

CHAPTER 7 : GROUPS VULNERABLE TO SOCIAL NEED

The distributions of two groups that are more likely than average to experience social need have been compared with the distribution of the social need indicators. See Chapter 2 for the reasons why these groups have been examined whilst others have not.

The full definitions of these groups are:

- **People not in the White British ethnic group**

The percentage of all people who are not in the White British ethnic group *2001 Census Key Statistics Table 6*. The Census ethnic groups that this includes are:

- White Irish
- Other White (i.e. not White British or Irish)
- Mixed - White and Black Caribbean
- Mixed - White and Black African
- Mixed - White and Asian
- Other Mixed
- Asian or Asian British - Indian
- Asian or Asian British - Pakistani
- Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi
- Other Asian or Asian British
- Black or Black British - Black Caribbean
- Black or Black British - Black African
- Other Black or Black British
- Chinese
- Other Ethnic Group

- **People of pensionable age**

The percentage of people in private households who are over pensionable age (60 and over for women and 65 and over for men) *2001 Census Area Statistics Table 1*

Table 7.1 gives the percentages of people in these groups in each zone and zone rankings.

Table 7.2 shows the relationship between the distribution of these two groups and the 22 social need indicators. See Appendix B for an explanation of correlation coefficients.

The correlations between the social need indicators and people not in the White British ethnic group are generally quite strong - the correlations with 15 of the 22 indicators are significant at the 99% level. The fact that people in these ethnic groups are heavily concentrated in certain zones within Nottingham will have had some effect upon these correlation results. The negative correlations with 'people of working age with a limiting long term illness or disability' and 'adults without

qualifications at Level 2 or above' are probably affected by the comparatively young age-structures of these ethnic groups – i.e. younger people are less likely to be ill or disabled and are more likely to have qualifications. The negative correlations with 'people in routine occupations' and 'people in semi-routine occupations' are not significant at the 99% level.

When looking at all of the correlations relating to those not in the White British ethnic group, it should be borne in mind that grouping all of these ethnic groups together masks important differences between them. For instance, the Indian and Chinese groups have lower than average unemployment rates, whereas the Mixed, Black or Black British and Pakistani groups have higher than average rates.

The distribution of people of pensionable age is not strongly related to many of the social need indicators. Indeed, the relationship is predominantly inverse (i.e. a negative correlation coefficient). For instance, the strongest correlation is a negative one with burglaries – i.e. burglaries are less likely to happen in areas with a high percentage of elderly people. This is perhaps not surprising, as it reflects the fact that the types of social need suffered by elderly people may be different from those of younger people. It does not mean that elderly people living in areas of high general social need are not more likely to suffer some aspects of social need than elderly people living elsewhere. Information is not available from this Study to examine this, but it seems logical that elderly people living in areas with, for instance, low levels of central heating or high levels of burglaries are likely to be in greater social need than those in more affluent areas.

