



Bedford & District Citizens Advice Bureau

Needs of Migrant Communities

Local Issues Paper

Charles Leslie
January 2015



NEEDS OF MIGRANT COMMUNITIES

Summary

This paper looks at the profile of migrants in Bedford, and the issues facing them. It is based on an analysis of the cases presented at Bedford CAB between October 2013 and September 2014, specifically Enquiries which require advice and support rather than information-giving and signposting. Note that the number of cases and clients will be different: over time a client may seek advice on a number of issues, each of which will be recorded as a separate case. For the purposes of this report “migrants” are defined as those not holding British nationality irrespective of ethnicity.

- i It is possible to divide the migrant population (ie non-British nationals) of Bedford into four main communities:
 - Old EU: “White” migrants from the countries that joined the EU before 2000.
 - New EU: “White” migrants from countries that joined the EU after 2000
 - Asian: Migrants of Asian or Asian British ethnic origin who do not have British nationality
 - Black: Migrants of Black or Black British ethnic origin who do not have British nationality
- ii Cases from migrants account for 14% of gateway assessments and 17% of enquiries. This difference suggests that one problem these communities face is not understanding the systems and procedures and need more advice and support to resolve their concerns (para 2b).
- iii Health does not appear to be a significant issue (See Table 4). Only 11% of the Enquiries involved clients with any kind of disability or long-term health problem (para 3a).
- iv For these groups Benefits and Debt and, to a lesser degree Employment are the main issues (para 3b).
- v “White Other” accounts for over half of all “non-White British” Enquiries (para 3c). Of this group almost all are from within the EU, mostly from Poland, Italy, Latvia and Lithuania (Para 4b).
- vi EU Migrants:
 - Irrespective of their country of origin, the main issues they face are Benefits, Debt, Employment and Housing (Para 5b).
 - Health is not a significant issue (para 5c)
 - Those from the “new” EU countries (i.e. joined the EU since 2000) are more likely to be in private tenancies, in prison or have made some other arrangement for housing (para 5d).
 - Those in private tenancies are more likely to have Housing issues, those in prison are likely to have debt issues (para 5e).
 - Women are more likely to be at home with dependents or as carers, or to be employed part-time (para 5f).
 - The Migrant community from the new EU countries is younger than that from the old EU countries (i.e. joined the EU prior to 2000). (para 5g)

vii Asian Migrants:

- Benefits and Debt are the main issues for this community with women more likely to present concerns about Debt. Employment and Housing do not present as many cases as for the new EU community (para6b)
- Over 20% of the cases involve clients with long-term health problems or disabilities This is twice the overall rate for all ethnic minorities/migrant groups (para 6c)
- A higher proportion of the cases involved clients in some form of owner occupier (para 6d)
- A slightly higher proportion of cases are presented by women and a higher proportion of cases involve older clients (60+yrs) (Para 6e)
- Asian migrants are most likely to come from the Indian sub-continent (para 6f).

viii Black Migrants

- Clients are as likely to come from other EU countries as from Africa (para7a).
- Health is not a major issue (Para 7b)
- Benefits and Debt are the main issues raised but Immigration is higher than for either of the migrant groups (Para 7c)
- As with other migrant communities most clients are of mature working age: 30-60 yrs. (para 7d)
- Most are in rented housing (para 7d)

ix In conclusion (para 8b), with some variation all three communities have similar issues as presented and recorded in the CAB system:

1. They are most likely to be of working age with the largest single age group being 30-45yrs
2. Women are slightly more likely to seek support than men (assuming there are similar numbers of women and men in the wider community).
3. Migrants seeking help are more likely to be in rented housing than owner occupied, with the largest single group having private landlords. This is less true of migrants from the old EU countries.
4. The most common issues are Benefits and Debt. Housing and Employment are the next most common problem areas. Immigration appears to be a significant issues only for the Asian and Black migrants.
5. Health is not a major issue for any of the migrant communities.

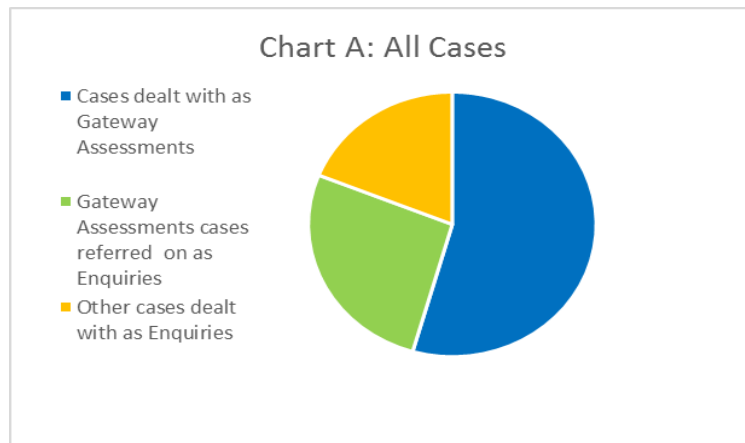
*Chas Leslie
Research & Campaigns Volunteer
15 December 2014*

1 Introduction

- 1a Bedford, like other towns in England, has absorbed successive waves of migration: the Post-War period and 1950's saw immigration from Italy which still has a significant impact on the town's culture. During the 1960's – 1980's migrants came from the Commonwealth, particularly the Indian sub-continent (Pakistan, India, Bangladesh). The most recent wave has come from Eastern Europe with the expansion of the European Community: since 2000, 13 countries have joined the EU – 11 of these are from the former Soviet Bloc.
- 1b This paper is based upon an analysis of the Enquiries recorded on the Bedford CAB PETRA system from when it was introduced in October 2013 until 30 September 2014. The purpose of the analysis is to see what this data can tell us about the issues facing the migrant communities within Bedford. It should be noted that the data is based upon the number of cases presented, not the number of clients. As well as reviewing the overall position this paper will consider the three main migrant groups in turn (for definitions of these and other terms in the report see Appendix 1):
- “White Others” i.e. non-British whites (mostly from the EU)
 - Asian Migrants (i.e. non-British Nationality)
 - Black Migrants (i.e. non British nationality)
- 1c Note that the report focuses on those from the migrant communities (i.e. those who do not hold British nationality) who seek advice from Bedford CAB. It does not necessarily reflect the issues or needs of the ethnic minority communities within Bedford since some or many of these will have British nationality.

2 The Data

- 2a The cases recorded on the PETRA system are of two types: Gateway Assessments and Enquiries. Gateway Assessments are initial interviews to assess the needs of the client. Sometimes these can be resolved by providing information or referring the client to another agency, others may require a more in-depth interview and advice or support from a generalist or specialist adviser: these are recorded as Enquiries. Nationality is not recorded for Gateway Assessments, only Ethnicity, both are recorded for Enquiries. The detailed tables analysing this data are in Appendix 2)
- 2b In total there have been 7, 931 cases presented: 4,024 were dealt with as Gateway Assessments (excluding assessments that went on to be enquiries) and 3,367 as Enquiries (see Chart A & Table 1). Of these 572 (14.21%) and 584 (17.34) respectively had clients who were not British nationals (i.e. do not hold a UK passport). This higher proportion amongst Enquiries suggests that migrants need more support in dealing with their issues.



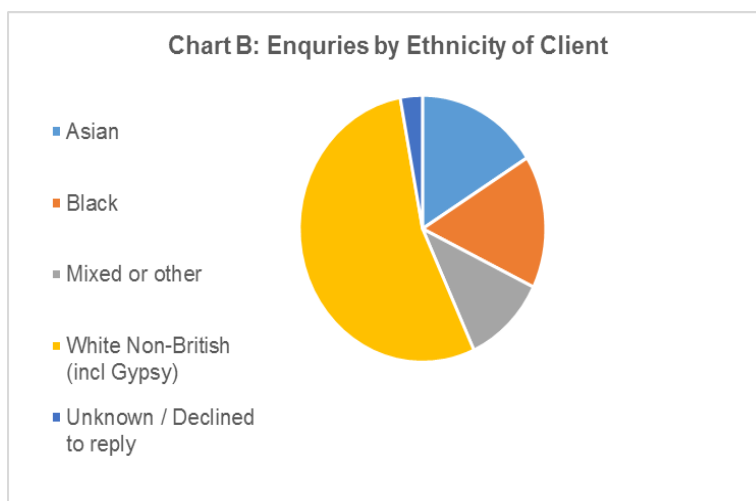
2c Since the focus of this report is on the issues facing migrants, it is based on the cases that became Enquiries: i.e. where the clients required advice and support.

3 The Overall Picture

3a In terms of the migrant groups presenting these cases, Disability and Health do not appear to be significant issues (See Table 4). Only 11% of the Enquiries involved clients with any kind of disability or long-term health problem and no single disability or health problem appears to dominate. Similarly, the cases are fairly evenly spread between the genders (Table 2).

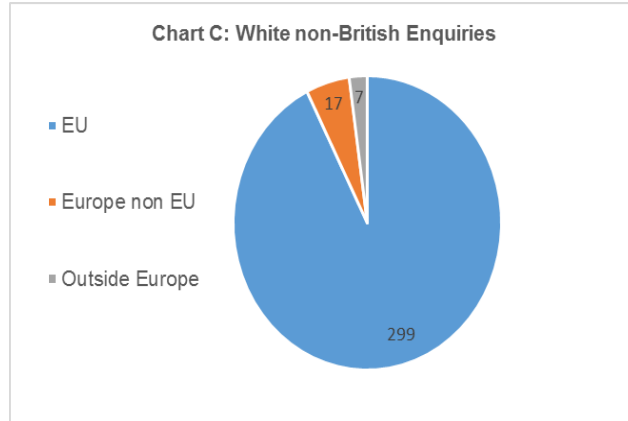
3b Issues involving Benefits, Debt and, to a lesser degree, Employment, appear to dominate (Table 5). Housing accounts for just over 6%. It is perhaps surprising that Immigration is less than 5%, however, cases where immigration status affects benefit claims, but not an individual's right to stay, would be recorded as a benefits issue.

3c It is equally interesting to see which communities these issues are coming from. While ethnic minorities are heavily represented in the caseload at both levels (Chart B and Table 3). The highest single grouping is "White Other" (i.e. non-British whites) which accounts for over a half of all the enquiries generated by migrant groups.



4 Who are the Non-British Whites?

4a Of the 564 Enquiries where Nationality has been recorded 315 (55%) are “White Other”, of these over 94% (299 cases) are clients from within the European Union with the remainder evenly split between other European countries and countries outside Europe (See Chart C and Table 6).

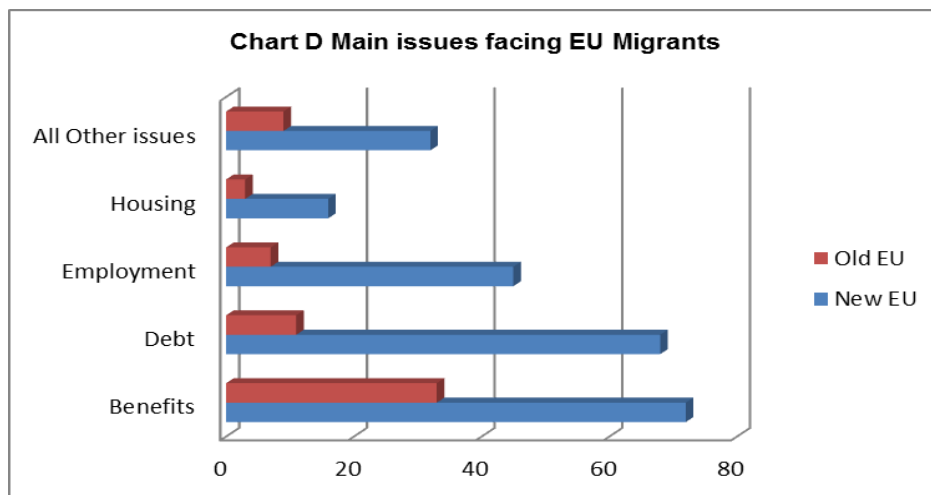


4b Within the EU grouping Italy accounts for 11% which, given the historic links with Bedford, is not unexpected. However 65% are from just four East European countries admitted to the EU since 2000: Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Romania. Of these the largest single group is from Poland with 132 cases – just under 42% of all “White Other” cases. Overall 229 cases (72%) involve clients from countries that joined the EU since 2000.

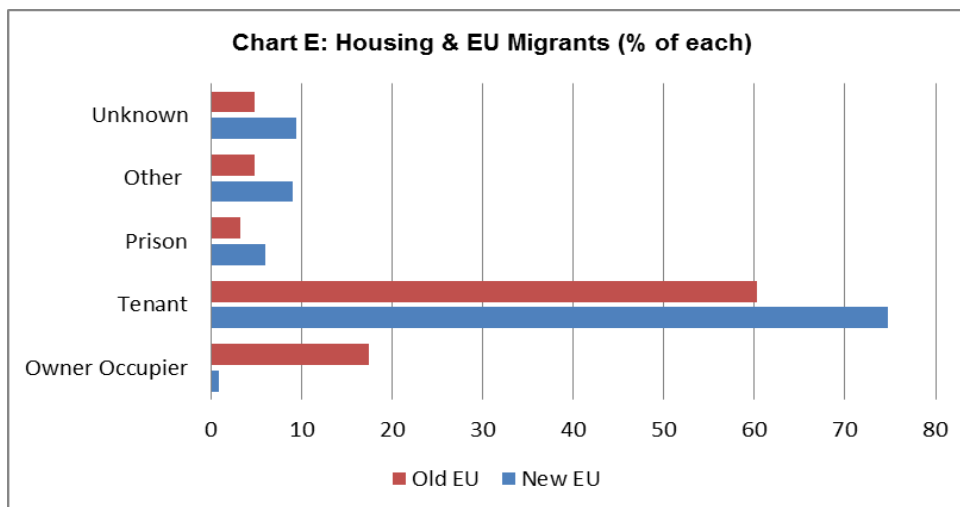
5 Migrants from within the EU

5a There are 296 cases involving citizens of the EU where their nationality can be identified. Of these 78% are from the new countries, the rest coming from countries that were member states before 2000 (Table 7).

5b Although the actual balance varies, there is no real difference in the issues EU migrants are presenting (see Chart D i-iii below and Table 7). The predominant issues for both the “New EU” and “Old EU” migrants are Benefits (31% and 52% respectively); Debt (29% and 18%); Employment (19% and 11%) and Housing (7% and 5%).



5c Health is not a major issue for EU migrants (Table 8). Only 7% of all cases recorded any kind of long-term health or disability, compared to 10% for all “non White British”. A third of these reported mental health as an issue, but this accounts for only 2% of cases overall.

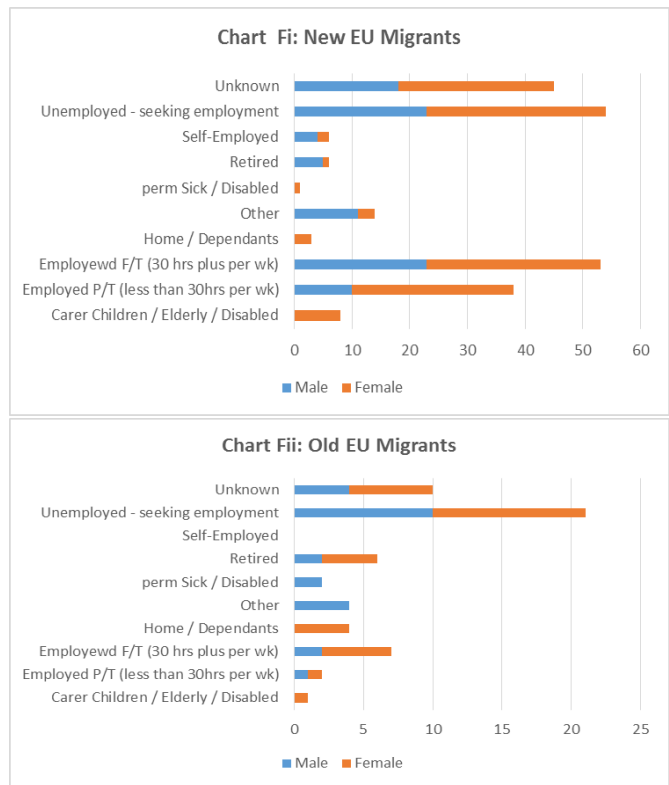


5d There are significant differences in Housing (Table 9). Migrants from the new EU countries are much more likely to be in rented accommodation: 74% of cases compared to 60% of cases involving clients from the old EU. While similar proportions are council/ALMO tenants, nearly half of all new EU cases involve private tenants (compared to 17% of the old EU) and are less likely to be tenants of a Housing Association (13% compared to 28%). Over 17% of older EU migrants are some form of owner-occupier against less than 1% of the new EU, furthermore new EU migrants are twice as likely to be in some other arrangement (e.g. B&B, staying with relatives). Overall, what emerges is a picture of the old EU migrants being more settled than their newer counterparts (see Chart E).

5e Those with private tenancies account for nearly half of all housing related issues. Of the 19 cases seeking support on a Housing issue (see Table 7), 14 are in some form of tenancy (9 are private sector tenants the others in council/ALMO/Housing Association housing) and 2 are unknown. Interestingly all those in prison have debt issues, though this may not be why they are in prison.

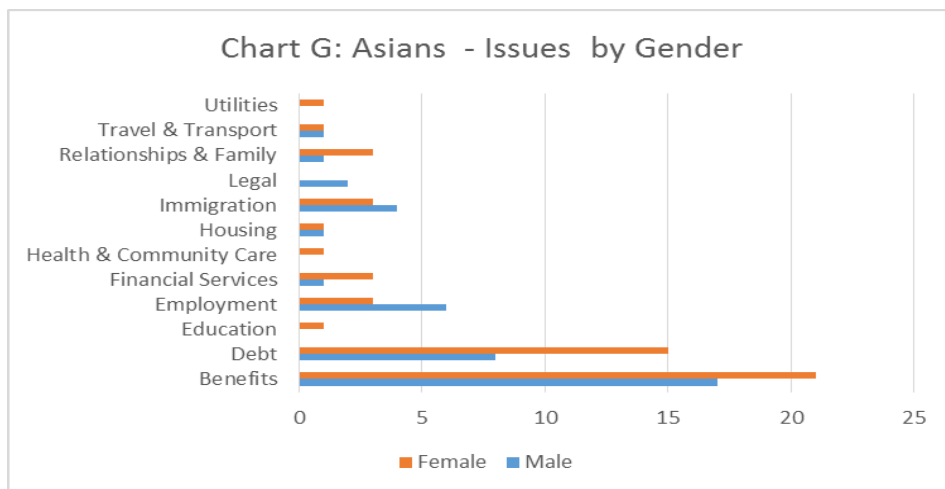
5f Looking at Employment (Table 10a-b & Charts Fi-ii), amongst both sets of migrants, women are more likely to be at home with dependents or as carers, or to be employed part-time. There is higher proportion, 42.55%, of new EU migrants in some form employment (full-time, part-time or self-employed) compared to 26.32% from the old EU countries. This could be to do with the new EU migrants coming to the CAB with issues rather than them being more likely to be in employment. The higher proportion of retired individuals amongst the Old EU migrants could be another indication that this group is more settled in Bedford.

5g Migrants from the new EU countries are likely to be younger than those from the older EU countries (Table 11i-ii). This is true for both men and women. 76% of migrants from the new EU are under 45yrs and 25% are under 30yrs, the respective percentage rates for those from the old EU are 30% and 9%. Nearly 30% of the cases from the old EU involved clients over 60yrs old. This again suggests that the migrant communities from the old EU countries are much more settled.

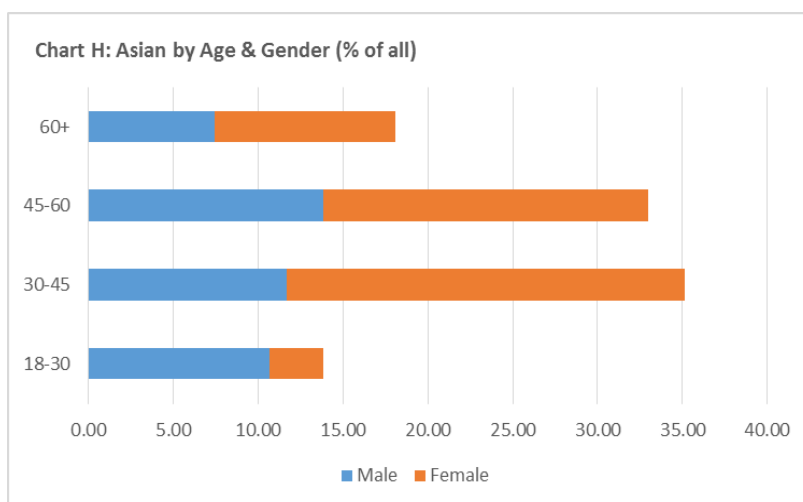


6 Asian Migrants

- 6a 94 cases were presented by people identifying themselves as “Asian or Asian British” (see Table 3).
- 6b The cases presented by this group are focused on Benefits and Debt (Chart G & Table 12) with these two issues alone accounting for over 60% of the casework. There is no significant difference between men and women, except that women are slightly more likely to have debt issues. Interestingly Housing and Employment appear to create fewer issues for this community, compared to the new EU migrants.



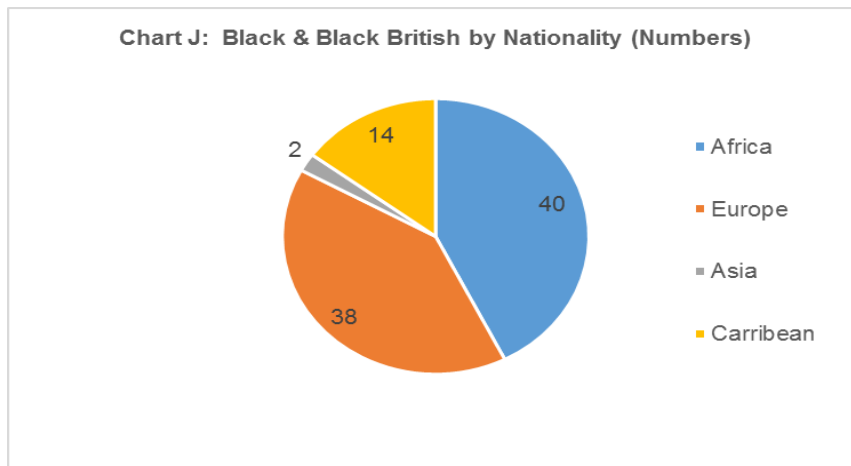
- 6c Over 20% of the cases involve clients with long-term health problems or disabilities (Table 13). This is twice the overall rate for all ethnic minorities/migrant groups (Table 4). However, the range of disabilities is much more limited, with just five categories listed (including “Other”). This is probably a reflection of those seeking help from CAB rather than an accurate reflection of health in the community.
- 6d A higher proportion of the cases involved clients in some form of owner occupation (Table 14) compared to the New EU migrants. For those in some form of tenancy, the balance of types is similar, although overall numbers are lower. There is a similar proportion in prison but a higher one in some other form of accommodation.
- 6e A slightly higher proportion of cases from the Asian community are presented by women (Chart H & Table 15). As with EU migrants most cases involve mature clients of working age (30-60 yrs). However a higher proportion of Asians are 60+ (18% compared to 12%) and relatively fewer are under 30 yrs (13% compared to 22%).



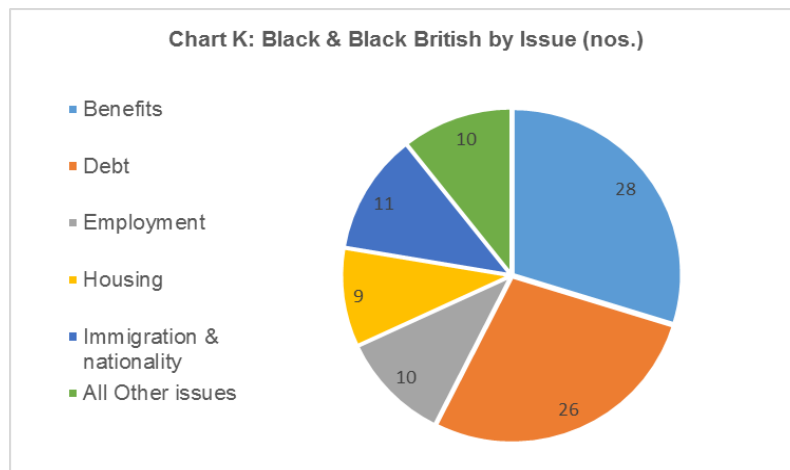
- 6f In terms of nationality (Table 16) migrants from Asian countries are most likely to come from the Indian sub-continent (75%), the most common being India and then Bangladesh. Other European countries account for only 7% of all Asian migrants.

7 Black Migrants

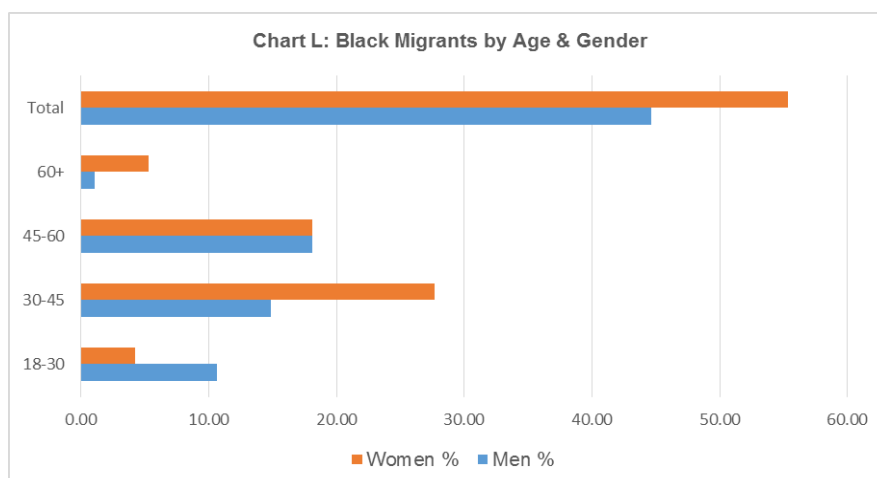
- 7a In terms of nationality (ie passport held) Black migrant clients are as likely to come from other EU countries as from Africa (Chart J & Table 17) with only a comparatively small proportion, just under 15%, being West Indian. The largest single group (13%) cite “Italy” as their nationality which may be a reflection of which EU country gave them refugee status.
- 7b Health is not a concern: only 7 cases (7.45%) record any kind of disability or long-term health issue.



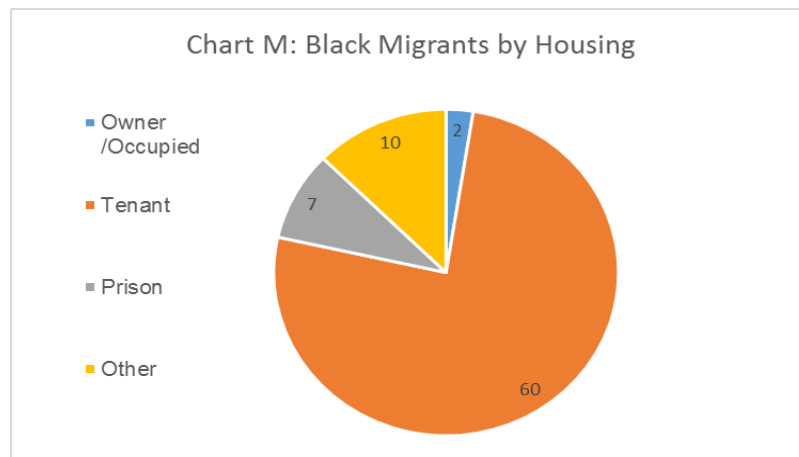
7c The main issues this group face are similar to the others in that Benefits and Debt are the main concerns with Employment and Housing (Chart K & Table 18), but Immigration is of equal concern to the latter two which puts it higher than either of the other migrant groups.



7d The age and gender profile is similar to that of the other migrant communities with the majority being of mature working age (Chart L & Table 19). As with the other communities, the proportion of women is slightly higher than of men. It is possible that this is due to more women seeking CAB support rather than reflecting the balance in the wider community.



7e Black migrant clients are also most likely to be in rented accommodation (Chart M & Table 20) with the highest proportion having private landlords. The proportion of owner occupiers is lower than for Asian migrants and is most similar to the white new EU migrants.



8 Conclusions

8a It is possible to divide the migrant population (ie non-British nationals) of Bedford into four main communities:

- Old EU: “White” migrants from the countries that joined the EU before 2000.
- New EU: “White” migrants from countries that joined the EU after 2000
- Asian: Migrants of Asian or Asian British ethnic origin who do not have British nationality
- Black: Migrants of Black or Black British ethnic origin who do not have British nationality

8b With some variation, all the communities have similar characteristics and issues, as presented to and recorded by the CAB:

1. They are most likely to be of working age with the largest single age group being 30-45yrs
2. Women are slightly more likely to seek support than men (assuming these are similar numbers of women as men in the wider community).
3. Migrants seeking help are most likely to be in rented housing with the largest single group having private landlords. This is less true of migrants from the Old EU.
4. The most common issues are Benefits and Debt. Housing and Employment are the next most common problem areas. Immigration appears to be a significant issue only for the Asian and Black migrants.
5. Health is not a major issue for any of the migrant communities.

Appendix 1: Definitions of terms

Cases	A visit from a client presenting an issue. A client presenting two different issues over a period of time will be recorded as two cases.
Gateway Assessment	Stage 1 of a case. The case may be resolved at this stage by providing information or signposting the client to another agency. Otherwise the client will be referred on to an adviser
Enquiry	Stage 2 of a case involving an interview with an adviser who will provide advice and support to help the client resolve the issue.
Migrants	Clients not describing themselves as holding UK nationality irrespective of their ethnicity
White Other White Non-British	Clients describing themselves as “White Other” (ie not White British / English / Scottish / Northern Irish) in terms of ethnicity.
Asian Migrants	Clients describing themselves as “Asian or Asian British” in terms of ethnicity but do not describe themselves as UK nationals.
Black migrants	Clients describing themselves as “Black or Black British” in terms of ethnicity but do not describe themselves as UK nationals.
Old EU	Those countries which were members of the European Union before 2000.
New EU	Those countries which have joined the European Union since 2000.

Appendix 2: Tables of Figures

Table 1: Cases generated by Migrant / Minority Ethnic clients.

	Gateway Assessment		Enquiries	
	No.	% total	No.	% total
All	[5991]		3,367	100.00
All Gateways not leading to Enquiry	4,024	100.00		
Non White British (incl Ethnic Minorities)	1,931	47.99	1,443	42.85
Enquiries : Non British nationals	572	14.21	584	17.34

Table 2: Non- British nationals: Enquiries by Gender

Gender	Enquiries	
	No.	% total
Male	264	45.21
Female	320	54.79
Unknown	0	0.00
Total	584	100.00

Table 3: Cases by Ethnic Group

Ethnic Group	Enquiries	
	No.	% total
Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	21	3.60
Asian or Asian British - Chinese	7	1.20
Asian or Asian British - Indian	41	7.02
Asian or Asian British - Other	8	1.37
Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	17	2.91
Black or Black British - African	74	12.67
Black or Black British - Caribbean	16	2.74
Black or Black British - Other	4	0.68
Declined to Reply	7	1.20
Mixed - Other	27	4.62
Mixed - White & Asian	7	1.20
Mixed - White & Black African	19	3.25
Mixed - White & Black Caribbean	2	0.34
Other - Any Other	9	1.54
Other Arab	0	0.00
Unknown	10	1.71
White - Gypsy or Irish Traveller	2	0.34
White - Other	313	53.60
Total	584	100.00

Table 4: Cases by Disability / Health

Disability	Enquiries	
	No.	% total
Cognitive Impairment	0	0.00
Deaf	0	0.00
Hearing Impairment	2	0.34
Learning Difficulty	2	0.34
Disability / Long-Term Health Condition	10	1.71
Mental Health	12	2.05
Multiple Impairments	5	0.86
Other Disability or Type Not Given	13	2.23
Physical Impairment (non-sensory)	17	2.91
Visual Impairment	2	0.34
None	521	89.21
Total	584	100.00

Table 5: Cases by Main Issue (A1)

Issue	Enquiries	
	No.	% total
Benefits & tax credits	200	34.25
Consumer goods & services	12	2.05
Debt	158	27.05
Discrimination	0	0.00
Education	2	0.34
Employment	83	14.21
Financial services & capability	10	1.71
Health & community care	4	0.68
Housing	36	6.16
Immigration & asylum	24	4.11
Legal	12	2.05
Other	7	1.20
Relationships & family	17	2.91
Tax	5	0.86
Travel & transport	3	0.51
Utilities & communications	11	1.88
Total	584	100.00

Table 6: White Non-British enquiries by Nationality of Client (where known)

Grouping	Nation	No	%
Nations within European Union (*Those joining since 2000)	Bulgaria*	3	0.95
	Cyprus*	1	0.32
	Czech Republic*	8	2.54
	Estonia*	3	0.95
	France	3	0.95
	Germany	4	1.27
	Hungary*	7	2.22
	Italy	35	11.11
	Latvia*	28	8.89
	Lithuania*	33	10.48
	Other EU	12	3.81
	Poland*	132	41.90
	Portugal	10	3.17
	Romania*	14	4.44
	Slovakia*	1	0.32
	Spain	5	1.59
Total EU	299	94.92	
Other European nations outside EU	Albania	3	0.95
	Other	4	1.27
	Russia	1	0.32
	Total Other Europe	8	2.54
Nations Outside Europe	Ukraine	1	0.32
	Australia	1	0.32
	Egypt	1	0.32
	Other American	1	0.32
	South Africa	1	0.32
	Turkey	1	0.32
	USA	1	0.32
	Zimbabwe	1	0.32
	Total Outside Europe	8	2.54
Total All White non-British	315	100.00	

Table 7: Issues facing EU Migrants (nationality known)

	New EU countries*		Old EU countries**		All EU	
	No.	%	No	%	No	%
Benefits	72	30.90	33	52.38	105	35.47
Consumer	5	2.15	1	1.59	6	2.03
Debt	68	29.18	11	17.46	79	26.69
Employment	45	19.31	7	11.11	52	17.57
Financial Services	2	0.86	2	3.17	4	1.35
Health & Community Care	2	0.86	1	1.59	3	1.01
Housing	16	6.87	3	4.76	19	6.42
Immigration & nationality	3	1.29	0	0.00	3	1.01
Legal	4	1.72	1	1.59	5	1.69
Other	2	0.86	0	0.00	2	0.68
Relationships & family	7	3.00	0	0.00	7	2.36
Taxes	2	0.86	0	0.00	2	0.68
Utilities	5	2.15	4	6.35	9	3.04
Total	233	100.00	63	100	296	100.00
% of All EU		78.72		21.28		100.00

*Those countries which joined the EU since 2000

** Those countries which were members before 2000 (excl UK)

Table 8: Health & EU Migrants

Condition	New EU countries	Old EU countries	All EU	% of all EU cases
Physical Impairment (non-sensory)	2	2	4	1.35
Other Disability	2	1	3	1.01
Learning Difficulty	1	1	2	0.68
Mental Health	5	2	7	2.36
Multiple Impairments	1	1	2	0.68
Long-term health	1	1	2	0.68
Hearing Impairment	1	0	1	0.34
Total	13	8	21	7.09

Table 9: Housing & EU Migrants

Group	Type	New EU		Old EU		All EU	
		No.	%	No	%	No	%
Owner Occupier	Buying Home	1	0.43	3	4.76	4	1.35
	Own Outright	0	0.00	8	12.70	8	2.70
	Shared Ownership	1	0.43	0	0.00	1	0.34
		2	0.86	11	17.46	13	4.39
Tenant	Council / ALMO Tenant	33	14.16	9	14.29	42	14.19
	Housing Assoc tenant	31	13.30	18	28.57	49	16.55
	Private Tenant	110	47.21	11	17.46	121	40.88
		174	74.68	38	60.32	212	71.62
Prison	Prison	14	6.01	2	3.17	16	5.41
		14	6.01	2	3.17	16	5.41
Other	Staying with Relatives	6	2.58	1	1.59	7	2.36
	Homeless / B&B	2	0.86	2	3.17	4	1.35
	Other	13	5.58	0	0.00	13	4.39
		21	9.01	3	4.76	24	8.11
Unknown	Not reported	22	9.44	3	4.76	25	8.45
		22	9.44	3	4.76	25	8.45

Table 10a: New EU Migrants: Employment by Gender

Occupation	Male		Female		All	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Carer Children / Elderly / Disabled	0	0	8	5.97	8	3.51
Employed P/T (less than 30hrs per wk)	10	10.64	28	20.90	38	16.67
Employewd F/T (30 hrs plus per wk)	23	24.47	30	22.39	53	23.25
Home / Dependants	0	0.00	3	2.24	3	1.32
Other	11	11.70	3	2.24	14	6.14
perm Sick / Disabled	0	0.00	1	0.75	1	0.44
Retired	5	5.32	1	0.75	6	2.63
Self-Employed	4	4.26	2	1.49	6	2.63
Unemployed - seeking employment	23	24.47	31	23.13	54	23.68
Unknown	18	19.15	27	20.15	45	19.74
Total	94	100.00	134	100.00	228	100.00

Table 10b: Old EU Migrants: Employment by Gender

Occupation	Male		Female		All	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Carer Children / Elderly / Disabled	0	0.00	1	3.13	1	1.75
Employed P/T (less than 30hrs per wk)	1	4.00	1	3.13	2	3.51
Employewd F/T (30 hrs plus per wk)	2	8.00	5	15.63	7	12.28
Home / Dependants	0	0.00	4	12.50	4	7.02
Other	4	16.00	0	0.00	4	7.02
perm Sick / Disabled	2	8.00	0	0.00	2	3.51
Retired	2	8.00	4	12.50	6	10.53
Self-Employed	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Unemployed - seeking employment	10	40.00	11	34.38	21	36.84
Unknown	4	16.00	6	18.75	10	17.54
Total	25	100.00	32	100.00	57	100.00

Table 11: EU Migrants Age by Gender**i) Age by Gender (Numbers)**

AGE	New EU			Old EU			All EU
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
18-30	19	38	57	2	3	5	62
30-45	42	68	110	6	6	12	122
45-60	15	19	34	7	16	23	57
60+	7	10	17	10	7	17	34
Total	83	135	218	25	32	57	275

ii) Age by gender (%)

AGE	New EU			Old EU			All EU
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	
18-30	8.72	17.43	26.15	3.51	5.26	8.77	22.55
30-45	19.27	31.19	50.46	10.53	10.53	21.05	44.36
45-60	6.88	8.72	15.60	12.28	28.07	40.35	20.73
60+	3.21	4.59	7.80	17.54	12.28	29.82	12.36
Total	38.07	61.93	100.00	43.86	56.14	100.00	100.00

Table 12: Asian & Asian British – Issues by Gender

Issue	Male		Female		All	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Benefits	17	41.46	21	39.62	38	40.43
Debt	8	19.51	15	28.30	23	24.47
Education	0	0.00	1	1.89	1	1.06
Employment	6	14.63	3	5.66	9	9.57
Financial Services	1	2.44	3	5.66	4	4.26
Health & Community Care	0	0.00	1	1.89	1	1.06
Housing	1	2.44	1	1.89	2	2.13
Immigration	4	9.76	3	5.66	7	7.45
Legal	2	4.88	0	0.00	2	2.13
Relationships & Family	1	2.44	3	5.66	4	4.26
Travel & Transport	1	2.44	1	1.89	2	2.13
Utilities	0	0.00	1	1.89	1	1.06
Total	41	100.00	53	100.00	94	100.00

Table 13: Asian & Asian British – Disabilities

Disability	No.	%
Long-term Health	1	1.06
Multiple Impairment	2	2.13
Other Disability or type not given	6	6.38
Physical Impairment (non-sensory)	11	11.70
Visual Impairment	2	2.13
Not Disabled	72	76.60
Total	94	100.00

Table 14 Asian & Asian British by Housing Type

Group	Type	No.	%
Owner Occupier	Buying Home	5	5.32
	Own Outright	11	11.70
	Shared Ownership	1	1.06
		17	18.09
Tenant	Council / ALMO Tenant	18	19.15
	Housing Assoc tenant	11	11.70
	Private Tenant	23	24.47
		52	55.32
Prison	Prison	4	4.26
		4	4.26
Other	Staying with Relatives	7	7.45
	Homeless / B&B	0	0.00
	Other	4	4.26
		11	11.70
Unknown	Not reported	10	10.64
		10	10.64
Total		94	100.00

Table 15: Asian & Asian British by Age & Gender

AGE	Male		Female		All	
	No.	% of all	No.	% of all	No.	% of all
18-30	10	10.64	3	3.19	13	13.83
30-45	11	11.70	22	23.40	33	35.11
45-60	13	13.83	18	19.15	31	32.98
60+	7	7.45	10	10.64	17	18.09
Total	41	43.62	53	56.38	94	100.00

Table 16 Asian by Nationality

Country	No	% of all
Afghanistan	1	1.12
Bangladesh	21	23.60
China	1	1.12
Germany	1	1.12
India	35	39.33
Iran	1	1.12
Italy	1	1.12
Malaysia	2	2.25
Netherlands	3	3.37
Other Americas	1	1.12
Other Asian	1	1.12
Pakistan	11	12.36
Phillipines	1	1.12
Portugal	2	2.25
Sri Lanka	2	2.25
South Africa	1	1.12
Singapore	2	2.25
Turkey	1	1.12
Vietnam	1	1.12
Total	89	100.00

Table 17: Black Migrants by Nationality

Africa		Europe		Asia		Americas	
Country	No	Country	No	Country	No	Country	No
Algeria	1	Eire	1	Iraq	1	Jamaica	9
Angola	3	France	4	Other Middle East	1	Other West Indies	5
Congo	3	Germany	7				
Eritrea	2	Italy	13				
Ghana	4	Netherlands	8				
Kenya	3	Other European EU	3				
Nigeria	8						
Other African	7	Romania	1				
Sierra Leone	3	Spain	1				
Somalia	1						
South Africa	1						
Uganda	1						
Zimbabwe	3						
Totals No.	40		38		2		14
% of all	42.55		40.43		2.13		14.89

Table 18: Black Migrants by Issue

Issue	No	% of all
Benefits	28	29.79
Debt	26	27.66
Employment	10	10.64
Housing	9	9.57
Immigration & nationality	11	11.70
Consumer	2	2.13
Financial Services	1	1.06
Health & Comm Care	0	0.00
Legal	0	0.00
Other	2	2.13
Relationships & family	3	3.19
Taxes	1	1.06
Utilities	1	1.06
Total	94	100.00

Table 19: Black Migrants by Age & Gender

AGE	Male		Female		All	
	No.	% of all	No.	% of all	No.	% of all
18-30	10	10.64	4	4.26	14	14.89
30-45	14	14.89	26	27.66	40	42.55
45-60	17	18.09	17	18.09	34	36.17
60+	1	1.06	5	5.32	6	6.38
Total	42	44.68	52	55.32	94	100.00

Table 20: Black Migrants by Housing

Group	Type	No.	%
Owner Occupier	Buying Home	1	1.06
	Own Outright	1	1.06
	Shared Ownership	0	0.00
		2	2.13
Tenant	Council / ALMO Tenant	13	13.83
	Housing Assoc tenant	19	20.21
	Private Tenant	28	29.79
		60	63.83
Prison	Prison	7	7.45
		7	7.45
Other	Staying with Relatives	1	1.06
	Homeless / B&B	1	1.06
	Other	8	8.51
		10	10.64
Unknown	Not reported	15	15.96
		15	15.96

**Bedford & District
Citizens Advice Bureau**

7a St Pauls Square
Bedford
Bedfordshire
MK40 1SQ

www.bedfordcab.org.uk

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