

*Leicestershire County Council*

# Ethnic Minority Groups Living in Leicestershire



*Census 1991*

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**R**esearch  
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LEICESTERSHIRE  
COUNTY COUNCIL



# Census 1991

## *Ethnic Minority Groups Living In Leicestershire*

### *Introduction*

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In the 1991 Census, a question was included asking residents to define their ethnic origin. This was the first time such a question had been asked in the National Census. Individuals were asked to tick one of nine pre-defined categories to which he/she considers they belong, or alternatively, to describe their ancestry. The inclusion of this question in the census means that we are able to build a far better picture of the population of Leicestershire, which has one of the highest ethnic minority populations in England.

There are a variety of different ethnic communities living in Leicestershire, each bringing something of its own culture to the county. Leicestershire is purported to hold one of the largest celebrations of the Asian festival 'Diwali' outside of India, whilst the annual Caribbean Carnival has become a well established and popular event. In addition, the wealth of Asian jewellery and clothing shops along the Belgrave and Melton Roads is now so well known it is recognised and promoted as a tourist attraction.

## **Facts and Figures**

### **Population**

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- In Leicestershire, the ethnic minority groups accounted for 11.1% of the county's population .
- Of the county's population of just over 867.5 thousand, 96,350 described themselves as belonging to an ethnic group other than White.
- Whilst 1.6% of the total population of Great Britain lived in Leicestershire, 3.2% of the total ethnic minority population lived in Leicestershire.
- 4.8% of Great Britain's Asian population was resident in Leicestershire. 89.5% of these were of Indian origin.
- 93.7% of the ethnic minority population of Leicestershire were concentrated in the districts of Leicester, Oadby & Wigston and Charnwood.
- In Leicester alone, the ethnic minority groups made up 28.5% of the total population, the highest concentration outside of the London boroughs.
- 22.3% of Leicester's population originated from India.
- Nearly all of Leicestershire's Bangladeshi population resided in either Leicester (53.4%) or Charnwood (42.6%).

- Ethnic minority groups formed less than 1% of the population of Melton, North West Leicestershire Harborough and Rutland, and less than 4% of Blaby and Hinckley & Bosworth

### **Structure**

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- The age structure of the ethnic minority population in Leicestershire was concentrated more in the lower age groups than in the White population. Within the White community 19.6% of the population were under the age of 16, slightly above the national figure of 19.3%. In the ethnic minority groups, this rose to 32.3%, compared with 25.1% for the whole of Great Britain.
- Only 5.5% of Leicestershire's ethnic minority population were over pensionable age, compared with 18.95% of the White community.
- The ratio of females to males varied considerably between different ethnic groups. In the Black African group there were 88 women to every 100 men, whilst in the Other Asian group there were 114 women to every 100 men. In the White population there were 105 females per 100 men.

- The ratio of adults to children also varied considerably from 28 children per 100 adults in the White group to 106 children for each 100 adults in the Bangladeshi group.
- The average White household had 2.5 members, compared with 5.5 persons in a Bangladeshi household and 4.2 persons in an average Pakistani household. The average Asian household had 4 members.
- The Black community had the highest incidence of one person households with 28.5% of Black African households and 24.5% of Black Caribbean households being occupied by a single person. In the Indian community just 4.7% of households were occupied by one person.
- Just over 40% of households headed by someone of Bangladeshi origin were occupied by three or more adults, with one or more children. This compared with the average in Leicestershire of just 6.2%.
- Rates of female employment varied considerably between different ethnic groups. 62.4% of Black Caribbean women worked full time, whilst 19.9% worked part time. Among the White population, 52.8% of women worked full time, compared with just 44.8% of women in the Chinese community. The highest percentage of part time workers was within the White community (35.5%).
- 36% of the total population over the age of 16 were economically inactive. The Bangladeshis had the highest proportion of economically inactive females (72.5%), whilst the Chinese had the least active male population (41.1%).
- 11.5% of the economically inactive were students. Of the economically inactive Chinese, 61.4% were students, whilst the equivalent figure for Black Africans was 53.8%. Only 9.9% of economically inactive Whites were students.

### ***Economic Activity***

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- 71.8% of all males in Leicestershire were in full time work, with 3.1% in part time work. The highest rate of employment for males was within the White population at 72.8%. The lowest was within the Pakistani and Bangladeshi populations where the rates of employment (in full time work) were only 47.8% and 46.7% respectively.
- Nearly 23% of under 25's from ethnic minority groups were unemployed, almost double that of the White population (11.6%).
- The highest unemployment of under 25's among ethnic minorities was the Pakistani group, with 33.9% unemployment.

## ***Socio-Economic Groups***

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- The largest proportion of the White population were employed in manual work (supervisors, foremen, skilled) (24.8%) whilst the majority of the people from ethnic minority groups worked in Personal Services and semi-skilled manual jobs (30.5%).
- 
- The Pakistani population had the highest proportion of people employed as employees and managers (17.5%) with 19% employed as professional workers.
- Whilst most groups have in the region of 25% employed in manual work, the Chinese have 16.1%, Other Asians 7.8% and the Bangladeshis just 2.6%.

## ***Qualifications***

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Just over 33% of Chinese and 23% of Black Africans had qualifications above A'level standard. This was considerably higher than in

the Indian and Bangladeshi communities where the percentage of people holding qualifications was 7.4% and 3.7% respectively.

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## ***Other economic characteristics***

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- White households were less likely than any other group to have central heating (12.7%).
- Nearly 29% of households in Leicestershire had no access to a car, although this figure rose to 45.4% in Leicester. Black households were least likely to have access to a car. The Chinese were most likely to have a car available for use, nearly 4 out of 5 households (77.2%) had access to a car.
- In Leicestershire, 3,854 (1.1%) of households were either lacking or sharing the use of a bath/shower and/or an inside WC. This lack of facilities was most prominent among Chinese households (3.3%). The Asian groups were most likely to have facilities.

## ***Ethnic Populations Living in Leicestershire***

In the 1991 census a new question was introduced asking each member of the population, for the first time, to describe to which ethnic group they belonged. The results were grouped under nine headings, covering members of the White, Black, Asian and “Other” ethnic minority groups.

### ***Distribution in Great Britain***

The results revealed that 5.5% (just over three million) of the population of Great Britain described themselves as belonging to an ethnic minority group, with the Asian group alone accounting for 3.1% of the population. (See Table 1). In the Midlands, the ethnic minority population was even greater, at 6.7% (4.6% Asians) of the total. The percentages for the East Midlands were slightly lower than the rate for Great Britain with ethnic minorities accounting for 4.8% of the region’s population, although the Asian residents accounted for 3.2% of the population, slightly up on the national rate.

**Table 1 Distribution of Ethnic Groups in Great Britain**

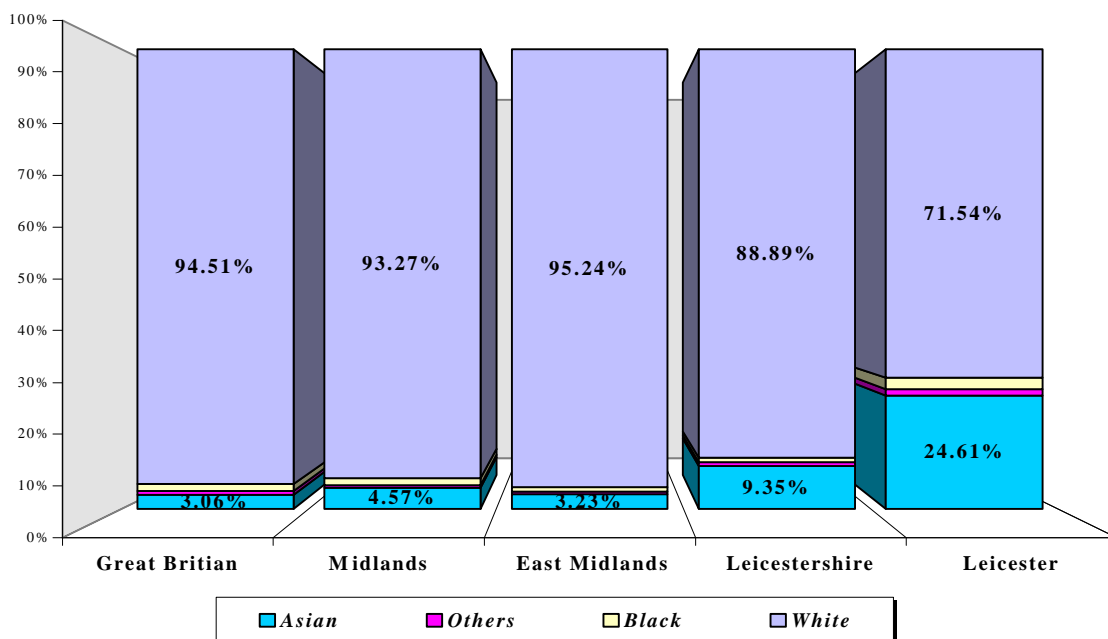
Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L06

	Great Britain		Midlands		East Midlands		Leicestershire		Leicester	
<b>Total(% of GB)</b>	<b>54,888,844</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>9,103,559</b>	<b>16.59%</b>	<b>3,953,372</b>	<b>7.20%</b>	<b>867,521</b>	<b>1.58%</b>	<b>270,493</b>	<b>0.49%</b>
	Population	% of Population	Population	% of Population	Population	% of Population	Population	% of Population	Population	% of Population
<b>White</b>	51,873,794	94.51%	8,491,213	93.27%	3,765,389	95.24%	771,171	88.89%	193,502	71.54%
<b>Other Ethnic Groups</b>	3,015,050	5.49%	612,346	6.73%	187,983	4.76%	96,350	11.11%	76,991	28.46%
<b>Black</b>	<b>890,727</b>	<b>1.62%</b>	<b>140,772</b>	<b>1.55%</b>	<b>38,566</b>	<b>0.98%</b>	<b>8,528</b>	<b>0.98%</b>	<b>6,613</b>	<b>2.44%</b>
Black Caribbean	499,964	0.91%	102,513	1.13%	24,431	0.62%	5,033	0.58%	4,112	1.52%
Black African	212,362	0.39%	8,772	0.10%	3,467	0.09%	1,131	0.13%	745	0.28%
Black Other	178,401	0.33%	29,487	0.32%	10,668	0.27%	2,364	0.27%	1,756	0.65%
<b>Asian</b>	<b>1,677,179</b>	<b>3.06%</b>	<b>415,910</b>	<b>4.57%</b>	<b>127,669</b>	<b>3.23%</b>	<b>81,090</b>	<b>9.35%</b>	<b>66,564</b>	<b>24.61%</b>
Indian	840,255	1.53%	257,590	2.83%	98,859	2.50%	72,545	8.36%	60,297	22.29%
Pakistani	476,555	0.87%	116,019	1.27%	17,407	0.44%	3,020	0.35%	2,644	0.98%
Bangladeshi	162,835	0.30%	23,576	0.26%	4,161	0.11%	1,972	0.23%	1,053	0.39%
Other Asian	197,534	0.36%	18,725	0.21%	7,242	0.18%	3,553	0.41%	2,570	0.95%
<b>Others</b>	<b>447,144</b>	<b>0.81%</b>	<b>55,664</b>	<b>0.61%</b>	<b>21,748</b>	<b>0.55%</b>	<b>6,732</b>	<b>0.78%</b>	<b>3,814</b>	<b>1.41%</b>
Chinese	156,938	0.29%	17,176	0.19%	7,588	0.19%	1,955	0.23%	770	0.28%
Other Groups	290,206	0.53%	38,488	0.42%	14,160	0.36%	4,777	0.55%	3,044	1.13%

In Leicestershire however, these figures were significantly higher. Residents belonging to an ethnic group other than White account for 11.1% of the population, more than double the national rate. The proportion of Asian residents was more than three times the national rate, at 9.4%, as shown in Figure . The situation in the city of Leicester was even more interesting. Almost a quarter of the population (24.6%) were of Asian descent with another 3.9% belonging to other ethnic minority groups. As a result Leicester had the highest proportion of residents belonging to ethnic minority groups outside of the London boroughs.

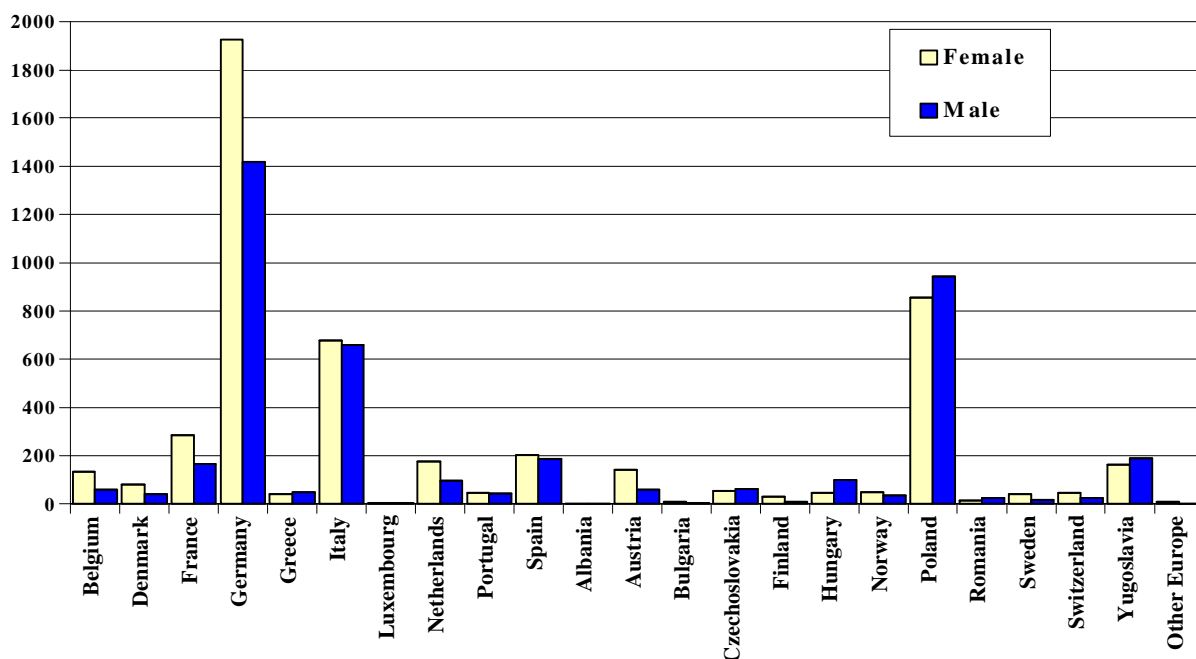
**Figure 1 Distribution of Ethnic Groups in Great Britain**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L06



**Figure 2 Residents Born Elsewhere in Europe**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L07



**Table 2 Residents Born Elsewhere in Europe**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright  
Table L07

Country Of Birth	Female	Male	Total
<b>Born elsewhere in Europe</b>	8429	7193	15622
<b>European Union</b>			
Belgium	133	59	192
Denmark	80	41	121
France	286	166	452
Germany	1924	1419	3343
Greece	40	48	88
Italy	677	660	1337
Luxembourg	4	3	7
Netherlands	175	96	271
Portugal	46	43	89
Spain	202	186	388
<b>Other Europe</b>			
Albania	0	0	0
Austria	142	60	202
Bulgaria	10	5	15
Czechoslovakia	55	63	118
Finland	31	10	41
Hungary	46	98	144
Norway	49	35	84
Poland	856	944	1800
Romania	14	24	38
Sweden	42	16	58
Switzerland	47	25	72
Yugoslavia	162	190	352
Other Europe	8	1	9

Although this report concentrates mainly on the Black and Asian minority groups, it should also be noted that there was a significant number of residents who were born in other European countries, as is evident in . Of the 9,220 residents born in another European Country, 6,288 came from a European Community member country. The largest group was those born in Germany (3,343), followed by the Polish (1,800) and the Italians (1,337). However, it is likely that the volume of German born residents was inflated due to a significant number of children being born to members of the British Armed Forces based in Germany<sup>(1)</sup>.

The results shown in Table 2 reveal that there were a greater number of female than male residents living in Leicestershire who were born in another European country. In

**Table 3 Persons Born Elsewhere in Europe**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L07

	Leicestershire	Blaby	Charnwood	Harborough	Hinckley & Bosworth	Leicester	Melton	North West L'shire	Oadby & Wigston	Rutland
<b>Total Persons</b>	867,521	82,700	141,806	67,607	96,201	270,493	45,112	80,566	51,547	31,489
<b>Born Elsewhere in Europe</b>	9,221	695	1,617	678	604	3,067	754	426	628	752
<b>% of Pop. born elsewhere in Europe</b>	1.06%	0.84%	1.14%	1.00%	0.63%	1.13%	1.67%	0.53%	1.22%	2.39%

<sup>1</sup>Ethnicity in the 1991 Census, Volume 1,D Coleman and J Salt, p254

particular, 60.1% of residents born in North West Europe<sup>(2)</sup> were women, a far higher proportion than those born in Eastern European countries, where males account for well over 50% of all immigrants. This may be due to the various reasons for choosing to settle in England. It is possible that some women had moved to Leicester with their British husbands, whilst men from the poorer areas of Europe had come here seeking work.

A large number of those born elsewhere in Europe settled in either Leicester (33.3%) or Charnwood (17.5%), although their presence was far more apparent in Rutland (Table 3). Here, they formed 2.4% of the population,(of which over 70% were born in Germany) compared with 1.1% in Leicester and 0.5% of the population of North West Leicestershire. This may be explained again by the presence of the R.A.F bases in Rutland.

### ***Distribution of Ethnic Groups in Leicestershire***

The distribution of residents belonging to ethnic minority groups in the County was very concentrated, with almost 94% of the ethnic minority population living in either Leicester, Oadby and Wigston or Charnwood (See Table 5 on page 11). In fact, over 51% of the County’s 96,350

**Table 4 Density of Ethnic Minority Groups in Wards in Leicestershire**

*Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L06*

<b>Rank</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Ethnic Population</b>	<b>% Ethnic Population</b>
1	Leicester	<b>Spinney Hill</b>	10035	8281	82.52%
2	Leicester	<b>Crown Hills</b>	9585	7261	75.75%
3	Leicester	<b>Latimer</b>	7952	5630	70.80%
4	Leicester	<b>Rushey Mead</b>	11479	7498	65.32%
5	Leicester	<b>Charnwood</b>	9290	5538	59.61%
6	Leicester	<b>Belgrave</b>	10661	5466	51.27%
7	Leicester	<b>Abbey</b>	8537	4334	50.77%
8	Leicester	<b>Wycliffe</b>	11504	5811	50.51%
9	Leicester	<b>Stoneygate</b>	9239	4596	49.75%
10	Leicester	<b>Coleman</b>	8985	2954	32.88%
69	Leicester	<b>Eyres Monsell</b>	9113	171	1.88%
74	North West Leicestershire	<b>Coalville</b>	3842	68	1.77%
85	Rutland	<b>Empingham</b>	2045	28	1.37%

non-white residents were concentrated in just 8 of the county’s 187 Wards, yet these same areas were home to just over 9% of the county’s total population. As Table 4 shows, the top ten wards in Leicestershire ranked by the concentration of non-white residents were all within the Leicester

<sup>2</sup> Benelux, Scandinavia, France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland

district. The highest concentration was in Spinney Hills ward, where 82.5% of residents belonged to an ethnic minority group. This was followed by Crown Hills (75.8%), Latimer (70.8%), Rushey Meads (65.3%) and Charnwood (59.6%). The ethnic minority populations were also fairly concentrated in some of the Wards around Loughborough, in particular Lemington (26.7%) and Hastings (22.7%).

The lowest concentration of non-White residents in any Leicester ward was in Eyres Monsell (1.9%), yet this was still greater than the highest concentrations in North West Leicestershire (Coalville, 1.8%) and Rutland (Empingham, 1.4%). The wards with the lowest concentration of residents from an ethnic minority group were situated in North West Leicestershire, Melton, Harborough and Rutland, where fifteen wards had less than 0.25% residents of ethnic origin.

**Table 5 Distribution of Ethnic Groups in Leicestershire**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L06

<b>Ethnic Group</b>	<b>Leicestershire</b>	<b>Blaby</b>	<b>Charnwood</b>	<b>Harborough</b>	<b>Hinckley and Bosworth</b>	<b>Leicester</b>	<b>Melton</b>	<b>North West Leicestershire</b>	<b>Oadby and Wigston</b>	<b>Rutland</b>
<b>Total Persons</b>	<b>867,521</b>	<b>82,700</b>	<b>141,806</b>	<b>67,607</b>	<b>96,201</b>	<b>270,493</b>	<b>45,112</b>	<b>80,566</b>	<b>51,547</b>	<b>31,489</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>771,171</b>	<b>79,826</b>	<b>132,959</b>	<b>66,931</b>	<b>95,058</b>	<b>193,502</b>	<b>44,693</b>	<b>79,913</b>	<b>47,060</b>	<b>31,229</b>
<b>Other Ethnic Groups</b>	<b>96,350</b>	<b>2,874</b>	<b>8,847</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>76,991</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>260</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>8,528</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>6,613</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>82</b>
Black Caribbean	5,033	240	179	66	69	4,112	36	52	232	47
Black African	1,131	41	205	21	32	745	6	34	32	15
Black Other	2,364	138	174	37	66	1,756	35	52	86	20
<b>Asian</b>	<b>81,090</b>	<b>2,045</b>	<b>7,102</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>66,564</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>3,724</b>	<b>59</b>
Indian	72,545	1,851	5,747	327	511	60,297	234	268	3,282	28
Pakistani	3,020	24	86	13	59	2,644	6	3	180	5
Bangladeshi	1,972	2	840	9	25	1,053	5	8	29	1
Other Asian	3,553	168	429	27	54	2,570	13	34	233	25
<b>Others</b>	<b>6,732</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>3,814</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>119</b>
Chinese	1,955	191	486	66	162	770	21	89	136	34
Other	4,777	219	701	110	165	3,044	63	113	277	85

# Population Structure

## Introduction

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There were considerable differences in the structure of the various groups both in terms of age and sex. The numbers of immigrants entering Great Britain has fluctuated over time, increasing after the 1948 British Nationality Act, but then reducing following the introduction of the 1962 and 1968 Commonwealth Immigration Acts, and the 1971 Immigration Act.

The characteristics of the various groups can be explained partially by the varying flow of immigrants into the country. For instance, the number of Black Caribbean immigrants peaked in the early 1960's, whilst the greater number of Indians and Pakistanis entered Great Britain in the late sixties and early seventies. However the number of immigrants from Bangladesh, Africa (including East African Asians) and Hong Kong started to increase around 1983. Some of the major differences in population structure which became evident from the 1991 census data can be linked to these immigration patterns<sup>3</sup>

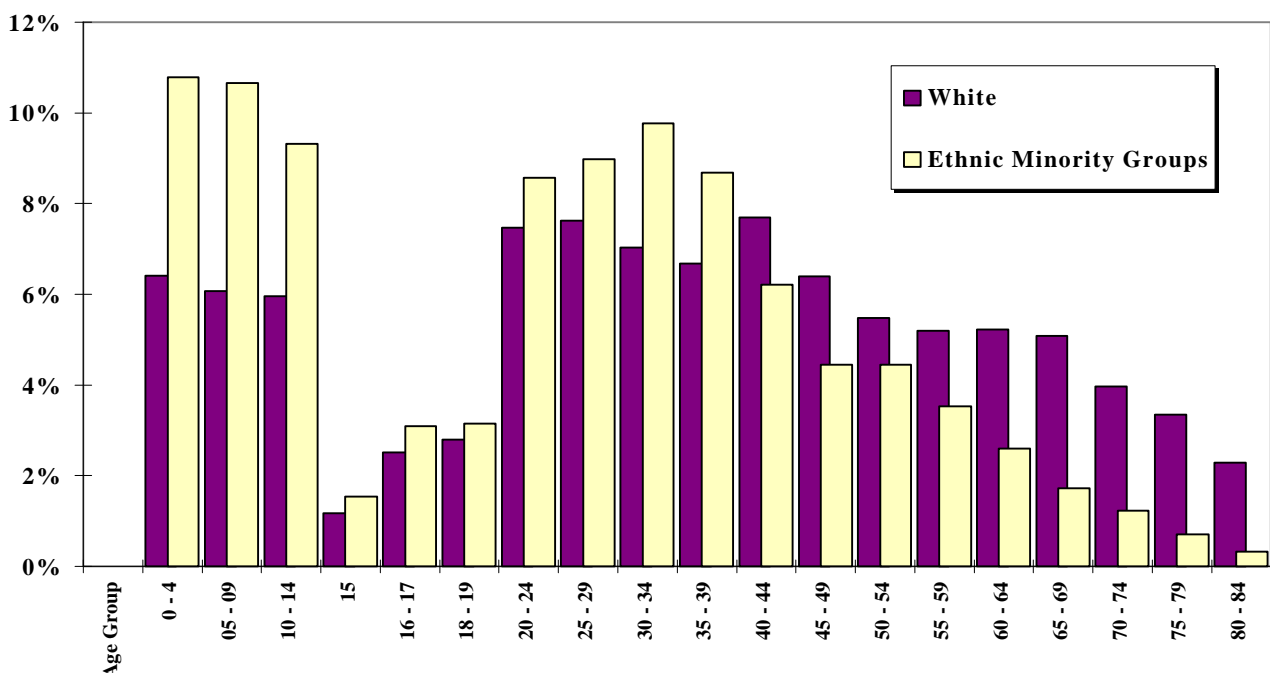
## Age and Sex Structure of Ethnic Minority Populations

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Figure 3 shows the age structure of the various ethnic groups within Leicestershire. The most pronounced differences between the White population and the ethnic minority groups were apparent in the under 15 age group and the group over pensionable age. In Leicestershire, there were 23.6%

**Figure 3 Age structure of ethnic groups in Leicestershire**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L06



of the Black Other population aged 0-4, compared with just 6.4% of the White population and 6.9% of the Black Caribbean population. Children in this age group represented just over 10% of the Asian communities, the highest proportion being in the Bangladeshi group (15.6%).

**Table 6 Ratio of Females to Males among Ethnic Groups in Leicestershire**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L06

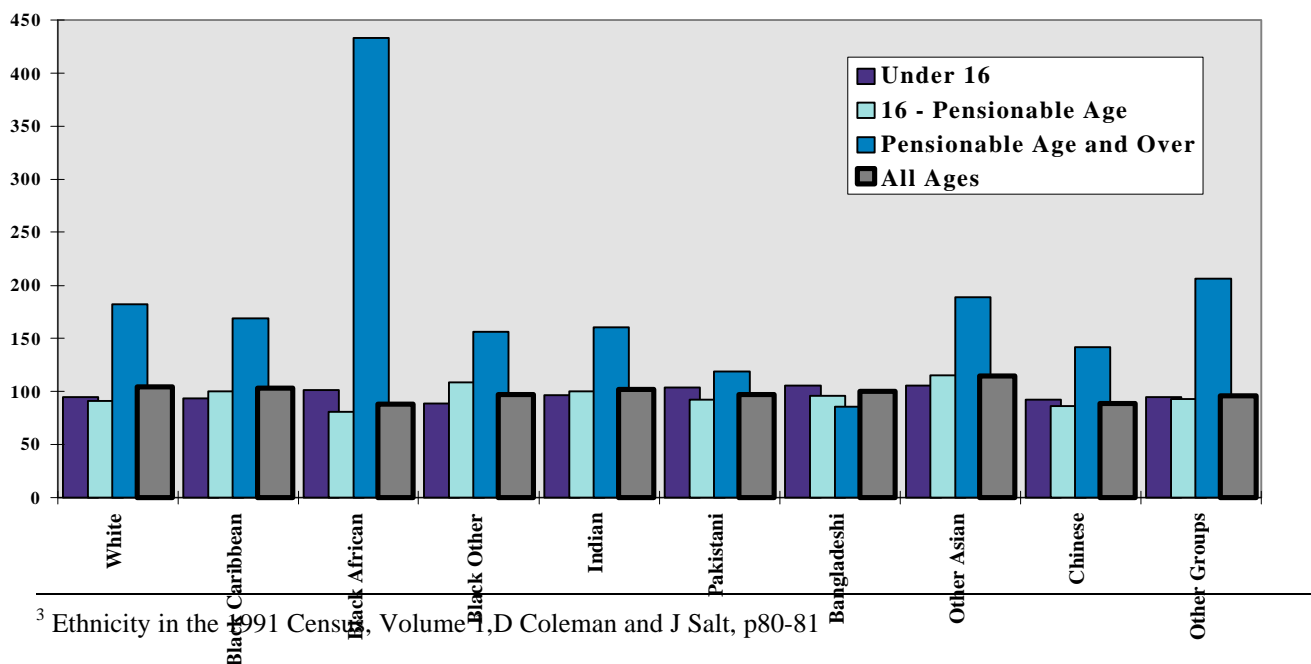
Ethnic Group	Female	%	Male	%	Total	No. Females per 100 men
<b>Total Persons</b>	<b>442,681</b>	<b>51.03%</b>	<b>424,840</b>	<b>48.97%</b>	<b>867,521</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>White</b>	394,216	51.12%	376,955	48.88%	771,171	105
<b>Other Ethnic Groups</b>	48,465	50.30%	47,885	49.70%	96,350	101
<b>Black</b>	<b>4,247</b>	<b>49.80%</b>	<b>4,281</b>	<b>50.20%</b>	<b>8,528</b>	<b>99</b>
Black Caribbean	2,554	50.75%	2,479	49.25%	5,033	103
Black African	530	46.86%	601	53.14%	1,131	88
Black Other	1,163	49.20%	1,201	50.80%	2,364	97
<b>Asian</b>	<b>40,955</b>	<b>50.51%</b>	<b>40,135</b>	<b>49.49%</b>	<b>81,090</b>	<b>102</b>
Indian	36,586	50.43%	35,959	49.57%	72,545	102
Pakistani	1,486	49.21%	1,534	50.79%	3,020	97
Bangladeshi	987	50.05%	985	49.95%	1,972	100
Other Asian	1,896	53.36%	1,657	46.64%	3,553	114
<b>Others</b>	<b>3,263</b>	<b>48.47%</b>	<b>3,469</b>	<b>51.53%</b>	<b>6,732</b>	<b>94</b>
Chinese	921	47.11%	1,034	52.89%	1,955	89
Other Groups	2,342	49.03%	2,435	50.97%	4,777	96

The Black Other group had the highest proportion of under 25's. Just over 77% of the population fell in to this category, compared with 65.4% of the Bangladeshi population and 32.4% of the White population.

In the retired population the situation was reversed, with the highest representation in the White community, where nearly 1 in 5 people was of retirement age. This compares with the other groups where only 8.6% of Black Caribbeans, 6% of Indians, 2.7% of Pakistanis and just 1.3% of Bangladeshis were of retirement age.

**Figure 4 Age Structure based on Ratio of Females to Males**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L06



<sup>3</sup> Ethnicity in the 1991 Census, Volume 1, D Coleman and J Salt, p80-81

There may be several reasons for this. The most obvious is that the ethnic minority populations are still not fully established, and having a far younger age structure than the white populations. Another maybe that a proportion of the retired ethnic population return to their country of origin, thus shifting the balance even more so.

Table 6 shows the gender structure of the various ethnic groups. The ratio of females to males in some ethnic groups was noticeably lower than the average of 104 females per 100 males. In particular, the Chinese (89 females per 100 males) and Black Africans (88 females per 100 males) communities had a lower proportion of female members, compared with the Other Asian group, where there were 114 females per 100 males.

Figure 4 shows the age and sex structure of the various ethnic groups in Leicestershire. The most obvious differences in structure were within the Black African community, where the female population aged 65 and over outnumber the male population by more than 4 to 1, far greater than in all other groups.

## Household Structure

### *Average Household Size*

The 1991 census reported around 333,500 households in Leicestershire. Of these, over 25,000

**Table 7 Average size of household in Leicestershire**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L43

Adults	All Households	Total persons in household	Average Household
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>333,547</b>	<b>857,078</b>	<b>2.57</b>
<b>White</b>	308,458	763,036	2.47
<b>Ethnic Minority Groups</b>	25,089	94,042	3.75
<b>Black</b>	<b>2,981</b>	<b>7,564</b>	<b>2.54</b>
Black Caribbean	2,277	5,646	2.48
Black African	326	917	2.81
Black Other	378	1,001	2.65
<b>Asian</b>	<b>20,522</b>	<b>81,628</b>	<b>3.98</b>
Indian	18,470	73,086	3.96
Pakistani	746	3,124	4.19
Bangladeshi	359	1,968	5.48
Other Asian	947	3,450	3.64
<b>Others</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>4,850</b>	<b>3.06</b>
Chinese	576	1,768	3.07
Other Groups	1,010	3,082	3.05

households, or 7.5% were headed by a person of an ethnic group other than White, although 11.1% of the population fell into this category. The difference in representation between the ethnic minority population and ethnic minority households is explained by the average ethnic minority household being larger than for White households. Table 7 shows the average number of residents per household for each ethnic group. There was a considerable difference between the number

of people per household. White households were the smallest, with almost 2.6 persons, less than half the size of the average Bangladeshi household, which housed an average 5.5 persons.

The Asian group as a whole had the largest households, followed by the Chinese and other groups, who had just over 3 persons per household. This difference could be partially explained by the far younger age structure of the Asian groups living in Leicestershire. The absence of a significant retired population, and a greater proportion of young families, tended to increase the average household size. The Black minority

**Table 8 Ratio of Children to Adults in Leicestershire**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L43

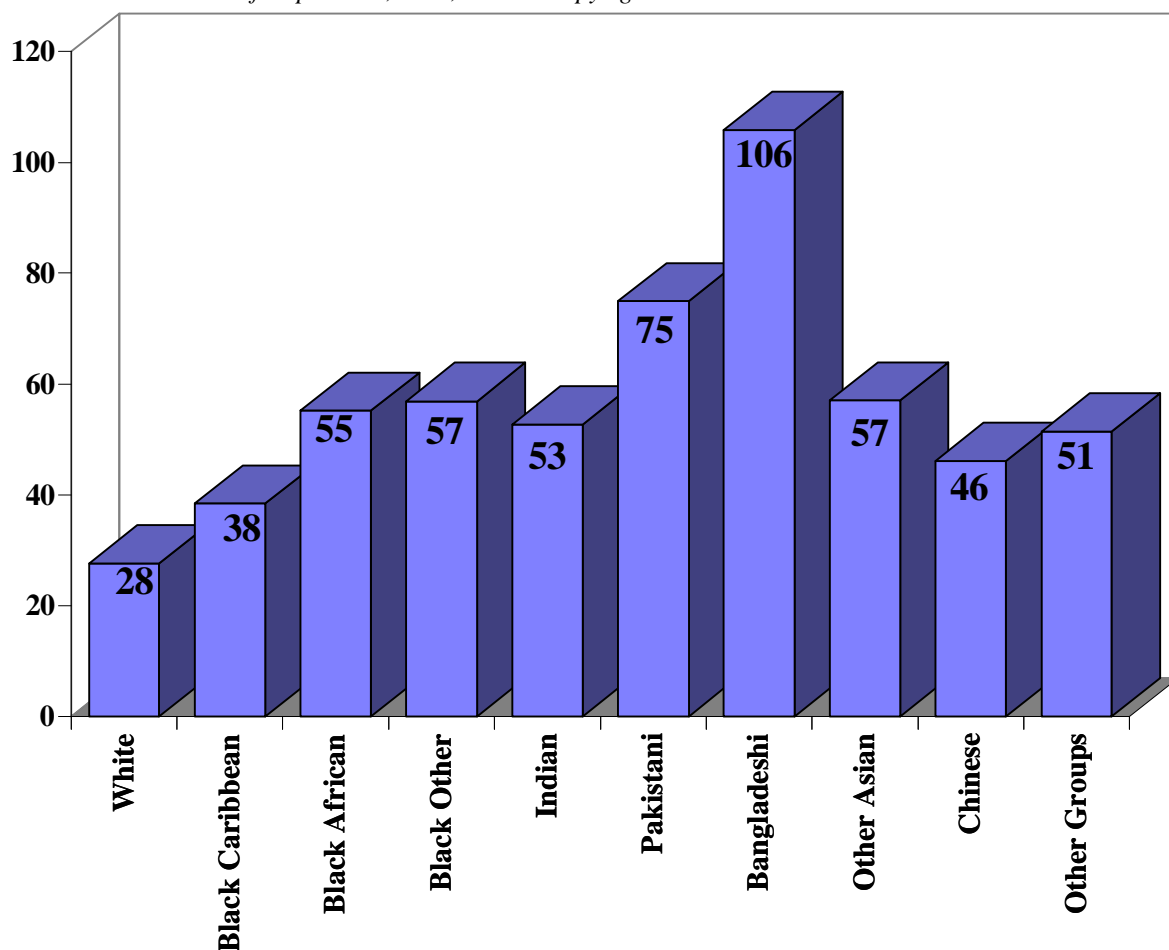
Ethnic group of head of households	All dependent children 0 - 18	Total Adults in household	Ratio Children:Adults
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>197,791</b>	<b>659,287</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>White</b>	165,092	597,944	28
<b>Ethnic Minority Groups</b>	32,699	61,343	53
<b>Black</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>5,308</b>	<b>43</b>
Black Caribbean	1,567	4,079	38
Black African	326	591	55
Black Other	363	638	57
<b>Asian</b>	<b>28,838</b>	<b>52,790</b>	<b>55</b>
Indian	25,235	47,851	53
Pakistani	1,338	1,786	75
Bangladeshi	1,012	956	106
Other Asian	1,253	2,197	57
<b>Others</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>3,245</b>	<b>49</b>
Chinese	558	1,210	46
Other Groups	1,047	2,035	51

groups had households only a little bigger than the White group, despite having a relatively young population. However, the census revealed that nearly 30% of Black households were comprised of a single adult.

Table 8 shows the ratio of dependent children to adults<sup>4</sup>. The White population with its older age structure, had the lowest ratio, with just 28 dependent children to each 100 adults, whilst the Black

**Figure 5 Ratio of Children to Adults in Leicestershire**

*Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L43*



Caribbeans had a ratio of 38. This was relatively low compared to the other Black groups and Asian populations, (See Figure 5). The Black African and Black Other groups had 55 and 57 children per 100 adults respectively. The Indian group had 53 children to each 100 adults, the Pakistani group 75 children per 100 adults and the Bangladeshi population, one of the more recent immigrant populations, had 106 children per 100 adults. These figures vary slightly from the national figures. There was one child more per 100 adults in the White community, and ten children less per 100 in the Asian population. This difference was due to the lower ratios in the Pakistani group, (75:100 in Leicestershire, compared to 88:100 in Great Britain) and the Bangladeshi group (106:100 and 108:100 respectively).

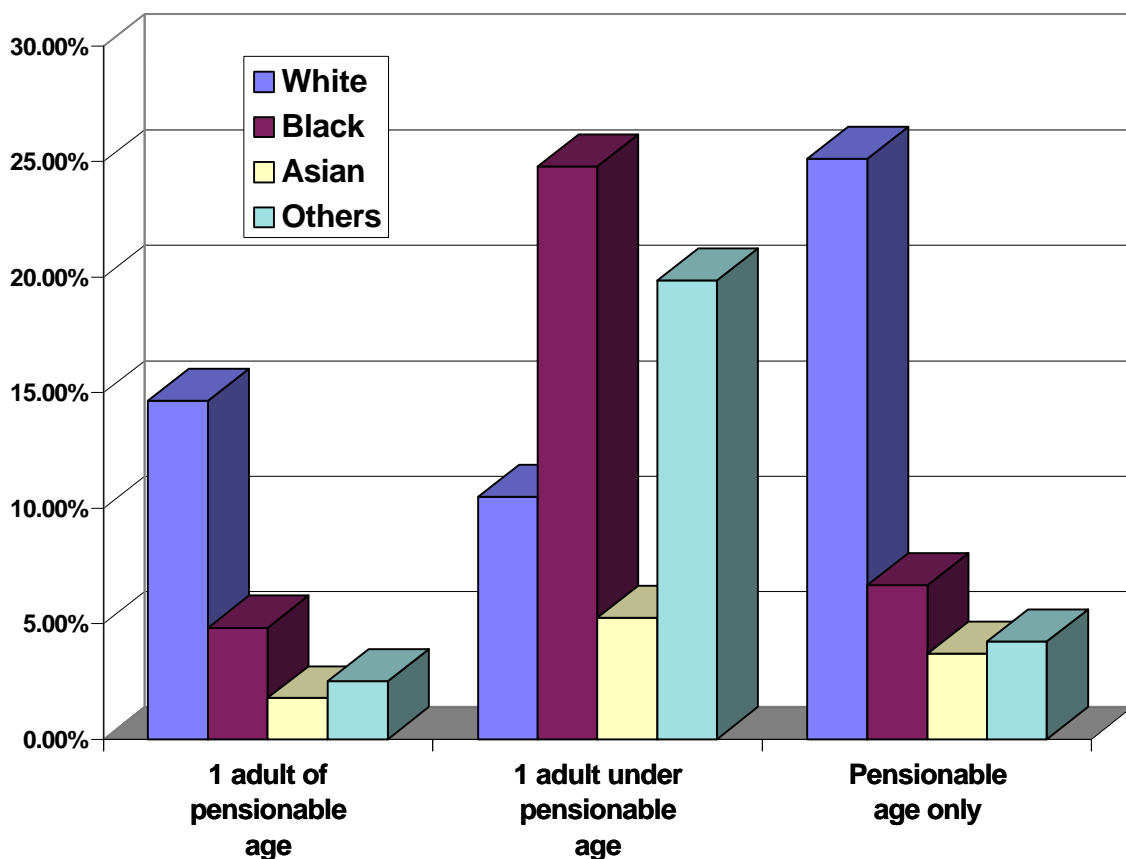
<sup>4</sup> Based on ethnic group of head of household.

## Household Groups

Figure 6 and Figure 7 show those households without children and Figure 8 shows those with dependent children. The most common household groupings within the White community was either one male and one female with no children, or three or more adults (male(s) and female(s)) with no dependent children. These two types accounted for more than 42% of all households. Similar types where children were present (mixed households of two or three adults) accounted for around 25% of households. However, in the ethnic minority groups this pattern was reversed. Only 25% of households with two or more adults (male(s) and female(s)) had no dependent children, whilst 55% did have one or more children. Again, this may be partly explained by the younger age structure of the minority groups.

**Figure 6 Households occupied by a single person or persons of pensionable age only**

*Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L43*

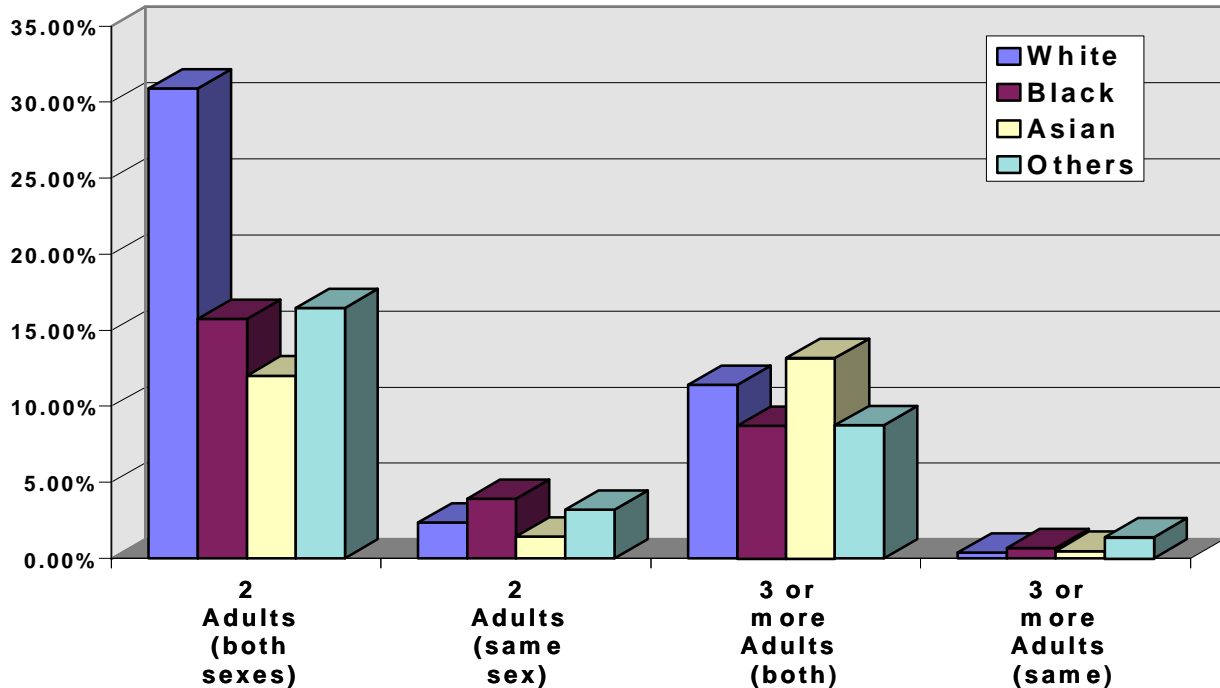


In Leicestershire the number of private households headed by a White person containing only residents of pensionable age amounted to almost 77,500, whilst there were just over 1,000 such households headed by someone of ethnic minority origin. As Figure 6 shows, this meant that just over 25% of White households in Leicestershire were occupied only by persons of pensionable age compared with just over 4% of ethnic households. The Black Caribbean community had the greatest proportion of households in this category, with just over 8% of households occupied by persons of pensionable age.

The White population had the greatest proportion of single pensioners living alone, whilst the Black community had comparatively more households occupied by a single person under pensionable age.

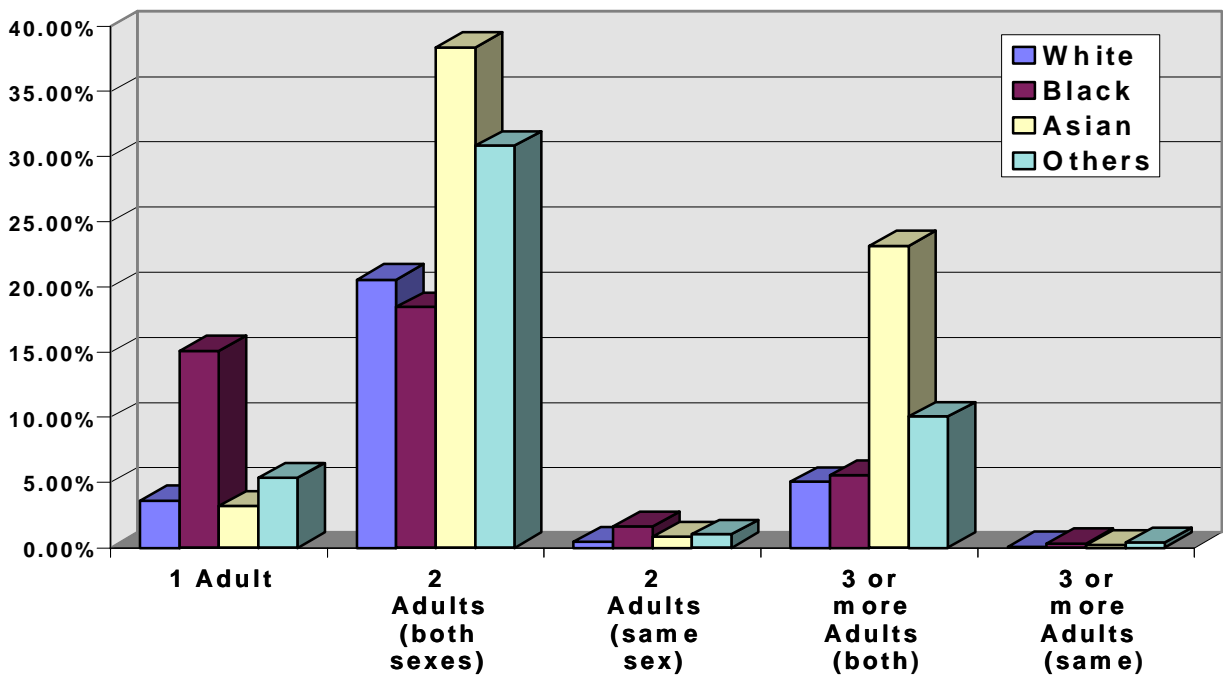
**Figure 7 Households without dependent children in Leicestershire**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L43



**Figure 8 Households with dependent children in Leicestershire**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L43



## Economic Activity

### Levels of Economic Activity

The census sought to establish the extent of economic activity of each person aged 16 and over. Individuals were asked if they were employed full time, part time or unemployed, or, if they were economically inactive, the reason why.

**Table 9 Economic activity rates in Leicestershire**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L09

	Male			Female		
	Aged Over 16	Econ Active	%	Aged Over 16	Econ Active	%
<b>Total Persons</b>	<b>331,318</b>	<b>249,615</b>	<b>75.34%</b>	<b>353,824</b>	<b>188,642</b>	<b>53.32%</b>
<b>White</b>	299,256	225,054	75.20%	320,648	170,134	53.06%
<b>Other Ethnic Groups</b>	32,062	24,561	76.60%	33,176	18,508	55.79%
<b>Black</b>	<b>2,823</b>	<b>2,265</b>	<b>80.23%</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>1,897</b>	<b>65.26%</b>
Black Caribbean	1,943	1,589	81.78%	2,053	1,377	67.07%
Black African	430	297	69.07%	357	211	59.10%
Black Other	450	379	84.22%	497	309	62.17%
<b>Asian</b>	<b>27,233</b>	<b>20,930</b>	<b>76.86%</b>	<b>28,386</b>	<b>15,662</b>	<b>55.18%</b>
Indian	24,565	18,993	77.32%	25,599	14,420	56.33%
Pakistani	981	710	72.38%	912	374	41.01%
Bangladeshi	540	390	72.22%	517	142	27.47%
Other Asian	1,147	837	72.97%	1,358	726	53.46%
<b>Other</b>	<b>2,006</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>68.10%</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>50.40%</b>
Chinese	803	473	58.90%	708	346	48.87%
Other Groups	1,203	893	74.23%	1,175	603	51.32%

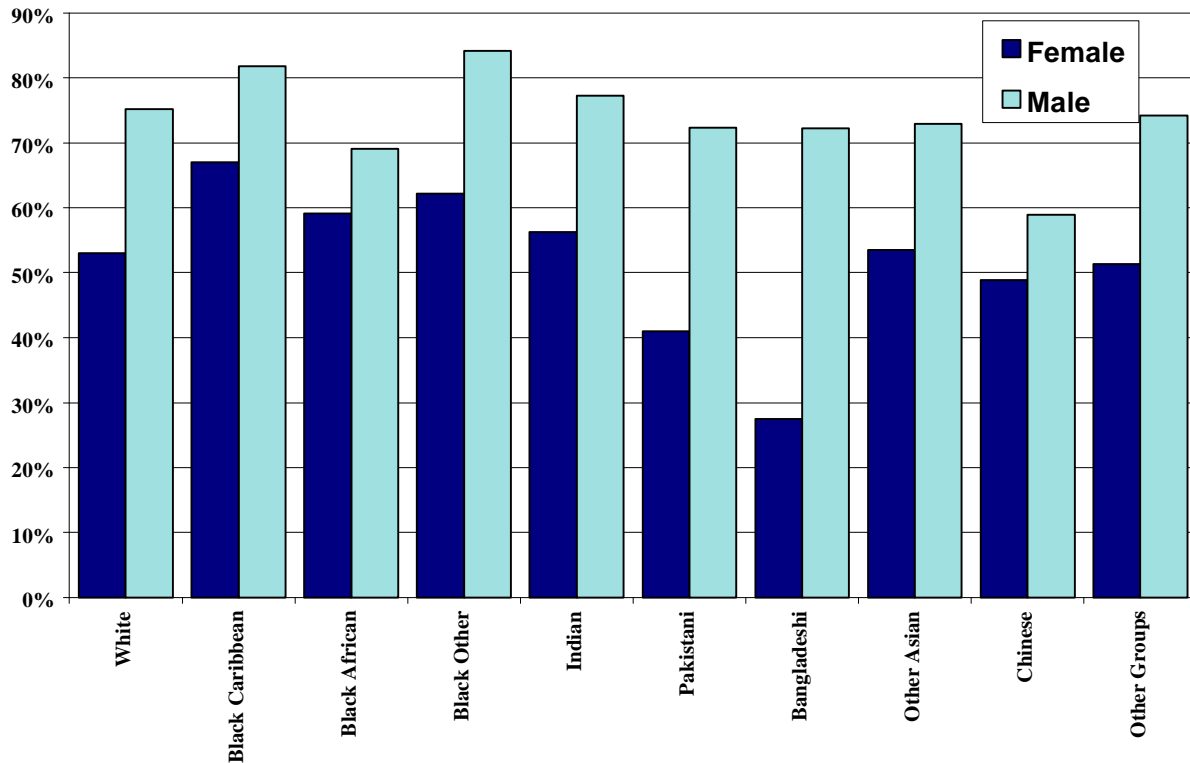
Table 9 shows the levels of economic activity within each ethnic group. It reveals that 75.2% of White males and 53.1% of White females were economically active in the week before the census, whilst in the ethnic minority groups, economic activity rates were slightly higher, at 76.6% for males and 55.8% for females. As Figure 1010 shows, the Chinese had the lowest rate of economic activity among men (58.9%), whilst 69.1% of the male Black African population were working or seeking work in the week preceding the census.

The Black Caribbean and Black Other groups had the highest level of participation in the labour market, with 81.8% and 84.2% respectively of males economically active. The females rates of economic activity for these groups were 67.1% and 62.2% respectively, somewhat higher than the overall rate of female participation (53.3%). Within the Asian groups, male economic activity rates were around 72%, with the exception of the Indian group, where 77.3% of males were economically active. However, the rates of participation among the female Asian groups varied considerably. There were 56.3% of Indian women and 53.5% of Other Asian women who were economically active,

compared with 41.% of Pakistani women and just 27.5% of Bangladeshi women. These lower rates could be explained by the fact that these groups have a younger age structure, thus increasing the tendency of women to work in the home, as well as cultural differences and possible language difficulties.

**Figure 10 Rates of Economic Activity in Leicestershire**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L09



### ***Economic Activity in the Under 25 Age Group***

In the under 25 age group, the pattern of economic activity was quite different from that of the total population. As Table 110 shows, the rate of economic activity among males under 25 reflects that of the general workforce. However, the rate of activity among the White male population was 3

**Table 10 Students in Leicestershire**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L09

	<b>Total</b>	<b>White</b>	<b>Others</b>
<b>Male</b>	331,318	299,526	31,792
<b>Students</b>	14,327	10,982	3,345
<b>%</b>	4.32%	3.67%	10.52%
<b>Female</b>	353,824	320,648	33,176
<b>Students</b>	14,071	11,321	2,750
<b>%</b>	3.98%	3.53%	8.29%

percentage points higher than in the general population, whilst the rate of participation amongst ethnic minority males was over twenty percent lower. For the female population aged under 25, 67% of the White group, (about 14% greater than for the total female working age population) and 52.3% of Other Ethnic Minority women (around 3.5% less than for the total female work force) were economically active. In fact, economic

activity rates were lower among under 25's in all ethnic groups, with the exception of the White population. This may be due in part to the number of students from ethnic minority groups. Table 10 shows the percentage of students within the White population to be around 3.7% of males and 3.5% of females, compared to the ethnic minority groups where students make up 10.5% of the male population and 8.3% of the female population.

**Table 11 Economic Activity in the Under 25 Age**

*Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L09*

	Female			Male		
	Aged 16 - 25	Economically Active	%	Aged 16 - 25	Economically Active	%
<b>Total Persons</b>	<b>56,217</b>	<b>36,583</b>	<b>65.07%</b>	<b>56,573</b>	<b>42,696</b>	<b>75.47%</b>
<b>White</b>	48,807	32,707	67.01%	49,709	38,896	78.25%
<b>Other Ethnic Groups</b>	7,410	3,876	52.31%	6,864	3,800	55.36%
<b>Black</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>59.91%</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>72.69%</b>
Black Caribbean	381	238	62.47%	373	281	75.34%
Black African	88	45	51.14%	128	71	55.47%
Black Other	217	128	58.99%	191	151	79.06%
<b>Asian</b>	<b>6,196</b>	<b>3,238</b>	<b>52.26%</b>	<b>5,596</b>	<b>3,046</b>	<b>54.43%</b>
Indian	5,443	2,887	53.04%	4,902	2,706	55.20%
Pakistani	252	128	50.79%	248	114	45.97%
Bangladeshi	199	78	39.20%	175	95	54.29%
Other Asian	302	145	48.01%	271	131	48.34%
<b>Other</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>42.99%</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>43.58%</b>
Chinese	153	48	31.37%	237	52	21.94%
Other Groups	375	179	47.73%	339	199	58.70%

## ***Employment***

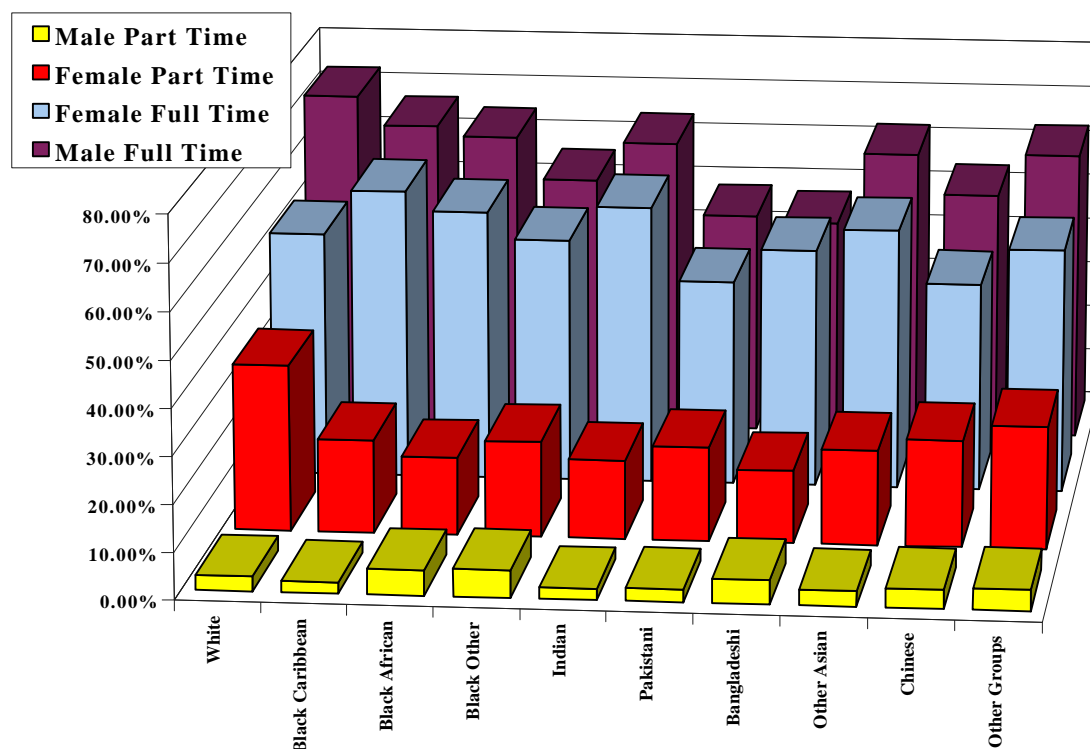
Across the various ethnic groups, the patterns of employment are noticeably different. Figure 11 shows the levels of full-time and part-time employment among the economically active population. (These results only represented persons employed by a third party, and did not represent those people who were self-employed). It shows that the level of full-time employment varied considerably between different ethnic groups in the male population and to a lesser degree amongst females. Only 46.7% of Bangladeshi and 47.7% of Pakistani males were in full-time employment in the week previous to census night, compared with 72.8% of White males. The Chinese also had a lower rate of males in full time employment at 53.5%, whilst the Black Caribbeans, Black Africans, Indians and Other Asians fared a little better, all having at least 62% of males in full time work.

Employment patterns among the female population was, predictably, different. Nearly 34% of economically active women were employed in part-time posts, compared with just 3.1% of males. The White female population was more likely to be in employment than any other group, although there

was a greater tendency to work part time in this group. Women of Black Caribbean origin were most likely to work full time. Over 62% were in full time employment, with a further 20% employed part time. Around 60% of Indian women worked full time, compared with 44% of Pakistani women and around 45% of Chinese women. In total, around 12% more females than males from ethnic minority groups had either part time or full time work (77% and 65% respectively). This pattern was also reflected in the White population where 88% of females and 76% of males were employed.

**Figure 11 Percentage of Males and Females in Full and Part Time Work**

*Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L09*



### *Self Employment*

Levels of self employment were shown to be considerably higher within certain ethnic groups than others, and certainly higher in the ethnic minority population than in the White community. This could be due to the fact that the ethnic minority population hold few or no formal qualifications which excludes them from the labour market. The Asian population had a greater proportion of entrepreneurs (17.7% of males and 7.3% of females) than the black community (7.8% of males and 2.4% of females).

As shown in Figure 112 the most entrepreneurial population in Leicestershire were the Chinese, of whom 33.8% of males and 19.4% of woman were self employed, and of these 65.2% were employers. Of the other Asian groups, 20.1% of Pakistanis and 13.2% of Indians chose self-employment compared with 11.2% of Leicestershire’s White population. In Leicestershire’s Bangladeshi population, 12.3% of males were self employed, and of these around 90% were employers, whilst only 1.4% of females in this community were self employed.

**Figure 12 Self Employment in Leicestershire**

*Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L09*



## Unemployment

**Table 12 Unemployment in Leicestershire**

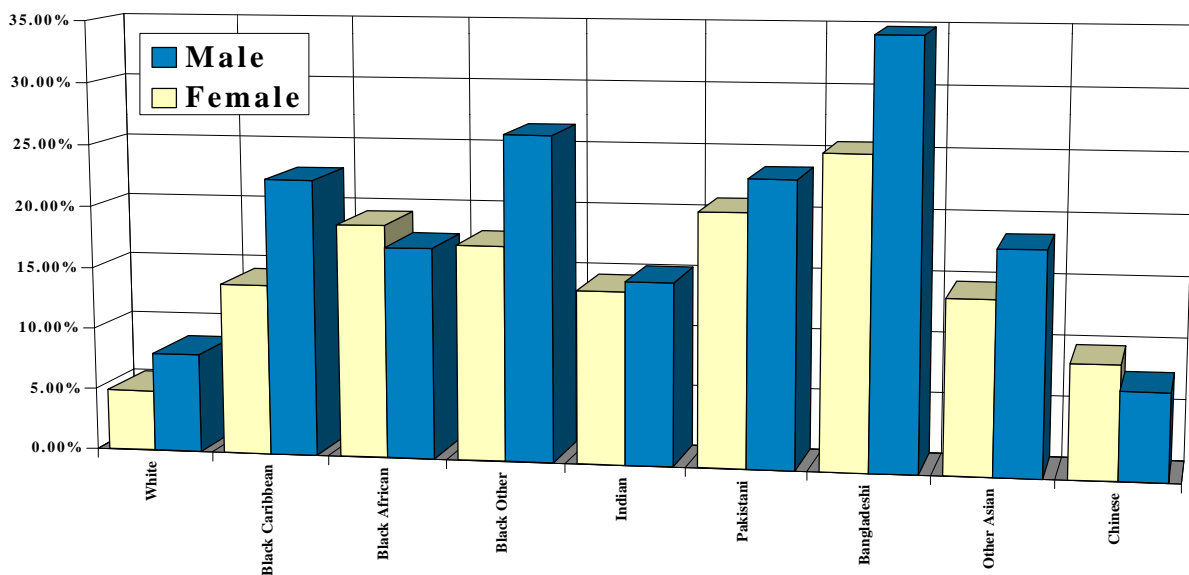
Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L09

	Male			Female		
	Economically Active	Unemployed	%	Economically Active	Unemployed	%
<b>Total Persons</b>	<b>249,615</b>	<b>22,056</b>	<b>8.84%</b>	<b>188,642</b>	<b>10,991</b>	<b>5.83%</b>
<b>White</b>	225,054	18,100	8.04%	170,134	8,360	4.91%
<b>Other Ethnic Groups</b>	24,561	3,956	16.11%	18,508	2,631	14.22%
<b>Black</b>	<b>2,265</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>22.43%</b>	<b>1,897</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>15.02%</b>
Black Caribbean	1,589	357	22.47%	1,377	191	13.87%
Black African	297	51	17.17%	211	40	18.96%
Black Other	379	100	26.39%	309	54	17.48%
<b>Asian</b>	<b>20,930</b>	<b>3,271</b>	<b>15.63%</b>	<b>15,662</b>	<b>2,245</b>	<b>14.33%</b>
Indian	18,993	2,819	14.84%	14,420	2,029	14.07%
Pakistani	710	165	23.24%	374	77	20.59%
Bangladeshi	390	135	34.62%	142	36	25.35%
Other Asian	837	152	18.16%	726	103	14.19%
<b>Other</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>12.96%</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>10.64%</b>
Chinese	473	34	7.19%	346	32	9.25%
Other Groups	893	143	16.01%	603	69	11.44%

As Table 12 shows, in the week before the census, over 22,000 (8.8%) males and almost 11,000 (5.8%) females in Leicestershire were unemployed and seeking work. The rate of unemployment

**Figure 13 Unemployment in Leicestershire**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L09



among the ethnic minority population for males was 16.1%, more than twice that for White males (8%) (see Figure ) .Among the female population, the difference was even greater, with 14.2% of females from an ethnic minority group seeking work compared to just 4.9% of White females.

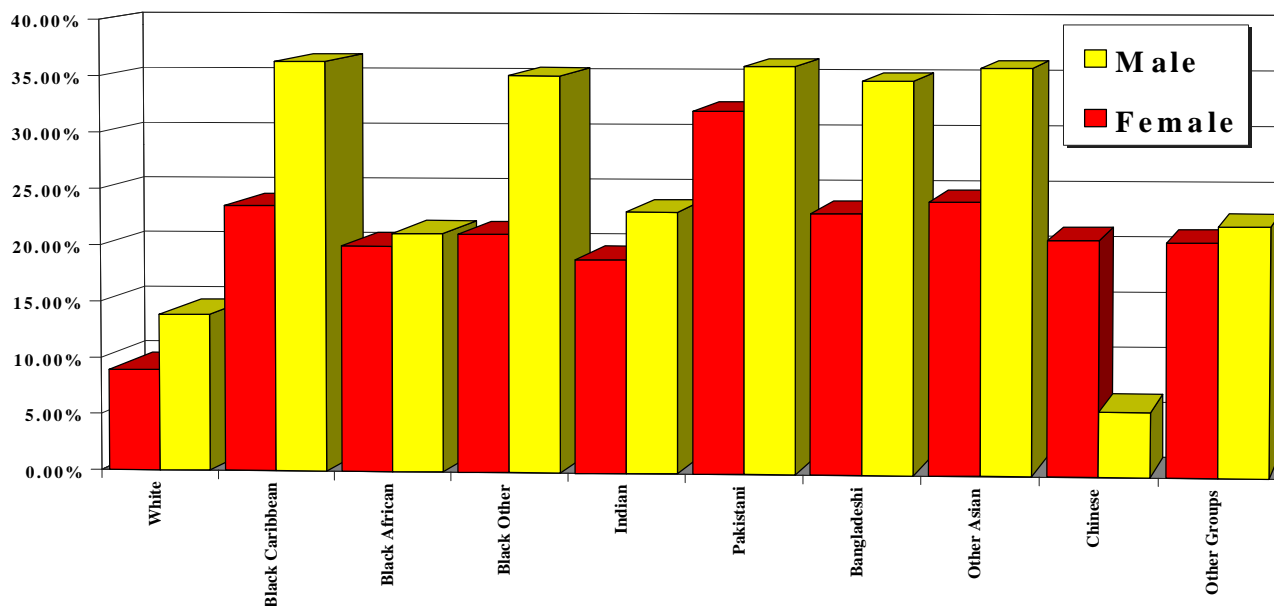
The worst case of unemployment was in the Bangladeshi population. Over a third of males, and a quarter of females who were economically active were out of work, although all the ethnic minority groups with the exception of the Chinese, suffered high unemployment levels. In the Pakistani, the Black Caribbean and the Black African groups at least 1 in 4 males were without a job. Just over 7% of the Chinese male population were unemployed, slightly less than that of White males, although female unemployment was still high at 9.3%.

### ***Unemployment in the Under 25 age group***

Figure 14 shows the levels of unemployment in the under 25 age group. Unemployment levels in this group were higher than for the total economically active population of Leicestershire, for most ethnic groups. Unemployment among Black male youths was almost 34%, 50% higher than for the total

**Figure 14 Unemployment among under 25's**

*Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L09*



Black population. A similar position was reported for Black females aged under 25. Within the Pakistani population, youth unemployment was 13% higher for males and nearly 12% higher for females than in the total population. The rates of unemployment within the under 25 age group were around double the normal rate in the Chinese female group and the male 'Other Asian' group. The only exceptions where unemployment was lower among the under 25's was in the Bangladeshi female population (23%), and the Chinese male population (5.8%). Unemployment among Bangladeshi males was about the same as for the working age population at nearly 35%.

## Students in Leicestershire

The 1991 census asked questions about students in full time education. Due to the problems which arise through many students having more than one address, both their term time and home addresses were requested. The results shown here were based on the students home address. The results revealed differences in the levels of participation of the different populations in full time education. In addition, it showed the level of full time students who were also economically active, i.e. working for an employer for at least one hour a week.

**Table 13 Students normally resident in Leicestershire**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L09

	Males			Females		
	Aged Over 16	Students	%	Aged Over 16	Students	%
<b>Total Persons</b>	<b>353,824</b>	<b>16,112</b>	<b>4.55%</b>	<b>331,318</b>	<b>16,329</b>	<b>4.93%</b>
<b>White</b>	320,648	12,647	3.94%	299,256	13,416	4.48%
<b>Other Ethnic Groups</b>	33,176	3,465	10.44%	32,062	2,913	9.09%
<b>Black</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>8.70%</b>	<b>2,823</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>8.75%</b>
Black Caribbean	2,053	99	4.82%	1,943	123	6.33%
Black African	357	108	30.25%	430	56	13.02%
Black Other	497	46	9.26%	450	68	15.11%
<b>Asian</b>	<b>28,386</b>	<b>2,711</b>	<b>9.55%</b>	<b>27,233</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>8.60%</b>
Indian	25,599	2,288	8.94%	24,565	2,053	8.36%
Pakistani	912	147	16.12%	981	71	7.24%
Bangladeshi	517	84	16.25%	540	61	11.30%
Other Asian	1,358	192	14.14%	1,147	157	13.69%
<b>Others</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>26.61%</b>	<b>2,006</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>16.15%</b>
Chinese	708	286	40.40%	803	155	19.30%
Other Groups	1,175	215	18.30%	1,203	169	14.05%

Members of the ethnic minority populations were more likely to be participating in full time education than members of the White population (See Table 13). Around 4.5% of White females and 4% of White males were in full time education, compared with around 8.7% of both Black females and Black males. Around 16% of male Pakistanis and male Bangladeshis were studying alongside 7.2% of Pakistani women and 11.3% of Bangladeshi women. By far the highest rates of participation were in the Chinese community where over 19% of females and over 40% of males were enrolled on a full time course. In fact, the number of Chinese students was greater than the number of Chinese aged between 16 and 25, suggesting a large number of mature students in this community, (See Table 13). A similar situation was revealed in the population of 'Other Asians' where the number of

male students was around 70% of the number of 16-24 year olds, whilst in the female population, students outnumber this same age group.

**Table 14 Students Resident in Leicestershire by Age**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright L09

	Males					Females				
	Aged Over 16	16-24	%	students	%	Aged Over 16	16-24	%	students	%
<b>Total Persons</b>	<b>353,824</b>	<b>56,573</b>	<b>15.99%</b>	<b>16,112</b>	<b>4.55%</b>	<b>331,318</b>	<b>56,217</b>	<b>16.97%</b>	<b>16,329</b>	<b>4.93%</b>
<b>White</b>	320,648	49,709	15.50%	12,647	3.94%	299,256	48,807	16.31%	13,416	4.48%
<b>Other Ethnic Groups</b>	33,176	6,864	20.69%	3,465	10.44%	32,062	7,410	23.11%	2,913	9.09%
<b>Black</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>23.80%</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>8.70%</b>	<b>2,823</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>24.30%</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>8.75%</b>
Black Caribbean	2,053	373	18.17%	99	4.82%	1,943	381	19.61%	123	6.33%
Black African	357	128	35.85%	108	30.25%	430	88	20.47%	56	13.02%
Black Other	497	191	38.43%	46	9.26%	450	217	48.22%	68	15.11%
<b>Asian</b>	<b>28,386</b>	<b>5,562</b>	<b>19.59%</b>	<b>2,711</b>	<b>9.55%</b>	<b>27,233</b>	<b>6,047</b>	<b>22.20%</b>	<b>2,342</b>	<b>8.60%</b>
Indian	25,599	4,902	19.15%	2,288	8.94%	24,565	5,443	22.16%	2,053	8.36%
Pakistani	912	248	27.19%	147	16.12%	981	252	25.69%	71	7.24%
Bangladeshi	517	175	33.85%	84	16.25%	540	199	36.85%	61	11.30%
Other Asian	1,358	271	19.96%	192	14.14%	1,147	302	26.33%	157	13.69%
<b>Others</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>32.40%</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>26.61%</b>	<b>2,006</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>33.75%</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>16.15%</b>
Chinese	708	237	33.47%	286	40.40%	803	153	19.05%	155	19.30%
Other Groups	1,175	339	28.85%	215	18.30%	1,203	375	31.17%	169	14.05%

**Figure 15 Percentage of Economically Active Students within each Ethnic Group**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright, Table L09

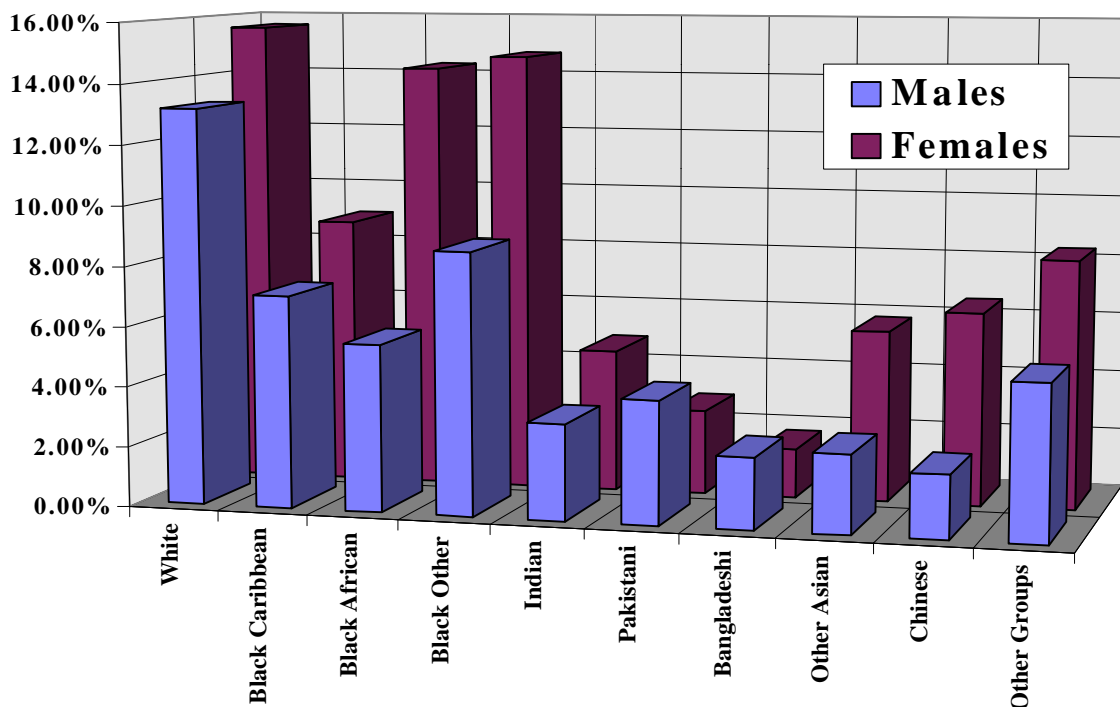


Figure 15 shows the percentage of students that were employed at least one hour a week in the week previous to the census. They were categorised as economically active students, and as the figure shows there were wide disparities between the different ethnic groups, as well as between men and women.

The results reveal that in most ethnic groups females were more likely to be doing some form of work in addition to their studies. Only the Pakistani and Bangladeshi male students were more likely to work than their female peers. White students of both sexes were the most likely to have some form of employment, followed by the Black African and 'Black Other' students. Chinese males, who were most likely to be in full time study, were the least likely to have employment in addition to their studies.

## ***Socio-Economic Groups***

The question relating to occupation was used to determine to which socio-economic group each person belonged and also their social class. The results were based on a ten per cent sample and revealed some interesting differences between the various ethnic groups.

Table 15 shows the results of the Census classified by socio-economic group. Individuals were classed according to both their occupation and employment status. This shows clearly the differences in occupational structure between the ethnic groups in the employment market. In the Pakistani

**Table 15 Employees classified by Socio-Economic Group**

*Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright, Table L93*

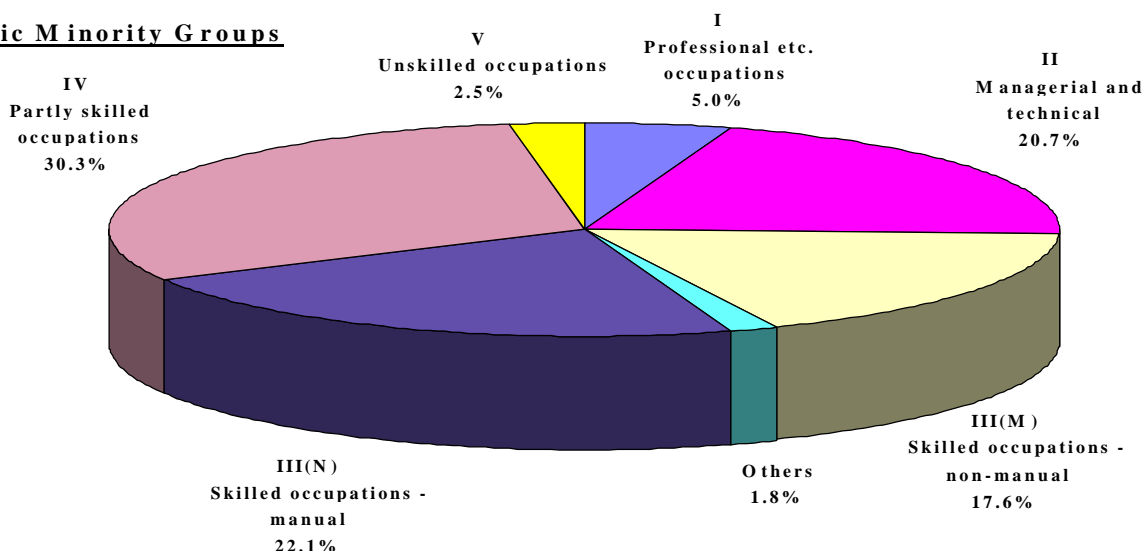
	Total	Employees and managers	Professional workers	Non-manual		Manual			
				Intermediate non-manual workers	Junior non-manual workers	Manual workers (foremen, supervisors, skilled and own account)	Personal service, semi-skilled manual workers	Unskilled manual workers	Farmers, agricultural workers, Armed forces, others
<b>Total Persons</b>	<b>39,528</b>	<b>6,008</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>4,756</b>	<b>7,385</b>	<b>9,810</b>	<b>6,739</b>	<b>1,841</b>	<b>1,136</b>
<b>White</b>	36,146	15.50%	4.66%	12.41%	19.01%	24.80%	15.79%	4.86%	2.97%
<b>Ethnic Minority Groups</b>	3,382	12.00%	5.00%	7.98%	15.17%	25.04%	30.46%	2.51%	1.83%
<b>Black</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>11.72%</b>	<b>2.73%</b>	<b>20.31%</b>	<b>10.55%</b>	<b>26.17%</b>	<b>21.48%</b>	<b>5.47%</b>	<b>1.56%</b>
Black Caribbean	174	9.77%	1.72%	24.14%	10.34%	27.01%	19.54%	5.75%	1.72%
Black African	32	6.25%	9.38%	9.38%	9.38%	25.00%	34.38%	3.13%	3.13%
Black Other	50	22.00%	2.00%	14.00%	12.00%	24.00%	20.00%	6.00%	0.00%
<b>Asian</b>	<b>2,879</b>	<b>11.88%</b>	<b>4.86%</b>	<b>6.18%</b>	<b>15.56%</b>	<b>25.53%</b>	<b>31.89%</b>	<b>2.33%</b>	<b>1.77%</b>
Indian	2,700	11.41%	4.11%	6.11%	15.96%	26.33%	32.00%	2.30%	1.78%
Pakistani	63	17.46%	19.05%	7.94%	9.52%	26.98%	19.05%	0.00%	0.00%
Bangladeshi	39	15.38%	5.13%	0.00%	2.56%	2.56%	61.54%	5.13%	7.69%
Other Asian	77	22.08%	19.48%	10.39%	12.99%	7.79%	23.38%	3.90%	0.00%
<b>Others</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>13.77%</b>	<b>8.91%</b>	<b>16.19%</b>	<b>15.38%</b>	<b>18.22%</b>	<b>23.08%</b>	<b>1.62%</b>	<b>2.83%</b>
Chinese	124	12.10%	6.45%	20.16%	12.10%	16.13%	29.03%	1.61%	2.42%

group, 36.5% of working persons fell into the category ‘Employers and Managers’ or ‘Professional workers’, with just over 17% recorded as non-manual workers. This was in contrast to the Black Caribbean group, where 11.5% were ‘Employers and Managers’ or ‘Professional workers’, and 34.5% were non-manual workers. In general, around 25% of the working population of each ethnic group fell into the category ‘Manual workers, foremen, supervisors, skilled and own account’. The only exceptions to this were within the Bangladeshi population (2.6%), Other Asian group (7.8) and the Chinese group (16.1%). There was also a large difference in between groups in the category ‘Personal Service and semi-skilled manual workers’. Around 16% of the White working population fell in to this category, compared with around 30% of Black Africans, Indians and Chinese. The largest proportional group of workers was the Bangladeshis, of whom 61% were classed as working in a ‘Personal service or semi-skilled post’. Around 19% of Pakistanis and ‘Other Asians’ fell into the category of ‘Professional workers’.

**Figure 16 Social Class based on Occupation**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright, Table L93

**Ethnic Minority Groups**



**White**

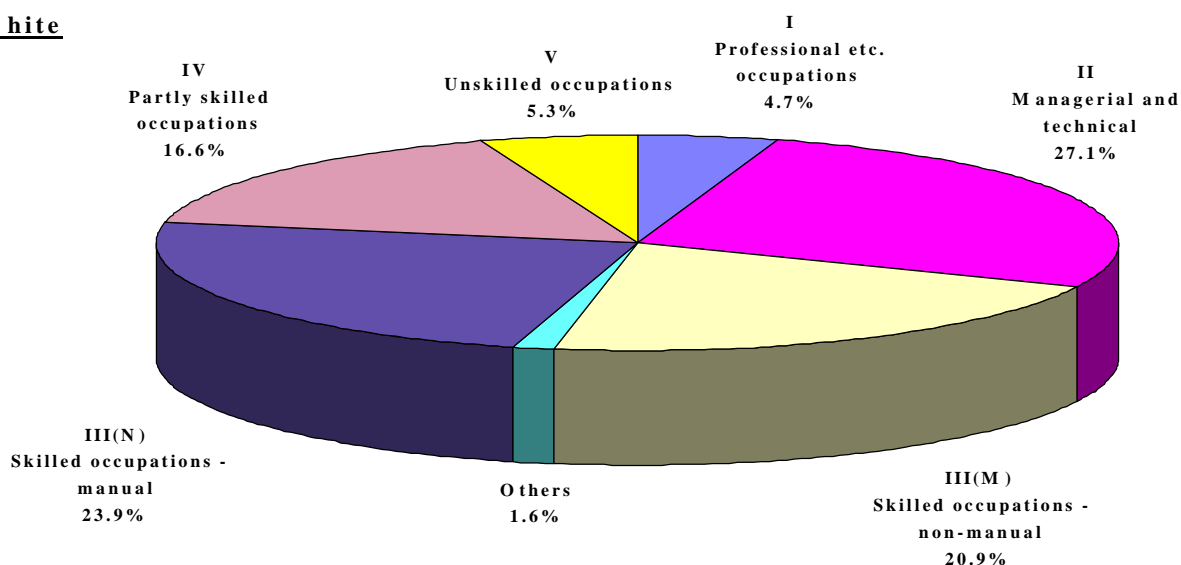
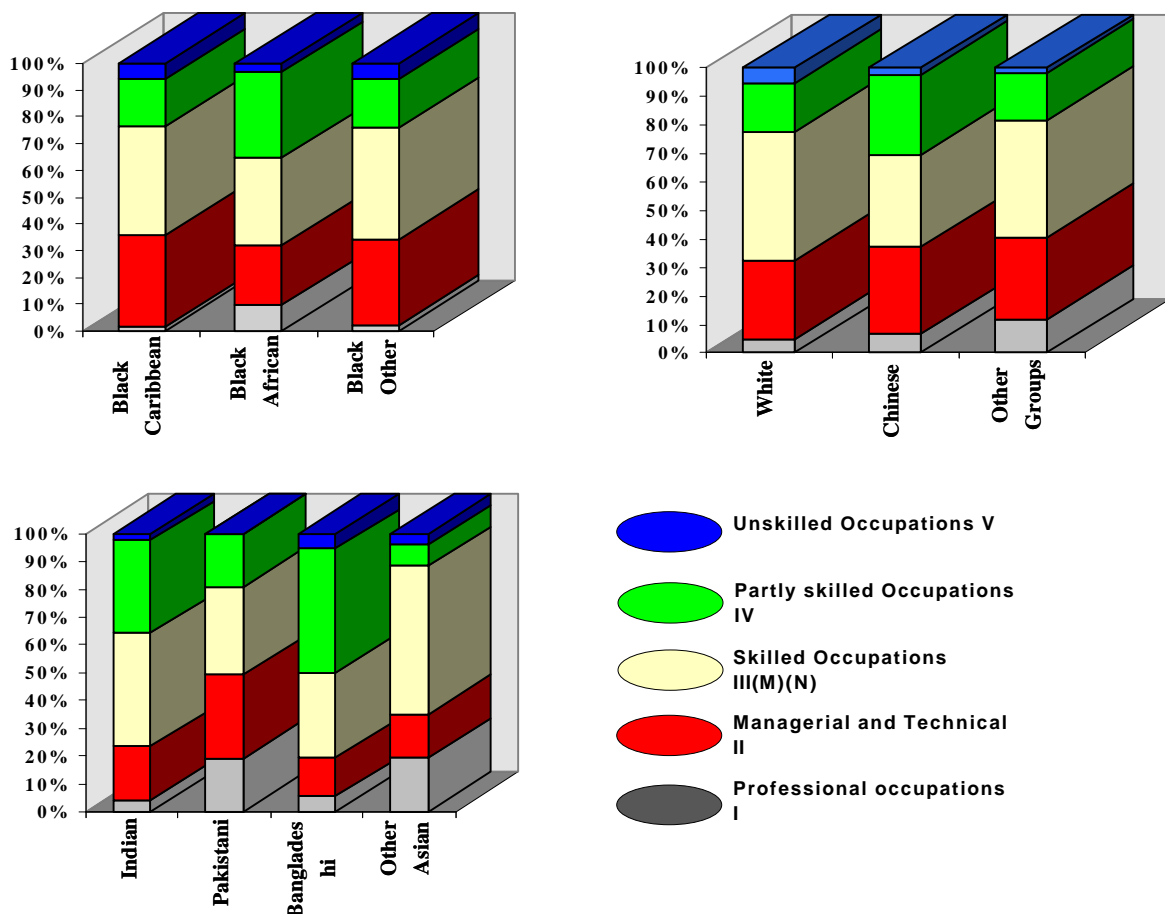


Figure 16 shows the differences between the occupational structures of the White population and the ethnic minority population. The most pronounced differences were within the partly skilled sector. Nearly 17% of the White population worked in professions that fell into this category, compared with over 30% of people from an ethnic minority group. People from an ethnic minority group were more likely to hold a professional job, whilst White workers were more likely to have a managerial, technical or skilled non-manual occupation.

Figure 17 gives a more detailed picture of the occupational structure within each ethnic group. It shows that the Black Caribbean and 'Black Other' groups have roughly the same structure, whilst the Black African workers were more likely to work in a partly skilled occupation, as opposed to a managerial or technical job. Each of the Asian ethnic groups had a widely differing occupation pattern. The Pakistani group were more likely to work in professional or managerial positions, with virtually no-one in an unskilled occupation. In contrast, members of the Indian and Bangladeshi communities were far less likely to hold a professional position, having a tendency instead towards

**Figure 17 Occupational structures of ethnic groups in Leicestershire**

*Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright, Table L93*



partly skilled occupations. The differences between the White, Chinese and 'Other Groups' were far less pronounced, with the only significant difference apparent in the 'partly skilled occupations' group.

## Qualifications

The 1991 Census included a question asking respondents to detail all higher, vocational or professional qualifications obtained above GCE A' level standard, such as a degree, nursing or teaching qualification. A 10% sample was coded, giving an indication of the level of qualified labour in Leicestershire. However, due to the size of the sample, some of the figures were very low and thus may not give a true picture.

**Figure 18 Persons qualified above A' level standard by age in Leicestershire (10% Sample)**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright, Table L85

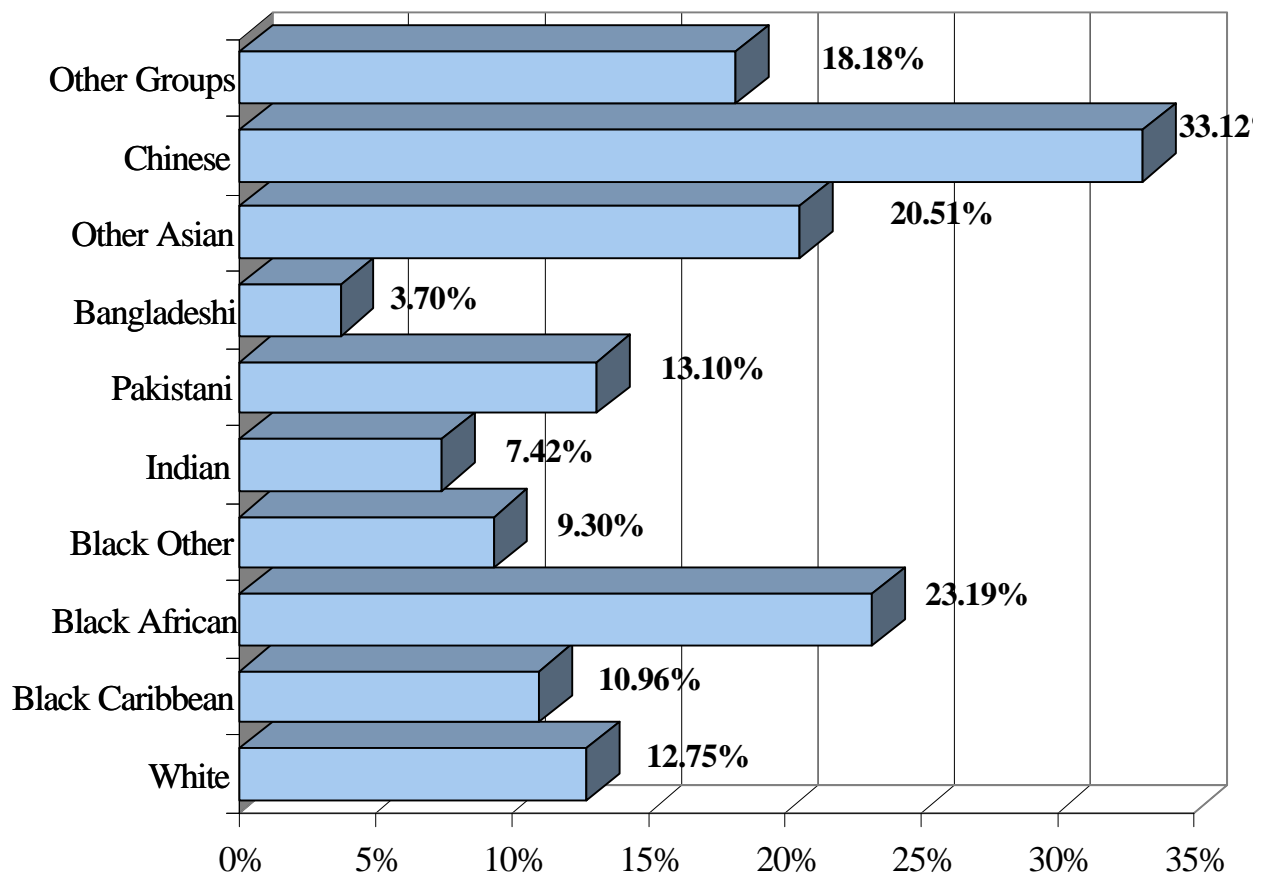


Figure 18 shows that 12.5% of the population aged 18 and over had achieved a qualification above A' level standard. Of the working age population (18 years to pensionable age), 11.5% of the White sample population had a higher level qualification, whilst 9.4% of the ethnic minority population held higher qualifications. The Chinese were the most qualified. Almost a third of their population held a higher qualification, whilst almost a quarter of Black Africans had achieved the same. In the Asian populations, 3.7% of Bangladeshis and 7.42% of Indians were qualified to a higher level, in contrast with the Pakistani population, where 13.10% of residents have achieved a higher qualification. These high proportions of higher qualified individuals may be explained partially by the fact that some of the immigrants in each of these ethnic groups came to Britain originally as students in pursuit of a quality education<sup>5</sup>, and have since settled in Leicestershire.

<sup>5</sup> p45 and p164 Volume 2

Differences in the age structure of qualified persons were apparent from the sample, (See figure

**Table 16 Economic status of qualified work force**

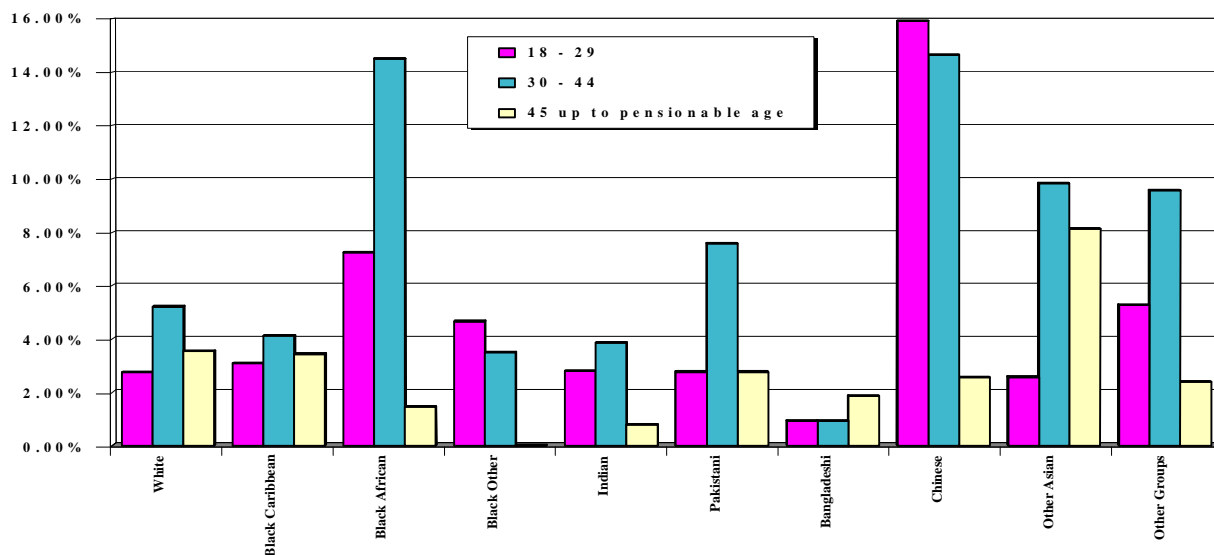
Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright, Table L85

	Qualified of working age	Employed or self-employed		Unemployed	
<b>Total Persons</b>	8,155	6,385	78.30%	226	2.77%
<b>White</b>	7,592	5,937	78.20%	199	2.62%
<b>Ethnic Minority Groups</b>	563	448	79.57%	27	4.80%
<b>Black</b>	56	43	76.79%	1	1.79%
<b>Black Caribbean</b>	32	27	84.38%	1	3.13%
<b>Black African</b>	16	9	56.25%	0	0.00%
<b>Black Other</b>	8	7	87.50%	0	0.00%
<b>Asian</b>	417	351	84.17%	23	5.52%
<b>Indian</b>	346	298	86.13%	21	6.07%
<b>Pakistani</b>	19	15	78.95%	0	0.00%
<b>Bangladeshi</b>	4	4	100.00%	0	0.00%
<b>Other Asian</b>	48	34	70.83%	2	4.17%
<b>Other Groups</b>	90	54	60.00%	3	3.33%
<b>Chinese</b>	52	27	51.92%	1	1.92%
<b>Other Groups</b>	38	27	71.05%	2	5.26%

19). For example, in the Chinese population, over 52% of the qualified population were aged 18 to 29, and 44% were aged 30 to 44. In the Black Caribbean population the equivalent figures were 28.1% and 37.5% respectively, whilst in the White community, 21.5% of the population of higher qualified persons was aged 18 to 29, with 40.8% aged 30 to 44. About 10% were over pensionable age. Some of these differences can be explained by the differences in age structure of the total populations of each ethnic group due to the various patterns of immigration.

**Figure 19 Percentage of population holding higher qualifications**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright, Table L85



Levels of unemployment among the higher qualified populations, shown in Table 16, was considerably lower than in the general population. The 10% sample indicated that the Indian group had the highest unemployment rate for higher qualified persons (6.1%), whilst in other ethnic minority groups, the sample showed that there were no unemployed residents who held higher qualifications.

# Housing

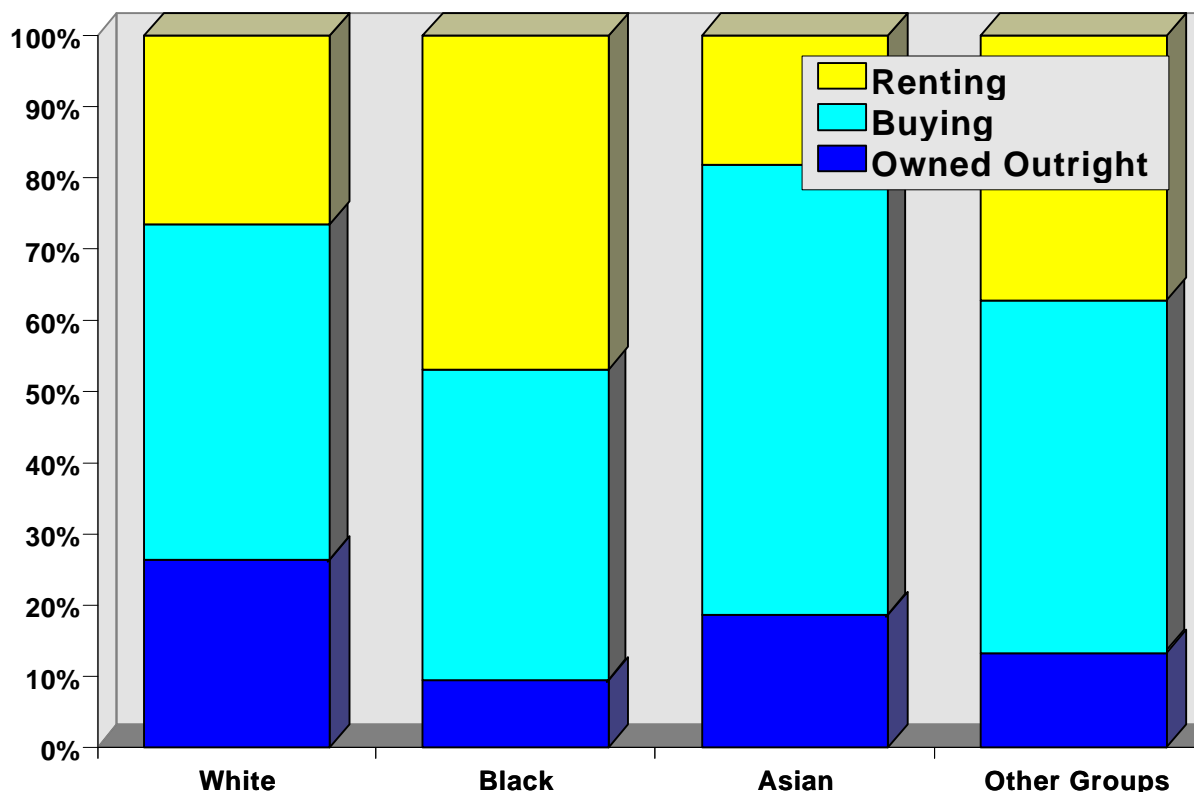
## Tenure

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The 1991 census asked each household unit to describe their tenure. The results revealed significant differences in the patterns of tenure between each ethnic group.

**Figure 20 Tenure of Households by Ethnic Group**

*Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L49*



The census revealed that over 70% of households in Leicestershire were owner occupied, either owned outright or in the process of being bought. Over 26% of homes headed by a White person were owned outright compared with just over 17% of households owned by someone from an ethnic minority group.

As Figure 20 shows, owner occupied households were most prevalent in the Asian community. Nearly 64% of Indian households were in the process of buying a house, whilst a further 19% were owned outright. The majority of Bangladeshis, around 70%, were in the process of buying a house, whilst a further 10% owned their homes outright.

Table 17 shows the pattern of tenure for each ethnic group. Black households were most likely to be renting either from the Local Authority or Housing Association. Almost 35% of the 'Black Other' population rented their homes from a Local Authority, whilst a further 12% lived in accommodation rented from a Housing Association. The White population had the next highest

proportion of tenants in Local Authority accommodation. Nearly 18% of White households fell into this category, with a further 2.7% rented from a Housing Association. The renting of private accommodation was most popular among the Black African and Chinese populations where more than one in five households lived in this type of accommodation.

**Table 17 State of Tenure by Ethnic Group**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L49

Leicestershire	Owner Occupied				Rented					
	Owned Outright	%	Buying	%	Private	%	Housing Assoc.	%	L A or New Town	%
<b>Total Persons</b>	<b>84,301</b>	<b>25.72%</b>	<b>157,450</b>	<b>48.04%</b>	<b>20,639</b>	<b>6.30%</b>	<b>9,357</b>	<b>2.85%</b>	<b>56,025</b>	<b>17.09%</b>
<b>White</b>	80,027	26.42%	142,500	47.04%	18,853	6.22%	8,178	2.70%	53,352	17.61%
<b>Ethnic Minority Groups</b>	4,274	17.19%	14,950	60.13%	1,786	7.18%	1,179	4.74%	2,673	10.75%
<b>Black</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>9.42%</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>43.64%</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>7.00%</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>10.40%</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>29.54%</b>
Black Caribbean	235	10.43%	1,023	45.41%	98	4.35%	222	9.85%	675	29.96%
Black African	16	5.05%	126	39.75%	71	22.40%	40	12.62%	64	20.19%
Black Other	26	6.99%	135	36.29%	37	9.95%	44	11.83%	130	34.95%
<b>Asian</b>	<b>3,794</b>	<b>18.61%</b>	<b>12,906</b>	<b>63.31%</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>6.35%</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>3.78%</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>7.96%</b>
Indian	3,526	19.20%	11,700	63.73%	1,083	5.90%	647	3.52%	1,404	7.65%
Pakistani	127	17.23%	424	57.53%	63	8.55%	36	4.88%	87	11.80%
Bangladeshi	35	9.92%	242	68.56%	25	7.08%	27	7.65%	24	6.80%
Other Asian	106	11.31%	540	57.63%	123	13.13%	61	6.51%	107	11.42%
<b>Other Groups</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>13.24%</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>49.58%</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>18.66%</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>6.65%</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>11.87%</b>
Chinese	69	12.73%	285	52.58%	117	21.59%	24	4.43%	47	8.67%
Other Groups	134	13.52%	475	47.93%	169	17.05%	78	7.87%	135	13.62%

## Overcrowding

The census also included a question on the size of residence, asking each household to record the number of rooms it had for its own use<sup>6</sup>. From this information, and details about the numbers of people in each household, the incidence of overcrowding could be determined.

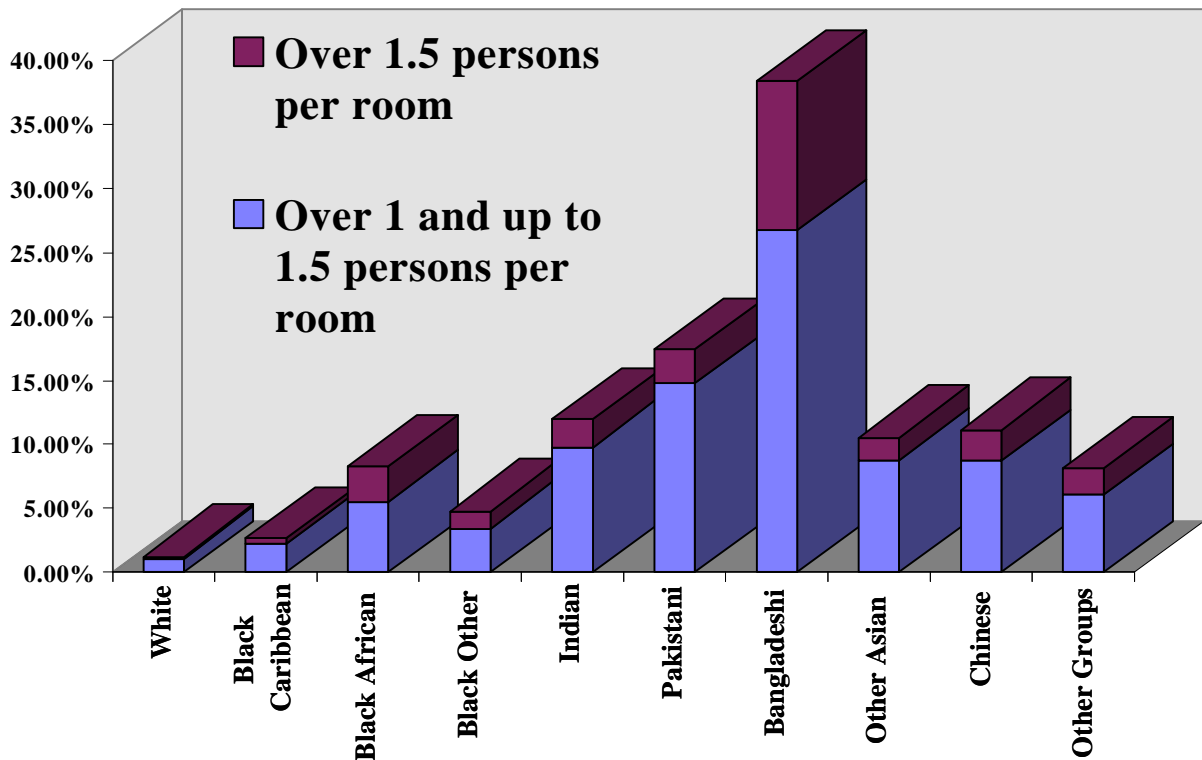
The census results are shown in Figure 21. Around 1.3% of White households housed more than one person per room, considerably lower than for the ethnic minority groups, where more than 11% of households had more than one occupant per room. Overcrowding was worst among the Asian population. In the Pakistani community more than 17% of households had more than one person per room, compared with almost 12% of Indian households. The Bangladeshi community had the highest proportion of people per room. More than one in four households had between one

<sup>6</sup> not including small kitchens (under 2 metres wide), bathrooms, toilets.

and 1.5 persons per room, with a further 11.7% of households had more than 1.5 persons to a room. Of the ethnic minority groups, the Black Caribbeans had the lowest incidence of overcrowding at 2.6%. Whilst some groups seem to have considerably higher occupancy levels than others, it must be remembered that the age structures of the various groups did have an effect on these figures. The existence of a substantial retired White population will have reduced the proportion of overcrowded properties.

**Figure 21 Level of overcrowding in households in Leicestershire**

*Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L49*



## Amenities

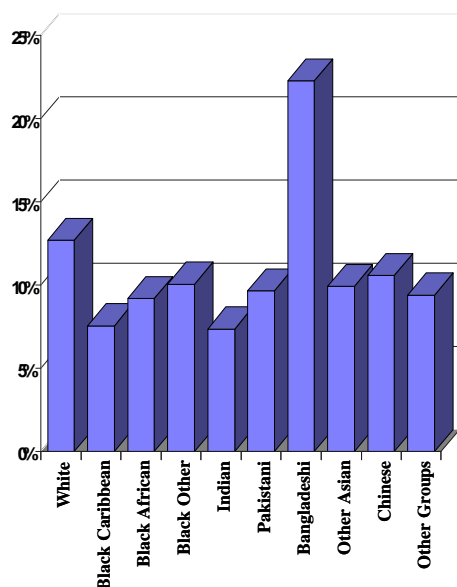
**Table 18 Households with no central heating system present**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L49

	Total Households	No central heating	% No central heating
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>333,547</b>	<b>41,187</b>	<b>12.35%</b>
<b>White</b>	308,458	39,185	12.70%
<b>Ethnic Minority Groups</b>	25,089	2,002	7.98%
<b>Black</b>	<b>2,981</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>8.05%</b>
Black Caribbean	2,277	172	7.55%
Black African	326	30	9.20%
Black Other	378	38	10.05%
<b>Asian</b>	<b>20,522</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>7.83%</b>
Indian	18,470	1,360	7.36%
Pakistani	746	72	9.65%
Bangladeshi	359	80	22.28%
Other Asian	947	94	9.93%
<b>Others</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>9.84%</b>
Chinese	576	61	10.59%
Other Groups	1,010	95	9.41%

**Figure 22 Percentage of households in Leicestershire which had no central heating**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L49



The census asked various questions regarding the amenities available in each household, such as the availability of a bath or shower, and the presence of central heating. Respondents were also asked to record whether they had access to the use of a vehicle in their household. All the results to these questions showed an increase in living standards when compared with the results of earlier census surveys.

Table 18 shows the percentage of homes which did not have central heating. In most ethnic groups, the percentage of homes who did not have this form of heating varied between 7% and 10%. The exceptions to this can be seen clearly Figure 22 the White population, over 39,000 homes (nearly 13%) were without central heating, whilst more than 1 in 5 of Bangladeshi homes were lacking a central heating system.

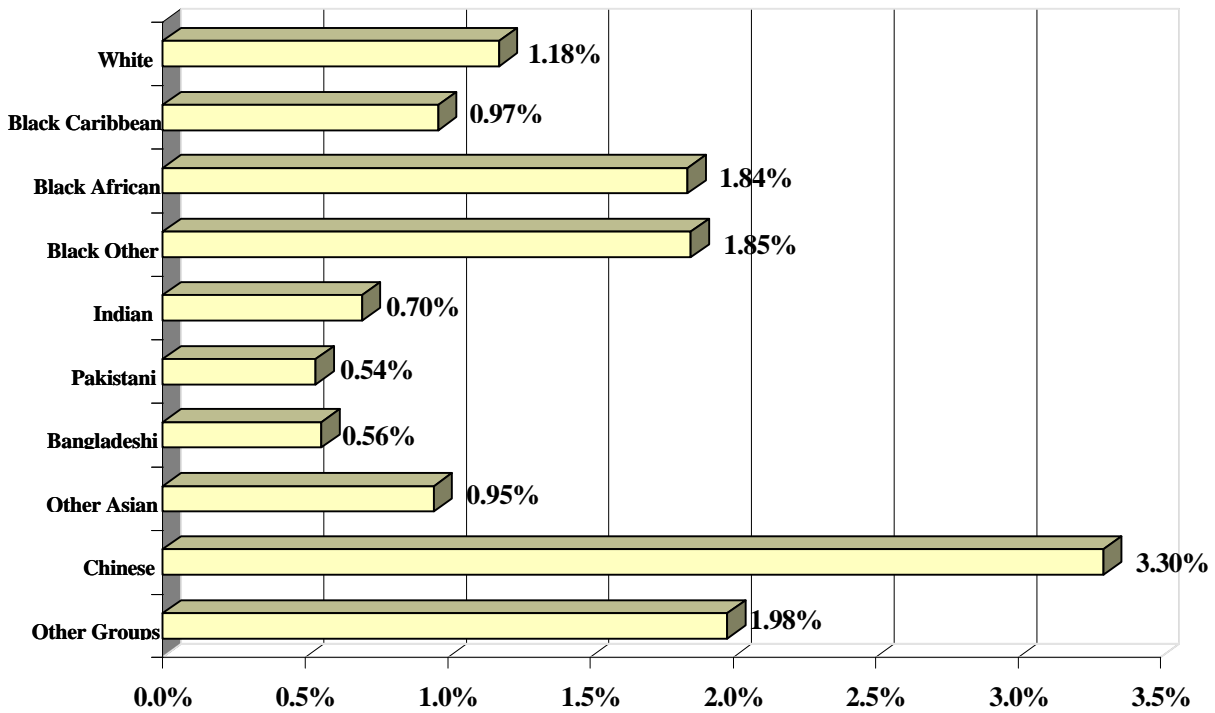
Figure 23 shows the percentage of households that were lacking either bathing facilities or an inside toilet. The number of homes that lacked the facilities was fairly low, although still significant. Around 3,850 homes, (just over 1% of households), were without facilities,.

The Asian households were most likely to have both bathing and toilet facilities, with less than 1% of

households lacking one or the other of these facilities. Nearly 2% of Black African and Black 'Other' households were without either a bath/shower or an indoor toilet. The Chinese were the worst affected. Over 3% of households lacked one or both facilities.

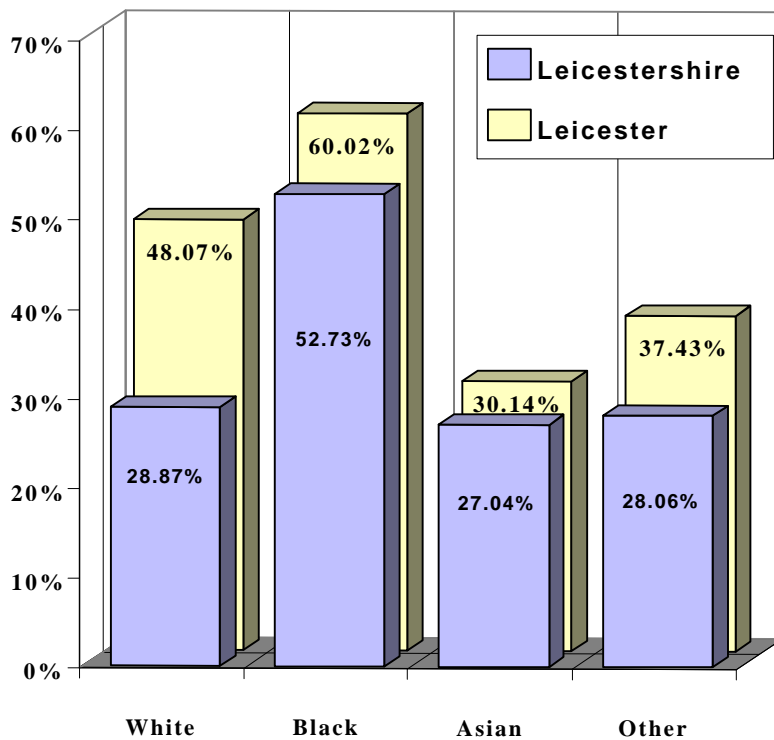
**Figure 23 Households with no bath or shower or no inside toilet facilities**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L49



**Figure 24 Car ownership in Leicester and Leicestershire**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L49



The percentage of households with no car available for private use varied considerably, both between ethnic groups and between districts. On average, there were around 29% of households in Leicestershire that had no car.

Figure 24 shows clearly the different pattern of car ownership between ethnic groups. The most obvious difference was in the Black populations, where over 52% of households had no car, almost double the rate of the other broad ethnic groups. However, as Table 19 shows, there were major

**Table 19 Households with no access to a car by ethnic group**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L49

	Total Households	Total Households with no car	% No Car
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>333,547</b>	<b>96,604</b>	<b>28.96%</b>
<b>White</b>	308,458	89,037	28.87%
<b>Ethnic Minority Groups</b>	25,089	7,567	30.16%
<b>Black</b>	<b>2,981</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>52.73%</b>
Black Caribbean	2,277	1,218	53.49%
Black African	326	160	49.08%
Black Other	378	194	51.32%
<b>Asian</b>	<b>20,522</b>	<b>5,550</b>	<b>27.04%</b>
Indian	18,470	4,839	26.20%
Pakistani	746	226	30.29%
Bangladeshi	359	224	62.40%
Other Asian	947	261	27.56%
<b>Others</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>28.06%</b>
Chinese	576	131	22.74%
Other Groups	1,010	314	31.09%

differences elsewhere. The results revealed that over 62% of Bangladeshi households in Leicestershire had no car. This was three times as many households as the Chinese, where around 4 out of 5 households had access to a vehicle for private use.

The pattern of car ownership varied considerably from district to district, as can be seen in Figure 25. The results show that Asian households were most likely to have access to a vehicle, whilst Black households were least likely. However in Blaby and Oadby & Wigston, White and ‘Other’ households were the least likely to have access to a vehicle.

**Figure 25 Households with no access to a car in Leicestershire.**

Source: 1991 Census of Population, ONS, Crown Copyright Table L49

