

Equalities Profile

Chinese living in Bristol

1.0 Population in Bristol

The 2011 Census shows that there were 3,886 people stating their ethnic group as Chinese living in Bristol in 2011. Chinese account for 0.9% of the total population of Bristol, an increase from 2001 when there were 2,149 (0.6%) Chinese people usually resident in Bristol.

Most Chinese live in central Bristol. The wards with the highest population of Chinese are Cabot, Clifton and Clifton East (see Figure 2). These three wards combined are home to 43% of all Chinese people living in Bristol.

The Census can tell us where the Chinese population living in Bristol were born. Almost two thirds (63%) of Chinese living in Bristol were born in Eastern Asia, 18% were born in the UK and 15% were born in South East Asia. In total there were 1,750 people born in China, 959 born in Hong Kong and 13 born in Macao. In terms of main languages spoken, there were 275 people whose main language was Mandarin Chinese, 437 who main language was Cantonese Chinese and 1,619 who main language was another Chinese language.

Figure 1: Population by ethnic group in Bristol

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

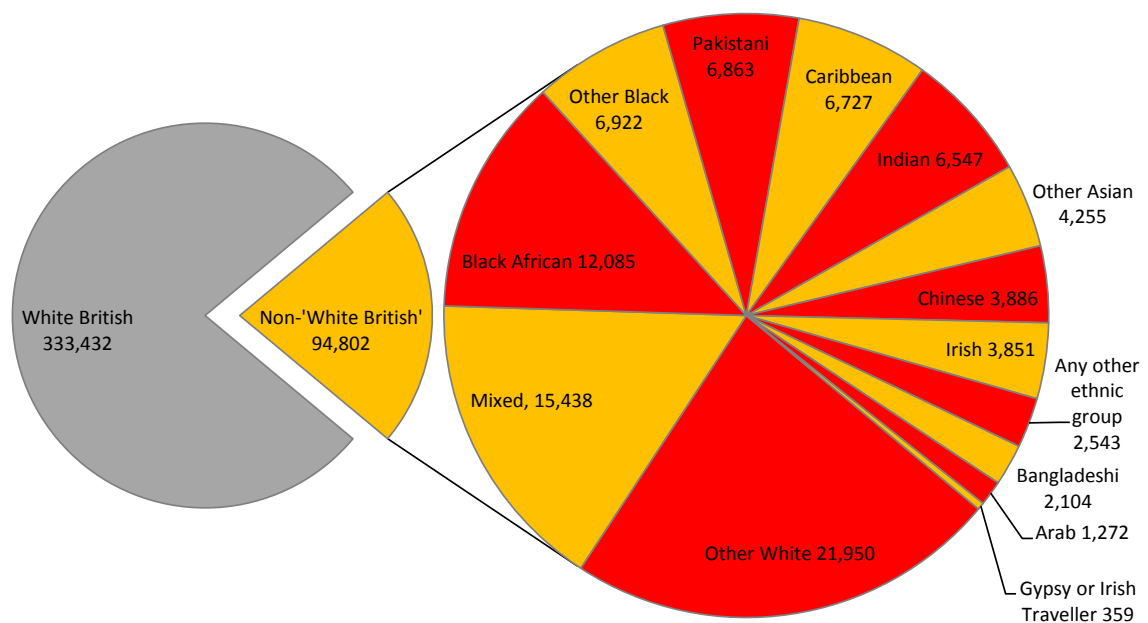
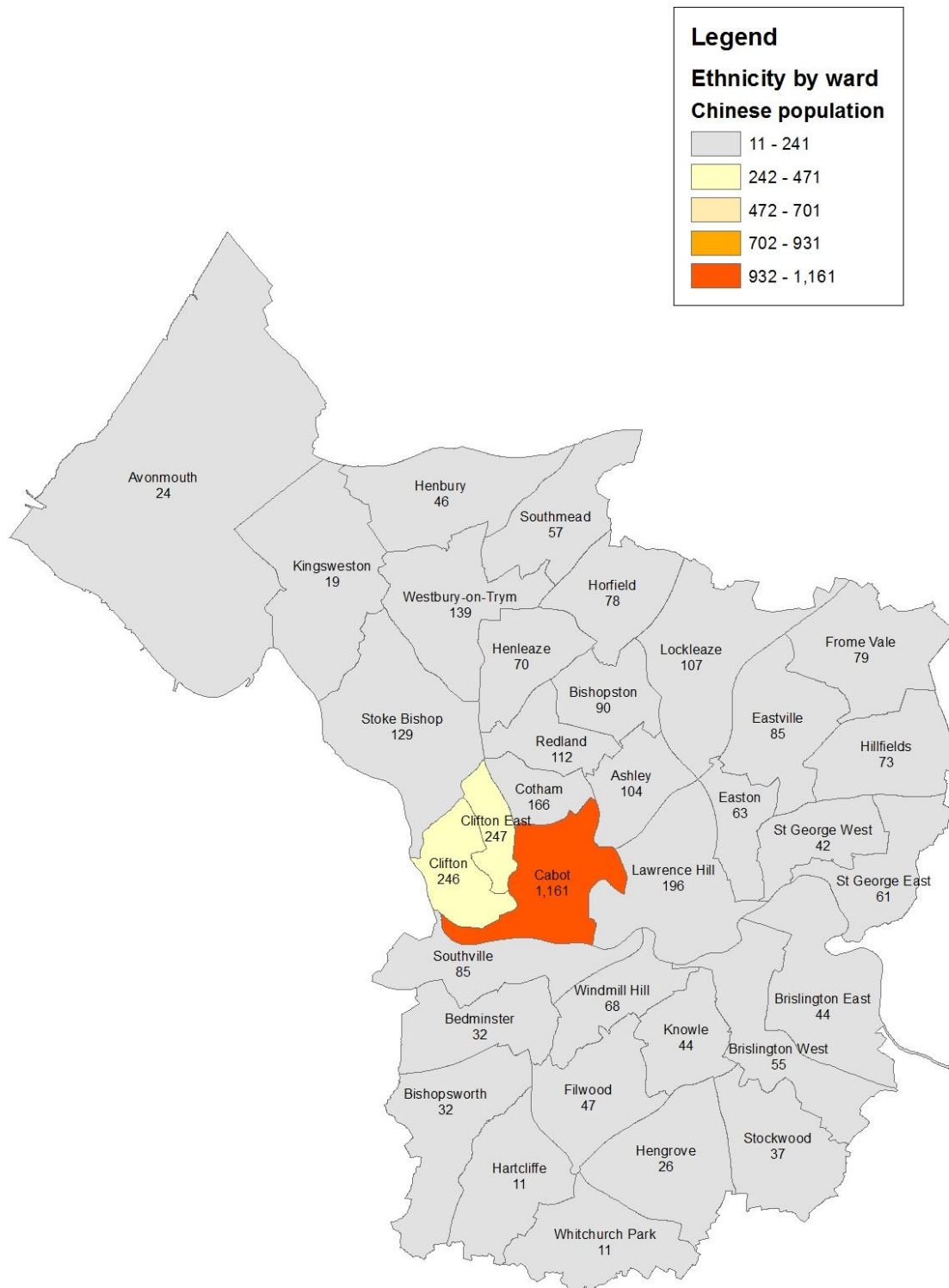


Figure 2: Chinese population by ward

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

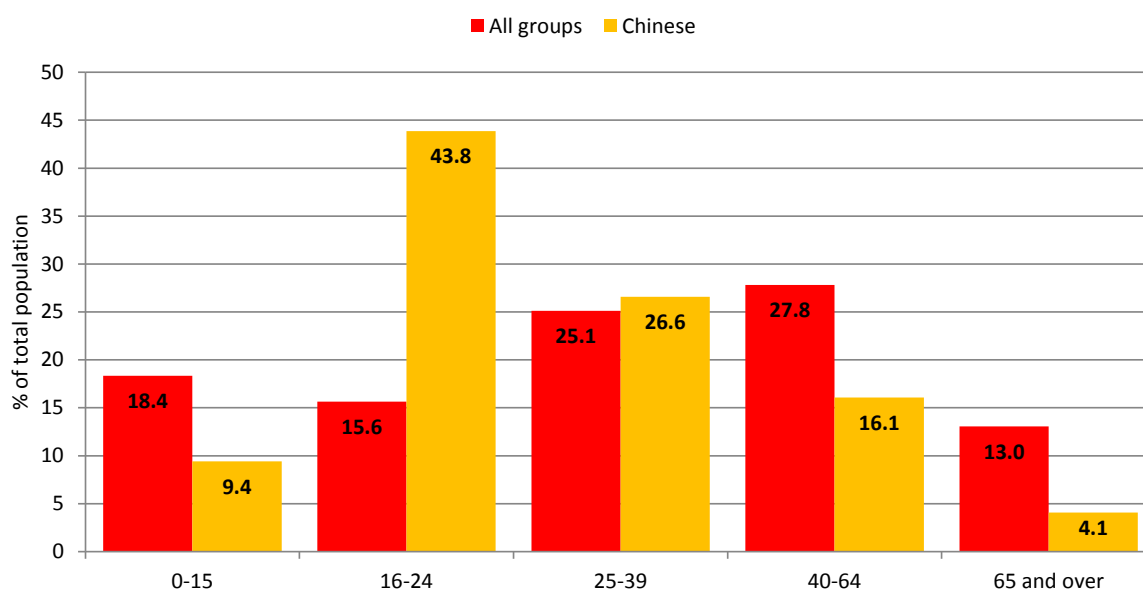


Source: ONS 2011 Census
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Ordnance Survey 100023406.

2.0 Characteristics

Figure 3: Chinese population by age group

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



	All people	%	Chinese	%
Sex				
Total population	428,234	100.0	3,886	100.0
Total males	213,071	49.8	1,806	46.5
Total females	215,163	50.2	2,080	53.5
Age				
Age 0-15	78,581	18.4	366	9.4
Age 16-24	67,004	15.6	1,704	43.8
Age 25-39	107,605	25.1	1,033	26.6
Age 40-64	119,172	27.8	625	16.1
Aged 65 and over	55,872	13.0	158	4.1
Religion				
All usual residents	428,234	100.0	3,886	100.0
Christian	200,254	46.8	668	17.2
Buddhist	2,549	0.6	451	11.6
Hindu	2,712	0.6	9	0.2
Jewish	777	0.2	2	0.1
Muslim	22,016	5.1	42	1.1
Sikh	2,133	0.5	3	0.1
Other religion	2,793	0.7	13	0.3
No religion	160,218	37.4	2,374	61.1
Religion not stated	34,782	8.1	324	8.3

The age profile of the Chinese population living in Bristol is much younger than that of the population as a whole. In particular, there is a large proportion of young people – 43.8% of all Chinese are aged 16 to 24, compared to the Bristol average 15.6%. Less than 5% of Chinese are aged 65 and over compared to 13% of the total population. There is also a lower proportion of children in the Chinese population (9.4%) compared to in the population as a whole (18.4%).

In terms of religion, 61.1% of Chinese stated that they have no religion, 17.2% are Christian and 11.6% are Buddhist.

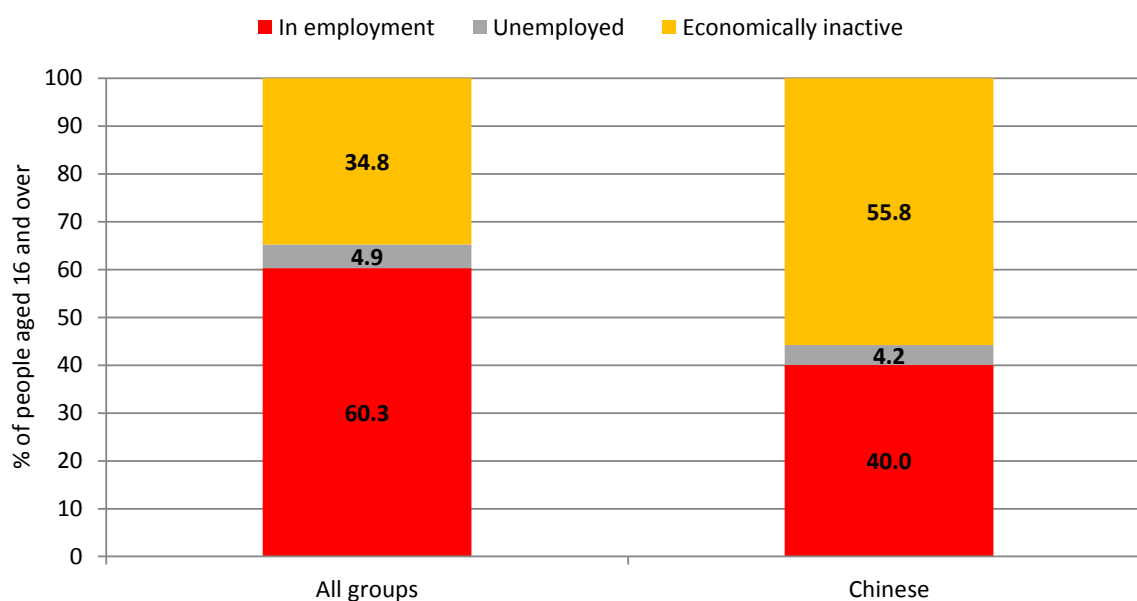
3.0 Work

Economic activity

Economic activity levels of Chinese living in Bristol are much lower than those of the population as a whole. Less than half (44.2%) of Chinese aged 16 and over are economically active (ie either in employment or unemployed but looking for work) compared to the Bristol average of 65.2%. As a consequence, economic inactivity levels are much higher than the city average, although this is mainly due to the high proportion of students. Of all Chinese people aged 16 and over living in Bristol, almost half (46.4%) are students, this is a significantly higher proportion than in the city as a whole (8.3%).

Figure 4: Economic activity

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



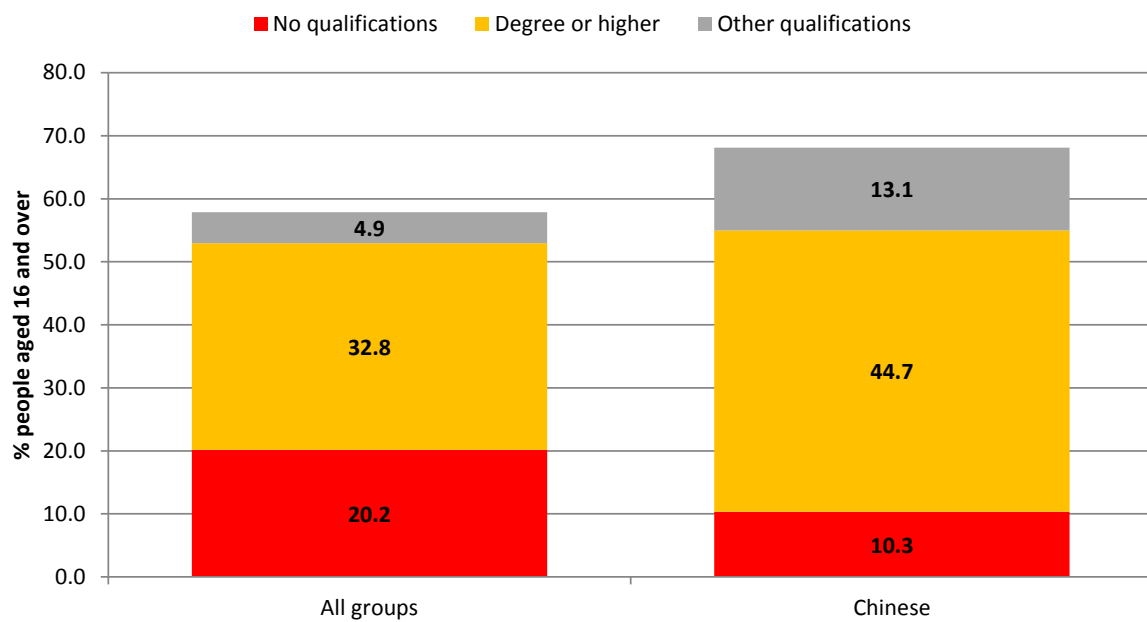
	All people	%	Chinese	%
Economic activity				
All people aged 16 and over	349,653	100.0	3,520	100.0
Economically active aged 16 and over	228,078	65.2	1,557	44.2
In employment: Total	210,925	60.3	1,409	40.0
In employment: Part-time	43,368	12.4	232	6.6
In employment: Full-time	128,128	36.6	764	21.7
In employment: Self-employed	27,341	7.8	258	7.3
In employment: Full-time students	12,088	3.5	155	4.4
Unemployed	17,153	4.9	148	4.2
Economically inactive: Total	121,575	34.8	1,963	55.8
Retired	57,436	16.4	176	5.0
Student (including full-time students)	28,990	8.3	1,634	46.4
Looking after home or family	12,612	3.6	75	2.1
Long-term sick or disabled	14,505	4.1	19	0.5
Other	8,032	2.3	59	1.7
Qualifications (highest level)				
All usual residents aged 16 and over	349,653	100.0	3,520	100.0
No qualifications	70,478	20.2	363	10.3
Level 1 qualifications	41,487	11.9	206	5.9
Level 2 qualifications	44,592	12.8	267	7.6
Apprenticeship	10,260	2.9	8	0.2
Level 3 qualifications	51,006	14.6	641	18.2
Level 4 qualifications and above	114,621	32.8	1,573	44.7
Other qualifications	17,209	4.9	462	13.1

Qualifications

Chinese have much higher qualification levels than the population as a whole. Almost half (44.7%) of Chinese aged 16 and over have a degree or higher compared to a third (32.8%) of all people aged 16 and over. A lower proportion of Chinese aged 16 and over have no qualifications compared to the Bristol average – 10.3% compared to 20.2% average for the population as a whole. A large proportion (13.1%) of Chinese however have qualifications which are not directly equivalent to UK qualification categories.

Figure 5: Highest and lowest levels of qualification of people aged 16 and over

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



Industry

More than a quarter (27%) of all Chinese who are working are employed in accommodation and food service activities, much higher than the city average of 5.9%. A further 11.9% work in professional, scientific and technical activities, again higher than the city average of 8.4%.

	All people	%	Chinese	%
Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC)				
All persons aged 16 and over	349,653	100.0	3,520	100.0
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	41,255	11.8	407	11.6
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	69,717	19.9	273	7.8
3. Intermediate occupations	42,237	12.1	161	4.6
4. Small employers and own account workers	24,540	7.0	287	8.2
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	21,860	6.3	143	4.1
6. Semi-routine occupations	48,480	13.9	200	5.7
7. Routine occupations	38,928	11.1	81	2.3
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	19,216	5.5	141	4.0
Not classified	43,420	12.4	1,827	51.9
Occupation				
All usual residents aged 16 and over in employment	210,925	100.0	1,409	100.0
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	18,195	8.6	138	9.8
2. Professional occupations	47,657	22.6	442	31.4
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	28,762	13.6	145	10.3
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	23,411	11.1	120	8.5
5. Skilled trades occupations	20,219	9.6	203	14.4
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	17,999	8.5	70	5.0
7. Sales and customer service occupations	18,383	8.7	123	8.7
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	12,191	5.8	23	1.6
9. Elementary occupations	24,108	11.4	145	10.3
Industry				
All usual residents aged 16 and over in employment	210,925	100.0	1,409	100.0
A, B, D, E Agriculture, energy and water	2,577	1.2	12	0.9
C Manufacturing	13,701	6.5	68	4.8
F Construction	13,933	6.6	20	1.4
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	30,639	14.5	161	11.4
H Transport and storage	9,127	4.3	16	1.1
I Accommodation and food service activities	12,361	5.9	380	27.0
J Information and communication	11,112	5.3	82	5.8
K Financial and insurance activities	12,677	6.0	73	5.2
L Real estate activities	2,709	1.3	12	0.9
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	17,681	8.4	168	11.9
N Administrative and support service activities	11,057	5.2	37	2.6
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	11,459	5.4	41	2.9
P Education	22,894	10.9	148	10.5
Q Human health and social work activities	29,441	14.0	141	10.0
R, S, T, U Other	9,557	4.5	50	3.5

4.0 Housing

Unlike the population as a whole, the majority (55.1%) of Chinese who live in households live in flats or temporary accommodation rather than houses. In addition, 411 Chinese residents live in student communal establishment accommodation.

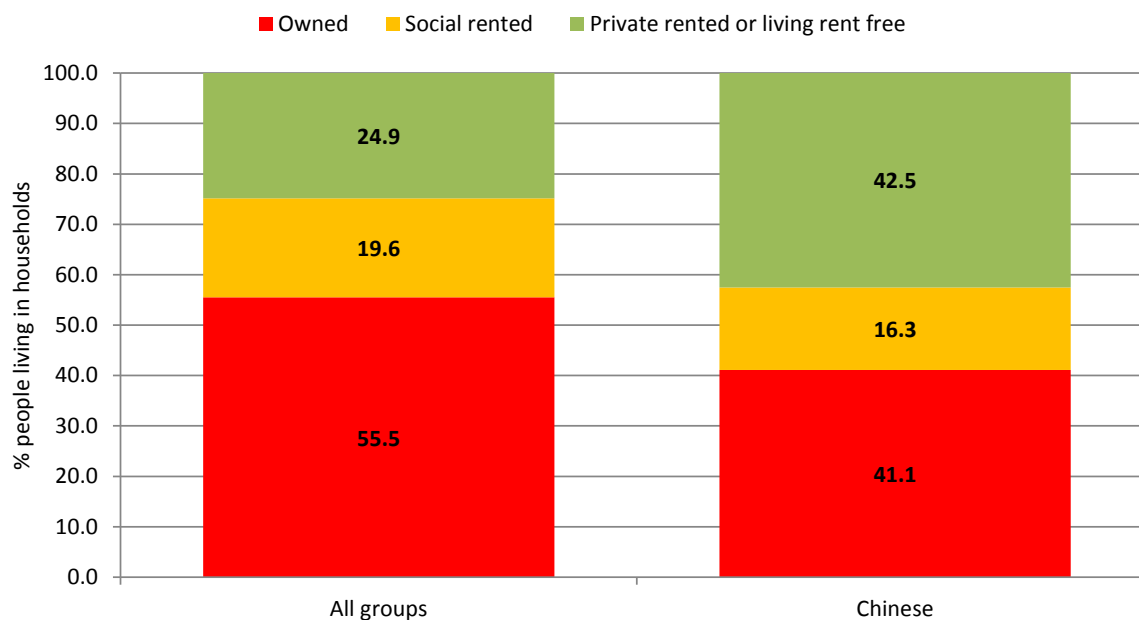
Of the people living in households, a very high proportion (42.5%) rent privately or live rent free, compared to the city average of 24.9%. Many of these are students. Consequently there are lower levels of owner occupation and social renting (ie local authority or housing association) in the Chinese community as a whole.

Occupancy ratings provide a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under occupied. An occupancy rating of -1 implies that a household has one fewer bedrooms than required, whereas +1 implies that they have one more room/bedroom than the standard requirement. Overcrowding is slightly higher for the Chinese community with 12.1% of people living in households with fewer bedrooms than required compared to the Bristol average of 9.5% of people.

Car ownership levels are much lower than the city average with 42.9% of Chinese having no access to a car compared to the city average of 22.2%.

Figure 5: Tenure

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



	All people	%	Chinese	%
Accommodation type				
All usual residents in households	418,814	100.0	3,361	100.0
House	310,564	74.2	1,508	44.9
Flat, maisonette or apartment, or mobile/temporary accommodation	108,250	25.8	1,853	55.1
Tenure				
All usual residents in households	418,814	100.0	3,361	100.0
Owned or shared ownership	232,470	55.5	1,382	41.1
Social rented	82,201	19.6	549	16.3
Private rented or living rent free	104,143	24.9	1,430	42.5
Car availability				
All usual residents in households	418,814	100.0	3,361	100.0
No cars or vans in household	93,059	22.2	1,441	42.9
1 car or van in household	179,782	42.9	1,178	35.0
2 or more cars or vans in household	145,973	34.9	742	22.1
Overcrowding				
All usual residents	418,814	100.0	3,361	100.0
Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of +2 or more	103,450	24.7	698	20.8
Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of +1	134,295	32.1	909	27.0
Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of 0	141,387	33.8	1,348	40.1
Occupancy rating (bedrooms) of -1 or less	39,682	9.5	406	12.1