

### Summary

Children from Black and Minority Ethnic communities face a particularly high risk of growing up in poverty; 35% of Reading's population now belong to a Black and Minority Ethnic group. Attainment by young people from Black and Mixed race communities is lower than that for their peers at certain stages in their school career.

### Census overview

Reading's population has increased in ethnic diversity. 35% of the population now belong to a Black and Minority Ethnic group. Reading has the third highest BME population in the South East after Slough and Oxford.

Reading has a higher proportion of residents born outside the UK than the South East and the UK as a whole, with an estimated 40,000 born outside of the UK in 2014, representing 25.32% of the total population (ONS Aug 2015).

Source: Census 2011, Office for National Statistics

	Reading 2011	England 2011	Reading 2001
White British	66.9%	80.9%	86.80%
Other White	7.9%	4.6%	4.2%
Mixed	3.9%	2.2%	2.4%
Indian	4.2%	2.6%	1.7%
Pakistani	4.5%	2.1%	2.7%
Other Asian	3.9%	2.3%	0.8%
Black Caribbean	2.1%	1.1%	2.2%
Black African	4.9%	1.8%	1.6%
Black other	0.7%	0.5	0.4%
Chinese	1%	0.7%	0.7%
Other ethnic group	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%

### Ethnicity, schools and attainment

According to the School Census 2016, 56% of primary school children and 53% of secondary school children are from a Black and Minority Ethnic group, compared with 54% in primary and 49% in secondary in 2016.

In Reading, attainment at both Key Stage 2 and GCSE level by young people from Black and mixed race communities is lower than that of their peers, reflecting the national picture. Students from Asian communities tend to achieve a higher level of attainment.

		White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese	All pupils
Key Stage 2 - % achieving expected standard in reading, writing & maths	Reading	60	54	63	57	-	59
	England	61	63	64	61	78	65
Key Stage 4 - Average Attainment 8 score	Reading	48.9	46.6	56.5	41.7	80.8	49.6
	England	46.0	47.1	50.2	45.0	63.0	46.4

Source: Department for Education 2017

### Free school meals

A higher proportion of mixed race and children from Black communities are eligible for free school meals than White children, but a lower proportion of Asian and Chinese children.

Source: RBC school census 2017

	<i>Eligible for FSM</i>
White	14.1%
Mixed	24.3%
Asian	8.1%
Black	17.6%
Chinese	3.6%

### Health

There is a higher proportion of admissions by residents from all BME groups than White groups in Reading (though nationally the percentage for Mixed and Chinese communities is lower). The proportion has increased since the previous year for all groups nationally and for most groups in Reading, except for Black communities where it has decreased.

	<i>All groups</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>Mixed</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>Chinese</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Un-known</i>
No of emergency admissions	12,257	9,094	227	1,089	574	53	182	1,038
<b>Reading</b>	<b>41.3%</b>	<b>42.4%</b>	<b>45.4%</b>	<b>47.2%</b>	<b>45.1%</b>	<b>45.0%</b>	<b>51.5%</b>	<b>28.4%</b>
England	39.4%	39.9%	38.8%	44.0%	43.1%	35.9%	44.9%	30.9%

Source: Reading Health Profile 2016, Public Health England

### JSA claimant count

In Nov 2017, 67.3% JSA claimants were White and 28% claimants were from BME groups (a slight increase since Nov 2016).

<i>Ethnicity</i>	<i>Nov 2017</i>	
	<i>No claimants</i>	<i>% claimants</i>
White	855	67.3%
Ethnic minority	355	28.0%
Mixed	65	5.1%
Asian or Asian British	95	7.5%
Black or Black British	160	12.6%
Chinese or Other	35	2.8%
Unknown/ prefer not to say	855	67.3%

Source: NOMIS