

6.0 Housing

Table 6.1 Number of households and proportion of households in area by ethnic group of household head

Source: Census 2001, S106

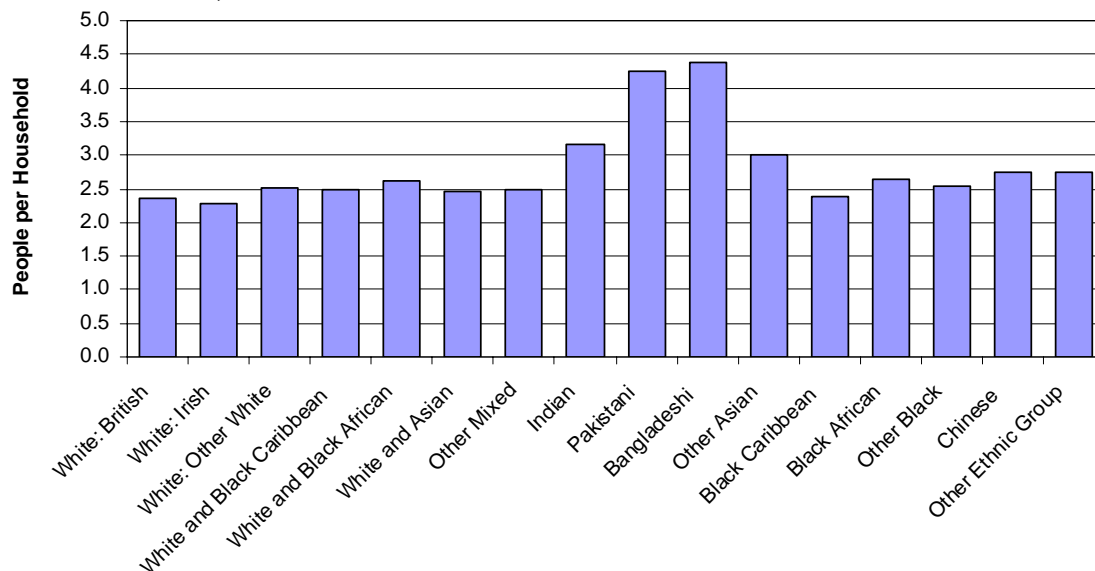
	East (%)	Beds (%)	Cambs (%)	Essex (%)	Herts (%)	Norfolk (%)	Suffolk (%)	P'boro UA (%)	Luton UA (%)	Southend-on-Sea UA (%)	Thurrock UA (%)
ALL PEOPLE	2,231,975 100%	153,870 100%	222,877 100%	544,696 100%	420,658 100%	343,137 100%	281,160 100%	65,380 100%	70,764 100%	70,951 100%	58,498 100%
White British	2,066,549 92.6%	138,618 90.1%	205,583 92.2%	517,428 95.0%	378,764 90.0%	331,697 96.7%	265,808 94.5%	57,697 88.2%	49,783 70.4%	66,651 93.9%	54,520 93.2%
White Irish	32,653 1.5%	2,839 1.8%	2,447 1.1%	6,293 1.2%	9,408 2.2%	2,217 0.6%	2,235 0.8%	973 1.5%	4,567 6.5%	868 1.2%	807 1.4%
Other White	54,910 2.5%	4,941 3.2%	8,478 3.8%	9,145 1.7%	13,186 3.1%	5,709 1.7%	7,422 2.6%	2,108 3.2%	1,757 2.5%	1,302 1.8%	865 1.5%
White & Black Caribbean	3,252 0.1%	286 0.2%	243 0.1%	642 0.1%	705 0.2%	249 0.1%	470 0.2%	155 0.2%	308 0.4%	87 0.1%	103 0.2%
White & Black African	1,276 0.1%	100 0.1%	118 0.1%	217 0.0%	250 0.1%	153 0.0%	211 0.1%	62 0.1%	88 0.1%	51 0.1%	46 0.1%
White & Asian	3,424 0.2%	232 0.2%	340 0.2%	728 0.1%	962 0.2%	317 0.1%	347 0.1%	127 0.2%	169 0.2%	143 0.2%	71 0.1%
Other Mixed	3,111 0.1%	234 0.2%	389 0.2%	619 0.1%	671 0.2%	346 0.1%	392 0.1%	104 0.2%	185 0.3%	110 0.2%	66 0.1%
Indian	16,377 0.7%	2,253 1.5%	1,151 0.5%	2,430 0.4%	5,141 1.2%	527 0.2%	606 0.2%	925 1.4%	2,292 3.2%	409 0.6%	635 1.1%
Pakistani	9,011 0.4%	594 0.4%	354 0.2%	623 0.1%	1,720 0.4%	161 0.0%	144 0.1%	1,541 2.4%	3,621 5.1%	189 0.3%	67 0.1%
Bangladeshi	4,130 0.2%	402 0.3%	284 0.1%	439 0.1%	723 0.2%	86 0.0%	262 0.1%	37 0.1%	1,619 2.3%	103 0.1%	167 0.3%
Other Asian	4,921 0.2%	367 0.2%	395 0.2%	1,037 0.2%	1,554 0.4%	242 0.1%	292 0.1%	289 0.4%	500 0.7%	128 0.2%	117 0.2%
Black Caribbean	13,188 0.6%	1,765 1.1%	622 0.3%	1,499 0.3%	3,010 0.7%	262 0.1%	1,240 0.4%	642 1.0%	3,679 5.2%	162 0.2%	308 0.5%
Black African	6,397 0.3%	455 0.3%	471 0.2%	998 0.2%	1,670 0.4%	250 0.1%	339 0.1%	249 0.4%	1,266 1.8%	311 0.4%	385 0.7%
Other Black	1,989 0.1%	150 0.1%	204 0.1%	260 0.0%	303 0.1%	147 0.0%	472 0.2%	125 0.2%	258 0.4%	30 0.0%	39 0.1%
Chinese	6,467 0.3%	395 0.3%	1,072 0.5%	1,464 0.3%	1,573 0.4%	397 0.1%	452 0.2%	198 0.3%	437 0.6%	274 0.4%	203 0.3%
Other Ethnic Group	4,320 0.2%	239 0.2%	726 0.3%	874 0.2%	1,018 0.2%	377 0.1%	468 0.2%	148 0.2%	235 0.3%	133 0.2%	99 0.2%
% White	96.5%	95.1%	97.1%	97.8%	95.4%	99.0%	98.0%	93.0%	79.3%	97.0%	96.1%
% non White	3.5%	4.9%	2.9%	2.2%	4.6%	1.0%	2.0%	7.0%	20.7%	3.0%	3.9%

Within the Eastern Region there are 2,231,975 households, 3.5% of which are headed by a non-White person. The proportions of non-White headed households are smaller than the proportions of non-White residents as non-White headed households tend to have more members (see Figure 6.1). This could be due to a younger age structure resulting in a higher proportion of families with young children, or it could be due to cultural choices such as the high prevalence of living within extended family groups in some of the Asian ethnic groups. These factors are considered in the following section on housing.

It should be noted however, that some areas, particularly Norfolk and Suffolk have very low proportions of non-White households (1% and 2% respectively) with the proportion of households headed by someone from any ethnic group other than White British slightly higher (3.3% and 5.5% respectively). It is also important to realise that while the overall proportion of non-White households may be higher in other areas, the actual numbers involved are very small indeed. For example, in Southend-on-Sea there are only 30 Other Black households and in Thurrock there are less than 100 households of many of the BME groups. This makes it problematic to compare the proportions of the smaller ethnic groups by area along certain measures, as they can show falsely high or low proportions and this makes the results highly vulnerable to drawing spurious conclusions. For this reason, the majority of the analyses by ethnic group of head of household have been made at the regional level. All raw data is available in Appendix 5.

Figure 6.1 Average household size (people per household) in the Eastern Region by ethnic group of household head

Source: Census 2001, S123 & ST126



The average household size in the East of England is 2.4 people. The White British and White Irish groups have on average slightly smaller households (2.3 people) while the majority of other non-Asian BME groups have on average slightly larger households (ranging from 2.4 to 2.8 members). The Asian groups, particularly the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups have considerably larger average household sizes, with Indian head households having an average of 3.2 members, Pakistani headed households having an average of 4.3 members, Bangladeshis headed households 4.4 members and households headed by a member of the Other Asian

groups, 3.0 members on average. This is likely due to a number of extended families sharing the same house and perhaps also because of the younger age structure of these groups. However, the latter explanation may be less likely as the Mixed groups, who have the largest proportion of young children, do not have such elevated household sizes. With the exception of the Asian groups, household size does not vary considerably by ethnic group, although most have a slightly larger size than the White British group.

6.1 Household Composition

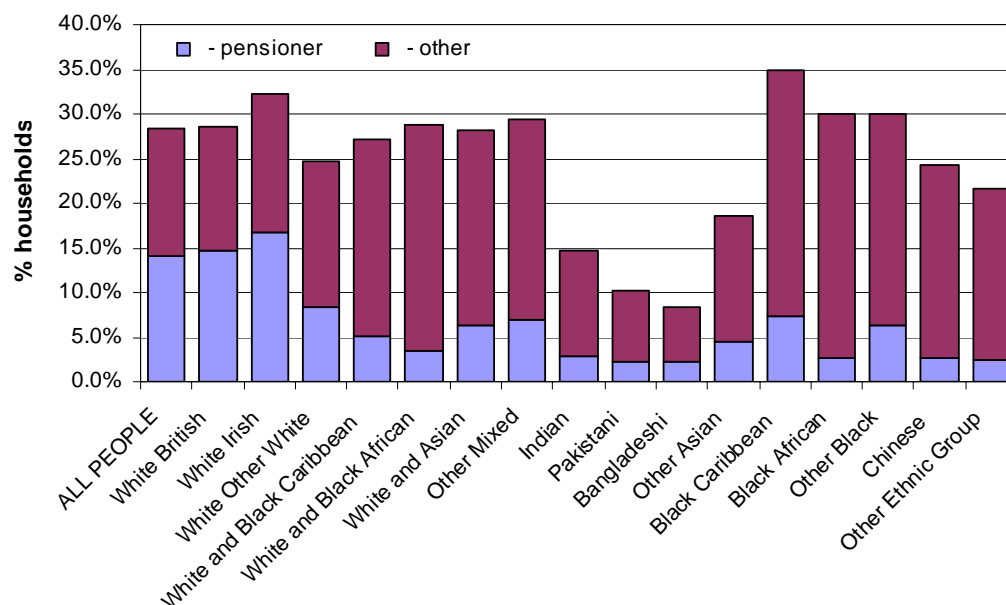
The 2001 Census identified three broad types of households: those composed of one person living alone, those made up of one 'family' (with or without children) and 'Other Households', which included all-student households and all pensioner households, along with households made up of more than one family. These three groups were broken down further to give information about the relationships between the people in each household.

Single person households

Just over 28% of households in the Eastern Region were composed of a single person living alone, which is very similar to the national figure of 30%. Exactly half of these were pensioner households. Figure 6.1.1 shows that this varied considerably by ethnic group. There were slightly higher proportions of single person households in those headed by a person in one of the Black groups, particularly the Black Caribbean group, where almost 35% of all households were made up of one person. All the Asian groups had a much smaller proportion of single person households, with just over 8% of Bangladeshi headed households being composed of one person. The Other White, Chinese and Other Ethnic Groups had marginally smaller proportions of single person households than the regional average.

Figure 6.1.1 Single person households (as a % of total households) by ethnic group of household head

Source: 2001 Census, S106



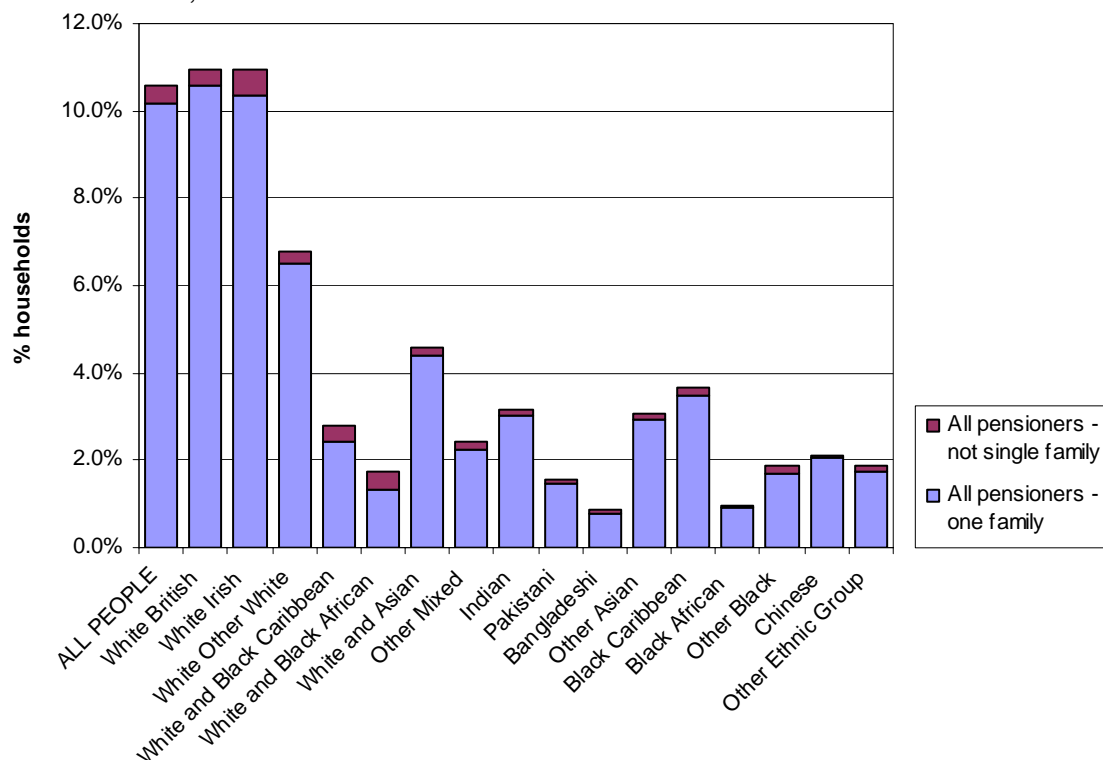
There was also considerable variation in the proportion of single households where that person was a pensioner. In the White British and White Irish headed single person households, approximately half were pensioner households. This proportion was considerably lower for all other ethnic groups. This is certainly in large part due to the younger age structure of the majority of the other ethnic groups, and may also reflect a different approach to care of the elderly in different cultures. In non-pensioner single person households, over a fifth of people in Mixed ethnic groups were living alone, and more than a quarter of those in the Black groups (with the exception of the Other Black group where just over 23% were living in single person households).

Pensioner Households

Figure 6.1.2 shows the proportion of non-single person pensioner households in the Eastern Region by ethnic group of household head. Just over 10% of all households in the region are composed solely of pensioners, and the vast majority of these are composed of a single family. In the White British and White Irish groups the proportions were similar to that of the region as a whole, but for all other groups the proportions were much smaller, with an average of only 2.2% of non-White households being composed solely of pensioners. In all ethnic groups there were only a very small number of these pensioner households in which the members were not related.

Figure 6.1.2 All-pensioner households (as a % of total households) by ethnic group of household head

Source: 2001 Census, S106



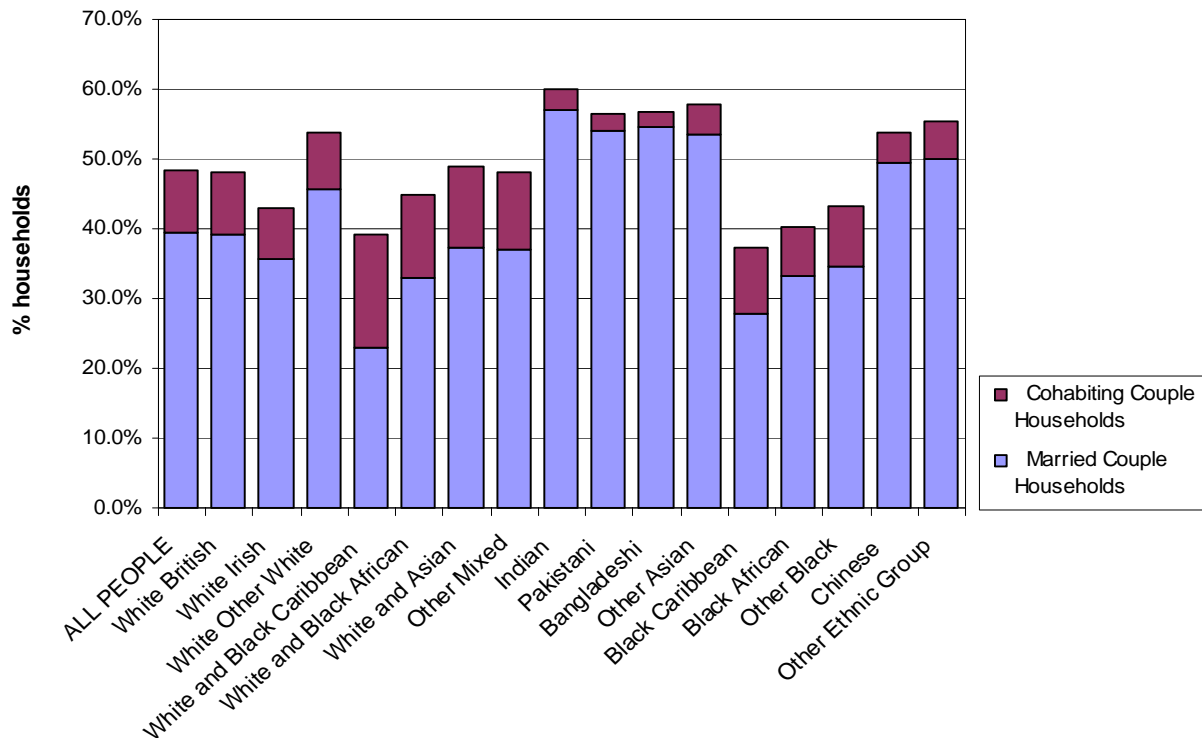
Couple households

Just less than 50% of all households in the region were composed of couples, either with or without children. Nearly 82% of these were composed of a married couple and just over 18% composed of a cohabiting couple. Figure 6.1.3 shows that there was a fairly large variation by ethnic group of household head, with those in Asian groups being slightly more likely to be living in a couple household, and those in Black groups being slightly less likely. The highest proportion of couple households were found in those with an Indian household head (60.1%) and the lowest in households with a Black Caribbean household head (37.4%).

The Asian groups were also the least likely to be cohabiting, with only 2.3% of Pakistani households having this arrangement. Mixed White and Black Caribbeans couples, at just over 16% of households, were most likely to be cohabiting, with the remaining Mixed groups also slightly more likely to be composed of a cohabiting couple. Overall, marriage was a much more common living arrangement in couple households.

Figure 6.1.3 Couple households (as % of total households) by ethnic group of household head

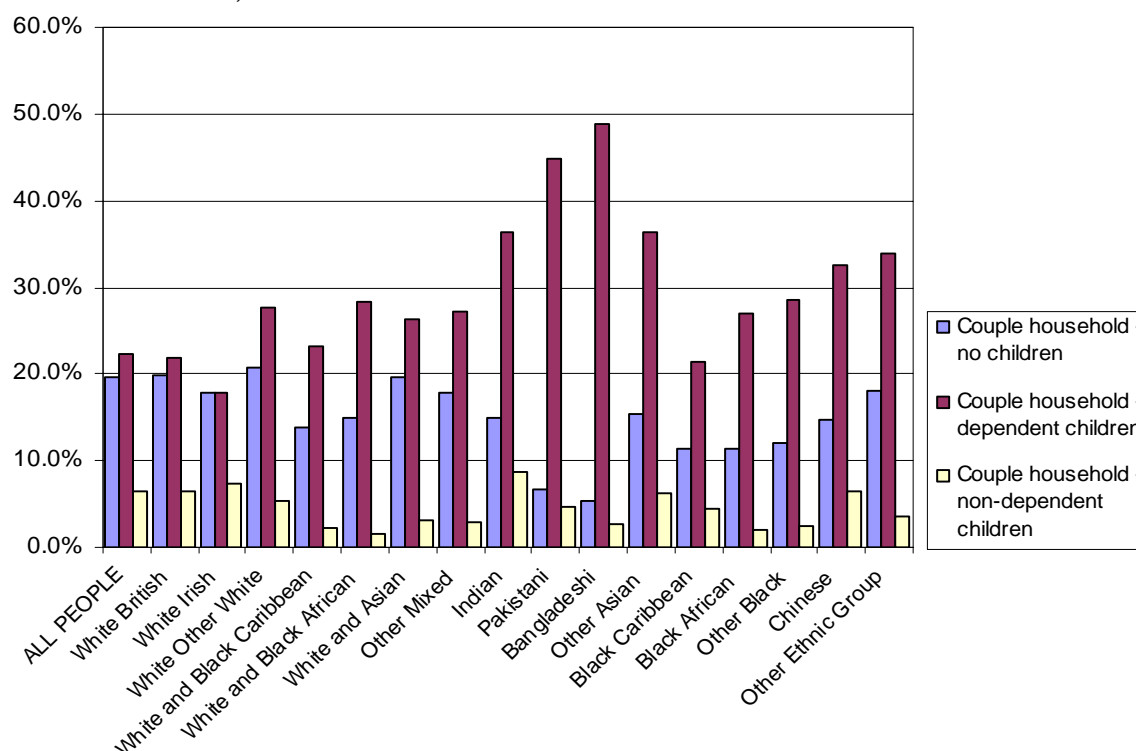
Source: 2001 Census, S106



Regionally, just over 22% of households were composed of a couple with dependent children, 19.5% of households of a couple with no children and 6.5% of a couple with non-dependent children. This compares to national proportions of 20.8%, 17.8% and 6.4%.

Figure 6.1.4 Couple households with children (as % of total households) by ethnic group of household head

Source: 2001 Census, S106



As Figure 6.1.4 shows, there is extreme variation between ethnic groups on this measure. Once again, Asian headed households show the largest departure from the average. Nearly 50% of Bangladeshi headed households are composed of couples with dependent children, followed by nearly 45% of Pakistani headed households and around 36% of both Indian and Other Asian headed households. Conversely, it is comparatively rare for these households to be composed of childless couples. Only 2.8% of Bangladeshi households were comprised of couples with no children, followed by 4.7% of Pakistani households and 6.2% of Other Asian households. Indian headed households were slightly more likely to be composed of couples with no children (8.7%). Of the other groups, Chinese headed households and households headed by a member of the Other Ethnic Groups were most likely to be composed of a couple with dependent children (around one third). All ethnic groups, with the exception of the White British group, the Other White group and the Mixed White and Asian Mixed group, were less likely than the regional average to be living in a household composed of a couple with no children. Couple households with non-dependent children comprised less than 10% of the total households in every ethnic group and comprised particularly small proportions of households headed by someone from the Mixed ethnic groups, the Black ethnic groups and the Bangladeshi ethnic group.

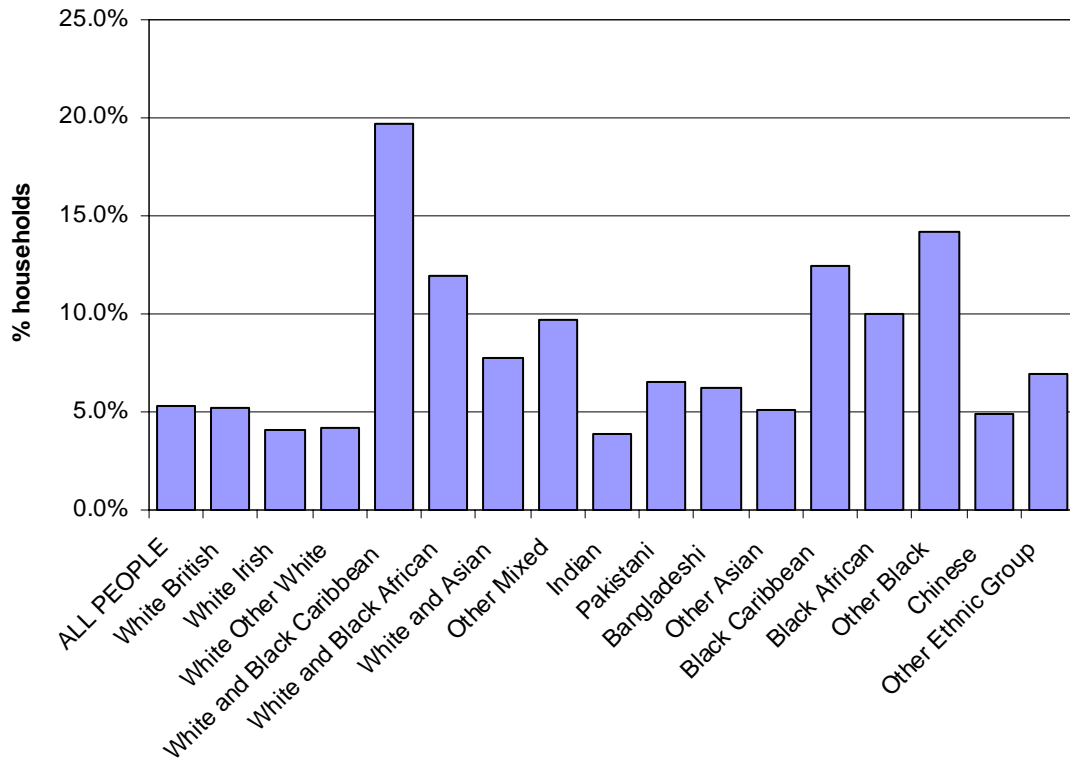
Lone Parent Households

As Figure 6.1.5 shows, just over 5% of all households in the Eastern Region were made up of lone parents with dependent children. The proportion, however, was much higher in Mixed White and Black Caribbean headed households at nearly 20%. The Mixed White and Black African group, and all the Black groups also had

relatively high proportions (more than 10% of all households) of lone parent households with dependent children. Indian headed households were least likely, at just less than 4%, to have this composition.

Figure 6.1.5 Lone parent households with dependent children (as % of total households) by ethnic group of household head

Source: 2001 Census, S106



It should be remembered when considering the data that, despite the high proportion of lone parent households within certain ethnic groups, over 91% of all lone parent households in the region had a White British household head. As a further caveat, as mentioned earlier in the section, in certain areas there are very few households headed by BME groups and therefore the proportions for these areas, shown in Table 6.1.1, must be viewed with caution.

Table 6.1.1 Lone parent households (as % of total households) by ethnic group of household head (Source: 2001 Census, S106)

	ENGLAND	EAST	Beds	Cambs	Essex	Herts	Norfolk	Suffolk	P'boro	Luton	Southend-on-Sea	Thurrock
All People	1,311,974 6.4%	118,081 5.3%	7,934 5.2%	9,614 4.3%	29,181 5.4%	22,048 5.2%	16,690 4.9%	13,993 5.0%	5,002 7.7%	4,848 6.9%	4,904 6.9%	3,869 6.6%
White British	1,108,837 6.1%	108,172 5.2%	6,972 5.0%	8,848 4.3%	27,581 5.3%	19,727 5.2%	16,113 4.9%	13,123 4.9%	4,459 7.7%	3,181 6.4%	4,567 6.9%	3,601 6.6%
White Irish	16,812 4.8%	1,340 4.1%	108 3.8%	87 3.6%	267 4.2%	345 3.7%	88 4.0%	72 3.2%	67 6.9%	218 4.8%	44 5.1%	44 5.5%
Other White	27,252 5.0%	2,285 4.2%	176 3.6%	293 3.5%	406 4.4%	574 4.4%	238 4.2%	286 3.9%	100 4.7%	73 4.2%	94 7.2%	45 5.2%
White & Black Caribbean	10,806 24.4%	642 19.7%	63 22.0%	35 14.4%	126 19.6%	132 18.7%	39 15.7%	88 18.7%	47 30.3%	77 25.0%	18 20.7%	17 16.5%
White & Black African	3,471 17.4%	152 11.9%	15 15.0%	11 9.3%	26 12.0%	31 12.4%	19 12.4%	29 13.7%	7 11.3%	7 8.0%	0 0.0%	3 6.5%
White & Asian	4,088 10.1%	266 7.8%	17 7.3%	20 5.9%	60 8.2%	66 6.9%	29 9.1%	22 6.3%	10 7.9%	25 14.8%	15 10.5%	3 4.2%
Other Mixed	4,329 11.7%	302 9.7%	28 12.0%	33 8.5%	53 8.6%	68 10.1%	31 9.0%	44 11.2%	11 10.6%	21 11.4%	11 10.0%	3 4.5%
Indian	14,963 4.8%	634 3.9%	107 4.7%	34 3.0%	117 4.8%	187 3.6%	13 2.5%	14 2.3%	43 4.6%	65 2.8%	21 5.1%	33 5.2%
Pakistani	14,739 8.7%	593 6.6%	55 9.3%	19 5.4%	37 5.9%	87 5.1%	6 3.7%	4 2.8%	114 7.4%	248 6.8%	16 8.5%	9 13.4%
Bangladeshi	5,305 8.7%	257 6.2%	26 6.5%	17 6.0%	27 6.2%	53 7.3%	7 8.1%	11 4.2%	3 8.1%	112 6.9%	3 2.9%	0 0.0%
Other Asian	4,771 6.0%	252 5.1%	36 9.8%	13 3.3%	43 4.1%	82 5.3%	14 5.8%	10 3.4%	15 5.2%	16 3.2%	12 9.4%	11 9.4%
Black Caribbean	48,702 17.8%	1,647 12.5%	206 11.7%	62 10.0%	153 10.2%	348 11.6%	19 7.3%	167 13.5%	77 12.0%	574 15.6%	17 10.5%	24 7.8%
Black African	30,344 17.3%	638 10.0%	56 12.3%	40 8.5%	94 9.4%	152 9.1%	20 8.0%	20 5.9%	22 8.8%	149 11.8%	45 14.5%	40 10.4%
Other Black	7,620 24.7%	282 14.2%	29 19.3%	25 12.3%	29 11.2%	56 18.5%	7 4.8%	62 13.1%	13 10.4%	50 19.4%	7 23.3%	6 15.4%
Chinese	4,245 5.6%	319 4.9%	22 5.6%	45 4.2%	91 6.2%	66 4.2%	14 3.5%	21 4.6%	3 1.5%	23 5.3%	14 5.1%	18 8.9%
Other Ethnic Group	5,690 8.0%	300 6.9%	18 7.5%	32 4.4%	71 8.1%	74 7.3%	33 8.8%	20 4.3%	11 7.4%	9 3.8%	20 15.0%	12 12.1%

Table 6.1.1 shows the numbers and proportions of lone parent households with dependent children by ethnic group, broken down by County and Unitary Authority. The highlighted cells show instances where the proportion in an area exceeds the equivalent proportion found nationally, while the cells in bold face type show instances where the proportion exceeds the equivalent regional figure. Interestingly,

none of the combined regional figures exceed those found in England as a whole, but when the geographical areas are considered individually there are many instances where the proportions are higher. It should be noted that many of the areas where the highest proportions are found (particularly the Unitary Authorities) are also the areas with the smallest populations. This means that although it is tempting to draw strong conclusions from this data, small numbers in the groups may be a confounding factor.

Other than the Unitary Authorities, Bedfordshire has a particularly large proportion of lone parent households for many of the ethnic groups. The proportion in Pakistani and Other Asian households exceeds that found nationally for these groups, whilst every ethnic group with the exception of the White groups, the Mixed White and Asian group and the Black Caribbean group exceed the regional level for lone parent households. Essex also has disproportionately large numbers of lone parent households, and interestingly this is evident in every White group, along with all Mixed groups other than the Mixed White and Black Caribbean groups, the Indian group, the Chinese and the Other Ethnic Groups.

Norfolk has particularly high proportions of lone parent households within the Other Ethnic Groups, while conversely, in Cambridgeshire no ethnic group exceeds the proportion of lone parent households found in that group in the region as a whole.

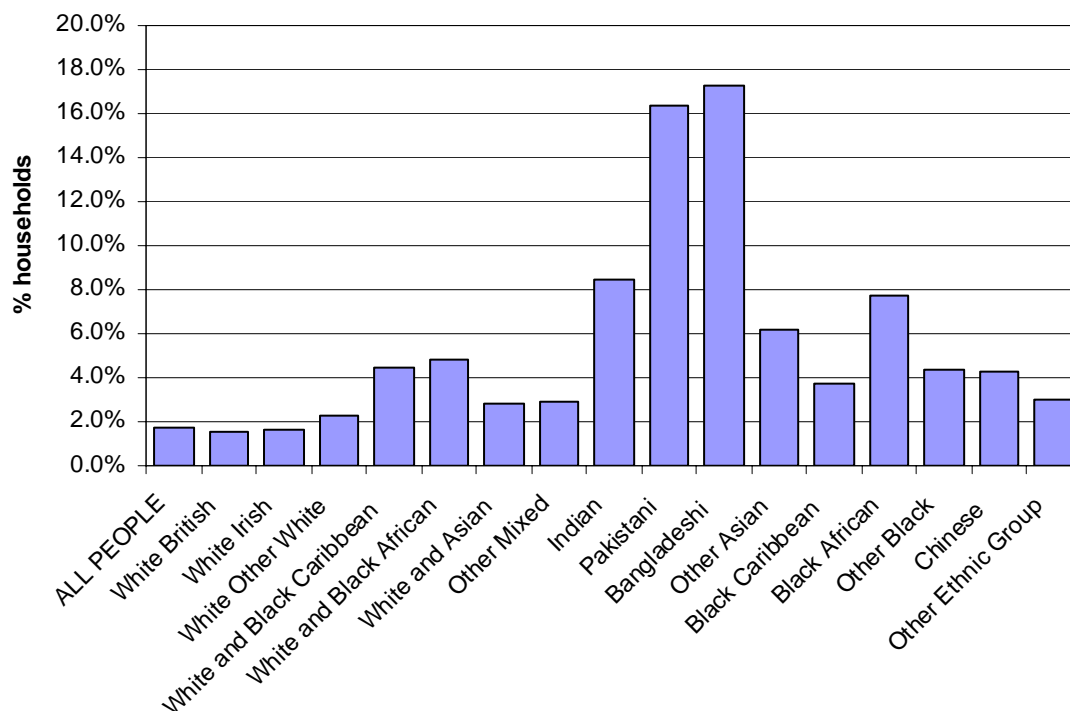
Other households with dependent children

The category of “Other households with dependent children” includes households with a ‘non standard’ family structure. This could include a household comprising an extended family, a family group with other non-family household members (e.g. a lodger), or other households made up of non-family members with non-related but dependent children.

Although the proportion of households with this structure was regionally very small (less than 2%) we once again see marked variation by ethnic group, particularly among the Asian groups. More than 17% of Bangladeshi headed households fell into this category, along with more than 16% of Pakistani households. The proportion was much smaller for Indian headed households (just over 8%) but still high. In the other non-White ethnic groups, the proportions were low, but higher than those found in White headed households.

Figure 6.1.6 Other households with dependent children (as % of total households) by ethnic group of household head

Source: 2001 Census, S106



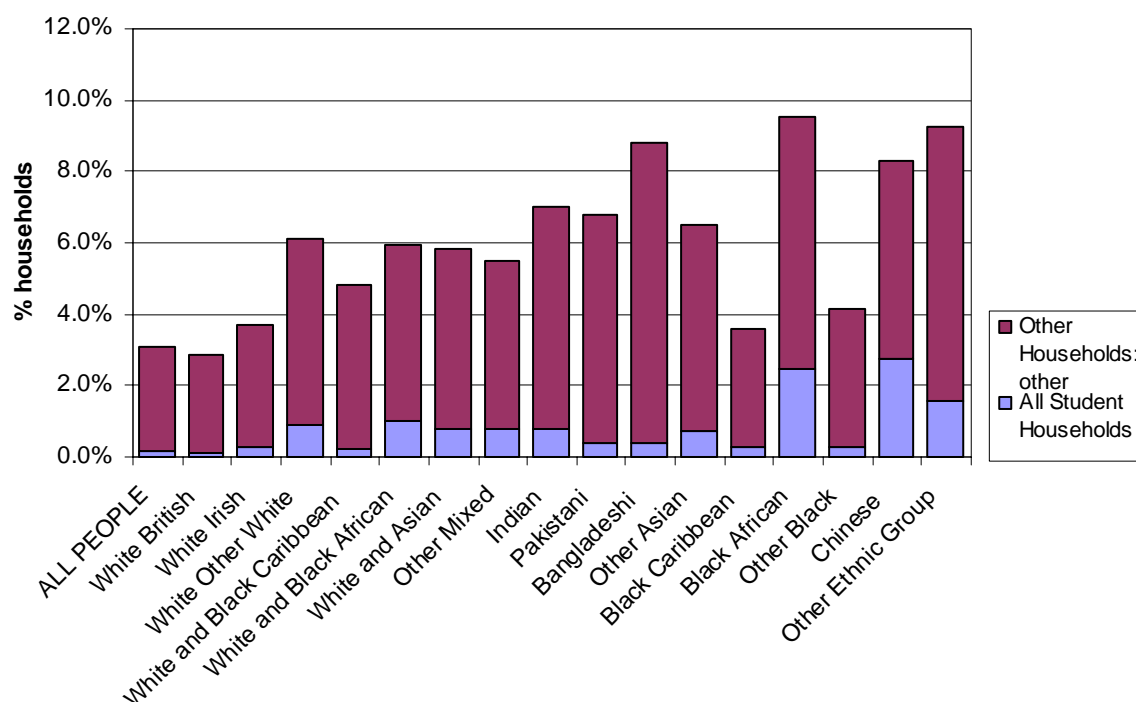
Other households

Across the region, 0.2% of households were made up of all student groups and 2.9% were made up of “Other households”. Households falling into the category “Other households” are comprised of a non-family grouping of adults of working age, with no dependent children in the household. A significant proportion of these will be groups of young people, often friends, sharing rented accommodation or a house owned by one of the residents. Other groups of adults will also fall into this group: those containing a mix of related and non-related adults, for example, or related adults forming more than one family group.

There was a large variation by ethnic group of the proportions of households with this living arrangement. More than 9% of Black African and Other Ethnic Group headed households fell into this category, and more than 8% of Bangladeshi headed households. Most of the other ethnic groups had higher proportions of households with this living arrangement than the regional average, with the exception of the Black Caribbean and Other Black groups where similar proportions were found. Overall, only 0.2% of the households in the region were comprised solely of students, although this was somewhat higher (around 2.5%) in the Black African and Chinese groups who are known to have a large student population. The proportion of all student households was higher overall in the non-White headed households, and again this is in line with the increased proportion of students in these groups.

Figure 6.1.7 All student and Other households (as % of total households) by ethnic group of households

Source: 2001 Census, S106



6.2 Tenure

Throughout the region, the most common type of tenure was owner occupation, accounting for nearly 73% of households. Social renting, from a Council or other social landlord was the next most common at 16.5%, followed by privately renting at nearly 9% and living rent free at 2%.

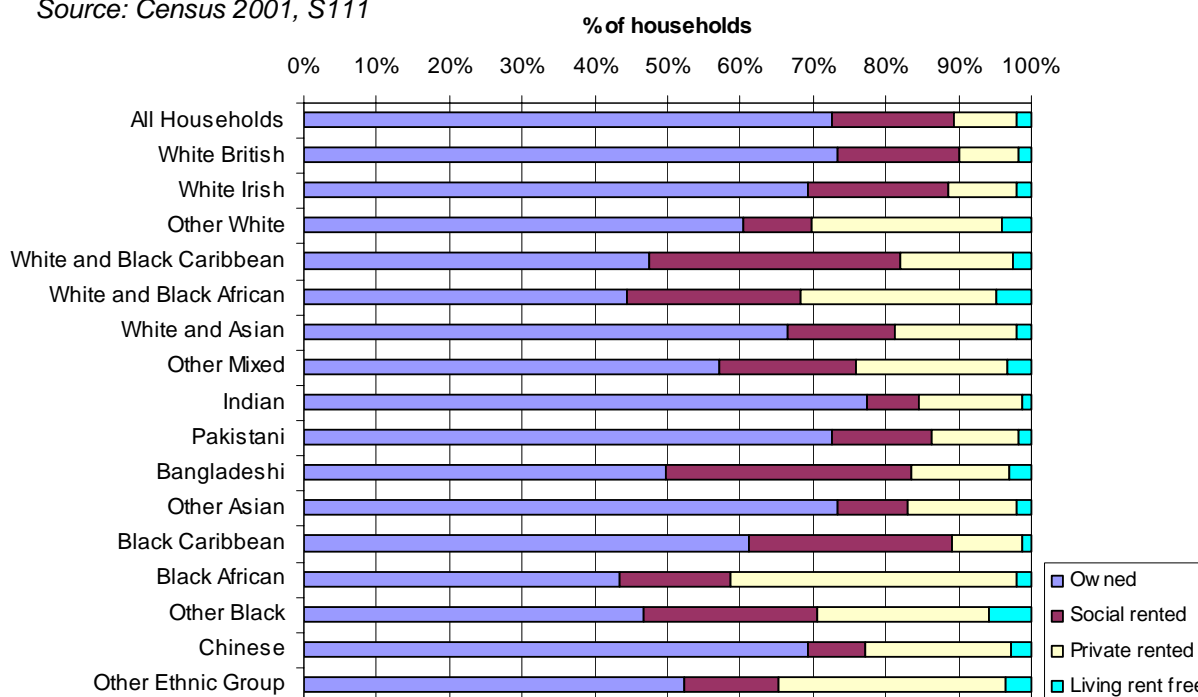
The highest proportion of owner occupation, either outright or with a mortgage, was found in households with an Indian head (77.5%), closely followed by those with an Other Asian head (73.5%) and those with White British head (73.4%). Pakistani headed households also had very high levels of owner-occupation at just less than 73%.

The lowest levels of owner-occupation were found in Black African headed households (44.3%) and Mixed White and Black African headed households (44.4%). Fairly low proportions were also found in Mixed White and Black Caribbean and Other Black headed households (around 47%). Interestingly, Bangladeshi headed households had very low levels of owner-occupation (49.7%) compared to the other Asian groups.

The highest levels of social renting were found in Mixed White and Black Caribbean headed households and Bangladeshi headed households, where just over a third of all households were of this type of tenure. Slightly more than a quarter of Black Caribbean headed households were living in socially rented properties.

Figure 6.2.1 Household tenure (as % of all households) by ethnic group of household head

Source: Census 2001, S111



Private renting was most common among the Black African population, where nearly 40% of households were in this category. It was also fairly common among the Other Ethnic Groups (31.4%), the Mixed White and Black African group and the Other White groups, more than a quarter of households living in privately rented accommodation. This might reflect a transient population of students or young adult workers.

Very few households fell into the 'living rent free' category, with the highest proportions being in Other Black headed households (5.9%), Mixed White and Black African headed households (4.9%) and Other White households (4.2%). As rent-free accommodation is often associated with a job, it is likely that these slightly higher figures are connected with the British and American armed forces located in the Eastern Region.

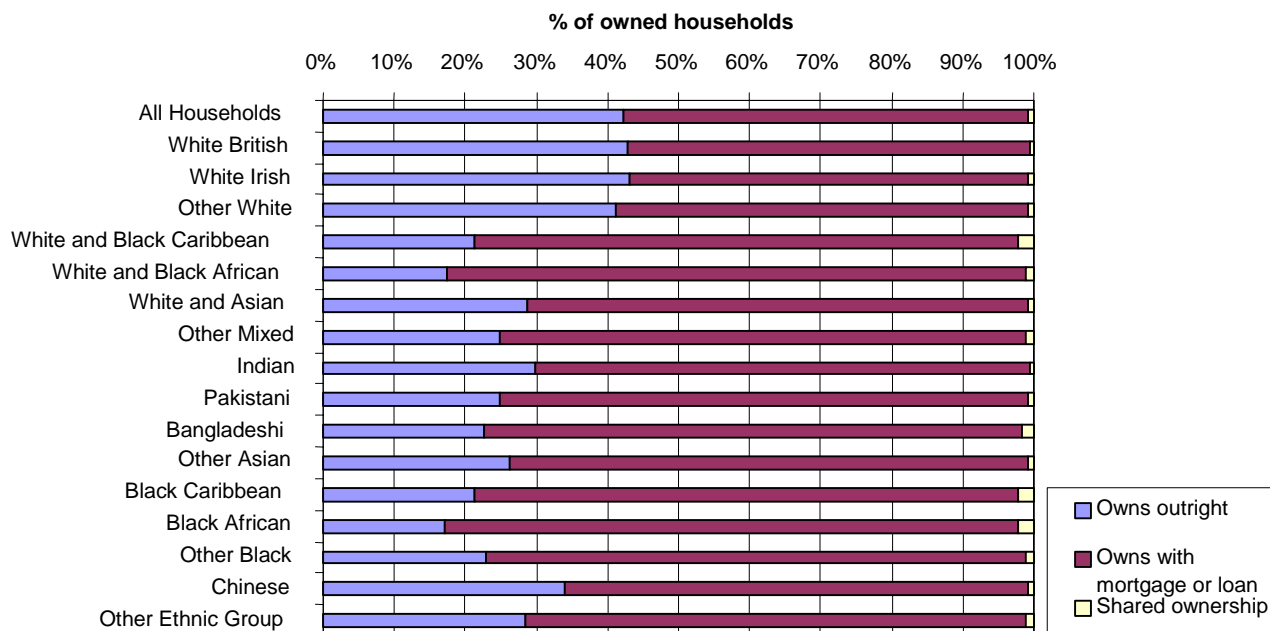
Looking at housing tenure of owned properties in more detail (see Figure 6.2.2) reveals that the regional picture is of the majority of homes being owned with a mortgage (around 57%) and a large minority being owned outright (around 42%). A very small proportion (0.7%) were homes with shared ownership.

White Irish headed households were most likely to own their property outright (43%), followed by White British headed households (42.7%) and Other White headed households (41.1%) and this probably reflects, in part, the older age structure of these groups. The lowest proportion of homes that were owned outright was found in households with a Black African head (17.1%), closely followed by households with a Mixed White and Black African head (17.5%). The very small proportions of homes with shared ownership prevent broad generalisation, although this type of tenure appears to be more common in Black households or those with a White and Black Mixed household head. The Census data does not, therefore, suggest that non-

White groups are under-represented in shared ownership schemes in the Eastern Region.

Figure 6.2.2 Housing tenure of owned properties in the Eastern Region by ethnic group of household head

Source: Census 2001, S111



6.2.1 Socially rented housing in greater detail

The Continuous Recording System provides annual reports of housing association (HA) and local authority (LA) lettings by ethnic group. Many councils are in the process of transferring their housing stock to a housing association and many others have already completed this process. For this reason these figures below are for the combined lettings for both HA and LA socially rented properties from the period 2004/2005.

Of the 14,984 general needs lettings in the Eastern Region in the 2004/2005 financial year, 88.2% were to White British tenants. All other groups comprised a much lower proportion of these lettings, with the next highest proportion being the Other White population at 2.1%, followed by the Black African population at 1.3% and the Black Caribbean population at 1.2%. The proportion of lettings to all other ethnic groups was less than 1%. 1.4% of tenants refused to state their ethnicity, and data is missing on 530 tenants.

These figures suggest that a larger proportion of tenants in socially rented housing are not of a White British background in comparison to the proportion of non-White British residents in the Eastern Region as a whole.

Table 6.2.1.1 Number of LA and HA lettings in the Eastern Region by ethnic group

Source: CORE, Annual Report Summary Statistics 2004/2005

	East		Bedfordshire		Cambs		Essex		Herts		Norfolk		Suffolk		P'boro UA		Luton UA		Thurrock UA		Southend-On-Sea UA	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
White British	13,214	88.2%	1,166	78.2%	1,575	93.3%	2,863	93.3%	2,514	84.5%	1,844	95.6%	2,143	90.7%	549	74.1%	128	54.0%	85	84.2%	347	89.2%
White Irish	139	0.9%	19	1.3%	10	0.6%	20	0.7%	43	1.4%	10	0.5%	13	0.5%	13	1.8%	8	3.4%	2	2.0%	1	0.3%
White Other	322	2.1%	50	3.4%	28	1.7%	37	1.2%	71	2.4%	26	1.3%	53	2.2%	45	6.1%	5	2.1%	0	0.0%	7	1.8%
White & Black Caribbean	115	0.8%	21	1.4%	6	0.4%	18	0.6%	27	0.9%	1	0.1%	25	1.1%	8	1.1%	7	3.0%	1	1.0%	1	0.3%
White & Black African	54	0.4%	4	0.3%	5	0.3%	4	0.1%	16	0.5%	3	0.2%	11	0.5%	7	0.9%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	3	0.8%
White & Asian	25	0.2%	4	0.3%	1	0.1%	4	0.1%	5	0.2%	1	0.1%	6	0.3%	3	0.4%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mixed Other	85	0.6%	9	0.6%	7	0.4%	12	0.4%	16	0.5%	3	0.2%	15	0.6%	17	2.3%	2	0.8%	1	1.0%	3	0.8%
Indian	60	0.4%	16	1.1%	5	0.3%	4	0.1%	20	0.7%	1	0.1%	3	0.1%	5	0.7%	4	1.7%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%
Pakistani	76	0.5%	14	0.9%	5	0.3%	1	0.0%	22	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	14	1.9%	17	7.2%	0	0.0%	3	0.8%
Bangladeshi	93	0.6%	17	1.1%	6	0.4%	7	0.2%	28	0.9%	6	0.3%	7	0.3%	2	0.3%	20	8.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other Asian	89	0.6%	18	1.2%	2	0.1%	6	0.2%	12	0.4%	2	0.1%	12	0.5%	33	4.5%	1	0.4%	1	1.0%	2	0.5%
Black Caribbean	181	1.2%	41	2.7%	9	0.5%	16	0.5%	59	2.0%	3	0.2%	29	1.2%	3	0.4%	20	8.4%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%
Black African	202	1.3%	47	3.2%	5	0.3%	19	0.6%	62	2.1%	7	0.4%	13	0.5%	12	1.6%	19	8.0%	3	3.0%	15	3.9%
Other Black	55	0.4%	9	0.6%	9	0.5%	5	0.2%	13	0.4%	2	0.1%	6	0.3%	7	0.9%	2	0.8%	1	1.0%	1	0.3%
Chinese	18	0.1%	3	0.2%	1	0.1%	4	0.1%	5	0.2%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%
Other ethnic group	52	0.3%	11	0.7%	4	0.2%	8	0.3%	16	0.5%	2	0.1%	3	0.1%	6	0.8%	1	0.4%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%
Refused	204	1.4%	43	2.9%	11	0.7%	39	1.3%	46	1.5%	18	0.9%	22	0.9%	17	2.3%	2	0.8%	4	4.0%	2	0.5%
Total	14,984		1,492		1,689		3,067		2,975		1,929		2,364		741		237		101		389	
Missing	530		33		29		338		38		27		62		1		2		0		0	

In all areas, a lower proportion of social housing tenants were White British than the equivalent proportion in the population as a whole (see Table 1.2 and Table 2.1). This difference was least pronounced in Cambridgeshire, Essex and Norfolk where the differences in proportion were around 2% or less, although it should be noted that in Essex the ethnicity data for 338 tenants was missing. The largest differences between the proportion of White British tenants versus the proportion of the White British population were found in Bedfordshire, Peterborough and Luton where they approached 10%.

139 social housing lettings in the Eastern Region were made to members of the White Irish group. This group had a slightly lower proportion of tenants in socially rented accommodation than their regional population proportion. This was true in most areas of the region, although there were slightly higher proportions than expected in Peterborough and in Thurrock. The Other White group also had a lower proportion of social housing tenants compared to their regional population, and this was consistent for most areas in the region with the exception of Peterborough, where double the proportion of Other White tenants were present in socially rented properties than would be expected.

Of the Mixed groups, at a regional level only the White and Asian group did not have higher proportions of tenants in socially rented properties than would be expected. The magnitudes of the differences were not large – between 0.2% and 0.4%, however for the White and Black African group, this represents a fourfold increase in the proportion present in the general population. 115 social housing lettings in the Eastern Region were made to members of the White and Black Caribbean ethnic group. In all areas, the White and Black Caribbean population was present in social housing at around double the rate found in the general population, with the exceptions of Suffolk where there was a nearly three times that rate and Southend-On-Sea where there was no increase in the proportion expected.

White and Black Africans accounted for 54 social lettings across the region. Peterborough and Southend-On-Sea had large increased proportions of this group as socially rented housing tenants compared to their proportional presence in the general population. The disproportionate instance of this group in social housing properties in the counties ranged from a fivefold increase in Hertfordshire and Suffolk to a twofold increase in Norfolk (although this only represented 3 tenants). Only in Essex and Luton (where there were no White and Black African social housing tenants) was there no increase in the proportion in the socially rented housing population versus the general population for this group.

White and Asian groups were unlikely to be living socially rented accommodation in every area of the region (in many areas they are present at half the rate found in the general population), with the exception of Suffolk where they are slightly more likely to be doing so. 85 social housing lettings were made to members of Other Mixed groups. These groups are present at around double the rate in socially rented housing than expected. The exceptions to this are in Peterborough, where despite forming only 0.3% of the population, they account for 2.3% of all socially rented housing lettings, and in Thurrock where they account for 1% of socially rented housing tenancies but only 0.2% of the population – again however, this is only one tenant. In Norfolk they are not disproportionately present in social housing.

Regionally, there are large differences between the Asian groups in the proportions living in social housing. Both Indians and to a lesser extent Pakistani groups are unlikely to be living in socially rented accommodation. However, Bangladeshis are present in socially rented housing at twice the proportions one finds in the general population, and Other Asians at three times the rate.

In all areas of the region Indian groups are half as likely or less to be living in socially rented housing than their population profile would suggest. Indeed, in Thurrock, there were no Indians in socially rented accommodation in the financial year 2004/2005 despite the fact that they represent 1.3% of the population.

The Pakistani population has slightly higher proportions in socially rented housing than one would expect in Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire, and double the proportion one would expect in Southend-On-Sea, although as with all these figures, it must be remembered that they actually represent extremely small numbers and only three general housing needs lettings were made to Pakistanis in Southend. In Peterborough and Luton where there are relatively large proportions of Pakistanis in

the general population, there are much smaller proportions in the social housing population, which may be more representative of the true state of this group.

Bangladeshi tenants accounted for 93 social housing lettings in the Eastern Region for the year 2004/2005. Bangladeshis are disproportionately likely to be living in social housing in every area of the Eastern Region, with the exceptions of Southend-On-Sea and Thurrock where there were no Bangladeshis in the socially rented housing population. In this context it should be remembered that in Thurrock, only 101 social housing lettings were made in the year 2004/2005. In all other areas they are two to three times more likely to be living in this type of accommodation than their population profile would suggest. This is particularly relevant in Luton where Bangladeshis account for 4.1% of the general population, but for 8.4% of the socially rented housing population.

89 social housing lettings were made to Other Asian groups. In Bedfordshire this accounted for 1.2% of social lettings, which was four times greater than the 0.3% of Bedfordshire's general population that was composed of Other Asians. Higher proportions than expected were also found in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk. 4.5% of the social housing lettings in Peterborough were to members of Other Asian groups, which is a very large increase on the proportion of Other Asians in the general population (0.6%). One letting was made to this group in both Luton and Thurrock, and two in Southend-on-Sea.

In the region as a whole, all Black groups are present in the social housing population in much higher proportions than in the general population. In the Black Caribbean group who accounted for 181 social housing lettings in the East of England, the increase was to more than double the rate found in the general population, and for the Black Africans (202 lettings) and Other Blacks (only 55 lettings), it was fourfold.

Black Caribbeans were present in social housing accommodation at twice their general population rate in Cambridgeshire, Essex, Norfolk and Luton. Three times the proportion present in the general population was found in both Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, and four times the rate in Suffolk. Peterborough had less Black Caribbean social housing tenants than would be expected, while only one letting was made to this group in Thurrock and none were made in Southend-On-Sea.

Black Africans are perhaps the group with the highest likelihood of living in socially rented accommodation. In Bedfordshire, Black Africans are 11 times more likely to be living in socially rented housing than one would expect from their population profile and in Southend-On-Sea where only 0.5% of the population is Black African, they account for nearly 4% of the social housing lettings (15 lettings in total). In the other areas of the region, Black Africans are between three and five times more likely to be living in social housing than would be predicted. The only exception to this is in Cambridgeshire where there is only a very slight increase in the rates of social housing tenants in this ethnic group compared to the rates in the general population, and this could be explained by high numbers of Black African students and academics in the area.

Other Blacks were disproportionately likely to be social housing tenants in every area of the Eastern Region, particularly in Bedfordshire where they were present in this type of accommodation at six times the rate they were present in the general population. In Hertfordshire, where the most social housing lettings were made to Other Black tenants (13 lettings) they were present at four times the proportion as in the general population. Generally, however, despite these disproportionately large figures, the number of lettings made to Other Black tenants was very small – only two in both Norfolk and Luton, and only one in Thurrock and Southend-On-Sea.

The Chinese group accounted for only 18 social housing lettings in the Eastern Region, and in every area there was a smaller proportion of social housing lettings made to Chinese tenants than would be expected given the rate at which they are present in the general population. This group is the least likely to be living in this type of accommodation.

52 social lettings in 2004/2005 were made to members of Other Ethnic Groups, and overall they were present in the same proportion in the social housing as the general population. In Bedfordshire and Peterborough, three times as many social lettings were made to Other Ethnic Groups as would be expected, whilst in Cambridgeshire half as many were made. Small increases and decreases in proportions were observed across the remainder of the region, with only two lettings made in Norfolk, only one in both Luton and Thurrock, and none in Southend-On-Sea.

Racial harassment

CORE also records the number of tenants who are moving to or transferring within socially rented accommodation due to racial harassment at their last settled home. While this only gives us information about incidents at these types of properties, it may be an indication of the larger picture within the area.

Table 6.2.1.1 Number of general needs tenants moving due to racial harassment

Source: CORE, Annual Report Summary Statistics 2004/2005

	Number	%
East	33	0.2%
Bedfordshire	3	0.2%
Cambridgeshire	3	0.2%
Essex	2	0.1%
Hertfordshire	5	0.2%
Norfolk	2	0.1%
Suffolk	2	0.1%
Peterborough UA	12	1.6%
Luton UA	2	0.8%
Thurrock UA	1	1.0%
Southend-On-Sea UA	1	0.7%

The proportion of people moving into HA or LA properties due to racial harassment at their last settled home is extremely small – only 0.2% of all those relocating to or within social housing in the Eastern Region.

Even in Peterborough where the proportion is relatively much higher, it is important to remember that this only refers to 12 tenants.

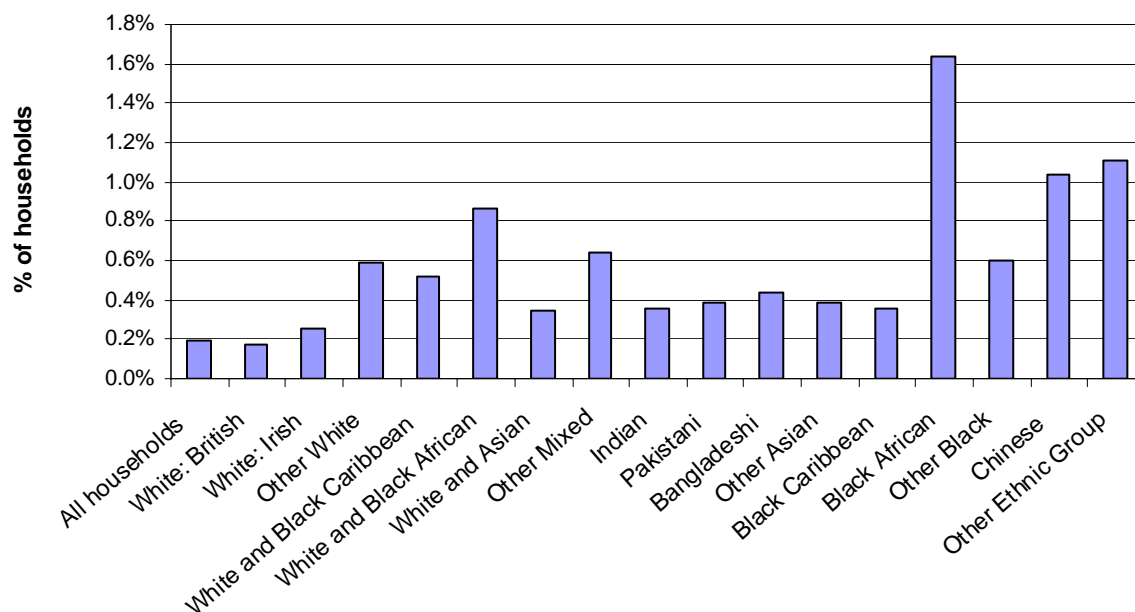
6.3 Housing quality indicators

The Census recorded several indicators of housing quality. It provides information on whether a household's accommodation is self-contained, whether it has central heating and whether the household is overcrowded.

Shared Dwellings

Figure 6.3.1 Proportion of households living in a shared dwelling by ethnic group of household head

Source: Census 2001, S124



Across the region, less than 0.2% of households were living in a shared dwelling, compared to 0.3% nationally. This means that the accommodation used by that household was not self-contained. The proportion for households headed by a White British person was slightly lower than the regional average at just under 0.2%. All other ethnic groups showed a higher proportion of households living in shared dwellings, as shown in Figure 6.3.1, to a greater or lesser extent. Households headed by a Black African are most likely not to have self-contained accommodation at 1.7%, followed by those headed by someone from the Other Ethnic Groups and those in a Chinese headed household (both around 1.1%). Most of the Mixed Groups, particularly the Mixed White and Black African group, and the Other Black group were somewhat more likely to be living in shared accommodation. This indicator suggests that people in the region from ethnic groups other than White British may be more likely to be living in lower quality housing.

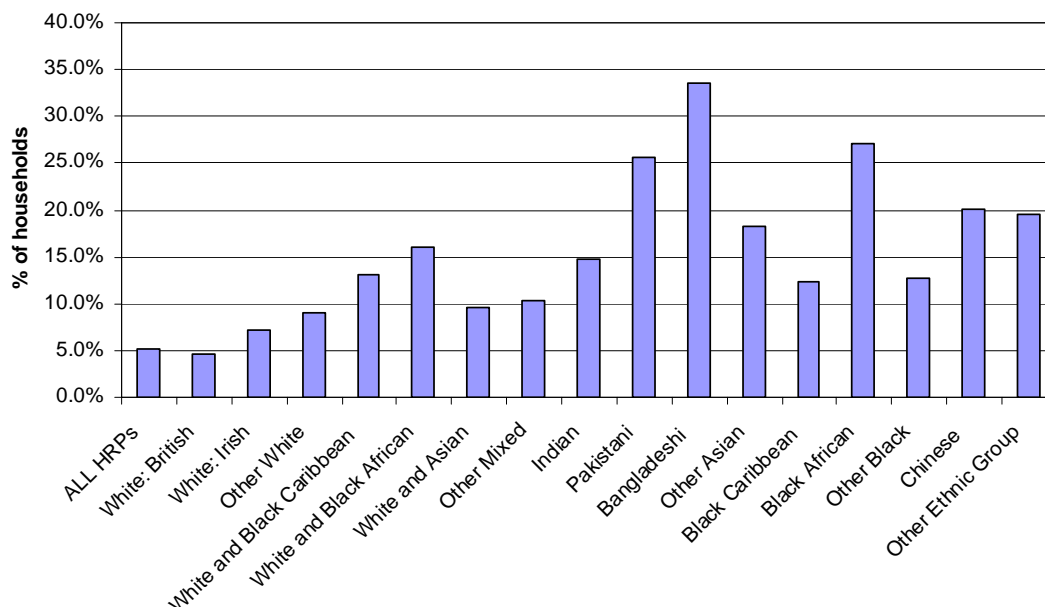
Over-crowding

The Census provides a measure of over-crowding based on the number of rooms available to a household. Every household is given an occupancy rating on the basis of information provided in the Census. The occupancy rating calculates the "ideal" number of rooms a household needs based on the number of people in it, their ages, and their relationship to one another. More information about the occupancy rating is given in the glossary. A household living in accommodation that has too few rooms

(given the size and composition of a household) can be interpreted as being over-crowded.

Figure 6.3.2 Proportion of over-crowded households by ethnic group of household head

Source: *Census 2001, S124*



As illustrated in Figure 6.3.2, regionally, 5.2% of households were over-crowded, compared to around 7% nationally. Households with a non-White head showed a much higher proportion of over-crowding. Particularly affected were those in the Bangladeshi group, where more than a third of households were over-crowded, followed by those in the Pakistani and Black African groups, where more than a quarter of households were affected. Around one fifth of Other Ethnic Group and Chinese headed households were over-crowded.

This indicator suggests that households with a non-White head were more likely to be living in poor quality housing. The problem is that this indicator does not distinguish between families who do not consider their conditions to be over-crowded and those who would choose to move if they were able to. For example, the extended family structure common in Asian families will contribute to over-crowding but as this is an external construct imposed by the Census we cannot tell if they are choosing to live in this way. Some insights into this issue are available from housing needs surveys of BME groups. Two of these have been carried out in the Eastern Region, one covers Essex, Thurrock and Southend⁶ (Steele & Tickner, 2003) and the other covers Bedfordshire⁷ (Tomlinson, 2002).

The Essex housing needs survey addresses this issue. Nearly one quarter of the BME population surveyed felt their home was too small. Chinese, Mixed, Asian and Irish communities felt themselves to be particularly affected by this issue, and those who took part in the focus groups that were part of this survey were particularly negative about the situation. One Asian woman gave an example of a family of eight

⁶ Steele, A & Tickner, A. (2003) *Facing the Facts: A base-line study of the housing and related needs of the Black and Ethnic Minority Community in Essex.*

⁷ Tomlinson, R. (2002) *Bedfordshire Black and Ethnic Minority Accommodation Needs Study.*

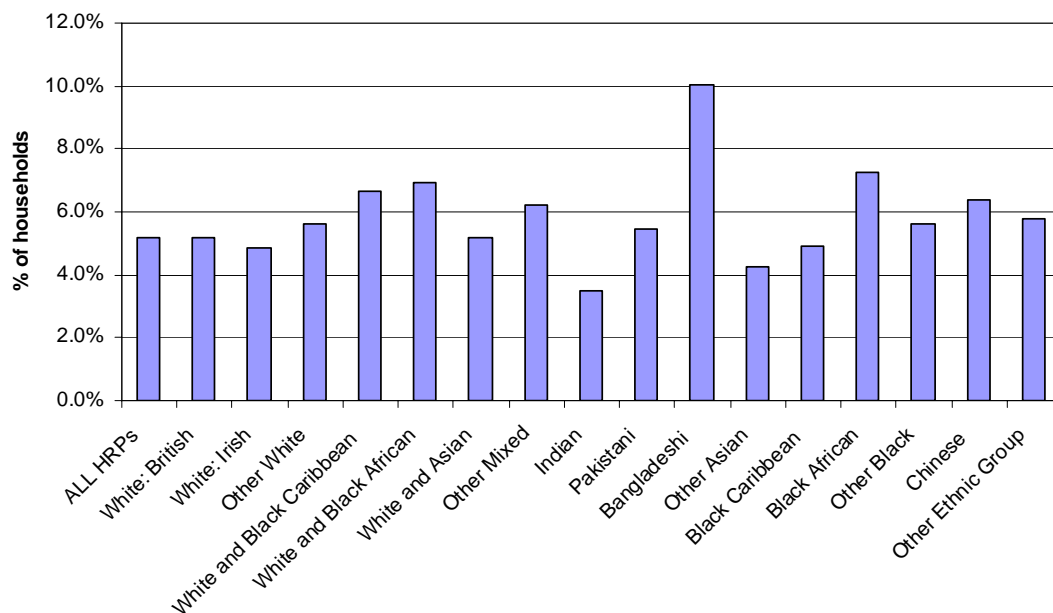
who were living in a two-bedroom property where the elderly grandmother had to sleep in the living room with little privacy. A Chinese participant in the focus group mentioned that of her five children, two of her sons also had their wives living with her. She said *“It’s difficult to get any privacy and you’re always at each others throats. I get very depressed about it, but what can you do?”* (Steel & Tickner, 2003, p37).

No Central Heating

Across the region just over 5% of households did not have central heating compared with 9% nationally. As Figure 6.3.3 shows, this did vary by ethnic group, but with the exception of the Bangladeshi group where 10% of households did not have central heating, non-White groups did not show markedly higher proportions of this indicator. Other than Bangladeshi groups, African headed households (7.3%), Mixed White and Black African headed households (6.9%), Mixed White and Black Caribbean headed households (6.6%) and Chinese headed households (6.4%) were most likely not to have central heating. It is important to remember that these differences are small and the total number of households affected is very small (e.g. 414 Bangladeshi households throughout the region).

Figure 6.3.3 Proportion of households with no central heating by ethnic group of household head

Source: Census 2001, S124



In general, it should be noted that lack of central heating is not necessarily an indication of deprivation. It is also associated with the age of a property and the gentrification of an area. In some wealthy areas large, old houses can be occupied by elderly people who would have the resources to install central heating should they want it, but who choose not to.

6.4 The non-household population

91,614 residents of the Eastern Region were counted by the 2001 Census as living in communal establishments and were therefore not counted as part of the

household population. Of these 6,660 were resident staff and their families, and the remaining 84,954 were counted as resident in communal establishments. The following analyses exclude resident staff and their families. To be counted as a household, a group of people must live at the same address and share common housekeeping (i.e. share a living room or sitting room or at least one meal a day). To be counted as resident, individuals must have been living or been expecting to live in the communal establishment for six months or more. People visiting the establishment on Census day who did not have a usual address elsewhere were also classified as resident.

Communal establishment residents constituted only 1.6% of the population of the East of England, which was in line with 1.7% recorded nationally. The largest group of communal establishment residents in the region (29,807 people) were living in Other medical and care establishments. These would include private nursing and residential care homes, children's homes and psychiatric establishments. The next highest group (21,652 people) were living in education establishments, including halls of residence. A further 10,575 communal establishment residents were living in 'Other' accommodation. Defence establishments housed 6,028 people, and the prison population consisted of 4,249 people. Fewer people (3,533) were living in NHS medical and care establishments.

Table 6.4.1 provides a summary of the ethnic composition of the Eastern Region's communal establishment population. A more detailed breakdown is available in Appendix 8. 78.7% of people resident in communal establishments defined themselves as White British, with Other White groups accounting for 9.5% of the residents. Similar proportions of Asian groups, Black groups and Chinese groups (between 2.6% and 2.8%) were found among the

Table 6.4.1 Communal establishment residents by ethnic group

Source: Census 2001, S125 (N.B. Staff and their families are excluded from Table 6.4.1)

Type of communal establishment	ALL RESIDENTS	White British	Other White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese	Other Ethnic Group
Medical and care establishments	38,720	36,181	1,264	169	313	425	49	319
NHS	3,533	2,705	239	31	140	165	20	233
Local Authority	4,127	4,015	67	12	15	12	0	6
Housing Association	1,253	1,074	54	12	23	40	3	47
Other	29,807	28,387	904	114	135	208	26	33
Other establishments	46,234	30,636	6,770	1,401	1,968	1,762	2,343	1,354
Defence establishments (including ships)	6,028	5,547	155	90	110	90	6	30
Prison service establishments/ Probation/bail hostel	4,249	2,793	370	246	165	632	15	28
Educational establishment (including Halls of residence)	21,652	13,355	3,462	609	948	561	1,794	923
Hotel; Boarding House; Guest House	1,141	812	190	23	39	39	14	24
Hostel (including youth hostels; hostels for the homeless)	2,589	1,886	313	100	92	132	7	59
Other	10,575	6,243	2,280	333	614	308	507	290
Total	84,954	66,817	8,034	1,570	2,281	2,187	2,392	1,673
% communal establishment population	100.0%	78.7%	9.5%	1.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.8%	2.0%
% of total population by ethnic group	1.6%	1.4%	4.1%	2.7%	1.9%	4.5%	11.7%	11.5%

communal establishment population, with lower proportions of Mixed groups and Other Ethnic Groups. Overall a larger proportion of people from ethnic groups other

than White British (21.3%) were found in the communal establishment population than within the population overall. These disproportionately high numbers were particularly pronounced in the Chinese and Other Ethnic Groups. Indeed, 11.5% of the members of both of these groups were resident in communal establishments. This is certainly due to a high number of students and academics living within educational establishments or halls of residence. For every BME group, students and academics represented by far the largest proportion of communal establishment residents.

Table 6.4.2 shows the distribution of White British, White Irish/White Other and non-White communal establishment residents between different establishment types. Broadly, a much lower proportion of Other White communal establishments were living in medical and care establishments (15.7%) compared to Other communal establishments (84.3%). Non-White communal establishment residents were slightly less likely to be living in medical and care establishments (35.1%), whilst for the White British residents the split between medical and care establishments compared with Other establishments was fairly equal, although slightly biased towards medical and care establishments. Given that many of these establishments are residential care homes for the elderly, the higher proportions of White British residents are unsurprising due to their older age structure.

Higher proportions of Other White and non-White communal establishment residents were residing in educational or Other establishments. A slightly larger proportion of the non-White communal establishment population was associated with prison service establishments.

Table 6.4.2 White British, White Other and non-White communal establishment residents by establishment type

Source: Census 2001, S125 (N.B. Staff and their families are excluded from Table 6.4.1)

Type of communal establishment	% White British communal establishment residents	% Other White communal establishment residents	% non-White communal establishment residents
Medical and care establishments	54.1%	15.7%	35.1%
NHS	4.0%	3.0%	6.4%
Local Authority	6.0%	0.8%	2.8%
Housing Association	1.6%	0.7%	1.3%
Other	42.5%	11.3%	24.6%
Other establishments	45.9%	84.3%	64.9%
Defence establishments (including ships)	8.3%	1.9%	1.9%
Prison service establishments/ Probation/bail hostel	4.2%	4.6%	6.6%
Educational establishment (including Halls of residence)	20.0%	43.1%	32.7%
Hotel; Boarding House; Guest House	1.2%	2.4%	4.8%
Hostel (including youth hostels; hostels for the homeless)	2.8%	3.9%	2.7%
Other	9.3%	28.4%	16.2%

6.5 The Gypsy Traveller Population

Romany Gypsy and Irish Travellers are a 'hard to reach' group and little data is available on them. However, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) regularly carries out a caravan count. This count lists the number of caravans on unauthorised sites, authorised council sites and authorised private sites.

Table 6.5.1 Number of caravans in the English Regions in January 2005

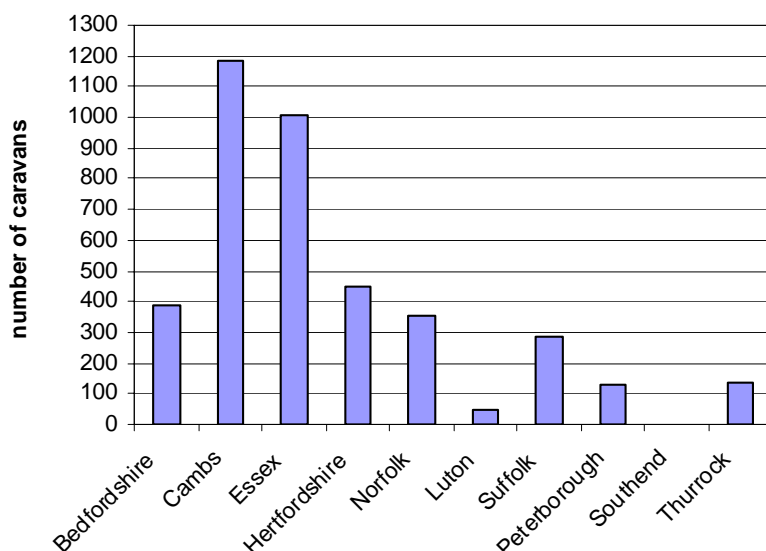
Source: *Count of Gypsy Caravans, ODPM, Jan '05*

Area	Total Caravans
East of England	3,980
South East	2,751
South West	1,949
West Midlands	1,483
East Midlands	1,365
Yorkshire & the Humber	1,295
North West	1,249
London	856
North East	482
England	15,410

Table 6.5.1 shows the total number of caravans in each of the English Regions. It can be seen that the Eastern Region has by far the largest number, more than 1,200 more caravans than the South East, which has the next largest Traveller population. The lowest numbers of caravans were found in the North East – only 482.

Figure 6.5.1 Number of caravans by area in January 2005

Source: *Count of Gypsy Caravans, OPDM, Jan '05*



As illustrated in Figure 6.5.1, in January 2005, of the areas in the Eastern Region, Cambridgeshire had the largest numbers of caravans with nearly 1,200 being located in the county. Essex had the next highest number of Travellers, with just over 1,000 caravans.

Between 350 and 450 caravans were located in Norfolk, Bedfordshire and Essex, whilst Suffolk had 285 caravans. Less than 150 caravans were located in each of the remaining areas, and none in Southend.

As Table 6.5.2 shows, in the East of England as a whole, similar numbers of caravans were located in unauthorised encampments, authorised council sites and authorised private sites. However, this disguised a marked variation in the location of caravans in the different counties and unitary authorities. In Bedfordshire, the largest numbers of caravans were located in unauthorised encampments, with similar numbers in authorised council or private sites. In Cambridgeshire the large majority of caravans were located in authorised private sites, with fewer in authorised council

Table 6.5.2 Number of caravans by type of encampment and area

Source: *Count of Gypsy Caravans, ODPM, Jan '05*

Area	unauthorised encampments	authorised sites: council	authorised sites: private	Total
Bedfordshire	224	78	87	389
Cambridgeshire	268	271	643	1,182
Essex	395	249	363	1,007
Hertfordshire	48	311	90	449
Norfolk	131	105	116	352
Suffolk	64	100	120	284
Peterborough	0	83	44	127
Luton	25	26	0	51
Southend	0	0	0	0
Thurrock	31	98	10	139
East	1,186	1,321	1,473	3,980

sites and unauthorised encampments. Essex and Norfolk had similar numbers of caravans in all three types of sites, while in Hertfordshire and Thurrock, the overwhelming majority of caravans were located in authorised council sites. In Norfolk, the largest numbers were found on privately owned sites. In Peterborough, no caravans were recorded on unauthorised sites.

Table 6.5.3 Number and % increase of caravans by area

Source: *Count of Gypsy Caravans, ODPM, Jan '03 – Jan '05*

	January 2003	January 2005	% change
East	3477	3980	14.5%
Bedfordshire	215	389	80.9%
Cambs	1096	1182	7.8%
Essex	956	1007	5.3%
Hertfordshire	405	449	10.9%
Norfolk	337	352	4.5%
Luton	28	51	82.1%
Suffolk	245	284	15.9%
Peterborough	96	127	32.3%
Southend	0	0	0.0%
Thurrock	99	139	40.4%

The number of caravans increased by 14.5% in the East of England in the two years between January 2003 and January 2005. Although increased numbers of caravans were evident in all areas of the Eastern Region during this period (with the exception of Southend where no caravans were recorded), the increases were not of consistent magnitude across the region. The largest increases were found in Bedfordshire and Luton, both of which had increases of over 80% in these two years. It is important to recognise however, that the numerical increase in Luton was only 23 caravans. Norfolk had the smallest increase

of 4.5%. In areas with large, established traveller populations such as Cambridgeshire and Essex, there were also a smaller proportional increases (7.8% and 5.3% respectively), although the numbers of caravans involved were of similar or greater magnitude than those found in other areas. These large increases raise questions regarding service provision for travellers.

As mentioned above, travellers are a 'hard to reach' group and very little quantitative data exists on them. It is unclear how they may have chosen to define themselves within the ethnic categories of the Census and they are more likely to have been 'missed' by the Census than other ethnic groups. A Travellers Review is underway in Cambridgeshire at the moment and is due to be published in late 2005. This is the largest study of Travellers carried out so far in the UK.