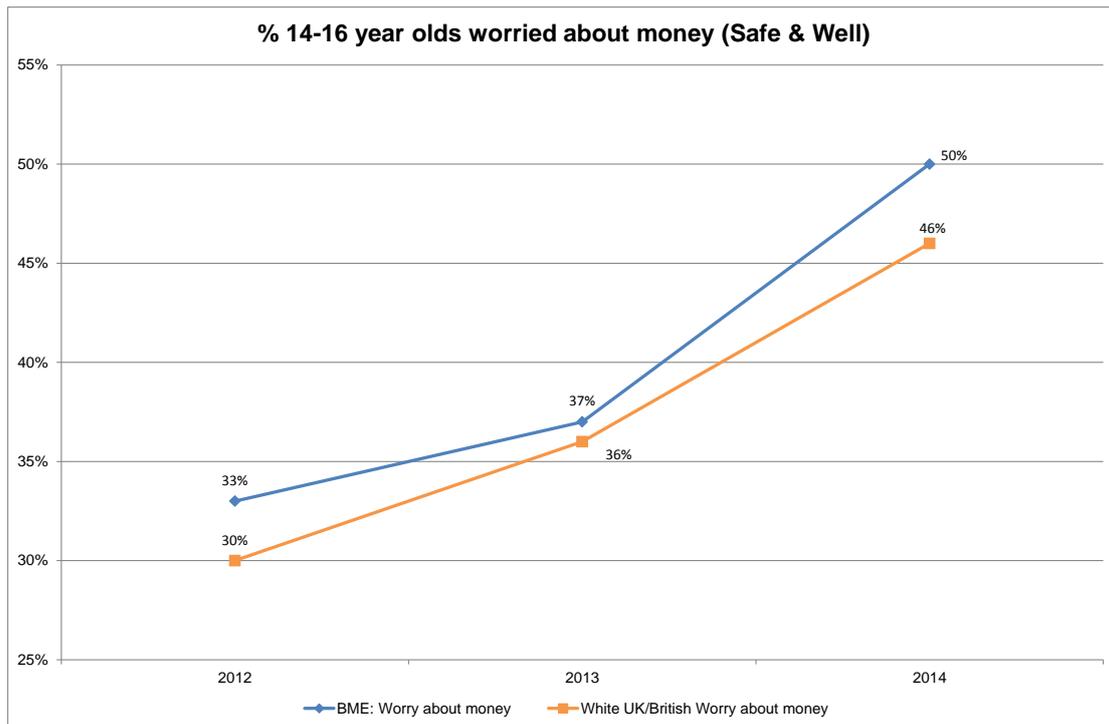
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<sup>33</sup> Brighton and Hove City Council (2013) Annual report of the Director of Public Health 2012/13: Happiness: The Eternal Pursuit

<sup>34</sup> BMA, 2006, cited by Brighton & Hove City Council (2009) Cabinet Item 132: Local Area Agreement & Organisational Health: 09/10 mid year performance

<sup>35</sup> Brighton & Hove City Council. Safe & Well at School Survey 2014





**Black & Minority Ethnic respondents of all backgrounds were no more likely than White UK/British students to describe their sexual orientation as lesbian, gay or bisexual or unsure in response to the Safe and Well at School survey.** Overall, four per cent of the sample stated their sexual orientation as lesbian, gay or bisexual or unsure, the same figure as Other White, Asian and Black students.<sup>36</sup> Numbers are small so no trend data is provided here.

**As in 2012 and 2013<sup>37</sup>, BME girls were more likely to report not having had sex compared to White UK/British girls (86 per cent compared to 82 per cent) in the 2014 Safe and Well at School Survey although this difference is not significant.** Key Stage 4 students of any other ethnic background were the most likely to say that they hadn't had sex at 93 per cent. The overall figure is 82 per cent. Details are provided in the table below.

**Safe & Well at School 2014: Key Stage 4 saying not had sex by ethnicity (per cent)**

Ethnic background	Per cent saying 'I have not had sex'
Overall (2262)	82%
White British (1745)	82%
Other White (132)	80%
Asian / Asian British (90)	90%
Black / Black British (53)	86%
Mixed heritage (123)	81%
Other ethnicity (51)	93% (Highest)
Prefer not to say (51)	86%

<sup>36</sup> Brighton & Hove City Council. Safe & Well at School Survey 2014

<sup>37</sup> Per cent KS4 girls saying have not had sex: 2012- BME 84 per cent, White UK/British 77 per cent; 2013- BME 87 per cent, White UK/British 81 per cent

**Of those who gave their ethnicity when answering the Safe & Well at School Survey 2014, Asian or Asian British young people were the least likely to report feeling confident about using a condom correctly, with 19 per cent saying that they felt unconfident or very unconfident about it compared to 13 per cent overall.** Similar proportions of Chinese students, 16 per cent, and students of Mixed heritage, 17 per cent, felt unconfident.<sup>38</sup> Previously Asian and Asian British young people were also the most likely ethnic group to report a lack of confidence with 26 per cent reporting feeling unconfident or very unconfident compared to 13 per cent overall in 2013, and, in 2012, 21 per cent compared to 12 per cent overall.

**As in 2012 and 2013, in 2014 Asian & Asian British students responding to the Safe & Well at School survey were the most likely of all ethnic groups to say that they had never tried smoking at 84 per cent compared to 77 per cent overall.** Chinese students were the least likely to say that they have never tried smoking at 73 per cent, although the sample is small. In fact, Chinese 14-16 year olds responding to the survey appear to be vulnerable in different respects including drinking, smoking, sex and sexual health but it is not clear whether the differences in results are due to the small number of respondents, which means small differences are amplified (particularly when using percentages) or whether there are real issues of concern. The pattern with Chinese students' responses has, however, been similar over the previous two surveys, with, for example, only 58 per cent of Chinese students in 2012 saying they had never smoked compared to 72 per cent overall.

**Looking in detail at those 14-16 year old students who said that they had ever had an alcoholic drink in response to the 2014 Safe & Well at School survey shows that Asian or Asian British students were, again, the least likely to have had an alcoholic drink in the last seven days, with five per cent saying that they had compared to 18 per cent overall.** The overall proportions saying they have had a drink has declined from 27 per cent in 2013 (26 per cent in 2012).<sup>39</sup> Over half (53 per cent) of Chinese students had tried alcohol, compared to 45 per cent overall and of those, 61 per cent of Chinese pupils admitted to having been drunk, compared to 51 per cent of all pupils.

**A quarter of White UK/British 14-16 year olds said that they had been given alcohol by a family member; the proportions were much lower for all other ethnicities except Other White at 23 per cent.** The data for the last three years is presented in the table below. The proportions are all considerably lower than in 2013, but the three year trend data reveals a mixed picture, as the sparklines show.

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<sup>38</sup> Chinese student responses have been included with those of other ethnic backgrounds in charts & tables as the sample size is small

<sup>39</sup> Data by each ethnicity or BME not obtained

**Safe & Well at School 2012-2014: Key Stage 3 and 4 saying have ever been given alcoholic drink by a family member by ethnicity**

	2012	2013	2014	Sparklines
Overall	55%	42%	24%	
White UK/ British	55%	44%	25%	
Other White	15%	37%	23%	
Asian / Asian British	15%	20%	12%	
Black / Black British	36%	28%	18%	
Mixed heritage	40%	38%	20%	
Other ethnicity	35%	31%	14%	
Prefer not to say	35%	32%	12%	

**Of those giving an ethnicity, 26 per cent of Black & Black British Key Stage 4 students said they had taken non-prescription or over the counter drugs compared to 21 per cent overall, although the difference is not significant.** Twenty four per cent of Other White students and 24 per cent of Mixed ethnic background students also said that they had taken non-prescription drugs in 2014. Although there are fluctuations in the proportions of young people of different ethnicities saying they have ever taken non-prescription drugs, the differences are not significant.

**Young people from BME communities made up 18 per cent of the 222 people in substance misuse treatment about whom ethnicity information was recorded at the end of 2013/14, and 13 per cent in 2012/13.** The number of BME young people in treatment has doubled from 20 people in 2012/13 to 41 in 2013/14. Ethnicity was not recorded in ten cases.<sup>40</sup>

**In September 2014 16.2 per cent of young people accessing housing services for young people at risk were from BME backgrounds.** The proportion of 16-25 year olds from BME backgrounds accessing such services has ranged between 16 per cent and 19 per cent over the past five years. Most recently, the figure has settled to between 16 per cent and 17.5 per cent and was 16.2 per cent at the end of September 2014. Analysis shows the overall figure is influenced by a large advice service, which masks a higher representation of BME young people requiring other types of support, where at least a fifth were BME when monitored in October 2014.

<sup>40</sup> Quarterly Local Assurance Report Q4 2013/14

Type of housing support for young people at risk 2014	BME Proportion
YMCA Downslink Group's Housing Advice Service (presentations between Apr & Sep – 557)	14%
Young people in 24 house support hostels (Oct – 40)	20%
Young people in medium support accommodation (Oct - 89)	27%
Floating support to young people in independent accommodation (Oct -55)	20%

**At the end of April 2014 there were 451 young people who were not in education, employment or training (NEET); of those whose ethnicity was known (437) 14 per cent were from BME backgrounds.** This is a slightly lower proportion than we might expect, as 17 per cent of the 16-19 cohort are from BME backgrounds, but higher than in April 2013 when 10 per cent of NEET young people were BME. The next table gives a detailed breakdown of why young people were NEET. The key thing to look out for is where the per cent in the BME column is very different to the BME cohort size (ie 14 per cent). Note, however, in this instance, subsample sizes are small so comparatively small differences are magnified in the proportions reported, hence it's important to note the subsample size and to exercise caution when interpreting this data.

	Total	White UK/ British	BME total	
All NEET	437	86%	14%	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>15%</b>	
<b>Available to labour market</b>	Working not for reward	20	95%	5%
	Not yet ready for work or learning	25	84%	16%
	Start Date agreed	11	73%	27%
	Seeking employment, education or training	282	85%	15%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>9%</b>	
<b>Not available to labour market</b>	Young carers	8	100%	0%
	Teenage parents	50	88%	12%
	Illness	36	92%	8%
	Pregnancy	*	100%	0%
	Religious grounds	0	0%	0%
	Unlikely to be economically active	*	100%	0%
<b>Other (not EET or NEET)</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>25%</b>	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>17%</b>	
<b>Current situation not known</b>	Current situation not known	59	83%	17%
	Cannot Be Contacted	63	73%	27%
	Refused to disclose activity	11	91%	9%
	Currency Expired - EET	53	94%	6%
	Currency Expired - Other	*	100%	0%

**Looking at the NEET data a different way to determine what types of education and employment those 16-19 year olds who are in Education and Employment or Training (EET) are engaged in suggests that BME young people are more likely to be engaged in education after Year 11 and less likely to be engaged in employment or training.** In more detail, BME young people are more likely to be in sixth form, particularly school sixth forms, although not in Further Education. They are less likely to be in employment of any type and less likely to be in training, although please note, that the training population is small. More detail can be found in the table below. Again, the key thing to look out for is where the per cent in the BME column is very different to the BME cohort size (ie 18 per cent). So, for example, whilst 18 per cent of the 16-19 cohort are BME, 29 per cent of the young people in School Sixth Form are.

	Total	White UK/ British	BME total
All EET	6105	82%	18%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5125</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>19%</b>
<b>In education, post Year 11</b>			
School Sixth Form	820	71%	29%
Sixth Form College	2095	80%	20%
Further Education	1700	87%	13%
Higher Education	408	80%	20%
Part time Education	6	67%	33%
Gap Year students	89	85%	15%
Full time education - Other	7	57%	43%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>9%</b>
<b>In employment</b>			
Apprenticeship	290	92%	8%
Employment combined with accredited training/part time study	70	93%	7%
Employment without training	317	90%	10%
Employment with non-accredited training	87	91%	9%
Temporary employment	7	100%	0%
Part Time Employment	146	90%	10%
Self Employment	8	100%	0%
Self Employment combined with part time study	1	100%	0%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Training</b>			
EFA funded Work Based Learning	13	92%	8%
Other training (eg, private training organisations)	6	100%	0%
Training delivered through the Work Programme	7	100%	0%
Traineeships	7	100%	0%
Re-engagement Provision	21	81%	19%

**Twenty-two per cent of the 223 interventions by the Youth Offending Service in 2013/14 were for young BME residents, the same proportion as in 2012/13.** This closely reflects the ethnic profile of 10-19 year olds in the city, as 21 per cent are BME.<sup>41</sup> Fourteen per cent of the 481 offences committed by young people which resulted in a Police or Court disposal were committed by BME residents.<sup>42</sup> Note that not all offences go to court and not all offenders are referred to the Youth Offending Service.

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<sup>41</sup> Note that the Youth Offending Service works with 11-9 year olds but census data is not available in single age bands by ethnicity

<sup>42</sup> Youth Offending Service 2013/14 statistics

## Families

**BME residents, particularly, Other White residents are under-represented in the population being supported through the 'Stronger Families, Stronger Communities' initiative, whereas White UK/British residents are over-represented**

**Seventeen per cent of people who have been offered, or have engaged with 'Early Help' are from BME backgrounds**

**BME residents, particularly, Other White residents, are under-represented in the population being supported through the 'Stronger Families, Stronger Communities' initiative in 2014, whereas White UK/British residents are over-represented compared to the city profile, as was the case in 2013.** This programme is a central government initiative to turn around the lives of families who are subject to multiple disadvantages and who can cause high costs to the public purse. Eligibility for the programme is determined by levels of antisocial behaviour, youth offending, educational problems and worklessness within the family.

All others being equal we would expect the profile of people being supported through this initiative to reflect the city's profile. However, note that larger families can skew the data. The data in the table below shows that whilst 80.5 per cent of the city's residents are White UK/British, 85.1 per cent of the Stronger Families caseload in 2014 were. In 2013 the proportion of the caseload who were White UK /British was very similar at 85.5 per cent. Overall, by 2014, 12.7 per cent of people being supported through Stronger Families are BME, compared to 10.2 per cent in 2013, whereas 19.5 per cent of the city's residents are BME. Just 0.9 per cent of cases were of Other White backgrounds whereas 7.1 per cent of residents are Other White, meaning this ethnic group are under-represented in the caseload by 6.2 per cent.<sup>43</sup> In 2013 Other White residents were also under-represented by 6.1 per cent.

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<sup>43</sup> *Stronger Families, Stronger Communities Performance Statistics December 2014*

**Ethnic profile of people who are being supported through the Stronger Families, Stronger Communities initiative in December 2014 compared to the ethnic profile of the city**

Main Category	Sub Category	% people in the Stronger Families programme April 2014 (n=1185)	City Profile 2011 Census	Variance from City Profile
White	British/Welsh/Scottish/NI	85.1%	80.5%	4.6%
	Irish	0.4%	1.4%	-1.0%
	Gypsy or Traveller	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
	Any other White background	0.9%	7.1%	-6.2%
Mixed/ Dual Heritage	White and Black Caribbean	1.0%	0.8%	0.2%
	White and Black African	2.1%	0.7%	1.4%
	White and Asian	1.3%	1.2%	0.1%
	Any other mixed background	2.6%	1.0%	1.6%
Asian or Asian British	Indian	0.0%	1.1%	-1.1%
	Pakistani	0.1%	0.2%	-0.1%
	Bangladeshi	0.2%	0.5%	-0.3%
	Chinese	0.0%	1.1%	-1.1%
	Any other Asian background	0.7%	1.2%	-0.5%
Black or Black British	African	1.4%	1.1%	0.3%
	Caribbean	0.0%	0.3%	-0.3%
	Any other Black background	0.0%	0.2%	-0.2%
Arab		1.4%	0.8%	0.6%
Any Other Ethnic Group		0.3%	0.7%	-0.4%
Information not yet obtained		2.3%	na	na
Total BME		12.7%	19.5%	-6.8%

**Looking at the ethnic profile of people who have been offered, or have engaged with, 'Early Help' shows that 17 per cent were from BME backgrounds.** Early Help Assessment (previously known as the Common Assessment Framework) is about 'putting in place actions to address an issue that has been identified, related to a child and its family, as soon as possible to stop things getting worse.'<sup>44</sup> It provides a way for people working with families to assess, plan and review support. People working across children's and adults' services use the approach to support families who are experiencing difficulties and require support but who do not need a social care intervention.

It's difficult to draw meaningful conclusions from this data as, for example, a family may include members of different ethnic backgrounds or, as another example, large families of a particular ethnicity may skew the data. However, it may be significant that ten per cent of BME people offered Early Help declined it, whereas seven per cent of White/UK British people did.

The table below shows the ethnicity of all the individuals who have been offered Early Help in Brighton & Hove since April 2013 (all). It includes further breakdowns showing the ethnicity of people who are currently engaged with Early Help (labelled 'open'), who have declined the offer of Early Help (labelled 'declined') and who have previously engaged with it (labelled 'closed'). Again, note that this data is for individuals rather than families, as

<sup>44</sup> Brighton & Hove Early Help Partnership Strategy 2013-2017

although the family unit is considered as a whole, a family may include individuals of different ethnic backgrounds.

Ethnicity	People going through Early Help Assessment (formerly CAF) since 1 April 2013 (Excluding Ethnicity Not Known)							
	All		Open		Declined		Closed (not incl. declined)	
	Number	%	Number	% of all open	Number	% of all declined	Number	% of all closed
White British UK/British	2491	83%	1594	82%	181	78%	716	86%
White Irish	7	0%	1	0%	3	1%	3	0%
White Other	103	3%	69	4%	13	6%	21	3%
Traveller Of Irish Heritage	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
White & Asian	19	1%	10	1%	0	0%	9	1%
White & Black African	40	1%	27	1%	4	2%	9	1%
White & Black Caribbean	31	1%	15	1%	2	1%	14	2%
Mixed Other	87	3%	57	3%	8	3%	22	3%
Asian/Asian British Bangladeshi	19	1%	14	1%	0	0%	5	1%
Asian/Asian British Chinese	18	1%	9	0%	3	1%	6	1%
Asian/Asian British Indian	11	0%	8	0%	2	1%	1	0%
Asian/Asian British Pakistani	10	0%	7	0%	0	0%	3	0%
Any Other Asian Background	24	1%	21	1%	2	1%	1	0%
Black/Black British African	72	2%	53	3%	10	4%	9	1%
Black/Black British Caribbean	16	1%	10	1%	3	1%	3	0%
Any Other Black Background	26	1%	20	1%	0	0%	6	1%
Other Ethnic Groups	33	1%	25	1%	1	0%	7	1%
Other Ethnic Arab	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%
<b>Total BME</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>14%</b>
Total	3009		1942		232		835	

## Neighbourhoods

**Black & Minority Ethnic residents' satisfaction with their local area as a place to live is in line with White UK/British residents' satisfaction**

**Comparing results of the City Tracker survey relating to neighbourhoods by ethnicity reveals few notable differences between BME and White UK/British residents' views, but where there are differences BME residents tend to be more positive**

**Looking at who lives where, more than a third, 39 per cent, of our total BME population live in the six city centre wards of Central Hove, Brunswick & Adelaide, Regency, St. Peter's & North Laine & Goldsmid**

**Whilst 11 per cent of the total population live in the ten per cent most deprived areas of the city, 31 per cent of Bangladeshi residents do**

The City Tracker survey sample is designed to be broadly reflective of the ethnic profile of city residents, with quotas for White UK/British, Other White and non-White sub samples. These quotas reflect the profile at the time of the 2011 census as this is our most accurate information at the city level.

**Four-fifths of BME and White UK/British residents reported being fairly or very satisfied with Brighton & Hove as a place to live in response to the 2014 annual City Tracker survey.** Likewise, when asked about satisfaction with the local area BME and White UK/British responses were the same, with 80 per cent once more reporting being very or fairly satisfied. In the first four waves of the survey (combined) there was a five per cent difference between White UK/British respondents and BME respondents' answers, with BME respondents being more positive.

**Comparing results of the 2014 City Tracker survey by ethnicity reveals few notable differences between BME and White UK/British residents' views, but where there are differences BME residents tend to be more positive.** It should be noted that the 2014 survey results are lower across the board.

In terms of analysing differences by ethnicity, we have looked for differences between White UK/British respondents' answers and BME respondents' answers, including White Irish and Other White respondents, of at least five per cent. Sample sizes are too small to enable reporting at a level below White UK/British and BME. This reveals that, with regard to neighbourhoods:

- BME respondents are more likely to think their local area has improved over the last two years, with 36 per cent saying it has, compared to 23 per cent of White UK/British respondents<sup>45</sup>

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<sup>45</sup> Question not asked in previous waves of City Tracker survey

- BME respondents report higher satisfaction with street cleaning with 51 per cent satisfied compared to 46 per cent of White UK/British respondents
- BME respondents also report higher satisfaction with road maintenance with 43 per cent satisfied compared to 27 per cent of White UK/British respondents
- BME respondents are more likely to be satisfied with pavement maintenance, with 42 per cent very or fairly satisfied compared to 29 per cent of White UK/British respondents.

Whereas 'noise levels in the street where you live' was more of an issue for BME residents at the time of the last snapshot report, the latest City Tracker data does not bear this out, with BME residents actually more positive than White UK/British residents (66 per cent very/fairly satisfied compared to 64 per cent).

**Looking at who lives where, more than a third, 39 per cent, of our total BME population (20,549 people) live in the six city centre wards of Central Hove, Brunswick & Adelaide, Regency, St. Peter's & North Laine & Goldsmid.** North Portslade, Patcham & Woodingdean wards have BME populations of ten per cent or less.

**The largest BME community can be found in the LSOA<sup>46</sup>, or small area, around Brighton Station (including the New England Quarter) where 46 per cent (909 people) of the population is BME.** Other areas where more than a third of the population are from a BME community are:

- The two LSOAs covering the coastal area between Brighton Pier & Preston Street (1226 people, 36 per cent)
- The LSOA centred on Morley Street including the Kingswood & Milner flats (540 people, 34 per cent)
- The LSOA that includes the Marina and Roedean School (628 people, 35 per cent)

**Nearly a half, 49 per cent, (9,475 people) of the Other White population live in the six central city centre wards of Central Hove, Brunswick & Adelaide, Regency, St. Peter's & North Laine & Goldsmid, accounting for 12 per cent of the total population in this area.** Nineteen per cent (969 people) of people living in the four LSOAs that make up the central coastal area in and around Bedford Square, Regency Square and Middle Street are of an Other White ethnicity.

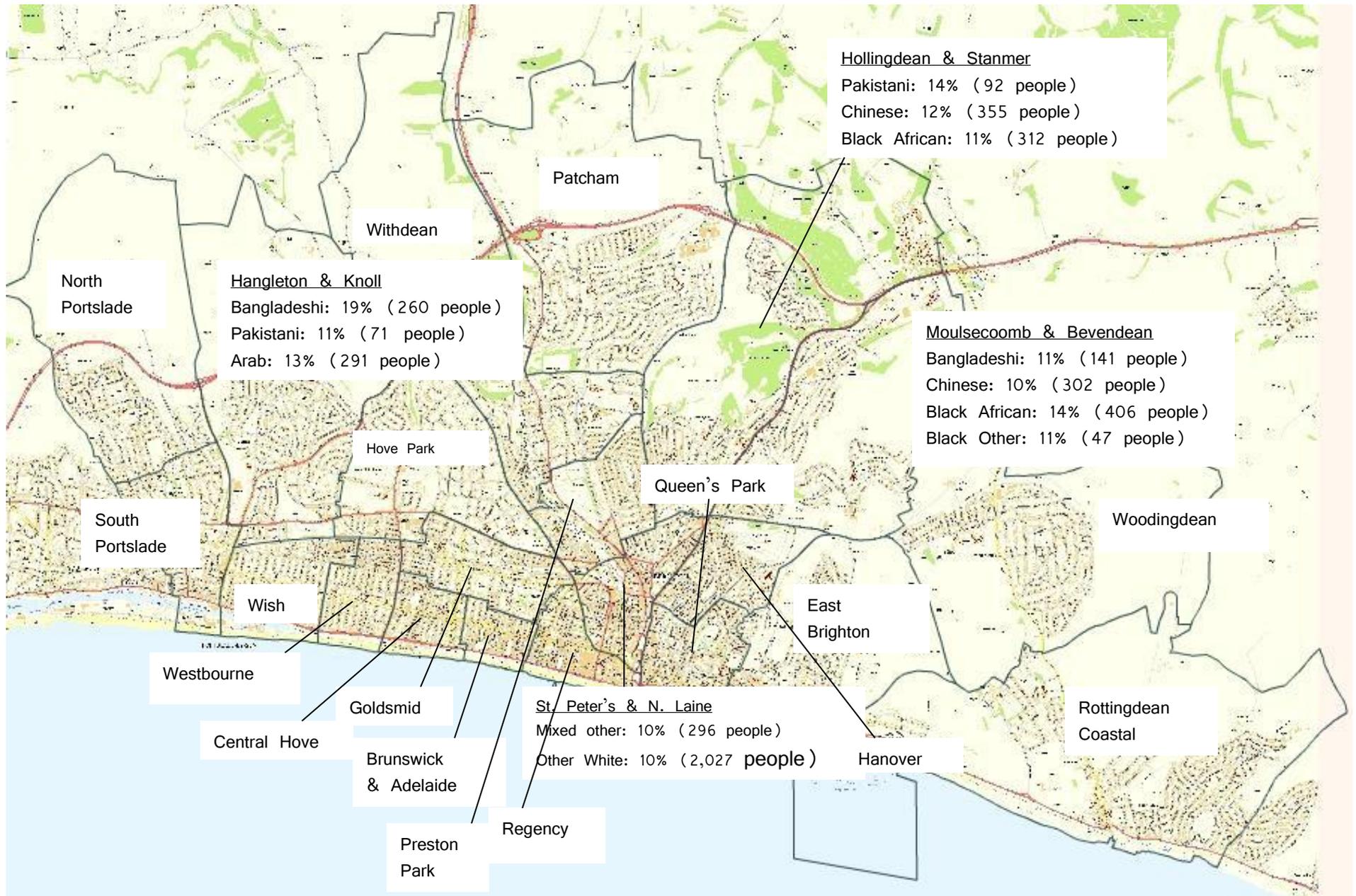
**One in ten people, 11 per cent, (220 people) living in the LSOA that surrounds Brighton Station (including the New England Quarter) are Chinese.** This represents 7.3 per cent of the city's Chinese population.

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<sup>46</sup> Lower Super Output Areas have between 1,000 & 3,000 people living in them, with an average of 1,500.

Analysis to see where more than ten per cent of an ethnic population live in a ward reveals some interesting clusters. More information is provided on the map on the next page.

**2011 Census: Map showing wards where more than ten per cent of an ethnic group live**



**Whilst 11 per cent of the total population live in the ten per cent most deprived areas of the city, 31 per cent of Bangladeshi residents do.** Using the 2010 indices of multiple deprivations we have looked at whether people of different ethnic backgrounds tend to live in more or less deprived areas of the city. Whilst there are few notable exceptions to the general pattern, Bangladeshi residents are markedly more likely to live in the most deprived areas. Other ethnic groups which have higher concentrations in more deprived areas are Black Africans, Arabs and White Gypsies or Irish Travellers, all of which have 18 per cent of their populations living in the ten per cent most deprived areas and over three quarters living in the 50 per cent most deprived areas.

## Participation

**Black and Minority Ethnic residents are more likely to feel it's important that they can influence decisions affecting the local area, and more likely to agree that they can, according to City Tracker 2014 results**

**Black and Minority Ethnic residents are more likely to agree that the Council acts on the concerns of locals, as well as being more positive on a range of measures related to the Council**

**Other White residents of the city are the most likely to report providing unpaid help and support at least once a month**

In 2014, BME respondents were more likely to report that they can influence decisions affecting the local area, at 54 per cent (rising to 59 per cent amongst Other White respondents), compared to 45 per cent of White UK/British respondents, and more likely to feel it is important that they can influence decisions locally too, at 85 per cent compared to 80 per cent. In 2013 there was only a marginal difference between BME and White UK/British respondents in terms of feeling able to influence local decisions (BME; 49 per cent agree, White UK/British 51 per cent agree). Note that the importance question was not asked in 2013.

**We asked the extent to which residents agreed that the Council acts on the concerns of locals and, again, BME respondents were more positive, with 53 per cent agreeing that it does, compared to 42 per cent of White UK/British respondents.**<sup>47</sup> In fact, on a range of measures relating to the role of, and satisfaction with the Council, BME respondents were generally more positive. For example:

- 54 per cent of BME respondents felt that the Council 'uses money wisely' compared to 44 per cent of White UK/British respondents. In 2013 BME respondents were more positive, with 74 per cent agreeing, compared to 44 per cent of White UK/British respondents
- 61 per cent of BME respondents said they trusted the Council, compared to 50 per cent of White UK/British respondents<sup>48</sup>
- 50 per cent of BME respondents were very or fairly satisfied with the Council compared with 40 per cent of White UK/British respondents. Again, in 2013 BME respondents were much more positive, with 78 per cent agreeing, compared to 55 per cent of White UK/British respondents

**Other White residents of the city are the most likely to report providing unpaid help and support at least once a month in 2014.** The City Tracker survey asks residents whether they have given any unpaid help to people in the last 12 months, and if so, how much. Twenty-nine per cent of Other White respondents said that they provided some help at least once a month, compared to 22 per cent of White

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<sup>47</sup> This was not asked in previous waves of the City Tracker survey.

<sup>48</sup> This was not asked in previous waves of the City Tracker survey.

UK/British respondents and 21 per cent of non-White respondents. In 2013, there was very little difference between Other White and White UK/British respondents' results (25 and 26 per cent respectively).

Looking at responses to other relevant questions asked in the City Tracker about community cohesion and social action reveals only small differences between responses by ethnic background.

**Of the 87 members of Brighton & Hove Youth Voice which represent the views of young residents, 24 per cent are BME.** At the time of the last report 26 per cent were. Currently 11 members are Asian or Asian/British, five are of Mixed ethnic background and five are Black/Black British. The remainder are White or Other. In this case, White includes White UK/British, White Irish and Other White. Eight young people chose not to disclose.

The local mechanisms representing the voice of young people in Brighton & Hove are:

- Brighton & Hove Youth Council (BHYC) including the Youth and Deputy Youth Mayor
- Children in Care Council (CiCC)
- Disabled Young People's Council (DYPC)
- Young Assessors (Ask Report Change – ARC)
- Young Ambassadors (YA)

They're collectively known as Brighton & Hove Youth Voice (BHYV).

Members of BHYV represent the voice of young people on a national level via

- UK Youth Parliament (UKYP) co-ordinated by British Youth Council (BYC)
- A National Voice (ANV) Children in Care Council co-ordinated on behalf of the Department of Education
- South East 7 (SE7) Advisory Group co-ordinated by Kids
- Equality, Participation, Influence, Change (EPIC) co-ordinated for the Council for Disabled Children on behalf of the Department of Education

**There has not been any specific action from the Older People's Council regarding the needs of older BME people in the city.** The Older People's Council exists to serve older people in Brighton & Hove. It works to ensure that all older people in Brighton & Hove are treated with respect and dignity and have access to services, support and opportunity to lead a fulfilling life.

**The work of the neighbourhood decision making pilots that ended in 2013 has now been mainstreamed into a formal Neighbourhood Council called DueEast that works across the areas of Whitehawk, Manor Farm and the Bristol Estate.** DueEast was supported, through community development work, to form an Equalities, Inclusion and Scrutiny sub-committee and it commissioned bespoke training input for local residents taking part in the group.

BMECP arranged a specialist trainer who worked with a community development organisation (SES) to consult local people before devising a training course that was delivered to ten local residents. This course was specifically to work with residents to

explore and understand the needs of the local BME community and to ensure the work of the neighbourhood council is inclusive. The residents that attended now take the responsibility to cascade messages through their other work in the community. This approach has been successful and the model has been used in relation to learning and messaging around Travellers. More recently, the work has widened out to consider Faith work, and the needs of members of the community from different faiths.

## Transport

**Amongst BME residents 29 per cent did not have access to a car or van in 2011, which is very similar to the 28 per cent of White UK/British residents who don't have access**

**On transport topics it is hard to establish noticeable differences in behaviour between people of different ethnic backgrounds**

**Amongst BME residents 29 per cent did not have access to a car or van in 2011, which is very similar to the 28 per cent of White UK/British residents.** According to the 2011 census, Pakistani (77 per cent) and Bangladeshi residents (76 per cent) are most likely to have access to a car or van. Black/Black British (55 per cent), Other White (55 per cent), Gypsy or Irish traveller (55 per cent) and Chinese (56 per cent) are the residents with the lowest access.

**Later releases of 2011 data shows only marginal differences between BME and White UK/British residents in terms of distance travelled to work.** There was a slightly higher proportion of BME residents travelling shorter distances, of under five kilometres, to work.

**Looking at method of travel to work at the time of the census shows that BME residents were more likely to travel to work by bus.** Almost a fifth (19 per cent) of BME residents travelled to work by bus, compared to 13 per cent of White UK/British residents. A 2014 survey of users of the Supported Bus network shows that 28 per cent of users interviewed were BME. And whilst 35 per cent of White UK/British residents drove to work (as the driver), 28 per cent of BME residents did.

**On transport topics it is hard to establish noticeable differences in behaviour between people of different ethnic backgrounds.** Analysis of data from a number of surveys carried out by the city council, from parking scheme consultations to road safety schemes and nationally conducted questionnaires such as the National Highways and Transport Survey, does not show significant variations between different ethnicities.

In order to determine whether there are any significant differences in travel behaviour by ethnicity we have combined the results of 12 Personal Travel Planning (PTP) surveys undertaken over a number of years, with the last one being in early 2013.

Personal Travel Planning was introduced in Brighton & Hove in 2006. Its aim is to encourage residents to get fit, save time and money and help the environment, by leaving their cars at home for short journeys and using more sustainable modes of transport. Travel advisers visit residents in target areas of the city to discuss their travel behaviours.

Combining the samples responding to PTP surveys conducted since 2006 has given us a large sample of 11,362 White UK/British respondents and 2,067 Black & Minority Ethnic respondents. Survey respondents are clustered in different areas of

the city where the initiative has been rolled out which should be considered when reviewing the findings below.

**Analysis of Personal Travel Planning surveys shows that, statistically, BME residents:**

- **Were more likely to have cycled in the month before the survey**
- **Had more occupants in their households (both over and under 17)**
- **Had more cycles in their household**
- **Were less likely to own or have access to a car**
- **Made more walking, bus, cycle and train journeys**
- **Made less car and commercial vehicle journeys**
- **Showed no difference in overall number of journeys<sup>49</sup>**

**At a national level there is evidence that road traffic injury rates are higher across certain ethnic groups; local data is not available.** Several studies have shown that people of different ethnic backgrounds have different rates of road traffic injuries. For example, a comprehensive study conducted in London in 2007 found that for both children and adults, road traffic injury rates were higher in 'Black' groups (305 per 100,000 population in children; 617 in adults) and lower in 'Asian' groups (175 in children and 421 in adults), compared with rates in 'White' groups (234 in children and 479 in adults).<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>49</sup> Brighton & Hove City Council Environment Initiatives, Environment, Development & Housing

<sup>50</sup> Road Safety of London's Black and Asian Minority Ethnic Groups (2007)

## Homes

**Across all BME groups lower proportions lived in owned, or part owned, homes than White UK/British residents at the time of the 2011 census**

**Proportionally nearly twice as many BME residents (45 per cent) were renting their homes from private landlords than White UK/British residents (24 per cent) were in 2011**

**Overall, BME households in the city were less likely to be prevented from becoming homeless than White UK/British households between 2009 and 2014**

**Black/Black British residents are over-represented in terms of approaches to the Housing Options team for assistance to prevent homelessness, homeless applications, homeless acceptances, being on the Housing Register awaiting social housing and living in social housing**

**Across all BME groups lower proportions lived in owned, or part owned, homes than White UK/British residents at the time of the 2011 census.** Three out of five (147,576 people, 59 per cent) White UK/British residents live in an owned, or part owned, home compared to two out of five (20,249 people, 40 per cent) BME residents.

**Proportionally fewer BME residents (6,171 people, 12 per cent) live in social rented homes than White UK/British residents (31,939 people, 15 per cent).** However, there are big differences between BME groups. Whilst a third of Bangladeshi residents (447 people, 33 per cent) and Gypsy or Irish Travellers (62 people, 32 per cent) lived in social housing only a twentieth (138 people, five per cent) of Indian residents did.

**Proportionally nearly twice as many BME residents (22,812 people, 45 per cent) were renting their homes from private landlords than White UK/British residents (50,978 people, 24 per cent) were in 2011.** Looking across all ethnic groups only Bangladeshi residents (9,226 people, 17 per cent) had proportionally less residents living in rented accommodation than White UK/British residents (largely as 46 per cent live in owned or part-owned homes). More than half of Other White residents (10,514, 56 per cent) rented privately as did nearly half of all Black/Black British residents (1,848 people, 48 per cent). The table below has more detail.

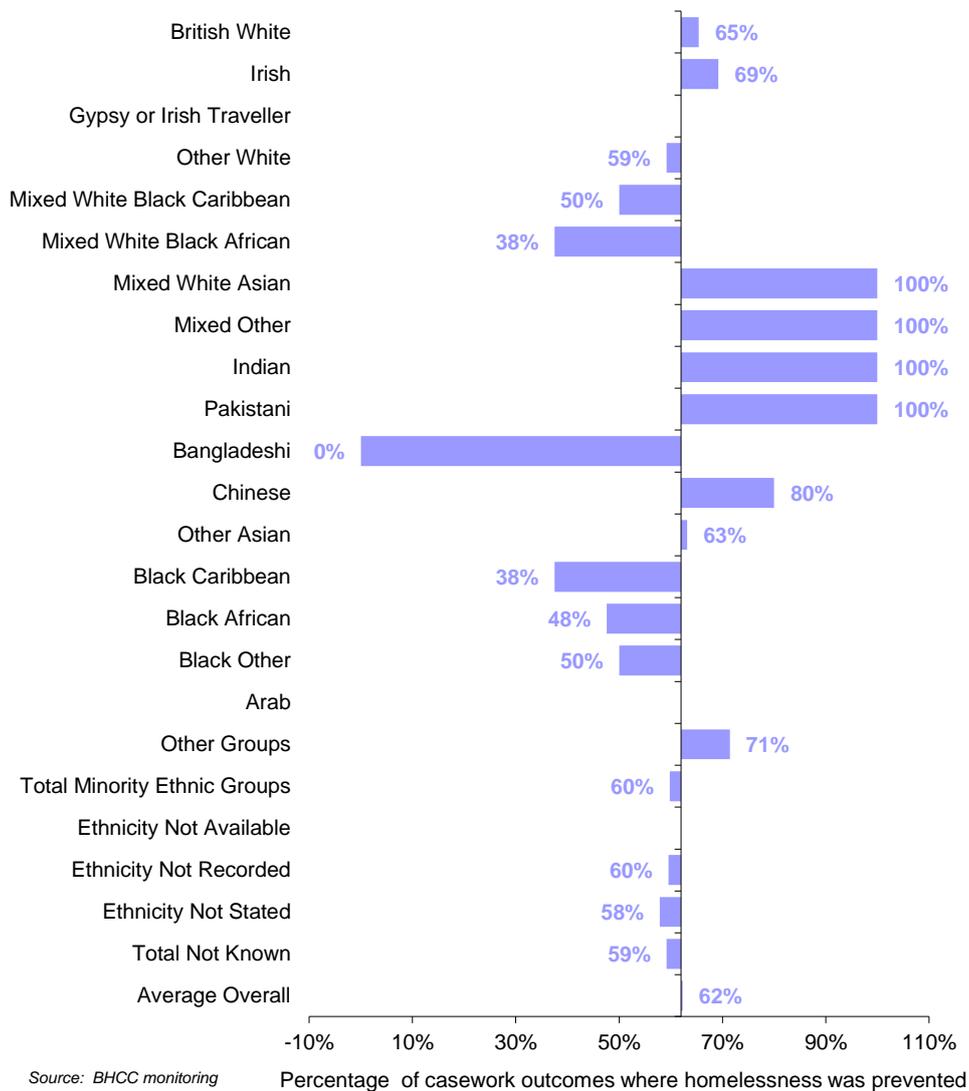
## 2011 Census: Type of tenure by ethnicity

Main Category	Sub Category	Owned or shared ownership: Total		Social rented: Total		Private rented: Private landlord or letting agency	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>All People</b>		147,576	55%	38,109	14%	73,790	28%
<b>White</b>	<b>White: Total</b>	<b>136,196</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>33,555</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>62,712</b>	<b>26%</b>
	White UK/British	127,327	59%	31,938	15%	50,978	24%
	White Irish	1,996	54%	449	12%	1,145	31%
	White Gypsy or Irish Traveller	48	25%	62	32%	75	39%
	Other White	6,825	36%	1,106	6%	10,514	56%
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Total</b>	<b>4,404</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>3,774</b>	<b>37%</b>
	White and Black Caribbean	734	34%	546	26%	787	37%
	White and Black African	608	31%	458	23%	832	42%
	White and Asian	1,828	56%	296	9%	1,050	32%
	Other Mixed	1,234	44%	379	14%	1,105	40%
<b>Asian</b>	<b>Asian/Asian British: Total</b>	<b>4,662</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>3,859</b>	<b>39%</b>
	Bangladeshi	623	46%	447	33%	226	17%
	Indian	1,391	50%	138	5%	1,194	43%
	Pakistani	284	49%	93	16%	181	31%
	Chinese	993	44%	136	6%	1,064	47%
	Other Asian	1,371	46%	314	10%	1,194	40%
<b>Black</b>	<b>Black/Black British: Total</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>1,848</b>	<b>48%</b>
	African	561	21%	704	27%	1,314	50%
	Caribbean	308	37%	129	16%	371	45%
	Other Black	157	39%	79	20%	163	40%
<b>Arab</b>		<b>613</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>42%</b>
<b>Other ethnic group</b>		<b>675</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>41%</b>
<b>BME</b>		<b>20,249</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>6,171</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>22,812</b>	<b>45%</b>

In 2013/14, where the ethnicity of the head of the household was recorded (1,292 cases) in approaches to the Housing Options team, 25 per cent (320) were BME households, which is an over-representation when compared to the city profile. The Council's Housing Options team works to prevent homelessness. Ethnicity was not recorded in 40 per cent of cases, so longitudinal comparisons are not made here. Among the different ethnic groups there was an over-representation of Black or Black British applicants, accounting for 3.4 per cent of those stating their ethnicity whilst this group makes up 1.5 per cent of our population.

Overall, BME households in the city were less likely to be prevented from becoming homeless (60 per cent) than White UK/British households (65 per cent) during 2013/14. This was the case between 2009 and 2013 too, when the prevention rate for White UK/British households was 75 per cent and 66 per cent for BME households. The chart below shows the percentage of casework outcomes where homelessness was prevented in 2013/14. It compares the average rate of prevention success for each ethnic group to the average rate of 62 per cent. Prevention was more successful for some BME groups than for others. Three Bangladeshi households required prevention casework and none of these were prevented from becoming homeless.

**Brighton & Hove  
Average Homeless Prevention Rate 2013/14**

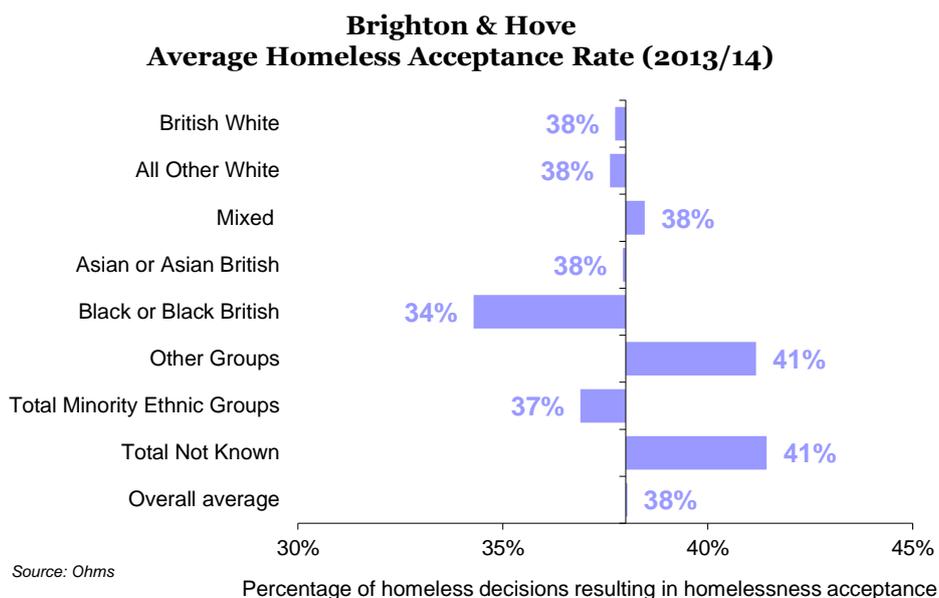


**A quarter (25 per cent or 328) of all Homeless Applications were from BME groups in 2013/14, compared to a third (34 per cent) in the previous year.** Fourteen per cent of applications (181) did not record ethnicity in 2013/14. White minority ethnic residents (ie White Irish, Gypsy or Traveller and Other White groups) were the most likely group to make a homeless application accounting for eight per cent (109) of all homelessness applications (1,333) in 2013/14 and also in the previous year, closely matching the city’s ethnic profile (eight per cent were White minority ethnic in 2011). This group was closely followed by Black/ Black British residents in 2013/14 also accounting for eight per cent (105) of all homeless applications, a significant over representation compared to the city profile since just 1.5 per cent of residents were Black/Black British in 2011. This compares to 62 per cent of all applications being White UK/British residents (as in 2012/13), meaning that White UK/British are underrepresented in the sample although prevention is more successful for White UK/British households thereby reducing the need for homeless applications.

**Twenty-four per cent of Homeless Acceptances were from BME groups.** All White minority ethnic residents were the most likely group to be accepted as unintentionally homeless, accounting for eight per cent (41) of all homelessness acceptances (507) in 2013/14. This group was closely followed by Black or Black British residents accounting for seven per cent (36) of all homelessness acceptances. This compares to 61 per cent of all acceptances being White UK/British residents, meaning that, again, White UK/British are underrepresented but, as previously noted, prevention is more successful for White UK/British households thereby reducing the need for homeless applications.

**Thirty-seven per cent of BME homelessness applications were accepted compared to an average of 38 per cent.** In 2012/13 50 per cent of BME applications were accepted compared to an average of 46 per cent and 44 per cent for White UK/British households.

The chart below shows the percentage of cases where applications for homelessness were accepted. It compares the average rate for each ethnic group to the overall average rate of 38 per cent.



**In 2013/14, 15 per cent (75) of those households accepted as being unintentionally homeless were returning UK nationals or foreign nationals; seven per cent (38 households) were non-European Economic Area nationals.** Since 2006 the number and proportions of returning UK nationals or foreign nationals who were accepted as being homeless has fluctuated, although there has been a notable increase in the number of EEA nationals, from four in 2006/7 to 20 in 2013/14. More detail is provided in the table below.

**2006/7 to 2013/14: Returning UK national and foreign national applicants accepted as unintentionally homeless**

Year	All households accepted as homeless	UK national (returning to UK or arriving in UK for the first time)	EEA National	Non-EEA National	UK nationals returning to UK or arriving for the first time, EEA and Non-EEA nationals	UK nationals returning to UK or arriving for the first time, EEA and Non-EEA nationals (% of total)
2006-07	481	11	4	15	30	6%
2007-08	439	7	9	28	44	10%
2008-09	393	0	12	20	32	8%
2009-10	368	8	10	30	48	13%
2010-11	426	7	12	19	38	9%
2011-12	496	9	16	17	42	8%
2012-13	506	7	25	28	60	12%
2013-14	510	17	20	38	75	15%

Source: P1Es

**In March 2014, 20 per cent of the 1,266 households living in temporary accommodation were BME households, compared to 19 per cent in the previous year.** The number of households in temporary accommodation has been increasing since 2010, when 316 households were in temporary accommodation. The proportions of those households who are from BME backgrounds have remained fairly steady, being 22 per cent in 2010 and 20 per cent in 2014.

**Whilst the overall proportion of BME households on the Housing Register waiting for social housing (21 per cent), is roughly in line with what we would expect based on population figures (19.5 per cent) Black/ Black British households are over-represented, as they were in 2013.** There were 20,351 households on the housing register in January 2015 and ethnicity information was known about in 18,709 cases. Of those cases 21 per cent were BME and 79 per cent were White UK/British. Note, however, that five per cent of households on the list were Black or Black British (as was the case in 2013), whilst Black or Black British residents account for 1.5 per cent of the total population.

<b>2015 Households on the Housing Register by main ethnic group</b>		
Main ethnic group	Number on the Housing Register January 2015	Per cent of cases where ethnicity is known
All where ethnicity is known	18,709	NR
White British	14,696	79%
Other White	1,547	8%
Mixed	693	4%
Asian or Asian British	566	3%
Black or Black British	853	5%
Other Groups	354	2%
Total BME	4,013	21%

**Although the highest demand overall is for one bedroom dwellings, BME households are more likely to be in need of family sized housing than White UK/British households.** Looking at demand reveals that:

- 18 per cent (2,127) requesting a one bedroom dwelling were BME households (as was the case in 2013, although in 2014 the numbers are higher)
- 23 per cent (1,300) requesting two bedroom dwellings were BME (as was the case in 2013)
- 23 per cent (496) requesting three bedrooms were BME (20 per cent were in 2013)
- 23 per cent (90) requesting four bedrooms or more were BME (20 per cent were in 2013).

**In 2013/14 20 per cent of lets of social housing were to BME households, compared to 18 per cent in 2012/13.** A total of 718 Council and Registered Provider homes were let from 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014. Sixty-nine per cent of the lets were to White UK/British households, 20 per cent to BME households and the remainder did not state their ethnicity. Black/Black British households are, once again, over-represented in terms of lets of social housing, accounting for 5.6 per cent of this group (40 lets) but only 1.5 per cent of the city's residents.

**As in 2010/11, a higher proportion of applicants for adaptations to their homes were White UK/British than the population as a whole in 2013/14, but this may be because the adaptations client group tends to be elderly and BME households tend to be younger.** In 2010/11 86 per cent of clients who applied for adaptations to their homes were White UK/British and 13 per cent were BME and in 2013/14 92 per cent identified as being White UK/British and eight per cent identified as being BME. In 2013/14, of the clients identifying as being BME:

- 0.9 per cent were Other White (compared to six per cent in 2010/11)
- 0.9 per cent were Mixed (compared to five per cent in 2010/11)
- 1.4 per cent were Asian (compared to two per cent in 2010/11)
- 1.9 per cent were Black (less than one per cent in 2010/11)
- 2.8 per cent were Other Ethnic background (less than one per cent in 2010/11)

Aside from Other Ethnic and Black/ Black British groups BME groups are underrepresented as adaptations clients. BME adaptation clients were more likely to be council tenants than White UK/British applicants.

Housing related support describes one-on-one keywork with vulnerable people to help them sustain their accommodation, continue to remain independent or move towards more independence and therefore improve their life chances. A snapshot taken half-way through 2013/14 indicated that 4,638 people were being supported through services commissioned by the council and, of these, 12 per cent (567) were BME. This proportion is the same as in 2012/13. If Older People within services are not included, 17 per cent (456 of 2,662) of clients were BME. Further detail is provided below:

Housing Related Support  Area of need	6 October 2013		
	Service Users	Self-identifying BME	Percentage BME
Short-term support	2,542	437	17.2%
Long-term support	2,096	130	6.2%
<b>Total Supported</b>	<b>4,638</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>12.2%</b>
• Adult Homeless (*)	679	114	16.8%
• Young People at risk	912	160	17.5%
• Outreach and rehabilitation for Drug or Alcohol misuse	137	19	13.9%
• At risk of Domestic Violence	34	9	26.5%
• Generic / complex needs in settled accommodation (¥)	318	84	26.4%
• Mental Health issues – short-term support	158	18	11.4%
• Mental Health issues – long-term support	59	9	15.3%
• Learning Disabilities	137	12	8.8%
• Older People (Including with a Physical Disability) (§)	1,976	111	6%
• People with Physical Disabilities (excluding older people) (§)	174	17	10%
(*) Homeless adults living in Bed & Breakfast, temporary accommodation, hostels or shared accommodation with complex support needs including substance misuse, risk of offending, previously rough sleeping. (¥) Adults and families in settled accommodation requiring short term money advice, other advice or support, crisis intervention or peer support. (§) Service users living in sheltered or adapted accommodation or receiving a community alarm service.			

**National data reveals that non-White BME households are more likely to live in fuel poverty than all White households.**<sup>51</sup> Fuel poverty occurs when a household has to spend more than ten per cent of income on heating. It's estimated that 16.5 per cent of non-White ethnic minority households are fuel poor in England compared to 10.4 per cent of all households. Although no local data is available, the national data shows a significantly higher proportion of fuel poor households in the private

<sup>51</sup> Department of Energy & Climate Change, NB different use of ethnic categories

rented sector, which, when cross referenced with the tenure breakdown of BME households supports a higher prevalence of fuel poverty amongst BME households locally.

Ethnic origin	Households who are fuel poor (England)		Proportion of households fuel poor (%)	Total fuel poverty gap (£) per annum	Average fuel poverty gap (£) per household per annum
	Number	%			
BME	377,000	16%	16.5%	£139m	£369
White	1,906,000	10%	83.5%	£873m	£458
<b>All households</b>	2,283,000	10%	100.0%	£1,012m	£443

*Lower Income High Costs Definition 2012: England: Department of Energy & Climate Change*  
*Note: White households includes Irish, Gypsy or Irish Traveller and Other White*

**A snapshot, taken in January 2015, of landlords that have applied for a Houses of Multiple Occupation licence, shows that 20 per cent of landlords identified as being from a BME group with 66 per cent identifying as being White UK/British. Other White groups represent half of BME landlord applications, or ten per cent of all licence applications.**

**The proportion of council tenants (sole and joint) who are from a BME background was 12 per cent in January 2015 and 11 per cent in January 2013. White UK/British tenants accounted for 84 per cent of council tenants in 2015.**

**A survey of council tenants and residents (STAR survey) carried out in Spring 2014 identified that there were no significant differences by ethnic group in satisfaction with housing services overall.** However, BME respondents were significantly less likely to be satisfied than White UK/British respondents with regards to two service areas – the last completed repair (64 per cent satisfied amongst BME respondents compared to 77 per cent White UK/British respondents) and planned maintenance (73 per cent BME respondents compared to 88 per cent White UK/British). There is no clear indication from the survey results why this might be the case.

**A snapshot taken in January 2015 showed that eight per cent of tenants (sole and joint) living in the council's sheltered housing were BME.** A snapshot in May 2013 revealed that nine per cent were BME at that time. Whilst these are lower proportions than we might expect looking at the ethnic profile of the city as a whole, looking at just the older population, who are most likely to be in sheltered accommodation, shows that this proportion is in line with the ethnic profile of over 65 year olds, of whom eight per cent are BME.

**Fourteen per cent of council tenants who made a general enquiry to housing services during 2013/14 were BME,** compared to 13 per cent of tenants as a whole. In 2012/13 11 per cent were BME, compared to 12 per cent of tenants in total.

**Thirteen per cent of council tenants with a Notice of Seeking Possession for rent arrears at the end of 2013/14 were BME;** the same proportion as for tenants as a whole. In 2012/13 12 per cent were BME, the same proportion as tenants in total.

**Two BME council tenant households were evicted for rent arrears during 2013/14 (out of five rent arrears council evictions).** In 2012/13 four BME residents were evicted out of ten rent arrears evictions.

**Three BME council tenant households were evicted for ASB or tenancy fraud (out of twelve other council evictions) in 2013/14.** One BME tenant was evicted out of 11 ASB or tenancy fraud evictions in 2012/13.

**Black and Minority Ethnic tenants in council housing raised an average of 2.3 repair requests during the first three quarters of 2014/15, compared to 2.0 repair requests by all council tenants.** Bangladeshi tenants (72 households as at 31/12/2014) raised an average of 3.5 repairs, but there are no other significant outliers. In 2012/13 BME tenants raised the same as the average number of repair requests (2.1), but, as in, 2013/14 Bangladeshi tenants raised a higher than average average of 3.5 repair requests.

**Survey responses were received from BME council tenants for 15.6 per cent of repairs completed during the first three quarters of 2014/15,** compared to a 17.6 per cent response rate from all council tenants. In 2012/13 the comparable figures data showed a response rate of 19.7 per cent for BME council tenants and 20.9 per cent from all council tenants.

**Ninety-one per cent of responses from BME council tenants were satisfied or fairly satisfied with the repair service they received,** compared to 94 per cent of tenants overall. The least satisfied groups were Other White tenants, with 90 per cent positive responses, and Black African tenants, with 90 per cent positive responses. In 2012/13 98 per cent of BME council tenants were satisfied or fairly satisfied with the repair service they received compared with 97 per cent overall.

**The same proportion (13 per cent) of BME households as the average of all households in council homes had improvement works to their home during the first three quarters of 2014/15.** In 2012/13 16.1 per cent of BME households had works completed compared to 17.8 per cent of households overall.

## Health & wellbeing

**People from BME groups were more likely to report that they were in very good or good health (88 per cent) than White UK/ British residents (83 per cent) in 2012**

**Whilst 17 per cent of White UK/British residents had a long-term health problem or disability in 2011 the proportions are lower across all other ethnic groups**

**Local research on ethnic differences in mental health has identified higher risks among BME populations. However, there were no significant differences in any of the measures for BME respondents in the Health Counts survey**

**Locally, Seven per cent of HIV patients accessing treatment in 2013 were Black African, whilst more than half of women with HIV are Black African**

**Data from Health Counts suggests that most minority ethnic groups are more likely not to drink alcohol**

**Between 2009/10 and 2012/13, hospital admission rates have increased significantly among Asian/Asian British Populations**

**Black and Minority Ethnic respondents to the 2014 City Tracker survey reported lower levels of satisfaction with their GP and NHS dentist than White UK/British respondents, similar satisfaction levels with the local NHS hospital and chemist and higher levels of satisfaction with Mental Health Services**

**The Health Counts 2012 Survey showed that BME respondents (88 per cent) were more likely to say that they were in good or better health than White UK/ British respondents (83 per cent), though the difference is not statistically significant.** Health Counts is a survey of health and lifestyles of adults in Brighton & Hove with just over 2,000 respondents, measuring trends in self-reported health, quality of life, including local environment, diet physical activity, smoking, alcohol consumption sexual health, self-harm and drug use via a postal questionnaire. All data reported here has been weighted for age, gender and locality, but results must be treated with some caution when using percentages due to low numbers of respondents from some ethnic groups to some questions. In Health Counts 2012 19 per cent of respondents were from BME groups compared with 19 per cent of the population aged 18 years or over from the 2011 census.

**Asian or Asian British people were the most likely to report excellent, very good or good health (95 per cent) followed by Other ethnic groups (92 per cent) and Other White groups (including Gypsy/Traveller (91 per cent). White Irish residents in the city are least likely to report excellent, very good or good health (62 per cent).**<sup>52</sup>

**Twelve per cent (200) of the 1,614 18-64 year olds receiving Adult Social Care services provided or commissioned by the local authority in 2013/14 were from a BME background, compared to 13 per cent in 2011/12. In 2013/14 three per**

<sup>52</sup> NHS Brighton & Hove (2012) Health Counts: A survey of people in Brighton & Hove. University of Kent Centre for Health Services Studies

cent (55) were from an Other White background, two per cent (32) were from a Black background, two per cent (35) from a Chinese or other background, 2.5 per cent (41) from a Mixed background and two per cent (37) from an Asian background.<sup>53</sup>

**In 2013/14 ten per cent of safeguarding investigations for adults at risk in Brighton and Hove were for residents of a BME background, compared to nine per cent in 2011/12.** An adult at risk is defined as someone aged over 18 who is or may be in need of community care or health services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness **and** who is or maybe unable to take care of him or herself **or** unable to protect him or herself against significant harm or serious exploitation. Of the 600 completed investigations, 59 were for people from a BME background. Ethnicity was not recorded in 19 cases. There was a notably smaller proportion of safeguarding investigations for White Other residents compared to the city profile (3.8 per cent of investigations but 9.5 per cent of the city’s residents). More detail is in the table below.

Ethnicity category	City Profile 2011- 18 years plus (223,422)	Per cent safeguarding cases 2013/14 18 years plus	Variance from City Profile
White UK/British	80.8%	87.0%	6.2%
White Other	9.5%	3.8%	-5.7%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group	2.6%	2.2%	-0.4%
Asian/Asian British	4.2%	1.5%	-2.7%
Black/Black British	1.6%	1.7%	0.1%
Other ethnic group	1.4%	0.7%	-0.7%
Not known	NA	3.2%	N/A
<b>BME total</b>	19.3%	9.9%	-9.4%

**In 2013/14 eight per cent of 2,029 Homecare services were for BME residents, whilst 19 per cent of the eligible population were BME.** Homecare services provide personal care, practical and emotional support to individuals wishing to remain at home. These services aim to empower people to be as independent as possible. Again, there was a notably smaller proportion of users of a White Other ethnicity compared to the city profile (4.0 per cent of Homecare users but 9.5 per cent of the city’s residents). More detail is in the table below.

<sup>53</sup> RAP-‘Referrals, Assessments & Packages of care’ Statutory return 2013-14

Ethnicity category	City Profile 2011-18 years plus (223,422)	Per cent Homecare cases 2013/14 18 years plus (2,029)	Variance from City Profile
White UK/British	80.8%	90.0%	9.2%
White Other	9.5%	4.0%	-5.5%
Mixed/multiple ethnic group	2.6%	1.0%	-1.6%
Asian/Asian British	4.2%	1.5%	-2.7%
Black/Black British	1.6%	0.5%	-1.1%
Other ethnic group	1.4%	1.0%	-0.4%
<b>BME total</b>	19.3%	8.0%	-11.3%

**Whilst 17 per cent of White UK/British residents had a long-term health problem or disability at the time of the census the proportions are lower across all other ethnic groups.** This would be expected given the younger age profile of BME populations than the White UK/British population in the city. Eleven per cent of Black ethnic groups and Other ethnic groups reported having a disability or long term health problem in response to the 2011 census, as did nine per cent of Mixed background respondents and nine per cent of Asian respondents. Note that due to the way in which the ONS report this data it is not possible to provide a more detailed breakdown in terms of ethnic group.<sup>54</sup>

A total of 2,674 clients with physical disabilities received services from Adult Social Care in 2013/14. Of this group nine per cent were from a BME community and 90 per cent were White UK/British, one per cent were not known.<sup>55</sup>

**In the 2012 Health Counts survey Black/ Black British residents reported the highest levels of satisfaction with their lives at 84 per cent, more happiness (80 per cent) and lower levels of anxiety (79 per cent rating it low to medium).**

White Irish residents were most likely to report that their lives were worthwhile (though the numbers were small) and both White Irish and Black (African/ Caribbean/ Black British) respondents reported the highest levels of satisfaction with their local area (96 per cent). However, respondents from Mixed ethnic groups had significantly worse results for satisfaction (54 per cent), happiness yesterday (57 per cent) and for being less anxious (41 per cent).<sup>56</sup>

**In response to the 2014 City Tracker Survey, 53 per cent of BME respondents said they were very or fairly satisfied with Mental Health Services in the city, compared to 46 per cent of White UK/British respondents.** However, only four per cent of BME respondents reported using such services, compared to 11 per cent of White UK/British respondents.

**The main source of information about ethnic differences in mental health is treatment rates which is problematic as there are many factors that influence these rates.** This data suggests that, across England, individuals from BME groups are more likely to be diagnosed with a mental illness than those who are White UK/British, with new psychosis diagnoses up to seven times higher in Black

<sup>54</sup> ONS (2013) Census 2011: DC3201EW - Disability by general health by ethnic group by sex by age

<sup>55</sup> RAP- 'Referrals, Assessments & Packages of care' Statutory return 2013-14

<sup>56</sup> NHS Brighton & Hove (2012) Health Counts: A survey of people in Brighton & Hove. University of Kent Centre for Health Services Studies

Caribbean groups.<sup>57</sup> National research suggests that there is an increased risk for all psychotic illnesses amongst ethnic minority groups, with African-Caribbean's and Black Africans at especially high risk for both schizophrenia and mania.<sup>58</sup>

**Local research on ethnic differences in mental health also identified higher risks among BME populations<sup>59</sup> as well as evidence that Brighton & Hove follows the national trend for twice the rate of mental health hospital admissions among people from a BME background and lower uptake of primary care mental health services.<sup>60</sup>** However, this data is based on a small population for whom data was available, and community surveys show smaller ethnic differences alongside differences in risk factors operating before contact with health services, such as discrimination and social exclusion.<sup>61</sup>

Health Counts data indicates that BME respondents (43 per cent) are more likely to be at risk of major depression than White UK/British respondents (37 per cent), but the difference to all respondents is not statistically significant. People of Mixed ethnicity had a significantly higher risk of vulnerability to depression.<sup>62</sup>

**Ten per cent (91) of the total number of mental health clients (949) receiving Adult Social Care services in 2013/14 were from BME backgrounds, compared to 11 per cent in 2011/12.** This is an underrepresentation when compared against the overall adult BME population of the city (19 per cent of over 18 year olds are BME). In 2013/14 five per cent were Other White, one per cent were Black, one per cent were Chinese or an Other ethnicity, 1.5 per cent were of a Mixed ethnic background, and 1.5 per cent were Asian.<sup>63</sup>

**Our best information about suicides in the city indicates that 13 per cent of suicide, open or narrative coroner verdicts between 2007 and 2010<sup>64</sup> were people from BME groups and seven of the 36 deaths in 2011 were.** Death certification and coroners' records do not record ethnicity, although postmortem pathology reports commonly include terms such as 'Caucasian' and a place of birth is normally recorded. Coroner's reports also include people who are not Brighton & Hove residents, all of which means that direct comparisons between census and coroner's data are difficult. As noted, it is hard to make generalisations from such small numbers due to a number of factors which could influence these data.

Migration does not appear to increase risk of suicide, with suicide rates among migrants in England and Wales generally reflecting patterns in the country of origin.<sup>65</sup>

**Health Counts Survey data indicates that more people who are White Irish (57 per cent), Black or Black British (54 per cent) or an Other Ethnic Group (52 per cent) are overweight or obese than other ethnic groups in Brighton & Hove (52 per cent White/UK British).** People of Other White descent (including White

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<sup>57</sup> Raleigh VS, Irons R, Hawe E, et al. Ethnic variations in the experiences of mental health service users in England: results of a national patient survey programme. *Br J Psychiatry*. 2007;191:304-312.

<sup>58</sup> Fearon P et al, (2006) Incidence of schizophrenia & other psychoses in ethnic minority groups: results from the MRC AESOP Study *Psychol Med*. 2006 Nov;36(11):1541-50

<sup>59</sup> Government Office for Science. Mental capital & wellbeing: making the most of ourselves in the 21st century - Foresight Report. 2008.

<sup>60</sup> Brighton & Hove City PCT. Black & minority ethnic health needs analysis. 2008.

<sup>61</sup> Memon, A. et al (2012) A Qualitative Study of BME Mental Health & Wellbeing in Brighton & Hove. BME Mental Health/Wellbeing Study Group

<sup>62</sup> NHS Brighton & Hove (2012) Health Counts: A survey of people in Brighton & Hove. University of Kent Centre for Health Services Studies

<sup>63</sup> *RAP-'Referrals, Assessments & Packages of care' Statutory return 2013-14*

<sup>64</sup> Brighton & Hove City Suicide Prevention Strategy Group (2012) Audit of HM Coroner's records of deaths by suicide in Brighton & Hove 2003-2010

<sup>65</sup> Gill P.S., Kai J., Bhopal R.S. & Wild S. (2007) Black & minority ethnic Needs Assessment

Gypsy/Travellers) (32 per cent) and of Mixed/Multiple ethnicity (33 per cent) have lower levels of overweight or obese. This is based upon self-reported height and weight.<sup>66</sup>

National research indicates a correlation between obesity and ethnicity, with Black African and Black Caribbean populations having the highest obesity rates amongst all ethnic minorities, and Chinese and Bangladeshi populations the lowest. There is a higher prevalence of obesity among women across all ethnic groups but in particular amongst Pakistani, Bangladeshi, and Black African populations.<sup>67</sup> It is worth noting that BMI thresholds have been designed for White populations and therefore may not be appropriate for other ethnic groups. However, BMI information is widely used as a measure for healthy weight across all ethnic groups.

**Local data from the 2012 Health Counts survey showed similar levels of physical activity at the recommended levels for both White UK/British (25 per cent) and BME groups (26 per cent).** People of Black or Black British ethnicity were least likely to do the recommended levels of physical activity on five or more days a week (four per cent) with low levels also reported by people from Other ethnic groups (13 per cent) and Asian or Asian British people (14 per cent).<sup>68</sup>

National data on participation in physical activity shows relatively low levels among BME communities. There is also a significant gender disparity in sports participation amongst BME groups in the UK.<sup>69</sup> Local research has found that BME groups lack targeted sports and physical activity provision, especially for Muslim women; those with a disability and those prone to clinical obesity; and in cases where language is the key barrier to participation.<sup>70</sup>

**Data from the Health Counts survey showed no significant difference between healthy eating habits (five or more portions of fruit or vegetables a day) of White UK/British (54 per cent) or BME (47 per cent) residents.** People of White Irish ethnicity were the most likely ethnic group to eat five or more portions of fruit or vegetables a day (68 per cent). Under half of this proportion of people of Mixed/Multiple ethnicity (35 per cent), Other ethnicity (35 per cent), and Black or Black British ethnicity reported eating five or more portions of fruit or vegetables a day.<sup>71</sup> Nationally it has been identified that members of BME communities are amongst the groups most likely to experience food poverty.<sup>72</sup>

**In the Health Counts survey 2012 there was no difference in smoking prevalence between BME respondents and White UK/British respondents (23 per cent).** Smoking prevalence is highest in Mixed ethnic groups (32 per cent), though this difference is not significant.<sup>43</sup>

**White UK/British mothers are more likely to be smoking on the date on which their baby is delivered than any other ethnic group.** Data for 2012/13 for the Royal Sussex county hospital in Brighton shows that maternal smoking prevalence is higher in White UK/British mothers (7.8 per cent) and lower for Other White (3.8 per cent). No women in the 'Other' ethnic category (355 births), Black or Black British (65

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<sup>66</sup> NHS Brighton & Hove (2012) Health Counts: A survey of people in Brighton & Hove. University of Kent Centre for Health Services Studies

<sup>67</sup> National Obesity Observatory 2010. Demography & Health Inequalities of Obesity.

<sup>68</sup> NHS Brighton & Hove (2012) Health Counts: A survey of people in Brighton & Hove. University of Kent Centre for Health Services Studies

<sup>69</sup> Long et al. A Systematic Review of the Literature on Black & minority ethnic Communities in Sport & Physical Recreation. Carnegie research institute; 2009.

<sup>70</sup> Brighton & Hove Physical Activity needs assessment stakeholder interviews 2011.

<sup>71</sup> NHS Brighton & Hove (2012) Health Counts: A survey of people in Brighton & Hove. University of Kent Centre for Health Services Studies

<sup>72</sup> National Heart Forum. Nutrition & food poverty: a toolkit. 2004.

births), Asian or Asian British groups (155 births) were smoking at the time of delivery. It has not been possible to assess data for Mixed ethnic mothers as numbers were too small.

**Ninety-seven per cent of Other White and Black or Black British mothers started breastfeeding on the birth of their child.** High breastfeeding initiation rates are also found among Asian or Asian British (92 per cent) mothers. White UK/British mothers are the least likely to breastfeed at 86 per cent but this is still much higher than the national average.<sup>73</sup>

**The 2012 Health Counts survey did not show a significant difference between White UK/British or BME groups in common Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) prevalence.**<sup>74</sup>

Of the 11,404 people with contraception and sexual health (CASH) appointments in 2014, 77 per cent were White UK/British, 11 per cent were Other White (including White Irish) and nine per cent were from other BME groups (with the remainder not stated).<sup>75</sup> This is very similar to the 2013 picture.

Information from Brighton & Sussex University Hospitals shows that around three quarters (74 per cent) of genitourinary medicine (GUM) service users in 2014 were White UK/British, and 24 per cent were from BME groups (one per cent not stated or not known).<sup>76</sup> Again, this is very similar to the 2013 picture.

Nationally there is limited information concerning the sexual health of BME populations. Data from the General Household Surveys between 1991 and 1995 suggested that fertility in women from Pakistani and Bangladeshi communities was more than double that of women from White backgrounds and was associated with lower use of contraception. The study highlighted potential unmet family planning needs and the need for cultural sensitivity in provision of family planning services. Married, non-professional Asian women have been found to experience difficulties in using family planning services, largely due to communication problems with health professionals and low levels of personal autonomy.<sup>77</sup>

**Information from Brighton & Sussex University Hospitals shows that 87 per cent of HIV patients accessing treatment in 2013 were White and seven per cent were Black African, although 54 per cent of women in Brighton & Hove with HIV are Black African.**<sup>78</sup> Data does not include people with HIV who do not attend NHS treatment services, or people who do not know they have HIV. In 2013, 1,670 people with HIV in Brighton & Hove attended NHS HIV treatment services, an increase of nine per cent from 2011. Of this cohort, 87 per cent were White.

**2012 Health Counts survey data showed that, of the 1,871 people who responded to the question, Black or Black British people were more likely than any other ethnic group to have ever had an HIV test (65 per cent),** although numbers in some ethnic groups were very small so meaningful extrapolation is difficult. Within the Health Counts sample, Asian or Asian British people (71 per cent)

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<sup>73</sup> Public Health Directorate 2014

<sup>74</sup> Genital warts/HPV, Syphilis, Herpes, Chlamydia, Urethritis, Gonorrhoea

<sup>75</sup> Sussex Community NHS Trust (January 2015) Summary of Number of CASH contacts January 1st to December 31st 2014.

<sup>76</sup> Brighton & Sussex University Hospital (2014) Service User Breakdown of GUM.

<sup>77</sup> Gill P.S., Kai J., Bhopal R.S. & Wild S. (2007) Black & minority ethnic Needs Assessment

<sup>78</sup> Health Protection Agency, HIV prevalence by Local Authority in England 2011. Available at [http://www.hpa.org.uk/webc/HPAwebFile/HPAweb\\_C/1228207184991](http://www.hpa.org.uk/webc/HPAwebFile/HPAweb_C/1228207184991)

and White UK/British people (66 per cent) were most likely to have never had an HIV test.<sup>79</sup>

**The Department of Health provides standard categorisation and definitions of alcohol drinking<sup>80</sup>:**

- Lower risk: Men who regularly drink no more than 3 to 4 units per day and women who regularly drink no more than 2 to 3 units per day.
- Increasing risk: Men who regularly drink over 3 to 4 units per day and women who regularly drink over 2 to 3 units per day.
- Higher risk: Men who regularly drink over 8 units per day or over 50 units per week and women who regularly drink over 6 units per day and over 35 units per week.

**Data from Health Counts suggests that people of an Other ethnicity, Asian or Asian British or Black or Black British background are more likely not to drink alcohol (36 per cent, 34 per cent and 30 per cent respectively).** A quarter (25 per cent) of White Irish residents were drinking at increasing risk or high risk levels, compared to 17 per cent across all ethnic groups in the city but this difference is not significant. These findings correspond to national research on alcohol and ethnicity.<sup>81</sup>

National research indicates that, overall, most minority ethnic groups have higher rates of abstinence, and lower levels of frequent drinking and heavy drinking compared with the British population as a whole and to people from White backgrounds, although there is considerable variation between and within different minority ethnic group populations. Irish people are less likely to abstain compared with other ethnic groups and the general population, and have higher rates of alcohol related mortality compared with the general population of England and Wales. People of a Black Caribbean ethnicity also have higher levels of drinking than South Asian and Chinese ethnicities but lower rates compared to people from White backgrounds in the UK. Drinking patterns among South Asian cohorts are changing with Indian men in particular having higher rates of alcohol related mortality compared to the general population. People from Bangladesh are less likely to consume alcohol than other groups and amongst South Asian ethnicities religion can be a major influencing factor in alcohol consumption rates. People from Mixed ethnic backgrounds are less likely to abstain than people from non-White minority ethnic groups and have high rates of use.<sup>82</sup>

**Between January and December 2014, ten per cent of the 892 people in alcohol treatment programmes in Brighton & Hove (where ethnicity was stated) were BME.** This is broadly consistent with data from previous years, but does show a slight increase (one per cent) in the proportion of BME clients in treatment when compared with 2012.

Compared with the ethnicity of the city as a whole there are 9.2 per cent more White UK/British clients in treatment than would be expected. Of the ten per cent who were BME, 3.5 per cent were Other White, although we might expect there to be a higher

<sup>79</sup> NHS Brighton & Hove (2012) Health Counts: A survey of people in Brighton & Hove. University of Kent Centre for Health Services Studies

<sup>80</sup> Details of definitions based on units of alcohol are in: Safe, Sensible, Social – Consultation on further action. Department of Health, 2008.

<sup>81</sup> Hurcombe, R., Bayley, M., & Goodman, A (July 2010) Ethnicity & Alcohol: A review of the UK literature. Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

<sup>82</sup> Hurcombe, R., Bayley, M., & Goodman, A (July 2010) Ethnicity & Alcohol: A review of the UK literature. Joseph Rowntree Foundation.

proportion as Other White residents account for 7.9 per cent of the city's population. During 2014 there were no clients in treatment of Pakistani, Bangladeshi or Chinese ethnic origin.

**Adults in treatment for alcohol abuse in 2014 by ethnicity compared to city profile**

Ethnic category	Adults in alcohol treatment (n=892 where ethnicity known)	City Profile 2011 (adults aged 18+)	Difference to City Profile 2011
White UK British	90.0%	80.8%	9.2%
Other White	3.5%	7.9%	-4.4%
All BME	10.0%	19.1%	-9.5%

**Data on assaults recorded by A&E or the police, or in all alcohol related attendances at A&E, does not highlight ethnicity to be a significant factor.**<sup>62</sup>

Between April and November 2012 84 per cent (9,374) of alcohol related admissions to hospital were for White UK/British people, 3.7 per cent (417) were for Other White people, 1.6 per cent (182) were for Asian people with all other broad ethnic categories accounting for less than one per cent of alcohol related admissions.<sup>83</sup>

**According to the 2012 Health Counts survey there is no significant difference between BME and White UK/British residents saying they have ever taken drugs, with 42 per cent White UK/British saying that they have and 34 per cent of BME residents.** People of Mixed/Multiple ethnicity are the most likely out of all ethnic groups to report that they have tried non-prescription or over the counter drugs (50 per cent), and are most likely to have taken non-prescription or over the counter drugs in the last four weeks. Asian or Asian British people are least likely to have tried non-prescription or over the counter drugs (12 per cent).<sup>84</sup>

**Between January and December 2014, 9.5 per cent of the 1,571 adults in Brighton & Hove in drug treatment programmes, where ethnicity was known, were BME, meaning that adults from BME backgrounds are under-represented in the drug treatment population.** Compared with ethnicity data produced for the calendar year 2012 the drug treatment population is now less ethnically diverse, as in 2012 11.1 per cent of adults in drug treatment were BME.

Comparing the ethnic profile of those in drug treatment against the ethnic profile of the city reveals that, all things being equal, we would expect to see around five per cent more adults from Other White backgrounds in drug treatment and concurrently almost ten per cent fewer White UK/British residents.

<sup>83</sup> SUS Spells & Episodes Tables - 2011/12 & 2012/13 (April - November 2012 only)

<sup>84</sup> NHS Brighton & Hove (2012) Health Counts: A survey of people in Brighton & Hove. University of Kent Centre for Health Services Studies

### Adults in drug treatment in 2014 by ethnicity compared to city profile

Ethnic category	Adults in drug treatment (n=1571 where ethnicity known)	City Profile 2011 (adults aged 18+)	Difference to City Profile 2011
White UK British	90.5%	80.8%	9.7%
Other White	3.1%	7.9%	-4.8%
All BME	9.5%	19.1%	-9.6%

The under-representation of BME communities in substance abuse treatment locally mirrors the national data set. Those who have been in treatment for longer periods are less ethnically diverse than the rest of the treatment population.

Research indicates that under-representation of BME communities may be due to cultural issues acting as a deterrent to access treatment services. There may be some inherent protective factors within certain BME communities that have a positive effect in deterring use, for example the consumption of alcohol. Patterns of substance misuse also vary significantly between different communities and are affected by age and gender.<sup>85</sup>

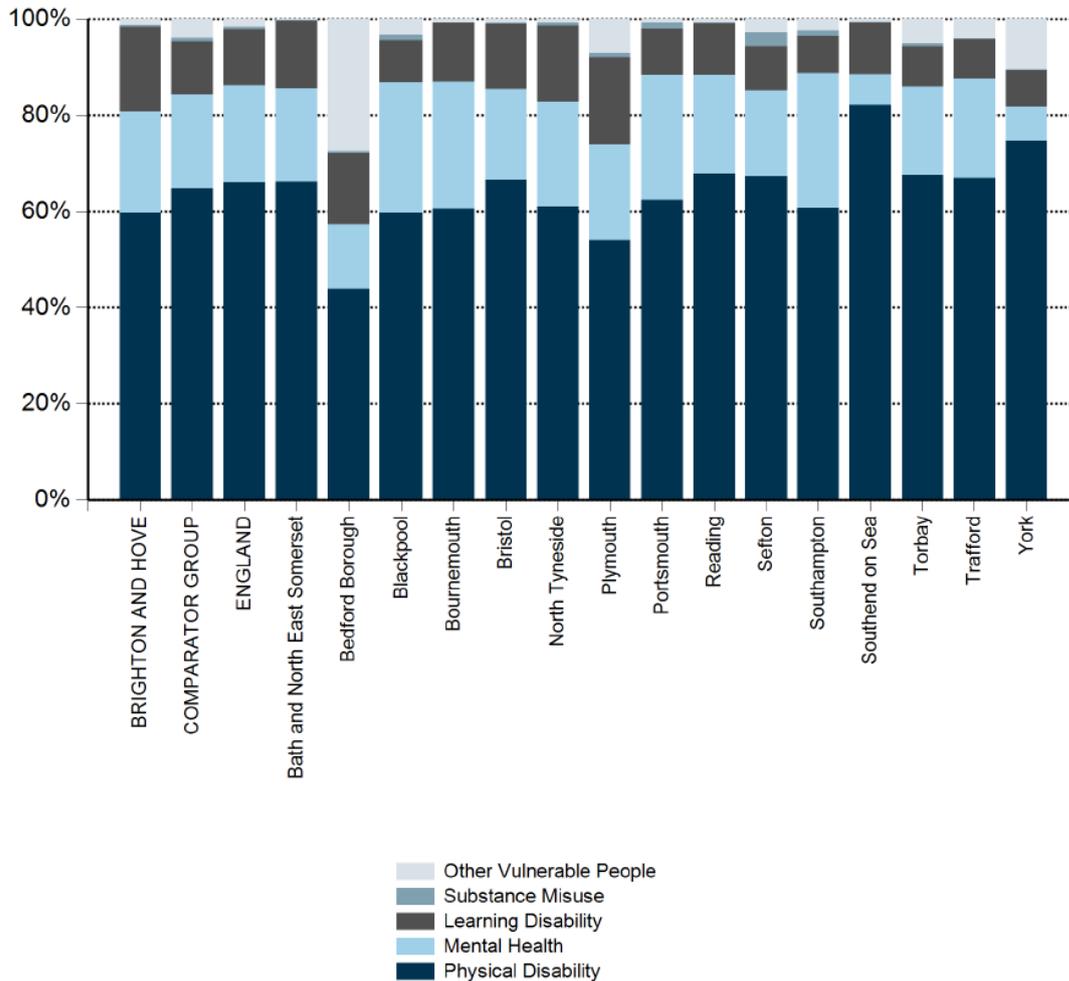
We don't have robust data on the number of adults in Brighton & Hove with learning disabilities; we have different sources of data that reveal how many people with learning disabilities accessed services.

The chart below shows that Brighton & Hove has slightly higher than average rates of clients receiving services for learning disabilities.

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<sup>85</sup> Black and Minority Ethnic Communities in England: a review of the literature on drug use and related service provision, National Treatment Agency for Substance Misuse, 2003.

## Percentage distribution of clients who received services in 2013/14, by primary client group



Source: National Adult Social Care Intelligence Service: Referrals, Assessments & Packages of Care (RAP) 2013-14 Comparator Report

Comparator group councils are based on the CIPFA Statistical Nearest Neighbours (post April 2009) model with the default variables selected.

**Of patients considered to have learning disabilities who are registered at GP practices in the city, four per cent were from BME groups according to data collected for the 2013 Learning Disability Health & Social Care Self-Assessment Framework (SAF).** The Learning Disability SAF is a health and social care assessment process for monitoring provision of services for people with learning disabilities. For the 2013 SAF all 47 GP practices returned data, for a total of 1,750 patients with a learning disability (all ages), of which 66 patients with a learning disability were from BME groups. No local evidence has been found to establish whether there are any cultural or social barriers to accessing services or whether there is under-recording in the BME population locally.

**Of the 4,479 clients receiving Adult Social Care services provided or commissioned by the local authority during 2013-14, 786 were receiving**

services related to learning disabilities, ten per cent of whom were from BME groups.<sup>86</sup> In 2011/12 the proportion who were BME was nine per cent.

**There is no estimate of the prevalence of learning disability in BME communities in the UK<sup>87</sup>**, but research indicates that there is an increased prevalence of severe learning disability in the UK's south Asian community.<sup>88</sup> National and policy literature identifies that people with learning disabilities from BME groups often face 'double discrimination' and experience insufficient and inappropriate services due to: policy and services which are not culturally sensitive; incorrect assumptions about certain ethnic groups' values; language barriers; and discrimination.<sup>89</sup>

**Between 2009/10 and 2012/13, hospital admission rates have increased significantly among 'Asian or Asian British' populations.** Age standardised admission rates show year-on-year increases for this group, as the figure below shows.



Note: The model used to create these rates uses all admissions, all ages for Brighton & Hove residents and Census 2011 populations data. Population totals are shown in brackets.

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics

**Between 2009/10 and 2011/12, Chinese or Other ethnic background residents<sup>90</sup> were significantly more likely than any other ethnic group to be admitted to**

<sup>86</sup> RAP-'Referrals, Assessments & Packages of care' Statutory return 2013-14

<sup>87</sup> Raghu Raghavan (2009) Improving Access to Services for Minority Ethnic Communities. September 2009, Volume 12, Number 7. Learning Disability Practice

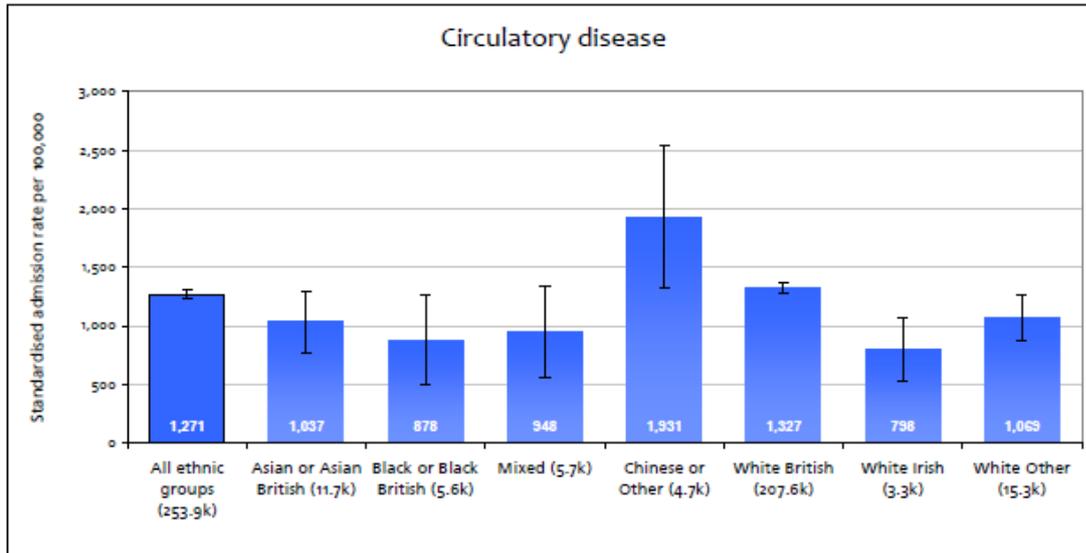
<sup>88</sup> Emerson E, Azmi S, Hatton C et al (1997) Is there an increased prevalence of severe learning disabilities among British asians? Ethnicity & Health. 2, 4, 317-321.

<sup>89</sup> Department of Health (2009). Valuing People Now: a new three-year strategy for people with learning disabilities, available at: [www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH\\_093377](http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_093377), accessed Jan 2011

<sup>90</sup> Chinese or Other ethnicity was an ethnic category until 2011, reflecting the old (2001) census classifications

**hospital with circulatory disease.** White Irish and Black or Black British people were significantly less likely to be admitted for circulatory disease over this period than White UK/British people.

**Standardised admission rates with confidence intervals, by ethnicity 2009/10 to 2011/12 – Circulatory Disease**



Source: Hospital Episode Statistics

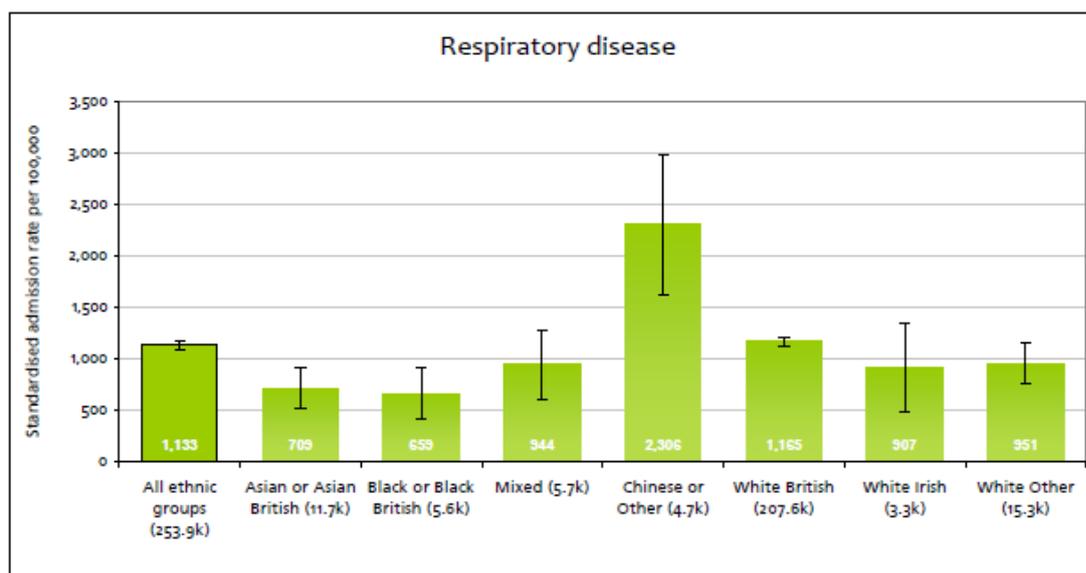
**Notes**

- 1) The model used to create these rates uses ONS experimental population estimates by age band & ethnic group, 2008. Population totals are shown in brackets. These ethnic population estimates only allow rates to be calculated by all ages, rather than, for example, under 75s.
- 2) Rates are for all admissions, all ages to hospital (Brighton & Hove registered patients) where the diagnosis field is Respiratory disease (ICD10 >J00 to J99) / Circulatory disease (ICD10 >I00 to I99) / Specific to alcohol misuse (ICD10: E24.4, F10, G31.2, G62.1, G72.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, T510, T511, X45).

**Chinese or Other ethnic background<sup>91</sup> people were also significantly more likely than any other ethnic group to be admitted to hospital with respiratory disease.** Asian or Asian British and Black or Black British people were significantly less likely to be admitted for respiratory disease than White UK/British people.

<sup>91</sup> Chinese or Other ethnicity was an ethnic category until 2011, reflecting the old (2001) census classifications

## Standardised admission rates with confidence intervals, by ethnicity 2009/10 to 2011/12 – Respiratory Disease



Source: Hospital Episode Statistics

Research in Scotland has identified several conditions that appear to be more common in one or more BME group compared to the 'indigenous population': Infectious diseases including TB and Malaria; Diabetes; Perinatal mortality; Hypertension and Stroke; Cancers of the mouth and pharynx, liver and prostate; Haemoglobinopathies; and Vitamin D deficiency. Many cancers including lung and breast and diseases of the nervous system and sense organs appeared to affect BME populations less frequently.<sup>92</sup>

**Coronary heart disease:** National research indicates that coronary heart disease may be moderately higher in South Asian groups than in the population as a whole, and the poorest groups of Pakistani and Bangladeshi populations, have the highest rates. The causes of this are not fully understood but studies indicate that socioeconomic factors are important<sup>93, 94</sup>. Coronary heart disease is one of the foremost killers of other ethnic groups, including African Caribbean and Chinese populations, even though the rates are lower than in the population as a whole<sup>95</sup>.

**Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD):** Based on 2009 ONS population estimates by ethnic group, modelled prevalence of COPD estimates that 4.6 per cent of White and Mixed race adults in Brighton & Hove aged 16 years or over had COPD (3.7 per cent in England), compared with 3.8 per cent of the Black population (4.0 per cent in England) and 2.3 per cent of the Asian population (2.3 per cent in England)<sup>96</sup>.

**Stroke:** Nationally, the highest rates of stroke are found in African Caribbean populations, with relatively high rates also in Chinese and South Asian populations.

<sup>92</sup> Gill P.S., Kai J., Bhopal R.S. & Wild S. (2007) Black & minority ethnic Needs Assessment

<sup>93</sup> Bhopal R, Unwin N, White M, Yallop J, Walker L, Alberti KGMM, Harland J, Patel S, Ahmad N, Turner C, Watson B, Kaur D, Kulkarni A, Laker M, Tavidou A. (1999) Heterogeneity of coronary heart disease risk factors in Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, & European origin populations: cross sectional study. *BMJ* 1999; 319: 215–20.

<sup>94</sup> Harland JO, Unwin N, Bhopal RS, White M, Watson B, Laker M, Alberti KG. (1997) Low levels of cardiovascular risk factors & coronary heart disease in a UK Chinese population. *J Epidemiol Community Health* 1997; 51: 636–42.

<sup>95</sup> Gill P.S., Kai J., Bhopal R.S. & Wild S. (2007) Black & minority ethnic Needs Assessment

<sup>96</sup> East of England Public Health Observatory, December 2011. COPD prevalence estimates.

The major known associated risk factor is high blood pressure, which is very common in African Caribbean populations but not in the others. This tendency to stroke is commonly attributed to genetic factors. Stroke is an important cause of death in all other BME populations.<sup>97</sup>

**Infections:** Diseases that are associated with warm climates, such as malaria, are much more likely in BME groups, although the most common respiratory and gastrointestinal infections are dominant and important in all ethnic groups. Tuberculosis is more common in a number of BME groups, particularly South Asian populations. Research suggests that while the causes of this are complex, living conditions in the UK appears to be an important factor maintaining the high level of tuberculosis in South Asians settled in the UK.<sup>82</sup>

**Diabetes:** National Data shows that the diabetes is more common in men and in certain ethnic groups: up to six times more common in people of South Asian descent and up to three times more common in those of African and African-Caribbean descent.<sup>98</sup>

**Urgent Care:** There are high levels of use of Accident & Emergency (A&E) services by non UK born residents in the city who may not be aware of the alternatives; recent internal migrants who may not be registered for primary care services; and people living in our most deprived areas. Ethnicity coding was complete for 88 per cent of cases in 2013/14.

**In Brighton & Hove 88 per cent of deaths registered in 2013 were of individuals born in the UK.<sup>99</sup> This picture has remained fairly constant since 1999 when 91 per cent were.** This picture is very different to that seen in births where the proportions born outside the UK are considerably higher but this is because births are more responsive to recent changes in immigration due to the younger age of people migrating to the UK.

In England information on death certificates is restricted to the deceased person's country of birth which is traditionally used as a proxy for ethnic origin. However, the value of this has diminished over time as subsequent generations have been born in England. In 2012, Scotland became the first UK country to record ethnic origin on death certificates.

The table below shows the top ten countries of birth (outside of the UK) of registered deaths in 1999, 2003, 2007, 2011 and 2013. There has been little change over the period, with Ireland, India, Poland and Germany the commonest countries of birth across most years shown.

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<sup>97</sup> Gill P.S., Kai J., Bhopal R.S. & Wild S. (2007) Black & minority ethnic Needs Assessment

<sup>98</sup> Department of Health. Who gets diabetes - Health Inequalities

[http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/publicationsandstatistics/publications/publicationpolicyandguidance/browsable/DH\\_4899972](http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/publicationsandstatistics/publications/publicationpolicyandguidance/browsable/DH_4899972)

<sup>99</sup> Office for National Statistics annual mortality files. Produced by the Brighton & Hove Public Health Intelligence team

**Deaths (numbers) for the ten most common countries of birth for non-UK born individuals, Brighton & Hove 1999, 2003, 2007, 2011 & 2013**

1999		2003		2007		2011		2013	
Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number
Ireland	67	Ireland	49	Ireland	58	Ireland	54	Ireland	44
India	25	India	21	India	22	India	18	Germany	16
Poland	13	Germany	19	Germany	16	Poland	10	India	16
Germany	11	France	13	Poland	13	Germany	8	Italy	10
Italy	10	Canada	9	Canada	9	Australia	7	Poland	9
Canada	8	Austria	7	South Africa	8	Italy	7	South Africa	7
France	8	Italy	7	Egypt	6	South Africa	7	Sudan	6
South Africa	7	Poland	7	France	6	Iran	6	China	5
Egypt	6	South Africa	7	Italy	5				
Australia	5	United States	7						
<b>All deaths</b>	<b>2,995</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,792</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,081</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,065</b>

Source: Office for National Statistics, registered deaths in the given year

**Nationally, cancers tend to be less common in BME populations**, with some cancers being much less common, such as lung cancer, due to lower smoking rates. For some cancers, standard mortality rates among BME groups are strikingly different from the population as a whole: Oropharyngeal cancers are commonest in South Asian populations and prostate cancer in African populations. Cancer variations are usually attributed to environmental factors.<sup>100</sup>

**There is currently no local information on cancer screening uptake by protected characteristic groups with the exceptions of age and gender.** National research indicates that cancer screening uptake is generally lower in minority ethnic groups than in the population as a whole, and this is likely to be related to deprivation, although there may be some influencing cultural factors. Women from BME groups are more likely to present with more advanced breast cancers and have poorer survival than White women.<sup>101</sup>

**Nationally, infant deaths rates, from around birth and up to the age of 14, tend to be higher in BME groups.** A review of national research shows perinatal and neonatal mortality rates (with the exception of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome in some groups) are higher but the causes are complex and poorly understood. Relative to babies of UK born mothers, the perinatal mortality rate and the prevalence of congenital abnormalities is high for Pakistani babies. These

<sup>100</sup> Gill P.S., Kai J., Bhopal R.S. & Wild S. (2007) Black & minority ethnic Needs Assessment

<sup>101</sup> NHS National Cancer Action Team (2010) Evidence to March 2010 on cancer inequalities in England. National Cancer Intelligence Network. [www.ncin.org.uk/equalities](http://www.ncin.org.uk/equalities)

differences are thought to be due to a range of factors such as less use of antenatal health services, high fertility, consanguinity and childbearing late into the reproductive period.<sup>102</sup>

**Ethnicity information is not routinely recorded for flu immunisations in the city**, and where it is recorded it is currently more commonly noted for new patients, excluding many of those receiving flu vaccinations. With current recording systems and resources it would not be feasible to extract this data locally directly from GP practices.

**There is a similar issue for immunisation data in general in Brighton & Hove as current data systems do not lend themselves to the extraction of ethnicity information.** However, according to national research on childhood vaccines, different ethnic groups do respond to uptake of different vaccines in different ways. For example, a five year study of over 20,000 children born in Manchester between 2002 and 2007 found that South Asian infants had the highest triple and MMR vaccination rates (Indian, 95 per cent, 96 per cent; Pakistani 95 per cent, 95 per cent; Bangladeshi 96 per cent, 95 per cent) after area level of deprivation, parity, parenthood status and age had been controlled for. White infants were least likely to be vaccinated with triple (92 per cent) and MMR vaccines (88 per cent), and unlike Black or Black British and Pakistani ethnic groups, lower percentages of immunisation was significantly associated with living in a deprived area.<sup>103</sup>

**Black and Minority Ethnic respondents to the 2014 City Tracker survey reported lower levels of satisfaction with their GP and NHS dentist.** Whilst 69 per cent of BME respondents were satisfied with their GP, 78 per cent of White UK/British respondents were. These figures rise to 71 per cent and 79 per cent respectively when just GP users' views are considered.<sup>104</sup>

With regard to NHS dentists 56 per cent of BME respondents were satisfied compared to 63 per cent of White UK/British respondents, although these levels rise to 70 and 75 per cent when only users' views are analysed.<sup>105</sup>

**Satisfaction with the local NHS hospital and local chemist were broadly the same regardless of ethnicity;** 70 per cent of BME respondents were satisfied with their local NHS hospital compared to 72 per cent of White UK/British respondents and 91 per cent of BME respondents were satisfied with their local chemist compared to 89 per cent of White UK/British respondents. Use of the local chemist was lower amongst BME respondents, at 80 per cent, compared to 88 per cent.

**Asked the extent that they agree whether NHS services use money wisely, BME residents' views were similar to White UK/British residents in 2014,** with 74 per cent agreeing that they do compared to 76 per cent of White UK/British residents.

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<sup>102</sup> Gill PS, Kai J, Bhopal RS, Wild S: Health Care Needs Assessment: Black and Minority Ethnic Groups. In Health Care Needs Assessment. The epidemiologically based needs assessment reviews. Third Series. Edited by: Raftery J. Abingdon: Radcliffe Medical Press Ltd; 2007.

<sup>103</sup> Baker, D., GArrow, A., & Shiels, C. (2011) Inequalities in immunisation & breast feeding in an ethnically diverse urban area: cross-sectional study in Manchester, UK. J Epidemiol Community Health 2011;65:346-352 doi:10.1136/jech.2008.085142. Research report

<sup>104</sup> Trend data is not included here as the way in which "users" were identified changed in 2013

<sup>105</sup> See footnote 101

## Culture & leisure

**Black & Minority Ethnic respondents to the City Tracker annual survey in 2014 were less likely to say that they had attended a creative, artistic, theatrical or musical event and less likely to have visited a museum or gallery in the past 12 months**

**Using the ethnic profile of respondents to a citywide survey of library users as a proxy for the library using population suggests that there were more Other White, White Gypsy/traveller and Bangladeshi users than we might expect**

**Black & Minority Ethnic respondents to the 2014 City Tracker annual survey were less likely to say that they had attended a creative, artistic, theatrical or musical event in the last 12 months than White UK/British respondents.** Whereas 63 per cent of White UK/British respondents had attended at least one event, ten per cent less BME respondents had.

**Whereas 59 per cent of White UK/British respondents had visited a museum or gallery in the last 12 months, 54 per cent of BME respondents had.**

Looking at responses to the other questions asked in the City Tracker about leisure, culture and the arts reveals only small differences between responses by ethnic background.

The following information is about visitors to our city, not residents. It is included as there may be some learning from visitors' feedback that could be applied in other areas.

**Visitor feedback collected by the Royal Pavilion shows that overall satisfaction levels are high, with 90 per cent rating their visit as excellent or good with three quarters of visitors of all ethnic backgrounds satisfied.** Chinese visitors' overall ratings have improved from 75 per cent in 2011/2012 to 85 per cent in 2013/2014 following the introduction of a Mandarin audio guide at the Royal Pavilion.

**In 2013/2014 76 per cent of all visitors rated their visit to Brighton Museum & Art Gallery as excellent or good, an increase of three per cent from 2011/2012.** In previous years Chinese visitors' ratings were low but this year show an increase of 33 per cent to the average level, with 76 per cent saying their visit was excellent or good. A slightly higher proportion of Asian or Asian British visitors, 79 per cent, rated their visit to Brighton Museum & Art Gallery as excellent or good but lower proportions of Black/Black British (40 per cent) and mixed ethnicity (52 per cent) did.

**Whilst 88 per cent of all visitors to the Booth Museum rated it as excellent or good just 55 per cent of Chinese visitors did – a decrease from 63 per cent in 2011/2012.** Asian/Asian British respondents also gave comparatively lower scores for the Booth Museum than visitors of other ethnicities as they have done in previous years.

Information has been collected for Preston Manor and Hove Museum & Art Gallery but the small numbers of respondents in different ethnic categories prevents meaningful analysis.

### 2013/14 Visitor ratings of museums & art galleries by ethnicity

Ethnic category	Royal Pavilion - 344,813 visitors, 4,026 respondents, 2,512 answered ethnicity question	% of respondents	% rating visit as excellent or	Brighton Museum & Art Gallery - 270,063 visitors, 624 respondents to survey, 389 answered ethnicity question	%	% rating visit as excellent or	Booth Museum- 29,257 visitors, 641 respondents to survey, 500 answered ethnicity question	%	% rating visit as excellent or
Asian/ Asian British		4%	91%		8%	79%		4%	72%
Black/ Black British		1%	74%		3%	40%		2%	88%
Chinese		3%	86%		6%	76%		4%	55%
Mixed		5%	77%		7%	52%		4%	79%
White		75%	96%		64%	88%		73%	95%
Other ethnic group		3%	86%		5%	67%		3%	86%
Prefer not to answer		9%	87%		8%	56%		12%	95%
All respondents			90%			76%			88%

Equalities monitoring was carried out as part of VisitBrighton's on-street visitor survey in summer 2014. This revealed that 69 per cent of the 903 respondents were White UK/British and 21 per cent were of another White background. Four per cent identified as Asian; three per cent were White Irish, and two per cent were Black African or Caribbean. It should be noted that this was just a snapshot of visitors and the figures should not be considered representative of visitors to the city as multiple issues could have either enabled or prevented people from taking part.

**Using the ethnic profile of respondents to a 2013/14 citywide survey of library users as a proxy for the library using population suggests that there were more Other White, White Gypsy/Traveller and Bangladeshi library users than the city profile would suggest (3.5 per cent, 2.8 per cent and 1.5 per cent respectively), although the sample sizes in some sub-categories are small.**

This roughly balances out the lower figure for White (English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British) library users (-6.7%). More detail is provided in the table below.

Nationally, respondents to the Taking Part survey from BME groups had higher engagement rates with libraries than those from White groups<sup>106</sup>: 48 per cent had visited a library between January and December 2014 compared to 33 per cent of those from White groups.

<sup>106</sup> This is how the Department for Culture Media and Sport report the data See [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/414008/Taking\\_Part\\_2014\\_15\\_Quarter\\_3\\_Report\\_final.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/414008/Taking_Part_2014_15_Quarter_3_Report_final.pdf)

**Respondents to Brighton & Hove City Libraries user survey 2013/14 compared to city profile 2011 (n=539)**

Main category	Sub category	Library survey respondents 2013/14	% of total respondents	City profile	Variance from city profile
White	English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British	398	73.8%	80.5%	-6.7%
	Gypsy or Traveller	16	3.0%	0.2%	2.8%
	Other white	57	10.6%	7.1%	3.5%
Mixed	White and Black Caribbean	7	1.3%	0.8%	0.5%
	White and Black African	5	0.9%	0.7%	0.2%
	White and Asian	4	0.7%	1.2%	-0.5%
	Any other mixed background	7	1.3%	1.0%	0.3%
Asian or Asian British	Pakistani	3	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%
	Chinese	3	0.6%	1.1%	-0.5%
	Bangladeshi	11	2.0%	0.5%	1.5%
	Indian	5	0.9%	1.1%	-0.2%
	Any other Asian Background	8	1.5%	1.2%	0.3%
Black or Black British	African	6	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%
	Caribbean	5	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%
	Sudanese	3	0.6%	NA	NA
	Any other Black background	1	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
<b>Total</b>		539	100.0%	NA	NA
<b>Total BME</b>		141	26.2%	19.5%	6.7%

Also in 2013/14 while 92 per cent of White UK/British adults opting to complete a survey on leaving the library thought that the library they had visited was very good or good, only 77 per cent of all BME respondents did. Non-White (70 per cent) and Gypsy/Irish traveller (63 per cent, ten people) were least likely to think that the library they had visited was very good or good.

**BME respondents were more likely to visit the library daily (18 per cent) compared to White UK/British respondents (six per cent).** Gypsy/Irish Traveller respondents (38 per cent, eight people) were most likely to visit daily, with 20 per cent of Non-White respondents also visiting daily.

## Community safety

**Looking across a range of data shows that BME males are more likely than White males to report being victims of crime, more likely to be victims of police recorded racist & religiously motivated crimes and more likely to be charged as offenders (not necessarily convicted)**

**The police recorded 188 racist or religiously motivated incidents and crimes in the city in 2013/14, 15 per cent more than in 2012/13**

**Data from the 2014 Safe & Well at School Survey shows an increase in the percentage of pupils bullied who reported it was related to race or ethnicity in Key Stage 2 (from four per cent in 2011 to seven per cent in 2014) but no increase in Key Stages 3 and 4 (nine per cent in both years)**

**In response to the City Tracker Survey conducted in autumn 2014, BME respondents were more likely to agree that they felt safe in the city centre after dark and during the day and in their own area in the day, but slightly less likely than White UK/British respondents to say they felt safe in their own area after dark**

**Nationally, in 2014, as in 2010/11, the Crime Survey for England and Wales estimated that non-White respondents had more faith in the Criminal Justice System than White respondents.** In fact 62 per cent of non-White respondents were confident that the Criminal Justice System was effective, compared with 47 per cent of White respondents. Amongst non-White groups those from a Mixed background were the least positive, with just 44 per cent reporting they had confidence in the effectiveness of the system. And 70 per cent of non-White respondents felt the system was fair compared to 64 per cent of White respondents. Again, respondents of Mixed ethnic backgrounds were the least positive with 57 per cent saying they are confident the system, as a whole, is fair.<sup>107</sup>

**The ethnicity of the victim was known and recorded in 46 per cent of Sussex Police recorded offences in Brighton & Hove in 2013/14.** This is an increase from 35 per cent in 2011/12 and 38 per cent in 2012/13.

Approximately half of offences which did not have ethnicity information recorded did have other demographic information, such as age and gender of the victim recorded. However, many crimes such as shoplifting or public order offences will not have a specific victim and therefore it may not be reasonable to record ethnicity information.

Sussex Police ethnicity categories do not permit analysis of BME outcomes in line with the BME definition used in this report, or by other agencies, where BME is

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<sup>107</sup> The Crime Survey for England and Wales, 2014 Q2 reporting Data tables available herein Table 05e:

<http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcM%3A77-353718>

anyone who is not White UK/British. Sussex Police use the following ethnic codes for victims of crime:

- Asian
- Black
- Chinese, Japanese or South East Asian
- Middle Eastern
- White - North European
- White - South European

**Of the offences where ethnicity of the victim was recorded in 2013/14, 90 per cent were White victims and ten per cent were non-white.** This closely reflects the picture in 2011/12.

In order to work out victimisation rates using 2011 census data two groups are used – those of a non-white ethnicity, and White, which combines both White – North European, and White – South European ethnic categories.

**Women with an ethnicity other than White were less likely to appear in police recorded statistics as victims of crime in Brighton & Hove in 2013/14 than White women, and also less likely than all men.** Women with an ethnicity other than White (North or South European) had a victimisation rate of 23.1 crimes per 1,000 members of the population, compared with 34.5 for White women. The victimisation rates for all women are higher in 2013/14 than in 2011/12 when women with an ethnicity other than White had a victimisation rate of 15.0 compared to 30.1 for White women.

**Men with an ethnicity other than White remain more likely than White men to appear in police recorded statistics as victims of crime.** In 2013/14 they had a victimisation rate of 45.7 crimes per 1,000 members of the population compared to 36.9 for White males. The difference between non-White and White males' victimisation rates has widened between 2012/13 and 2013/14 (2012/13 data showed a victimisation rate of 34.9 for White males, compared with 38.7 for non-white males).<sup>108</sup>

**Data for 2012/13 show a charge rate of 51.6 per 1,000 population of BME males, compared with 38.8 for White UK/British males.** This marks a widening trend between the rate of charges (sometimes called the offending rate) of BME males, compared with White UK/British males. In 2011/12 the offending rate of BME males was 47.9 compared with 40.7 amongst White UK/British males. Note that where offenders commit multiple crimes they will appear in the data multiple times and that offenders who are charged with crimes may not be convicted of them in court.

**In fact, in 2012/13 BME males had a higher offending rate than White UK/British males and women of any ethnicity.** Conversely, BME women had a low offending rate compared with White UK/British women and all men. There were

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<sup>108</sup> Please note that all rates use 2011 census data as the denominator and if BME populations in the city have grown or declined since, the rates may be inaccurate. However, 2011 census data is the most current data we have on the ethnicity of residents.

6.5 female offenders per 1,000 members of the population who were from a BME background compared to 11.4 per 1,000 members of the White UK/British female population. In 2011/12 the comparable rates were 8.9 female BME offenders and 11.1 White UK/British offenders per 1,000 population.

**Compared with male White UK/ British offenders, in 2012/13, a greater proportion of crimes perpetrated by male BME offenders were committed by those aged 20-29** (41 per cent compared to 33 per cent). For White UK/British offenders there is an earlier peak in the 10-19 year group (23 per cent compared to 18 per cent). This picture is reflected in the 2011/12 data.

**The proportion of BME people attending Accident & Emergency for injuries related to assault in 2013/14 are slightly below the proportions resident in the city, although not all attendances will be for residents.** Sixteen per cent of attendances were BME patients, compared to 19.5 per cent of the population who are BME, and 84 per cent were White UK/British. At the time of the previous assessment, 18 per cent of A&E attendances related to assault were of BME people.

A lower proportion of BME attendances at A&E were female; 18 per cent, compared to 26 per cent of White UK/British assault patients. Eighty-two per cent of BME attendances were male compared to 74 per cent of White UK/British assault patients, suggesting a slightly higher likelihood of BME males attending A&E as assault victims than we might expect if all other things were equal.

A&E assault attendances by ethnicity cannot be compared with police recorded 'violence with injury' offences because of the different categorisation of the ethnicity of the aggrieved by Sussex Police; recorded crime data does not have a specific White UK/British ethnicity category for the victim.

**In 2013/14 there were 188 racist and religiously motivated incidents and crimes recorded by the police, an increase of 14.6 per cent compared with the previous year when 164 incidents were recorded.** This rise is in common with other types of hate incident. It is difficult to interpret this trend because it may be influenced by a number of factors: the actual number of incidents taking place, the reporting rate, the identification and recording by the police as a hate incident, and general improvements in the recording of crime by the police.

There has been a gradual long term increase in the percentage of racist crimes being solved by the police, reaching 54 per cent in 2012/13. In 2013/14 this dropped to 45 per cent. In 2013/14, 35 per cent of racially motivated crimes (60 charges), and 32 per cent of religiously motivated crimes resulted in charges (six charges). Note that these incidents could be against anyone in the city, including White UK/British residents.

**In 2013/14, the Community Safety Casework Team recorded 71 racist or religiously motivated incidents,** of which 26 resulted in casework support by the team with a majority of others being referred on to relevant agencies for their attention. This compares with 81 recorded in 2012/13, of which 24 resulted in casework.

**There were 17 racist incidents recorded by Council Housing in 2013/14.** Data for 2012/13 are not available for the full year, but the last three quarters of 2012/13 there were 25 racist incidents recorded.

**The percentage of prosecutions with a successful outcome for racist and religiously motivated crimes broadly shows a long term increasing trend.** In 2013/14, 90 per cent of finalised prosecutions had a successful outcome (71 successful prosecutions). The percentage has fluctuated over the previous five years, but in 2012/13 the rate of successful prosecutions was 81 per cent (65 successful prosecutions).

**Data from the 2014 Safe & Well at School Survey shows an increase in the percentage of pupils bullied who reported it was related to race or ethnicity in Key Stage 2** (from four per cent in 2011 to seven per cent in 2014). The percentages of pupils bullied who reported it was related to religion have remained stable over the last couple of years (four per cent at Key Stage 2 in 2014, compared to five per cent in 2011, three per cent at Key Stages 3 and 4 in 2014 compared to six per cent in 2011.) Note that in either of these cases, the victim may have been White UK/British or BME.

Data from the 2013 Strategic Assessment of Crime and Disorder<sup>109</sup> shows:

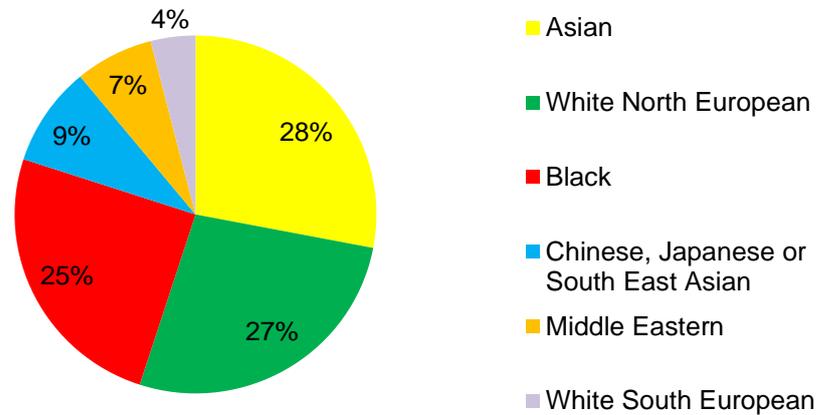
**In 2012/13 the majority, 72 per cent, of police recorded racist & religiously motivated crimes where gender was recorded had a victim who was male;** 28 per cent were female. This compares to 69 per cent of victims in 2011/12 who were male and 31 per cent who were female. In 2012/13 over a third (36 per cent) of victims where age information was recorded were aged 30-39, 26 per cent were aged 20-29.

**In terms of the ethnicity of victims of police recorded racist & religiously motivated crimes in 2012/13 31 per cent of victims were Black, 23 per cent were White north European, 20 per cent were Asian, 13 per cent were Middle Eastern, nine per cent were White South European, and four per cent Chinese, Japanese or South East Asian.** This is quite a different pattern to that recorded in 2011/12, although numbers are small.

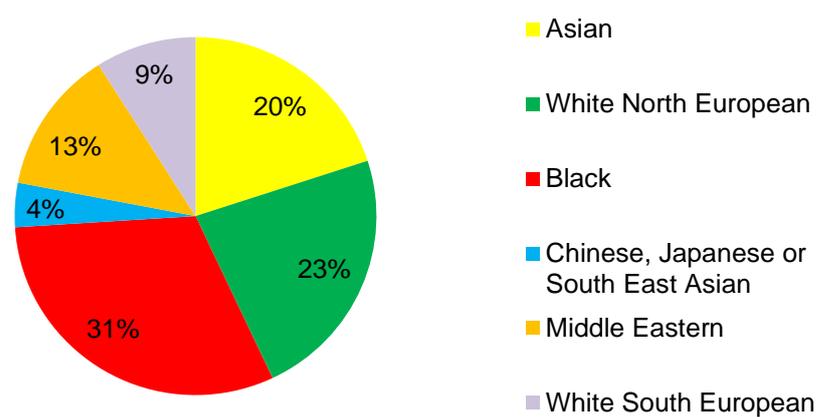
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<sup>109</sup> Extract from Brighton & Hove Community Safety Partnership 'Strategic Assessment of Crime & Disorder 2013'.

**Ethnicity of victims of police recorded racist and religiously motivated crimes in 2011/12 (n=89)**



**Ethnicity of victims of police recorded racist and religiously motivated crimes in 2012/13 (n=115)**



Domestic violence and abuse is one of a number of crime types<sup>110</sup> that are disproportionately (although not exclusively) experienced by women and girls. The city's approach to these crime types therefore sits within a broader strategy to prevent Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG).

**There is no national evidence to suggest that women and men from some ethnic or cultural groups experience more domestic violence and abuse than others.** The 2007/08 British Crime Survey showed that there was very little variation in risk of domestic violence by ethnic group.<sup>111</sup> However, victims of domestic violence and abuse in BME communities may face additional barriers to seeking

<sup>110</sup> Violence against Women and Girls includes rape & sexual violence; stalking; female genital mutilation (FGM); forced marriage (FM); crimes committed in the name of 'honour'; trafficking; sexual exploitation, including commercially through prostitution & the sex industry; & sexual harassment in the workplace & public sphere.

<sup>111</sup> Povey, D et al, (2009) *Homicides, Firearms & Intimate Violence 2007/08* Home Office Statistical Bulletin

help, such as racial discrimination, religious stereotyping, fear of bringing shame and dishonour to the community, rejection, or an insecure immigration status.

**Domestic Violence (DV) and abuse is generally an under-reported crime, and the 2011 Domestic Violence Needs Assessment<sup>112</sup> stated that there appears to be a significant under-reporting of domestic violence from BME communities locally.** Seven per cent (74/1013) of police recorded DV crimes in 2013/14 had a victim of non-White ethnicity, the same as 2012/13, and slightly higher than in 2011/12 (5.7 per cent; 54/947). According to the 2011 census, the non-White population of Brighton & Hove make up 10.9 per cent of the population; if we assume that domestic violence is equally likely to occur regardless of ethnicity we would expect there to be more reports of domestic violence offences to non-White residents of the city.

In 2013/14 there were 257 sexual offences where the ethnicity of the victim was recorded, of whom eight per cent (21) were non-White. This has increased from 5.7 per cent (15) in 2012/13 and 3.7 per cent (7) in 2011/12. Numbers are too low for any more detailed analysis of police recorded sexual violence offences against BME victims.

**It's difficult to obtain accurate data on harmful practices such as Forced Marriage, 'Honour Based' Violence and Female Genital Mutilation<sup>113</sup>, but using national evidence to model the likely prevalence in Brighton & Hove and/or looking at data from statutory services shows the following;**

**In relation to Female Genital Mutilation (FGM):**

- Using country of birth data, it's estimated that around 6,100 people live in Brighton & Hove who come from countries where FGM is practised, including approximately 2,800 women and 180 girls under 15 years.
- Prevalence calculations estimate between 32 and 52 babies a year in Brighton & Hove would be born to women who have been subject to FGM. Assuming half the babies will be female, between 16 and 26 could enter the FGM risk group a year.
- Informal feedback from Brighton and Sussex University Hospitals indicates there have been six women with FGM in contact with them from April-September 2014.
- As of September 2014, there were fewer than five referrals for FGM being followed up by children's services and there had been no referrals to the police.<sup>114</sup>

**In relation to Forced Marriage (FM):**

- Using prevalence data, it's estimated that seven people would have reported being threatened with, or subjected to, forced marriage in Brighton & Hove.
- Police data indicates that there were fewer than five incidents of forced marriage in the first six months of 2014/15.<sup>115</sup>

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<sup>112</sup> Safe in the City Partnership, (2011) *Domestic Violence Needs Assessment*

<sup>113</sup> FGM is a deeply rooted tradition, widely practised mainly among specific ethnic populations in Africa and parts of the Middle East and Asia, which serves as a complex form of social control of women's sexual and reproductive rights. FGM has been documented in communities in Iraq, Israel, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, the Occupied Palestinian Territories, India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Pakistan.

<sup>114</sup> Safe in the City Partnership, *Public Health Evidence Briefing- FGM*, October 2014

### **In relation to ‘Honour Based’ violence:**

- In 2013/14 there were four police recorded crimes and incidents of Honour-based Violence. This compares with eight in 2012/13 and five in 2011/12. In the first half of 2014/15 there have been three police recorded crimes and incidents of Honour-based Violence.
- As of November 2014, no data was available for referrals to adult/children’s services on HBV.

The Public Health Evidence Briefing on ‘Honour Based’ Violence for Brighton & Hove stated the following:

- Most victims of ‘honour’ killings in the UK are South Asian Muslim women below the age of thirty, although 10-20 per cent of South Asians killed in the UK are men. This is largely thought to be men who are having an ‘inappropriate’ relationship with a woman, and are killed by the women’s family. In the Middle East and South Asia, men can be harassed and killed for being homosexual but there have been no known cases in the UK. There are around 5,000 people from South Asian ethnic groups (Indian, Bangladeshi and Pakistani) living in Brighton & Hove.
- Refugee women are particularly vulnerable to domestic abuse including HBV, and are less likely to seek help, not only for family and cultural reasons, but also because they fear it may harm their immigration status. There is a lack of information around the number of refugees in Brighton & Hove, although it is estimated there are around 250 asylum seekers living here at any one time.
- As with forced marriage it is important not to just focus on particular communities as a wide variety of communities can be affected. Domestic violence may include elements of ‘honour’ in both White and BME communities.<sup>116</sup>

**In response to the City Tracker Survey conducted in autumn 2014, BME respondents were more likely to agree that they felt safe in the city centre after dark and during the day and in their own area in the day, but slightly less likely to say they felt safe in their own area after dark (67 per cent compared to 70 per cent).** Whilst 57 per cent of BME respondents felt safe in the city centre after dark (rising to 63 per cent of Other White respondents) 46 per cent of White UK/British respondents did. Overall, feelings of safety have declined since 2012.

**Black and Minority Ethnic respondents’ satisfaction with Sussex Police was slightly lower than White UK/British respondents’ satisfaction in 2014,** with 65 per cent of users being either very or fairly satisfied, compared to 70 per cent of White UK/British respondents.<sup>117</sup>

Looking at responses to the other questions asked in the City Tracker about community safety and cohesion reveals no, or only small differences between

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<sup>115</sup> Safe in the City Partnership, *Public Health Evidence Briefing- Forced Marriage*, November 2014

<sup>116</sup> Safe in the City Partnership, *Public Health Evidence Briefing- Honour-based Violence*, November 2014

<sup>117</sup> Trend data is not included as the way in which “users” were identified changed in 2013

responses by ethnicity. For example, 80 per cent of BME and of White UK/British respondents to the survey agreed that Sussex Police used money wisely.

**Twenty-two per cent of the 223 interventions by the Youth Offending Service in 2013/14 were for young BME residents, the same proportion as in 2012/13.** This closely reflects the ethnic profile of 10-19 year olds in the city, as 21 per cent are BME.<sup>118</sup> Fourteen per cent of the 481 offences committed by young people which resulted in a Police or Court disposal were committed by BME residents.<sup>119</sup> Note that not all offences go to court and not all offenders are referred to the Youth Offending Service.<sup>120</sup>

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<sup>118</sup> Note that the Youth Offending Service works with 11-9 year olds but census data is not available in single age bands by ethnicity

<sup>119</sup> Youth Offending Service 2013/14 statistics

<sup>120</sup> Youth Offending Service 2013/14 statistics

## Employment & skills

**Fourteen per cent of all residents in the city aged 16 years or more were full-time students in 2011 with a third of these being from BME backgrounds; high proportions of BME residents are full-time students**

**Whilst economic activity and employment rates of BME and White UK/British men and BME and White UK/British women are similar, there are big differences between ethnic groups**

**The ethnic profile of Jobseeker's Allowance claimants closely reflects the ethnic profile of the city's 18-64 year olds**

**Employment and skills data are not routinely available broken down by ethnicity, so the data below are based on the 2011 census, with the exception of Jobseeker's Allowance data, which was updated in January 2015, via Jobcentre Plus.** Most of our labour market data comes from large scale surveys such as the Annual Population Survey which provides a good overview at the local level but is much less reliable when broken down by population sub-groups. So, for example, looking at occupational data for 2014 shows there was a 55 per cent increase in the proportion of BME residents employed in professional occupations, but the confidence interval, that is the degree to which we can be confident that the results are accurate, is +/- 17 per cent, meaning the actual result could be between 38 per cent and 72 per cent.

**Fourteen per cent (32,920) of all residents in the city aged 16 years or more were full-time students in 2011 with a third of these (11,206) being from BME backgrounds.** In fact a quarter of our adult (aged 16 or more) BME population (11,206 people) were students, rising to 37 per cent of the Asian population (3,543 people) and 35 per cent of the Black population (1,274 people).

**High proportions of BME residents are full-time students.** Whilst 12 per cent of the White UK/British population are students, for all other ethnic groups except White Irish the proportion is at least six per cent higher. As a proportion of the population Chinese have the highest proportion at 56 per cent (1,534 people) whilst Other White has the lowest at 18 per cent (3,198 people).

**There is a great variation between different ethnic groups in terms of economic activity.** Whilst overall 67 per cent of our BME population were economically active (either in employment or actively seeking employment), a similar proportion to the White UK/British population at 66 per cent, 76 per cent of the Other White population (13,399 people) and 74 per cent of the Black Caribbean population were (602 people). Just two in five of the Chinese population (1,061 people, 39 per cent) and less than a half of the Arab population (794 people, 47 per cent) were economically active.

**There is also great variation between the genders in terms of economic activity by ethnicity.** Whilst both White UK/British and BME women are less likely to be economically active than men (White UK/British women 61 per cent, BME women 64

per cent and White UK/British men 71 per cent and BME men 70 per cent) there are big differences across ethnic groups.

Among women, Arab women have the lowest rate of economic activity with just a third (34 per cent) either in employment or actively seeking employment. Chinese (40 per cent), Bangladeshi (41 per cent) and Pakistani women (48 per cent) all had economic activity rates below 50 per cent at the time of the 2011 census. Other White and Black Caribbean women had the highest rates of economic activity at 74 and 73 per cent respectively.

Among men, Chinese men (37 per cent) have the lowest rate of economic activity. Arab men (56 per cent) were the only other ethnic group with a male economic activity rate below 60 per cent at the time of the 2011 census. Other Black (83 per cent) had the highest rate of economic activity among men with Bangladeshi and Other White (both 78 per cent) and Black Caribbean (75 per cent) all having high rates of economic activity.

The largest differences by gender within ethnic groups are for Bangladeshi and Arab residents; only two out of five Bangladeshi women (41 per cent) are economically active compared to nearly four out of five Bangladeshi men (78 per cent), a difference of 37 per cent. There is a 22 per cent difference in the economic activity rates of Arab men (56 per cent) compared to Arab women (34 per cent), although both are comparatively low.

**The highest employment rate is amongst Other White residents at 71 per cent, with the next highest being 64 per cent for Black African and Black Other residents.** The lowest employment rates are for Chinese residents at 35 per cent and Arabs at 41 per cent. Overall 61 per cent of our adult residents reported that they were in employment in 2011; 61 per cent of BME residents and 62 per cent of White UK/British residents.

**The employment rates of White UK/British and BME women are the same at 58 per cent and there is only a one per cent difference between the employment rates of BME and White UK/British men (64 and 65 per cent respectively).** However, again, there are big differences by ethnic group.

Among women, Arab (26 per cent), Bangladeshi (33 per cent), Chinese (35 per cent), Other ethnicity (45 per cent) and Black African (49 per cent) all have employment rates below 50 per cent. The highest employment rates for women are among Other White (69 per cent), Black Caribbean (65 per cent) and Other Mixed ethnicity women (60 per cent).

Among men, the lowest employment rates were among Chinese (35 per cent) and Arab men (41 per cent). The highest employment rates were among Other Black (77 per cent), Other White (73 per cent), Bangladeshi (70 per cent) and Indian men (67 per cent).

Again, the largest difference within an ethnic group between the gender's employment rates is found in the Bangladeshi community where 33 per cent of

women are employed compared to 70 per cent of men. There are also large differences between the genders amongst Arab and Black Other communities.

**Black & Minority Ethnic residents had an unemployment rate of nine per cent at the time of the 2011 census, compared to the city average of 7.3 per cent amongst economically active residents.** All non-White ethnic groups had unemployment rates higher than the city average. In fact four groups had unemployment rates of at least twice the city average; Black African, 18.7 per cent, White & Black African, 16.9 per cent, White & Black Caribbean, 15.9 per cent and Gypsy or Irish Traveller, 15.3 per cent.

The pattern is similar looking specifically at male unemployment where eight per cent of White UK/British men are unemployed compared to 23 per cent of Gypsy or Irish Travellers, 18 per cent of White & Black Africans and of Black Africans, 17 per cent of White & Black Caribbean men and 16 per cent of Black Caribbean men. The lowest unemployment rate is among Other White men, at just six per cent.

**All White ethnic groups have female unemployment rates of six per cent.** However three non-White ethnic groups have rates at least three times higher than this; Arab (22 per cent), Bangladeshi (21 per cent) and Black African women (19 per cent).

**Whilst the White UK/British and BME populations in the city have similar proportions of the populations economically inactive<sup>121</sup> (34 per cent and 33 per cent respectively) the reason for being economically inactive varies widely across different ethnic groups.** For the BME population as a whole 53 per cent of those economically inactive are students compared to only 21 per cent of the White UK/British population. In fact 82 per cent of the economically inactive Chinese population are students. And while 53 per cent of the White UK/British population is economically inactive through retirement only 20 per cent of the BME population are retired. The main reason, given by 39 per cent of Bangladeshi residents, for being economically inactive was looking after the home or family. This is significantly higher than for all other ethnic groups, with the closest proportion being 21 per cent for Arabs and Black Other residents.

**The ethnic profiles of economically inactive men and women are also varied.** Whilst both White UK/ British women and BME women are more likely to be economically inactive than men (White UK/British women 39 per cent, BME women 36 per cent compared to White UK/British men 29 per cent and BME men 30 per cent) there are big differences by ethnicity.

Two thirds of Arab women (66 per cent) are economically inactive, as are three out of five Chinese and Bangladeshi women (60 and 59 per cent) and over a half of Pakistani women (52 per cent).

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<sup>121</sup> Economically inactive people are not in work & do not meet the internationally agreed definition of unemployment. They are people without a job who have not actively sought work in the last four weeks and/or are not available to start work in the next two weeks.

Amongst male residents, Chinese (63 per cent) and Arabs (44 per cent) have the highest rates of economic inactivity; all other ethnic groups have a rate of economic inactivity below 40 per cent. Other Black (17 per cent), Bangladeshi (22 per cent) and Other White (22 per cent) men have the lowest economic inactivity rates.

The biggest gender differences in terms of economic inactivity are between Bangladeshi women (59 per cent) and men (22 per cent) and Arab women (66 per cent) and men (44 per cent) and Other Black women (41 per cent) and men (17 per cent).

Whilst the main reason for BME residents being economically inactive and not seeking or being available for work is being a student, this is not the case for Bangladeshi and Arab females, where the main reason is looking after the home or family (54 and 37 per cent respectively). The main reasons for White Irish residents not being in or seeking work is being retired (60 per cent female, 57 per cent male) and for Gypsy or Irish Travellers is being long term sick or disabled (31 per cent female and 41 per cent male).

**The ethnic profile of Jobseeker's Allowance claimants closely reflects the ethnic profile of the city's 18-64 year olds.** In January 2015 there were 3,865 claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance in Brighton and Hove, representing two per cent of the population of 18-64 year olds, a notable decrease from 6,106 claiming at the time of the last report. If all other things were equal we would expect the ethnic profile of claimants to mirror the ethnic profile of the city's population who are eligible to receive support through Jobseeker's Allowance, and it largely does. The eligible age range for JSA is 18 years to State Pension age. As the State Pension age is changing over time and at different paces for women and men we have compared the profile of claimants against the profile of 18-64 year olds living in the city at the time of the 2011 Census as a proxy. This shows that only two ethnic groups, 'White UK/British' and 'any other ethnic group' were over-represented in the profile of claimants by at least one per cent, at 1.2 and 1.7 per cent respectively. Most other groups were within one per cent variance from the city profile with the exception being Chinese, where fewer Chinese residents are claiming JSA than we might expect.<sup>122</sup> At the time of the last report just one ethnic group was over-represented in the profile of claimants; 'any other ethnic group' at 1.5 per cent. At that time White UK/British people were under-represented by 2.3 per cent, whereas, in 2015 they are over-represented by 1.2 per cent.

Categories with less than ten have been suppressed in the table below.

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<sup>122</sup> Jobcentre Plus snapshot 5 January 2015

## January 2015: Jobseeker's Allowance claimants by ethnicity snapshot

Main Category	Sub Category	Number of Jobseeker's Allowance claimants: January 2015 (n=3865)	Per cent of Jobseeker's Allowance claimants with known ethnicity: January 2015 (n=3646)	City Profile 2011-18-64 year olds (187,730)	Variance from City Profile
White	British/Welsh/Scottish/NI	2914	80%	79%	1.2%
	Irish	29	1%	2%	-0.7%
	Gypsy or Traveller		0%	0%	-0.1%
	Any other White background	321	9%	9%	0.0%
Mixed/ Dual Heritage	White and Black Caribbean	25	1%	1%	0.1%
	White and Black African	17	0%	1%	0.0%
	White and Asian	18	0%	1%	-0.5%
	Any other mixed background	33	1%	1%	0.0%
Asian or Asian British	Indian	23	1%	1%	-0.7%
	Pakistani		0%	0%	-0.2%
	Bangladeshi	16	0%	0%	0.0%
	Chinese		0%	1%	-1.1%
	Any other Asian background	48	1%	1%	-0.1%
Black or Black British	African	64	2%	1%	0.6%
	Caribbean	37	1%	0%	0.6%
	Any other Black background		0%	0%	-0.2%
Any Other Ethnic Group		90	2%	1%	1.7%
Refused/Information not yet obtained		219	NR	NR	NR
Total BME		732	20%	21%	-0.5%

## **Gaps & weaknesses in the evidence base**

**There are gaps and weaknesses in our evidence base about BME communities in Brighton & Hove**, although we are not unique in experiencing these issues.

**In many cases our data is limited or partial.** This can be because data isn't collected in the first place, because people are given options not to disclose information if they would prefer not to, because data recording is poor, or because some people are hidden from official statistics. With regard to ethnicity, some services may not appreciate the value of obtaining this information, or they may feel it is inappropriate to ask for it, especially if the service is a crisis service, dealing with people in very stressful situations. In addition, as this report highlights, the questions used to elicit this information are not consistent across services, so joining data sets can be difficult and sometimes we can't be sure we're comparing like with like. In some cases the number of people in a specific ethnic group may be so low that numbers are suppressed in any data returns or sharing exercises in order to protect the anonymity of the service users. Typically, where there are less than ten people in a category actual numbers may be suppressed.

**In some cases data is not available at the local level.** This is the case for a variety of issues that are measured or estimated at the regional or national level only, often for reasons of practicality. In these cases we can make estimates about how the national patterns might apply at the local level but we can't be sure about the accuracy of doing this as we don't know what other variables could be at play. We have compared the profiles of different groups (such as those in substance misuse treatment) to the ethnic profile of the city, and presented what we think the picture would look like if all other things were equal, although it would rarely be the case that all things are equal. And whilst all the issues in this report are analysed by ethnicity many may not primarily be influenced by ethnicity, but rather by other variables such as deprivation, location, health and well-being.

**In some cases data is collected but not analysed or reported.** Some services may not have the necessary resources or skills to analyse data effectively. This can result in either no data being presented or the data being misunderstood. For example a representation shift in a group from one to two per cent looks small and might be ignored but it represents a doubling, which could be significant.

**In some cases data and information is not easily accessible.** Different services collect, manage and analyse data and information in different ways and for different purposes, and it can be difficult to access the data, to make sense of it and to join it with other data sets to draw meaningful conclusions. Sometimes, for example, databases are kept as live datasets, meaning that any updates overwrite information that was previously in the database making it difficult to compare changes over time. To do this it would be necessary to take snapshots of the database at different intervals. Sometimes the boundaries of areas we'd like to analyse information about don't quite match. In this case we'd ideally need to analyse postcode level information and allocate cases to an appropriate analysis unit but postcode level data tends not to be collected as it can be seen as sensitive, as it can identify households, and therefore, potentially individuals within those households.

**In some cases, robust quantitative data simply does not, and may not ever, exist.** This is often the case for sensitive issues, such as sexual or honour based violence, where there is a tendency towards under-reporting for a variety of reasons such as shame and fear of repercussions. In such cases there may be detailed qualitative information about a limited number of cases but we may never know the true extent of an issue, despite our best efforts.

Examples of key areas where there are weaknesses in our evidence base generally, including about Black & Minority Ethnic communities, are outlined below:

- Numbers of people, adults and children, with disabilities of different types and severities, including people with learning disabilities; the census does include a question about health and whether day to day activities are limited by a health problem but it's not possible to determine how many people, say, with sensory impairments, live in the city.
- Numbers of lesbian, gay and bisexual residents and the issues they experience; there have been two large scale projects about the issues that LGB residents experience in the city (Count me in and Count me in too) but these were not designed to quantify the number of LGB residents or to analyse particular issues that BME LGB residents experience. (Just under three per cent of the Count me in too respondents were from a BME background).
- The number of transgender residents; again, the Count me in projects and the more recent trans needs assessment identified the nature of the issues transgender residents face but not the number of transgender residents living in the city. As transgender people are known to face particularly acute issues it is a concern that we do not know how many transgender residents there are, however, we are unlikely to ever have an accurate gauge.
- The number of people, including children, living in poverty in the city and how this affects their day-to-day lives. An assessment of the impact of welfare reforms is being conducted at the time of writing (March 2015) which will help to address this gap in the evidence base.
- Transport and travel behaviours and needs.
- Understanding of migration as a factor influencing outcomes and vulnerabilities.