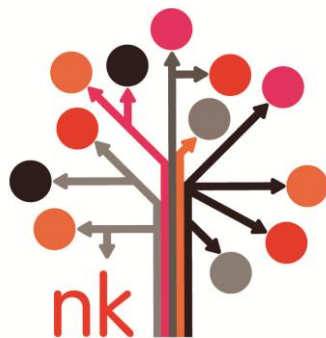


# Ethnicity and Religion in Northumberland

Northumberland Knowledge Research Report

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## Contents

Executive Summary.....	5
1 Population.....	6
1.1 Age.....	6
2 Ethnicity.....	6
2.1 Ethnic group.....	6
2.1.1 Future additional requirements – combined ethnic group categories.....	7
2.1.2 Population in Minority Ethnic Groups by Ward.....	7
2.1.3 Multiple ethnic group by household.....	9
2.1.4 Gypsies and Travellers.....	9
2.2 Ethnic breakdown by age and gender.....	10
2.3 Change over time.....	11
2.4 National/Geographical origin.....	12
2.5 Country of Birth.....	12
2.5.1 Residents born in the UK.....	13
2.5.2 Residents born in Europe.....	13
2.6 Language.....	14
2.7 Skin Colour.....	15
2.8 Religion.....	15
2.9 National Identity.....	16
3 Migration.....	17
3.1 Migrants from the EU Accession countries.....	17
3.2 Age of Arrival in the UK.....	18
3.3 Year of arrival in UK.....	18
3.4 Length of time in the UK.....	19
3.5 Passports held.....	19
4 Ethnic group and Education.....	21
4.1 Achievements at GCSE level by Ethnicity.....	21
4.2 Achievements at GCSE by pupils whose first language is other than English.....	21
4.3 NEET.....	22
4.4 Diversity of the pupil population in Northumberland based on the School Census data 2010.....	22
4.5 Absenteeism.....	23
5 Ethnic group and Employment.....	24
5.1 Employment rate by Ethnicity.....	24
5.2 Job Seekers Allowance Claimants by Ethnicity.....	24
Appendices.....	26
Appendix 1: Output Areas of Northumberland County where 5% or more residents are classed as Minority Ethnic.....	26
Appendix 2 Population change by broad Ethnic Group – 2001 Census to 2011 Census.....	27

Appendix 3 Estimated overseas-born population resident in the UK, by country of birth <sup>12</sup> ..	27
Appendix 4: Wards with 20 or more residents who were born in EU Accession Countries .....	28
Appendix 5: Output Areas with more than 5 residents from EU Accession Countries .....	29
Appendix 6: Northumberland Residents Year of arrival in UK by ward .....	30
Glossary.....	31

## Tables and Figures

Figure 1: Ethnic breakdown in Northumberland .....	7
Table 1: Highest number by ward of residents who class themselves as part of a Minority ethnic group.....	8
Figure 2: Multiple ethnic group by household.....	9
Table 2: Percentage of residents classed as Gypsy or Irish Traveller.....	9
Table 3: Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans in Northumberland .....	10
Table 4: Population - Ethnic Breakdown by age and gender .....	10
Table 5: Northumberland Ethnicity Age 0 – 17.....	11
Figure 3: People aged 65 and over who were classed as minority ethnic.....	11
Figure 4: Comparison of Ethnic Minority Groups over time (excluding White) .....	12
Figure 5: Percentage of residents born in the UK.....	13
Table 6: Residents born in Europe .....	13
Figure 6: Residents born in Europe by country of birth.....	13
Table 7: Proficiency in English – LA, Region, England and top ten Wards .....	14
Table 8: Religion in Northumberland .....	15
Figure 7: Religion - Percentage of residents LA and England – 2001 and 2011.....	16
Table 9: National Identity.....	17
Figure 8: Age of arrival in UK.....	18
Table 10: Year of arrival .....	18
Table 11: Year of Arrival in UK - top 10 wards by number.....	19
Figure 9: Length of time in UK of residents not born in the UK.....	19
Table 12: Number of residents who do not hold a passport .....	20
Table 13: Percentage of residents with European passports, and UK passports .....	20
Table 14: Achievements at GCSE and equivalent for pupils <sup>1</sup> at the end of Key Stage 4 by English as a first language and Local Authority (2007/08 to 2011/12) .....	21
Table 15: Achievements at GCSE and equivalent for pupils <sup>1</sup> at the end of Key Stage 4 by English as a first language and Local Authority (2007/08 to 2011/12) .....	21
Table 16: NEET June 2012 .....	22
Table 17: Ethnicity of school children from School Census .....	23
Table 18: Percentage of Unauthorised absences by Pupil half days .....	24
Table 19: Employment rate by Ethnicity.....	24
Table 20: Jobseeker's Allowance Claimants by Ethnicity, October 2010 - September 2011 - Count Persons.....	25
Table 21: Live births by ethnicity by area of usual residence of mother, 2005-2008.....	25

## Executive Summary

Of the county's 316,028 residents, 92.8 per cent (293,336) were born in England with another 11,333 (3.6%) born in Scotland. Over 2,600 were born in Wales, Northern Ireland or Ireland while approximately 4,300 were born in Europe (1.4%).

In terms of ethnicity, 97.2% (307,097) described themselves as white British (English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish, British). This is reflected in the Northumberland population as a whole, which is 98.4 per cent white.

The percentage of Northumberland residents who class themselves as Gypsy, Romany or Irish Traveller is 0.05%.

Over 3,200 residents in Northumberland have arrived in the UK since 2000, compared to approximately 1,300 in the previous 10 years.

20% of Northumberland residents do not hold a passport

Only 0.2% of the Northumberland population cannot speak English well or at all

There are over 70 languages spoken in the County, although 99% of the population speaks English.

In 2011, 69% of residents classed themselves as Christian, which was a reduction from 81% in 2001. The number of residents who stated that they had no religion increased from 12% to 24% in the same ten year period.

Residents who did not state their religion (Religion not Stated) made up 6% of the 2011 population.

Christianity is the only religion in the county that has seen a decrease in numbers (by 32,400) since 2001.

There are more black and minority ethnic children currently in first schools than in any other phase of the Northumberland education system. About 79% of schools currently have at least one minority ethnic pupil on roll, and approximately half of those minority ethnic pupils also have English as an additional language.

There are 57 community languages spoken by pupils in Northumberland.

The figure for the percentage of achieving Asian pupils living in Northumberland was nearly 7% lower than that for England (55.6% compared to 62.5%). In contrast the figure for achieving pupil from the Mixed ethnic group was nearly 6% higher in Northumberland (74.1%) compared to the England figure of 58.7%.

## 1 Population

On Census night (27 March 2011) the population of Northumberland was 316,000; 154,100 males and 161,900 females. This showed an increase of 8,600 since the 2001 Census, which was a growth of 3% in the three year period.

20% of Northumberland's population was aged 65 and over - an increase from 18% in 2001. The overall population density of 63 residents per square kilometre was lower than any other local authority in the North East region, and the seventh lowest population density of all local authorities in England.

### 1.1 Age

Northumberland has an ageing population. The number of residents aged 65 and over has increased from 17.6% in 2001 to 20% according to the 2011 Census.

The average age of Northumberland residents is 42.8, which has increased from a figure of 40.7 in 2001. This figure varies throughout the wards, from 35 years in Hirst to 48.5 years in Bamburgh.

## 2 Ethnicity

Since ethnicity is a multi-faceted and changing phenomenon, various possible ways of measuring ethnic groups are available and have been used over time. These include country of birth, nationality, language spoken at home, skin colour, national/geographical origin and religion. It is generally accepted that ethnicity includes all these aspects, and others, in combination.

Another definition which is often used for these groups is BME (Black and Minority Ethnic) which is any minority group who have a shared race, nationality or language and culture. This definition often includes:

- Eastern Europeans
- Gypsy Travellers
- Irish people
- Black African and Black Caribbean people
- Asian and East Asian people
- People who are mixed race

### 2.1 Ethnic group

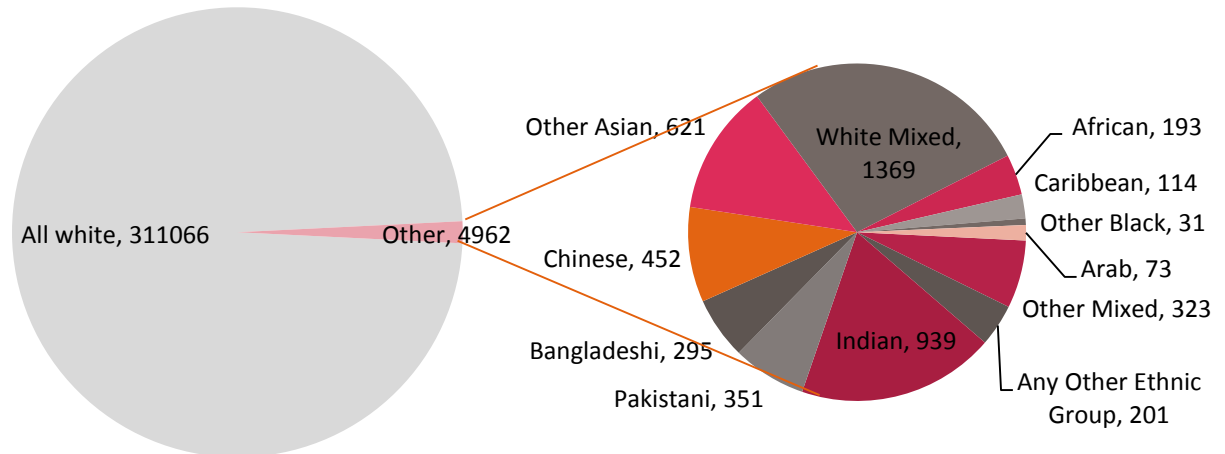
The Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 gives public authorities a general duty to promote race equality. According to the Office for National Statistics (ONS), Ethnic group classifies people according to their own perceived ethnic group and cultural background.

It is sometimes assumed that aspects of national or geographical origin help to identify ethnic groups. For example, the terms West Indian or Indian are taken as shorthand terms for members of ethnic groups originating in those parts of the world. A further development has been to combine national or geographical origin with a colour term such as Black, as in Black-African, to identify more precisely which group is being referred to for people originating from a part of the world which is itself multi-ethnic, such as sub Saharan Africa.

### 2.1.1 Future additional requirements – combined ethnic group categories

'Other White' is category where further clarification would be useful. Under current guidance, this is classified as part of the BME [Black and Minority Ethnic] population, and includes people from Eastern Europe (Accession Countries) who are likely to have vastly differing needs to those from countries such as the USA or Australia. In light of EU expansion, greater detail may be needed in future to identify accession migrants, as well as other white non-European migrants.

**Figure 1: Ethnic breakdown in Northumberland**



98.4% (no. 311,066) of the population of Northumberland were classed as white in 2011. In comparison, the percentage of All White population in the North East was 95.3% and 85.4% in England. Of the remaining 4962 residents in Northumberland, 27.6% were White Mixed, 19% were Indian, 12.5% Other Asian, and the remainder dispersed over the other ethnic categories.

### 2.1.2 Population in Minority Ethnic Groups by Ward

The 5000 residents in Northumberland, who are classed as part of an ethnic minority group, are spread across the county although there are pockets of minority ethnic populations in some wards. These 5000 residents only make up 1.6% of the total population of the county.

- The highest number of Indians are concentrated in the wards of Ponteland West, Ponteland South with Heddon and Ponteland North, with over 30% of this ethnic group residing in these wards. The remainder are spread over the rest of the county.
- The highest numbers of residents who class themselves as Other Asian are found in Hirst, Ashington Central and Prudhoe East, and this accounts for 23% of all Other Asians in the county.
- Ponteland South with Heddon has high numbers of Pakistani, Indian, Bangladeshi and Arabs, compared to other wards in Northumberland.
- The ward of Chevington with Longhorsley has the highest number of African, Caribbean and Other Black residents.
- Shilbottle, Haltwhistle, Bamburgh and Amble West with Warkworth have less than 0.7% of their residents who are classed as being in an ethnic minority.

Output Areas of Northumberland County where 5% or more residents are classed as Minority Ethnic is shown in the map in Appendix 1. Of the 4879 Output Areas<sup>1</sup> in the County, only 39 (0.8% have 50% or more residents classed as being minority ethnic. 74% of Output Areas (no. 3626) have less than 5% of their population which is classed as minority ethnic.

**Table 1: Highest number by ward of residents who class themselves as part of a Minority ethnic group**

<b>Ethnic Group</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Number</b>
Irish	Ulgham	27
	Humshaugh	26
	Hexham East	25
Gypsy / Traveller	Bedlington West	28
	Lynemouth	18
	Ulgham	8
Indian	Ponteland West	132
	Ponteland South with Heddon	88
	Ponteland North	62
Pakistani	Ponteland South with Heddon	37
	Chevington with Longhorsley	37
	Ponteland West	31
Bangladeshi	Newsham	38
	Morpeth Stobhill	32
	Ponteland South with Heddon	18
Chinese	Ponteland West	30
	Ponteland South with Heddon	20
	Hirst	20
Other Asian	Hirst	89
	Ashington Central	28
	Prudhoe East	25
African	Chevington with Longhorsley	36
	Morpeth Stobhill	11
	Morpeth Kirkhill	11
Caribbean	Chevington with Longhorsley	40
	Pegswood	5
	Cramlington North	5
Other black	Chevington with Longhorsley	12
	Hirst	4
	Cramlington North	2
Arab	Ponteland South with Heddon	13
	Hexham West	6
	Newbiggin Central and East	5

<sup>1</sup> Output areas (OA) were created for Census data, and are the lowest geographical level at which census data are provided. The minimum OA size is 40 resident households and 100 resident people but the recommended size is rather larger at 125 households.

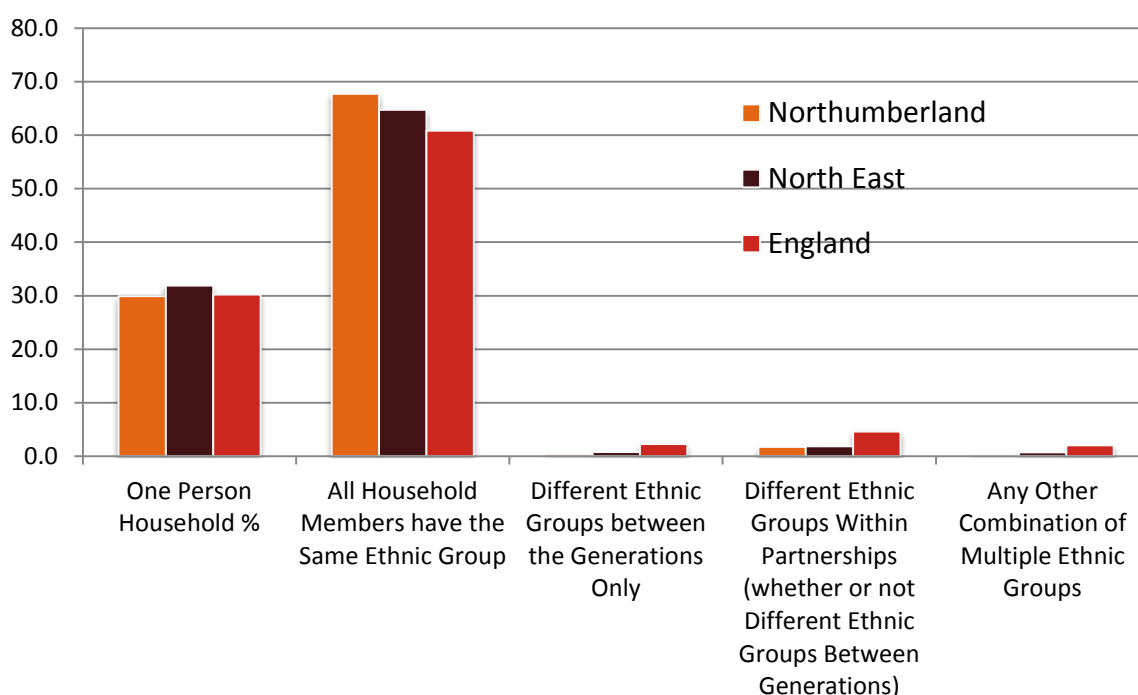


### 2.1.3 Multiple ethnic group by household

The following chart provides information that classifies households by the diversity in ethnic group of household members in different relationships as at census day 27th March 2011.

It can be seen that the percentage of households in Northumberland where all members have the same ethnic group (67.7%), is higher than the figure for the North East (64.8%) and England (60.9%). 0.4% of households in Northumberland contain different ethnic groups between generations, compared to 2.3% in England. The figure for different ethnic groups within partnerships (whether or not different ethnic groups between generations), for Northumberland is 1.7% which is much lower than the figure of 4.6% in England.

**Figure 2: Multiple ethnic group by household**



Source: ONS 2011 Census - Multiple Ethnic Groups, Quick Stats (QS202EW) Crown Copyright

### 2.1.4 Gypsies and Travellers

Gypsies and Travellers including those identifying themselves as Gypsy, Romany or Irish Travellers, have been, for the first time, separately identified in the 2011 Census. Consequently, there are no previous comparison figures available.

The percentage of residents in Northumberland, who are classed as Gypsy or Irish Traveller, is very similar to that of the North East, but the figures for both these areas is lower than that of England.

**Table 2: Percentage of residents classed as Gypsy or Irish Traveller**

	All Usual Residents	Gypsy or Irish Traveller	
	Persons	Persons	%
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>316028</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>0.05</b>
North East	2596886	1684	0.06
England	53012456	54895	0.10

Source: ONS 2011 Census - Multiple Ethnic Groups, Quick Stats (QS202EW) Crown Copyright

Another source of information for this ethnic group is the 'Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans', published by the DCLG, and compiled from information submitted by local authorities in England. Local authorities carry out a count of caravans on Gypsy and Traveller sites twice a year, in January and July, providing a snapshot of the number of caravans, on both authorised and unauthorised sites on the day of the count.

The total number of Gypsy and Traveller caravans in England in July 2012 was approximately 19,400. This is about 700 more than the total in July 2011, an increase of about 5.6%. Figures for Northumberland show a decrease of approximately 3% over the same period.

Approximately 6,800 caravans were on authorised socially-rented sites, an increase of about 200 since the July 2011 count. In Northumberland, the number decreased from 51 to 50 over the same period.

The number of caravans on authorised privately-financed sites was approximately 9,400, an increase of about 1,300 (16%) since the July 2011 count. In Northumberland over the same period, there was an increase of 25%.

The number of caravans on unauthorised developments, on land owned by Gypsies and Travellers, decreased by about 200 between July 2011 and July 2012, to almost 1,800. The number of caravans on unauthorised encampments, on land not owned by Gypsies and Travellers, decreased by about 600 between July 2011 and July 2012, to almost 1,400. The 2011 figure included almost 540 at a festival in Essex.

Overall, the July 2012 count indicated that 84% of Gypsy and Traveller caravans in England were on authorised land and that 16% were on unauthorised land. Figures for Northumberland showed 89% on authorised land and 11% on unauthorised land.

**Table 3: Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans in Northumberland**

	Authorised sites (with planning permission)	Unauthorised sites (without planning permission)	Total All Caravans
Jul 2012	75	9	84
Jan 2012	71	13	84
Jul 2011	71	16	87
Jan 2011	85	0	85
Jul 2010	84	5	89

Source: Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans - DCLG

## 2.2 Ethnic breakdown by age and gender

**Table 4: Population - Ethnic Breakdown by age and gender**

	% White						% of ethnic minority					
	aged 16+	aged 16-64	aged 16-19	aged 20-24	aged 25-49	aged 50+	aged 16+	aged 16-64	aged 16-19	aged 20-24	aged 25-49	aged 50+
All	99.2	99.4	100.0	100.0	98.7	99.3	0.6	0.6	0	0	1.3	0.7
Males	99.4	99.5	100.0	100.0	99.1	99.5	0.6	0.5	0	0	0.9	0.5
Females	99.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	98.4	99.1	0.8	0.8	0	0	1.6	0.9

Source: Annual Population Survey ONS Crown Copyright  
Oct11-Sep12 95% confidence interval of percent figure (+/-)

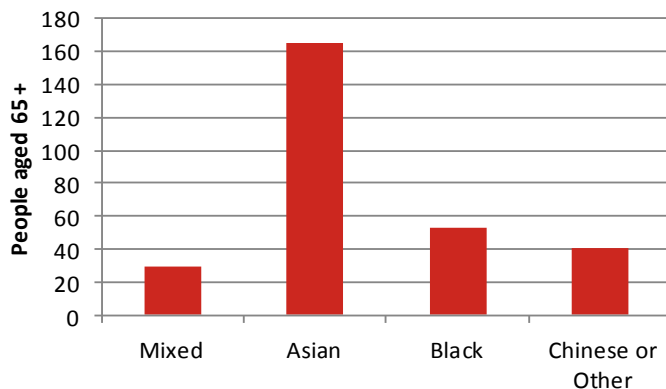
Percentage figures broken down by age and ethnicity for residents in Northumberland, show that there is a higher proportion of residents (1.3%) aged 25-49 who are classed as belonging to an ethnic minority, compared to those aged 50 and over where the figure is only 0.7%.

Figures for residents aged 0 – 17 from the Annual Population Survey, shows a breakdown by White or Other Ethnic Group, and by gender. Although there are 3000 more males than females in this group, only 2.6% of those males belong to an ethnic group which is not White. The percentage for females is 5.2% and overall the total for all residents aged 0 – 17 is 3.8% who are classed as being from Other Ethnic Group.

**Table 5: Northumberland Ethnicity Age 0 – 17**

	Total	White		Other ethnic group	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%
Male	22,816	22,214	97.36	602	2.64
Female	19,815	18,777	94.76	1,038	5.24
Total	42,631	40,991	96.15	1,640	3.85

Source: Annual Population Survey Crown [Copyright@ons.gov.uk](mailto:Copyright@ons.gov.uk) January - December 2011 Weighted 2011  
 Estimates are based on small sample sizes and are therefore subject to a margin of uncertainty. They should therefore be treated with caution.



**Figure 3: People aged 65 and over who were classed as minority ethnic.**

Figures produced by ONS in May 2011<sup>2</sup>, showed that there were 289 residents aged 65 and over who were classed as minority ethnic in Northumberland. This made up 0.5% of all residents in that age group. The comparative figure for the North East was 1% and 4.2% for England.

Source: ONS Table PEEGC309: LAD 2009 Single Year of Age by Ethnic Group

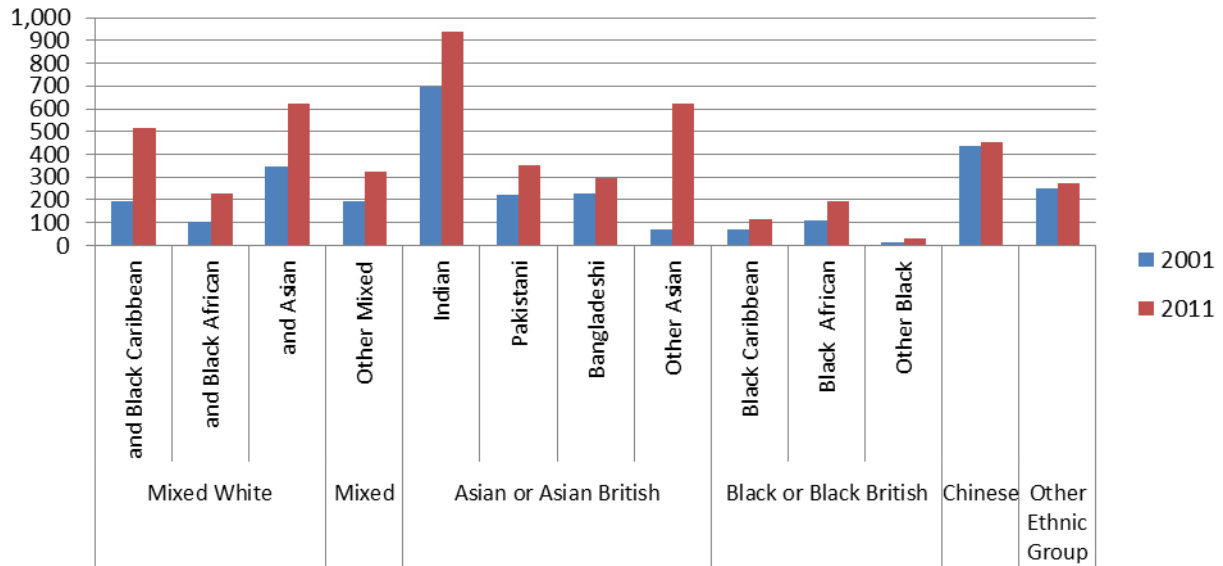
### 2.3 Change over time

Since the 2001 Census information was published, there has been an increase in numbers of all ethnic minorities throughout the county. In 2001, 99.5% of residents were classed as White, a figure that has decreased slightly to 98.4% in 2011. Figure 4 shows that the Asian or Asian British category has doubled in numbers to around 2,200 people, with residents classed as Other Asian having increased more than tenfold, to over 600. The number of Black or Black British residents has also grown from 191 to over 330 in the ten year period. Figures for Mixed White have doubled in the period, but totals for Chinese and Other Ethnic Groups have stayed constant.

<sup>2</sup> ONS Table PEEGC309: LAD 2009 Single Year of Age by Ethnic Group, mid-2009, derived from Population Estimates by Ethnic Group (Release 8.0) experimental statistics.

The ethnic group classed as White Other has also increased from 2000 to over 3,100 which could be due to the influx of eastern Europeans from Accession countries. Figures for residents from these countries can only be derived using Country of Birth.

**Figure 4- comparison of Ethnic Minority Groups over time (excluding White)**



Source: Census 2001 Table Key Statistics Table 06N  
 2011 Census: Ethnic Group (QS201EW) ONS Crown Copyright See Appendix 2 for numerical breakdown

## 2.4 National/Geographical origin

Aspects of national or geographical origin are often used with the assumption that these help to identify ethnic groups. For example, the terms West Indian or Indian are taken as shorthand terms for members of ethnic groups originating in those parts of the world. A further development has been to combine national or geographical origin with a colour term such as Black, as in Black-African, to identify more precisely which group is being referred to for people originating from a part of the world which is itself multi-ethnic, such as sub-Saharan Africa.

## 2.5 Country of Birth

Ethnic group classifies people according to their own perceived ethnic group and cultural background, whereas the Country of Birth refers to the country that a person was born in and cannot change. For many years, the only ethnicity statistics regularly available in the UK were based on people's country of birth. This has limited reliability and has become increasingly less relevant when used on its own as the proportion of ethnic minority individuals born in the UK has increased and also because it includes children born abroad to British born parents.

The non-UK born resident populations of the UK have increased between 2004 and 2011. Population estimates for all regions reflect these trends.

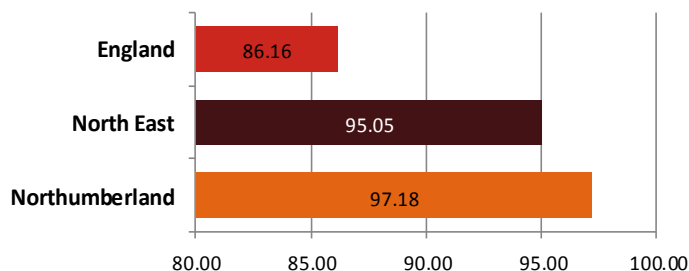
The enlargement of the European Union is the process of expanding through the accession of new member states. Accession has driven the increases in the number of EU nationals living in Northumberland and the rest of the UK.

In the North East, Germany, India and Pakistan were amongst the most common non-UK countries of birth between 2004 and 2011. These three countries were also amongst the most common in the UK (See Appendix 3).

### 2.5.1 Residents born in the UK

**Figure 5: Percentage of residents born in the UK**

A very high proportion (97.2%), of the residents of Northumberland was born in the UK. This figure is slightly higher than that of the North East (95%) and nearly 13% higher than the figure for England.



### 2.5.2 Residents born in Europe

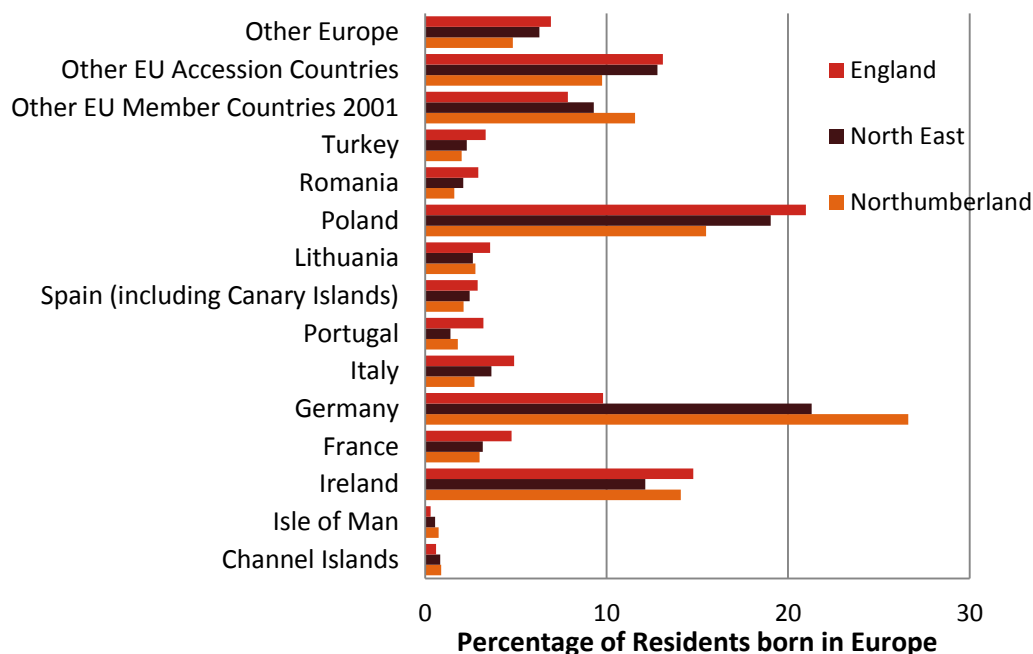
**Table 6: Residents born in Europe**

	All Usual Residents	Born in Europe			
		All	born in UK	Europe (other than UK)	% born in Europe other than UK
Northumberland	316028	311407	307103	4304	1.40
North East	2596886	2514331	2468313	46018	1.86
England	53012456	48350320	45675317	2675003	5.86

Source: ONS 2011 Census Crown Copyright

Of Northumberland residents who completed the 2011 Census, 1.4% were born in Europe but outside the UK. This proportion was similar to that for the North East, but the figure for the whole of England was far higher at 5.9%.

**Figure 6: Residents born in Europe by country of birth**



Looking more closely at the data for Northumberland residents who were born in Europe but outside the UK, it can be seen that the highest percentage (27%), were born in Germany, followed by Poland (16%), Ireland (14%), and other EU Member countries (12%). The figures for the North East follow the same trend with residents born in Germany, making up 22%, and Poland 19%.

Appendix 4 shows the distribution of migrants from the EU Accession countries, showing wards which house 20 or more residents from these countries. These are dispersed around the county, but there are concentrations around Berwick, Rothbury, Chevington, south of Hexham, and parts of the South East.

The dispersed distribution of residents by Output Area who were born in EU Accession countries can be seen in Appendix 5.

## 2.6 Language

Language is an important defining characteristic of people's identity. Information is used with data collected from other identity questions such as ethnic group, national identity and religion to provide a detailed picture of residents in 2011. The data also helps to target, deliver and facilitate the provision of public services, for example, to help identify the need for translation and the interpretation for providing English language lessons.

A question on main language and proficiency in speaking English was asked for the first time in 2011. Those that selected the option for another language were asked a follow-up question on proficiency of English spoken. Respondents were asked how well they could speak English and could select one of the four tick boxes, 'How well can you speak English?' 'very well', 'well', 'not well', and 'not at all'.

**Table 7: Proficiency in English – LA, Region, England and top ten Wards**

	All Usual Residents Aged 3 and Over	Cannot Speak English well or at all (where main language is Not English*)	
		Number	Percent
Berwick East	4699	54	1.15
Berwick North	4348	35	0.80
Hirst	5319	35	0.66
Croft	4485	32	0.71
Chevington with Longhorsley	5461	27	0.49
Alnwick	4627	25	0.54
Newsham	4554	23	0.51
Ponteland South with Heddon	4208	18	0.43
Kitty Brewster	5269	17	0.32
Rothbury	5167	17	0.33
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>306525</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>0.21</b>
<b>North East</b>	<b>2506392</b>	<b>14324</b>	<b>0.57</b>
England	51005610	843845	1.65

Source: ONS 2011 Census - Proficiency In English (QS205EW) \* (English or Welsh in Wales) Crown Copyright

1.6% of the population of England cannot speak English well or at all. Northumberland has a far lower percentage with an overall figure of 0.2%. This varied by ward, with 1.15% of those people who live in Berwick East, classed as not being able to speak English well, or at all. There were no residents recorded in the wards of Amble West with Warkworth, and Haltwhistle, who could not speak English well or at all.

According to the latest Census, 4.2 million residents of England and Wales aged over three, or 8% of the total, has a main language other than English. There are over 70 languages spoken in the County, although 99% of the population speaks English. Of the 3027 who speak another

language, over half of those (1570) speak a European language. A third of these (597) speak Polish, followed by German (136) and Lithuanian (114). The wards of Berwick East, and Berwick North house the largest number of Polish speakers. Polish is now the main language spoken in England after English, according to 2011 census data.

The greatest number of residents speaking languages from outside Europe, speak Panjabi (168), Bengali (161), Tagalog/Filipino (154), and Other Chinese (140).

Three Northumberland wards have more than 2.5% of residents who speak a language other than English – Berwick East (3.2%), Berwick North (2.9%) and Hirst (2.6%). At the other end of the scale there are Wards where a very small proportion of residents speak another language - South Blyth (0.25%), Amble West with Warkworth (0.29%) and Haltwhistle (0.32%).

0.5% of households in Northumberland contain no people who have English as a main language. This figure ranges from 2.2% of households in Berwick East and 1.9% of households in Berwick North, to less than 0.1% in wards such as Corbridge, Haltwhistle, Haydon, Shilbottle, South Blyth, South Tynedale and Norham and Islandshires.

## 2.7 Skin Colour

Skin colour is an option for considering ethnic group. However it's not an adequate criterion in its own right and for some its use is seen as unacceptable.

## 2.8 Religion

One of the important defining characteristics for some ethnic minorities is their religion.

The majority of residents in Northumberland (69%, 216,700) stated their religion was Christian which was a higher percentage than in the North East (68%) and England (59%).

**Table 8: Religion in Northumberland**

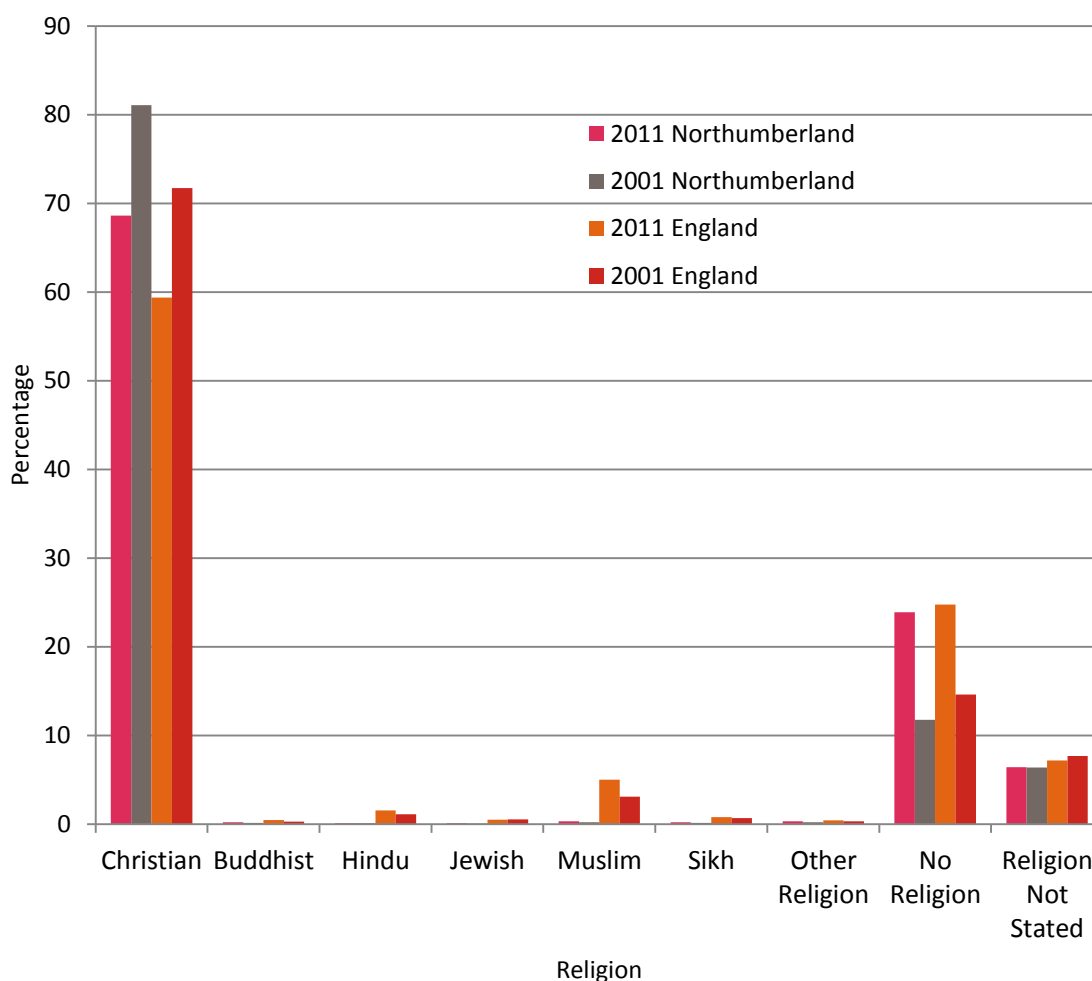
	2001		2011		Change	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	% point change
Christian	249,029	81.1	216,673	68.6	-32,356	-12.5
Buddhist	352	0.1	578	0.2	226	0.1
Hindu	258	0.1	335	0.1	77	0.0
Jewish	129	0.0	169	0.1	40	0.1
Muslim	663	0.2	1,018	0.3	355	0.1
Sikh	385	0.1	494	0.2	109	0.1
Other religion	596	0.2	980	0.3	384	0.1
No religion	36,156	11.8	75,620	23.9	39,464	12.1
Religion not stated	19,622	6.4	20,161	6.4	539	0.0

Source: 2011 Census ONS (QS208EW) Crown Copyright

Christian was also the largest group in 2001 but saw the largest decrease of 13 percentage points from 81% of residents (this is in line with the decrease in the North East and England). Christianity is the only religion in the county that has seen a decrease in numbers (by 32,400) between 2001 and 2011 despite population growth. The group stating they had no religious affiliation was the next largest response category increasing 12 percentage points to 24% (75,600) since 2001. None of the other listed religions accounted for more than 1 per cent of the total population and

Muslim was the only listed religion selected by more than a thousand residents in Northumberland.

**Figure 7: Religion - Percentage of residents LA and England – 2001 and 2011**



Source ONS 2011 Census - Religion (QS208EW) Crown Copyright

## 2.9 National Identity

A person’s national identity is a self-determined assessment of their own identity with respect to the country or countries with which they feel an affiliation. This assessment of identity is not dependent on legal nationality or ethnic group.

The 2011 Census introduced a question on national identity for the first time. The question in the 2011 Census included six tick box responses - one for each of the four parts of the UK (English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish), one for British, and one for 'other'.

National identity is multi-dimensional, so the 2011 Census respondents were allowed to tick more than one national identity. 91.0 per cent of the population identified with at least one UK national identity (English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish, and British).

English identity (either on its own or combined with other identities) was the most common identity respondents chose to associate with, at 37.6 million people (67.1 per cent). English as a sole identity (not combined with other identities), was chosen by 32.4 million people (57.7 per cent).



**Table 9: National Identity**

	English Only Identity	British Only Identity	Scottish Only Identity	Other
	%	%	%	%
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>
North East	69.7	14.7	1.1	14.5
England	60.4	19.2	0.8	19.6

Source: 2011 Census Key Statistics (KS202EW) ONS Crown Copyright

- 67.6% of Northumberland residents class themselves as English with a further 16.4% classing themselves as British
- Comparative figures for the North East are 69.7% English and 14.7% British
- Northumberland has a higher percentage of residents who class themselves as Scottish (2.2%) than both the North East (1.1%) and England (0.8%).
- Some Northumberland residents classed themselves as having combined identities – English and British (11.3%), Scottish and British (0.3%), British and any other identity (11.9%)
- 20% of the residents in Northumberland classed themselves as having no English identity

### 3 Migration

There are two types of migration

- Internal where people move within the UK
- International where people move in and out of the UK

When international migrants arrive in this country, they may settle in another county or region first before moving to Northumberland, and in this instance, these would be classed as internal migrants when looking at Northumberland figures.

#### 3.1 Migrants from the EU Accession countries

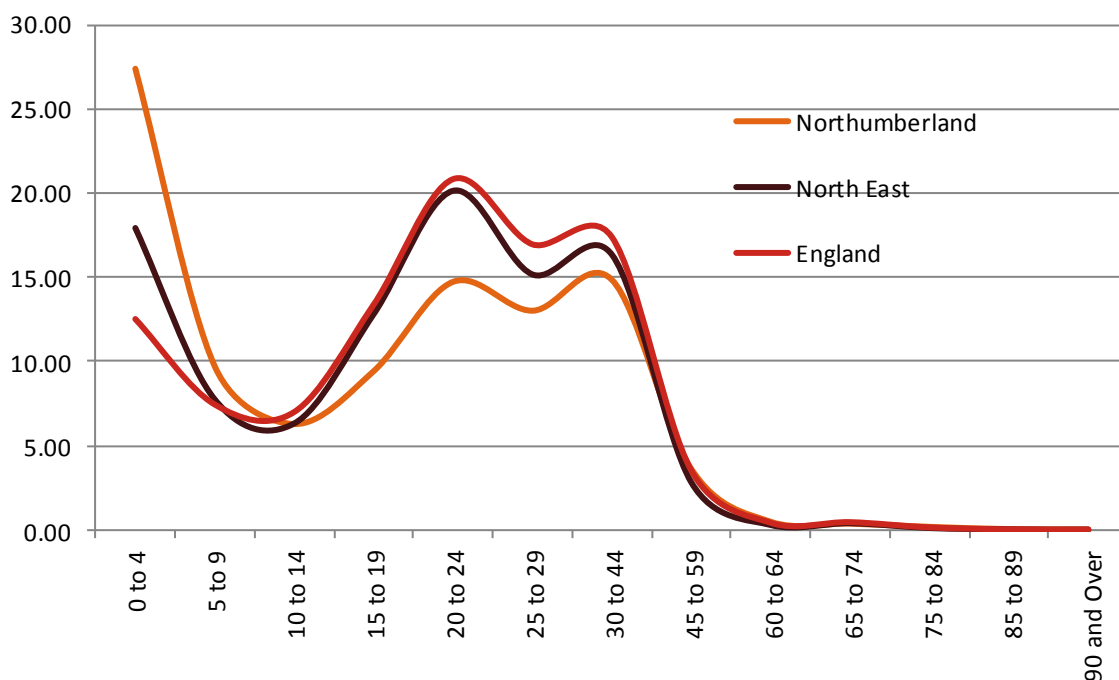
The EU Accession has impacted on the size of the migrant population in the UK. For the year ending December 2011 there were an estimated 988,000 EU8<sup>3</sup> (Czech Republic, Estonia, Poland, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia and Slovenia) born residents in the UK. This was an increase of 183,000 from year ending December 2010 (805,000). In Northumberland, there were 1,274 residents according to the 2011 Census, who were born in EU Accession countries. Of these, 119 were Lithuanian, 666 Polish, 69 Romanian and the rest were from the other five countries.

<sup>3</sup> EU8 countries were previously referred to as the A8 countries

### 3.2 Age of Arrival in the UK

There are noticeable peaks in the age of migrants who settle in Northumberland.

**Figure 8: Age of arrival in UK**



There are three peak ages of migrants who arrive in the area from outside the UK. The first age group is 0 – 9 years and these are children who would travel with migrant parents. The second peak is for those migrants aged 20-24, with a third peak for those aged 30-34. This pattern occurs in Northumberland, the North East and England, although the peak for those migrants aged 20-24 in Northumberland is 5% lower than for the other two comparison areas. For all three areas, there is a significant drop in figures for those migrants aged 60 and over.

### 3.3 Year of arrival in UK

**Table 10: Year of arrival**

	1991- 2000	After 2000	% change
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>1283</b>	<b>3284</b>	<b>155.96</b>
North East	17990	72672	303.96
England	1218499	3682918	202.25

Source: 2011 Census (QS801EW) ONS Crown Copyright

Since 2000, the total number of residents who have come to Northumberland from outside the UK has increased by 155% compared to the previous ten years. This percentage is far lower than the North East where the figure is 300% change, and England with a figure of 200%.

Looking at the individual figures for wards within Northumberland, it can be seen that before 2000, the wards where the highest number of people arriving in the UK choose to live, were scattered throughout the county (Appendix 6). The settlement of Morpeth was the only area where two wards appeared in the top ten by number of residents. Looking at the figures for post 2000, the settlements of Berwick and Hexham both occur twice in the top ten wards.

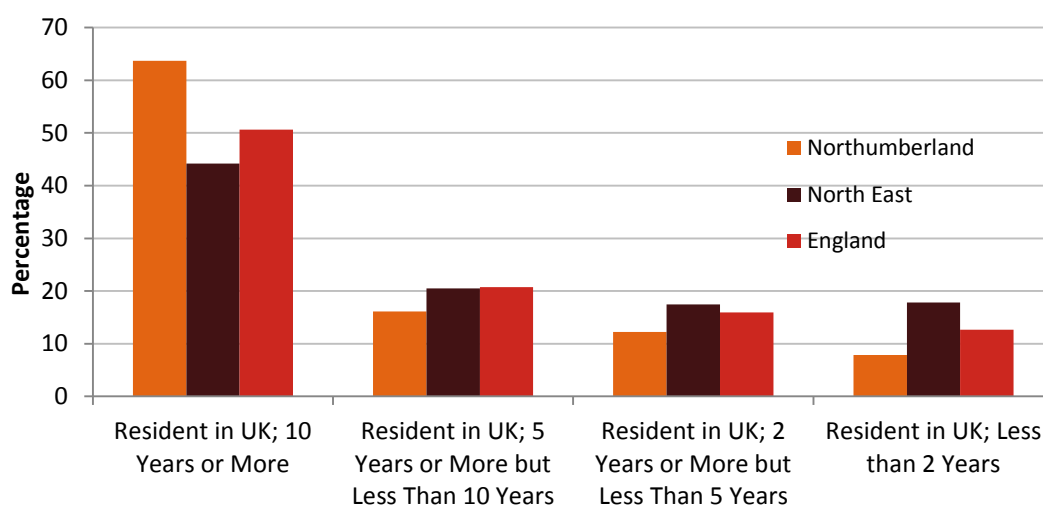
**Table 11: Year of Arrival in UK - top 10 wards by number**

1991-2000		After 2000	
Ward	No.	Ward	No.
Chevington with Longhorsley	60	Berwick East	160
Ponteland West	40	Hirst	155
Longhoughton	34	Berwick North	141
Ponteland South with Heddon	33	Chevington with Longhorsley	102
Hexham West	33	Croft	101
Bywell	32	Alnwick	96
Morpeth North	31	Ponteland West	85
Alnwick	28	Prudhoe East	83
Prudhoe West	28	Hexham East	81
Cramlington North	28	Hexham Central with Acomb	66

Source: 2011 Census (QS801EW) ONS Crown Copyright

### 3.4 Length of time in the UK

**Figure 9: Length of time in UK of residents not born in the UK**



For Northumberland residents not born in the UK, 63% have been resident in the UK for 10 or more years, which is a lot higher than both the North East and England. The figure for residents who have been in the UK for more than 5 years but less than 10, is similar for all three areas, at about 19%. For residents not born in the UK, who have been resident for less than 2 years, the North East has the highest percentage figure of 18% compared to the North East figure of 12% and Northumberland's figure of 8%.

### 3.5 Passports held

Results for 'Passports held' classify a person according to the passport or passports that they held at the time of the 2011 Census. People were asked to indicate whether they held no passport, a

United Kingdom passport, an Irish passport, or a passport from another country, and to write in the name of the other country if applicable.<sup>4</sup>

**Table 12: Number of residents who do not hold a passport**

	All Usual Residents	No Passport	
		Number	Percent
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>316028</b>	<b>64866</b>	<b>20.5</b>
North East	2596886	553482	21.3
England	53012456	8770532	16.5

Source: 2011 Census ONS (KS205EW) Crown Copyright

20% of residents in Northumberland did not hold a passport at the time of the 2011 Census. Data was not available to show whether these residents had never held a passport or that their passports had not been renewed.

**Table 13: Percentage of residents with European passports, and UK passports**

% Residents with European Passports (other than UK)	
Berwick East	2.7
Berwick North	2.3
Alnwick	1.8
Croft	1.5
Ponteland South with Heddon	1.3
Bamburgh	1.1
Hexham Central with Acomb	1.1
Bellingham	1.0
Hexham East	1.0
Hexham West	1.0

<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>0.7</b>
North East	1.1
England	3.9

Source: 2011 Census ONS (KS205EW) Crown Copyright

Of residents who have a passport, % with UK Passport	
Cramlington North	92.6
Ponteland South with Heddon	90.0
South Blyth	89.7
Ponteland West	89.0
Ponteland East	88.5
Hexham West	87.4
Bywell	86.2
Prudhoe West	86.1
Stocksfield and Broomhaugh	85.7
Corbridge	85.6

<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>78.3</b>
North East	76.0
England	75.8

0.7% of the Northumberland population held a European passport in 2011, which was far lower than the figure of 3.9% for England. Table 13 shows the ten wards which house the highest percentage of residents who hold European passports, and also the top ten wards where residents hold UK passports.

<sup>4</sup> If more than one of the options were applicable people were asked to indicate all that applied. In results that classify people by passports held, those who hold a United Kingdom or Irish passport, and any other type of passport, appeared in each applicable category. The categories 'EU countries' and 'non-EU countries' related to the European Union (EU) as at March 2011.

## 4 Ethnic group and Education

The Department for Education (DfE) monitor GCSE and Equivalent Attainment by Pupil Characteristics in England, the Regions and Local Authorities, which can be broken down by ethnic group.

### 4.1 Achievements at GCSE level by Ethnicity

**Table 14: Achievements at GCSE and equivalent for pupils<sup>1</sup> at the end of Key Stage 4 by English as a first language and Local Authority (2007/08 to 2011/12)**

	White		Mixed		Asian		Black		Chinese		All Pupils <sup>3</sup>	
	Number of eligible pupils <sup>1</sup>	% achieving 5+ A*-C <sup>2</sup>	Number of eligible pupils <sup>1</sup>	% achieving 5+ A*-C <sup>2</sup>	Number of eligible pupils <sup>1</sup>	% achieving 5+ A*-C <sup>2</sup>	Number of eligible pupils <sup>1</sup>	% achieving 5+ A*-C <sup>2</sup>	Number of eligible pupils <sup>1</sup>	% achieving 5+ A*-C <sup>2</sup>	Number of eligible pupils <sup>1</sup>	% achieving 5+ A*-C <sup>2</sup>
England	463,229	58.1	18,716	58.7	42,721	62.5	25,085	55.0	2,255	80.2	564,874	58.4
North East	27,792	56.8	273	64.5	680	56.5	122	45.9	77	85.7	29,305	56.8
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>3,563</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>3,650</b>	<b>57.7</b>

Source: See Table 15

Figures for Northumberland show that the % of all pupils achieving 5+ A\*-C grades is very similar to the North East and England. The figure for the percentage of achieving Asian pupils living in Northumberland was nearly 7% lower than that for England (55.6% compared to 62.5%). In contrast the figure for achieving pupil from the Mixed ethnic group was nearly 6% higher in Northumberland (74.1%) compared to the England figure of 58.7%. There is no comparison data for Black or Chinese as the figures are too low.

### 4.2 Achievements at GCSE by pupils whose first language is other than English

**Table 15: Achievements at GCSE and equivalent for pupils<sup>1</sup> at the end of Key Stage 4 by English as a first language and Local Authority (2007/08 to 2011/12)**

	Pupils whose first language is English		Pupils whose first language is other than English		All pupils	
	Number of eligible pupils <sup>1</sup>	% achieving 5+ A*-C grades inc. English & mathematics GCSEs	Number of eligible pupils <sup>1</sup>	% achieving 5+ A*-C grades inc. English & mathematics GCSEs	Number of eligible pupils <sup>1</sup>	% achieving 5+ A*-C grades inc. English & mathematics GCSEs
England	490,311	59.2	68,040	58.0	559,093	59.0
North East	27,566	58.6	978	53.7	28,554	58.5
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>3,470</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>3,518</b>	<b>58.2</b>

Source: DfE: GCSE and Equivalent Attainment by Pupil Characteristics in England, 2011/12

1. Figures for 2007/08 - 2010/11 are based on final data, 2011/12 figures are based on revised data

2. Percentage achieving 5+ A\*-C grades inc. English & mathematics GCSEs

3. Coverage: England, state-funded schools (including Academies and CTCs)

From 2009/10 iGCSEs, accredited at time of publication, have been counted as GCSE equivalents

The percentage of pupils whose first language is other than English, who achieved 5+ A\*-C grades in Northumberland (48.9%) is far lower than those pupils whose first language is English (58.3%). This figure of 48.9% is also far lower than the comparative figure for England.

### 4.3 NEET

NEET are young people **Not** in **E**mployment, **E**ducation or **T**raining.

**Table 16: NEET June 2012**

	Number of 16/17 year olds know to LA	% 16-17 year olds not recorded as in education or training							
		White	Mixed race	Black or black British	Asian or Asian British	Chinese	Other	Ethnicity not known	Total
England	1179720	14.0	12.7	8.7	6.4	3.3	10.6	15.6	13.2
North East	62120	14.0	10.6	9.4	7.3	5.9	15.6	16.1	13.9
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>7550</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>

Source:

	Number of 16/17 year olds know to LA	% 16-17 year olds recorded in education or training							
		White	Mixed race	Black or black British	Asian or Asian British	Chinese	Other	Ethnicity not known	Total
England	1179720	86.0	87.3	91.3	93.6	96.7	89.4	84.4	86.8
North East	62120	86.0	89.4	90.6	92.7	94.1	84.4	83.9	86.1
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>7550</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>88.1</b>

Source:

The above tables show the percentage of those young people who are recorded as being in education or training as at June 2012. 88% of 16-17 year olds classified as white in Northumberland were recorded as having been in education or training, which was a similar figure to both the North East and England. For those young people classified as Asian/Asian British, the figure for Northumberland was higher (95.3%) than both the North East and England (92.7% and 93.6%). Where figures were available for other ethnic groups, there were similar percentages of young people throughout the three comparator areas.

### 4.4 Diversity of the pupil population in Northumberland based on the School Census data 2010

School Census information is used to identify those pupils whose heritage is Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) and who are learning English as an additional language (EAL).

Black and minority ethnic pupils comprise 3.5% of Northumberland's total school population with Panjabi, Chinese and Polish speaking children as the largest groups.

There are more Black and minority ethnic children currently in First schools (640) than in Primary (56), Middle (445), Secondary (37), High (349) or Special (10) schools. However, we have 696 BME pupils in a primary setting and (831) in secondary (excluding those pupils who attend our Special schools).

The Black and minority ethnic population varies greatly across the county: 10% of the Ponteland Partnership's school population are children from Black and minority ethnic communities,

compared with 3.1% in Prudhoe or 1.1% in Coquet. The location of Black and minority ethnic communities across the County is changing, however the data suggests that there was no real increase in the overall percentage of BME pupils in our schools from 2009 to 2010.

Educational achievement of the various Black and minority ethnic groups in Northumberland in 2009 was at least in line with the national average for all pupils, and is therefore not consistent with the national trend of under-achievement for certain ethnic groups.

- There are **57** community languages spoken in Northumberland
- **3.5%** of the pupil population in Northumberland is of a Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) heritage
- **1549** pupils out of a total pupil population of **44 072** have been identified as BME. (*A further 152 have not been assigned an ethnicity for School Census purposes*)
- **148** out of **188** schools – **79%** - currently have at least one BME pupil on roll
- **627** of those BME pupils have been identified by schools as having English as an additional language (EAL), that is, their first language is other than English. (*However, a further 104 pupils were not assigned a language for school census purposes*)

The most commonly occurring ethnicities are:

**Table 17: Ethnicity of school children from School Census**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>% of pupil population</b>
Any Other	1.1
White other	0.8
Asian Indian	0.35
Mixed Other	0.34
Mixed White and Asian	0.33
Pakistani	0.27
Asian Other	0.26
Chinese	0.22
Mixed White and Caribbean	0.16
Asian Bangladeshi	0.16
Mixed White and Black African	0.14

Source: Northumberland 2010 School Census Report

95.9% of school children in Northumberland are classed as White according to the school census.

#### **4.5 Absenteeism**

Unauthorised absences in Northumberland for all pupils in 2009/10 were lower than the North East and England. Figures broken down by ethnic origin show a similar trend for all groups. Unauthorised Absence is classed as absence without permission from a teacher or other authorised representative of the school, and includes all unexplained or unjustified absence, such as lateness; holidays during term time not authorised by the school; absence where the reason is not yet established.

**Table 18: Percentage of Unauthorised absences by Pupil half days**

	Unauthorised Absence for pupils of							
	All	White Origin	Mixed Origin	Asian Origin	Black Origin	Chinese Origin	Other Ethnic Origin	Unclassified Origin
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.84</b>
North East	0.96	0.96	0.87	0.99	0.67	0.29	1.72	1.5
England	1.04	1.02	1.33	1.06	1.05	0.43	1.32	1.59

Source: NESS - Pupil absence in All Schools by Ethnic Group (referenced by Location of Pupil Residence (2009/10))

## 5 Ethnic group and Employment

### 5.1 Employment rate by Ethnicity

**Table 19: Employment rate by Ethnicity**

	Age 16 - 64 - Employment rate						
	All	White	Ethnic minority	White males	Ethnic minority males	White females	Ethnic minority females
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>!</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>85.8</b>
North East	74.1	66.5	53.3	70.2	67.0	62.9	39.2
England	76.7	72.6	59.3	77.4	69.0	67.8	49.8

Source: Annual Population Survey ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [Nomis] October 2011 – September 2012

! Estimate and confidence interval not available since the group sample size is zero or disclosive (0-2).

The employment rate is the number of people in employment expressed as a percentage of all people aged 16-64.

The overall employment rate for all persons in Northumberland for the period Oct 2011 to Sept 2012, was 76.6%. This varied for different groups – for White persons, the figure was 71.8% (ranging from 77.5% for White Males to 66.2% for white Females). For those classed as Ethnic Minority, the figure for Northumberland was similar to the total employment rate (71.4% to 76.6%), but was much higher than the equivalent figure for the North East, where the figure was 53.3%. Numbers for Ethnic Minority females was higher at 85.8%. The percentage for Ethnic minority females were much higher at 85.8% which is more than twice the percentage for the North East and over 70% higher than the figure for England. Figures for Ethnic Minority males in Northumberland were not available as the group sample size was too small.

### 5.2 Job Seekers Allowance Claimants by Ethnicity

The table below provides a count of Jobseeker's Allowance Claimants (JSA) by ethnic origin of claimant using a five-fold classification of ethnicity (White, Mixed, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British and Chinese or Other Ethnic Group). JSA is benefit paid to people who are unemployed, but who are available for and actively seeking work. 93.4% of JSA claimants in Northumberland are classified as White, which is a far higher percentage to that of England which



has a percentage of 74.5%. 5.2% of those claiming JSA in Northumberland preferred not to state their ethnicity. The rest (1.4%) were evenly spread across the five other categories

**Table 20: Jobseeker's Allowance Claimants by Ethnicity, October 2010 - September 2011 - Count Persons**

	White	Mixed	Black or Black British	Asian or Asian British	Chinese or Other	Unknown	Prefer Not To Say	Total
<b>Northumberland</b>	<b>93.41</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>7585</b>
North East	91.88	0.47	0.76	1.40	0.76	0.95	3.79	87820
England	74.50	2.22	7.96	6.79	2.22	1.34	4.98	1297335

Source: Annual Population Survey ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [Nomis] October 2010 – September 2011

## 6 Live births and ethnic population

The most recent data available for live births categorised by the ethnicity of mother broken down by Local Authority, is based on 2005-2008 information.

This shows that 96.3% of all live births within this period in Northumberland were to mothers classed as White. In comparison, the figure for England for the same time period was a lot lower at 69% and 87% for the North East. For mothers classed as Asian, the percentage figure varied from 9.3% in England to 3.5% in the North East, and 1% in Northumberland. This trend continued for Black and Other mothers.

**Table 21: Live births by ethnicity by area of usual residence of mother, 2005-2008**

Area of usual residence of mother	All live births	Broad ethnic group				
		White	Asian	Black	Other	Not Stated
ENGLAND	2,574,224	1,776,764	238,819	137,471	163,352	257,818
NORTH EAST	117,120	102,100	4,134	989	6,531	3,366
Northumberland UA	12,150	11,705	124	9	251	61

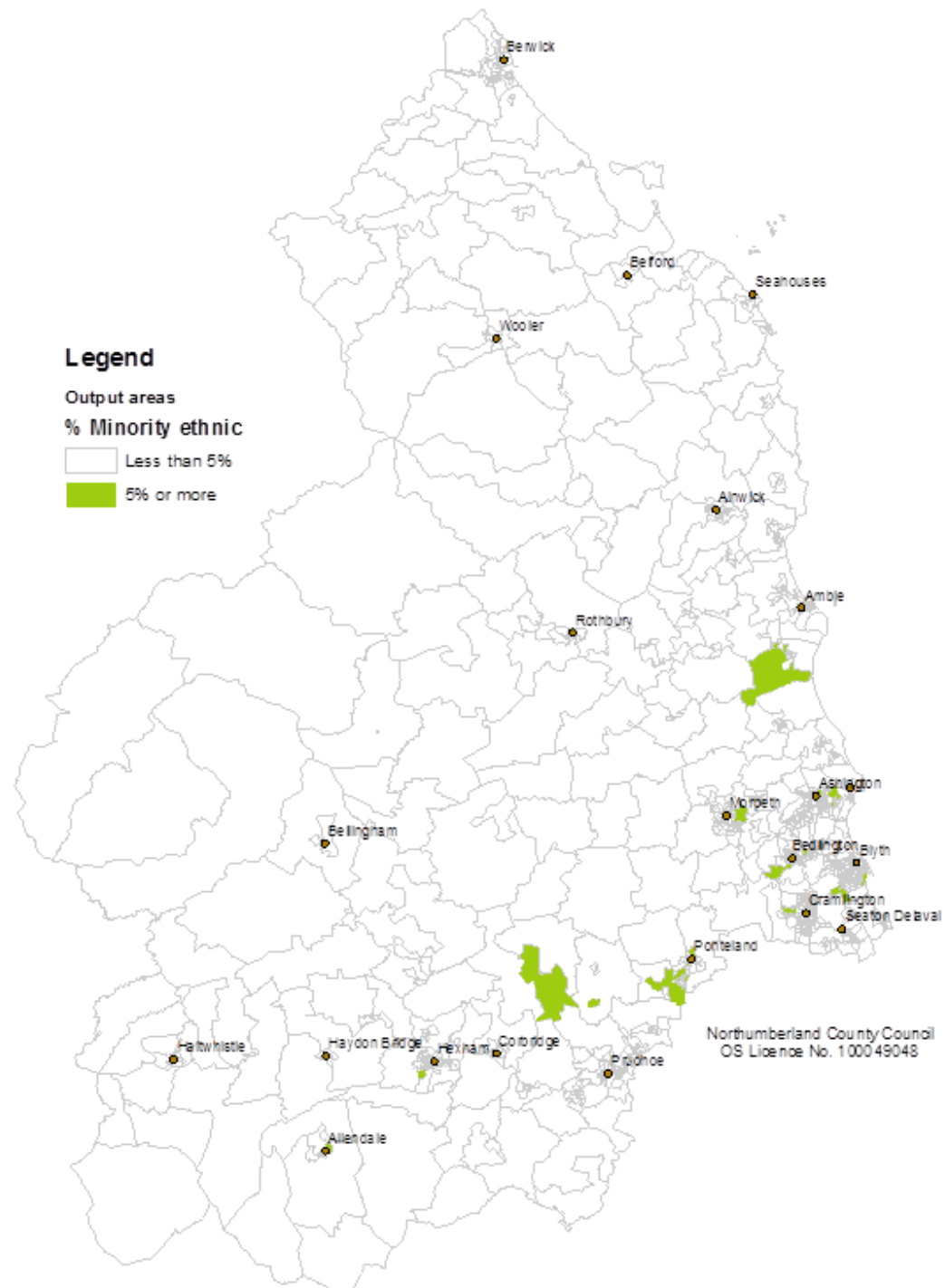
Area of usual residence of mother	All live births	Broad ethnic group				
		White	Asian	Black	Other	Not Stated
ENGLAND	2,574,224	69.0	9.3	5.3	6.3	10.0
NORTH EAST	117,120	87.2	3.5	0.8	5.6	2.9
Northumberland UA	12,150	96.3	1.0	0.1	2.1	0.5

Source: Office for National Statistics

The births recorded in these tables are those registered in England and Wales by mother's area of usual residence

## Appendices

### Appendix 1: Output Areas of Northumberland County where 5% or more residents are classed as Minority Ethnic



## Appendix 2 Population change by broad Ethnic Group – 2001 Census to 2011 Census

		2001	2011
<b>All people</b>		<b>307,152</b>	<b>316,028</b>
White	British	301,330	307,097
	Irish	840	833
	Other White	2,051	3,136
<b>% white</b>		<b>99.05</b>	<b>98.43</b>
<b>% other</b>		<b>0.95</b>	<b>1.57</b>
Mixed White	and black Caribbean	192	515
	and Black African	103	230
	and Asian	349	624
Mixed	Other Mixed	194	323
Asian or Asian British	Indian	694	939
	Pakistani	224	351
	Bangladeshi	229	295
	Other Asian	70	621
Black or Black British	Black Caribbean	67	114
	Black African	112	193
	Other Black	12	31
Chinese		437	452
Other Ethnic Group		248	274

## Appendix 3 Estimated overseas-born population resident in the UK, by country of birth

1 2

Based on January 2011 to December 2011 - Five most common countries of birth

United Kingdom	Country	Estimate	thousands CI +/-
1	India	729	37
2	Poland	643	35
3	Pakistan	457	30
4	Republic of Ireland	397	28
5	Germany	297	24

Source: Annual Population Survey (APS)/Labour Force Survey (LFS), ONS

Estimates are based on the Annual Population Survey (APS) which is the Labour Force Survey (LFS) plus various sample boosts. APS and LFS data has now been grossed to 2010-based population estimates and projections. Tables published from the year ending December 2011 have been weighted using these estimates. Tables published prior to this were weighted using the 2008 and 2006-based estimates and projections and have not been revised. Analysis shows that there is no discernible discontinuity in these tables

<b>North East</b>			
1	India	11	4
2	Germany	10	4
3	Pakistan	10	4
4	Poland	7	3
5	China	7	3

### Statistical Robustness<sup>1</sup>

Estimates are considered precise
Estimates are reasonably precise
Estimates are considered acceptable
Estimates are not considered reliable for practical purposes

#### Appendix 4: Wards with 20 or more residents who were born in EU Accession Countries

	All Usual Residents	Total residents from Accession countries	Lithuania	Poland	Romania	Turkey	Other EU Accession Countries
Berwick East	4874	98	6	67	0	1	24
Berwick North	4477	81	6	58	1	0	16
Alnwick	4766	66	0	46	1	3	16
Croft	4692	53	17	22	1	2	11
Bamburgh	4846	41	4	27	2	4	4
Hirst	5572	41	3	26	2	5	5
Lesbury	5069	35	3	16	0	2	14
Chevington with Longhorseley	5596	31	10	5	2	1	13
Cramlington East	5440	31	1	19	0	2	9
Hexham East	4185	31	0	19	4	0	8
Kitty Brewster	5494	28	12	12	0	0	4
Morpeth Stobhill	4115	28	5	6	7	4	6
Newbiggin Central and East	4710	28	0	15	0	4	9
Hexham Central with Acomb	4353	26	6	14	0	1	5
Prudhoe East	5829	26	0	14	0	1	11
Cramlington Eastfield	4928	25	1	12	0	3	9
South Tynedale	4856	25	0	19	4	1	1
Cramlington North	5380	24	0	8	3	5	8
Prudhoe West	5024	24	0	2	8	0	14
Bellingham	4074	23	0	15	2	0	6
Berwick West with Ord	4066	23	2	14	0	1	6
Morpeth Kirkhill	5207	23	0	13	0	2	8
Wensleydale	4548	23	2	9	2	3	7
Bedlington West	5657	22	0	10	5	2	5
Cramlington Village	4503	22	0	4	0	6	12
Ponteland South with Heddon	4295	22	3	12	0	2	5
Cramlington West	5312	21	0	9	0	2	10
Stocksfield and Broomhaugh	4799	20	0	3	5	0	12

Source: 2011 Census ONS

Appendix 5: Output Areas with more than 5 residents from EU Accession Countries

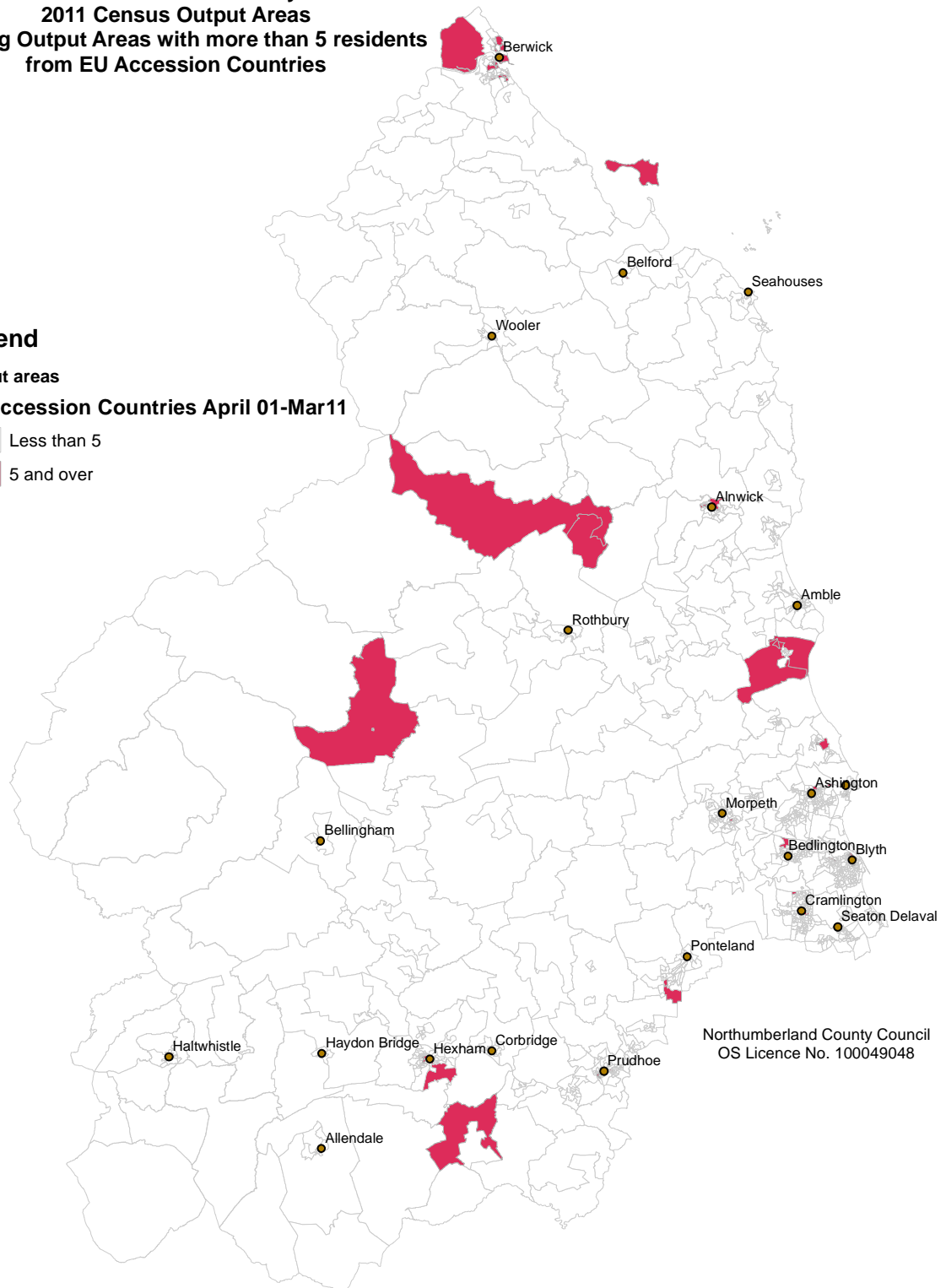
**Northumberland County  
2011 Census Output Areas  
showing Output Areas with more than 5 residents  
from EU Accession Countries**

**Legend**

Output areas

**EU Accession Countries April 01-Mar11**

- Less than 5
- 5 and over



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## Glossary

### **BME**

Black and minority ethnic is any minority group who have a shared race, nationality or language and culture. The 2001 Census definition of BME referred to people who did not define themselves as being White.

### **Employment rate**

The employment rate is the number of people in employment expressed as a percentage of all people aged 16-64.

### **Ethnic group**

Ethnic group classifies people according to their own perceived ethnic group and cultural background. Membership of an ethnic group is something that is subjectively meaningful to the person concerned, and this is the principal basis for ethnic categorisation in the United Kingdom. There are many definitions of what constitutes an ethnic group or an ethnic minority. British government research differentiates minority ethnic groups based on a combination of categories including 'race', skin colour, national and regional origins, and language. Ethnic monitoring categories in a British policy context have been modified over time due to the contested and changing nature of ethnic identification, but what has remained fixed is the assumption of an 'ethnic majority' that is White, of British origin, and English-speaking.

### **Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000**

This Act gives public authorities a general duty to promote race equality. It gives public authorities a general duty to monitor policy and service delivery for different ethnic groups. This duty encourages the collection of statistical data on ethnicity to assess the likely impact of services and policies on different ethnic groups and to monitor any adverse impact.

Public Authorities have a duty under the Act to:

- Eliminate unlawful racial discrimination;
- Promote equality of opportunity; and
- Promote good relations between people of different racial groups.

### **School Census Data**

School census information is analysed in January of each academic year to identify those pupils whose heritage is Black and Minority ethnic (BME) and who are learning English as an additional language (EAL). (The School Census data does not include the ethnicity and first language information for pupils attending the Academies in Blyth and Hirst, where BME children are known to attend)

### **Race**

Refers to a group of people defined by their race, colour and nationality (including citizenship) ethnic or national origins.

## **Religion and Belief**

Religion has the meaning usually given to it but belief includes religious and philosophical beliefs including lack of belief (e.g. Atheism). Generally, a belief should affect your life choices or the way you live for it to be included in the definition.







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