



# Ethnicity in Calderdale

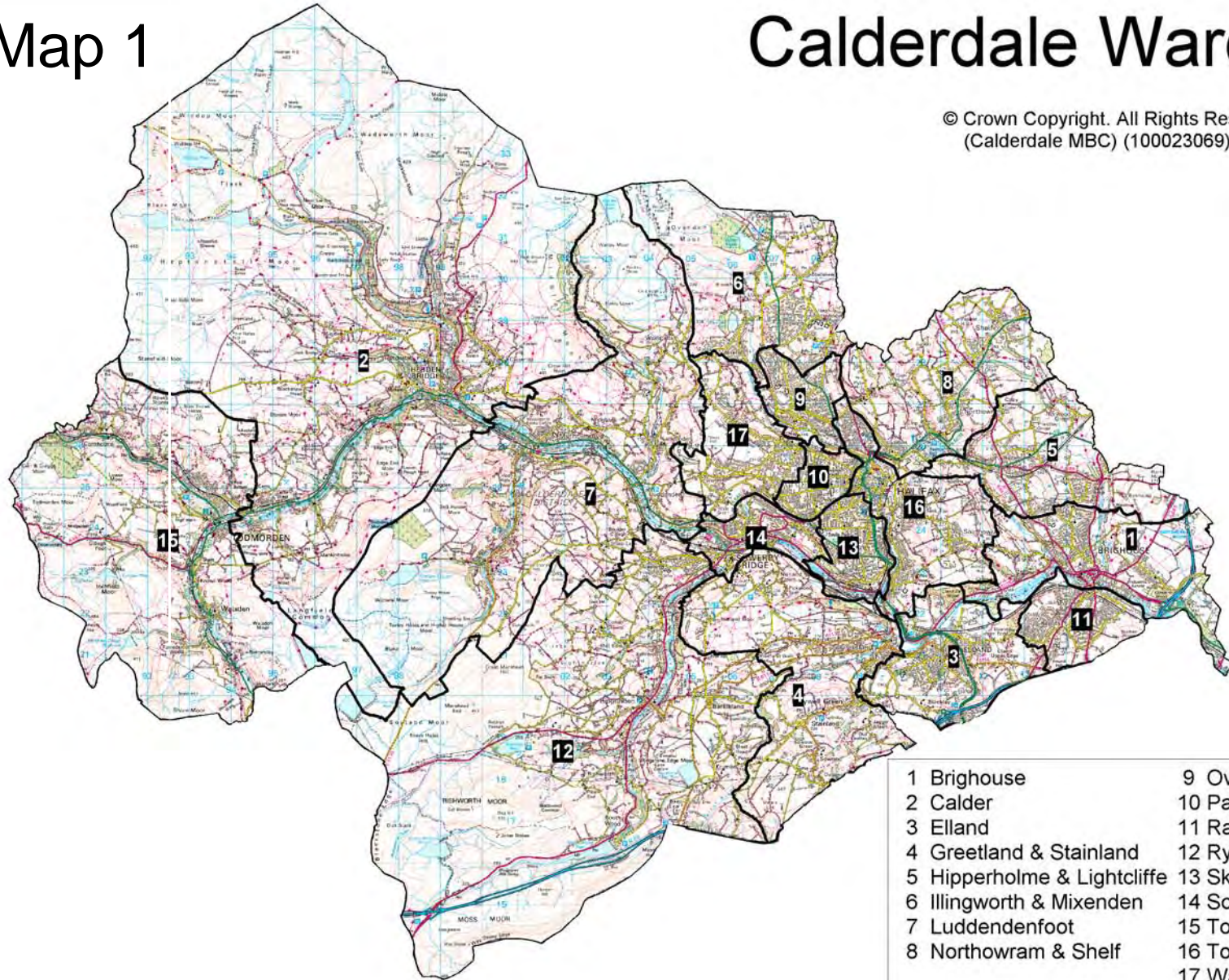
A Topic Report by the Chief Executive's Office

**January 2006**

# Map 1

# Calderdale Wards

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(Calderdale MBC) (100023069) (2004)



- |                             |                   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Brighouse                 | 9 Ovenden         |
| 2 Calder                    | 10 Park           |
| 3 Elland                    | 11 Rastrick       |
| 4 Greetland & Stainland     | 12 Ryburn         |
| 5 Hipperholme & Lightcliffe | 13 Skircoat       |
| 6 Illingworth & Mixenden    | 14 Sowerby Bridge |
| 7 Luddendenfoot             | 15 Todmorden      |
| 8 Northowram & Shelf        | 16 Town           |
|                             | 17 Warley         |

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# INTRODUCTION

## Background

Topic Reports are part of Calderdale Council's set of publications based mainly on the 2001 Census. The first Census data became available in 2003, and Calderdale has since produced four reports or digests summarising this data and presenting it in a format suitable for forward planning purposes.

The Topic Report on Ethnicity is the third in a series of Topic Reports. (The first two – on "Children and Young People" and "Older People" – were completed in 2005. A further report on Work and Commuting will be published later in 2006).

The 2001 Census is the key source for this Report, since no other data-set compares in both its coverage and the detail it provides. However, the Report also uses some data from the health sector, the latest Indices of Deprivation, and the Council's own information systems.

## Purpose Of The Report

The objective of this Report is to provide a demographic context and aid for those planning and providing services for, or affecting, different ethnic groups in Calderdale, as well as providing an overview for those with a general interest in Calderdale's diverse communities.

The Report's focus is on identifying geographical differences in the numbers and socio-economic situation of the main ethnic groups – both within Calderdale and between Calderdale and national averages. This includes concentrations of particular ethnic minority groups, as well as variation in housing, economic activity, qualifications, health and income between ethnic groups.

The report provides the most reliable and comprehensive data available. It concentrates on presenting this data in tables, graphics and maps, and comment is generally kept to a minimum.

## Further Information

For further information, for clarification, or for details of other Census publications, please contact Pete Phillips ([pete.phillips@calderdale.gov.uk](mailto:pete.phillips@calderdale.gov.uk), 01422 393087) or David Cant ([david.cant@calderdale.gov.uk](mailto:david.cant@calderdale.gov.uk), 01422 393101)

## KEY POINTS

- 93% of Calderdale's population in 2001 described itself as White. By far the largest ethnic group after this is Pakistani (nearly 5%).
- In more than half of the wards in Calderdale, people calling themselves White-British account for over 95% of the total population.
- The non-White population is concentrated geographically, with almost 60% living in Park ward. White-Irish and White-Other groups are spread across the District, with no ward having large numbers in either group.
- There are marked differences in the age-profile of ethnic groups in Calderdale. Whilst 36% of the Asian population was under 16 in 2001, the comparable figures for the White and Black groups were 29% and 23% respectively. In contrast, the older population (over 65) is overwhelmingly White. Amongst non-White groups, only 3.9% were aged 65 or above.
- The majority of Asian households (64%) consist of 2 or more adults with dependent children, with relatively few (17%) single-person or lone-parent households. 40% of White-headed households are either a single person or a lone-parent household.
- Car Ownership is highest in the Chinese & Other groups, and lowest in the Mixed and Black ethnic groups. More than two-fifths of Asian households lack central heating, compared with fewer than one-fifth of other households.
- Unemployment is highest among Asian groups. This, together with the high proportion of young adults amongst the Asian population and the low economic activity rate among Asian women, contributes to relatively low economic activity levels amongst the Asian population.
- Over half of the 16-74 Asian population has no qualifications/qualifications unknown, compared with just under 40% of the white population in this age group. The rates of "Higher Level Qualifications" are highest amongst the Black and Chinese & Other groups.
- Relatively high proportions of the Asian, Chinese and Other groups are engaged in the Transport, Distribution, Wholesale and Retail sectors, and relatively low numbers in Manufacturing and Construction.
- Despite the much lower proportion of the Asian population aged over 65, the Asian population has very significant numbers with long-term illness, and a figure for people not in good health that is only slightly lower than that for the population as a whole. Fairly high numbers with Not Good Health are also apparent in the Black population, although its older age-profile would help explain this.
- Whilst under 8% of Calderdale's White population lives in areas that fall within England's worst 10% on the deprivation index, the figure for the Pakistani community is 67%, and for Black and Mixed groups around 20%.

## TERMINOLOGY AND DEFINITIONS

### General

**Ethnicity.** Whilst there are continuing debates on the meaning of ethnicity, for the purposes of the 2001 Census of Population it was self-defined, in answer to the question: “What is your Ethnic Group ?” The Census did not ask questions about what people meant or understood by (their) ethnicity.

**Ethnic Group.** For residents in England, the 2001 Census listed 5 main ethnic categories – White, Mixed, Asian, Black, Chinese & Other – although the latter is more a catch-all than a meaningful grouping. These 5 contained 16 Ethnic Groups (of which 5 were Other groups within that category). Residents completing the Census were also given the option of writing in their ethnic group, but the standard Census output is based around these 16 Groups.

**Ethnic Minority.** Using the 5 categories, ethnic minority equates to “non-White”. However, if the 16 listed ethnic groups are used, then ethnic minority can be interpreted as all groups except “White-British”.

### Specific

**ONS** = Office for National Statistics, the main Government statistical office whose responsibilities include the Census of Population and population estimates and projections.

**Lower-level Super Output Areas (LSOAs).** These are new geographical units introduced by Government with the aim of providing a consistent base for tracking data and change over time. There are 129 LSOAs in Calderdale with an average size is about 1,500 residents.

Map 2 and Table 2 both show the distribution of ethnic groups across Calderdale. The tables present data at ward level, whilst the map shows it at LSOA level. The LSOA level provides a more detailed picture.

**Household Reference Person (HRP)** is a term from the 2001 Census. It replaces the concept of “head of household” used in 1991 and is based on a ranking according to economic activity (with full-time employment ranked the highest; retired the lowest). If there are two people with the same economic activity, then the HRP is the older person.

**Pensioner/Of Pensionable Age.** A woman aged 60 or over; a man aged 65 or over.

**Dependent Child.** A dependent child is defined as “Any child aged 0-15 and living in a household, or aged 16-18 and in full-time education living with parent(s).”

**Persons per Room.** For this calculation, rooms exclude halls and landings, bathrooms and toilets, and storage rooms.

**Economic Activity/Economically Active.** This refers, broadly, to whether a person is employed, unemployed, retired, as distinct from what sector s/he works in or what occupation s/he has.

A person is considered Economically Active if employed full- or part-time or self-employed, or if unemployed and seeking work. In the 2001 Census, some full-time students defined themselves as working or seeking work and so were defined as economically active.

Economically Inactive includes At Home, looking after Home or Relatives, Permanently Sick, Full-time Student not Seeking/In Work, and Retired.

**Higher Level Qualifications; Lower Level Qualifications.** *Higher-level* qualifications include First and Higher Degrees, NVQs at Levels 4/5, HNC, HND, and assessed equivalents. *Lower Level* Qualifications include 1+ GCSE or "O" Level, NVQ Level 1, up to Higher Level Qualifications.

**Occupation.** Elementary Occupations cover a very wide range of occupations in both manual and non-manual categories, and all fall into either unskilled or skilled categories.

**General Health.** The 2001 Census asked: "Over the last 12 months, would you say your health has on the whole been Good/Fairly Good/Not Good ?"

**Limiting Long-term Illness** is defined in the 2001 Census as "Any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits your daily activities or the work you can do."

**Domain.** The Index of Multiple Deprivation is constructed from indicators of deprivation calculated initially for various topic areas or "domains". These include Employment, Income, Health & Disability, Education & Skills, Crime, and each domain or topic has a calculated Index of Deprivation that is usable in its own right. The domains were each given weightings and were then totalled to obtain the Index of Multiple Deprivation.



## A. MAIN ETHNIC GROUPS: COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION

### Ethnic Composition

Table 1 below provides the full breakdown of ethnic group in Calderdale (as measured by the 2001 Census) and compares the proportion of each group with that for West Yorkshire and England.

**Table 1 Ethnic Composition of Calderdale**

Ethnic Groups	Calderdale		West Yorkshire	England
	No	%	%	%
Total	192405		---	---
White-British	174775	90.8	86.5	87.0
White-Irish	2082	1.1	0.9	1.3
White-Other	2124	1.1	1.2	2.7
White-Black Caribbean	613	0.3	0.5	0.5
White-Black African	96	0.0	0.1	0.2
White-Asian	547	0.3	0.4	0.4
Other Mixed	290	0.2	0.2	0.3
Indian	814	0.4	2.0	2.1
Pakistani	9442	4.9	5.9	1.4
Bangladeshi	300	0.2	0.4	0.6
Other Asian	394	0.2	0.4	0.5
Black-Caribbean	259	0.1	0.7	1.1
Black-African	128	0.1	0.2	1.0
Other Black	50	0.0	0.1	0.2
Chinese	287	0.1	0.3	0.4
Other	204	0.1	0.2	0.4

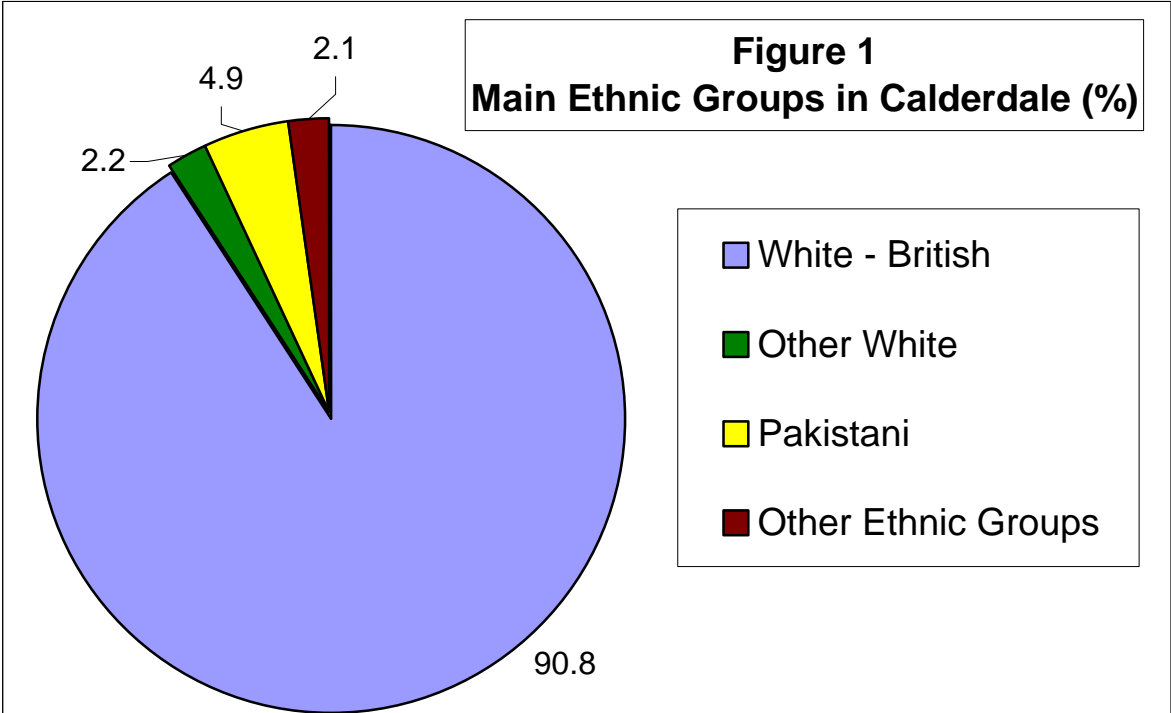
Source: ONS, 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

It can be seen that Calderdale has a smaller proportion of all ethnic minorities, and specifically non-white ethnic groups, than either West Yorkshire or England. Only the Pakistani ethnic minority exceeds the national proportion.

The Pakistani population comprises 70% of the total non-White population. Indian is the next largest single group. The Black population comprises under 500 people, although if the Mixed, White-Black Caribbean and Mixed, White-Black African are added, the total reaches about 1,200.

Whilst the White-Other population is very significant (over 2,000 people) no further breakdown of this category is directly available from the Census.

Figure 1 depicts the share of the main ethnic groups in Calderdale's total population.



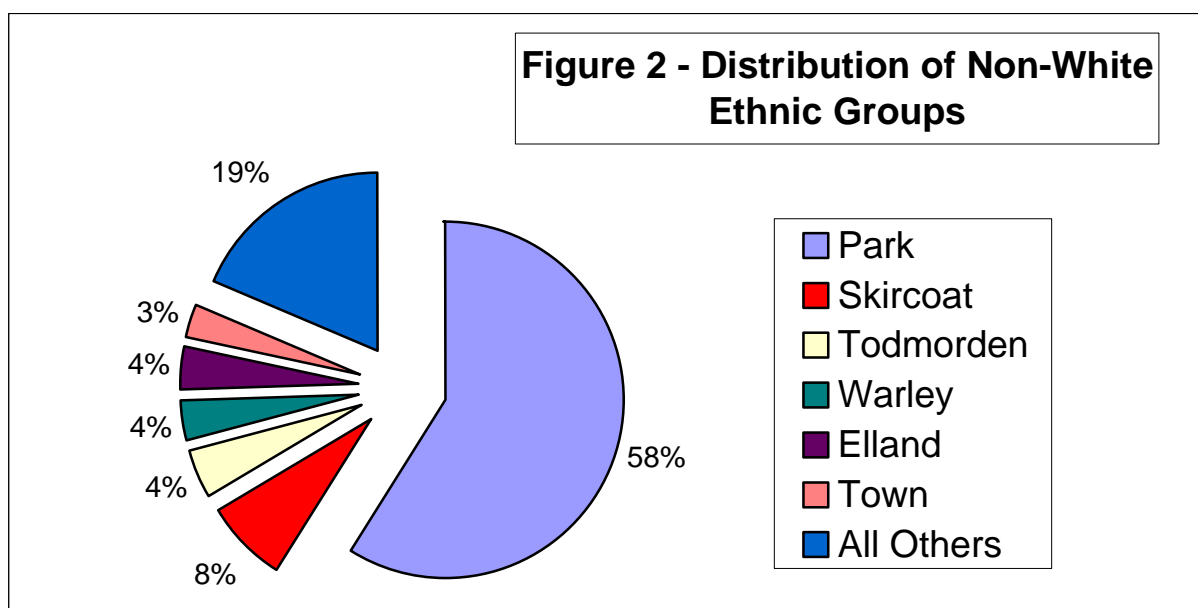
Source: ONS, 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

The classifications of ethnic groups changed greatly between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses, with the addition in the latter of several “Mixed” categories. Since it is not clear how Mixed Ethnic Group people would have described their ethnicity in the 1991 classifications, it is impossible to say exactly how the numbers in each ethnic group have changed over the decade.

## Distribution

Table 2 – on the following page – shows the distribution across Calderdale of the main broad ethnic groupings. The Pakistani population has been separately identified from the Other Asian population since it comprises such a large proportion of the total non-White population.

It can be seen that the non-White population (i.e. Asian, Mixed, Black, Chinese and Other) shows very substantial grouping within certain areas, with almost 60% living in one ward, Park (see Figure 2). When White ethnic minorities (White-Irish and White-Other) are included, Park still accounts for 45%.



Source: ONS, 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

In more than half of the wards, the non-White population is under 3% of the total population, whilst all ethnic minority groups (i.e including White-Irish and White-Other) account for less than 5% in more than half of the wards.

The re-organisation of Calderdale's wards in 2004 has led to a greater apparent concentration of the ethnic minority population with respect to wards; in 1991 St. John's ward accounted for 39% of the non-White population, whilst in 2001 the corresponding figure for Park was 59%.

Whilst Park is composed predominantly of people from Pakistani and White ethnic groups, it is notable that substantial proportions of most of the other ethnic minorities are also resident in Park ward.

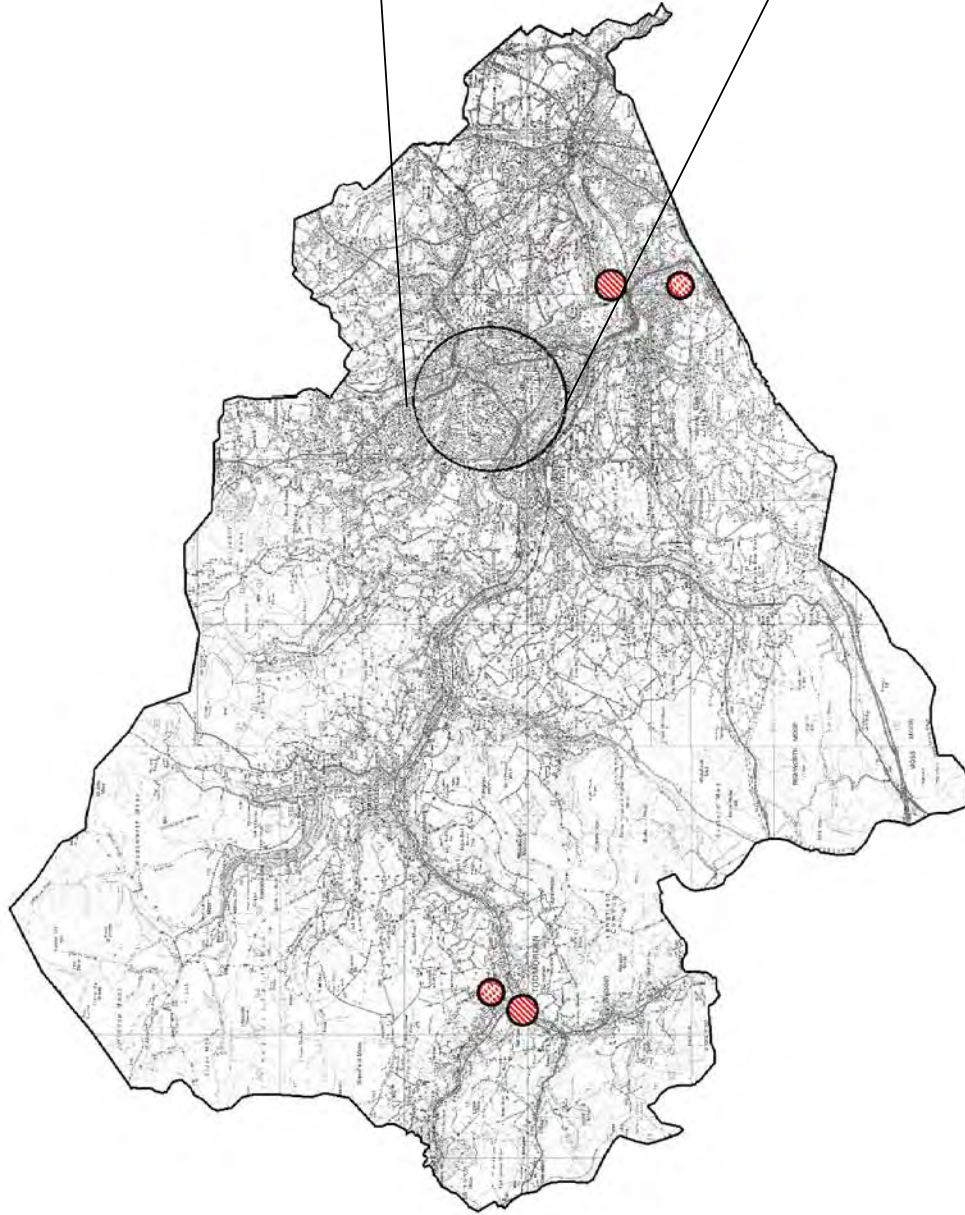
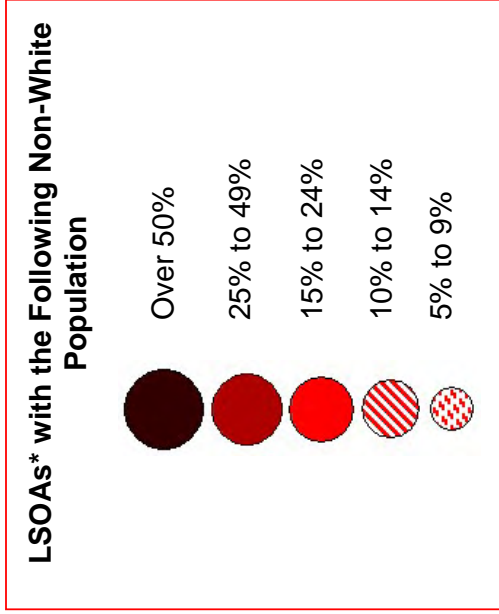
Map 1 shows the areas with the highest proportions of non-White ethnic groups. On this map, data is plotted for Lower-level Super Output Areas (see Terminology and Definitions section). This gives a more detailed picture than ward data, and is more manageable and easy to decipher than if data for (smaller) Census Output Areas had been mapped.

**Table 2 Distribution of Ethnic Groups**

AREA	Total Population	White		Asian				Mixed	Black	Chinese & Other			
				Pakistani		Other Asian							
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
<b>CALDERDALE</b>	192,405	178,981	93.0	9,442	4.9	1508	0.8	1546	0.8	437	0.2	491	0.3
<b>2004 WARDS</b>													
Brighouse	10,859	10,648	98.1	55	0.5	44	0.4	66	0.6	23	0.2	29	0.3
Calder	11,549	11,312	97.9	77	0.7	36	0.3	91	0.8	12	0.1	24	0.2
Elland	10,547	10,047	95.3	285	2.7	61	0.6	82	0.8	37	0.4	30	0.3
Greetland & Stainland	10,667	10,473	98.2	36	0.3	33	0.3	81	0.8	10	0.1	32	0.3
Hipperholme & Lightcliffe	10,202	10,037	98.4	37	0.4	29	0.3	58	0.6	17	0.2	13	0.1
Illingworth and Mixenden	12,619	12,362	98.0	72	0.6	35	0.3	107	0.8	29	0.2	10	0.1
Luddendenfoot	9,645	9,535	98.9	20	0.2	30	0.3	49	0.5	6	0.1	12	0.1
Northowram and Shelf	10,674	10,484	98.2	20	0.2	37	0.3	69	0.6	9	0.1	19	0.2
Ovenden	12,328	11,948	96.9	135	1.1	60	0.5	129	1.0	49	0.4	22	0.2
Park	14,193	6,275	44.2	7,033	49.6	599	4.2	190	1.3	50	0.4	46	0.3
Rastrick	11,334	11,001	97.1	98	0.9	85	0.7	96	0.8	34	0.3	29	0.3
Ryburn	10,895	10,731	98.5	31	0.3	7	0.1	51	0.5	29	0.3	52	0.5
Skircoat	11,394	10,383	91.1	567	5.0	223	2.0	114	1.0	47	0.4	74	0.6
Sowerby Bridge	10,518	10,285	97.8	90	0.9	27	0.3	100	1.0	18	0.2	18	0.2
Todmorden	11,826	11,263	95.2	339	2.9	87	0.7	108	0.9	31	0.3	35	0.3
Town	11,792	11,363	96.4	180	1.5	88	0.7	86	0.7	40	0.3	52	0.4
Warley	11,365	10,854	95.5	347	3.1	38	0.3	96	0.8	28	0.2	16	0.1
<b>GREATER TOWNS</b>													
Brighouse area	36,331	35,581	97.9	199	0.5	165	0.5	241	0.7	82	0.2	83	0.2
Elland area	19,665	18,994	96.6	321	1.6	90	0.5	147	0.7	42	0.2	62	0.3
Halifax area	82,056	71,370	87.0	8,352	10.2	1178	1.4	792	1.0	248	0.3	224	0.3
Hebden Bridge area	13,125	12,894	98.2	60	0.5	40	0.3	85	0.6	10	0.1	30	0.2
Sowerby Bridge area	26,286	25,851	98.3	119	0.5	53	0.2	181	0.7	50	0.2	76	0.3
Todmorden area	14,941	14,311	95.8	370	2.5	93	0.6	128	0.9	36	0.2	38	0.3

Source: ONS, 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

## Map 2 – Location of Non-White Population in Calderdale





## Age Profile

The different ethnic groups of Calderdale (and of England as a whole) are characterised by very marked contrasts in their age profile.

Table 3 shows the age profile of the total population and the 5 broad Census categories, together with the Pakistani population. Across the population as a whole, children under 16 account for 21% of the population, but for Mixed Ethnicity groups this rises to 55%, and for Asian groups 36%, and for the Pakistani population 37%. In the case of the Mixed Ethnicity category, it should be noted that many of their parents are not Mixed Ethnicity, and therefore the figure is somewhat misleading. However, in the case of the Asian and Pakistani population the figures reflect a genuine phenomenon.

Younger adults (16-24) reflect a similar pattern, although the differences are not as stark. The Asian population has particularly high numbers in this age-group.

The Black and Chinese & Other groups are characterised by relatively high numbers aged 25-44.

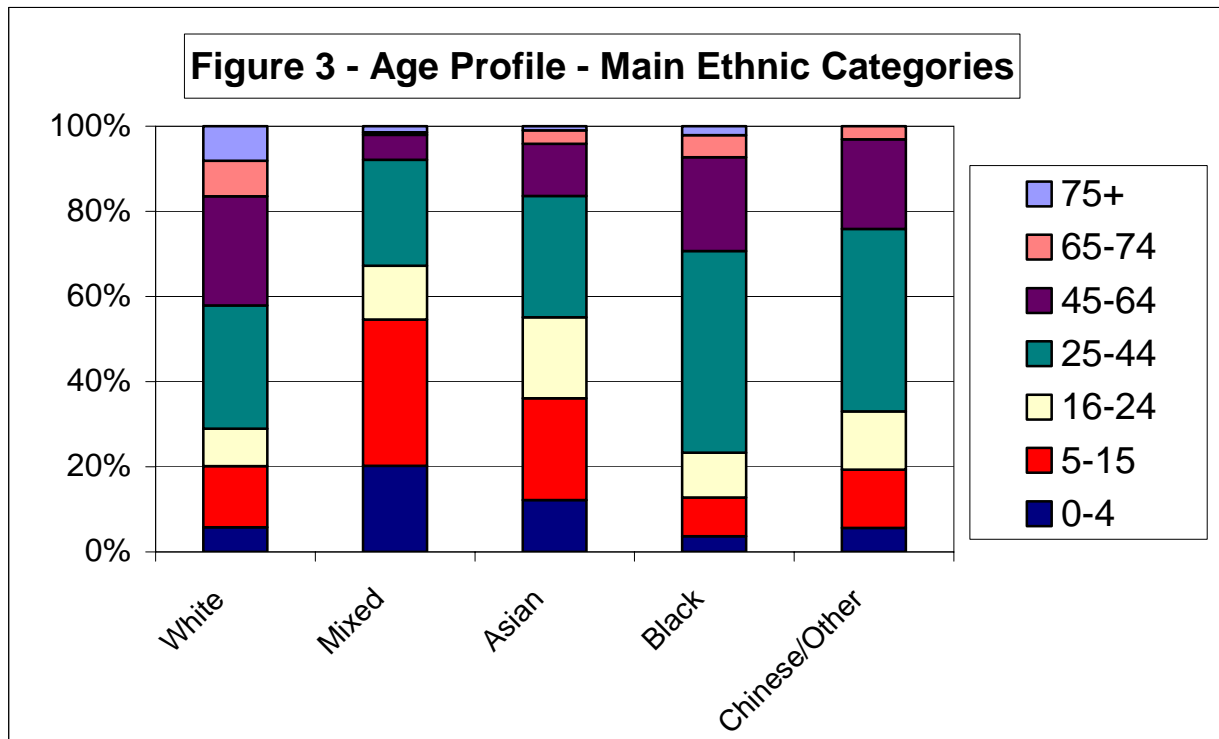
The older population of Calderdale (aged 65 and over) is overwhelmingly White, with White-British comprising over 94%, White-Irish and White-Other a further 4%. Non-White ethnic groups account for only 1.6% of the total in this age-group. Only 16% of the Asian population is aged 45 or over, compared to 40% of the whole population.

**Table 3 Age Profile: Total Population and Main Ethnic Categories**

Ethnic Group	0-4		5-15		16-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75+	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
ALL	12065	6.3	28916	15.0	18179	9.4	55716	29.0	47522	24.7	15311	8.0	14667	7.6
WHITE	10379	5.8	25663	14.3	15792	8.8	51803	28.9	45886	25.6	14931	8.3	14528	8.1
ALL ASIAN	1331	12.2	2617	23.9	2081	19.0	3120	28.5	1350	12.3	334	3.1	109	1.0
<i>Pakistani</i>	<i>1199</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>2337</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>1884</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>2563</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>1090</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>1.0</i>
ALL MIXED	312	20.2	531	34.4	195	12.6	385	24.9	91	5.9	9	0.6	21	1.4
ALL BLACK	16	3.7	39	9.1	45	10.5	202	47.3	94	22.0	22	5.2	9	2.1
CHINESE/ OTHER	27	5.6	66	13.7	66	13.7	206	42.8	101	21.0	15	3.1	0	0.0

Source: ONS, 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

Figure 3 illustrates these sharp contrasts in the age-profile.



Source: ONS, 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

## Country of Birth

Table 4 shows the country of birth of the main ethnic groups.

**Table 4: Country of Birth of Main Ethnic Groups**

Ethnic Group	All	White		Asian		Mixed	Black	Chinese/ Other
		British	Other	Pakistani	Other			
<b>Country of Birth</b>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom	94.3	98.7	26.4	57.6	41.3	91.1	46.8	25.7
Rep of Ireland	0.8	0.1	35.5	0.0	a	a	a	0.0
Other W. Europe	0.7	0.4	14.4	a	a	a	a	0.0
Eastern Europe	0.5	0.2	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	a
Africa	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.3	4.9	2.2	19.5	4.0
South Asia	2.5	a	a	41.5	46.6	2.1	0.0	3.4
Other Asia	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.2	5.3	2.2	a	62.8
Other	0.4	0.2	6.6	0.3	1.6	2.0	30.9	3.6

Source: ONS, 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

Other includes North, South and Central America, Caribbean and Oceania  
a = less than 0.1% (rounded)

The table demonstrates that whilst the overwhelming majority of the White-British and Mixed groups were born in the UK, the large majority of Other White groups and Chinese & Other groups were born outside the UK. The birthplace of non-British White groups was mainly split between the Republic of Ireland, Western Europe and Eastern Europe, as well as the UK.

A substantial majority of the Pakistani population was born in the UK, with the remainder almost entirely born in South Asia. Slightly under half of the Black population was born in the UK, with the main origins being the Caribbean and Africa.

**Religion**

Table 5 shows not only the different faiths – and in some cases the mix of faiths – of different ethnic groups, but also the different extent to which they define themselves as having a religion –or having none.

**Table 5: Religion, by Main Ethnic Group**

Ethnic Group	All	White		Asian		Mixed	Black	Chinese/Other
		British	Other	Pakistani	Other			
Religion	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Christian	69.6	74.1	77.7	0.3	2.7	47.7	64.8	31.0
Muslim	5.3	0.1	2.7	94.8	45.9	12.1	5.9	11.0
Hindu	0.2	a	0.0	0.0	23.9	a	a	a
Buddhist	0.2	0.1	a	0.0	a	0.9	0.0	12.2
Sikh	0.1	a	0.0	a	13.4	a	0.0	0.0
Jewish	0.1	0.1	a	a	a	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	a	a	1.4	a
None	16.4	17.4	10.3	a	1.5	25.4	14.4	35.0
Not Stated	7.9	7.9	8.0	4.8	11.7	13.3	12.8	9.6

Source: ONS, 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

Other includes North, South and Central America, Caribbean and Oceania  
a = less than 0.1% (rounded)

Whilst the White population overwhelmingly describes itself as Christian, about one-quarter stated they had no religion or did not say. By contrast, 95% of the Pakistani population is Muslim, and the rest did not say.

Among the Mixed, Black and Chinese & Other categories, the largest proportion described themselves as Christian, but proportions ranging from 27% to 45% either did not say or stated that they had no religion.

The “Other Asian” groups together showed the greatest mix in terms of religion, with substantial proportions of Hindus and Sikhs as well as Muslims.

## Projections of Ethnic Minority Population

There are no official population projections that can be disaggregated into different ethnic groups, even at national level. Nevertheless, the very young age-profile of the ethnic minority population – and specifically the Asian and Mixed groups – means that this section of the population is very likely to grow significantly over the next decade or more.

By “ageing forward” the 2001 Census population counts – and basing assumptions about mortality and fertility on recent data - it can be calculated that the non-White population in Calderdale may grow by around 3,000 over the ten years from 2001 to 2011.

By 2011, the non-White population total is likely to be about 8% of Calderdale’s total, and will include:

- a substantial increase in the numbers of children. However, 2001 Census data suggest that this may be slower than the overall rate of increase, as birth rates become closer to that of the White population
- a large increase in the number of working age, comprising both a growth in numbers of young adults (as large numbers of older children enter the workforce) and a large increase in the numbers in their “middle working years”, aged 35-49
- a rapid *rate of growth* in numbers aged 75 and over. However, the actual number of ethnic minority older people will remain very small over this period.

## B. HOUSEHOLDS AND HOUSEHOLD RESOURCES

### Household Ethnicity

This section focuses on the types, nature and resources of households, according to the ethnicity of the Household Reference Person (HRP). The HRP is defined in the Terminology and Definitions section, but can be thought of as an equivalent to the term “household head” used in the 1991 Census and in household estimates and projections.

The table below gives the ethnicity of the Household Reference Person (HRP) (see Terminology and Definitions section) in Calderdale. This can differ significantly from the ethnicity of the population because of differences in average household size and also because of households containing more than one ethnic group. Thus, more than 93% of households have a “White-British” HRP, although less than 91% of the population describes itself as White-British. Conversely, although the Pakistani population accounts for almost 5% of the total, only 2.4% of HRPs are Pakistani.

**Table 6 Ethnicity of Household Reference Persons**

Ethnic Group	Calderdale	
	No	%
Total	80937	
White-British	75446	93.2
White-Irish	1272	1.6
White-Other	1052	1.3
White-Black Caribbean	130	0.2
White-Black African	29	a
White-Asian	109	0.1
Other Mixed	71	0.1
Indian	259	0.3
Pakistani	1980	2.4
Bangladeshi	59	0.1
Other Asian	141	0.2
Black-Caribbean	142	0.2
Black-African	52	0.1
Other Black	20	a
Chinese	90	0.1
Other	74	0.1

Source: ONS, 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

Note: a = less than 0.05%



## Household Composition

Table 7 illustrates the very marked differences in the household type or household composition, according to the ethnicity of the HRP. The most notable differences are:

- the very high proportion of households with dependent children in households with an Asian HRP (64% of all), with a particularly high number with 3 or more adults, indicating the multi-generational characteristics
- the extremely low number of single-pensioner and other pensioner-only households among non-white groups
- the high number of 1-person households (non-pensioner) among Mixed, Black, Chinese and Other groups, and the low proportion among households with an Asian HRP
- the relatively low number of Asian lone-parent households *when taken as a proportion of all households with dependent children*, compared to households with Black, Mixed or White HRPs. The figure for Asian households is 10%, compared with figures ranging from 22-33% for the other groups.

**Table 7. Household Composition**

Household Type	Household Reference Person/Household Head									
	White		Asian		Mixed		Black		Chinese/Other	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Lone Pensioner	12049	15.5	36	1.5	14	4.2	13	6.3	3	1.9
Other Person Living Alone	12204	15.7	162	6.6	80	23.8	66	31.7	36	22.8
2+, All Pensioners	6810	8.8	29	1.2	6	1.8	3	1.4	0	0.0
Couple with Dependent Child(ren)	16003	20.6	1115	45.4	102	30.4	44	21.2	48	30.4
Couple with Non-Dependent Child(ren)	4836	6.2	84	3.4	7	2.1	15	7.2	6	3.8
Couple with No Children	14936	19.2	213	8.7	44	13.1	29	13.9	31	19.6
Lone Parent with Dependent Child(ren)	5065	6.5	178	7.3	44	13.1	25	12.0	10	6.3
Lone Parent with Non-Dependent Child(ren)	2109	2.7	40	1.6	0	0.0	4	1.9	3	1.9
3+ Adults with Dependent Child(ren)	1694	2.2	457	18.6	20	6.0	6	2.9	3	1.9
Other	2066	2.7	140	5.7	19	5.7	3	1.4	18	11.4

Source: ONS, 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

## Tenure and Accommodation

Table 8 shows the breakdown of tenure and types of accommodation.

**Table 8. Tenure and Accommodation Types**

Household Type	Household Reference Person/Household Head									
	White		Asian		Mixed		Black		Chinese/ Other	
Tenure	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
In Owner Occupation	55774	71.7	1701	69.6	194	56.6	120	55.8	119	72.1
Rented from Housing Association	13245	17.0	279	11.4	81	23.6	55	25.6	4	2.4
Privately Rented *	8752	11.3	463	19.0	68	19.8	40	18.6	42	25.5
<b>Accommodation</b>										
House or Bungalow	67426	86.7	2256	92.4	284	83.8	176	82.2	130	79.3
Flat, Maisonette or Apartment	10048	12.9	183	7.5	55	16.2	38	17.8	34	20.7
Temporary or Shared Accommodation	296	0.4	3	a	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: ONS, 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

\* Includes rented with business/job and rent-free

Note: a = less than 0.05%

Whilst owner-occupation amongst White, Asian and Chinese & Other households is very similar, amongst Black and Mixed HRPs it is much lower. Conversely, Black and Mixed HRPs have the highest proportions living in Housing Association accommodation.

Amongst non owner-occupiers, the majority of White households – as well as Mixed and Black households - rent from a housing association. Among Asians, a larger number live in privately-rented accommodation. The Chinese and Other groups tenure is almost entirely owner-occupation or privately-rented.

The Census data does not allow for detailed disaggregation of accommodation type (for example, terraced, semi-detached, etc.) The figures shown indicate that, compared to other groups, a relatively small proportion of the Asian population lives in Flats, Maisonettes or Apartments.

## Facilities

Table 9 shows several indicators of household facilities, conditions and resources.

**Table 9. Household Resources and Facilities**

Household Resources & Facilities	Household Reference Person/Household Head									
	White		Asian		Mixed		Black		Chinese/Other	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
With No Car	24022	30.9	814	33.3	140	41.1	93	43.3	42	25.1
With 1 Car	33825	43.5	1220	49.9	139	40.8	80	37.2	75	44.9
2 or more Cars	19924	25.6	409	16.7	62	18.2	42	19.5	50	29.9
Without Central Heating	14426	18.5	1069	43.8	69	20.2	39	18.1	26	15.6
Under 0.5 persons per room	56066	72.1	670	27.4	199	58.4	135	62.2	93	56.0
0.5 – 1.0 person per room	20687	26.6	1199	49.1	128	37.5	68	31.3	59	35.5
Above 1.0 person per room	1018	1.3	574	23.5	13	3.8	14	6.5	14	8.4

Source: ONS, 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

Car Ownership is highest in the Chinese & Other groups, where 30% of households have more than one car. Mixed or Black ethnicity households have the lowest car ownership rates, with over 40% of households having no car.

Lack of Central Heating is similar among all ethnic groups (between 15% and 20%) except Asian. Within the Asian community, almost half of all households lack central heating.

Marked differences in average household size are reflected in average “persons per room”. Amongst the white population, almost three quarters of households have less than 0.5 persons per room, compared with just over one-quarter in the Asian population.

## C. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND THE LABOUR MARKET

Table 10 shows the economic activity status of the major ethnic group categories. The population base used here is the 16-74 age-group, as in the 2001 Census.

*Note: figures shown in brackets are percentages of the economically active population aged 16-74, **not** of the total population aged 16-74.*

### Economic Activity

**Table 10. Economic Activity**

Economic Activity	White		Asian		Mixed		Black		Chinese/ Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total aged 16-74	128412		6890		677		372		384	
<i>Economically Active</i>	89470	<b>69.7</b>	3144	<b>45.6</b>	459	<b>67.8</b>	271	<b>72.8</b>	249	<b>64.8</b>
<i>of which:</i>										
in full-time employment	54969	(61.4)	1304	(41.5)	269	(58.6)	158	(58.3)	120	(48.2)
in part-time employment	17232	(19.3)	506	(16.1)	78	(17.0)	42	(15.5)	37	(14.9)
self-employed	10401	(11.6)	477	(15.2)	28	(6.1)	24	(8.9)	61	(24.5)
unemployed	4454	(5.0)	611	(19.4)	52	(11.3)	18	(6.6)	20	(8.0)
full-time student *	2414	(2.7)	246	(7.8)	32	(7.0)	29	(10.7)	11	(4.4)
<i>Economically Inactive</i>	38942	<b>30.3</b>	3746	<b>54.4</b>	218	<b>32.2</b>	101	<b>27.2</b>	135	<b>35.2</b>
<i>of which:</i>										
retired	18249	14.2	236	3.4	12	1.8	30	8.1	19	4.9
student *	3812	3.0	811	11.8	63	9.3	18	4.8	51	13.3
looking after home	6442	5.0	1326	19.2	45	6.6	20	5.4	33	8.6
permanently sick/disabled	7139	5.6	512	7.4	44	6.5	16	4.3	7	1.8
other	3300	2.6	861	12.5	54	8.0	17	4.6	25	6.5

Source: ONS, 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

\* see Terminology and Definitions section for explanation

The figures in the Table above show that economic activity levels among the Asian population are substantially lower than the other broad ethnic groups categories. The factors accounting for this include

- the relatively high number of young adults (resulting in far more students proportionally than among the White population)

- the much lower economic activity rate among Asian women. This reflects in part cultural factors and also the fact that a far higher proportion of Asian households have children
- lower economic activity rates are also often associated with high unemployment – people unemployed who do not expect to be able to obtain work and are not claiming benefits often define themselves as economically inactive.

Unemployment is far higher among Asian and Mixed groups than among the White population.

*It should be noted that unemployment data taken from the Census is self-defined and therefore not comparable with official unemployment statistics.*

## Qualifications

Table 11 below shows qualification levels. Among the 16-74 population, the most notable figures are the high proportion (over half) of the Asian population with No Qualifications or Qualifications Unknown. The rates of “Higher Level Qualifications” are highest amongst the Black, Chinese and Other groups. However, recent data shows very strong improvements in ethnic minority educational attainment in Calderdale, with the percentage achieving 5+ GCSEs at A\* - C matching that for White schoolchildren – for the first time – at 54%.

**Table 11. Qualifications**

QUALIFICATIONS	White	Asian	Mixed	Black	Chinese/ Other
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Total aged 16-74	128412	6890	677	372	384
<i>of which:</i>	%	%	%	%	%
No Qualifications/Unknown	38.5	53.0	32.3	31.7	41.5
Lower level Qualifications	44.3	33.9	51.3	41.5	25.4
Higher level Qualifications	17.3	13.1	16.5	26.8	33.2

*Source: ONS, 2001 Census © Crown Copyright*

A 2002 household survey by the Learning and Skills Council covering all of West Yorkshire illustrated that a much larger proportion of the employed non-White population had no NVQs or equivalent, than was the case for the White employed workforce. Paradoxically, a larger proportion had NVQ Level 4+.



## Industry

Table 12 shows that relatively high proportions of the Asian, Chinese and Other groups are engaged in the Transport, Distribution, Wholesale and Retail sectors. Conversely, compared to the White population, relatively low numbers of these ethnic groups are engaged in the Manufacturing and Construction sectors.

**Table 12. Industry of Employment**

Industry	White		Asian		Mixed		Black		Chinese/Other	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Manufacturing	19184	22.6	501	20.7	71	17.5	53	22.6	20	8.7
Construction	5355	6.3	39	1.6	26	6.4	3	1.3	3	1.3
Transport, Distribution, Wholesale & Retail	20316	24.0	941	38.9	102	25.2	47	20.0	102	44.3
Banking, Insurance, etc	15182	17.9	356	14.7	61	15.1	44	18.7	22	9.6
Health, Education & Public Administration	19756	23.3	522	21.6	107	26.4	77	32.8	73	31.7
Other	4938	5.8	61	2.5	38	9.4	11	4.7	10	4.3

Source: ONS, 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

## Occupation

In the Table on the following page, the full Census list of occupations is shown for each main ethnic grouping. Clearly, the numbers involved for the Mixed, Black and Chinese & Other groups are fairly small, so that caution should be exercised in reaching conclusions. In the case of the White and Asian populations, there are notable contrasts:

- while 38% of the White population in employment works as managers or senior officials, or in professional or technical occupations, among Asians in employment the figure is 33%
- the percentage of Asians working in administrative/secretarial occupations or in skilled trades is far lower than among the White population
- conversely, over 45% of Asians work in sales/customer service, as plant or machine operatives or in elementary occupations, compared with under 30% of White people in employment. (see Terminology and Definitions)

**Table 13. Occupation**

<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>Mixed</b>	<b>Black</b>	<b>Chinese/ Other</b>
	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>No.</b>
<b>Total aged 16-74 in employment</b>	84745	2424	402	236	231
<i>of which:</i>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
Managers & Senior Officials	14.6	11.4	9.7	9.7	13.9
Professional Occupations	10.3	13.5	11.2	16.1	15.2
Assistant Professional or Technical	12.9	8.0	15.7	17.8	22.1
Administrative/Secretarial	12.7	7.2	10.9	5.9	3.9
Skilled Trades	12.6	9.2	10.4	6.4	19.9
Personal Services	7.4	6.0	9.2	9.3	3.5
Sales & Customer Service	6.5	13.1	9.5	6.8	8.2
Process, Plant, Machine Operatives	11.4	17.4	9.0	15.7	2.2
Elementary Occupations	11.4	14.8	15.2	10.2	10.8

Source: ONS, 2001 Census © Crown Copyright

The latest economic and labour market profile of Calderdale by the Learning and Skills Council – “Calderdale in Depth 2004” – highlights the various continuing barriers to employment faced by ethnic minorities. However, between the 10-yearly population Censuses, there remains a lack of robust information on ethnicity and employment, in particular at a local or District level.

## D. HEALTH

Currently, no comprehensive information is available from the health sector disaggregated by ethnic group. Consequently, the only available data is taken from the 2001 Census, and this is based on people's perception of their own/relative's health.

Table 14 below shows the data for General Health and Limiting Long-term Illness

**Table 14. General Health and Long-term Illness**

<b>Health Status</b>	<b>Household Reference Person/Household Head</b>									
	<b>White</b>		<b>Asian</b>		<b>Mixed</b>		<b>Black</b>		<b>Chinese/ Other</b>	
	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>
Has a Limiting Long-term Illness	33498	18.7	1570	14.3	155	10.0	54	12.4	45	9.2
In Good Health	120597	67.4	7628	69.7	1250	80.9	300	68.6	361	73.5
In Fairly Good Health	40638	22.7	2270	20.7	223	14.4	102	23.3	105	21.4
Not in Good Health	17746	9.9	1052	9.6	73	4.7	35	8.0	25	5.1

*Source: ONS, 2001 Census © Crown Copyright*

Interpreting the above data is complicated by the fact that ill-health and long-term illness are strongly correlated with age. It would be expected, therefore, that ethnic groups with higher proportions of older people would show higher levels of ill-health and long-term illness.

On this basis, it would be expected that the proportion of people with a long-term illness or "not in good health" would be far higher among the White ethnic group, since within this group about 1 in 6 people are aged 65 or above. The proportion with limiting long-term illness or not in good health is indeed highest among the White population. However, the gap between White and other groups is not as large as the relative age-profiles might suggest; the Asian population has very significant numbers with long-term illness and a figure for people not in good health that is only slightly lower than the White figure. (Fairly high numbers are also apparent in the Black population, although its older age-profile would help explain this.)

The figures for the Asian population suggest that there are factors beyond age-profile affecting the prevalence of poor health and illness. These could include poverty and deprivation (including poor housing), ethnic-specific health risk factors, and perceptual differences.

## E. DEPRIVATION AND LOW INCOME

### Benefits

Table 15 shows numbers of households receiving Council Tax Benefit, in 2001 and 2005, and the proportion of these where the claimant is from a non-white ethnic group.

**Table 15. Receipt of Council Tax Benefit**

	2005	2001	Change 2001-2005
Total Households receiving Council Tax Benefit	16605	18369	-9.6%
Non-White Council Tax Benefit Claimants	1087	1070	+1.6%
Non-White Claimants as % of total	6.5%	5.8%	+0.7%

Source: Calderdale MBC, Finance Department

Whilst the proportion of total claimants describing themselves as non-White is very low, it has increased slightly since 2001.

In 2001, about 32% of the non-White population lived in households receiving Council Tax Benefit. However, this figure fell by about 3% between 2001 and 2005, to a total of 4,174.

### Deprivation

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 enable the identification of areas with high levels of Multiple Deprivation, measured on a weighted index of data from 7 different domains. These areas are LSOAs which comprise an average of 1,500 residents each (see Terminology and Definitions section). Since the Indices have been calculated for all LSOAs in England, it is possible to rank all areas in Calderdale on a national deprivation scale.

Table 16 shows the proportion of different ethnic groups living in areas with high deprivation. For convenience, these have been grouped as “worst 10% nationally” and “worst 25% nationally” (note: the 2 right-hand columns **include** the figures in the worst 10% and are not in addition to them).

**Table 16. Deprivation: Population of Different Ethnic Groups living in Deprived Areas**

Population – Ethnic Group	Living within worst 10% of deprived areas nationally		Living within worst 25% of deprived areas nationally	
	No	%	No	%
Total	21449	11.1	65440	34.0
White	13982	7.8	55266	30.9
Asian	6991	63.9	9033	82.6
<i>(Pakistani)</i>	<i>6321</i>	<i>66.9</i>	<i>8134</i>	<i>86.1</i>
Mixed	301	19.5	734	47.5
Black	97	22.7	258	60.4
Chinese & Other	78	16.2	149	31.0

Source: ODPM, Indices of Deprivation 2004

The Table paints a dramatic picture of deprivation among the non-White ethnic minorities. Whilst under 8% of Calderdale’s White population lives in areas that fall within England’s worst 10% on the deprivation index, the figure for the Pakistani community is 67%, and for Black and Mixed groups around 20%. Extending this to areas within the worst 25% nationally, more than four out of five Asian residents live in these areas, 60% of Black and close to 50% of Mixed.

Clearly, such an index typifies a whole area – it does not identify the circumstances of individual households. Moreover, it should be noted that almost two-thirds of the total population living in the most deprived areas is White, with the largest proportion of this group being in North Halifax. Nevertheless, the data does suggest that particular ethnic groups in Calderdale are experiencing far higher rates of multiple deprivation than the general population.

## REPORTS AVAILABLE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S OFFICE PROVIDING STATISTICS ABOUT THE DISTRICT

### Census 2001

- Key Statistics Report
- Standard Tables Report
- Ward Profile Report (2001 Ward Areas)
- 2004 Ward Digest (2004 Ward Areas)
- Ward Profiles (2004 Ward Areas)

### Briefing Papers

- Areas of High Needs in Calderdale – 2004
- Social and Economic Trends in Calderdale – 2004

### Topic Reports

- Children and Young People
- Older Persons
- Ethnic Minority Groups
- Travel to Work / Commuting\*

### Profiles and Fact Sheets

- Calderdale Profile
- Summary Information about the District
- Population Fact Sheet
- Households Fact Sheet
- Employment Fact Sheet
- Unemployment Fact Sheets – District and Ward levels
- Deprivation Fact Sheet

\* Planned for later in 2005/06



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2001-2002  
Local Health Strategies  
2003-2004  
Transforming Secondary Education