

SECTION 4: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

Of the 222,877 households in the County, 17,294 were headed by a non-White British household representative (8%) and 6,369 (3%) were headed by someone from a non-White ethnic group. Residents in households with a non-White head made up 3% of Cambridgeshire's household population.

In England as a whole, 11.1% of households were headed by a non-White British household head, and 6.8% by a non-White household head. 8.7% of England's household population was non-White.

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

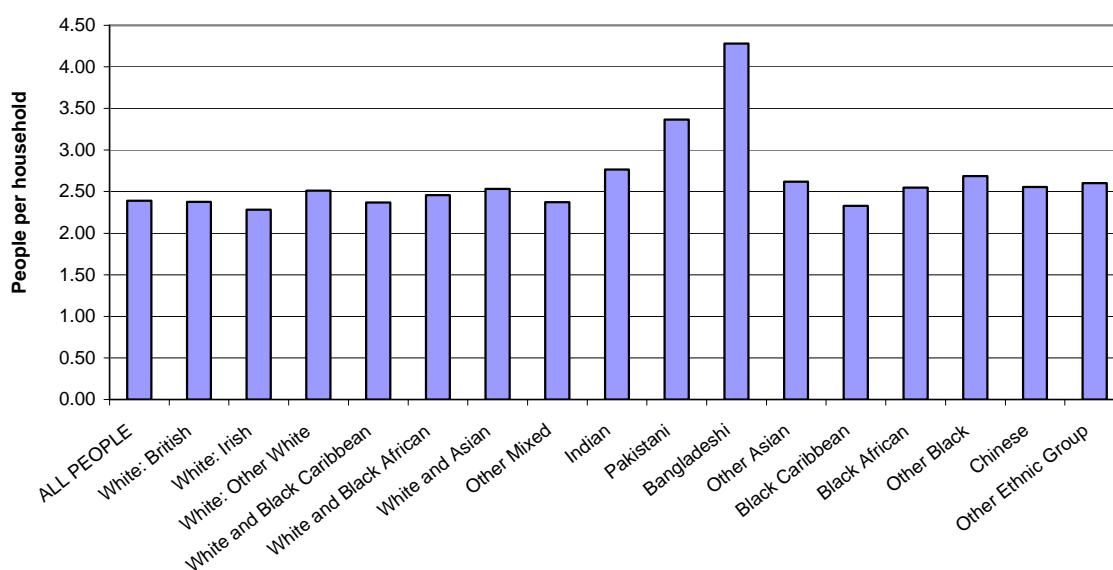
The average size of households in Cambridgeshire was 2.4 people, which was slightly lower than the 2.5 recorded in 1991, and the same as the 2.4 recorded nationally in 2001. On average, Cambridgeshire households headed by someone from a non-White ethnic group were larger, with 2.7 people per household. Nationally, non-White headed households had an average size of 3.0 people.

Figure 4.1 shows that average household size was actually fairly constant across the County's different ethnic groups, with the clear exception of households headed by someone from an Asian or Asian British ethnic group. Bangladeshi-headed households had the largest average household size at 4.3 people per household, followed by Pakistani-headed households at 3.4 people per household.

The higher household size among Asian ethnic groups can partly be explained by their younger age structure. The higher proportion of children, and lower proportion of the elderly, would contribute to a larger average household size. Cultural factors are also likely to affect household size: patterns of care for elderly relatives vary across different cultures, as does the tendency for extended family networks to live in one house.

Figure 4.1: Average household size (people per household) by ethnic group of household head

Source: 2001 Census ST106 ST123



HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

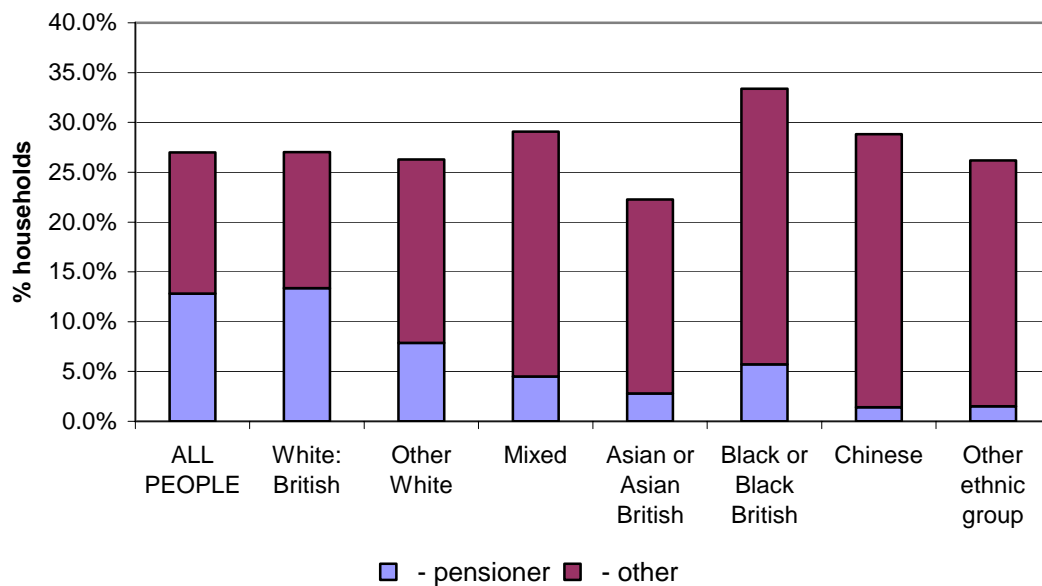
The 2001 Census identified three broad types of households: those composed of one person living alone, those made up of one 'family' (with or without children) and "Other Households", which included all-student and all-pensioner households, as well as households made up of more than one family. These three groups were broken down further to give information about the relationships between the people within each household. This approach to household composition classification is different to that used in the 1991 Census, which was more focussed on the number of children and adults living in a household together, rather than on the relationships between them.

Single person households

27% of households in the County were made up of one person living alone, compared to 30% nationally. In nearly half of these households, that person was a pensioner. Figure 4.2 shows that the proportion of households composed of a single person did not vary markedly by ethnic group. There was a slightly higher proportion of single person households among households headed by a Black or Black British person, and a slightly lower proportion among households headed by an Asian or Asian British person, but the differences from the figure for "all people" were not great.

Figure 4.2: Single person households (as % of total households) by ethnic group of household head

Source: 2001 Census ST106

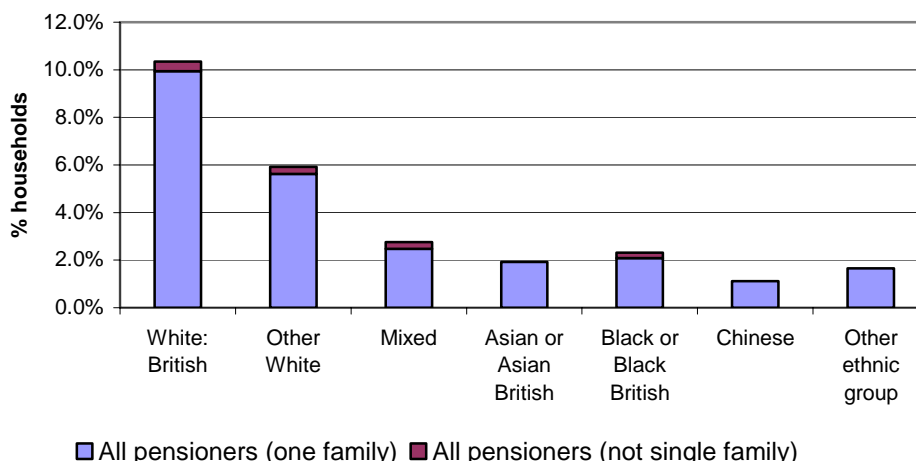


There were, however, clear differences between ethnic groups with respect to the proportion of households made up of a pensioner living alone versus the proportion composed of a non-pensioner living alone. In White British headed households, around half of the single person households were formed of pensioners living alone. In all other ethnic groups this proportion was much lower. This is not surprising given the younger age structure of the non-White groups, but it may also reflect different approaches to the care of the elderly in different cultures. In Black or Black British and Chinese ethnic groups, over one quarter of non-pensioner household residents were living alone, which is double the proportion from the White British household population.

Pensioner Households

As shown in Figure 4.3 below, while around 10% of households headed by a White British person were composed of a family group where every member is a pensioner, the proportion in the non-White groups was closer to 2%. There were a small number of households across the County made up of a group of non-related pensioners.

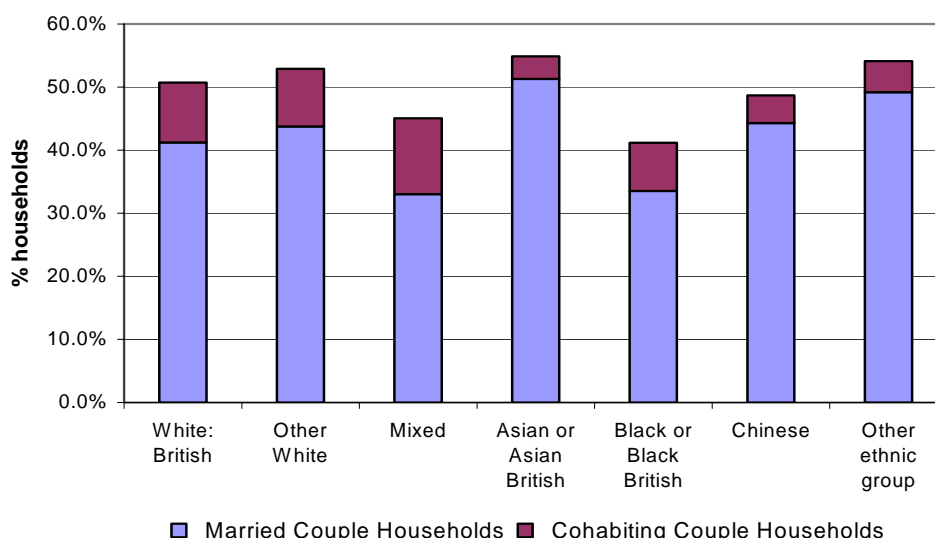
Figure 4.3: All-pensioner group households (as % of total households) by ethnic group of household head *Source: 2001 Census ST106*



Couple households

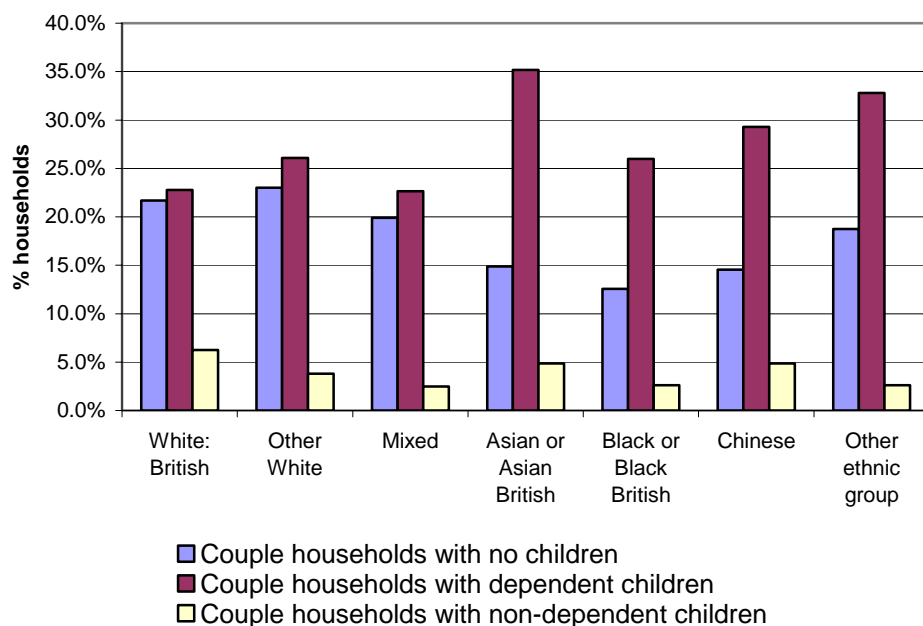
Across the County, just over 50% of households were made up of “couple households”, with or without children, which is a higher proportion than the 45% seen in England as a whole. Of the County’s couple households, 82% were married couple households and 18% were cohabiting couple households. The proportion of couple households varied little by broad ethnic group, but there was more variation with respect to the proportion of these that were married or cohabiting. The proportion of married couple households was highest (51%) in Asian or Asian British headed households, which also had the lowest (4%) proportion of cohabiting couple households. Cohabitation was most common in households headed by a person from a Mixed ethnic group, where 12% of households were based on a cohabiting couple.

Figure 4.4: Couple households (as % of total households) by ethnic group of household head *Source: 2001 Census ST106*



23% of Cambridgeshire’s households were composed of a couple with dependent children, compared to 21% nationally. This proportion varied markedly by ethnic group, as shown in Figure 4.5 below. The proportion of households comprising a couple with dependent children was lowest (23%) in households with a White British or Mixed head and highest in Asian or Asian British headed households, at 35%. The proportion of households comprising a couple with no dependent children was highest in the White British headed households, at 28%, and lowest in Black or Black British headed households, at 15%.

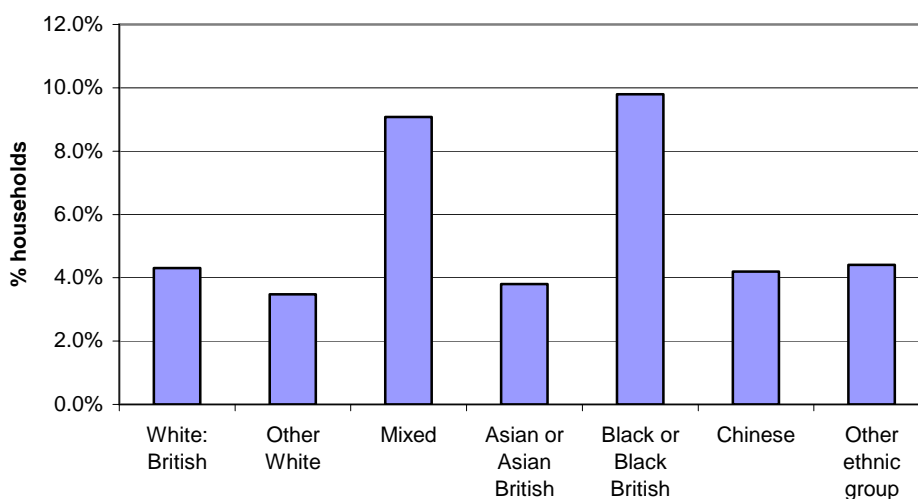
Figure 4.5: Couple households with children (as % of total households) by ethnic group of household head *Source: 2001 Census ST106*



Lone parents with dependent children

Across the County, 4% of households were made up of a lone parent with one or more dependent children, which was considerably lower than the 6% in England as a whole. As shown in Figure 4.6 below, this proportion varied considerably by ethnic group, with 9% of households with a Mixed ethnicity head, and 10% of households with a Black or Black British head, composed of a lone parent with dependent children. The proportion for all other ethnic groups was lower at around 4%. Despite these proportions, it should still be remembered that over 90% of lone parent households with dependent children in Cambridgeshire had a White British head. Within the Mixed ethnic group, the proportion of lone parent with dependent children households was highest in the White and Black Caribbean headed households, at 14%. This was considerably lower than the 24% recorded for this group nationally. Within the Black or Black British group, the proportion was highest in the Black Other group, at 12%, which was considerably lower than the 25% recorded nationally for this group. Nationally, the lowest proportion of lone parent with dependent children households was 5%, found in White Other and Indian headed households. In Cambridgeshire, the lowest proportion was 3% in Indian and Other Asian headed households, and 4% in Chinese headed households.

Figure 4.6: Lone parent households with dependent children (as % of total households) by ethnic group of household head *Source: 2001 Census ST106*

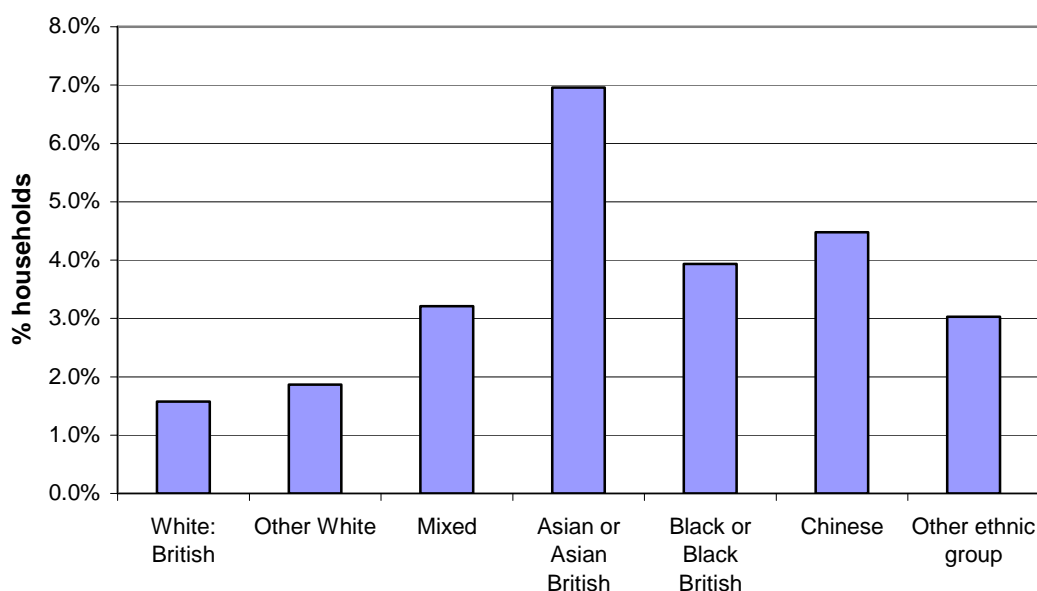


Other households with dependent children

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, or other households made up of non-family members with non-related but dependent children. The proportion of households in this group was under 2% across the County, but did vary markedly by ethnic group. In particular, about 7% of households headed by someone from an Asian or Asian British ethnic group were in this category, presumably because of a tendency towards more extended family living arrangements.

If households in this group are considered along with other households with dependent children, just under half (46%) of the Asian or Asian British headed households contained dependent children, compared to 29% of White British headed households. Nationally, around 29% of households contained dependent children.

Figure 4.7: Other households with dependent children (as % of total households) by ethnic group of household head *Source: 2001 Census ST106*

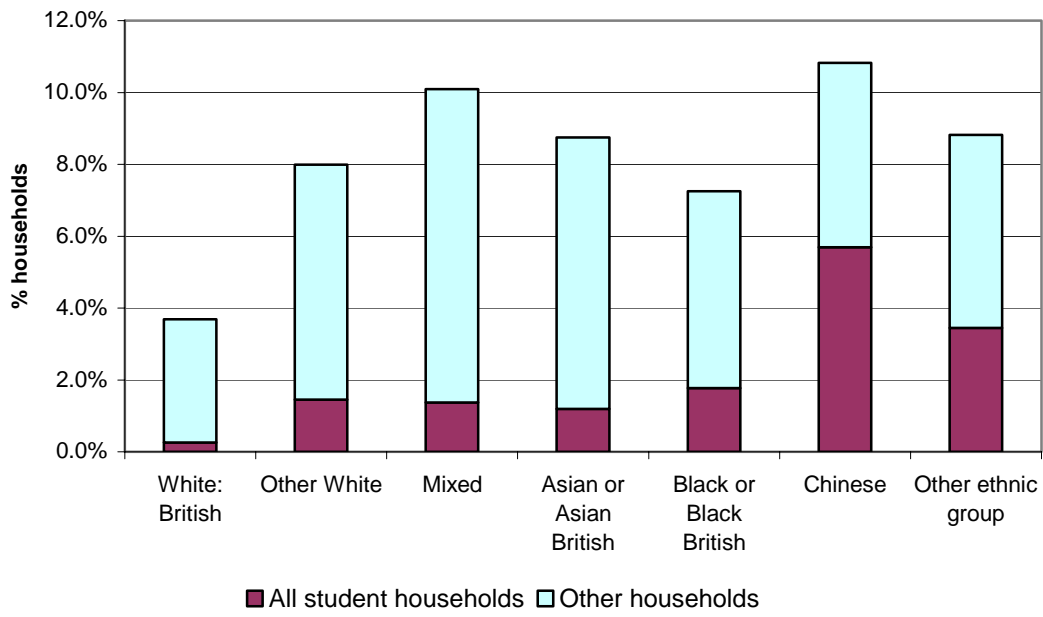


Other households

Across the County, 0.4% of households were made up of all student groups and 4% were made up of “Other households”. Households in this latter group are composed 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 mixture of related and non-related adults, for example, or related adults forming more than one family group.

The proportion of adults in this group varied markedly by ethnic group, as shown in Figure 4.8 below. While overall about 4% of households in the County fell into one of these groups, 10% of households with a Mixed ethnicity head were in this group, as were 11% of households with a Chinese head. Chinese headed households had a particularly high proportion of all-student households, at 6%. The increased proportion of households in these groups with non-White household heads reflects the higher proportion of students in the non-White population.

Figure 4.8: All student & other households (as % of total households) by ethnic group of household head *Source: 2001 Census ST106*

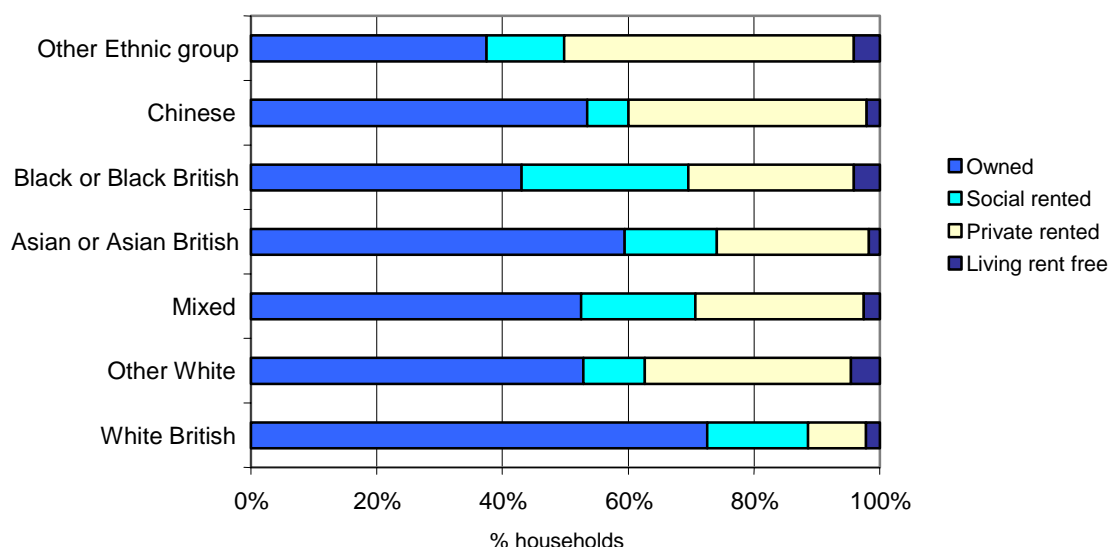


HOUSING TENURE

Figure 4.9 illustrates differences in housing tenure between different broad ethnic groups in the County. Owner occupation was the most common tenure across the County, at 71% of households, followed by social renting, at 16%, and renting privately, at 11%. About 2% of households were living rent-free. Home ownership in Cambridgeshire was broadly comparable to England as a whole, where 69% of households lived in a home they owned or owned with a mortgage. Private renting was slightly higher than the national average of 10%. Renting from the Council or another social landlord was lower than the national average of 19%.

Figure 4.9: Housing tenure (as % of households) by ethnic group of household head

Source: 2001 Census ST111



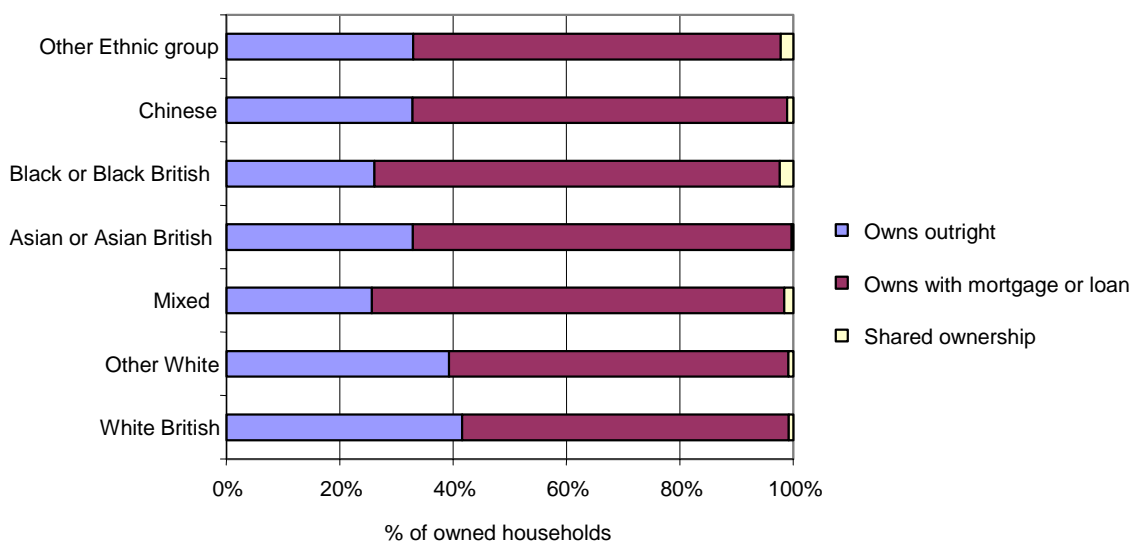
The highest proportion of owner-occupation was shown in households with a White British head, where just under three quarters of households were either owned outright or owned with a mortgage. Lowest levels of home ownership were found in Black or Black British and Other Ethnic Group headed households, both at around 40%. Conversely, the highest proportion of households living in social housing was in households with a Black or Black British head, at 27%. The proportion of people renting privately was lowest in households with a White British head, at 9%, and highest in those with a head from an Other Ethnic Group, at 46%.

It is interesting that, while the second highest level of owner-occupation was found in the Asian or Asian British groups, this masked considerable variation within the Asian group. Indian, Pakistani and Other Asian headed households showed home ownership of over 60%, whereas only 32% of Bangladeshi headed households were owned outright or with a mortgage. Even greater variation was found within the Asian groups for the proportion of households living in social housing. Between 7 and 16% of households with an Indian, Pakistani or Other Asian head were rented from the Council or another social landlord, whereas 53% of households with a Bangladeshi head fell into this group.

Differences between ethnic groups within the Owned category were not particularly marked, as Figure 4.10 shows below. The highest proportion of owned homes that were owned outright was in White British headed households, where 42% of owned homes were owned outright. The lowest proportion was in households with a Mixed ethnicity head, where 26% of owned households were owned outright. Shared ownership comprised only 0.6% of tenures, and given the small numbers involved it is difficult to make broad generalisations by ethnic group. The Mixed White and Black African ethnic group showed a notably higher proportion of homes owned in this way, at just under 5% of households, though this only amounted to six households in total. No other ethnic group showed higher than 1% of households owned in this way. In general, the Census data do not suggest that non-White groups are under-represented in shared ownership schemes across the County.

Figure 4.10: Housing tenure of owned properties by ethnic group of household head

Source: 2001 Census ST111



Around 13% of Other Black headed households were counted as living rent free, which was markedly higher than the County average of 2%. This was probably related to the large number of Black Americans associated with the armed forces bases, who often live in houses owned or rented by their base.

HOUSING QUALITY INDICATORS

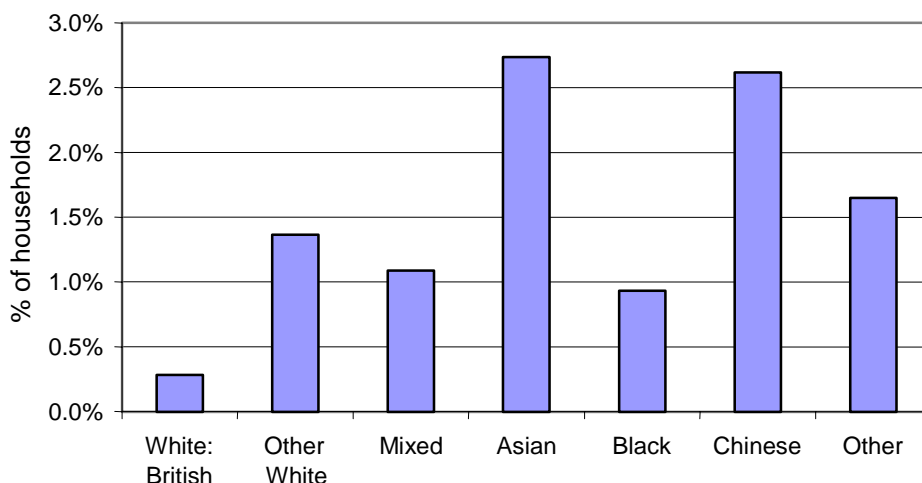
The Census recorded several indicators of housing quality. It provides information on whether a household's accommodation is self-contained, whether it has central heating, and whether the household is over-crowded.

Shared dwellings

Across the County, 0.4% of households were living in a shared dwelling, compared to 0.3% nationally. This means 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 County average, at around 0.3%. Each other broad ethnic group showed a higher proportion of households living in shared dwellings, as shown in Figure 4.11 below. Households headed by a person from an Asian or Chinese ethnic group are most likely not to have self-contained accommodation, at 2.7% and 2.6% respectively. This indicator suggests people in the County from non-White British groups may be more likely to be living in lower quality housing.

Figure 4.11: Proportion of households living in a shared dwelling by ethnic group of household head

Source: 2001 Census ST124



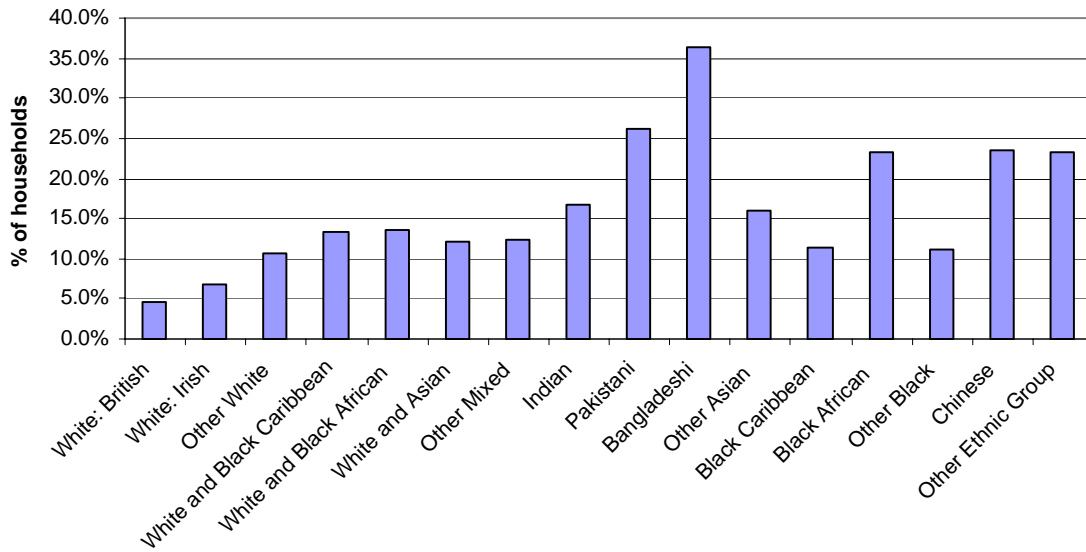
Overcrowding

The Census provides a measure of overcrowding 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 relationships 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 the household) can be interpreted as being overcrowded. Across the County, 5% of households were living in accommodation that was overcrowded, compared to 7% nationally. Households with a non-White British head showed a markedly higher proportion of overcrowding, at 19% of households, as shown in Figure 4.12. The proportion was particularly high in households with a Bangladeshi head, where more than a third of households were overcrowded.

This indicator suggests that households with a non-White head were more likely to be living in poorer quality housing. The problem is that this indicator does not distinguish between families who do not consider their conditions to be overcrowded and those who would choose to move if they were able to. The extended family structure common in Asian families will contribute to overcrowding, and it is impossible to infer from the data the extent to which families may be choosing to live in this way.

Figure 4.12: Proportion of overcrowded households by ethnic group of household head

Source: 2001 Census ST124

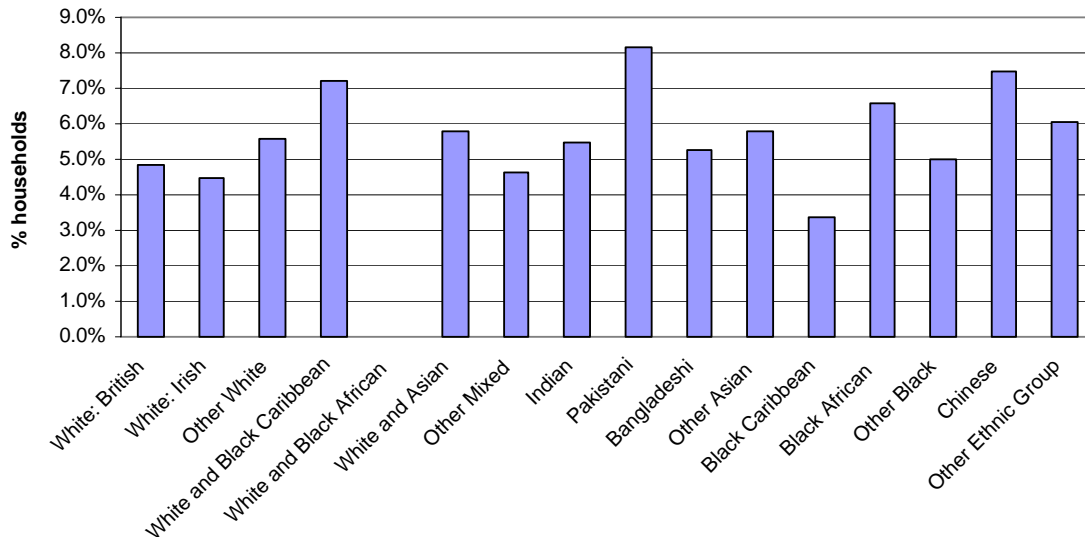


No central heating

Across the County, just under 5% of households did not have central heating, compared to 9% of households in England as a whole. As Figure 4.13 shows below, this indicator showed variation by ethnic group, but non-White groups overall did not show a markedly higher proportion of households with no central heating. Pakistani, Chinese and White and Black Caribbean headed households were the most likely not to have central heating, at 8%, 7.5% and 7% respectively, but given the small numbers of households involved, these differences were not great.

Figure 4.13: Proportion of households with no central heating by ethnic group of household head

Source: 2001 Census ST124



In general it should be noted that lack of central heating is not necessarily an indication of deprivation². 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 means to put in central heating, should they want it, but who choose not to.

² Diamond (1999) "The Census" in D. Dorling and S. Simpson (eds) (1999) *Statistics in Society: The Arithmetic of Politics*. Arnold

4.2 THE NON-HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

19,943 Cambridgeshire residents were counted by the 2001 Census as living in communal establishments and were therefore not counted as part of the household population. Of these, 789 people were resident staff and their families, and the remaining 19,154 were counted as resident in communal establishments. The following analyses exclude resident staff and their families.

Communal establishment residents constituted 3.5% of the County's population, which was about twice the 1.7% shown in England as a whole. This high proportion was related to the particularly high number of students who were living in college or university-owned hostel accommodation. 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 a resident.

The largest group of communal establishment residents in the County was the 9,074 residents associated with educational establishments. Significant numbers were also associated with "other" institutions (both medical and non-medical), defence establishments and Prison Service establishments.

Table 4.1 presents the ethnic composition of the County's communal establishment residents. A more detailed breakdown by LA District is given in Appendix 9. 13,744 (72%) of Cambridgeshire communal establishment residents defined themselves as White British; 3,024 (16%) defined themselves as belonging to a non-White ethnic group. This demonstrates the higher proportion of non-White residents in the communal establishment population compared to the population as a whole, where only 4% of residents defined as non-White.

Table 4.1: Communal establishment residents by ethnic group

Source: 2001 Census ST125 (N.B. Staff and their families are excluded from Table 4.1)

| Type of communal establishment | ALL RESIDENTS | White British | Other White | Mixed | Asian | Black | Chinese | Other Ethnic group |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|
| Medical and care establishments | 3,833 | 3,415 | 169 | 15 | 38 | 88 | 6 | 102 |
| NHS | 569 | 394 | 42 | 3 | 13 | 12 | 6 | 99 |
| Local Authority | 575 | 544 | 22 | - | 6 | - | - | 3 |
| Housing Association | 237 | 229 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other | 2,452 | 2,248 | 97 | 12 | 19 | 76 | - | - |
| Other establishments | 15,321 | 10,329 | 2,217 | 444 | 830 | 365 | 805 | 331 |
| Defence establishments | 866 | 656 | 94 | 30 | - | 68 | - | 18 |
| Prison Service establishments/ Probation/Bail hostel | 762 | 526 | 91 | 35 | 28 | 75 | 3 | 4 |
| Educational establishment (including Halls of residence) | 9,074 | 6,120 | 1,273 | 235 | 556 | 146 | 550 | 194 |
| Hotel; Boarding House; Guest House | 82 | 55 | 13 | - | 4 | 3 | 7 | - |
| Hostel (including youth hostels & hostels for the homeless) | 234 | 190 | 17 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Other | 4,303 | 2,782 | 729 | 132 | 239 | 70 | 242 | 109 |
| Total | 19,154 | 13,744 | 2,386 | 459 | 868 | 453 | 811 | 433 |
| % of communal establishment population | 100% | 71.8% | 12.5% | 2.4% | 4.5% | 2.4% | 4.2% | 2.3% |
| % of total population by ethnic group | 3.5% | 2.7% | 8.7% | 8.0% | 11.9% | 14.0% | 22.1% | 16.9% |

While across the County 3.5% of residents were living in communal establishments, the proportion was considerably higher in the non-White ethnic groups. In the Chinese population, for example, communal establishment residents formed 22% of the population. The biggest group of these were living in educational establishments, with a further 242 living in “other” non-medical establishments.

Table 4.2 shows the distribution of White British, White Irish/Other and non-White communal establishment residents between different establishment types. Broadly, a much lower proportion of non-White British communal establishment residents were living in medical and care establishments compared to the White British population. Instead, a higher proportion were living in educational or “other” communal establishments.

Table 4.2: White British, White Other and non-White communal establishment residents by establishment type *Source: 2001 Census ST125 N.B. Staff and their families are excluded from Table 4.2*

| Type of establishment | % White British communal establishment residents | % Other White communal establishment residents | % non-White communal establishment residents |
|---|--|--|--|
| Medical and care establishments | 24.8% | 7.1% | 8.2% |
| NHS | 2.9% | 1.8% | 4.4% |
| Local Authority | 4.0% | 0.9% | 0.3% |
| Housing Association | 1.7% | 0.3% | 0.0% |
| Other | 16.4% | 4.1% | 3.5% |
| Other establishments | 75.2% | 92.9% | 91.8% |
| Defence establishments | 4.8% | 3.9% | 3.8% |
| Prison Service establishments/ Probation/Bail hostel | 3.8% | 3.8% | 4.8% |
| Educational establishment (including Halls of residence) | 44.5% | 53.4% | 55.6% |
| Hotel; Boarding House; Guest House | 0.4% | 0.5% | 0.5% |
| Hostel (including youth hostels & hostels for the homeless) | 1.4% | 0.7% | 0.9% |
| Other | 20.2% | 30.6% | 26.2% |

4.3 GENERAL HEALTH AND LIMITING LONG-TERM ILLNESS

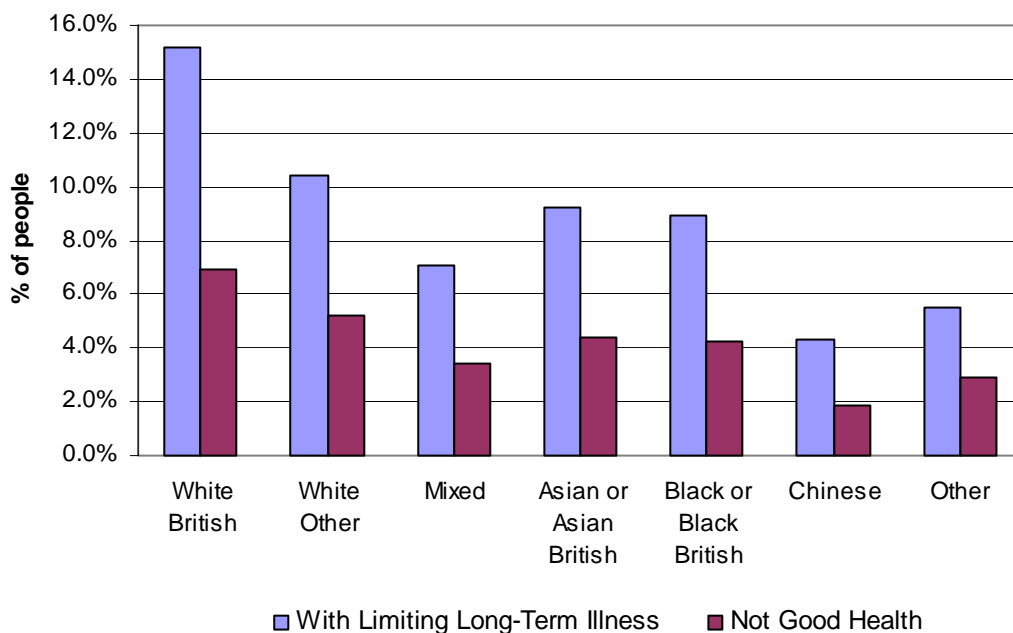
The 2001 Census included two questions that provide information on the health of the population. The first of these asked whether the respondents' health had been "good, fairly good or not bad" over the last twelve months. The second asked whether they had "any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits [their] daily activities or work [they] can do".

Across the County, 15% of residents reported having a limiting long-term illness, compared to 18% nationally. As Figure 4.14 shows, each non-White ethnic group showed a lower proportion than this, with the non-White average only 7%. Long-term illness includes health problems related to old age, so the younger age structures of most non-White ethnic groups influences the results. The White population has a considerably older age structure than the non-White ethnic groups, so it follows that it would show higher levels of long-term illness.

7% of Cambridgeshire residents reported their health to have been "not good" over the last twelve months, compared to 9% nationally. Again, the proportion was highest in the White British group, and lower across all the non-White groups.

Figure 4.14: % of residents with limiting long-term illness or "not good" general health by ethnic group

Source: 2001 Census ST107



Age standardised ratios by sex

The differences in the age and sex structure of different ethnic groups in the County make it necessary to standardise the occurrence of limiting long-term illness and "not good health", to allow for these differences and to make meaningful comparisons. This is achieved by comparing the occurrence in each ethnic group with that that would be expected for a population with that age and sex structure. For example, in Cambridgeshire as a whole, 484 males aged 0-4 had a limiting illness. This equates to a rate of 0.029 for that age group, implying that 2.9% of males of that age in the County had a limiting illness. These "standard" age and sex specific rates can then be applied to residents in each ethnic group, to produce an expected total for the number of people with a limiting illness. The actual rates counted by the Census are then compared to the expected number, deriving a ratio of actual cases per 100 expected cases. A ratio of 50 would imply that there were half as many cases as would be expected based on the age/sex specific rates of the total local population; 200 would imply there were double the number expected.

The following table presents the results by ethnic group. Some groups have been condensed or omitted where the numbers were small. In many cases the numbers remain fairly small, so the ratios should be interpreted with some measure of caution.

Table 4.3: Indirectly age standardised limiting long-term illness and “not good health” ratios

Source: derived from 2001 Census ST16, ST65, ST101, ST107

| Ethnic group | Limiting long-term illness | | “Not good health” | |
|--|----------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| White: British | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| White: Irish | 117 | 101 | 138 | 110 |
| White: Other | 76 | 83 | 75 | 86 |
| White and Black (combined African and Caribbean) | 132 | 102 | 112 | 137 |
| White and Asian | 83 | 106 | 92 | 107 |
| Other Mixed | 107 | 125 | 130 | 150 |
| Indian | 84 | 81 | 98 | 99 |
| Pakistani | 129 | 170 | 109 | 170 |
| Bangladeshi | 154 | 136 | 145 | 130 |
| Other Asian | 83 | 100 | - | - |
| Black (combined African, Caribbean and Other) | 87 | 109 | 61 | 126 |
| Chinese | 45 | 66 | 45 | 57 |
| Other Ethnic Group | 68 | 66 | 109 | 52 |
| <i>All non-White groups</i> | 89 | 96 | 88 | 98 |
| <i>Total population</i> | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

The ratios show that the non-White population as a whole had a slightly lower level of limiting long-term illness and “not good health” than would be expected on the basis of their age and sex structure. This was more marked for males than females. There was considerable variation within the non-White population.

The lowest occurrences of limiting illness and “not good health” were found in the Chinese, White Other and Other Ethnic Groups populations. The Chinese population showed less than half the incidence of limiting health than expected.

The highest levels of limiting illness and “not good health” were found in the Pakistani, Bangladeshi, White and Black and Other Mixed populations. Pakistani women showed 70% more cases of limiting illness and “not good health” than expected on the basis of their age structure. Bangladeshi men showed around 50% higher levels than expected.

The Black population is interesting because males show lower levels of limiting illness and “not good health” than expected, while females show higher levels.

4.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

From 2001, the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) will be used for all official statistics and surveys. It replaces Social Class based on Occupation (formerly Registrar General's Social Class) and Socio-economic Groups (SEG).

The NS-SEC is an occupationally based classification but has rules to provide coverage of the whole adult population. It has been constructed to measure employment relations and conditions of occupations. In order to improve population coverage, this classification treats those who are not currently in paid employment (the unemployed, the retired, those looking after a home, those on government employment or training schemes, the sick and disabled etc) by allocating them according to their last main paid job. The main exception to this rule is for full-time students and the long-term unemployed.

The NS-SEC by ethnic group is published in the Census in 11 categories. Because of the complexity of the categorisation, these are summarised below into three main groups and four groups of people that are not categorised. The three main groups give a broad indication of "social class" and the four non-categorised groups are interesting to examine in the context of exclusion from the labour market and potential need.

Table 4.4: NS-SEC of residents aged 16-74 by ethnic group

Source: 2001 Census ST112

| NS-SeC | White British | Other White | Mixed | Asian or Asian British | Black or Black British | Chinese | Other Ethnic Group |
|--|---------------|-------------|-------|------------------------|------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| All people aged 16-74 | 367,601 | 22,481 | 2,990 | 5,655 | 2,615 | 3,058 | 2,187 |
| 1. Managerial and professional | 31.6% | 42.5% | 32.0% | 31.0% | 32.8% | 26.3% | 33.3% |
| 2. Intermediate occupations | 16.8% | 11.8% | 12.1% | 13.4% | 13.1% | 10.8% | 9.4% |
| 3. Routine and manual occupations | 27.3% | 16.0% | 18.9% | 14.6% | 21.7% | 9.0% | 15.9% |
| Never worked and long term unemployed | 1.6% | 2.1% | 3.0% | 7.7% | 5.7% | 3.1% | 6.9% |
| <i>Never worked but available for work</i> | 1.1% | 1.5% | 2.3% | 6.8% | 4.9% | 2.7% | 6.1% |
| <i>Long term unemployed</i> | 0.5% | 0.6% | 0.7% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 0.4% | 0.8% |
| Not classified | 22.6% | 27.7% | 34.0% | 33.2% | 26.7% | 50.8% | 34.5% |
| <i>Full-time students</i> | 7.5% | 18.1% | 28.2% | 26.8% | 20.5% | 46.1% | 29.4% |
| <i>Not classified</i> | 15.1% | 9.5% | 5.9% | 6.4% | 6.2% | 4.6% | 5.1% |

The highest proportion of managerial and professionally classified people were found in the Other White (White: Irish and White: Other) population, and the lowest in the Chinese population. The highest proportion of routine and manually classified people was in the White British population (27%), followed by the Black or Black British population (22%).

The highest proportion of residents that had never worked or were long term unemployed was found in the Asian or Asian British population (8%); the lowest was in the White British population (2%). A problem with this socio-economic classification system is that it is unable to classify a large proportion of the population. Over half of the Chinese population, for example, was not classified, principally because of the large number of students in the population. This has the advantage, however, that students are excluded from comparisons.

Table 4.5 shows the proportion of people aged 16-74 in each ethnic group that had never worked or were long term unemployed. In the population as a whole, between 1% and 3% of residents in each district were in this group. Proportions that were markedly higher are highlighted in the table, showing the higher prevalence in non-White ethnic groups. 20% of Asian or Asian British females in Huntingdonshire had never worked or were long term unemployed, as had 18% of Black or Black British males in South Cambridgeshire. Gender differences in the Asian ethnic groups will partly be due to varying attitudes to women working.

Table 4.5: % residents aged 16-74 who had never worked or were long term unemployed by ethnic group, sex and district *Source: 2001 Census ST112*

| District | Sex | Total | White British | Other White | Mixed | Asian | Black | Chinese | Other |
|----------------------|--------|-------|---------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| Cambridge | Male | 1.6% | 1.6% | 1.1% | 2.2% | 2.1% | 3.9% | 1.1% | 3.6% |
| | Female | 2.7% | 2.0% | 2.3% | 3.2% | 13.2% | 3.8% | 3.6% | 9.5% |
| East Cambridgeshire | Male | 1.5% | 1.4% | 1.1% | 2.5% | 8.0% | 8.2% | 6.2% | - |
| | Female | 2.2% | 2.1% | 2.8% | 2.6% | 4.5% | 9.9% | 6.1% | 9.3% |
| Fenland | Male | 1.9% | 1.8% | 4.3% | 9.4% | 5.6% | 12.4% | - | - |
| | Female | 3.3% | 3.2% | 5.2% | 2.9% | 14.1% | 5.6% | 6.7% | 10.0% |
| Huntingdonshire | Male | 1.1% | 1.0% | 1.1% | 3.0% | 4.2% | 3.3% | 4.8% | - |
| | Female | 1.9% | 1.7% | 2.8% | 1.7% | 19.5% | 3.9% | 4.5% | 11.0% |
| South Cambridgeshire | Male | 1.4% | 1.3% | 1.4% | 3.3% | 1.8% | 18.2% | 1.7% | - |
| | Female | 1.6% | 1.3% | 2.9% | 4.1% | 9.3% | 4.4% | 6.4% | 10.2% |

The following tables show the proportion of adults in each ethnic group who were classified in each socio-economic group. Table 4.6 shows the proportion of residents classified to the highest socio-economic group; ethnic groups with over 40% of residents in this category are highlighted. This table shows that, in general, a higher proportion of residents from non-White British ethnic groups were classified as being in the higher socio-economic groups than in the White British population. This was particularly noticeable in the Other White population. There was also marked variation between districts, with all ethnic groups in South Cambridgeshire showing high proportions of residents in the highest socio-economic groupings.

Table 4.6: % residents aged 16-74 who were in occupations classified as managerial and professional by ethnic group, sex and district *Source: 2001 Census ST112*

| District | Sex | Total | White British | Other White | Mixed | Asian | Black | Chinese | Other |
|----------------------|--------|-------|---------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| Cambridge | Male | 36.4% | 36.9% | 41.2% | 29.4% | 30.4% | 25.9% | 22.5% | 32.7% |
| | Female | 29.7% | 28.9% | 38.3% | 25.1% | 23.7% | 25.0% | 24.9% | 28.2% |
| East Cambridgeshire | Male | 34.9% | 33.8% | 55.3% | 47.1% | 34.0% | 46.4% | 17.5% | 48.9% |
| | Female | 26.1% | 25.4% | 40.2% | 36.5% | 30.3% | 39.4% | 22.2% | 30.9% |
| Fenland | Male | 22.7% | 22.6% | 27.4% | 19.7% | 28.8% | 21.3% | 9.5% | 33.3% |
| | Female | 17.4% | 17.2% | 19.6% | 26.5% | 27.3% | 44.4% | 20.0% | 15.0% |
| Huntingdonshire | Male | 39.2% | 38.8% | 50.2% | 34.8% | 36.8% | 39.5% | 28.0% | 52.1% |
| | Female | 27.9% | 27.6% | 36.2% | 31.3% | 22.7% | 35.1% | 31.2% | 21.0% |
| South Cambridgeshire | Male | 43.4% | 42.7% | 58.3% | 47.6% | 54.3% | 35.3% | 48.0% | 59.0% |
| | Female | 33.1% | 32.1% | 46.7% | 39.8% | 41.0% | 53.3% | 39.5% | 41.3% |

Table 4.7 below shows the proportion of residents classified to the intermediate socio-economic category. Ethnic groups with more than 20% of residents in this group are highlighted. It is interesting that, outside Cambridge, non-White groups tended to show higher proportions of residents in this group than the White British population.

Table 4.7: % residents aged 16-74 who were in occupations classified as intermediate by ethnic group, sex and district *Source: 2001 Census ST112*

| District | Sex | Total | White British | Other White | Mixed | Asian | Black | Chinese | Other |
|----------------------|--------|-------|---------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| Cambridge | Male | 9.5% | 10.3% | 6.5% | 7.0% | 8.7% | 6.6% | 3.9% | 4.3% |
| | Female | 12.1% | 12.9% | 10.2% | 8.5% | 8.9% | 9.4% | 7.5% | 8.5% |
| East Cambridgeshire | Male | 17.4% | 17.8% | 10.3% | 13.4% | 25.3% | 13.6% | 14.4% | 13.3% |
| | Female | 19.2% | 19.3% | 16.4% | 23.5% | 18.9% | 28.2% | 17.2% | 16.5% |
| Fenland | Male | 16.7% | 16.6% | 15.4% | 15.0% | 28.0% | 12.4% | 50.0% | 33.3% |
| | Female | 16.5% | 16.5% | 15.2% | 8.8% | 25.3% | 13.0% | 20.0% | 17.5% |
| Huntingdonshire | Male | 15.3% | 15.3% | 13.5% | 11.8% | 17.1% | 13.1% | 30.4% | 16.7% |
| | Female | 20.4% | 20.6% | 17.4% | 21.2% | 17.2% | 23.6% | 25.3% | 18.6% |
| South Cambridgeshire | Male | 16.5% | 16.7% | 11.3% | 13.1% | 18.9% | 22.2% | 15.8% | 8.2% |
| | Female | 20.3% | 20.6% | 16.8% | 17.3% | 21.5% | 13.9% | 19.3% | 10.2% |

Table 4.8 shows the proportion of residents in each ethnic group classified to the lowest socio-economic category; groups with over 30% of residents in this category are highlighted. The marked pattern here is geographical rather than cultural; there was a markedly higher proportion of residents classified as of routine and manual class in Fenland than in the other districts. Black males and Other Ethnic Group females also showed higher proportions in this category.

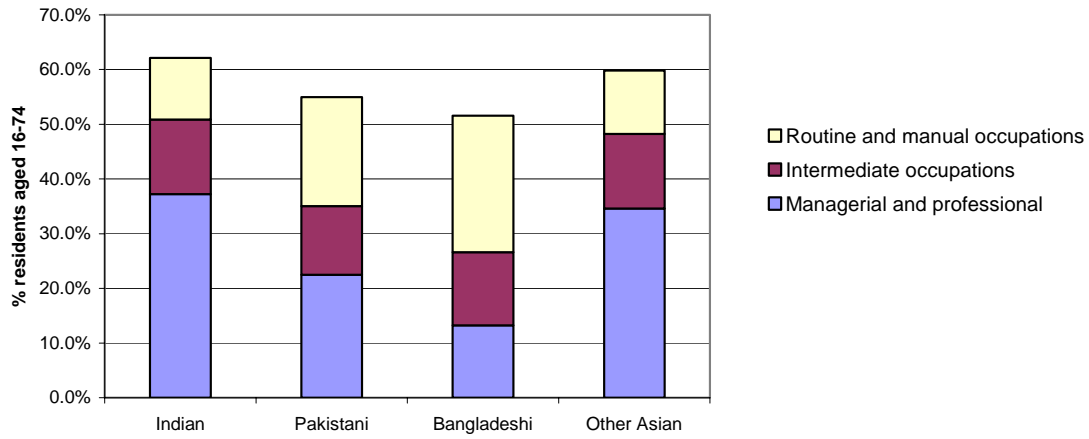
Table 4.8: % residents aged 16-74 who were in routine or manually classified socio-economic positions by ethnic group, sex and district *Source: 2001 Census ST112*

| District | Sex | Total | White British | Other White | Mixed | Asian | Black | Chinese | Other |
|----------------------|--------|-------|---------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| Cambridge | Male | 18.1% | 20.3% | 9.8% | 13.5% | 12.4% | 23.0% | 3.6% | 8.1% |
| | Female | 17.4% | 19.4% | 10.9% | 14.0% | 11.0% | 18.6% | 8.3% | 9.4% |
| East Cambridgeshire | Male | 30.6% | 31.1% | 24.6% | 26.1% | 18.0% | 26.4% | 10.3% | 6.7% |
| | Female | 27.7% | 28.2% | 21.6% | 17.4% | 25.8% | 18.3% | 12.1% | 29.9% |
| Fenland | Male | 38.7% | 39.0% | 34.0% | 28.3% | 19.2% | 33.7% | 28.6% | 16.7% |
| | Female | 34.4% | 34.5% | 32.7% | 29.4% | 18.2% | 24.1% | 31.7% | 45.0% |
| Huntingdonshire | Male | 29.9% | 30.3% | 22.3% | 29.5% | 24.5% | 30.0% | 15.2% | 26.0% |
| | Female | 27.3% | 27.6% | 22.6% | 22.3% | 23.0% | 20.8% | 16.9% | 36.2% |
| South Cambridgeshire | Male | 23.5% | 24.2% | 14.7% | 16.0% | 9.2% | 14.5% | 12.4% | 18.9% |
| | Female | 22.2% | 22.8% | 14.0% | 18.0% | 12.5% | 15.6% | 15.0% | 19.7% |

There was marked variation within the Asian ethnic groups, as shown in Figure 4.15 overleaf. The numbers are too small to show broken down by district but, in general, Bangladeshis showed a lower proportion of adults classified as managerial and professional, and a higher proportion classified as routine and manual, compared to the other Asian groups.

Figure 4.15: NS-SEC of Asian or Asian British ethnic groups

Source: 2001 Census ST112



4.5 STUDENTS

Across the County, 9% of residents aged 16-74 were counted as full time students. The overwhelming majority of these were living in Cambridge City, where 25% of all adults aged 16-74 were students.

Table 4.9 below presents the proportion of people aged 16-74 that were full time students, by ethnic group, district and sex. The highest proportions were in the Chinese population, where 54% of males and 38% of females were full time students. Proportions of students were highest in Cambridge City, as would be expected, but there was a consistent student presence in each district. This is because the term 'students' includes people in full time education generally, including people studying for GCSEs or 'A' Levels.

To some extent high proportions of students in non-White ethnic groups would be expected, on the basis that they have a younger age structure. Additionally, Cambridge's universities draw people to the County with different characteristics to the resident population, and many come from overseas.

Table 4.9: Full time students as % 16-74 population by ethnic group, sex and district

Source: 2001 Census ST112

| District | Sex | Total full time students | % of 16-74 population | White British | Other White | Mixed | Asian | Black | Chinese | Other |
|----------------------|--------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| Cambridge | Male | 11,325 | 26.1% | 21.5% | 36.4% | 45.9% | 41.5% | 36.5% | 66.6% | 49.7% |
| | Female | 10,431 | 24.8% | 21.6% | 29.9% | 43.8% | 37.7% | 35.6% | 52.2% | 39.8% |
| East Cambridgeshire | Male | 1,005 | 3.8% | 3.5% | 3.9% | 5.9% | 7.3% | 2.7% | 48.5% | 31.1% |
| | Female | 1,216 | 4.6% | 4.3% | 6.7% | 10.4% | 5.3% | 4.2% | 31.3% | 7.2% |
| Fenland | Male | 1,073 | 3.6% | 3.5% | 3.8% | 17.3% | 12.8% | 4.5% | 11.9% | ~ |
| | Female | 1,134 | 3.8% | 3.7% | 3.2% | 13.7% | 7.1% | 5.6% | 11.7% | ~ |
| Huntingdonshire | Male | 2,478 | 4.4% | 4.2% | 3.7% | 16.1% | 9.5% | 9.5% | 12.0% | 5.2% |
| | Female | 2,783 | 4.9% | 4.8% | 4.4% | 15.1% | 8.8% | 6.6% | 9.7% | 1.9% |
| South Cambridgeshire | Male | 2,475 | 5.2% | 5.0% | 7.0% | 16.4% | 9.9% | 6.2% | 18.6% | 10.7% |
| | Female | 2,632 | 5.6% | 5.4% | 6.6% | 15.3% | 8.1% | 2.8% | 9.9% | 8.7% |
| Cambridgeshire | Male | 18,363 | 9.0% | 7.3% | 19.6% | 28.9% | 28.4% | 19.7% | 53.9% | 37.5% |
| | Female | 18,204 | 9.0% | 7.7% | 16.8% | 27.4% | 24.9% | 21.5% | 38.4% | 23.9% |

The distribution of students varied across Cambridge City. Table 4.10 below shows, by ward, the proportion of the total population and the non-White population that were students. Market ward had both the highest proportion of students in general (as % of 16-74 population), and also the highest proportion of non-White students (as % of 16-74 non-White population).

In each ward, the proportion of students with respect to the non-White population was higher than in the whole 16-74 population. This was particularly noticeable in King's Hedges and Abbey wards where, although the proportion of students in the 16-74 populations as a whole was low, the proportions of the non-White 16-74 population that were students were much higher. In King's Hedges, 36% of all students were non-White, whereas 10% of the ward's total population was non-White.

Table 4.10: Students by Cambridge City ward (as % of total 16-74 and non-White 16-74 populations, ranked by % non-White students) *Source: 2001 Census ST112*

| Ranked ward | Total full-time students | % 16-74 population that were students | Total non-White students | % 16-74 non-White population that were students | % students that were non-White | % total population that was non-White |
|-----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Market | 4,576 | 66.4% | 805 | 80.9% | 17.6% | 14.3% |
| Newnham | 4,368 | 64.9% | 823 | 78.9% | 18.8% | 14.2% |
| Castle | 3,220 | 51.4% | 573 | 68.2% | 17.8% | 12.3% |
| Petersfield | 1,900 | 32.0% | 362 | 52.8% | 19.1% | 11.0% |
| Trumpington | 1,130 | 22.7% | 263 | 45.3% | 23.3% | 10.8% |
| West Chesterton | 899 | 14.4% | 204 | 36.9% | 22.7% | 8.7% |
| Romsey | 1,229 | 18.9% | 195 | 33.8% | 15.9% | 9.1% |
| Arbury | 994 | 14.6% | 223 | 29.9% | 22.4% | 11.0% |
| King's Hedges | 460 | 7.4% | 167 | 28.2% | 36.3% | 9.7% |
| Abbey | 531 | 8.6% | 117 | 24.8% | 22.0% | 8.7% |
| Queen Edith's | 1,079 | 18.1% | 155 | 22.2% | 14.4% | 11.3% |
| Coleridge | 573 | 10.9% | 116 | 21.8% | 20.2% | 10.7% |
| East Chesterton | 462 | 8.5% | 100 | 21.7% | 21.6% | 8.6% |
| Cherry Hinton | 359 | 6.0% | 62 | 13.8% | 17.3% | 8.1% |
| Cambridge | 21,780 | 25.5% | 4,165 | 45.4% | 19.1% | 10.6% |

4.6 QUALIFICATIONS

The Census provides information on the highest level of qualification achieved by each resident aged 16-74. The qualifications each person achieved were grouped into one of six levels. Full data for Cambridgeshire is given in Appendix 12; the following section outlines the distribution of residents with no qualifications by ethnic group and district, and those with level 4/5 qualifications (which corresponds to a first degree or higher).

In Cambridgeshire, around a quarter of the 16-74 population had a degree, which is higher than the 20% shown in England as a whole. In Cambridge City, over 40% of residents aged 16-74 had a degree, making it the most highly qualified district outside London. Table 4.11 shows how the proportion of residents aged 16-74 with a degree or higher qualification varied by ethnic group and district. Groups with over 50% of residents with level 4/5 qualifications are highlighted in the table.

Table 4.11: % of residents aged 16-74 with level 4/5 qualifications by ethnic group and district

Source: 2001 Census ST117

| District | All people | White British | Other White | Mixed | Asian or Asian British | Black or Black British | Chinese | Other Ethnic Group |
|----------------------|------------|---------------|-------------|-------|------------------------|------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| Cambridge | 41.2% | 36.3% | 64.3% | 42.0% | 46.0% | 43.6% | 54.1% | 63.9% |
| East Cambridgeshire | 20.1% | 18.7% | 42.9% | 41.9% | 42.6% | 36.2% | 22.2% | 35.5% |
| Fenland | 9.5% | 9.1% | 19.4% | 15.3% | 28.4% | 27.5% | 30.4% | 25.0% |
| Huntingdonshire | 20.0% | 19.0% | 37.3% | 27.1% | 31.4% | 28.7% | 41.9% | 41.5% |
| South Cambridgeshire | 29.8% | 28.1% | 54.1% | 41.7% | 59.1% | 43.5% | 49.5% | 60.4% |
| Cambridgeshire | 25.2% | 22.7% | 52.5% | 36.8% | 44.5% | 38.3% | 49.6% | 57.5% |

Within Cambridge, the White British ethnic group had the lowest proportion of residents with level 4/5 qualifications. The highest proportion was found in the Other White population, followed by the Other Ethnic Group population. This reflects the high number of people in these groups associated with the universities. Outside Cambridge, the highest proportion of residents with level 4/5 qualifications was found in South Cambridgeshire, where just under 60% of Asian or Asian British residents had a degree or higher qualification. The lowest proportion of residents with level 4/5 qualifications was found in the White British population in Fenland, where only 9% of residents had a degree or higher qualification. Each other ethnic group in Fenland showed a markedly higher proportion of residents with high-level qualifications.

In Cambridgeshire, 24% of residents aged 16-74 had no qualifications, compared to 29% in England as a whole. Table 4.12 shows the distribution of residents aged 16-74 without qualifications. Groups with over 30% of residents with no qualifications are highlighted in the table. The highest proportion of people without qualifications was found in Fenland, where over 30% of people aged 16-74 of White British, Other White, Asian or Asian British and Chinese ethnicity had no qualifications.

Table 4.12: % of residents aged 16-74 with no qualifications by ethnic group and district

Source: 2001 Census ST117

| District | All people | White British | Other White | Mixed | Asian or Asian British | Black or Black British | Chinese | Other Ethnic Group |
|----------------------|------------|---------------|-------------|-------|------------------------|------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| Cambridge | 16.2% | 18.1% | 8.2% | 8.2% | 13.9% | 13.5% | 8.1% | 9.7% |
| East Cambridgeshire | 28.3% | 29.2% | 13.3% | 7.0% | 23.8% | 16.0% | 35.1% | 27.0% |
| Fenland | 38.4% | 38.6% | 36.0% | 25.4% | 31.4% | 19.5% | 38.4% | 20.3% |
| Huntingdonshire | 23.8% | 24.1% | 19.4% | 16.9% | 29.2% | 15.8% | 24.4% | 22.6% |
| South Cambridgeshire | 20.4% | 21.0% | 11.5% | 11.7% | 10.9% | 13.9% | 14.9% | 15.7% |
| Cambridgeshire | 24.1% | 25.2% | 13.0% | 12.1% | 17.4% | 14.9% | 13.3% | 13.8% |

Overall, 17% of the Asian or Asian British population in the County had no qualifications, which is a lower proportion than seen in the White British population, but this masks considerable variation within the group. While 11% of Indians and 9% of Other Asians had no qualifications, 24% of Pakistanis and 46% of Bangladeshis had no qualifications. As the figures are for people aged 16 to 74, the young age structure of these populations is an inadequate explanation.

4.7 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The Census recorded a total of 285,155 economically active residents (those aged 16-74 in paid work or seeking it), which represented an economic activity rate of 70% in the 16-74 population. This was slightly higher than the 67% recorded in England as a whole. 24,165 economically active residents were non-White British, and 9,374 were non-White; these correspond to economic activity rates of 62% and 57% respectively. Non-White residents made up 3% of the County's economically active population, compared to 8% nationally.

Patterns of economic activity in Cambridgeshire were complicated by the presence of students in Cambridge City, who have low levels of economic activity. Economic activity is particularly low in Cambridge University students, who are not allowed to work during term time. This effect is countered by the lower number of retired people in the non-White 16-74 population compared to the White British 16-74 population. Unfortunately no Census data is available for the 'normal' working age population (16-59 for women and 16-64 for men).

Table 4.13 below presents economic activity rates for each ethnic group for Cambridgeshire and for England as a whole. The highest levels of economic activity were found in Black Caribbean and White British males, at 78%. The lowest male economic activity was found in the Chinese and Other Ethnic Group populations, at 42% and 58% respectively. The low rates in these groups are associated with the high number of economically inactive students in both. The highest levels of female economic activity were found in the Other Black (71%) and White British (64%) populations. The lowest levels of female economic activity were found in the Bangladeshi (28%), Pakistani (45%) and Chinese (46%) populations.

Table 4.13: % of residents aged 16-74 who were economically active by sex and ethnic group

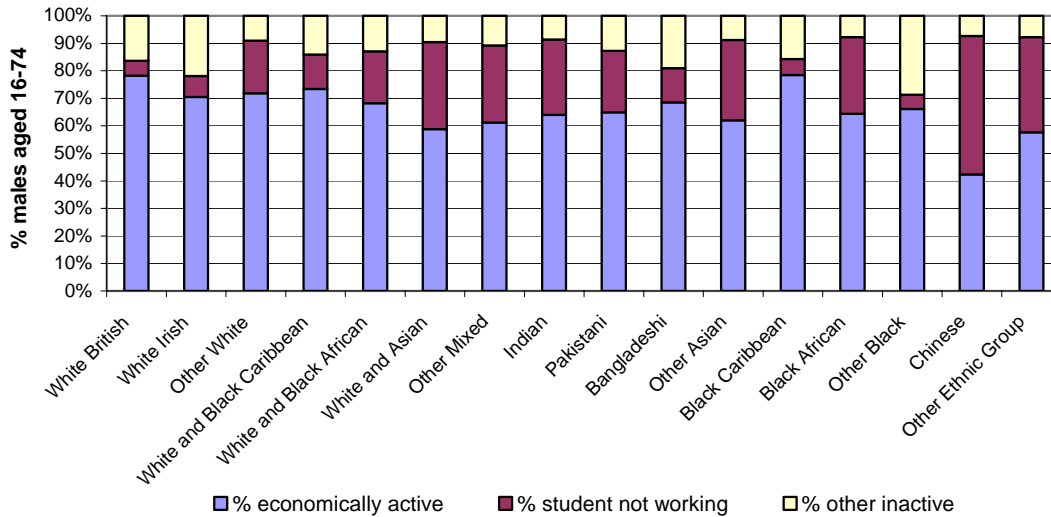
Source: 2001 Census ST108

| Ethnic group | Males | | Females | |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| | Cambridgeshire | England | Cambridgeshire | England |
| ALL PEOPLE | 77.2% | 74.2% | 63.1% | 59.8% |
| White British | 78.2% | 74.8% | 63.7% | 60.7% |
| White Irish | 70.5% | 65.9% | 58.8% | 54.6% |
| Other White | 71.9% | 73.5% | 60.7% | 59.6% |
| White and Black Caribbean | 73.4% | 70.8% | 62.4% | 60.5% |
| White and Black African | 68.2% | 69.1% | 62.4% | 57.6% |
| White and Asian | 58.8% | 68.8% | 57.0% | 58.7% |
| Other Mixed | 61.2% | 67.8% | 59.2% | 59.1% |
| Indian | 64.0% | 73.6% | 59.5% | 57.4% |
| Pakistani | 64.9% | 66.1% | 45.1% | 28.4% |
| Bangladeshi | 68.6% | 64.1% | 28.1% | 25.2% |
| Other Asian | 62.0% | 69.4% | 51.5% | 50.1% |
| Black Caribbean | 78.4% | 69.4% | 62.7% | 64.1% |
| Black African | 64.4% | 70.2% | 59.7% | 58.5% |
| Other Black | 66.2% | 70.3% | 70.5% | 62.8% |
| Chinese | 42.3% | 62.2% | 45.8% | 53.4% |
| Other Ethnic Group | 57.6% | 64.3% | 48.3% | 50.6% |

The following figures compare the economic activity breakdown of each ethnic group. These show that, once students are taken into consideration, levels of economic inactivity in the male population did not vary markedly. In general, between about 10% and 20% of men in each ethnic group were economically inactive and not students (these do not include people unemployed and seeking work). The main exception to this was the Other Black population, where nearly 30% of men were economically inactive and not students.

Figure 4.16: Economic activity of males aged 16-74 by ethnic group

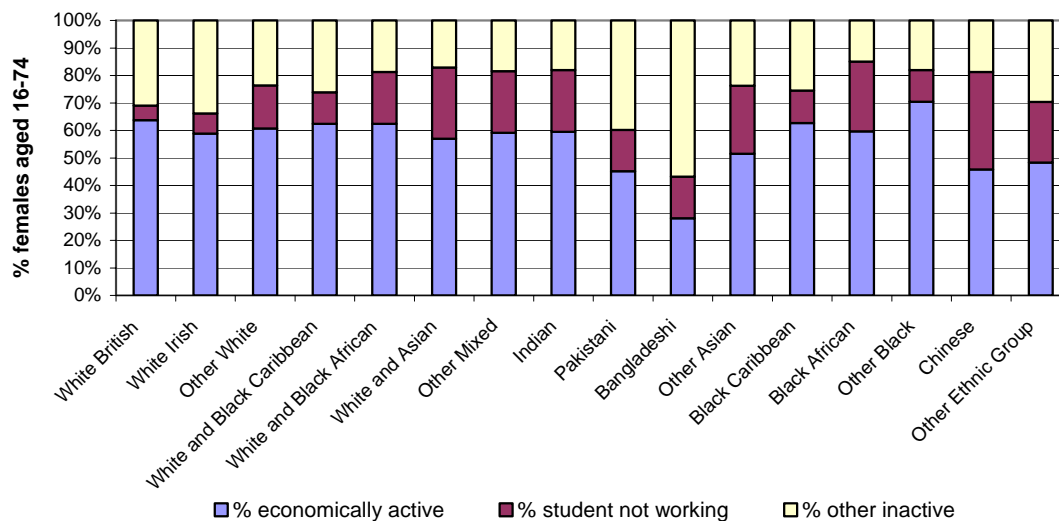
Source: 2001 Census ST108



In the female population, the lowest levels of economic inactivity were found in the Black African population (15%), and the highest levels were found in the Bangladeshi population (57%). With the exception of the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups, each non-White British group showed higher levels of economic activity than shown in the White British population. This is perhaps not surprising, given their younger age structure.

Figure 4.17: Economic activity of females aged 16-74 by ethnic group

Source: 2001 Census ST108



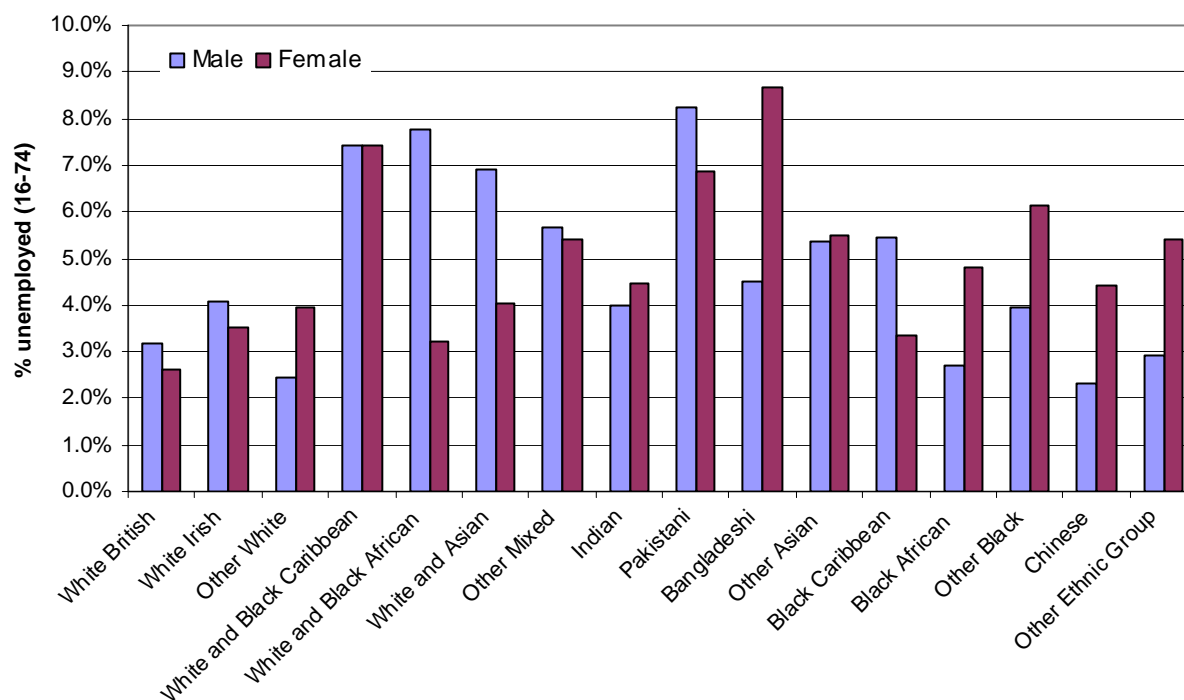
Unemployment

The following figure shows male and female unemployment by ethnic group. People in this group were not working but were actively seeking work at the time of the Census. In general, unemployment was lower in the White populations than in each non-White ethnic group. Unemployment was recorded as higher in men than women (3.2% compared to 2.8%), with the highest levels overall shown in the Mixed, Pakistani and the Bangladeshi groups. The highest levels of female unemployment were in the Bangladeshi (8.7%), Mixed White and Black Caribbean (7.4%) and Pakistani (6.9%) populations. The highest levels of male unemployment were found in the Pakistani (8.3%), Mixed White and Black African (7.8%) and Mixed White and Black Caribbean (7.4%) groups.

Nationally, male unemployment was 6% of the economically active population; female unemployment was 4%. The highest levels of male unemployment nationally were in the Other Black population at 19% and White and Black Caribbean population and Bangladeshi population at 16%. For females, the highest levels were in the Bangladeshi population at 17% and White and Black Caribbean population at 11%.

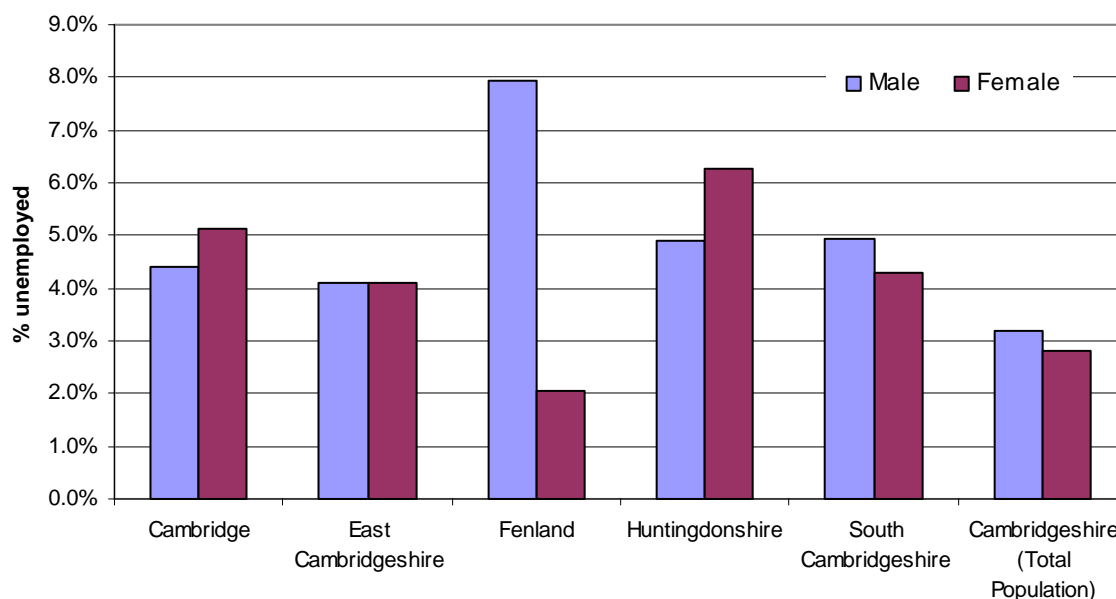
4.18: Unemployment by ethnic group and sex (as % of economically active residents aged 16-74)

Source: 2001 Census ST108



The following table presents unemployment for each district's non-White population. For the County as a whole, unemployment was lower for women than men, but in the non-White groups this was only true in Fenland and South Cambridgeshire. The highest levels of unemployment in the non-White population were in males in Fenland and females in Huntingdonshire. The lowest level was in females in Fenland. Given the small size of the non-White population in Fenland, the apparent gender disparity should be viewed with some caution.

Figure 4.19: Unemployment in non-White groups by district (as % of economically active residents aged 16-74) (the County comparison for all ethnic groups is shown) Source: 2001 Census ST108

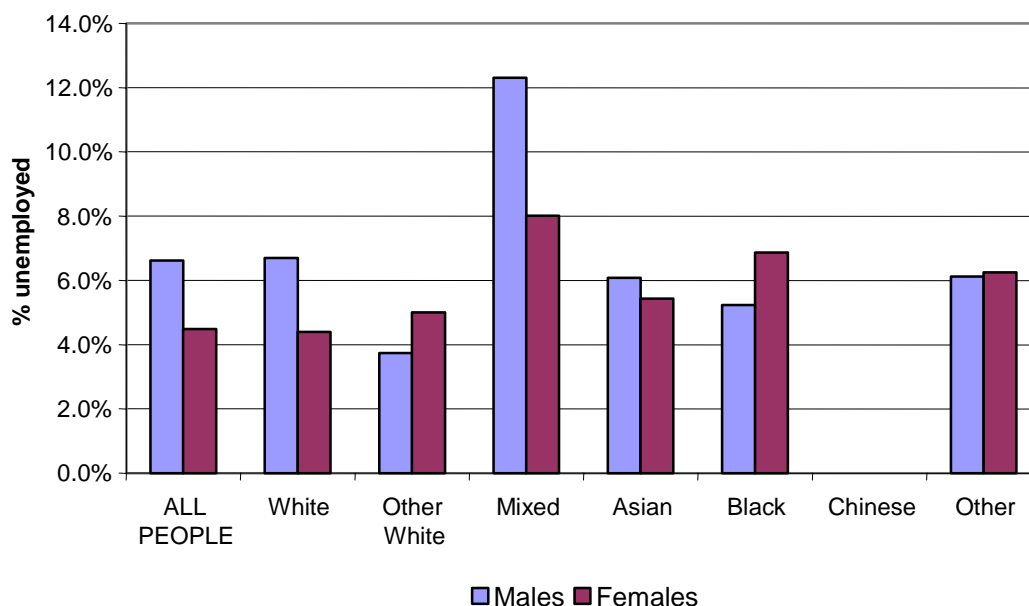


Unemployment in the 16-24 population

Figure 4.20 below shows levels of unemployment in the 16-24 population by ethnic group. Because of the small numbers involved, the information is presented by broad ethnic group. In the population as a whole, nearly 7% of males aged 16-24, and 4.5% of females, were available for work but were unemployed. Levels were noticeably higher in the Mixed population, where over 12% of males were unemployed. The Census recorded no unemployment in the County’s Chinese population for this age group.

Nationally, 11% of economically active 16-24 year old males were unemployed, and 7% of females. Rates for males were highest in the Black Caribbean and Black Other population, both at 26%, and for females in the Pakistani population, at 17%.

Figure 4.20: Unemployment in residents aged 16-24 (as % of economically active residents aged 16-24) by ethnic group Source: 2001 Census ST108

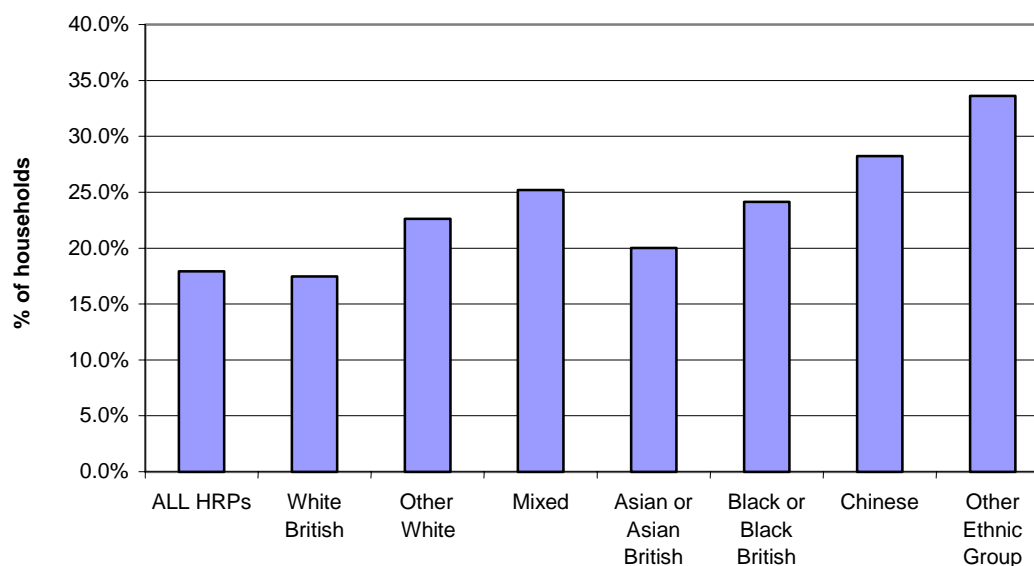


4.8 CAR OWNERSHIP

Across the County, 18% of households did not have a car or van, which is lower than the 27% shown nationally. Within Cambridgeshire, the proportion varies by district. In Cambridge, 32% of households do not have a car, compared to only 12% in South Cambridgeshire. Figure 4.21 shows how the proportion of households with no car or van varied by the ethnic group of the household head. In general, households with a non-White head were more likely not to have a car.

Figure 4.21: % of households with no car or van by ethnic group of household head

Source: 2001 Census ST111



In Cambridge, because of the student population, and because cars are needed less, car ownership levels are lower. It follows that, as non-White groups are more represented in Cambridge than elsewhere, they would tend to show less car ownership. Table 4.14 below presents the proportion of households without a car by ethnic group and by district. This shows that, outside the City, non-White headed households are, if anything, more likely to have a car or van than White British headed households.

Table 4.14: % of households without a car or van by district and ethnic group of household head

Source: 2001 Census ST111

| District | All households | White British | Other White | Mixed | Asian or Asian British | Black or Black British | Chinese | Other Ethnic Group |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|-------|------------------------|------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| Cambridge | 31.8% | 30.6% | 37.6% | 37.4% | 30.9% | 40.0% | 40.7% | 46.6% |
| East Cambridgeshire | 14.8% | 15.1% | 9.7% | 11.8% | 7.7% | 7.8% | 9.8% | 12.5% |
| Fenland | 19.5% | 19.5% | 19.7% | 23.2% | 8.7% | 5.7% | 12.5% | 17.6% |
| Huntingdonshire | 14.2% | 14.3% | 12.5% | 18.9% | 13.0% | 13.2% | 8.5% | 15.2% |
| South Cambridgeshire | 11.9% | 11.9% | 10.7% | 13.9% | 6.3% | 11.4% | 6.7% | 15.1% |
| Cambridgeshire | 17.9% | 17.5% | 22.6% | 25.2% | 20.0% | 24.1% | 28.2% | 33.6% |