

# Community Profile

## Somalis living in Bristol

### 1.0 Somali Population

<b>Estimated number of Somalis living in Bristol Local Authority</b>	<b>10,000</b>
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The Somali population are not identified as a separate ethnic group in the 2011 Census but are included in both the Black African and Black Other groups, depending on which tick box people chose on the Census questionnaire.

The best estimate we can make of the number of Somalis living in Bristol is to take the number of Black Africans and Black Others who identified themselves as Muslims and to include only those born in Somalia (4,300), the UK (3,100) and other parts of Europe (900). This gives us a Somali population estimate of 8,300.

Local knowledge suggests that it is likely that some Somalis, in particular men living in informal accommodation, may have been under estimated by the 2011 Census. Taking this into consideration, the likely number of Somalis living in Bristol in 2011 could be around 10,000.

The Census tells us where the Muslim population living in Bristol were born (see Figure 1). 40% (8,877) of the Muslims living in Bristol were born in the UK, 21% (4,661) were born in Somalia and 17% (3,776) were born in Southern Asia (includes, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh). Bristol has a particularly high proportion of Muslims born in Somalia (21%) compared to the average for England and Wales (3%).

Figure 2 shows the distribution of Somali school aged children living in Bristol.

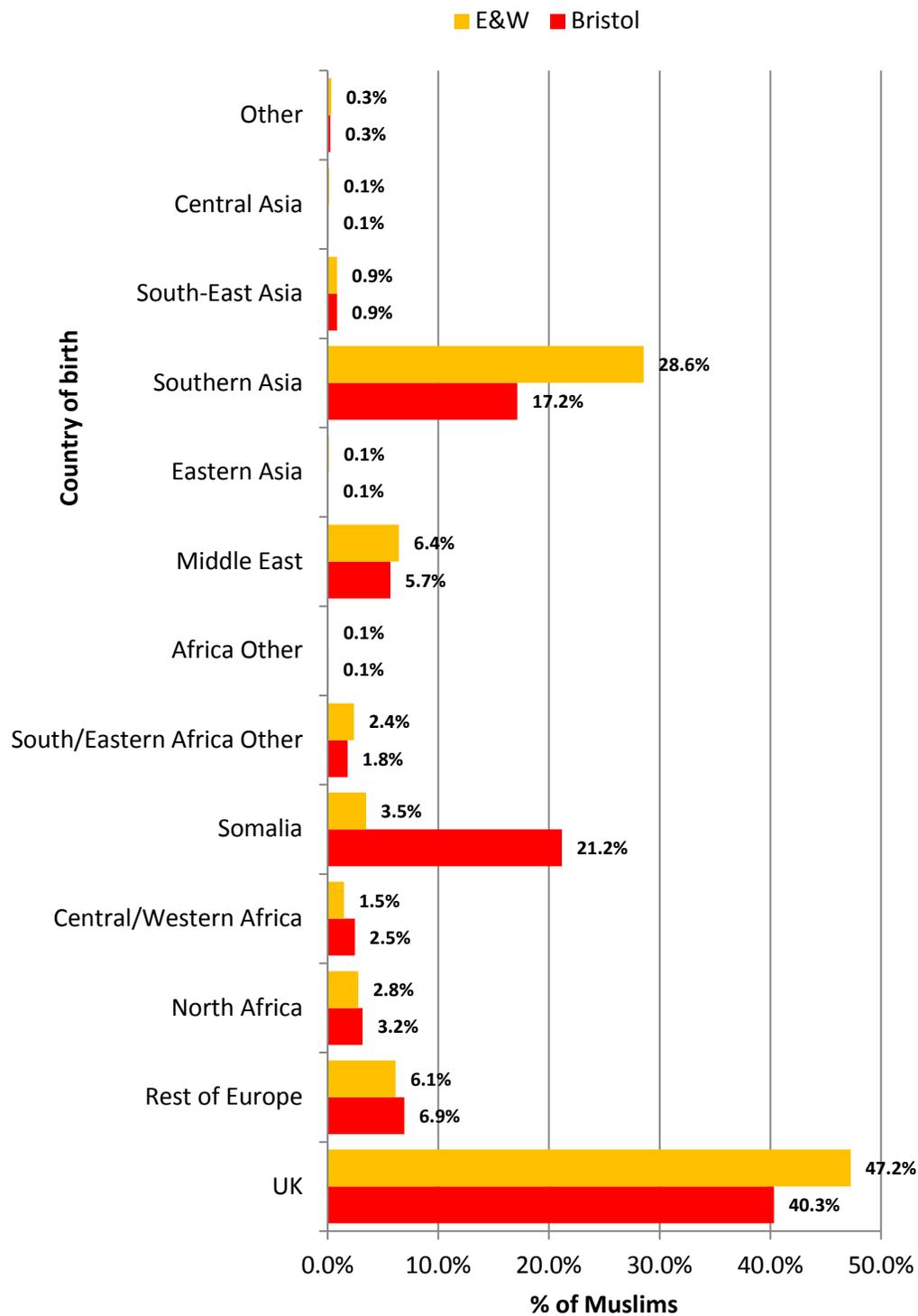
### 2.0 Births

<b>Births to Somali-born mothers</b>	<b>291 in 2013</b> <b>4.5% of all births in Bristol</b> <b>Before 2001 less than 50 births per annum</b>
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The large increase in the population of Bristol (and nationally) between 2001 and 2013 can be mainly attributed to the significant increase in net international migration and also increasing numbers of births. The increase in numbers of births nationally can be attributed to a number of factors including the increasing population of non-UK born women, who have (on average) higher fertility than UK born women. Another key reason is the high fertility of women over 30; some women born in the 1960s and 1970s delayed their childbearing to older ages and are now 'catching up' at older ages.

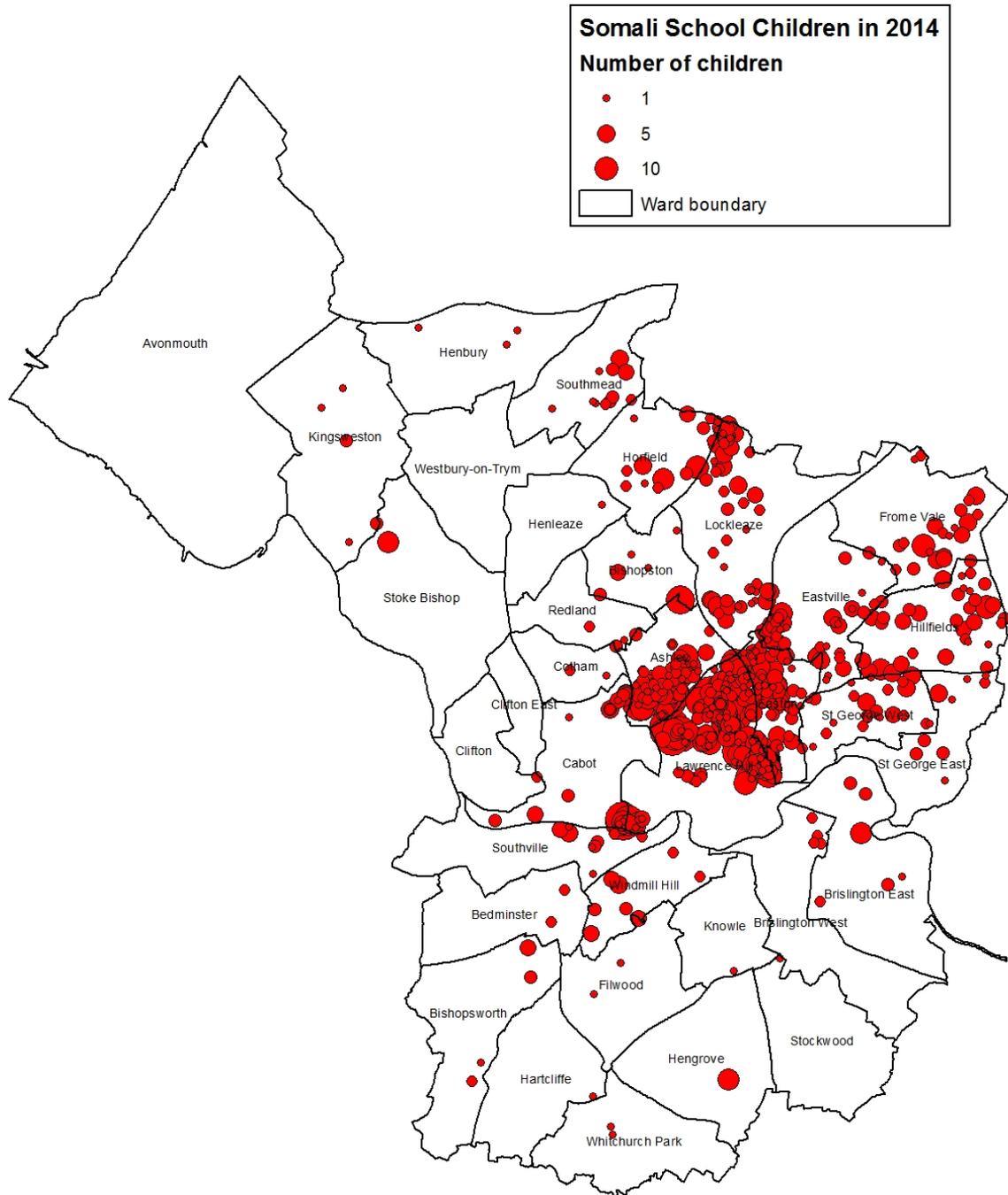
**Figure 1: Country of birth of Muslims living in Bristol**

Source: 2011 Census ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 5 June 2013]



**Figure 2: Distribution of Somali Children across the city**

This map shows where Somali school children live in Bristol. It includes all Somali children attending Bristol Local Authority schools and academies. It does not include children attending independent schools.



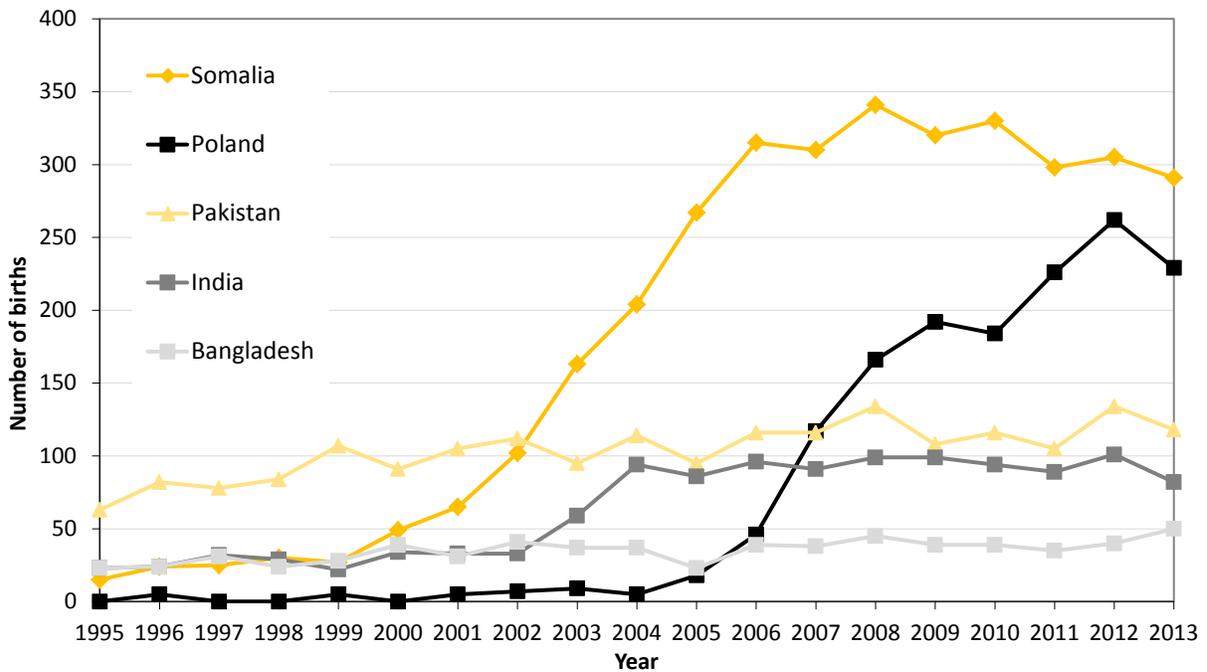
Source: Bristol School Census January 2014, Bristol City Council.  
© Crown Copyright and database rights 2014. Ordnance Survey 100023406.

Statistics on live births can be analysed according to the birth place of the mother. In Bristol births to both UK born and non-UK born mothers were increasing year-on-year until 2013 when the total number of births fell slightly. The proportion of births to non-UK born mothers rose from 13% of live births in Bristol in the year 2000 to 28% of all live births in 2012. However, 2013 saw a slightly fall to 27% of all live births in Bristol.

Statistics are also available on the country of birth of the mother. Figure 2 shows trends in numbers of live births since 1995 in Bristol. The chart only includes the five countries with the highest number of births, not including women born in the UK.

Since 2000, the number of births to Somalia-born mothers has increased significantly, although has remained fairly constant between 291 and 341 births annually in total since 2006. In 2013, out of a total of 6,515 live births in Bristol, 291 (4.5%) were to a Somalia-born mother.

**Figure 3: Number of live births to non-UK born mothers  
Five most common countries of birth of mother - Bristol 1995-2013<sup>1</sup>**



### 3.0 Somali Children

<p><b>Somali children attending Bristol LA maintained schools and academies<sup>2</sup></b></p>	<p><b>2,853 ie 5.3% of all school children Some schools have no Somali pupils whilst in others more than half of pupils are Somali</b></p>
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Figure 3 shows the age breakdown of Somali children attending Bristol Local Authority maintained schools and academies using the January 2014 School Census. The School Census includes all local authority maintained schools and academies but does not include independent schools. The School Census data has become increasingly important as a source of information on population by ethnic group as the population of Bristol becomes increasingly diverse. This data may also provide an indication

<sup>1</sup> ONS Births by Country of Birth of Mother

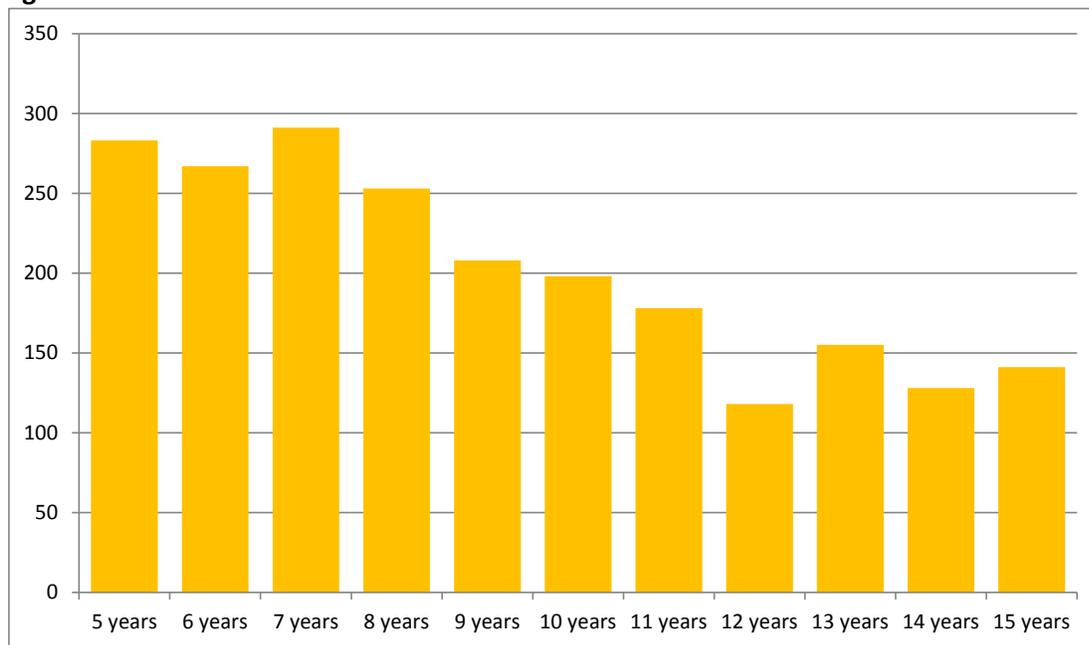
<sup>2</sup> January 2014 Bristol School Census

of longer-term residence, as migrants with children may often stay in an area on a longer-term basis than those people without children.

The majority of the pupils in Bristol local authority schools are from White British backgrounds (65.8%); 27.7% of pupils are from Black or minority ethnic group (BME) backgrounds. The largest BME ethnic group is Black Somali (2,853 pupils) accounting for 5.3% of all school children attending Bristol Local Authority maintained schools and academies.

Ethnic diversity is not uniform across Bristol but is concentrated in the inner and eastern areas of the city. Figure 1 shows the distribution of Somali pupils in relation to wards. The highest proportions can be found in the wards of Lawrence Hill, Ashley and Easton. Looking at the proportion of Somali pupils in individual schools, in January 2014 some schools had no Somali pupils whilst in others more than half of all pupils were Somali.

**Figure 4: Number of Somali children attending Bristol Local Authority schools or academies by year of age**



#### **4.0 Educational Achievement**

Although, at Reception age, Somali pupils have made significant gains in narrowing the gap with the rest of the Bristol school population, results for older children were disappointing. Particularly unsatisfactory were the GCSE results, where the gap between the two cohorts between 2011 and 2013 widened.

##### **Early Years Foundation Stage**

The Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) is a measure of learning skills for children aged 3-5 (4-5 if they do not attend a nursery school). Please note that there have been significant changes to the EYFS profile this year and attainment is now measured by children achieving a 'good level of development' (GLD) in the 12 Early Learning Goals relating to Communication, Literacy, Mathematics, Personal, Social and Emotional Development and Physical Development. National and local data will become more reliable as the new assessment system embeds.

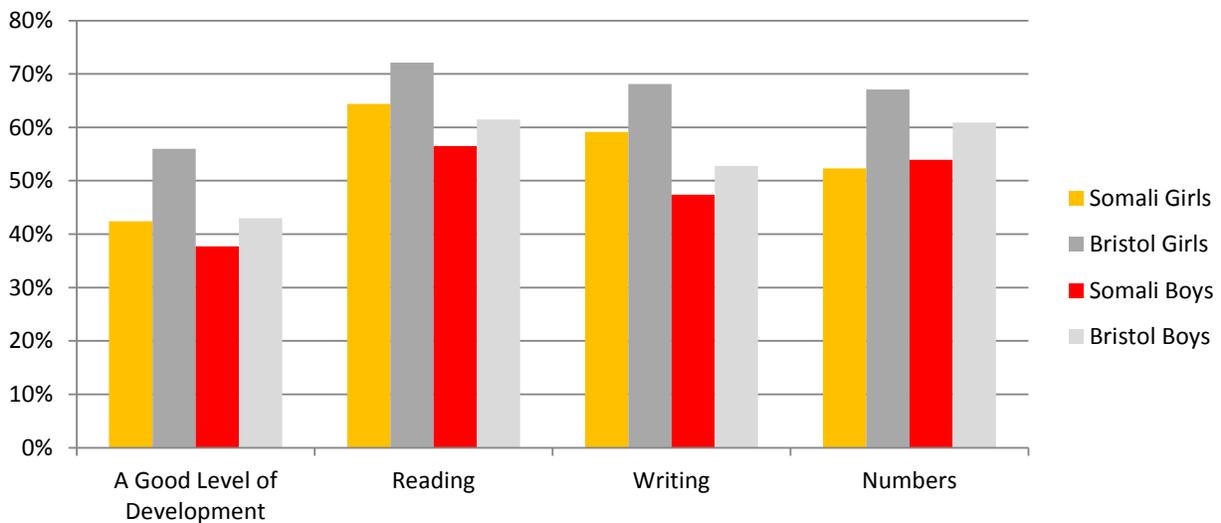
**Figure 5: Percentage of pupils achieving 6+ Foundation Stage Profile Scores in 2013**

There were 154 boys and 132 girls of Somali origin

		A Good Level of Development	Reading	Writing	Numbers
Girls	Somali	42.4%	64.4%	59.1%	52.3%
	Bristol	56.0%	72.1%	68.1%	67.1%
Boys	Somali	37.7%	56.5%	47.4%	53.9%
	Bristol	43.0%	61.5%	52.8%	60.9%
All	Somali	39.9%	60.1%	52.8%	53.2%
	Bristol	49.8%	66.9%	60.8%	64.5%

**Figure 6: Percentage of pupils achieving 6+ Foundation Stage Profile Scores in 2013**

There were 154 boys and 132 girls of Somali origin



### Key Stages

Children in the state education system aged 5-14 are on a learning program called Key Stages, Key Stage 1 for children aged 5-7, Key Stage 2 for children aged 7-11 and Key Stage 3 for children aged 11-14.

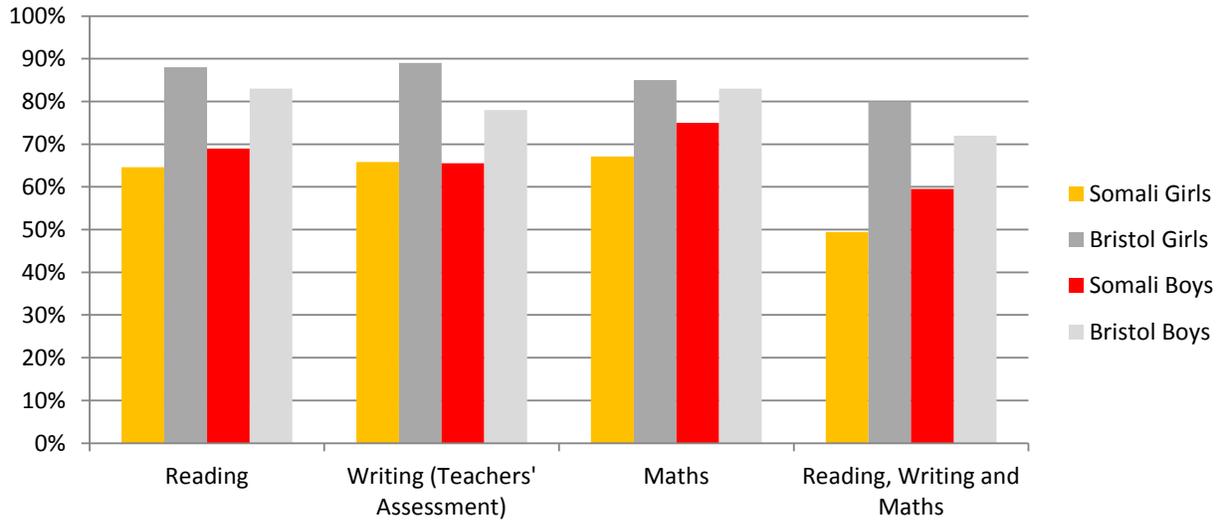
**Figure 7: Percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 or better in Key Stage 2 in 2013**

There were 84 boys and 79 girls of Somali origin

		Reading	Writing (Teachers' Assessment)	Maths	Reading, Writing and Maths
Girls	Somali	64.6%	65.8%	67.1%	49.4%
	Bristol	88.0%	89.0%	85.0%	80.0%
Boys	Somali	69.0%	65.5%	75.0%	59.5%
	Bristol	83.0%	78.0%	83.0%	72.0%
All	Somali	66.9%	65.6%	71.2%	54.6%
	Bristol	86.0%	84.0%	84.0%	76.0%

**Figure 8: Percentage of pupils achieving Level 4 or better in Key Stage 2 in 2013**

There were 84 boys and 79 girls of Somali origin



Young people aged 14-16 take GCSE qualifications over a period of two academic years.

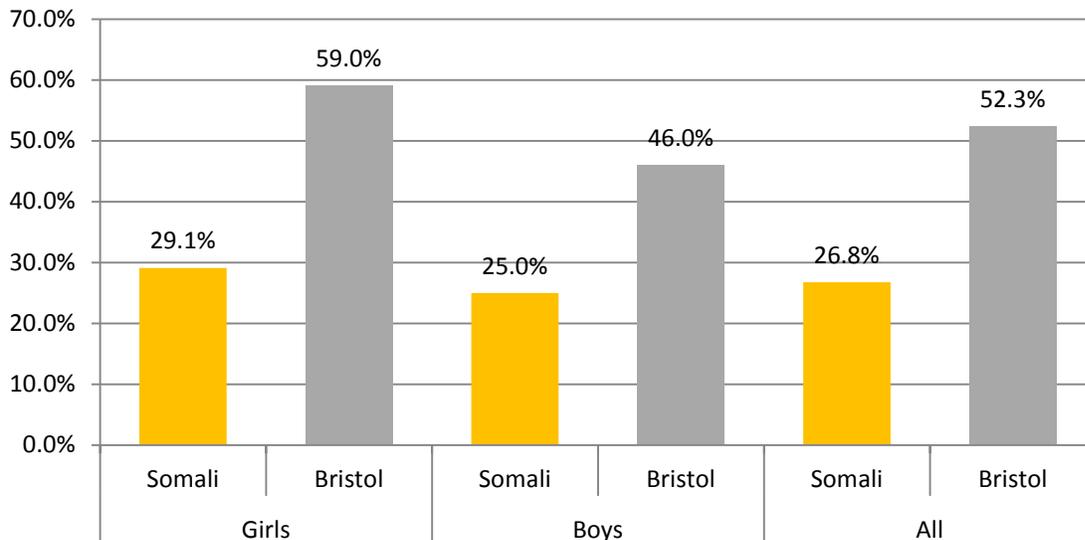
**Figure 9: Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs (including English and Maths) in 2013**

There were 72 boys and 55 girls of Somali origin

		5 or more GCSEs (including Maths and English)
Girls	Somali	29.1%
	Bristol	59.0%
Boys	Somali	25.0%
	Bristol	46.0%
All	Somali	26.8%
	Bristol	52.3%

**Figure 10: Percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs (including English and Maths) in 2013**

There were 72 boys and 55 girls of Somali origin



## 5.0 Language

For the first time in 2011, the Census asked a question about main language spoken and proficiency in English. This found that there are at least 91 main languages spoken in Bristol.

The main languages spoken other than English are illustrated in Figure 11 whereby the size of the text represents the number of people who speak that language as their main language. English is the main language spoken in Bristol followed by Polish and Somali. In total 5,004 people living in Bristol speak Somali as their main language.

**Figure 11 Illustration of numbers of speakers by main language not including English speakers**

Source: Office for National Statistics © Crown Copyright 2013 [from Nomis]



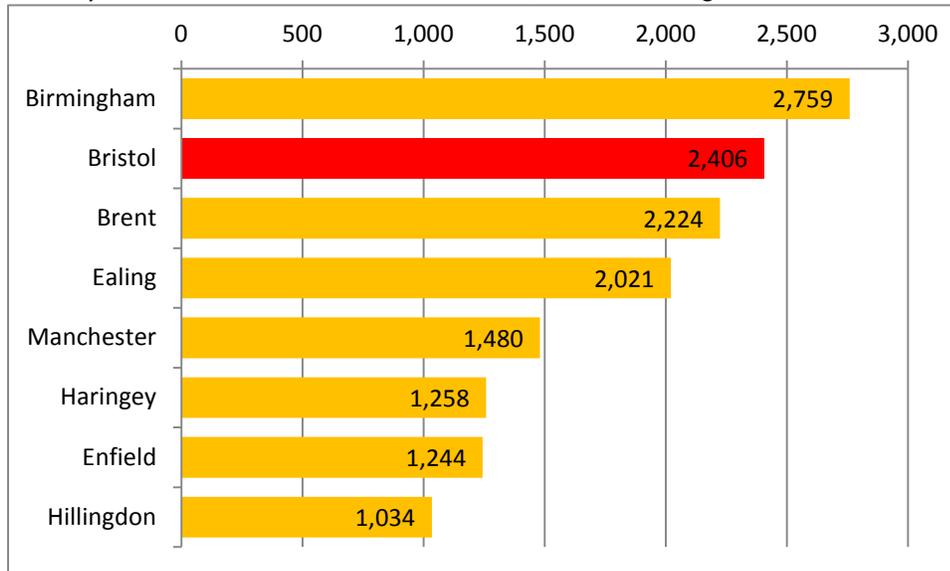
## 6.0 National Insurance Registrations

<p><b>Somali Adult National Insurance Registrations in Bristol 2002-2014</b></p>	<p><b>2,406</b>  <b>The 2<sup>nd</sup> highest number of registrations after Birmingham Local Authority</b></p>
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There are a number of alternative sources of evidence that have the potential to improve estimates of numbers of international migrants. National Insurance Numbers (NINo) are issued to individuals when they reach age 16 and are used to record a person's national insurance contributions and social security benefit claims. Crucially, there is no requirement to de-register on leaving the country. For this reason, the figures do not show the number of foreign nationals working or claiming benefit at any given point nor do they distinguish between long and short-term migrants.

**Figure 12: Somali Adult National Insurance Registrations by Local Authority 2002/3 to 2013/14<sup>3</sup>**

*NB Only includes those LAs with more than 1,000 Somali registrations*



Since 2002, of all Local Authorities in the UK, Bristol had the second highest number of Somali nationals registering for National Insurance. In total 2,400 Somalis registered to work in Bristol. Only Birmingham had a higher number with 2,760 registrations. The number of Somalis registering for NINOs in Bristol has declined sharply since 2002, with only 66 registrations in total in Bristol in 2013/14.

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<sup>3</sup> Source: 100% extract from National Insurance Recording System