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Introduction

About CHAWREC and The Unity Centre

Cheshire, Halton and Warrington Race and Equality Centre (CHAWREC)

CHAWREC is a charitable organisation that aims to eliminate discrimination, promote equality of opportunity and good relations. It works under 4 key areas:

1. Policy development - providing advice to all sectors on good practice in equality
2. Discrimination casework – giving advice and representation to people who have experienced discrimination
3. Community development – providing capacity building support to BME groups and individuals
4. Public awareness – raising awareness of the issues affecting marginalised groups and equality generally.



The Unity Centre

CHAWREC is based at The Unity Centre, which is West Cheshire's first and only multicultural hub, from where the organisation delivers its services. Being based at The Unity Centre has enabled CHAWREC to expand its service delivery, offering new activities such as Conversational English classes that fit in with the core aims of the organisation. The Unity Centre acts as a focal point for BME communities in Chester.



Background to the Report

CHAWREC is keen to extend the range of services offered at The Unity Centre, but first wanted to understand more about the current BME communities in Cheshire West and Chester, in particular Chester Urban Area; their needs, aspirations and the issues they face, in order to deliver the most appropriate services.

This report was therefore commissioned in order to provide this picture and it is hoped that other service providers will also use it to inform the services they deliver.

Research Methods

The research was carried out via two main methods. The first was desktop research, which gathered statistical data from sources such as the 2011 Census, schools, GPs and National Insurance Registrations. This data has been used to give a broad brush picture of the BME population in Cheshire West and Chester and more specifically within the Chester Urban Area.

The second method used was the gathering of intelligence about the BME communities within Chester by speaking to service users at The Unity Centre, other voluntary organisations, statutory service providers and local businesses that primarily serve BME communities.

Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Communities

The BME population is growing across the UK, including in Cheshire. It is also changing. Previously 'new' populations to the UK are now established and settled, although continue to grow not only as a result of natural population growth but also from continued migration. New and emerging BME groups are also constantly being created through migration from the EU and as a result of conflicts around the world.



The term 'BME communities' is used to denote groups of individuals who do not identify themselves as white British. However, the term 'community' can be misleading as it suggests that BME populations are made up of homogenous groupings. For example, the 'Bangladeshi community' may be referred to as though it is a homogenous group and 'community leaders' are encouraged to speak for this group as a whole. However, like any population, there are similarities and differences between the members of such a group and, consequently, differences in their needs and aspirations. Bangladeshi women, for example, may have very different expectations, priorities and life experiences than Bangladeshi men.

These communities can also be relatively small and dispersed in mainly white, largely rural areas such as Cheshire. The bulk of research on race and racism in the UK has concentrated on urban areas where large numbers of BME people reside. This sometimes leads to the assumption that not only is racism something that exists mainly in multi-ethnic urban settings, but also that it is the presence of large numbers of BME people that 'cause' the 'problem'.

However, research reports on rural and mainly white areas challenge these understandings and present evidence that racism is very much alive and well in these areas, as are the more subtle but no less pernicious forms of inequality for people from BME backgrounds (eg housing, unemployment) and institutional racism etc. This is often compounded by the fact that BME people in mainly white areas can be at greater risk of social exclusion than those in areas with larger BME populations.

In addition, relatively small numbers of BME residents can sometimes mean that statutory and third sector providers are less mindful of their needs when commissioning and delivering services than they may be in areas with larger BME populations.

If racism and social exclusion are to be tackled, it is important for the BME population in mainly white areas such as Cheshire to be understood and taken account of in future service provision.

Section 1: Statistical Data

The data in this section have been gathered from the 2011 Census, from National Insurance registrations data, school admissions information and GP registrations. There are limitations with all of these sources of data, including their age (in the case of the 2011 Census) and inconsistencies in the recording of data on ethnicity. In addition, some of the data was only available for Cheshire West and Chester as a whole and not for the Chester Urban Area specifically.

Despite this, they do provide a useful broad based understanding of the BME community across the local authority area and in its major urban centre.

1.1 Population

1.1.1 Total Population: Cheshire West and Chester

Table 1 shows the total population in Cheshire West and Chester, by ethnic group, at the time of the 2011 Census. A more complete breakdown can be found in Table A1 in the appendix.

The BME population was 17,595 individuals, or 5.3% of the total population. This compares to an average BME population across England and Wales of 19.5% at the time the census was taken.

At the time of the 2001 census, the BME population in Cheshire West and Chester was 11,423 individuals or 3.5% of the total population. Therefore there has been an increase of 6,172 individuals, or 1.8% of the total population between 2001 and 2011.

Cheshire West & Chester	White British	Irish	Gypsy and Irish Traveller	Other White	Mixed Heritage	Asian	Black	Other Groups	Total
Number	312,013	2,337	213	6,462	3050	4,097	908	528	329,608
% of Population	94.7%	0.7%	0.1%	2.0%	0.9%	1.2%	0.3%	0.2%	100.0%

Table 1: Cheshire West and Chester Total Population 2011. Source: ONS, Census 2011

1.1.2 BME Population: Cheshire West and Chester

Figure 1 and Table 2 show a breakdown of the BME population in Cheshire West and Chester, by ethnic group, from the 2011 Census.

The largest BME population was 'Other White' (36.7%) perhaps reflecting the numbers of migrants from within the EU, although it is unclear how many of these are European migrants and how many are from elsewhere.

The next most significant population were the group made up of 'Asian' ethnic groups (23.3%). Within this group, those who identify themselves as Indian make up the largest sub group at 1,242 residents (see Table A1) followed by 'Other Asian' with 1,008 residents. As with 'Other White' it is unclear how the 'Other Asian' category is comprised, but may include people who identify as Japanese, Malay or Thai for example.

People who identified as 'Mixed Heritage' also made up a substantial group (17.3%).

The minority group with fewest residents was 'Gypsy and Irish Traveller' (1.2%), although encouraging members of these groups to self identify can be problematic. Furthermore, this is a largely mobile population meaning that numbers are less stable across time than with other communities.

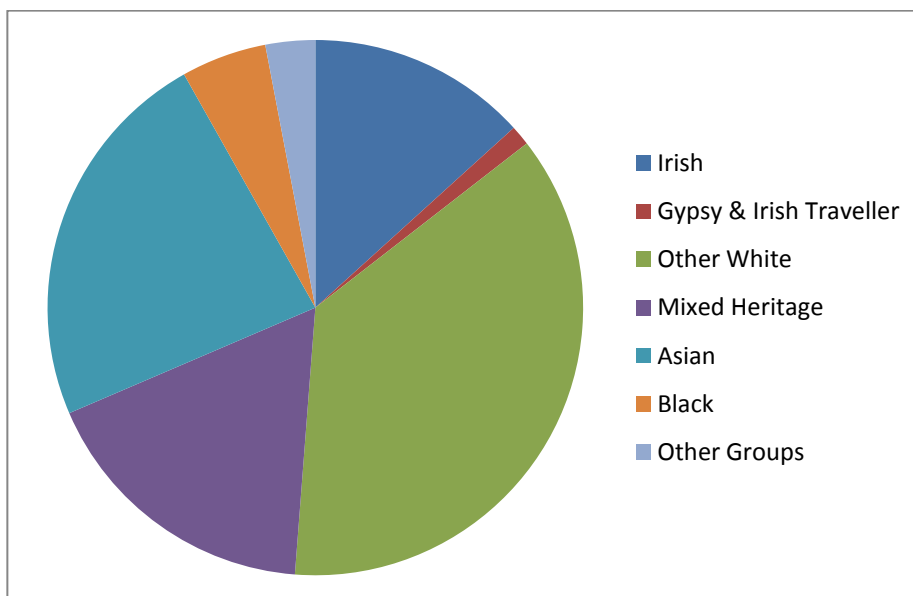


Figure 1: Cheshire West and Chester BME Populations 2011 (%) Source: ONS, Census 2011

Cheshire West & Chester	Irish	Gypsy and Irish Traveller	Other White	Mixed Heritage	Asian	Black	Other Groups	Total BME
Number	2,337	213	6,462	3,050	4,097	908	528	17,595
% of BME Population	13.3%	1.2%	36.7%	17.3%	23.3%	5.2%	3.0%	100.0%

Table 2: Cheshire West and Chester BME Populations 2011. Source: ONS, Census 2011

1.1.3 Total Population: Chester Urban Area

Table 3 shows the total population within the Chester Urban Area, by ethnic group, from the 2011 Census. A more complete breakdown can be found in Table A2 in the appendix.

The BME population was 7281 individuals, representing 9.1% of the total Chester population. This is 3.8% higher than the average across Cheshire West and Chester as a whole, which follows a UK-wide trend for BME populations to be larger in urban than rural areas.

Chester Urban Area	White British	Irish	Gypsy and Irish Traveller	Other White	Mixed Heritage	Asian	Black	Other Groups	Total
Number	72,364	829	49	2,879	1,059	1,782	452	231	79,645
% of total Population	90.9%	1.0%	0.1%	3.6%	1.3%	2.2%	0.6%	0.3%	100.0%

Table 3: Chester Urban Area Total Population 2011. Source: ONS, Census 2011

1.1.4 BME Population: Chester Urban Area

Figure 2 and Table 4 show a breakdown of the BME population in the Chester Urban Area from the 2011 Census.

The percentage of residents belonging to each ethnic group closely matched that of Cheshire West and Chester as a whole, with 'Other White' (39.5%) again being the largest group, followed by 'Asian' (24.5%) and 'Mixed Heritage' (14.5%).

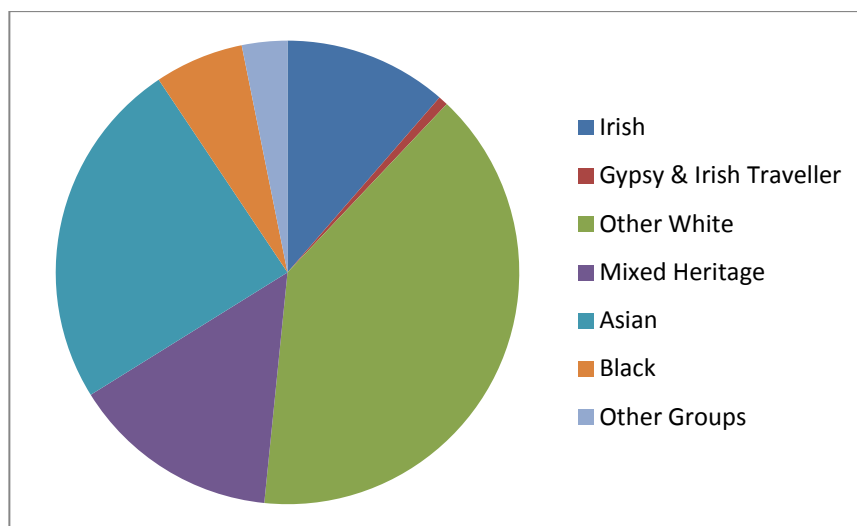


Figure 2: Chester Urban Area BME Populations 2011. Source: ONS, Census 2011

Chester Urban Area	Irish	Gypsy and Irish Traveller	Other White	Mixed Heritage	Asian	Black	Other Groups	Total BME
Number	829	49	2,879	1,059	1,782	452	231	7,281
% of BME Population	11.4%	0.7%	39.5%	14.5%	24.5%	6.2%	3.2%	100%

Table 4: Chester Urban Area BME Populations 2011. Source: ONS, Census 2011

Figures 3 and 4 and Tables 5 and 6 again show a breakdown of the BME population in the Chester Urban Area in 2011, but this time by ward.

Newton ward had the largest BME population in terms of numbers, but as a percentage of the total ward population, then Chester City ward had the highest percentage of BME residents at 13.2% (see Table 6).

Blacon ward and Lache ward are neighbourhoods of deprivation, according to the Indices of Deprivation 2010. Both had amongst the lowest number of BME residents as a percentage of their overall population. This is in contrast to the rest of the UK and the Northwest as a region, where statistically there are links between areas classed as having multiple deprivation and high concentrations of BME populations (See 'Unlocking the Potential of the BME population', Northwest Regional Development Agency, May 2010).

It is worth noting, though, that 20% of the total population of White and Black Caribbean mixed heritage and 18% of White and Black African mixed heritage residents lived in Blacon (see Table A2), a larger percentage of these groups than were resident in any other ward.

These figures reflect a national trend for mixed heritage groups to be among the BME groups more likely to live in areas of deprivation.

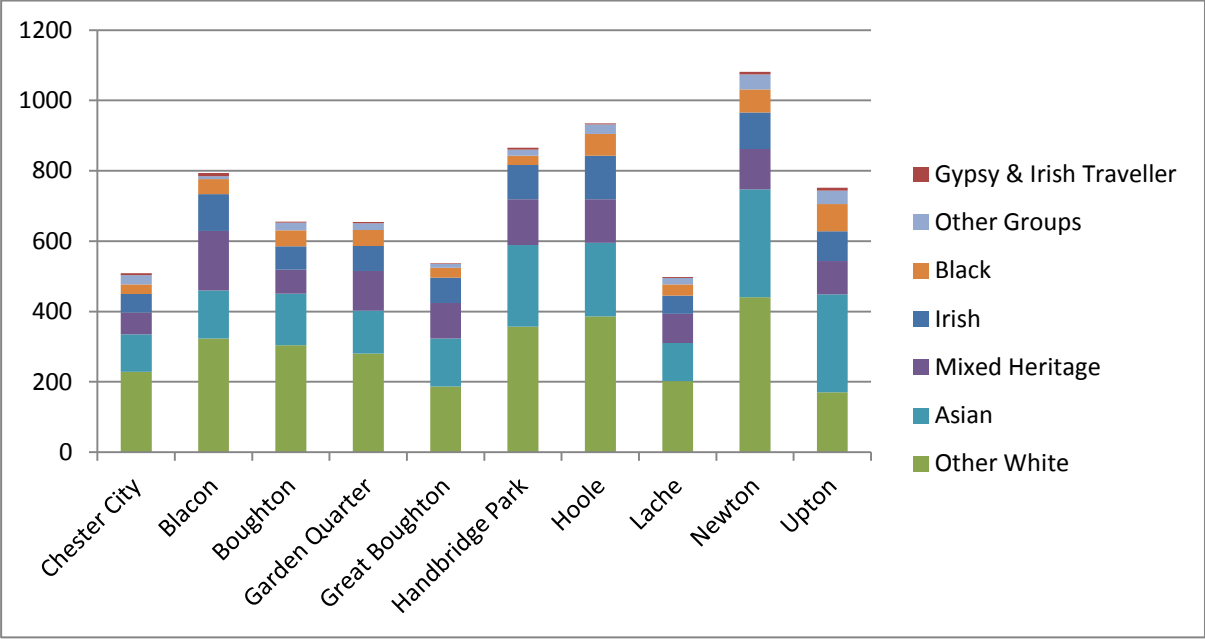


Figure 3: Breakdown of BME populations in Chester Urban Area 2011 by ward and ethnicity (%).
Source: ONS, Census 2011

Ward	Irish	Gypsy and Irish Traveller	Other White	Mixed Heritage	Asian	Black	Other Groups
Chester City	53	6	229	62	106	27	26
Blacon	105	9	323	169	137	42	9
Boughton	66	2	304	68	147	46	22
Garden Quarter	71	3	280	113	122	46	19
Great Boughton	72	2	187	101	136	28	11
Handbridge Park	97	6	357	130	232	27	17
Hoole	124	3	386	124	209	62	27
Lache	52	3	202	83	108	32	18
Newton	104	7	441	115	306	65	43
Upton	85	8	170	94	279	77	39
Total	829	49	2,879	1,059	1,782	452	231

Table 5: Breakdown of BME populations in Chester Urban Area 2011 by ward and ethnicity.
Source: ONS, Census 2011



Members of Sanjhi Indian Association (SIA) celebrating Diwali



Young girl meeting the Chinese Dragon as part of Chinese New Year

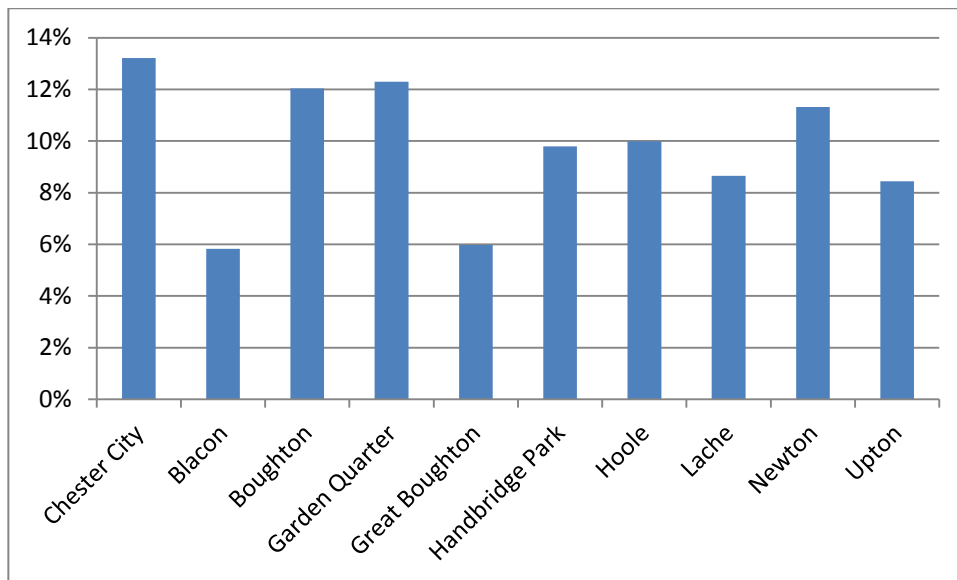


Figure 4: BME populations in Chester Urban Area 2011 as a percentage of total population by ward (%). Source: ONS, Census 2011

Ward	Total population	BME population	BME population as % of total population
Chester City	3,853	509	13.2%
Blacon	13,626	794	5.8%
Boughton	5,444	655	12.0%
Garden Quarter	5,318	654	12.3%
Great Boughton	8,984	537	6.0%
Handbridge Park	8,840	866	9.8%
Hoole	9,359	935	10.0%
Lache	5,760	498	8.7%
Newton	9,556	1,081	11.3%
Upton	8,905	752	8.4%
Total	79,645	7,281	100%

Table 6: BME populations in Chester Urban Area 2011 as a percentage of total population by ward. Source: ONS, Census 2011

1.1.5 Total Population by Age: Cheshire West and Chester

Figure 5 and Table 7 show the total population of Cheshire West and Chester, broken down by ethnic group and age. A more complete breakdown can be found in Table A3 in the appendix.

The White British population was spread relatively evenly across the age ranges, whilst this was not the case for the BME populations. Of people within the 'Other White', 'Asian', 'Black' and 'Other Groups' categories, either close to half or over half of these populations fell within the working age bracket of 25 – 49.

Whilst it is not clear how many of these were from settled populations and how many were recent migrants either from outside the UK or other places within the UK, this could be as a result of migration to the area specifically for the purposes of employment.

Within the 'Mixed Heritage' group the majority of residents (61.0%) fell within the 0 – 24 age bracket, making this a group comprised predominantly of young people.

Similarly, a large percentage (43.2%) of the 'Gypsy or Traveller' group was made up of young people in the 0 – 24 age bracket.

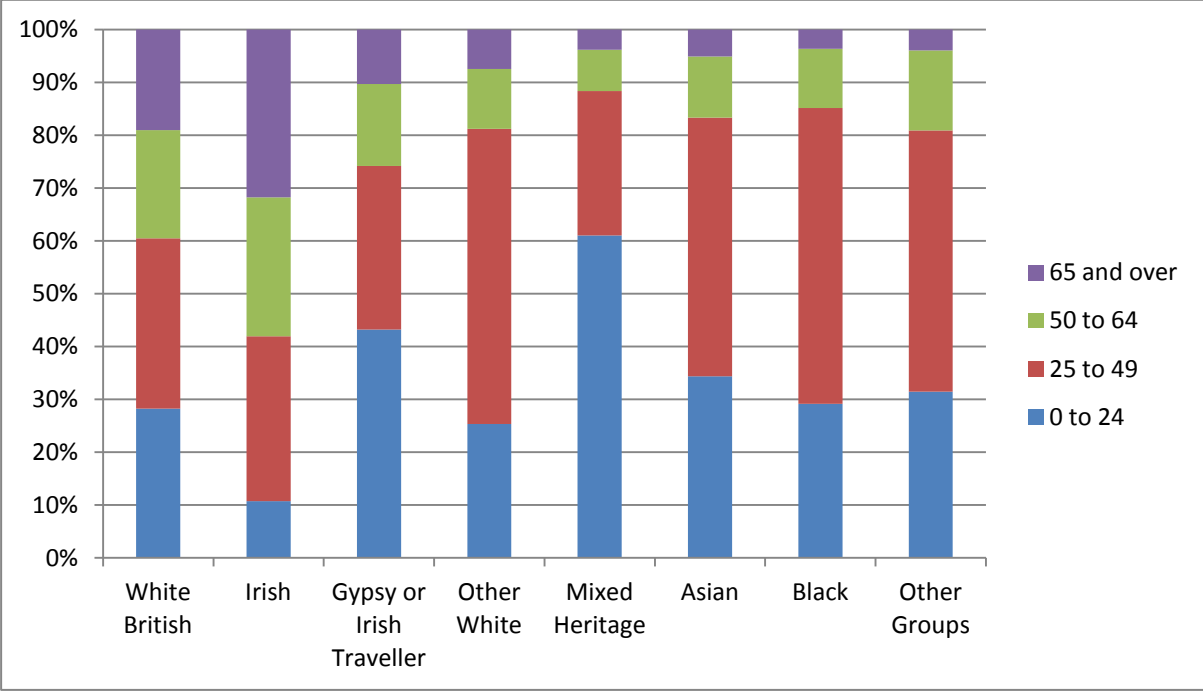


Figure 5: Breakdown of BME population in Cheshire West and Chester 2011 by ethnicity and age. Source: ONS, Census 2011

		White British	Irish	Gypsy or Traveller	Other White	Mixed Heritage	Asian	Black	Other Groups
0 to 24	Number	88,165	251	92	1,638	1,861	1,408	265	166
	% of ethnic group	28.3%	10.7%	43.2%	25.4%	61.0%	34.4%	29.2%	31.4%
25 to 49	Number	100,541	729	66	3,608	834	2,005	508	261
	% of ethnic group	32.2%	31.2%	31.0%	55.8%	27.3%	48.9%	56.0%	49.4%
50 to 64	Number	63,839	614	33	731	237	474	102	80
	% of ethnic group	20.5%	26.3%	15.5%	11.3%	7.8%	11.6%	11.2%	15.2%
65 +	Number	59,468	743	22	485	118	210	33	21
	% of ethnic group	19.6%	31.8%	10.3%	7.5%	3.9%	5.1%	3.6%	4.0%
Total	Number	312,013	2,337	213	6,462	3,050	4,097	908	528
	% of ethnic group	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 7: Breakdown of BME population in Cheshire West and Chester 2011 by ethnicity and age. Source: ONS, Census 2011



Team Wah Lei ready for the Dragon Boat Race



Chinese Lanterns with messages to friends and family

1.2 Country of Birth and Language

1.2.1 Country of Birth: Cheshire West and Chester

Figure 6 and Table 8 show the country of birth for those residents of Cheshire West and Chester who were not born in the UK, at the time of the 2011 Census. A more complete breakdown can be found in Table A4 in the appendix.

Nearly half (48.4%) reported their country of birth as being Europe, the majority of these being fairly evenly split between EU and EU Accession States.

The next largest group came from Asia and the Middle East, with the majority coming from Southern Asia and South East Asia (42% and 29% respectively of the total number from Asia and the Middle East) (see Table A4).

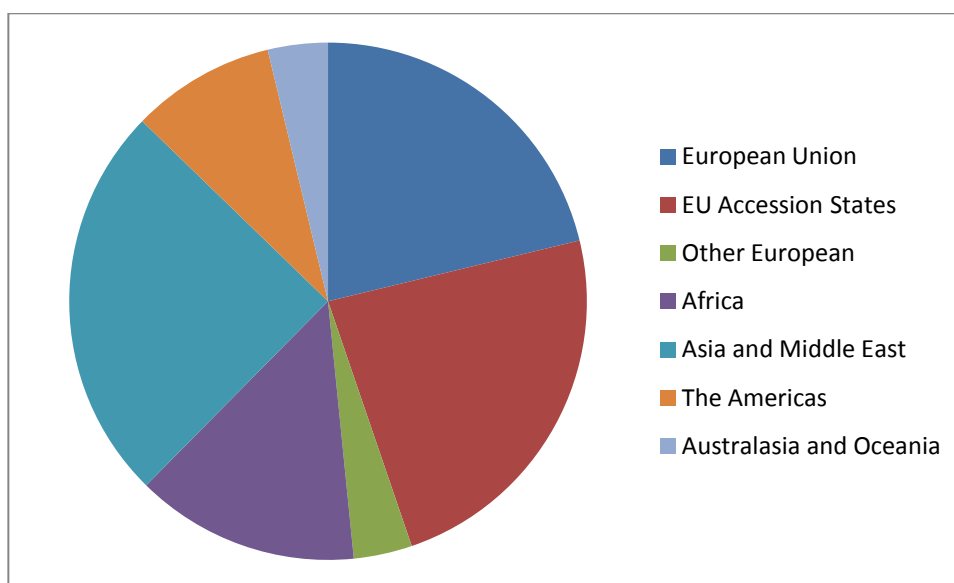


Figure 6: Country of birth for non-UK born residents of Cheshire West and Chester 2011.

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Country of Birth	European Union	EU Accession States	Other European	Africa	Asia and Middle East	The Americas	Australasia and Oceania	Total
Number	2,931	3,249	505	1,932	3,431	1,243	518	13,809
%	21.2%	23.5%	3.7%	14.0%	24.8%	9.0%	3.8%	100%

Table 8: Country of birth for non-UK born residents of Cheshire West and Chester 2011.

Source: ONS, Census 2011

1.2.2 Main languages: Cheshire West and Chester

Figure 7 and Table 9 show the main language spoken by those residents of Cheshire West and Chester for whom English is not their first language, at the time of the 2011 Census.

European languages made up the majority of main languages spoken (70.2% in total). The next largest groups were those who spoke East Asian (12.6%) and South Asian (11.9%) languages.

These figures tally with the previous data on country of birth for those who have migrated to the area.

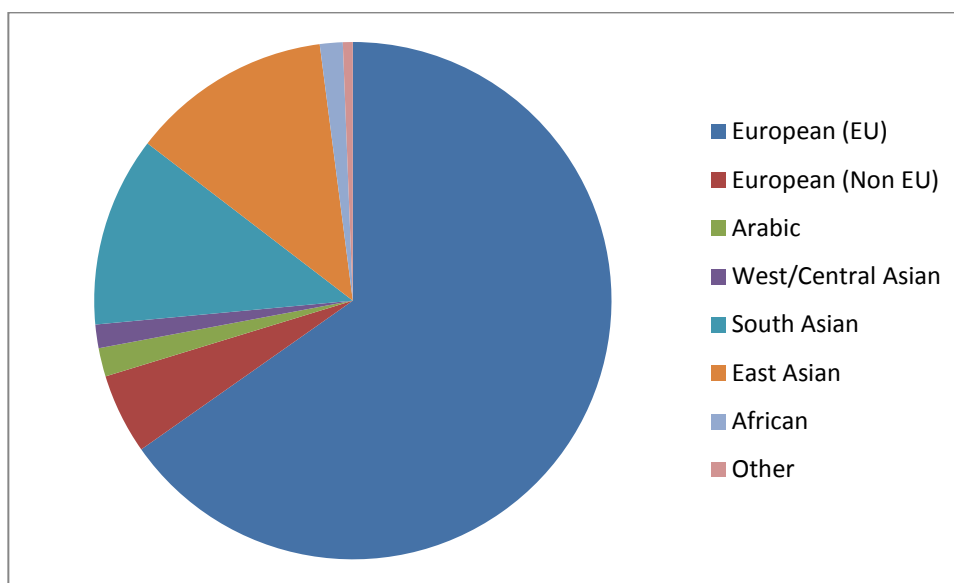


Figure 7: Main languages spoken by second language English speakers, Cheshire West and Chester 2011. Source: ONS, Census 2011

European (EU)	European (Non EU)	Arabic	West/Central Asian	South Asian	East Asian	African	Other	Total
4,429	341	121	100	806	852	97	42	6,805
65.2%	5.0%	1.8%	1.5%	11.9%	12.6%	1.4%	0.6%	100%

Table 9: Main languages spoken by second language English speakers, Cheshire West and Chester 2011. Source: ONS, Census 2011

1.2.3 Main languages: Chester Urban Area

Figure 8 and Table 10 show the main language spoken by those residents of the Chester Urban Area for whom English is not their first language.

These closely match the figures for Cheshire West and Chester as a whole, with European languages making up the largest group (69.6% in total), followed by South Asian (13.8%) and East Asian (10.6%) languages.

Although country of birth data is not available for the Chester urban area, the main language data suggest that it may closely match that of Cheshire West and Chester as a whole.

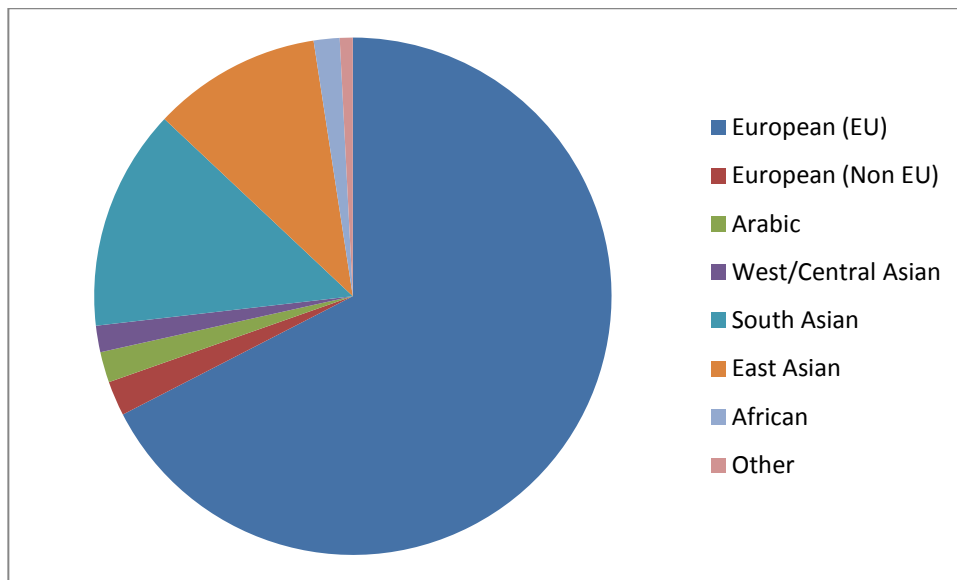


Figure 8: Main languages spoken by second language English speakers, Chester Urban Area 2011.
Source: ONS, Census 2011

European (EU)	European (Non EU)	Arabic	West/Central Asian	South Asian	East Asian	African	Other	Total
1,833	59	52	45	376	287	44	22	2,718
67.4%	2.2%	1.9%	1.7%	13.8%	10.6%	1.6%	0.8%	100%

Table 10: Main languages spoken by second language English speakers, Chester Urban Area 2011.
Source: ONS, Census 2011

1.2.4 Main languages by age: Cheshire West and Chester

Figure 9 and Table 11 show the main languages spoken by those residents of Cheshire West and Chester for whom English is not their first language, broken down by age.

The vast majority of residents who do not speak English as a first language were of working age (between 16 and 64). Of these, the majority are between 16 and 46 years old (73.5% of the total number who didn't speak English as a first language).



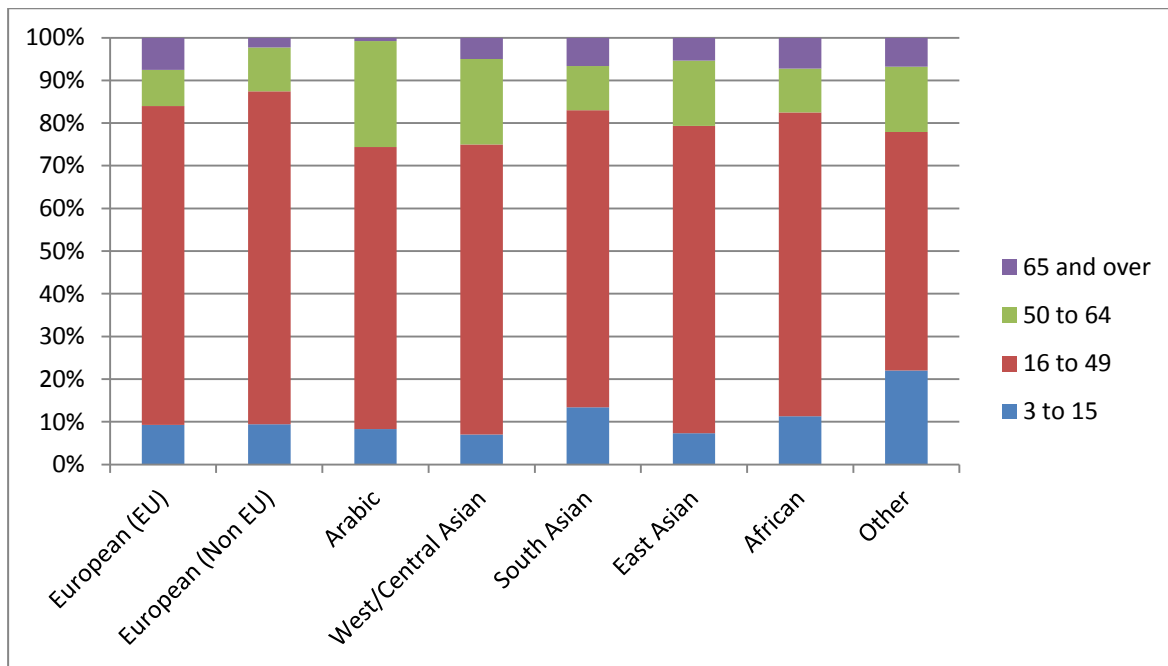


Figure 9: Main languages spoken by second language English speakers by age, Cheshire West and Chester 2011. Source: ONS, Census 2011

Age		European (EU)	European (Non EU)	Arabic	West/Central Asian	South Asian	East Asian	African	Other	Total
3 - 15	Number	413	32	10	7	108	62	11	13	656
	% within language	9.3%	9.4%	8.3%	7.0%	13.4%	7.3%	11.3%	22.0%	9.6%
16 - 49	Number	3,310	266	80	68	561	614	69	33	5,001
	% within language	74.7%	78.0%	66.1%	68.0%	69.6%	72.1%	71.1%	55.9%	73.5%
50 - 64	Number	375	35	30	20	84	130	10	9	693
	% within language	8.5%	10.3%	24.8%	20.0%	10.4%	15.3%	10.3%	15.3%	10.2%
65 +	Number	331	8	1	5	53	46	7	4	455
	% within language	7.5%	2.3%	0.8%	5.0%	6.6%	5.4%	7.2%	6.8%	6.7%
Total		4,429	341	121	100	806	852	97	59	6,805

Table 11: Main languages spoken by second language English speakers by age, Cheshire West and Chester 2011. Source: ONS, Census 2011

1.2.5 Proficiency in English by age of arrival to UK: Cheshire West and Chester

Figure 10 and Table 12 show the proficiency in English for migrants Cheshire West and Chester for whom English is not a first language, broken down by their age at arrival to the UK.

The figures show a correlation between age of arrival and proficiency in English. The likelihood of being able to speak English well or very well decreases as age at arrival increases.

The data also show that the vast majority of second language English speakers (82.8%) spoke English well or very well.

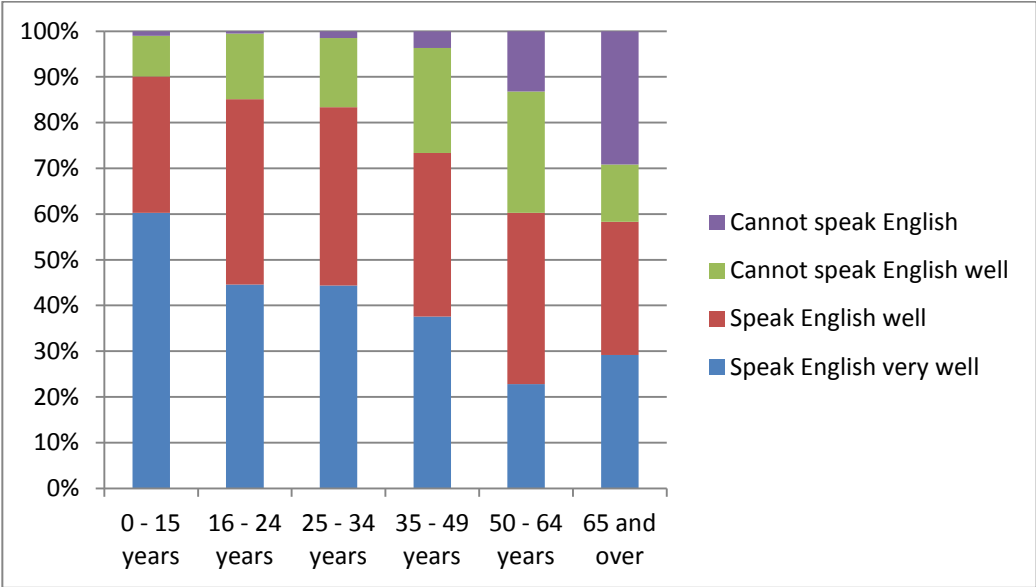


Figure 10: Proficiency in English by Age at Arrival for non-UK born residents of Cheshire West and Chester 2011. Source: ONS, Census 2011

	Speak English very well	Speak English well	Cannot speak English Well	Cannot speak English	Total
0 – 15 years	472	233	70	8	783
	60.3%	29.8%	8.9%	1.0%	100%
16 – 24 years	920	835	298	11	2,064
	44.6%	40.5%	14.4%	0.5%	100%
25 – 34 years	966	849	328	32	2,175
	44.4%	39.0%	15.1%	1.5%	100%
35 – 49 years	326	310	199	32	867
	37.6%	35.8%	23.0%	3.7%	100%
50 – 64 years	31	51	36	18	136
	22.8%	37.5%	26.5%	13.2%	100%
65 and over	7	7	3	7	24
	29.2%	29.2%	12.5%	29.2%	100%
Total	2,724	2,287	935	108	6,054
% of total	45.0%	37.8%	15.4%	1.8%	100%

Table 12: Proficiency in English by Age at Arrival for non-UK born residents of Cheshire West and Chester 2011. Source: ONS, Census 2011

1.3 Qualifications and Work

1.3.1 Highest Level of Qualification by ethnic group: Cheshire West and Chester

Figure 11 and Table 13 show the highest level of qualification obtained by residents in Cheshire West and Chester. This is broken down to show the figures for the White British population, the BME population as a whole and the BME population by each major ethnic group.

The data indicates that the BME population as a whole was less likely than the White British population to have no qualifications at all and were more likely to have qualifications at Level 4 and above (University degree, Masters degree and PhD).

Residents in the 'Other White' group were more likely to report having apprenticeships or 'other' qualifications than any other ethnic group. This might in part because recent migrants in this category had ticked 'Foreign qualifications' on the Census questionnaire. This category of qualification has been included in 'Other' when analysis was carried out on answers to this question.

Those from Asian, Black and Irish backgrounds had the highest percentage of qualifications at Level 4 and above.

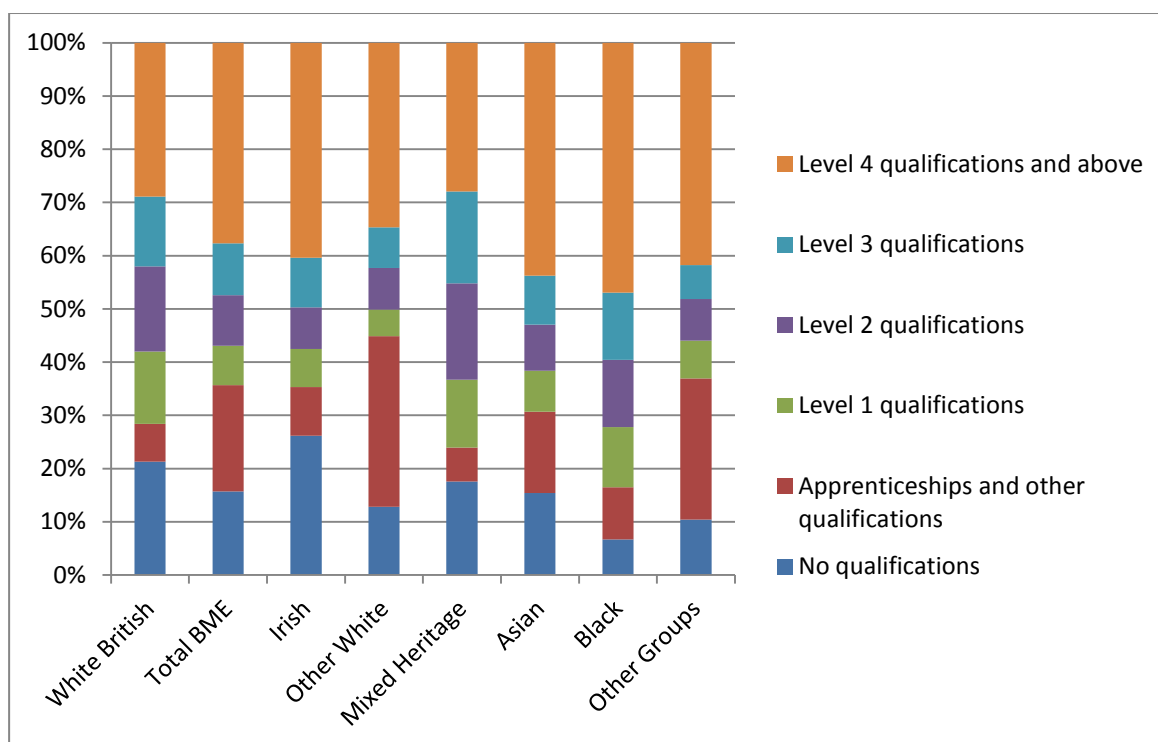


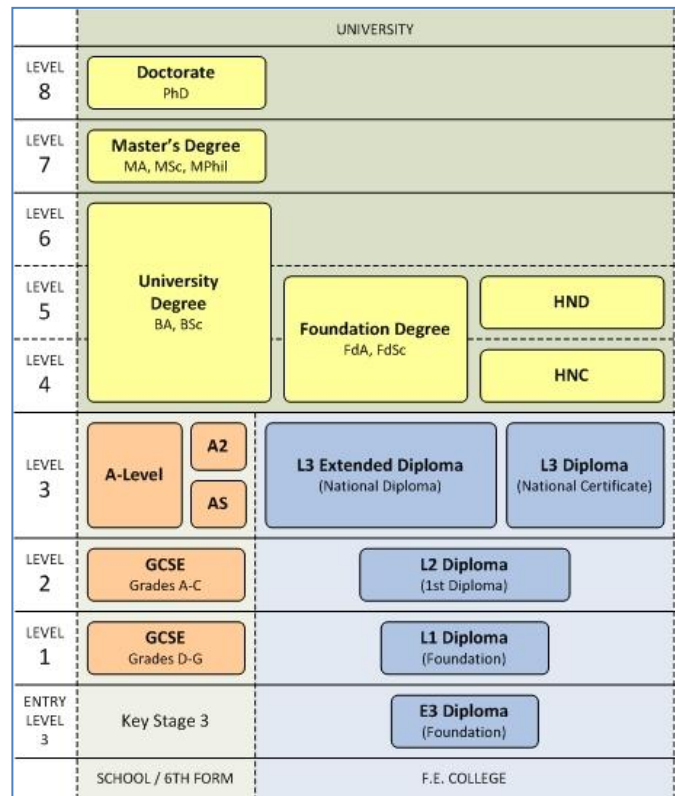
Figure 11: Highest level of qualification by ethnic group, Cheshire West and Chester 2011.

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Highest Level of Qualification		White British	Total BME	Irish	Other White	Mixed Heritage	Asian	Black	Other Groups
No qualifications	Number	54,760	2180	578	714	309	484	51	44
	% of ethnic group	21.3%	15.7%	26.2%	12.8%	17.6%	15.4%	6.7%	10.4%
Apprenticeships and other	Number	18,341	2773	201	1,792	112	481	75	112
	% of ethnic group	7.1%	20.0%	9.1%	32.1%	6.4%	15.3%	9.8%	26.5%
Level 1 (eg. GCSE Grades D-G/L1 Diploma)	Number	34,989	1021	160	279	224	242	86	30
	% of ethnic group	13.6%	7.4%	7.2%	5.0%	12.8%	7.7%	11.3%	7.1%
Level 2 (eg. GCSE Grades A-C/L2 Diploma)	Number	41,330	1325	172	433	317	273	97	33
	% of ethnic group	16.0%	9.5%	7.8%	7.8%	18.1%	8.7%	12.7%	7.8%
Level 3 (eg. A-Level/L3 Diploma)	Number	33,694	1348	205	426	303	291	96	27
	% of ethnic group	13.1%	9.7%	9.3%	7.6%	17.3%	9.2%	12.6%	6.4%
Level 4 and above (eg. BA/MA/PhD)	Number	74,475	5,237	891	1940	491	1,380	359	176
	% of ethnic group	28.9%	37.7%	40.4%	34.7%	28.0%	43.8%	47.0%	41.7%
Total		25,7589	13,884	2,207	5,584	1,756	3,151	764	422

Table 13: Highest level of qualification by ethnic group, Cheshire West and Chester 2011.

Source: ONS, Census 2011



Qualifications and Credit Framework (QCF) levels for common English and Welsh qualifications.

1.3.2 Main Occupation by ethnic group: Cheshire West and Chester

Figure 12 and Table 14 show the main occupations of residents in Cheshire West and Chester, by ethnic group.

The largest percentage of the BME population as a whole were employed in professional occupations (23.3%). Those from Asian, Black and Irish backgrounds were the most likely to be employed in these jobs.



The second largest percentage were those employed in elementary occupations, with those in the 'Other White' category being more likely to be found in these roles than members of the other main ethnic groups.

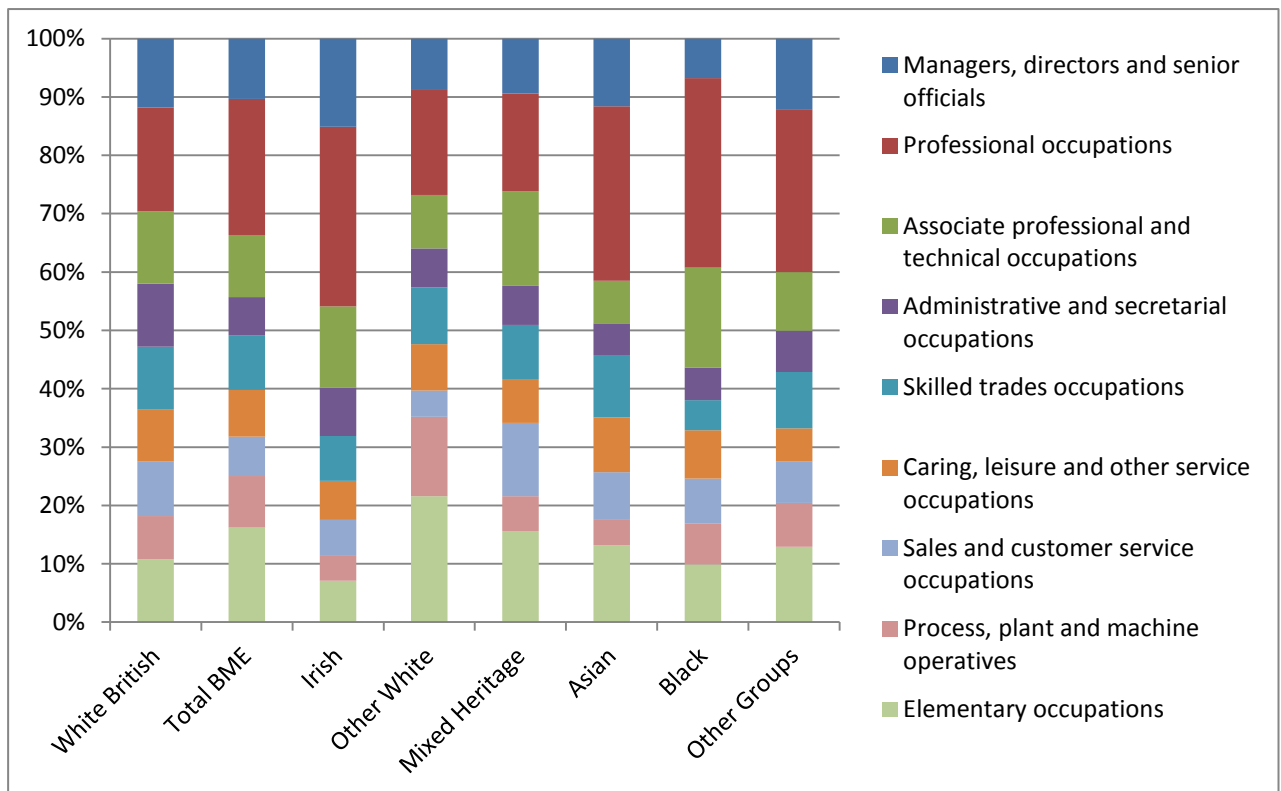


Figure 12: Occupation by ethnic group, Cheshire West and Chester 2011. Source: ONS, Census 2011

		White British	BME Total	Irish	Other White	Mixed Heritage	Asian	Black	Other Groups
Managers, directors and senior officials	Number	17,856	963	173	365	103	250	38	34
	% of ethnic group	11.8%	10.3%	15.1%	8.8%	9.4%	11.6%	6.8%	12.1%
Professional occupations	Number	26,981	2,187	354	744	184	646	181	78
	% of ethnic group	17.8%	23.3%	30.8%	18.0%	16.8%	29.9%	32.5%	27.9%
Associate professional and technical occupations	Number	18,817	996	160	378	178	157	95	28
	% of ethnic group	12.4%	10.6%	13.9%	9.2%	16.2%	7.3%	17.1%	10.0%
Administrative and secretarial occupations	Number	16,340	613	95	276	74	117	31	20
	% of ethnic group	10.8%	6.5%	8.3%	6.7%	6.7%	5.4%	5.6%	7.1%
Skilled trades occupations	Number	16,302	877	88	399	102	232	29	27
	% of ethnic group	10.7%	9.4%	7.7%	9.7%	9.3%	10.7%	5.2%	9.6%
Caring, leisure and other service occupations	Number	13,616	754	77	330	82	203	46	16
	% of ethnic group	9.0%	8.0%	6.7%	8.0%	7.5%	9.4%	8.3%	5.7%
Sales and customer service occupations	Number	14,160	632	69	186	138	176	43	20
	% of ethnic group	9.3%	6.7%	6.0%	4.5%	12.6%	8.2%	7.7%	7.1%
Process, plant and machine operatives	Number	11,152	829	51	560	66	92	39	21
	% of ethnic group	7.4%	8.8%	4.4%	13.6%	6.0%	4.3%	7.0%	7.5%
Elementary occupations	Number	16,439	1,523	82	893	171	286	55	36
	% of ethnic group	10.8%	16.2%	7.1%	21.6%	15.6%	13.2%	9.9%	12.9%

Table 14: Occupation by ethnic group, Cheshire West and Chester 2011. Source: ONS, Census 2011

1.3.3 Industry sector by ethnic group: Cheshire West and Chester

Figure 13 and Table 15 show the industry sectors in which residents of Cheshire West and Chester were employed in 2011, broken down by ethnic group.

The BME population as a whole was most likely to be employed in distribution, hotels and restaurants, or in public administration, education and health. This was also the case for the White British population and the figures for these two overall populations closely match.

However, there are variations between the main BME groups. Whilst most match the trends for the BME population overall, 'Other White' residents are more likely than other BME groups to be employed in manufacturing industries and those who identify as 'Asian' are more likely than other groups to be employed in distribution, hotels and restaurants.

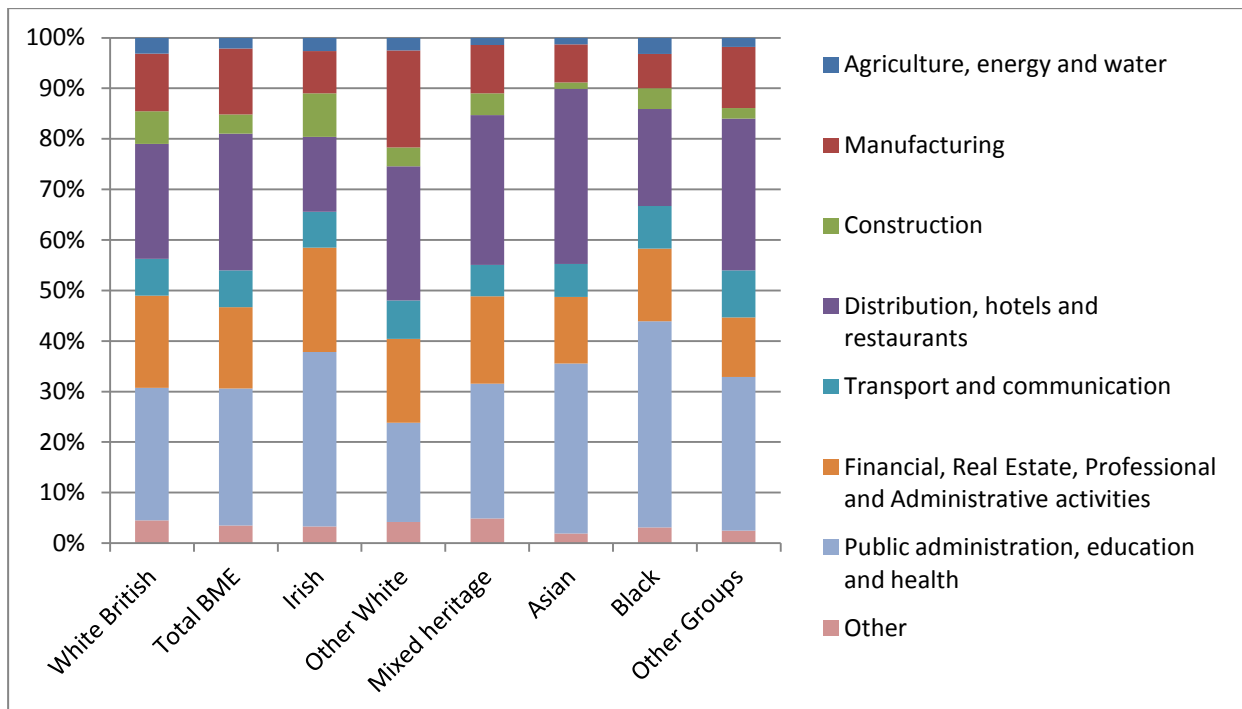


Figure 13: Industrial sector by ethnic group, Cheshire West and Chester 2011.

Source: ONS, Census 2011



Cllr Mike Jones joining in with the Diwali celebrations

		White British	BME Total	Irish	Other White	Mixed Heritage	Asian	Black	Other Groups
Agriculture, energy and water	Number	4,628	201	30	104	15	29	18	5
	% of ethnic group	3.1%	2.1%	2.6%	2.5%	1.4%	1.3%	3.2%	1.8%
Manufacturing	Number	17,363	1,230	97	793	105	163	38	34
	% of ethnic group	11.4%	13.1%	8.4%	19.2%	9.6%	7.5%	6.8%	12.1%
Construction	Number	9,929	355	99	152	47	28	23	6
	% of ethnic group	6.5%	3.8%	8.6%	3.7%	4.3%	1.3%	4.1%	2.1%
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	Number	34,467	2,530	170	1,096	326	747	107	84
	% of ethnic group	22.7%	27.0%	14.8%	26.5%	29.7%	34.6%	19.2%	30.0%
Transport and communication	Number	11,147	680	82	316	68	141	47	26
	% of ethnic group	7.3%	7.3%	7.1%	7.6%	6.2%	6.5%	8.4%	9.3%
Financial, real estate, professional and administrative activities	Number	27,580	1,511	237	687	190	284	80	33
	% of ethnic group	18.2%	16.1%	20.6%	16.6%	17.3%	13.2%	14.4%	11.8%
Public administration, education and health	Number	39,783	2,537	396	811	293	725	227	85
	% of ethnic group	26.2%	27.1%	34.5%	19.6%	26.7%	33.6%	40.8%	30.4%
Other	Number	6,766	330	38	172	54	42	17	7
	% of ethnic group	4.5%	3.5%	3.3%	4.2%	4.9%	1.9%	3.1%	2.5%

Table 15: Industrial sector by ethnic group, Cheshire West and Chester 2011.

Source: ONS, Census 2011

1.3.4 National Insurance Registrations: Cheshire West and Chester

Figure 14 and Table 16 show National Insurance Registration figures for the past five years by migrants to Cheshire West and Chester.

The vast majority of applicants were from within the EU and EU Accession States. This is in line with the 2011 Census information, which showed the majority of 'Other White' residents (55.8%) as being of working age and supports the inference that migration to the area from within these groups is taking place mainly for the purposes of work.



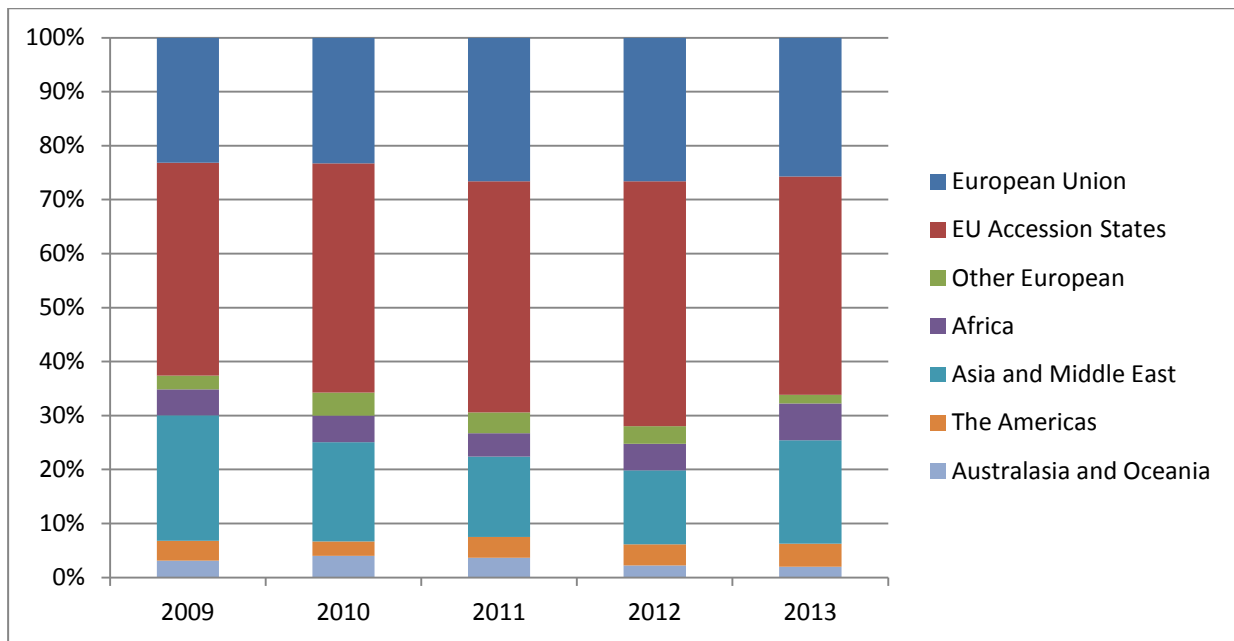


Figure 14: National Insurance Number registrations in Cheshire West and Chester 2009 - 2013, by world region (%). Source: GOV.UK

		European Union	EU Accession States	Other European	Africa	Asia and Middle East	The Americas	Australasia and Oceania	Total
2009	Number	251	428	28	52	252	40	34	1,085
	%	23.1%	39.4%	2.6%	4.8%	23.2%	3.7%	3.1%	100.0%
2010	Number	233	425	43	49	184	27	40	1,001
	%	23.3%	42.5%	4.3%	4.9%	18.4%	2.7%	4.0%	100.0%
2011	Number	291	468	42	47	163	42	40	1,093
	%	26.6%	42.8%	3.8%	4.3%	14.9%	3.8%	3.7%	100.0%
2012	Number	264	450	32	49	136	39	22	992
	%	26.6%	45.4%	3.2%	4.9%	13.7%	3.9%	2.2%	100.0%
2013	Number	320	503	20	85	238	53	25	1,244
	%	25.7%	40.4%	1.6%	6.8%	19.1%	4.3%	2.0%	100.0%
Total		1359	2274	165	282	973	201	161	5,415

Table 16: National Insurance Number registrations in Cheshire West and Chester 2009 - 2013, by world region. Source: GOV.UK

Figure 15 shows the number of National Insurance registrations made by migrants to Cheshire West and Chester between 2004 and 2012.

The data show a significant increase in registrations between 2005 and 2007, followed by a decline in 2008. Between 2008 and 2012, the number of registrations remained relatively stable.

Figure 15 also shows the number of new GP registrations made by people from BME backgrounds for the same period. These figures are often indicative of the number of migrants to an area.

The GP registration data closely match the trends seen in the National Insurance registration data, suggesting that we can be confident that the overall trend in migration has remained stable since 2008 at around 1000 new migrants each year.

What this data does not show, however, is the number of migrants who have left the area over the same period.

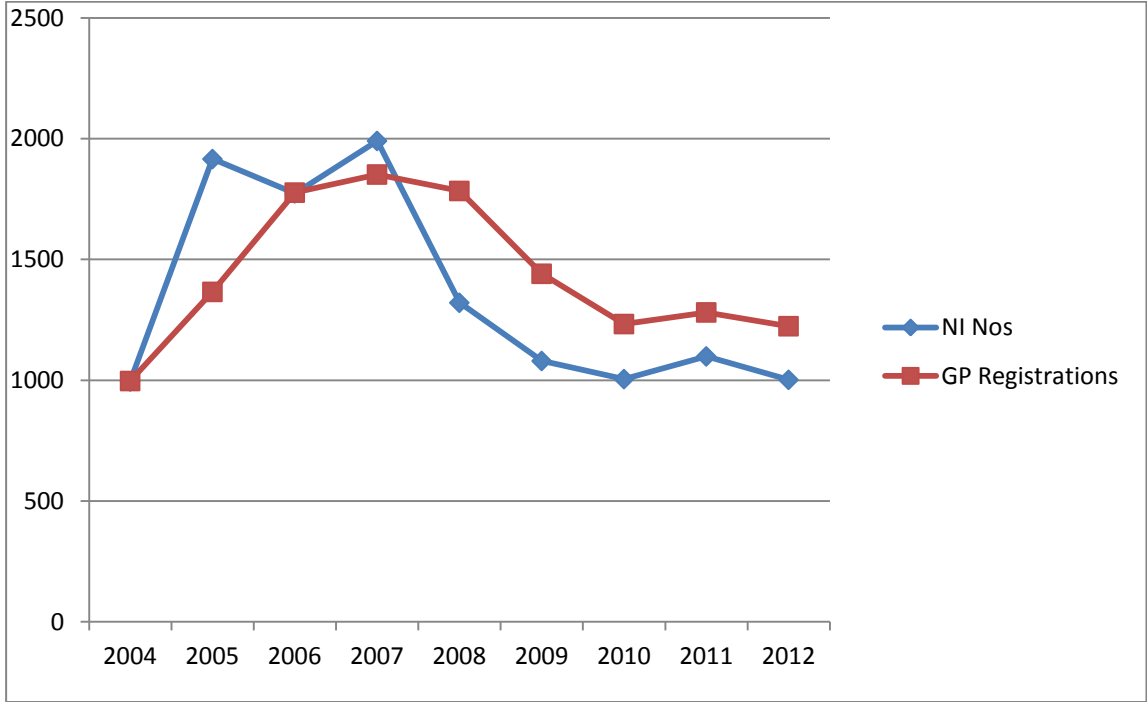


Figure 15: National Insurance Number registrations and GP registrations from BME groups in Cheshire West and Chester between 2004 and 2012.

Sources: GOV.UK and NHS West Cheshire Clinical Commissioning Group



Fire eaters in Chester as part of the Chinese Moon Festival

1.4 Disability

1.4.1 Disability by ethnic group: Cheshire West and Chester

Figure 16 and Table 17 show data on disability for residents of Cheshire West and Chester, taken from the 2011 Census. This is broken down to show data for the White British population, the BME population as a whole and the BME population by each major ethnic group.

The majority of residents in all groups stated that their day to day activities were not limited by any type of disability.

Of those who did report having a disability, the BME population as a whole experienced fewer disabilities than the White British population.

This was true of all major BME groups, with the exception of the 'Irish' ethnic group, who reported more experience of disability than any other BME group and more than the 'White British' group.

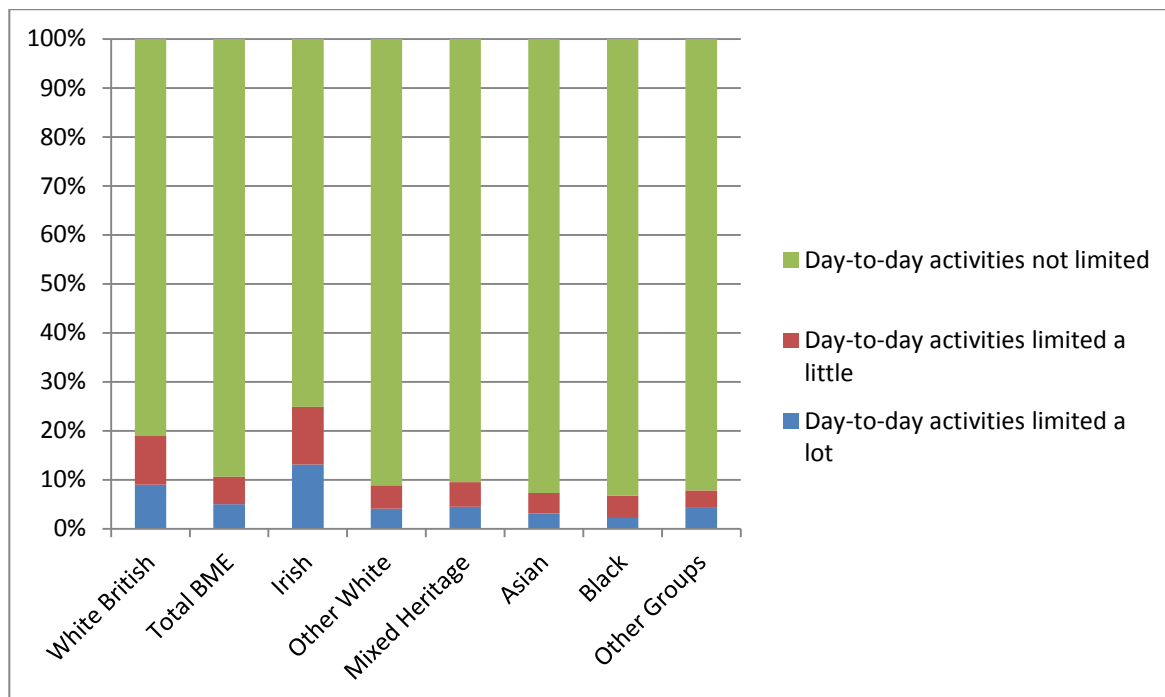


Figure 16: Long term health problem or disability by ethnic group, Cheshire West and Chester 2011.
Source: ONS, Census 2011

Day to day activities		White British	Total BME	Irish	Other White	Mixed Heritage	Asian	Black	Other Groups
Limited a lot	Number	28,211	887	306	275	136	127	20	23
	% of ethnic group	9.0%	5.0%	13.1%	4.1%	4.5%	3.1%	2.2%	4.4%
Limited a little	Number	30,915	982	276	321	151	174	42	18
	% of ethnic group	9.9%	5.6%	11.8%	4.8%	5.0%	4.2%	4.6%	3.4%
Not limited	Number	252,887	15,726	1,755	6,079	2,763	3,796	846	487
	% of ethnic group	81.1%	89.4%	75.1%	91.1%	90.6%	92.7%	93.2%	92.2%

Table 17: Long term health problem or disability by ethnic group, Cheshire West and Chester 2011.
Source: ONS, Census 2011

1.5 Faith

1.5.1 Faith by ethnic group: Cheshire West and Chester

Figure 17 and Table 18 show the reported faiths for members of BME groups in Cheshire West and Chester from the 2011 Census.

The vast majority of BME residents (58%) reported being Christian, whilst the second biggest group stated that they had no religion (18.2%).

Those who reported being Muslim made up the largest non-Christian religious group (8.8%).

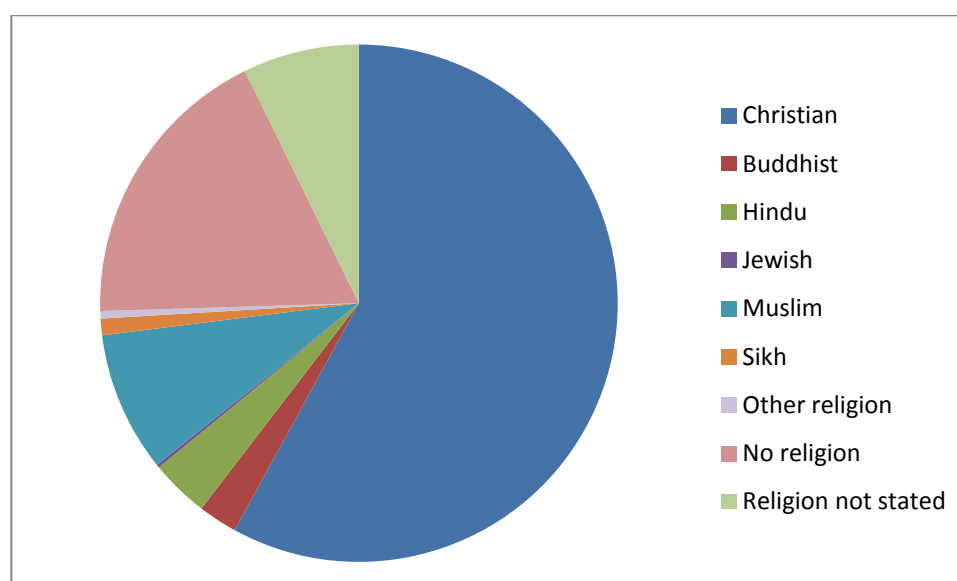


Figure 17: Faith within the BME population, Cheshire West and Chester 2011.
Source: ONS, Census 2011

	Irish	Other White	Mixed Heritage	Asian	Black	Other	Total	% of total BME population
Christian	1,986	4,872	1,548	950	708	137	10,201	58.0%
	19.5%	47.8%	15.2%	9.3%	6.9%	1.3%	100%	
Buddhist	3	22	37	349	6	12	429	2.4%
	0.7%	5.1%	8.6%	81.4%	1.4%	2.8%	100%	
Hindu	0	5	17	613	4	2	641	3.6%
	0.0%	0.8%	2.7%	95.6%	0.6%	0.3%	100%	
Jewish	2	31	1	0	0	2	36	0.2%
	5.6%	86.1%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	100%	
Muslim	2	152	139	949	47	251	1,540	8.8%
	0.1%	9.9%	9.0%	61.6%	3.1%	16.3%	100%	
Sikh	0	1	5	152	0	24	182	1.0%
	0.0%	0.5%	2.7%	83.5%	0.0%	13.2%	100%	
Other religion	6	25	15	26	5	5	82	0.5%
	7.3%	30.5%	18.3%	31.7%	6.1%	6.1%	100%	
No religion	187	1,048	1,033	789	91	58	3,206	18.2%
	5.8%	32.7%	32.2%	24.6%	2.8%	1.8%	100%	
Not stated	151	519	255	269	47	37	1,278	7.3%
	11.8%	40.6%	20.0%	21.0%	3.7%	2.9%	100%	
Total	2,337	6,675	3050	4,037	908	528	17,595	100.0%

Table 18: Faith within the BME population, Cheshire West and Chester 2011.

Source: ONS, Census 2011

1.6 Children and Young People

1.6.1 Dependent children by ethnic group: Cheshire West and Chester

Figure 18 and Table 19 show the number of dependent children in Cheshire West and Chester, taken from the 2011 Census. This is broken down to show data for the White British population, the BME population as a whole and the BME population by each major ethnic group.

The BME population as a whole were more likely to have dependent children aged 0 to 4 than the White British population were. This is also true of each major BME group individually, with the exception of the 'Irish' group, whose data closely match that of the White British population.



Indian candle (Deeyas) workshop at The Unity Centre



Diwali celebrations outside Chester Town Hall

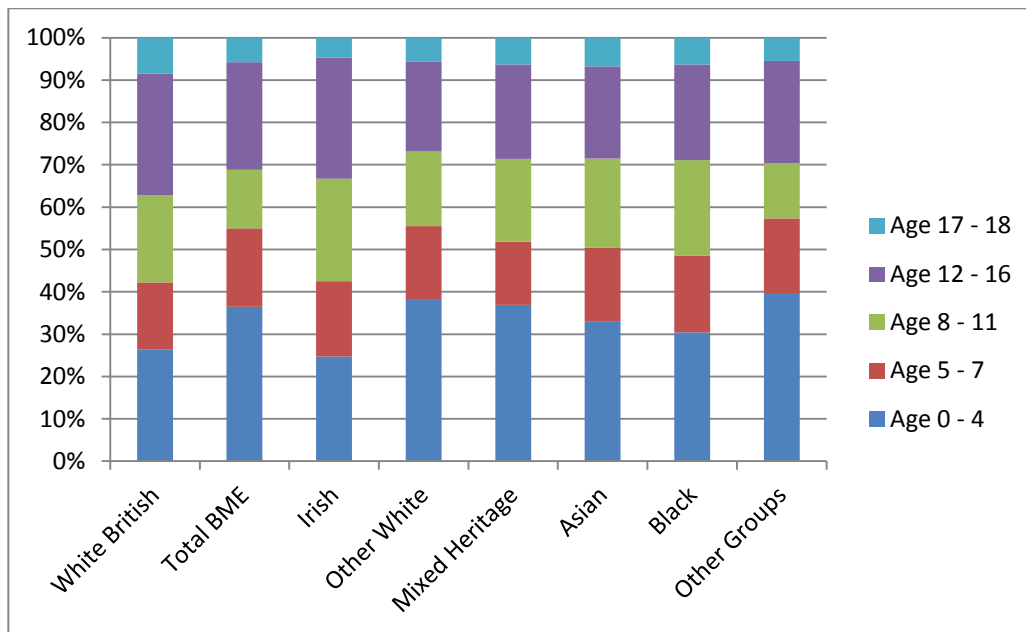


Figure 18: Dependent Children by age and ethnic group, Cheshire West and Chester 2011.

Source: ONS, Census 2011

Age of children		White British	Total BME	Irish	Other White	Mixed Heritage	Asian	Black	Other Groups
Age 0 - 4	Number	16,591	1,448	115	599	164	409	82	79
	% of ethnic group	26.3%	34.6%	24.7%	38.3%	36.9%	33.1%	30.4%	39.7%
Age 5 - 7	Number	10,023	717	83	270	66	214	49	35
	% of ethnic group	15.9%	17.2%	17.8%	17.3%	14.9%	17.3%	18.1%	17.6%
Age 8 - 11	Number	12,955	822	112	275	87	261	61	26
	% of ethnic group	20.5%	19.7%	24.1%	17.6%	19.6%	21.1%	22.6%	13.1%
Age 12 - 16	Number	18,091	942	133	332	99	269	61	48
	% of ethnic group	28.7%	22.5%	28.6%	21.2%	22.3%	21.7%	22.6%	24.1%
Age 17 - 18	Number	5,385	251	22	89	28	84	17	11
	% of ethnic group	8.5%	6.0%	4.7%	5.7%	6.3%	6.8%	6.3%	5.5%

Table 19: Dependent Children by age and ethnic group, Cheshire West and Chester 2011.

Source: ONS, Census 2011

1.6.2 School Children by ethnic group: Cheshire West and Chester

Figures 19 and 20 and Table 20 show the number of children from BME backgrounds in Cheshire West and Chester primary and secondary schools in 2013.

There were 25% more children of BME backgrounds in primary schools than in secondary schools, supporting the data that showed the BME population in general has a larger percentage of children of a younger age.

The profile of the backgrounds of the children at primary and secondary school were very similar, with the largest group in both cases coming from 'Other White' backgrounds, closely followed by those from 'Mixed Heritage' and 'Asian' backgrounds.

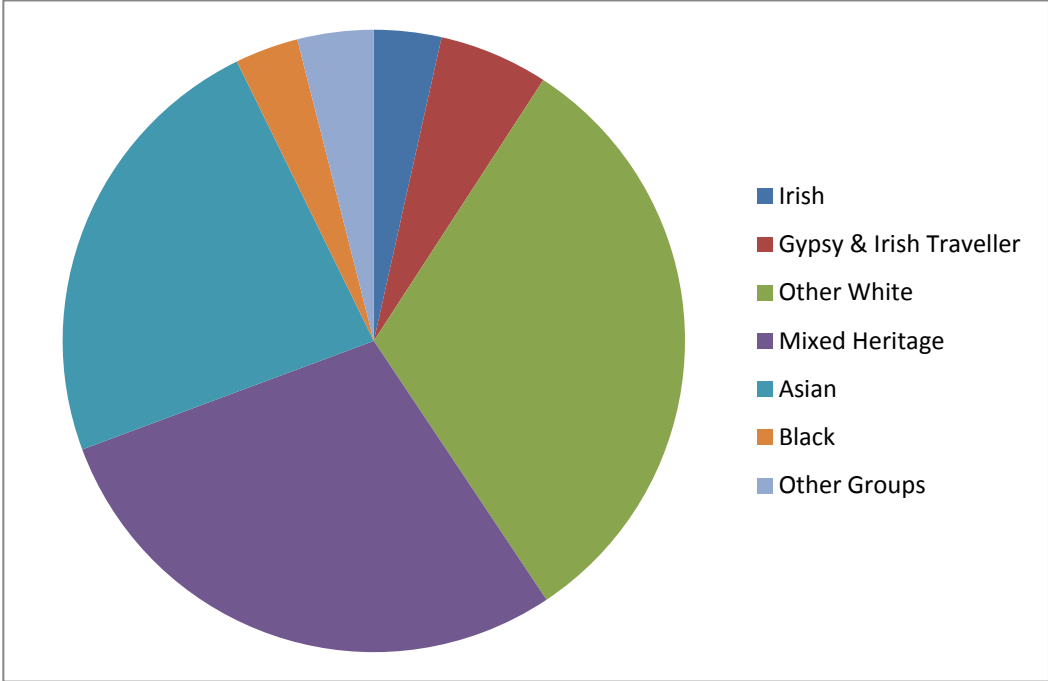


Figure 19: Children from BME backgrounds in Cheshire West and Chester Primary Schools 2013. Source: Cheshire West and Chester Local Authority

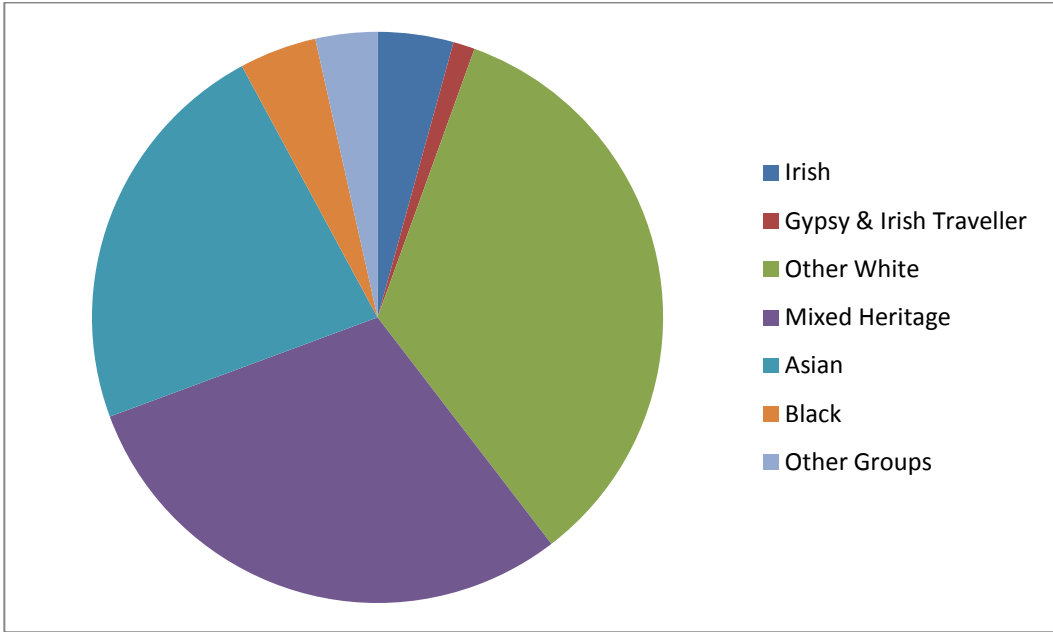


Figure 20: Children from BME backgrounds in Cheshire West and Chester Secondary Schools 2013. Source: Cheshire West and Chester Local Authority

Cheshire West & Chester Schools		Irish	Gypsy and Irish Traveller	Other White	Mixed Heritage	Asian	Black	Other Groups	Total
Primary	Number	53	86	477	435	355	50	60	1,516
	% of BME Pupils	3.5%	5.7%	31.5%	28.7%	23.4%	3.3%	4.0%	100.0%
Secondary	Number	49	14	389	340	260	50	40	1,142
	% of BME Pupils	4.3%	1.2%	34.1%	29.8%	22.8%	4.4%	3.5%	100.0%
All Schools	Number	102	100	866	775	615	100	100	2,658
	% of BME Pupils	3.8%	3.8%	32.6%	29.2%	23.1%	3.8%	3.8%	100.0%

Table 20: Children from BME backgrounds in Cheshire West and Chester Schools 2013. Source: Cheshire West and Chester Local Authority



Selection of Indian food prepared by Sanjhi Indian Association (SIA)



Children taking part in an BME Art workshop at the Town Hall



Xin Hua Chinese Association delivering a workshop with a group of children with learning disabilities



African drummers at the launch of The Unity Centre.

Section 2: Qualitative Data

The data in this section was gathered in a number of ways including: from BME Community Groups; Unity Centre users; students and volunteer teachers at our English Conversation Classes; shopkeepers and customers in Brook Street (a centre for international shops and restaurants); other Chester based community centres such as The Wesley Centre and Quaker Meeting House and the Shah Jalal Mosque in Blacon.

The data was gathered mainly through informal conversations and unstructured interviews. It was intended to complement the statistical data and give a more complete picture of the BME population in Chester, their needs, aspirations and issues.

2.1 Employment

Speaking to Unity Centre users confirmed the statistical data that suggested many of the migrants to Chester come for the purposes of work. This was the case with the vast majority of migrants from Europe that we spoke to. Most of these were from Western Europe and told us they had come looking for work as a result of financial crises within their own countries that made work difficult to find. Most had moved to Chester because they had friends or family already here.

Most of these migrants were attendees at the English Conversation classes who came in order to improve their chances of either getting a job or getting a better paid job than the one they currently had. Many were working in retail or in restaurants.

One of the main issues they faced was finding a reliable source of information on what to do in order to be eligible for work, or finding out what jobs were available. This was despite visiting Job Centre Plus.

One particular difficulty they reported was obtaining a National Insurance Number. They said there is little available advice on how to go about this and what exists can be confusing and contradictory. For example, some people had been advised to go online to apply and had received theirs in a fairly straightforward manner. Most, though, had received little or no useful advice, with some having had to go in person to Liverpool before they were given their NI number.

CHAWREC had been able to secure short-term funding to provide employment advice sessions during the 2013/14 academic year and these proved very popular. The story of a migrant worker called Ivan who attended these sessions was typical of the issues faced by many.



Case Study - Ivan

Ivan came to the UK with his wife from an Eastern European country, hoping to find work. He is highly skilled within a specialised area of manufacturing, with extensive experience and associated qualifications. He began his career on the shop floor and had worked his way up to become a production manager, but was prepared to start from scratch again if that would secure him work.

Ivan began applying for jobs as soon as he arrived in the UK, but did not receive responses to any of his applications. He also tried approaching companies directly with his CV, but again did not hear from any of them. He had tried Job Centre Plus but had not found them to be very helpful.

Ivan spoke English well, but hoped by improving he might have a better chance in the job market. He therefore began to attend the English Conversation Classes at the Unity Centre and, through these, heard about some Employability sessions also being run at the centre.

Ivan enrolled and began attending regular sessions with an employment mentor. His mentor recognised that Ivan needed help to improve his CV and to convert his qualifications into their UK equivalents. As well as this, Ivan's mentor was able to help him negotiate the sometimes confusing terminology used in job descriptions within the manufacturing industry and identify the roles that were right for him.

Before working with his mentor, Ivan had applied for a job with a new manufacturing company. He had done this via an agency, but hadn't heard back from either the agency or the company themselves. With his mentor's help, Ivan identified the company and sent them his new CV and a covering letter that he and his mentor drafted together. The company quickly replied and offered Ivan an interview for a management role. Ivan went along to the interview and was offered the job.

Ivan's skills, experience and qualifications are now being put to use effectively in helping this new UK company to set up their manufacturing business.

Ivan's story is not unique among those people who have attended the English Conversation Classes and the Employability sessions. There are many highly skilled, ambitious and talented people who are keen to work, but who often fail to find it due to a lack of support from job centres or agencies.

None of the migrants we spoke to had been directed to any other organisations by Job Centre Plus. Job Centre Plus had also been unable to help them with understanding issues such as how their qualifications relate to the UK qualifications structure. They felt Job Centre Plus would benefit from having a member of staff who specialises in helping migrant workers, or that Job Centre staff should at least be aware of The Unity Centre and refer migrants there.

A few had been referred to The Unity Centre's classes by members of staff at the Library, who also run informal classes, but none had been referred by any other agency or organisation. Most had heard about the classes via word of mouth from friends or colleagues.

The overriding aspiration in common for all of these people was the desire to work, but they often felt hampered in achieving this. Suggestions they made for improving their ability to find work were:

- Drop-in employment advice sessions at The Unity Centre
- Structured learning programmes at The Unity Centre on improving employment prospects (including how to map foreign qualifications to their UK equivalents)
- Better partnership working between Job Centre Plus and The Unity Centre in order to facilitate referrals from one to the other
- Training for Job Centre Plus staff on issues including how best to assist migrant workers, current and changing legislation, improving confidence in communicating across language barriers, when and how to signpost to other services (including The Unity Centre) and myth-busting about migrant workers

2.2 Communities and Social Inclusion

The existing BME Community groups based at The Unity Centre continue to flourish and provide regular social activities for their members. Members of these groups felt that they were now well established and able to run with minimal support from CHAWREC.

Attendees at the English Conversation Classes were asked whether they would be interested in setting up their own community groups. There was not much interest in the existing model, whereby groups tend to be set up on the basis of a particular ethnic or cultural background. Instead, the younger more recent migrants were more interested in setting up or joining groups that were thematically based.

So, for example, the English Conversation Classes bring together people from different ethnic backgrounds with a common purpose, as would something like a parents and toddlers group. Many people said they would like to mix with people from countries, ethnicities and cultures that were different from their own and therefore would not be interested in groups that were based on these aspects of identity.

At the Wesley Centre in Chester, an informal 'International Mums and Tots' group has begun. It began as a general parents and toddlers group, but it quickly became apparent that there was a particular need for parents from migrant communities to have somewhere to meet and socialise during the day. Social isolation is a big risk for parents who are at home with small children, as was illustrated by the story of Hani, an attendee at the English Conversation Classes.



Representatives from the diverse community groups at the launch of The Unity Centre

Case Study - Hani

Hani attends the English Conversation Classes at The Unity Centre. She came to Chester from East Africa several years ago when her husband was offered a job here. She and her husband have two young children. Hani had only recently begun attending the classes and came for two reasons: to learn English and to meet people.

Since arriving in Chester, Hani had felt very isolated, as while her husband was at work she stayed at home looking after the children. Hani and her husband did not know anyone else in Chester who came from their home country and since her English was poor, Hani did not feel confident about trying to make friends with people from other communities. Her isolation meant that her English did not improve and the situation therefore became compounded.

Once her children began attending school, Hani was able to be more independent during the day and found out about the English Conversation Classes. She began attending and is enjoying both improving her English and socialising during the day.

Hani's story is just one example of how BME individuals can be isolated in Cheshire West and Chester. This is due to a number of factors including the relatively small and dispersed migrant communities, but also a lack of provision for members of these communities to meet and socialise.

It highlights the need for services such as the English Conversation Classes and also for the development of other initiatives such as parent and child sessions where parents from migrant communities who otherwise may feel isolated at home can meet, share experiences and make friends. It also highlights that although the English Conversation Classes are available, there is no associated childcare, meaning that parents may be prevented from coming.

Speaking to the retailers and customers in the shops on Brook Street there were accounts of how migrants working in North Wales visit the shops in Brook Street not only to buy goods that they cannot get where they live, but also because there is little provision in terms of support and social inclusion for migrants living and working in North Wales. It is therefore important that the Brook Street retailers are included in the promotion of existing and future initiatives in order for all migrants to become aware of them.

Some migrant groups within Chester have set up their own informal self-help networks via social media. For example, Espanoles en Chester is an active Facebook group for Spanish migrants and is used as a source of information by a number of those who attend the English Conversation Classes. Social media will have a big role to play as provision for BME communities progresses.

2.3 Racism and Hate Crime

There were accounts of racism and xenophobia among the people we spoke to. In its more overt and violent forms, racism tended to be directed at those who were 'visibly' from a BME background, i.e. as a result of their appearance, of where they live in the case of Gypsies and Travellers, or of the wearing of particular clothes for religious reasons.

However, less obvious forms of racism and xenophobia, particularly institutional racism, had been experienced by people from all BME backgrounds. This took the form of less favourable treatment when looking for a job for example.

The Schools Stand Up 2 Racism project (www.standup2racism.org), a recent piece of research looking at racism in Cheshire secondary schools, found that both everyday and institutional racism continue to exist in schools and are experienced by young people from a variety of backgrounds. However, mixed heritage children were especially vulnerable to institutional racism, sometimes being positioned by their teachers as being 'problematic' and underachieving due to assumed identity issues as a result of being mixed heritage. Since the statistics make it clear we have a large population of young mixed heritage people within Cheshire, these attitudes must be addressed.

Hate crime figures produced by Cheshire Constabulary consistently show that race hate crime is by far the most prevalent in Cheshire. In 2013, it accounted for 74% of all reported hate crimes. Despite this, there are no reporting centres whose key service users are from BME communities, whereas there are several disability and LGBT focused reporting centres.

PRACTITIONERS' REPORT



Research on racism and anti-racism in Cheshire, Halton and Warrington Secondary Schools



Schools Stand up 2 Racism Report, this and more resources including e-learning package available at www.standup2racism.org.uk

Section 3: Summary of Findings

Cheshire West and Chester, and the Chester Urban Area in particular, have a growing and diverse BME population. The number of migrants coming to the area has remained relatively stable since 2009, with around 1,000 people arriving each year.

It is a relatively young population, mainly made up of people of working age who have moved to the area specifically for the purposes of employment. The exception to this is amongst those from a 'Mixed Heritage' background, who are much more likely to be of school age than members other groups.

Statistics for the Cheshire West and Chester local authority area as a whole are closely mirrored within the Chester Urban Area. However, Chester has a larger percentage of BME residents than does the local authority area as a whole.

The majority of the BME population come from 'Other White' or 'Asian' backgrounds, although there are also significant 'Mixed Heritage' and 'Irish' populations. The 'Black', 'Gypsy and Traveller' and 'Other' ethnic groups have smaller populations, increasing the potential for social isolation amongst people from these populations.

The BME population in the Chester urban area was reasonably evenly spread across all wards. Chester City ward had the largest percentage of BME residents. Residents from White and Black Caribbean and White and Black African backgrounds were more likely to live in Blacon, an area of deprivation, than elsewhere in Chester.

Migrants to the area come mainly from Europe, The Middle East and Asia and this is reflected in the main languages spoken by those for whom English is not a first language. The majority of those for whom English is not a first language are of working age. Those who came to the UK as children or young adults generally have better proficiency in English than those who came when they were older adults.

The population as a whole is well qualified and successful in finding work, although this can be hindered by a lack of support initially and sometimes the work they are employed in is not congruent with the qualifications and experience held by the individual. Support in mapping foreign qualifications to their UK equivalents and supporting in applying for work can help to overcome these issues.

A large percentage of workers from BME backgrounds are employed in the public sector, or in distribution, hotels and restaurants and are employed in professional occupations. However, there are significant variations between different ethnic groups with 'Other White' groups being more likely to be employed in elementary occupations and manufacturing.

The BME population as a whole is more likely than the White British population to have very young children. Parents who choose to remain at home with these children are at increased risk of social isolation, particularly if they come from one of the less well represented communities or speak English as a second language.

Members of the BME population as a whole are less likely to have a disability than those in the White British population, with the exception of those who identify as 'Irish'.

The vast majority of BME residents reported being Christian. The largest non-Christian faith group was those who identified as Muslim.

Appendix

	White				Mixed Heritage				Asian/Asian British					Black/Black British			Other Ethnic Groups		Total
	British	Irish	Gypsy & Irish Traveller	Other White	White and Black Caribbean	White and Black African	White and Asian	Other	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Chinese	Other	African	Caribbean	Other	Arab	Any Other	
CW&C	31,2013	2,337	213	6462	889	411	1,059	691	1242	336	576	935	1,008	586	196	126	199	329	329,608
%	94.7%	0.7%	0.1%	2.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.04%	0.1%	0.1%	100%

Table A1: Total population, Cheshire West and Chester 2011. Source: ONS, Census 2011

	White				Mixed Heritage				Asian/Asian British					Black/Black British			Other Ethnic Groups		Total
	British	Irish	Gypsy & Irish Traveller	Other White	White and Black Caribbean	White and Black African	White and Asian	Other	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Chinese	Other	African	Caribbean	Other	Arab	Any Other	
Chester City	3,344	53	6	229	25	10	13	14	42	4	14	20	26	20	5	2	10	16	3,853
Blacon	12,832	105	9	323	64	26	40	39	51	6	22	17	41	38	2	2	6	3	13,626
Boughton	4,789	66	2	304	28	8	17	15	56	11	21	21	38	29	8	9	5	17	5,444
Garden Quarter	4,664	71	3	280	34	13	41	25	42	11	12	18	39	31	14	1	5	14	5,318
Great Boughton	8,447	72	2	187	22	19	34	26	39	9	11	50	27	17	7	4	3	8	8,984

Handbridge Park	7,974	97	6	357	41	5	48	36	84	26	28	53	41	21	4	2	4	13	8,840
Hoole	8,424	124	3	386	29	14	51	30	57	7	72	21	52	45	15	2	10	17	9,359
Lache	5,262	52	3	202	25	15	23	20	22	13	15	40	18	19	9	4	11	7	5,760
Newton	8,475	104	7	441	25	20	47	23	72	48	95	36	55	50	13	2	10	33	9,556
Upton	8,153	85	8	170	32	13	30	19	89	39	64	35	52	39	22	16	21	18	8,905
Total	72,364	829	49	2,879	325	143	344	247	554	174	354	311	389	309	99	44	85	146	79,645
%	90.9%	1.0%	0.1%	3.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	100%

Table A2: Total population, Chester Urban Area 2011. Source: ONS, Census 2011

Age	White				Mixed Heritage				Asian/Asian British					Black/Black British			Other Ethnic Groups		Total
	British	Irish	Gypsy & Irish Traveller	Other White	White and Black Caribbean	White and Black African	White and Asian	Other	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Chinese	Other	African	Caribbean	Other	Arab	Any Other	
0 - 24	88,165	251	92	1,638	484	282	698	397	383	145	260	311	309	180	46	39	70	96	93,846
25 - 49	100,541	729	66	3,608	267	89	273	205	648	154	259	400	544	343	97	68	89	172	108,552
50 - 64	63,839	614	33	731	75	29	69	64	131	21	44	162	116	52	40	10	33	47	66,110
65 +	59,468	743	22	485	63	11	19	25	80	16	13	62	39	11	13	9	7	14	61,100
Total	312,013	2,337	213	6,462	889	411	1,059	691	1,242	339	576	935	1,008	586	196	126	199	329	329,608

Table A3: Total population by age, Cheshire West and Chester 2011. Source: ONS, Census 2011

Main Ethnic Group	European			Africa				Middle East and Asia					The Americas			Australasia and Oceania	Total
	EU	EU Accession	Other	North	Central/ West	South/ East	Other	Middle East	East Asia	South Asia	South East Asia	Central Asia	North America	Central & South America	Caribbean		
CW&C	2,931	3,249	505	202	263	1,441	26	314	667	1,446	989	49	224	273	224	651	13,809
% within main ethnic group	43.8%	48.6%	7.6%	10.5%	13.6%	74.6%	1.3%	9.1%	19.2%	41.7%	28.5%	1.4%	31.1%	37.9%	31.1%	100%	
% within total	21.2%	23.5%	3.7%	1.5%	1.9%	10.4%	0.2%	2.3%	4.8%	10.5%	7.2%	0.1%	5.9%	2.0%	1.2%	4.7%	100%

Table A4: Country of birth for non-UK born residents, Cheshire West and Chester 2011. Source: ONS, Census 2011