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Data Management and Analysis Group

London - the world in a city

An analysis of 2001 Census results

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DMAG Briefing 2005/6
February 2005
ISBN 1 85261 704 7

DMAG Briefing 2005/6

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ISBN 1 85261 704 7
ISSN 1479-7879

The author would like to acknowledge Eileen Howes, Giorgio Finella and Bill Armstrong, who all helped with the production of this report.

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Summary of Key Findings

Notes
The ethnic group question was expanded for the 2001 Census with more options offered to people. This included separating the White category into White British, White Irish and Other White; including categories for people from Mixed ethnic groups; and the option for Black and Asian people to specify that they were Black British or Asian British.

The term 'ethnic minority' in this report refers to minority ethnic groups other than White British unless otherwise stated. It therefore includes white minority groups such as Turkish, Cypriot and white Irish people.

A question asking people their country of birth provides data on migrants who were born abroad and who were resident in London at the time of the Census in 2001. Therefore the term 'migrant' in this report refers to Londoners who were born outside the UK. Religion was asked for the first time in a census in England and Wales since 1851, and a brief analysis of the data for London is included here. Unlike the 1991 Census the results for 2001 include a full adjustment for under-enumeration (people missed by the Census).

Ethnicity

- In 2001 six out of ten Londoners were White British (nearly 4.3 million people) and four out of ten were from ethnic minority groups (nearly 2.9 million people).

- There were slightly more people who were Asian or Asian British (12 per cent of London's population) than Black or Black British (11 per cent of London's population).

- For the first time in 2001 over 226,000 Londoners recorded themselves as Mixed ethnicity.

- The largest ethnic minority group in London was the Other White group. (These were White people who were not White British or White Irish, and therefore the group includes many other European and Middle Eastern people). Following the Other White group in size were the Indian, Black African, Black Caribbean and White Irish groups. The Bangladeshi, Pakistani and Other Asian ethnic groups were next.

- Seven of the London boroughs with the highest proportions of ethnic minorities were in Inner London and three in Outer London, whereas nine of the ten boroughs with the lowest proportions of ethnic minorities were in Outer London.

- The borough with the largest proportion of ethnic minorities was Brent where 71 per cent of the population were from ethnic minority groups (including White minorities), followed by Newham, Tower Hamlets, Hackney and Ealing.

- There were nine boroughs in London which had ethnic minority populations which were more than half the borough's population.

• Different ethnic minority groups were spread widely across London in many different boroughs. Only five out of 33 London boroughs had fewer than one in twenty residents belonging to ethnic minority groups.

• The age structures for each ethnic group differ considerably. The different age patterns reflect the different patterns of fertility, mortality and migration of each of the ethnic groups. The White Irish group had the oldest age structure followed by the White British group. The Black African group had the youngest age structure whereas by contrast the Black Caribbean group had one of the oldest age structures.

• See Appendix A for a fully detailed list of ethnic groups recorded by Londoners.

Country of Birth

• In 2001 there were 1.94 million migrants living in London who were born outside the UK.

• There were 42 countries outside the UK which had migrant communities of over 10,000 living in London in 2001.

• The 2001 Census shows us details of migrants from over 160 different countries. This confirms London's description as the world within a city.

• Most overseas migrants who were living in London in 2001 came from Asia (635,000) followed by Europe (510,000) and Africa (455,000). However it is important to remember that country of birth does not equate to nationality or ethnicity. For example, 16 per cent of the migrants born in Asia were White, and only half of the migrants from Africa were Black African.

• The country with the largest number of migrants who were living in London in 2001 was India with 172,000 migrants and the smallest recorded by the Census in London was the Turks & Caicos Islands with 11 people.

• Some new countries of origin were coded for the first time in the 2001 Census. These included Somalia with nearly 34,000 migrants and Afghanistan with nearly 11,000 migrants. Maps are included in the report which show where all migrant communities of more than 10,000 people live in London. This provides a fascinating illustration of London's cosmopolitan nature and shows the spread of communities right across London.

• Migrants born abroad were more likely to follow a religion compared with those born in the UK.

• The number of communities which were highly concentrated in a small area was not large. Migrants from Bangladesh in Tower Hamlets were the most concentrated, followed by migrants from Sierra Leone living in Southwark, and migrants from Cyprus living in Enfield.

• Significant proportions of migrants from all continents were White British. This includes around seven per cent of people born in Africa, Asia, North America and South America.

• See Appendix B for a full list of countries of birth recorded by Londoners.

Religion

• Over one half of London's population were Christian. Over a quarter of Londoners did not follow a religion or did not respond to the voluntary question. Muslims were the next largest religious group. This was the same size as all the other religions (excluding Christianity) combined.

• As with ethnicity, religious groups were not concentrated in very small areas, but varied from those like Hindus who were concentrated in a handful of boroughs, to Buddhists who were fairly evenly spread across London.

• The groups which differed most by sex from London's population as a whole were the Christian group which had more females than average, and people with no religion who were more likely to be male than average.

• The age structures did vary significantly across religious groups. The Christian group had a much older age structure than the other religions.

• Religious groups differed significantly in their ethnic make-up. The Sikh group was the most homogeneous with 91.3 per cent from the Indian group. Muslims were the most heterogeneous with the largest ethnic element (Bangladeshi) making up only 23.5 per cent its population.

• The country of birth data further highlighted the diversity within the populations of each religious group. This analysis was inhibited however by the data in the Standard Tables which contained much less country of birth information than there had been from the 1991 Census.

• See Appendix C for a full list of religions recorded by Londoners.

1991 and 2001 Comparison

Comparisons between the ethnic minority population in 1991 and 2001 are difficult because of the changes in the way the question was asked in the two Censuses. However, new analysis in this report estimates that:

• The ethnic minority population of London (including White minority groups) grew from 2.14 million people in 1991 to 2.88 million in 2001.

• The ethnic minority population (including White minority groups) constituted 31 per cent of London's population in 1991 and 40 per cent in 2001.

The London Boroughs

1 Introduction

This report contains a demographic analysis of the ethnic group, country of birth and religion of Londoners from 2001 Census. The data which the findings are based on are published in the Standard and a few Commissioned Tables, and the analysis is concentrated on borough level data. This report is part of a series of analyses of these topics from the GLA (Greater London Authority), and builds upon the work presented in 2001 Census Key Statistics: Ethnicity, religion and country of birth (DMAG Briefing 2003-9, October 2003).

The demographic features which this report focuses on are:

- the size of different ethnic, migrant and religious groups,
- the location of these groups across London,
- the age and sex structure of these groups, and
- the relationship between ethnicity, country of birth and religion in the 2001 Census.

The report begins with the introduction which sets the context for the rest of the report. Here the three main questions asked in the 2001 Census which are relevant to this report are outlined, and the way in which people responded to those questions is discussed. Following this the processing of the 2001 Census data itself is described. This forms the basis for the rest of the report which then analyses the results from the three questions on ethnic group, country of birth and religion.

Following the introduction, the next three chapters contain a detailed description of the demography of the ethnicity, country of birth and religion of London's population, focusing on the features outlined in the bullet points above.

The 2001 Census had a number of differences from the 1991 Census and this causes some problems in comparability between the two sets of data. This is particularly true for the ethnic group question. The final chapter deals with this issue and offers solutions for comparing data from the two Censuses.

At the back of the report are various appendices. These include background information including the classifications available as output from the ethnic group, country of birth and religion questions.

1.1 Terminology

There are three issues about terminology within this report that have the potential to cause confusion.

The first is the use of the term 'ethnic minority'. The summary explanation is that the term 'ethnic minority' in this report includes white minority groups when referring to 2001 Census data, and excludes white minority groups when referring to 1991 Census data.

In the 2001 Census the ethnic categories in the published tables allow us to count all London residents who were not White British, and this total number (which includes white minority groups such as Turks and Cypriots) is the best estimate of the number of ethnic minorities.

Therefore, with reference to the 2001 Census, the term 'ethnic minority' in this report refers to all minority groups including white minority groups.

In 1991, however, the output categories did not allow us to separate White British people from White minority groups and therefore the term 'ethnic minority' when referring to the 1991 Census excludes white minority groups.

Throughout the report, the term 'ethnic minority' is explained within the text.

The second term which may cause some confusion is 'migrant'. The term 'migrant' in this report is used in a very specific way and is really a shorthand version of international migrant. It refers to people who we can see from the country of birth data were born abroad and then migrated to London.

The third point is the difference between 'White' and 'white', 'Black' and 'black'. There is a conscious difference between the use of the two in this report. 'White' which has been capitalised refers to a socially constructed group, such as a Census category, whereas 'white' is a reference purely to skin colour.

1.2 The 2001 Census questions on ethnic group, country of birth and religion

1.2.1. Ethnic group

The 1991 Census was the first to introduce a question on ethnic group. There was much debate about its introduction and the overwhelming reaction when the results had been analysed was that, despite the many difficulties of asking just one question to ascertain people's ethnic identity, the question had been introduced successfully. The resulting data were used extensively.

Figure 1.1 The 1991 Census ethnic group question, England and Wales

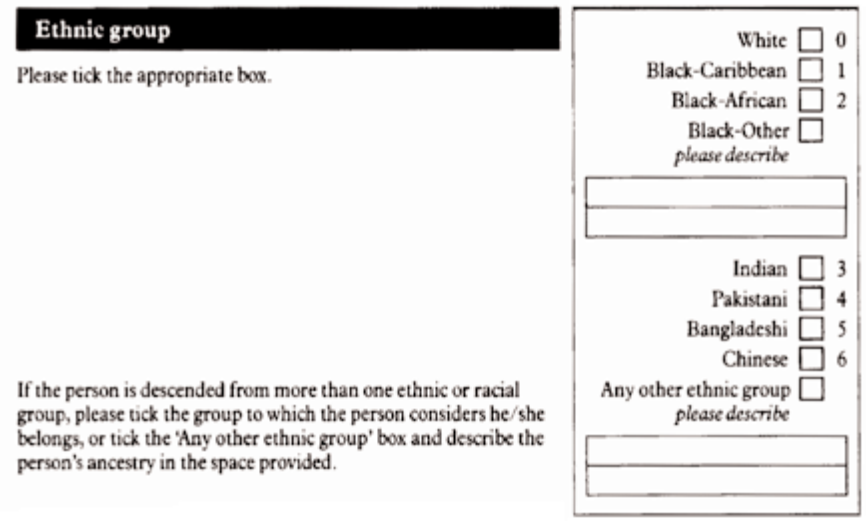


Figure 1.2 The 2001 Census ethnic group question, England and Wales

8 What is your ethnic group?

Choose ONE section from A to E, then ✓ the appropriate box to indicate your cultural background.

A White

☐ British ☐ Irish

☐ Any other White background, *please write in*

B Mixed

☐ White and Black Caribbean

☐ White and Black African

☐ White and Asian

☐ Any other Mixed background, *please write in*

C Asian or Asian British

☐ Indian ☐ Pakistani

☐ Bangladeshi

☐ Any other Asian background, *please write in*

D Black or Black British

☐ Caribbean ☐ African

☐ Any other Black background, *please write in*

E Chinese or other ethnic group

☐ Chinese

☐ Any other, *please write in*

The wording of the question itself in 1991 was the subject of lengthy discussions. For the 2001 Census, ONS and others conducted consultation sessions and tested various different wordings of the question to establish what was the most acceptable and useful version of the question. Users also expressed the desire to have some comparability with 1991 Census data.

The question included in the 2001 Census had a different structure from the 1991 Census question. The 2001 question was presented as a two step question with respondents asked to choose one section from A to E, then tick the appropriate box to indicate their cultural background.

Questions from the 1991 Census and the 2001 Census can be seen Figures 1.1 and 1.2.

There were three major differences between the ethnic group question in the 1991 Census and the ethnic group question in the 2001 Census. The first major difference was that in 2001 people could select "Mixed" for the first time and then have a number of tick box options. This was exciting as it enables us to analyse some of the complexity of ethnic identity, and the very large group of Londoners who have a combination of ethnic identities.

The second major difference was that the White group was separated in 2001 into tick box options of: British; Irish; or Any other White background (please write in). This is a great improvement on the 1991 Census question where "White" was the only white category. The main problem in 1991 was that the category included not only the white majority population, but also many ethnic minority people who were white. Analysis showed that most people who were born, for example, in the Middle East and Eastern Europe considered themselves either to be white and included themselves either in the 'White' category, or recorded themselves in the 'Other' category. Given that the question itself was included in the Census partly so that those working with ethnic minority people had

better access to reliable information about the size of the communities they served, it was unhelpful that the White category included both majority and minority ethnic groups. It was also not helpful to have some groups such as Arab people split between two ethnic categories, when the differences in response to the question were due to the design of the question rather than to any ethnic differences.

The third difference between the ethnic categories in the two censuses was that in 2001 people had the option of Black British or Asian British, and in addition were able to select an ethnic identity such as Caribbean or Indian. In 1991 people who were British and of Caribbean or Asian descent were not given a tick box option, and this angered some people as they felt they did not have the opportunity to record their British identity in a suitable way. For example, there are many black people in London who were born in Britain of Caribbean parents. In 1991 these people had the choice of recording their ethnic group as Black Caribbean, or they could have written in "Black British" or something else such as British/Caribbean into the Black Other write-in category. In 2001 it is acknowledged in the category wording that people who were 'Black Caribbean' may be of British or Caribbean descent or a combination of the two. The problem with the 2001 wording is that it is impossible to determine how many Black Caribbean people were Black British of a Caribbean descent, and how many were Black Caribbean of Caribbean descent. Being able to distinguish the two has two values. The first is the academic and social value in recording the differing proportions of those who choose to record themselves as Black Caribbean, and those who choose to record themselves as Black British. One hypothesis is that the proportion of people who record themselves as Black British will increase over time as the proportion of black people in London who were born in London increases. The second value in recording these two populations separately is that they may have different social needs. For example, it may be true that older people who record themselves as British Asian Bangladeshi are less likely to need translation services than those people who record themselves as Asian Bangladeshi, and therefore the data could be used as a proxy for this measure if no direct measure were available.

The third difference between the ethnic categories in the two censuses outlined above highlights the difficulties of measuring ethnicity with just one question. The issues described revolve around nationality, colour, and ethnic group. People may choose any one, or any combination of these elements to describe their ethnicity, and their choice may also vary over time.

UK differences

There were significant differences in the question in England and Wales, in Scotland and in Northern Ireland, resulting in separate output classifications. All households in London were given the England and Wales form and output from this question only is analysed in this report.

1.2.2. The country of birth question

The country of birth question was in the 1991 Census and the 2001 Census. This question asked "What is your country of birth?" with tick box options of: England; Wales; Scotland; Northern Ireland; Republic of Ireland; and Elsewhere, please write in the present name of the country.

There was some difference in the countries of birth listed in the output from the 1991 and 2001 Censuses. The number of countries listed in the Standard Tables in 2001 was a little disappointing as many of the categories listed in the tables were regions rather than countries. For London particularly, this is not very helpful as the city is so diverse that many communities with very different needs can be contained within a category such as "North Africa". However the Univariate Table helps a little as it includes slightly more detail on the counts of individual countries.

It is important to distinguish between countries which are coded, and those which are listed in the different tables published from the Census. For example, Somalia and Afghanistan were not coded in the 1991 Census and therefore counts for these countries were not available in any of the published tables. In the 2001 Census Somalia and Afghanistan were coded and although they are not available in any of the Standard Tables which include country of birth, counts are available in the Univariate Table number UV08, and available as commissioned output.

Some regions in the world have undergone substantial political changes since the 1991 Census. This is reflected in changes between the list of countries coded in the 1991 and 2001 Censuses. For example, the USSR and Yugoslavia existed as complete entities in 1991, but by 2001 had separated into a number of different individual states.

UK differences

Response categories were listed in a different order for each part of the UK. For example, in Scotland the majority of people would be born in Scotland and therefore in the Scottish Census form Scotland headed the list of response countries.

1.2.3. The religion question

This question was new for England and Wales in 2001 and was voluntary. The question asked is shown in Figure 1.3.

UK differences

Questions on religion were included for the first time in England & Wales and Scotland since 1851. Censuses in Northern Ireland have previously included a question on religion. There was one religion question in England and Wales. Two questions on religion were asked in Scotland and Northern Ireland. In Northern Ireland, only those people who regarded themselves as belonging to any particular religion were asked to provide an answer as to which religion, religious denomination or body they belonged to. Those people who did not regard themselves as belonging to any particular religion were asked to answer a question on which religion,

Figure 1.3 The 2001 Census religion question, England and Wales

religious denomination or body they had been brought up in. In Scotland, people were asked to provide information on both their current religion and the religion they were brought up in.

1.3 How well were the questions on ethnic group, country of birth and religion answered?

1.3.1. Ethnic group

The ethnic group question had a very good response. Less than three per cent of the England & Wales population did not respond to this question, which gave it one of the best response rates of any question in the 2001 Census. It is very interesting to note the change in public attitude over time to the inclusion of this question in censuses and surveys. It is so much more acceptable to ask this question now, compared with the 1981 Census where the question was mooted but was not included because of public opposition. Even for the 1991 Census where the ethnic group question was introduced for the first time, there was concern amongst many government officials and academics that the question might not be acceptable to the general public.

Even with the high overall response rate to the 2001 Census there were still 1.26 million people who did not respond to this question (see Table 1.1). Of those who did not respond, 89 per cent were imputed as White, compared with 92 per cent in the remainder of the population. Therefore the imputation process assessed that non-response was higher amongst ethnic minority groups than for the White group. ONS have reported that there were higher proportions of imputed people in the Mixed and Asian, as well as Black groups.

Table 1.1 Response to ethnic group question, England & Wales, 2001 Census

	Imputed		Total (Incl. imputed)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
White	1,260,000	88.7	45,065,000	92.3
Mixed	24,000	1.7	605,000	1.2
Asian	80,000	5.6	1,925,000	3.9
Black	43,000	3.0	686,000	1.8
Chinese and Other	13,000	0.9	382,000	0.8

Source: ONS 2003 Census 2001 Review and Evaluation, Edit and Imputation: Evaluation Report

1.3.2. Country of Birth

The country of birth question was answered very well and slightly more people answered the country of birth question than the ethnic group question. In many ways this is to be expected as country of birth is technically easier to answer compared with the ethnic group question where the answers are subjective and can have a high degree of fluidity attached to them depending upon the situation of the respondent at the time. The main difficulty with the country of birth question is for those people whose country of birth has changed name or boundaries since they were born. For example, somebody may have been born in Bangladesh in 1944. Should they respond with Bangladesh as the country is named now, or East Bengal as it was called shortly after they were born, or India as it was known when they were born.

The country of birth question was missed by 2.5 per cent of the population in England & Wales. Almost three quarters of a million people were imputed, with higher proportions of imputed numbers for all areas of birth outside the UK compared with the UK-born, apart from Oceania and other (as shown in Table 1.2).

Table 1.2 Response to the country of birth question, England & Wales, 2001 Census

	Imputed		Total (Incl. imputed)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
UK	727,000	87.7	44,769,000	91.7
Republic of Ireland	9,000	1.1	440,000	0.9
Europe	18,000	2.2	930,000	1.9
Africa	18,000	2.1	674,000	1.4
Asia	38,000	4.6	1,384,000	2.8
North America	14,000	1.7	407,000	0.8
South America	2,000	0.2	65,000	0.1
Oceania and other	3,000	0.4	176,000	0.4

Source: ONS 2003 Census 2001 Review and Evaluation, Edit and Imputation: Evaluation Report

1.3.3. Religion

As this question was voluntary, ONS did not impute any answers which were missing. Instead, in order to acknowledge those who chose not to respond, the tables were published with a category of not stated. In all nearly nine per cent of the population chose not to record their religion.

1.3.4. Age and sex

The other questions in the 2001 Census which are relevant to the analysis in this report are the age and sex questions. These were the questions in the 2001 Census which had the best response rates. Answers to the question on age were only imputed for 0.5 per cent of the England and Wales population, and answers on sex were only imputed for 0.4 per cent of the population. The distribution of imputed ages followed that of the population as a whole,

except that generally the process had to impute slightly more people of working age, compared to children or older people. Sex imputation also followed the pattern in the population as a whole, showing just a slight tendency towards more males having to be imputed than females.

1.4 How the 2001 Census data were processed

For the 1991 Census, the standard output from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) was not adjusted for under-enumeration and the tables included a category for non-response. For the 2001 Census, in response to requests by users, ONS adjusted for under-enumeration and inconsistencies in the data before the data was released. This was undertaken using an Edit and Donor Imputation System. Thus the released data in the 2001 Standard Tables and other output already contains an adjustment for under-enumeration, and the output is consistent between tables in that all tables contain the complete data for their respective population base. This type of census processing is termed a one number census. This difference leads to some problems in comparability between data from the two censuses, and these differences are discussed further in Chapter 5 of this report.

Chapter 2 Ethnic Groups

2.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the 2001 Census data on the demography of different ethnic groups. It includes analysis of the following Census tables: ST101 on ethnicity, ST102 - ethnicity by country of birth, and ST104 - ethnic group by religion. It concentrates on describing the size, location and composition of each of the main Census ethnic groups, and aims to answer the following questions:

- How big are the different ethnic groups in London?
- Where do the people from each ethnic group live?
- And who are the people in each of the groups?

First, a broad overview of ethnicity in London is provided by analysing data on five major ethnic categories. Next there is an analysis of the total ethnic minority populations across London. The chapter then includes a full description of each of 16 ethnic groups. Each of the ethnic groups is examined in turn and their size and location are outlined. The composition of each ethnic group is then described using the Census data which show the relationship between ethnicity, religion and country of birth. This enables us to build up an understanding of the different people contained within each ethnic group. Finally the age and sex structure of each ethnic group is presented highlighting the differences between the older more settled ethnic groups and ethnic groups dominated by more recent migrants.

2.2 Broad overview of ethnicity in London

To give a very broad overview of London's ethnic breakdown, the different ethnic categories in the Census have been combined into five major groups in a number of the ethnic group tables from the 2001 Census. These groups are:

- White
- Mixed
- Asian/Asian British
- Black/Black British
- Chinese/Other.

Table 2.1 Percentage in each combined ethnic category, London, 2001

Ethnic group	*Total*	*Percentage*
White	5,103,203	71.2
Mixed	226,111	3.2
Asian/Asian British	866,693	12.1
Black/Black British	782,849	10.9
Chinese/Other ethnic group	193,235	2.7
Total	7,172,091	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

In London the White group was by far the largest group of the five with over five million people. Seven in every ten Londoners (71 per cent) were White (see Table 2.1). Between 1991 and 2001 there was a fall in the number of people recording themselves as White in the Census. In 1991, 5.3 million people (79.8 per cent of the population) recorded themselves as White, compared with 5.1 million people in 2001 (71 per cent of the population).

Of the two million people in the other ethnic groups combined, over three quarters were in the Asian/Asian British and Black/Black British groups. After the White group, the next largest major ethnic group was the Asian/Asian British category which was about one sixth the size of the White group at 867,000. Just under 1 in 8 people in London were Asian/Asian British. Of similar size but a little smaller was the Black/Black British group which contained 783,000 people. This group was 11 per cent of London's population. The two smallest groups using these major categories were the Chinese/Other group and the Mixed category which both consisted of around 200,000 people.

It would be incorrect to use the sum of the four major categories other than White to produce an estimate of ethnic minorities in London as there are many White people who belong to ethnic minority groups. For example many Turkish and Iraqi people may identify themselves as White but would be considered to be ethnic minorities by most people in London. In order to gain a true measure of the number of ethnic minorities in London the fuller 16 code classification needs to be analysed.

2.3 Total number of ethnic minority people in London

In order to look at the proportions and numbers of ethnic minority groups as a whole it is helpful to examine data for the White ethnic group from the 16-code classification (see Table 2.2). The 2001 Census 16-code classification separates the White group into those people of White British ethnicity and those people who were White but from other ethnic groups. The

Table 2.2 Number and percentage in each ethnic group, London, 2001

Ethnic group	*Total*	*Percentage*
White British	4,287,861	59.8
Total ethnic minority groups [a]	*2,884,230*	*40.2*
White Irish	220,488	3.1
Other White	594,854	8.3
Mixed	226,111	3.2
Asian/Asian British	866,693	12.1
Black/Black British	782,849	10.9
Chinese/Other ethnic group	193,235	2.7
Total	7,172,091	100.0

NB- Totals may not add due to rounding
Note: [a] ethnic minority = all ethnic groups other than White British
Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

Table 2.3 Percentage of ethnic minorities* in London boroughs, 2001

1 Brent	70.8
2 Newham	66.2
3 Tower Hamlets	57.1
4 Hackney	55.9
5 Ealing	55.1
6 Haringey	54.7
7 Westminster	51.5
8 Lambeth	50.4
9 Harrow	50.1
10 Kensington & Chelsea	49.9
Inner London	49.5
11 Southwark	47.8
12 Camden	47.3
13 Waltham Forest	44.3
14 Hounslow	44.2
15 Islington	43.2
16 Lewisham	43.0
17 Redbridge	42.5
18 Hammersmith & Fulham	42.0
London	*40.2*
19 Barnet	40.1
20 Enfield	38.8
21 Croydon	36.3
22 Merton	35.9
23 Wandsworth	35.2
Outer London	34.4
24 City of London	31.7
25 Greenwich	29.4
26 Hillingdon	27.5
27 Kingston upon Thames	24.1
28 Richmond upon Thames	21.3
29 Barking & Dagenham	19.1
30 Sutton	16.3
31 Bromley	13.5
32 Bexley	12.1
33 Havering	8.0

* ethnic minority = all ethnic groups other than White British

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

combination of people in all ethnic groups other than White British provides a good estimate of the number of ethnic minority people in London.

The White British group constitutes nearly 60 per cent of the population (4.3 million people) and this group therefore forms the ethnic majority in London. All other ethnic groups form just over 40 per cent of the population - nearly 2.9 million people, which is the size of the ethnic minority population in London.

The number of ethnic minority people from the 1991 Census is not directly comparable with the 2001 Census figure. The growth in the number of ethnic minorities between 1991 and 2001 could be due to any combination of the following factors:

- the inclusion of White minority groups as a separate category in 2001,
- changes in the ethnic group question and therefore the way people responded
- an actual growth in total numbers.
- the incorporation of under-enumeration into the 2001 figures

All these aspects will be discussed further in Chapter 5 of this report. However, as a guide, in 1991 there were 1.3 million people recorded by the Census in ethnic minority groups (which excluded White minorities) and 2.9 million people in ethnic minority groups in 2001 (which included White minority groups).

A map showing the location of ethnic minorities as a whole in London shows that there is a concentration in Inner London, as well as in a crescent around the northern part of Outer London (See Map 2.1). The boroughs with the largest proportions of ethnic minorities (See Table 2.3 and Map 2.1) represent a mixture of Inner and Outer London boroughs. Seven of the top ten boroughs were in Inner London and three in Outer London.

The borough with the largest proportion of ethnic minorities was Brent where 71 per cent of the population were from ethnic minority groups (including White minorities). This was followed by Newham, Tower Hamlets, Hackney and Ealing. There were nine boroughs in total which had ethnic minority populations which were greater than 50 per cent. The average for Inner London boroughs was just under 50 per cent.

Havering had by far the smallest ethnic minority population with just eight per cent of the population being from ethnic minority groups. Bexley and Bromley were next, followed by Sutton and Barking & Dagenham. Fewer than one in five people in these five boroughs were from ethnic minority groups.

The average ethnic minority population for Outer London boroughs was 34 per cent. Nine out of the ten boroughs with the smallest proportions of ethnic minorities were in Outer London, the exception being the City of London with 31.7 per cent in 10th place.

2.4 Individual ethnic minority groups in London

2.4.1 Summary

The White British ethnic group was the largest of the 16 groups with over 4.2 million people (see Table 2.4). Nearly six out of every ten Londoners was White British. The next largest group was the Other White group with nearly 600,000 people. The Indian group was the largest Black or Asian ethnic group with 437,000 people - six per cent of London's population. The Black African and Black Caribbean groups followed with around five per cent each of the population. White Irish people in London were the next most populous group with over 220,000 people. The three Asian groups other than Indian were all of a similar size - around two per cent of the population. The Other group was the only remaining ethnic group to exceed 100,000 people.

The six remaining categories all had fewer than 100,000 people. Four of these were the mixed categories, and added to these were the Chinese and Other Black categories. Of the mixed categories the White/Black Caribbean group was the largest with nearly 71,000 people. This, by way of reference, was around one fifth of the size of the Black Caribbean group itself. The Mixed White and Asian and the Other Mixed categories were equal in size at 60,000 people. The smallest Mixed category was the White and Black African group which included 34,000 people - less than 10 per cent of the Black African group as a comparison. The Chinese group numbered just over 80,000 people and the Other Black group just over 60,000.

Map 2.1 Percentage of ethnic minorities in London, 2001

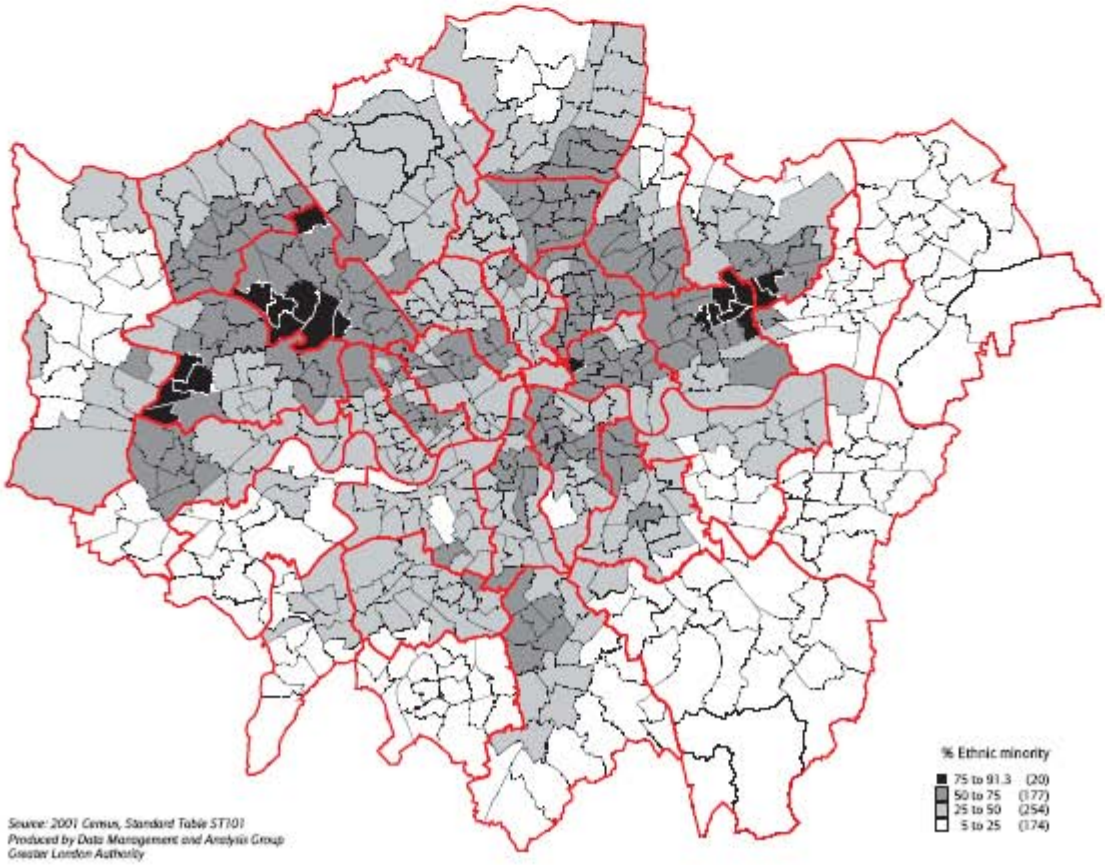


Table 2.4 Number and percentage in each ethnic group, London, 2001

Ethnic group	*Total*	*Percentage*
White British	4,287,861	59.8
Total ethnic minority groups	*2,884,230*	*40.2*
White Irish	220,488	3.1
Other White	594,854	8.3
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	70,928	1.0
Mixed: White and Black African	34,182	0.5
Mixed: White and Asian	59,944	0.8
Mixed: Other Mixed	61,057	0.9
Asian/Asian British: Indian	436,993	6.1
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	142,749	2.0
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	153,893	2.1
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	133,058	1.9
Black/Black British - Black Caribbean	343,567	4.8
Black/Black British - Black African	378,933	5.3
Black/Black British - Other Black	60,349	0.8
Chinese or Other Ethnic group - Chinese	80,201	1.1
Chinese or Other Ethnic group - Other ethnic group	113,034	1.6
Total	7,172,091	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101
Totals may not add due to rounding

Country of birth

The different ethnic groups varied enormously in their proportions born in the UK (see Table 2.5). Three ethnic groups had very high proportions born in the UK: White British, White and Black Caribbean, and Other Black. A high 96 per cent of the White British group were born in the UK. This means that there were 175,000 people in the White British category who were not born in the UK - probably mainly children of expatriate workers. The next highest percentage was for the White and Black Caribbean group (90 per cent) which was interesting as the proportion born in the UK was so much higher than for the other mixed White/Other groups, and also higher than the Other Black group. This may be because the Black Caribbean group is one of the oldest most settled ethnic minority groups in London (and other evidence shows they are more likely than other ethnic groups to be in mixed race relationships), and that people who are a mix of White and Black Caribbean feel more settled/British in comparison to the other mixed groups. The third highest proportion was for the Other Black group (81 per cent), which in 1991 was known to contain many Black British people (Storkey, 1994).

Two thirds of the White/Asian group were born in the UK. The Other Mixed, Black Caribbean and White/Black African groups all had just less than 60 per cent born in the UK. The three

Asian groups, Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi, all had less than half their populations born in the UK. The proportion was down to a third for the Black African and White Irish groups, and 28 per cent and 29 per cent for the Other Asian and Chinese groups. The two groups with the lowest proportions of UK-born were the Other ethnic group and the Other White group. More than four out of every five people in these groups were migrants.

Table 2.5 Percentage of each ethnic group born in the UK, London, 2001

All people	73.0
White British	95.9
White Irish	31.2
Other White	17.4
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	90.2
Mixed: White and Black African	58.1
Mixed: White and Asian	66.9
Mixed: Other Mixed	59.2
Asian/Asian British: Indian	41.5
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	49.0
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	45.7
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	27.5
Black/Black British: Black Caribbean	58.8
Black/Black British: Black African	35.6
Black/Black British: Other Black	80.8
Chinese	29.0
Other Ethnic Group	17.2

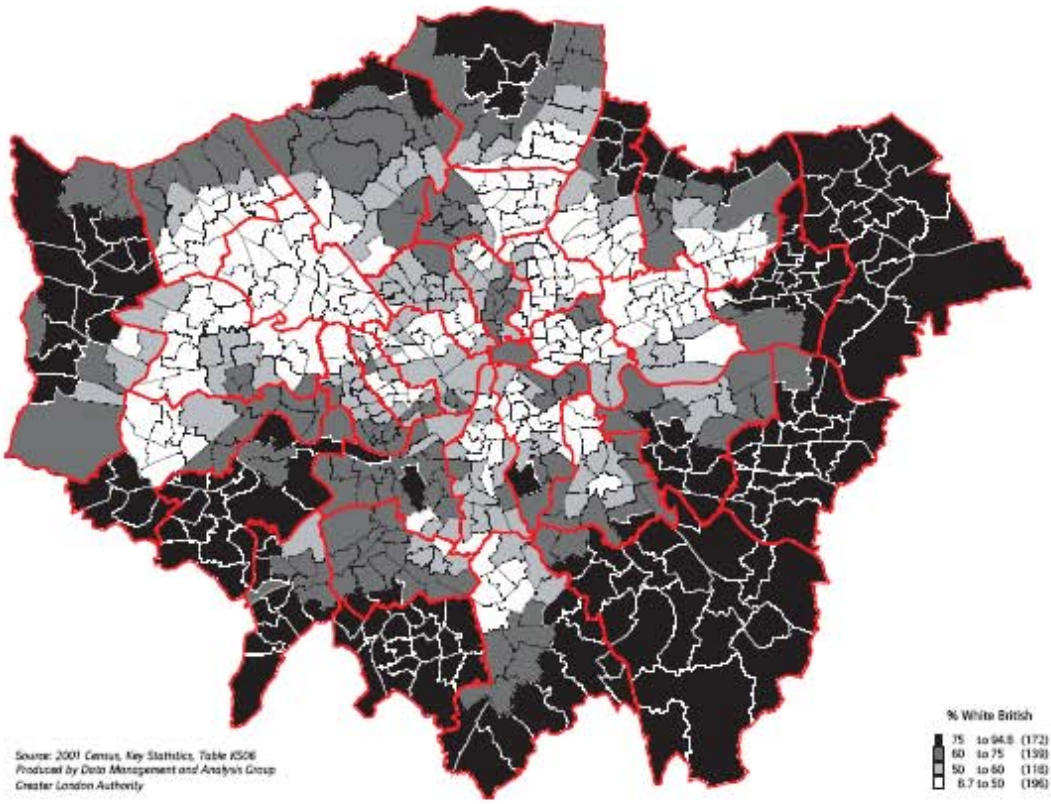
Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST102

2.4.2 An analysis of the White British ethnic category

The total White British population in London in 2001 was nearly 4.3 million (see Table 2.4). An analysis of the distribution of the White British population shows the reverse trends to those apparent in the analysis of the total ethnic minority population discussed above. The percentage of the population who were White British ranges from 92.0 per cent in Havering to 29.2 per cent in Brent. This extraordinary range highlights the diversity of experience of ethnicity across London.

There were eight boroughs, including Brent, which had White British populations which were less than half of the total population. Brent and Newham had by far the lowest proportions of White British in their populations. The boroughs with high proportions of White British in their populations were all Outer London boroughs. Figures declined smoothly from Havering's 92 per cent. The five boroughs with the highest and lowest proportions of White British in their populations are shown in Table 2.6.

Map 2.2 Percentage of people who were White British, 2001



Country of birth

The overwhelming majority (96 per cent) of White British living in London were born in the UK. Most of these (91 per cent) were born in England, with 2.4 per cent born in Scotland and 1.6 per cent born in Wales. The remaining five per cent of White British people were born in a host of other countries in all continents ranging from over 22,000 from Northern Ireland, 12,700 from South Africa, 9,000 from India to 450 from China and 380 from Bangladesh.

Table 2.6 London boroughs with the highest and lowest percentage of White British, 2001

High boroughs		Low boroughs	
Borough	Percentage of White British	Borough	Percentage of White British
1 Havering	92.0	1 Brent	29.2
2 Bexley	87.9	2 Newham	33.8
3 Bromley	86.5	3 Tower Hamlets	42.9
4 Sutton	83.7	4 Hackney	44.1
5 Barking & Dagenham	80.9	5 Ealing	44.9

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

Religion

Two thirds (67 per cent) of White British people in London were Christian. The majority of the remainder (28.8 per cent of the total) either followed no religion or did not state their religion.

After Christian the highest recorded religion for White British people was Jewish with 122,700 people. In fact 82 per cent of all Jewish people in London were recorded as White British. There were 32,900 White British Muslims in London in 2001. Quite large numbers of the White British group (13,010 people) stated they belonged to religions other than those listed in the Table 2.8. This could include one of over a hundred different religions, for example the Baha'i Faith or Druidism (see Appendix C for a full list of religious groups which were coded in the 2001 Census). There was also a large number of White British Buddhists (9,629).

Table 2.7 Percentage of White British in each religious group, London, 2001

Religion	White British (Total 4,287,861) %
Christian	67.0
No religion	20.0
Religion not stated	8.8
Jewish	2.9
Muslim	0.8
Any other religion	0.3
Buddhist	0.2
Hindu	0.0
Sikh	0.0
Total	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST104

2.4.3 White Irish

The White Irish group was the fifth largest group in London, using this 16 category framework, with over 220,000 people.

The percentage of White Irish people in the population ranged from 7.0 per cent in Brent to 1.3 per cent in Newham. It is interesting that Newham had the lowest proportion of White Irish as it had the highest proportion of any borough of ethnic minorities who were not White. The White Irish were much more evenly located than most other ethnic minority groups with an average of 3.1 per cent across London and nearly all boroughs were just one or two percentage points different from that.

The five boroughs with the highest and lowest percentages of White Irish in their populations are shown in Table 2.8 below.

Map 2.3 Percentage of people who were White Irish, 2001

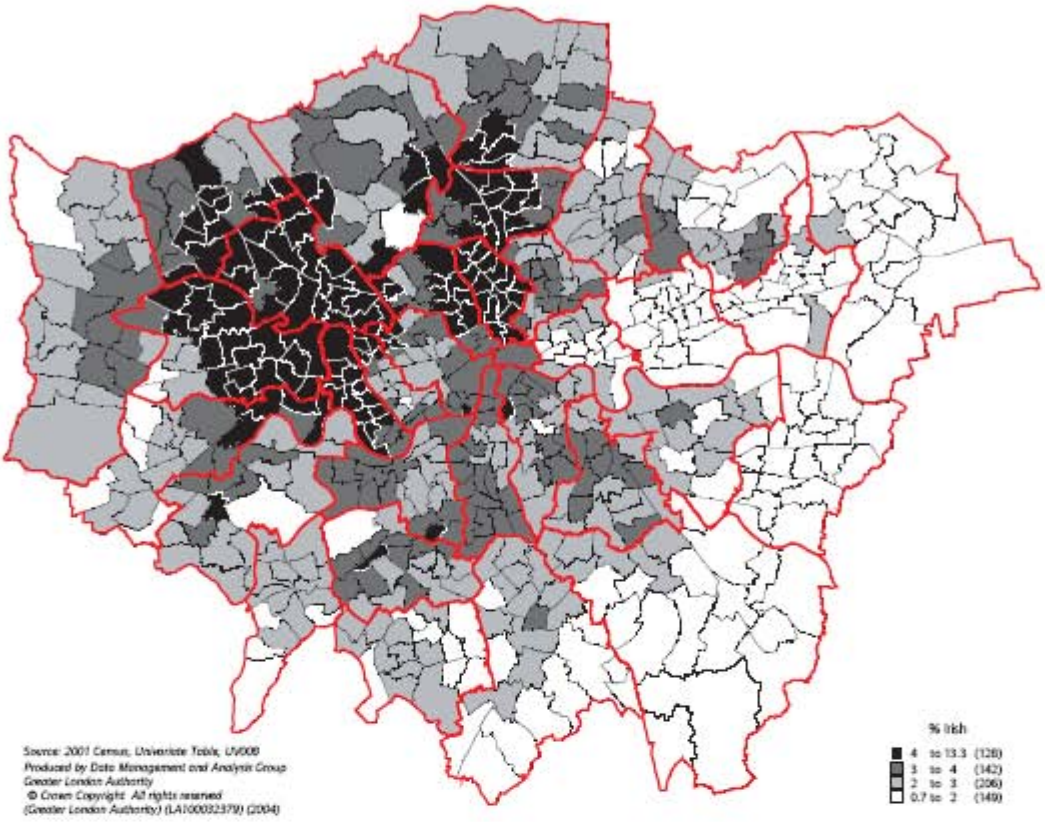


Table 2.8 London Boroughs with the highest and lowest percentage of White Irish, 2001

High boroughs		Low boroughs	
Borough	Percentage of White Irish	Borough	Percentage of White Irish
1 Brent	7.0	1 Newham	1.3
2 Islington	5.7	2 Bexley	1.4
3 Hammersmith & Fulham	4.8	3 Havering	1.5
4 Ealing	4.7	4 Bromley	1.6
5 Camden	4.6	5 Barking & Dagenham	1.7

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

Country of birth

Two thirds (66 per cent) of White Irish living in London in 2001 were born in the Republic of Ireland. Nearly a quarter (24 per cent) were born in England and 6 per cent in Northern Ireland. The remaining three per cent were born in a variety of countries such as the USA, Scotland, South Africa and Wales.

Religion

The White Irish group was the most Christian ethnic group in London with 84.3 per cent of White Irish also Christians, compared with 58 per cent of all Londoners and 67 per cent of

Table 2.9 Percentage of White Irish in each religious group, London 2001

Religion	White Irish (Total 220,488) %
Christian	84.3
Religion not stated	7.7
No religion	7.0
Jewish	0.2
Any other religion	0.2
Muslim	0.2
Buddhist	0.2
Hindu	0.0
Sikh	0.0
Total	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST104
Totals may nod add due to rounding

White British people. White Irish people had far lower percentages of those with no religion than the other White sub-groups (7 per cent compared with 20 per cent for White British and 16 per cent for Other White).

2.4.4 Other White

This grouping includes a large number of different communities. These are described later in the report where other cross-tabulations are analysed. The Other White group was the largest ethnic minority group in London from the 16 code breakdown with nearly 600,000 people. The size of this group is a real vindication for the inclusion of this category which was new to the 2001 Census.

The percentage of Other White people in boroughs across London ranged from a large 25.3 per cent in Kensington & Chelsea, to 1.6 per cent in Havering. Only the Bangladeshi group demonstrates a wider range. The London average was 8.3 per cent, and three boroughs had approximately double that percentage: Kensington & Chelsea, Westminster and Haringey. The five boroughs with high percentages of this ethnic category were all central inner boroughs. Those with the lowest percentages were all eastern and southern outer boroughs. This was a new category for 2001 and it contained significant numbers across all London boroughs.
The five boroughs with the highest and lowest percentages of Other White in their populations are shown in Table 2.10 below.

Map 2.4 Percentage of people who were Other White, 2001

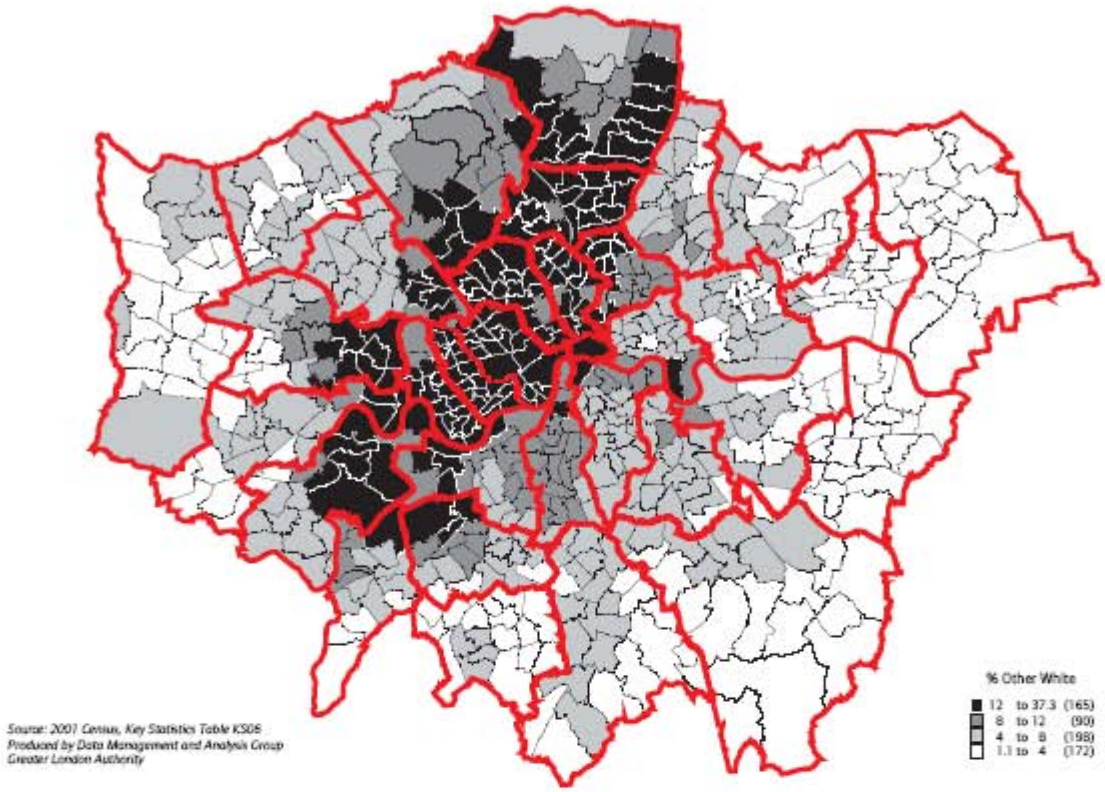


Table 2.10 London Boroughs with the highest and lowest percentage of Other White, 2001

High boroughs			Low boroughs	
	Borough	Percentage of White Other	Borough	Percentage of Other White
1	Kensington & Chelsea	25.3	1 Havering	1.6
2	Westminster	21.1	2 Bexley	2.1
3	Haringey	16.1	3 Barking & Dagenham	2.7
4	Camden	15.8	4 Sutton	3.4
5	Hammersmith & Fulham	15.0	5 Bromley	3.5

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

Country of birth

Nearly two thirds (64 per cent) of this group were born in Europe including 30 per cent in Western Europe outside the EU such as Norway, Switzerland, Gibraltar and Malta, and 28 per cent from EU countries (excluding the UK), while 17 per cent were born in England. Around 50,000 people (eight per cent of the White Other group) were born in Asia, Oceania and the Middle East. The remaining ten per cent or so were born in countries such as the USA, South Africa, Canada and India.

Table 2.11 Percentage of Other White in each religious group, London, 2001

Religion	Other White (Total 594,854) %
Christian	56.2
No religion	15.7
Muslim	13.9
Religion not stated	9.6
Jewish	3.6
Any other religion	0.5
Buddhist	0.4
Hindu	0.1
Sikh	0.0
Total	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST104

Religion

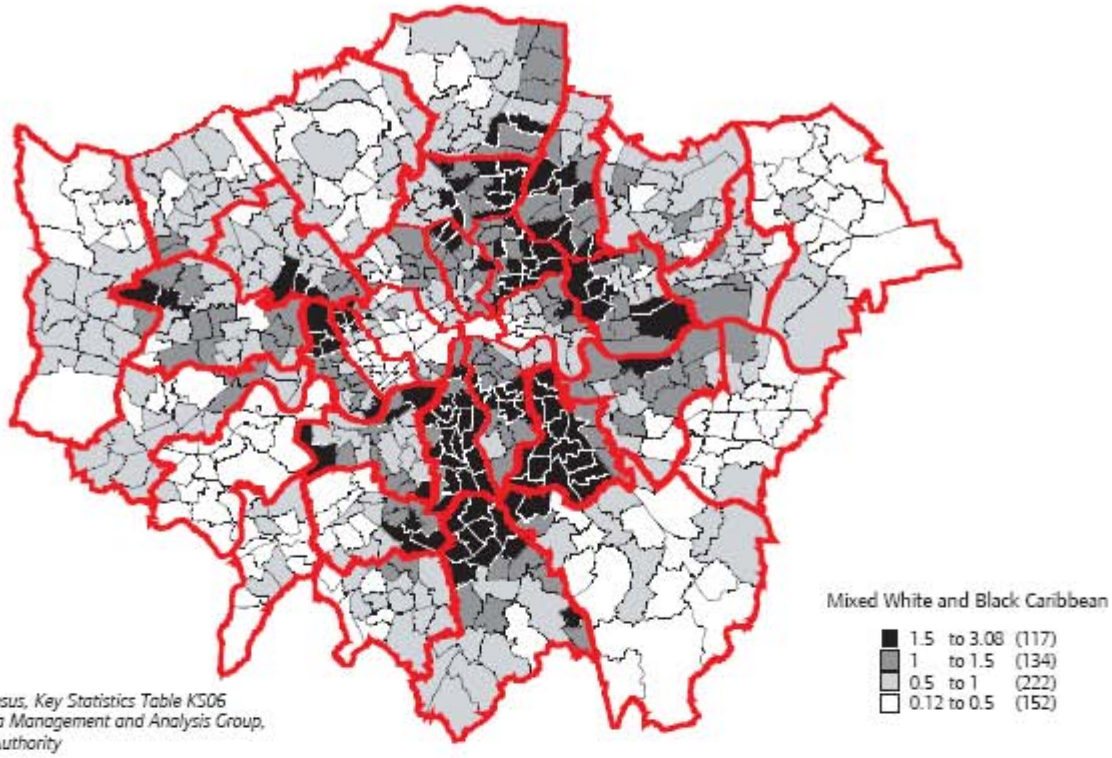
Over half the Other White group were Christian - similar to the London average (58 per cent) but lower than the other White sub-groups. A large number (83,000) were Muslim. An analysis of ethnicity by country of birth by religion is not available as a standard table, but from the religion by country of birth table (ST150) we know that 53,000 Muslims were born in the Middle East and 42,000 Muslims were born in Eastern Europe and many of these people are likely to have recorded themselves as Other White.

2.4.5 Mixed White and Black Caribbean

The percentage of people who recorded themselves in the White and Black Caribbean ethnic category ranged from 2.0 per cent in Lambeth to 0.4 per cent in Havering. Lambeth and Lewisham had the highest proportions of White and Black Caribbean, with a small drop then to many other boroughs with around the same proportions. These also tend to be the same areas which have relatively large proportions of Black Caribbeans.

The five boroughs with the highest and lowest percentages of White and Black Caribbean people in their populations are shown in Table 2.13. The high boroughs are all south and north east boroughs, and the low boroughs are east and south west boroughs, and the City of London.

Map 2.5 Percentage of people who were Mixed White and Black Caribbean, 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS06
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group, Greater London Authority

Table 2.12 London Boroughs with the highest and lowest percentage of White and Black Caribbean, 2001

High boroughs			Low boroughs		
Borough		Percentage of White and Black Caribbean	Borough		Percentage of White and Black Caribbean
1	Lambeth	2.0	1	Havering	0.4
2	Lewisham	1.9	2	Richmond	0.4
3	Hackney	1.5	3	Kingston upon Thames	0.4
4	Haringey	1.5	4	Bexley	0.4
5	Croydon	1.4	5	City of London	0.5

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

Country of birth

The majority of this group (90 per cent) were born in the UK, with nearly all of these born in England. This group had a much higher proportion born in the UK compared with the other Mixed groups. Of the remaining ten per cent, six per cent were born in the Caribbean with South America, Other Western Europe and the EU (excluding the UK) next in line.

Table 2.13 Percentage of White and Black Caribbean in each religious group, London, 2001

Religion	White and Black Caribbean (Total 70,928) %
Christian	60.0
No religion	25.0
Religion not stated	13.1
Muslim	0.7
Any other religion	0.4
Buddhist	0.3
Jewish	0.3
Hindu	0.1
Sikh	0.0
Total	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST104
Totals may not add due to rounding

Religion

Sixty per cent of the White and Black Caribbean group were Christian compared with 75 per cent of the Black Caribbean group and 67 per cent of the White group. This lower percentage could be due to younger people being less likely to state a religion than older people as this ethnic group has a younger age structure than the others. This will be explored in further detail in the religion chapter in this report. A quarter of this group were recorded as having no religion. This percentage was only exceeded by the Chinese ethnic group. This group also recorded the second highest proportions of 'not stated' of any ethnic group. In all over 38 per cent of this group either said they had no religion or did not state a religion. Much lower proportions of this group were Muslim compared with the other Mixed ethnic groups.

2.4.6 Mixed White and Black African

There were 34,200 people of mixed White and Black African ethnicity in London in 2001. The percentage of the population who were White and Black African ranged from 0.8 per cent in Lambeth to 0.1 per cent in Havering. Lambeth, Hackney and Haringey featured in the top five for both the White and Black African group as well as the White and Black Caribbean group. The five boroughs with the highest percentages for this group were all Inner London boroughs with two main clusters - one just south of the river in Lambeth and Southwark, and the other cluster north of the river in Hackney, Haringey and Islington. The percentage of White and Black Africans was half as high in the top five boroughs as for the White and Black Caribbean population.

Map 2.6 Percentage of people who were Mixed White and Black African, 2001

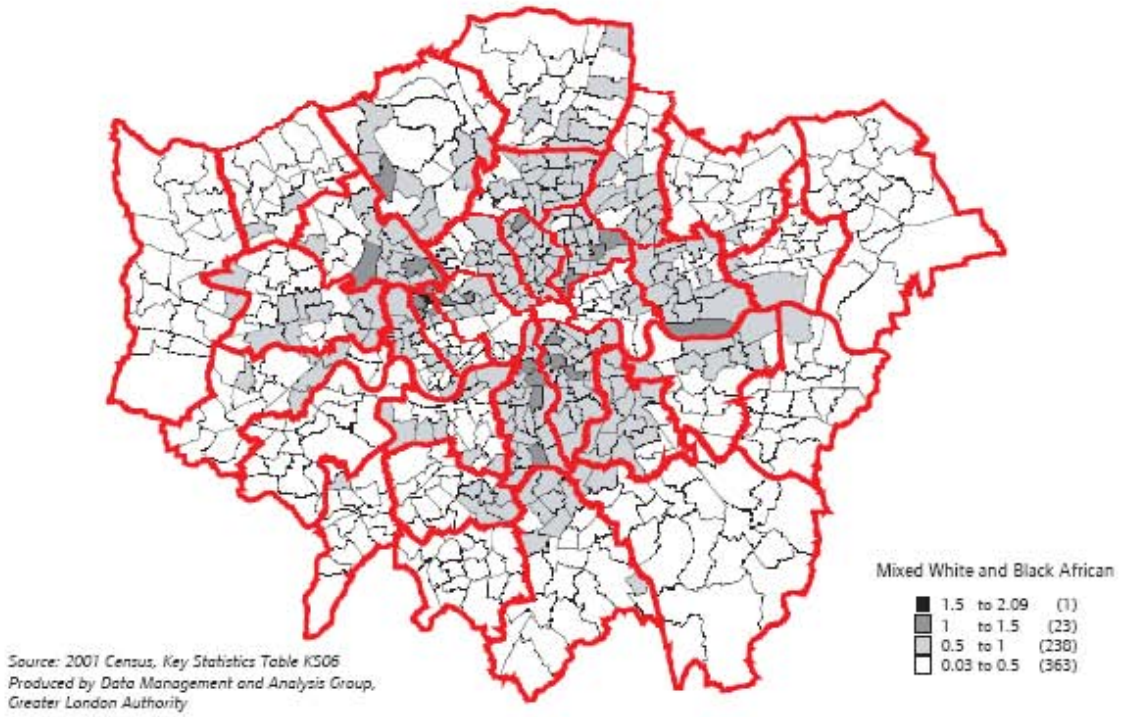


Table 2.14 London Boroughs with the highest and lowest percentage of White and Black African, 2001

High boroughs			Low boroughs		
	Borough	Percentage of White and Black African		Borough	Percentage of White and Black African
1	Lambeth	0.8	1	Havering	0.1
2	Southwark	0.8	2	Bexley	0.2
3	Hackney	0.8	3	City of London	0.2
4	Haringey	0.7	4	Bromley	0.2
5	Islington	0.7	5	Sutton	0.2

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

Country of birth

Nearly two thirds of this group were born in Europe and nearly one third in Africa. Of those born in Europe 57 per cent were born in England. This group had the lowest proportions of people born in the UK of any of the Mixed groups. The countries of birth of those born in Africa were spread fairly evenly across the continent with 16 per cent in South and Eastern Africa (mostly outside the main migrant countries of Kenya, South Africa and Zimbabwe), 9 per cent in Central and Western Africa (mostly outside Nigeria), and 8 per cent in North Africa.

Religion

Over half this group were Christian (18,906 people). There were also over 6,000 Muslims. A quarter of this group stated they had no religion or did not state their religion.

Table 2.15 Percentage of White and Black African in each religious group, London 2001

Religion	White and Black African (Total 34,182) %
Christian	55.3
Muslim	17.8
No religion	14.5
Religion not stated	11.0
Buddhist	0.5
Any other religion	0.4
Jewish	0.3
Hindu	0.2
Sikh	0.0
Total	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST104

2.4.7 Mixed White and Asian

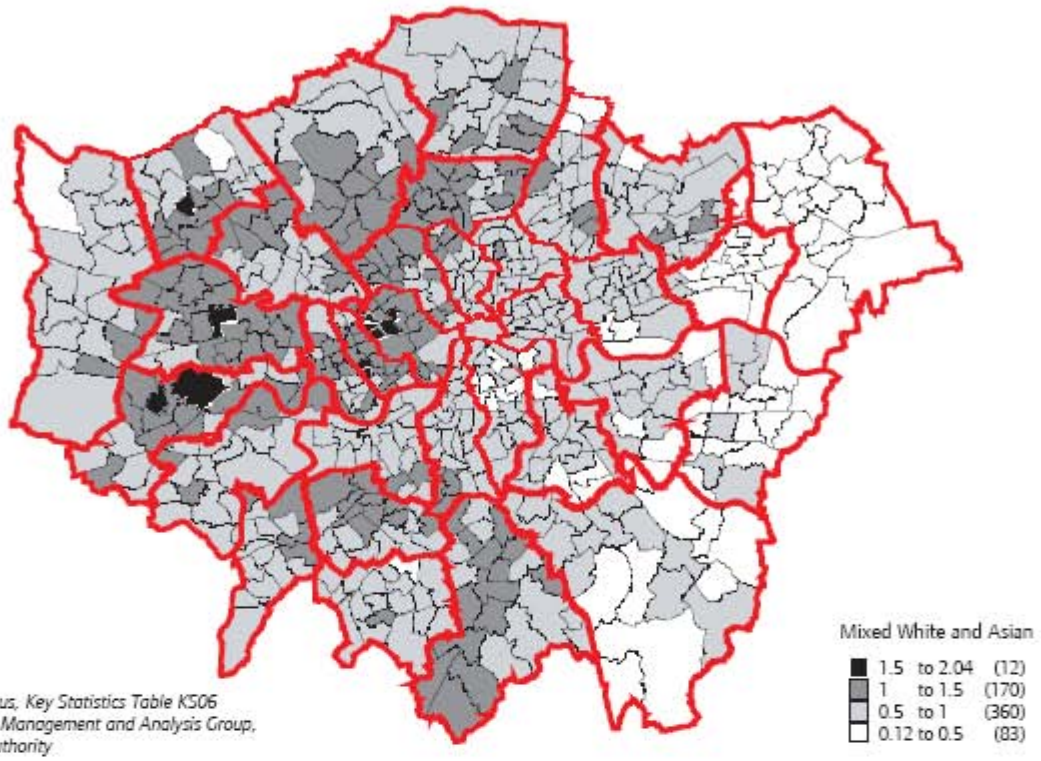
Asian in this context is not necessarily the same as Asian within the Asian/Asian British group, which has sub-headings of Indian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani and Other Asian. White and Asian was simply presented as a pre-defined category under the Mixed heading. There were nearly 60,000 people in this category in London. This group was quite evenly spread at a low level across London with around one per cent in the five highest boroughs and half a per cent in the lowest five boroughs. The highest boroughs were not necessarily the boroughs with the largest overall Asian populations. As illustrated in Table 2.16 there was no pattern to either the highest boroughs or the lowest boroughs, and this may relate to the diversity within this group which will be investigated in later Chapters in this report.

Table 2.16 London Boroughs with the highest and lowest percentage of White and Asian, 2001

High boroughs		Low boroughs	
Borough	Percentage of White and Asian	Borough	Percentage of White and Asian
Westminster	1.3	Havering	0.3
Ealing	1.2	Barking & Dagenham	0.3
Kensington & Chelsea	1.2	Bexley	0.4
Hounslow	1.1	Southwark	0.5
Haringey	1.1	Bromley	0.6

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

Map 2.7 Percentage of people who were Mixed White and Asian, 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS06
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group, Greater London Authority

Country of birth

Just over two thirds of this group were born in the UK (67 per cent) - mostly England. The rest of this group were born in a variety of countries across the globe. Ten per cent were born in South Asia (mostly India), seven per cent in the Middle East, five per cent in the Far East outside China, and three per cent in Eastern Europe.

Table 2.17 Percentage of White and Asian in each religious group, London 2001

	White and Asian (Total 59,944)
Religion	%
Christian	41.9
No religion	22.1
Muslim	18.8
Religion not stated	10.8
Hindu	2.6
Buddhist	1.1
Sikh	1.1
Jewish	0.8
Any other religion	0.7
Total	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST104
Totals may not add due to rounding

Religion

Less than half this group were Christian (42 per cent). This was lower than the White group as a whole (67 per cent) but much higher than Asian groups (6 per cent). The numbers of those in this group who stated they had no religion (22 per cent) were much higher than for all Asian groups and the Asian group as a whole (2 per cent). The percentage of this group who were Muslim (19 per cent) was similar to the percentage of Muslims in the White/Black African ethnic group and just lower than for the Black African group (19 per cent). These percentages were much lower than for the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups where over 90 per cent were Muslim.

2.4.8 Other Mixed

This group numbers just over 61,000 in London. As with the White/Asian Mixed category above, this group is spread fairly evenly across London at a low level. The top five boroughs were just above one per cent and the bottom five boroughs up to half a per cent. The Other Mixed category is likely to be one of the most diverse groups of all as it is a catch-all category containing all the people of mixed ethnicity who do not fall into any of the other categories. Despite the diversity there is a pattern to the concentrations, with the highest boroughs all in the central zone of London, and the lowest boroughs all being the far south and eastern boroughs of London.

Country of birth

Just under 60 per cent of people in this group were born in the UK with almost all of these born in England. A further 11 per cent were born in Africa and 10 per cent in Asia (half in the Middle East and half in the Far East). Eight per cent were born in South America and four per cent in North America (which includes the Caribbean).

Religion

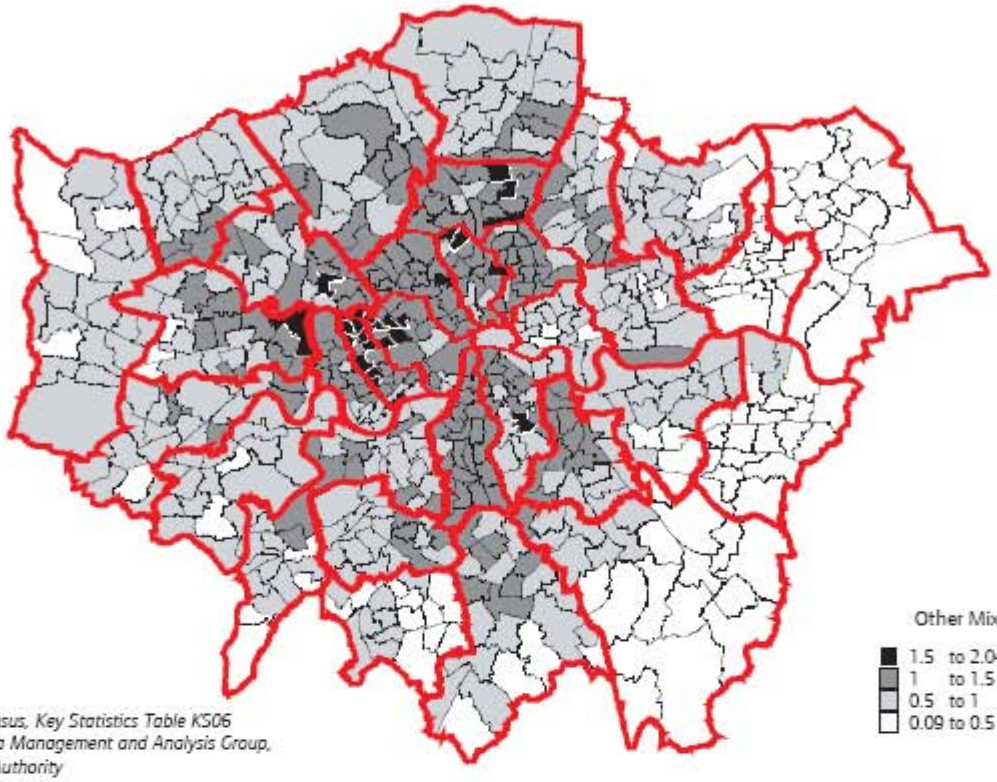
Just under half this group were Christian (46 per cent). There were very high percentages of those with no religion/religion not stated (over 30 per cent). Almost one in six people in the group was Muslim (10,430 people). There were over a thousand Hindus in this group and nearly a thousand Jewish people.

Table 2.18 Boroughs with the highest and lowest percentage of Other Mixed, 2001

High boroughs		Low boroughs	
Borough	Proportion of Other Mixed	Borough	Proportion of Other Mixed
Kensington and Chelsea	1.4	Havering	0.2
Westminster	1.4	Bexley	0.3
Camden	1.3	Barking & Dagenham	0.3
Haringey	1.3	Bromley	0.5
Lambeth	1.2	Sutton	0.5

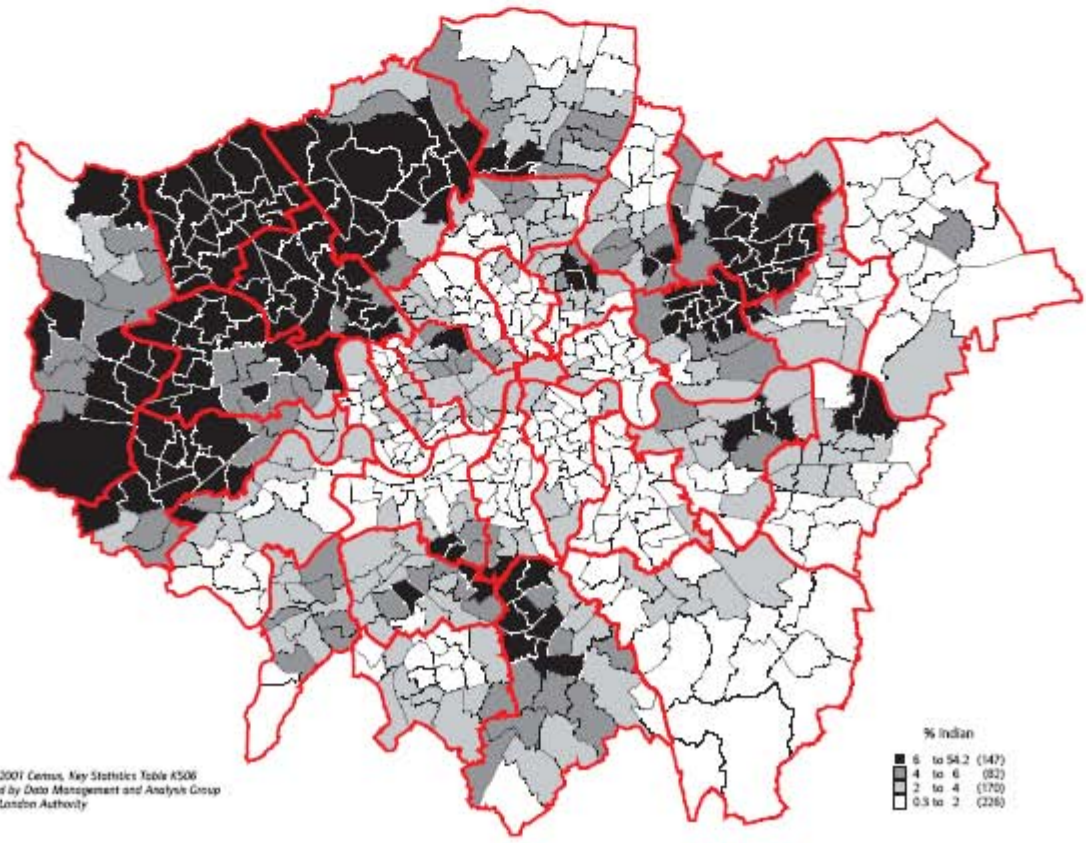
Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

Map 2.8 Percentage of people who were Other Mixed, 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS06
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group, Greater London Authority

Map 2.9 Percentage of people who were Indian, 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS06
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group
Greater London Authority

Table 2.19 Percentage of Other Mixed in each religious group, London, 2001

Religion	Other Mixed (Total 61,057) %
Christian	46.3
No religion	19.7
Muslim	17.1
Religion not stated	11.2
Hindu	1.8
Jewish	1.5
Buddhist	1.3
Any other religion	0.9
Sikh	0.3
Total	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST104

2.4.9 Indian

The Indian group was the second largest ethnic group (after Other White) with 437,000 people - 6.1 per cent of the population. It was nearly three times larger than any other Asian group.

The Indian group was particularly concentrated in certain areas in London and there was a very large difference in the size of the community living in the top five and the bottom five boroughs. The top five boroughs had concentrations approaching 20 per cent whilst the bottom five all had concentrations of 1.5 per cent and less. In this respect it was quite similar to the White Irish group. The top five boroughs were all outer boroughs in the west and east of London. There was no distinct pattern to the bottom five boroughs. Bromley and Havering had low percentages of all ethnic minority groups, whilst Tower Hamlets (Bangladeshi), Southwark and Lewisham (Black groups) had high concentrations of other ethnic groups.

Table 2.20 London Boroughs with the highest and lowest percentage of Indians, 2001

High boroughs		Low boroughs	
Borough	Percentage of Indian	Borough	Percentage of Indian
Harrow	21.9	Havering	1.2
Brent	18.5	Lewisham	1.4
Hounslow	17.3	Southwark	1.5
Ealing	16.5	Bromley	1.5
Redbridge	14.0	Tower Hamlets	1.5

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

Country of birth

Forty one per cent of this group were born in the UK, with 33 per cent born in India and 21 per cent born in Africa. Of those born in Africa two thirds were from South and Eastern Africa with 11 per cent born in Kenya,. Compared with 1991 there were more Indians born in the UK, but it is difficult to know whether or not there was an actual increase in the percentages born in the UK or whether more people recorded themselves in this category because the category name was changed from Asian to 'Asian or Asian British'.

Table 2.21 Percentage of Indian in each religious group, 2001

Religion	Indian (Total 436,993) %
Hindu	53.6
Sikh	21.8
Muslim	9.3
Christian	5.9
Religion not stated	4.5
Any other religion	3.1
No religion	1.7
Buddhist	0.2
Jewish	0.1
Total	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST104

Religion

The Asian groups and the Chinese/Other groups were the only ethnic groups where Christianity was not the dominant religion. The Asian groups also had extremely low percentages of those stating they followed no religion (less than 2 per cent) and those not stating a religion (5 per cent). The Indian groups and the Other Asian group both had Hindu as the main religion. The Indian group was the only ethnic group where Hindu was the majority religion (54 per cent). Over one in five of this group were Sikh (22 per cent) and substantial numbers Muslim (40,497). There were over 25,000 Indian Christians.

2.4.10 Pakistani

There were 142,750 Pakistanis in London. Pakistanis did not make up more than ten per cent of the population in any borough in London. The largest concentration was in Newham where 1 in 12 of the population were Pakistanis. Newham, Waltham Forest and Redbridge were the top three boroughs and all are located in the east and north east of London. The bottom five boroughs in London had very small concentrations indeed - less than half a per cent. The bottom five boroughs were all boroughs with low proportions of ethnic minorities in general.

Table 2.22 London Boroughs with the highest and lowest percentage of Pakistanis, 2001

High boroughs		Low boroughs	
Borough	Percentage of Pakistanis	Borough	Percentage of Pakistanis
Newham	8.5	Bexley	0.2
Waltham Forest	7.9	Havering	0.2
Redbridge	6.2	Bromley	0.2
Hounslow	4.3	City of London	0.3
Brent	4.0	Richmond upon Thames	0.4

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

Country of birth

The Pakistani ethnic group was split fairly evenly with nearly half born in the UK (49 per cent), and nearly half (46 per cent) born in South Asia. Of those born in the UK nearly all were born in England and of those born in South Asia nearly all were born in Pakistan.

Religion

The majority of this ethnic group were Muslim (92 per cent). Over half the remainder did not record an answer for the question. There were over 2,000 Christians and over 1,000 of this group said they followed no religion.

Map 2.10 Percentage of people who were Pakistani, 2001

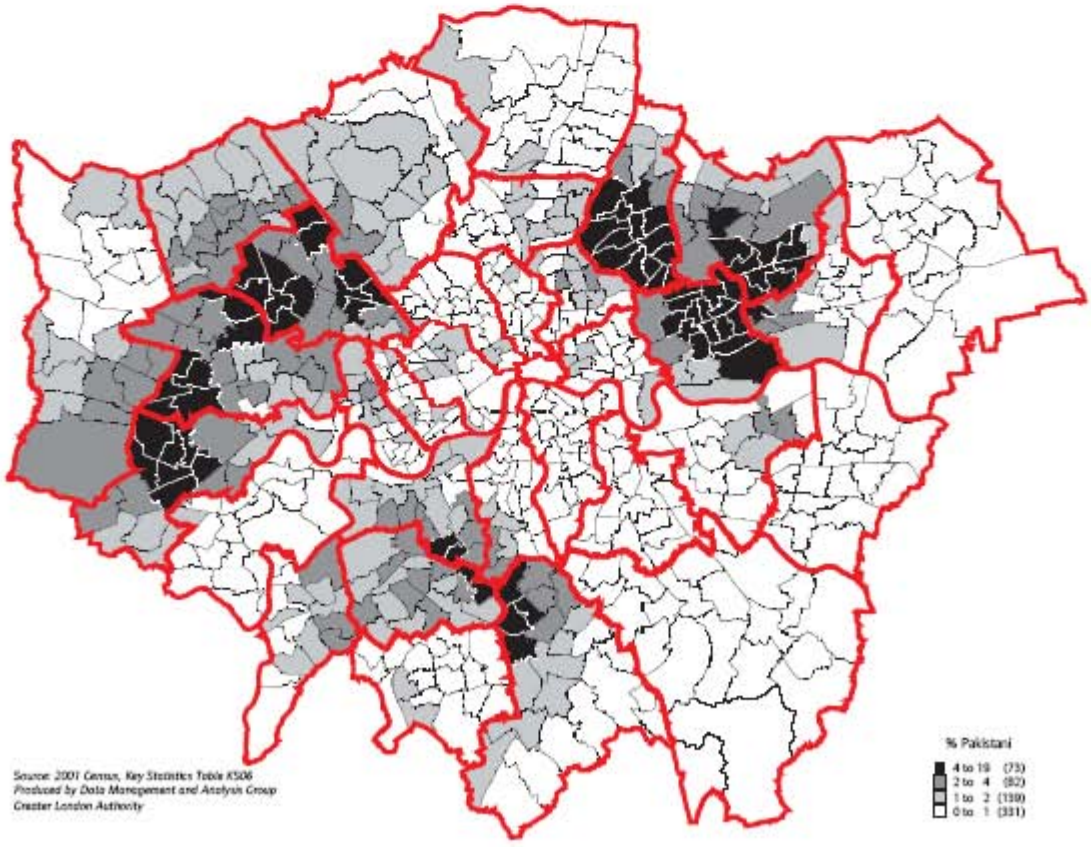
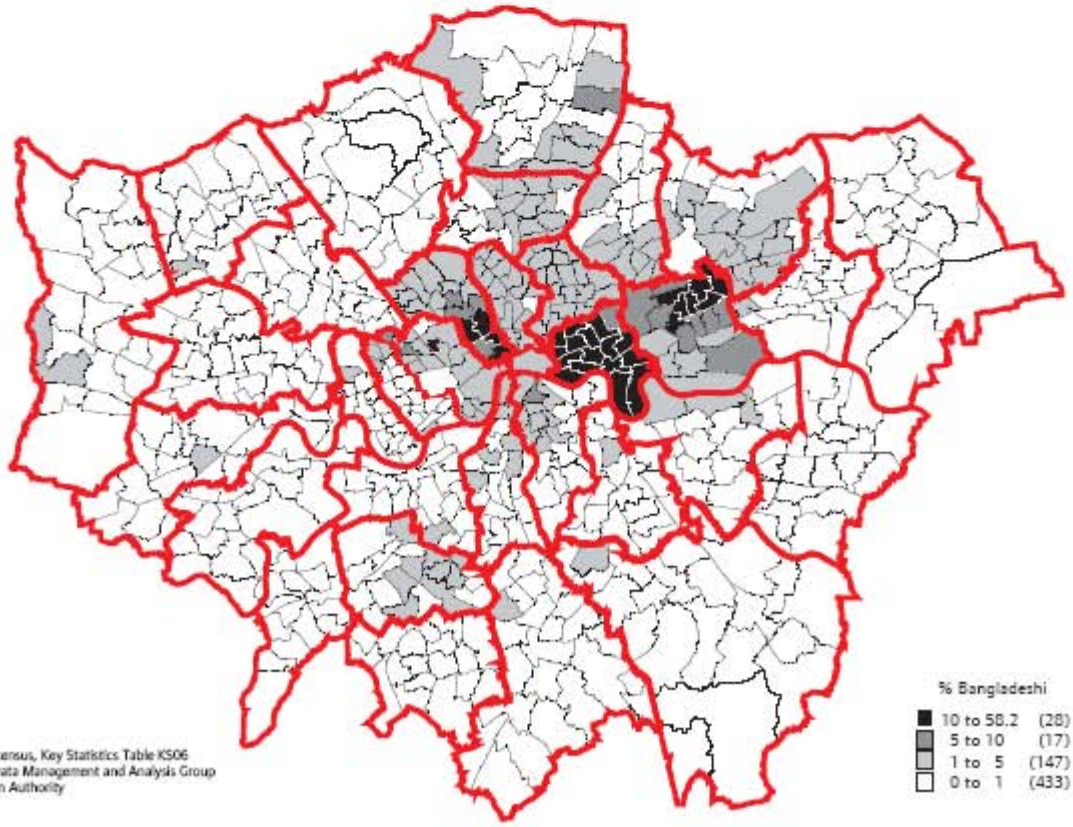


Table 2.23 Percentage of Pakistanis in each religious group, London, 2001

Religion	Pakistani (Total 142,749) %
Muslim	91.5
Religion not stated	5.6
Christian	1.6
No religion	0.8
Hindu	0.2
Any other religion	0.1
Jewish	0.1
Sikh	0.1
Buddhist	0.0
Total	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST104

Map 2.11 Percentage of people who were Bangladeshi, 2001



2.4.11 Bangladeshi

The Bangladeshi, Pakistani and Other Asian groups all had fairly similar numbers, with 153,900 Bangladeshi people in London. The Bangladeshi group was the largest of the three, being larger than the Pakistani group by around 11,000 people. The Pakistani group was larger than the Other Asian group by nearly 10,000 people.

As in 1991, the Bangladeshi community was unusual in that it was particularly concentrated in one borough - Tower Hamlets. A third of the population of Tower Hamlets was Bangladeshi whereas the next borough, Newham had fewer than one in ten Bangladeshis. There was a steep fall from the top borough, Tower Hamlets, - with the fifth borough, Hackney, having fewer than three per cent Bangladeshis. The bottom five boroughs were all south and east outer boroughs with very low proportions of any ethnic minority group.

Table 2.24 London Boroughs with the highest and lowest percentage of Bangladeshis, 2001

High boroughs		Low boroughs	
Borough	Percentage of Bangladeshis	Borough	Percentage of Bangladeshis
Tower Hamlets	33.4	Havering	0.1
Newham	8.8	Bexley	0.2
Camden	6.3	Kingston upon Thames	0.3
City of London	3.8	Bromley	0.3
Hackney	2.9	Sutton	0.3

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

Table 2.25 Percentage of Bangladeshis in each religious group, London 2001

	Bangladeshi (Total 153,893)
Religion	%
Muslim	92.9
Religion not stated	5.7
Hindu	0.6
No religion	0.3
Christian	0.3
Buddhist	0.1
Sikh	0.0
Jewish	0.0
Any other religion	0.0
Total	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST104
Totals may not add due to rounding

Country of birth

Bangladeshis were the most homogeneous ethnic group of those identified and had a similar profile to the Pakistanis with just over half (53 per cent) born in Bangladesh and just under half (46 per cent) born in the UK.

Religion

As with Pakistanis a very high percentage of this group were Muslim (93 per cent) - the highest of any ethnic group. Over half the remainder did not state a religion (6 per cent).

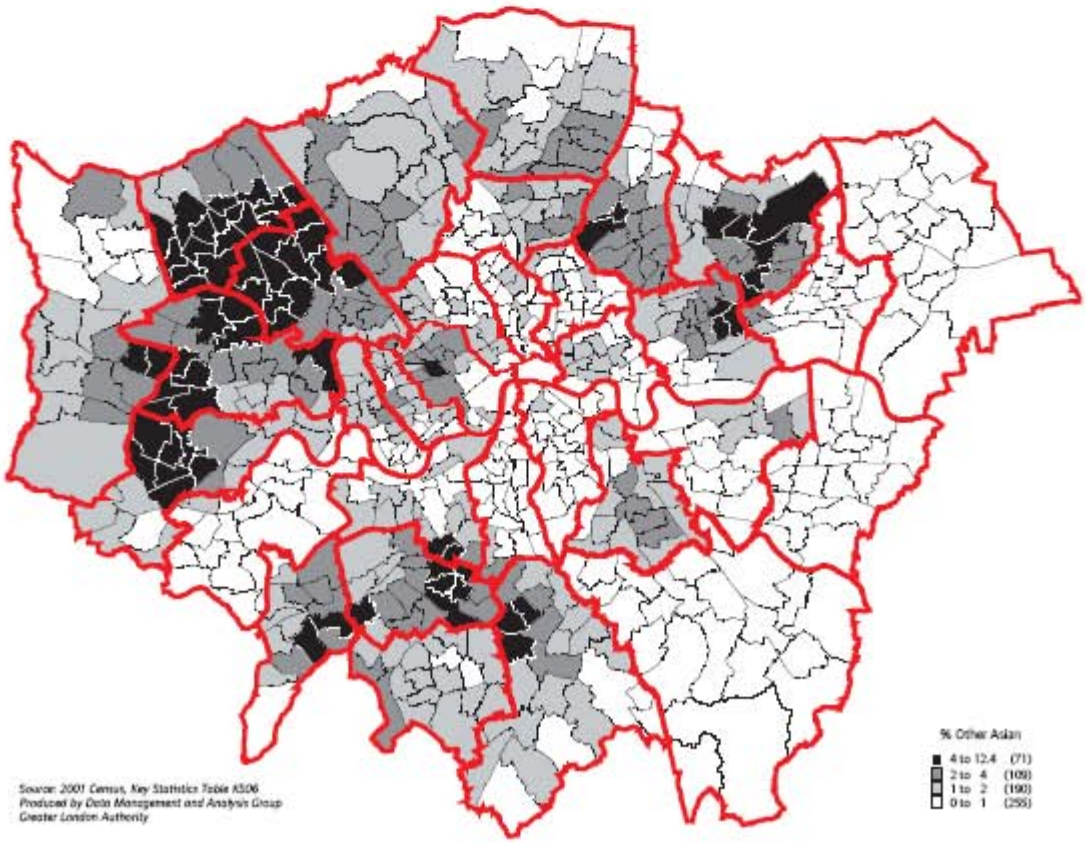
2.4.12 Other Asian

The Other Asian group (133,050 people) includes people who were Asian but who did not fall into the Indian/Pakistani/Bangladeshi categories. Therefore different areas of concentration may be due to concentrations of different Asian communities across London. The boroughs with the highest percentages of this group were the adjoining boroughs of Harrow, Brent and Ealing with four to six per cent in this group. These boroughs were followed by Merton and Newham with over three per cent Other Asians in their populations. The boroughs with low percentages of this group were those with generally low percentages of ethnic minorities.

Country of birth

Not surprisingly the Other Asian group was much less homogeneous than the South Asian groups identified here. It was made up of a number of different Asian groups. Over half (57

Map 2.12 Percentage of people who were Other Asian, 2001



per cent) were born in Asia but only 6 per cent of these were born in India, Pakistan or Bangladesh. Thirty six per cent were born in South Asia outside these three countries, for example in Afghanistan. Asia in the ONS coding included the Middle East (which includes, for example, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Israel) and 13 per cent were born there. The remainder of those born in Asia were from the Far East.

A large percentage (27 per cent) were born in the UK and no further details of their ethnicity are available, (they could, for example, be British born Sri Lankans) and 11 per cent were born in Africa - likely to be mostly East African Asians.

Table 2.26 London Boroughs with the highest and lowest percentage of Other Asians, 2001

High boroughs		Low boroughs	
Borough	Percentage of Other Asian	Borough	Percentage of Other Asian
Harrow	5.2	Havering	0.3
Brent	4.8	Bexley	0.5
Ealing	3.9	Bromley	0.5
Merton	3.5	Barking and Dagenham	0.5
Newham	3.1	City of London	0.6

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

Table 2.27 Percentage of Other Asians in each religious group, London 2001

	Other Asian (Total 133,058)
Religion	%
Hindu	35.9
Muslim	29.5
Christian	15.4
Religion not stated	6.6
Buddhist	5.0
Sikh	3.3
No religion	3.1
Any other religion	0.8
Jewish	0.4
Total	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST104

Religion

The Other Asian group was quite different to the other Asian groups. As with the Indian group the predominant religion was Hindu which was recorded for just over a third of the ethnic

group. Unlike the Indian group this was closely followed by Islam with nearly 30 per cent of this ethnic group recording themselves as Muslim. There were substantial numbers of Christians (20,513). There were also far more Buddhists than for any other Asian ethnic group (6,658).

2.4.13 Black Caribbean

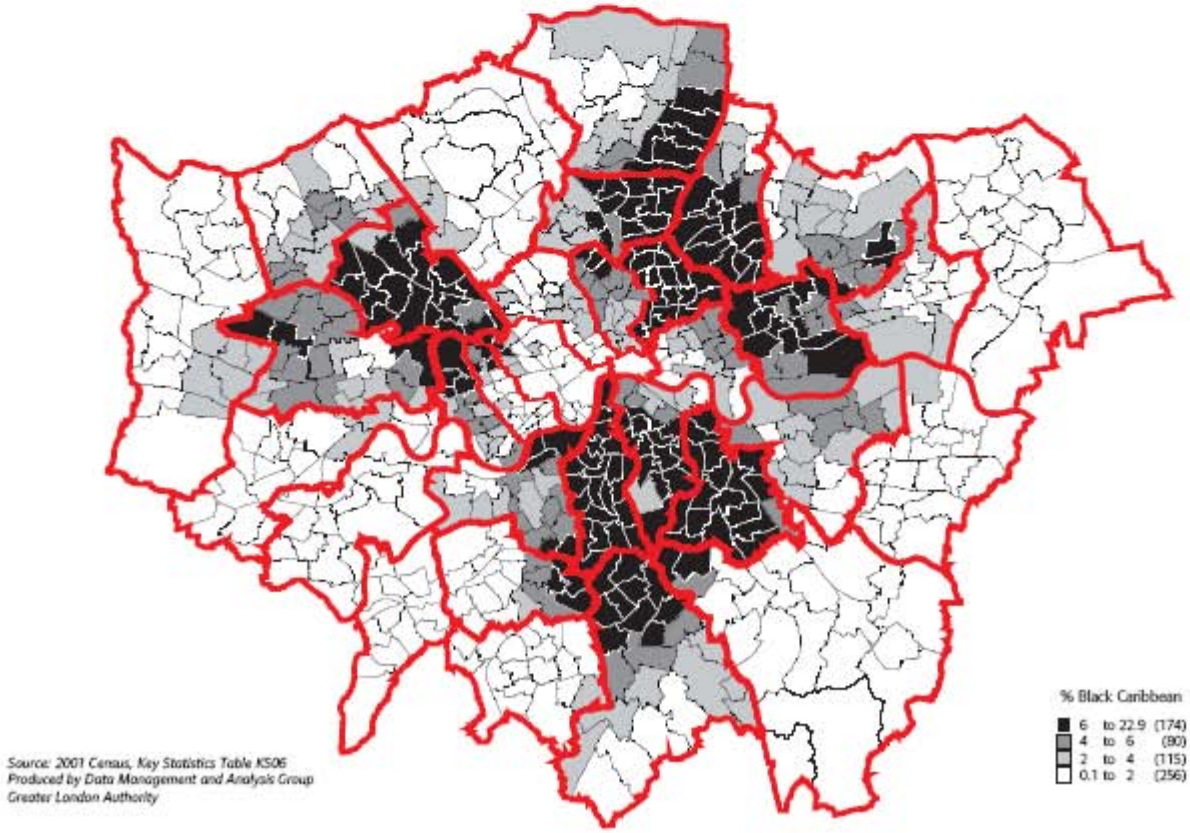
There were 344,000 Black Caribbeans in London - nearly five per cent of London's population. Black Caribbeans were the second largest Black group after Black Africans, a change from 1991 when their positions were reversed. Black Caribbeans were concentrated in three distinct areas: Lewisham and Lambeth, Brent, and Hackney and Haringey. In Lewisham and Lambeth 1 in 8 people were Black Caribbean.

Table 2.28 London Boroughs with the highest and lowest percentage of Black Caribbean, London, 2001

High boroughs		Low boroughs	
Borough	Percentage of Black Caribbean	Borough	Percentage of Black Caribbean
Lewisham	12.3	Richmond upon Thames	0.4
Lambeth	12.1	Kingston upon Thames	0.5
Brent	10.5	Havering	0.7
Hackney	10.3	City of London	0.8
Haringey	9.5	Bexley	0.8

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

Map 2.13 Percentage of people who were Black Caribbean, 2001



Country of birth

This group was split 60:40 between those born in England and those born in the Caribbean. Nearly 60 per cent of this group were born in the UK with almost all of those born in England (and probably London). Over a third (37 per cent) were born in the Caribbean, with two thirds of those born in Jamaica.

Table 2.29 Percentage of Black Caribbeans in each religious group, London 2001

Religion	Black Caribbean (Total 343,567) %
Christian	74.5
Religion not stated	12.9
No religion	10.6
Muslim	0.8
Any other religion	0.5
Hindu	0.3
Buddhist	0.2
Jewish	0.1
Sikh	0.0
Total	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST104

Religion

Nearly three quarters of this group were Christian - over a quarter of a million people. Most of the remainder (23 per cent of the total) either did not state a religion or said they had no religion.

2.4.14 Black African

The Black African group was the third largest ethnic minority category after the Other White group and the Indian group. Nearly 379,000 people identified themselves as Black African - 5.3 per cent of the population and more than 1 in 20 people. The London boroughs with the highest proportions of Black Africans were all inner London boroughs in the north east, east and south of London. The boroughs with the smallest Black African populations were all Outer London boroughs in the south, south west and east of London. This was one of the ethnic groups with high concentrations in certain areas, however it is interesting to note that for a group where a large proportion of people are quite recent migrants there were still quite large numbers in the low boroughs showing the spread of Black Africans right across London.

Map 2.14 Percentage of people who were Black African, 2001

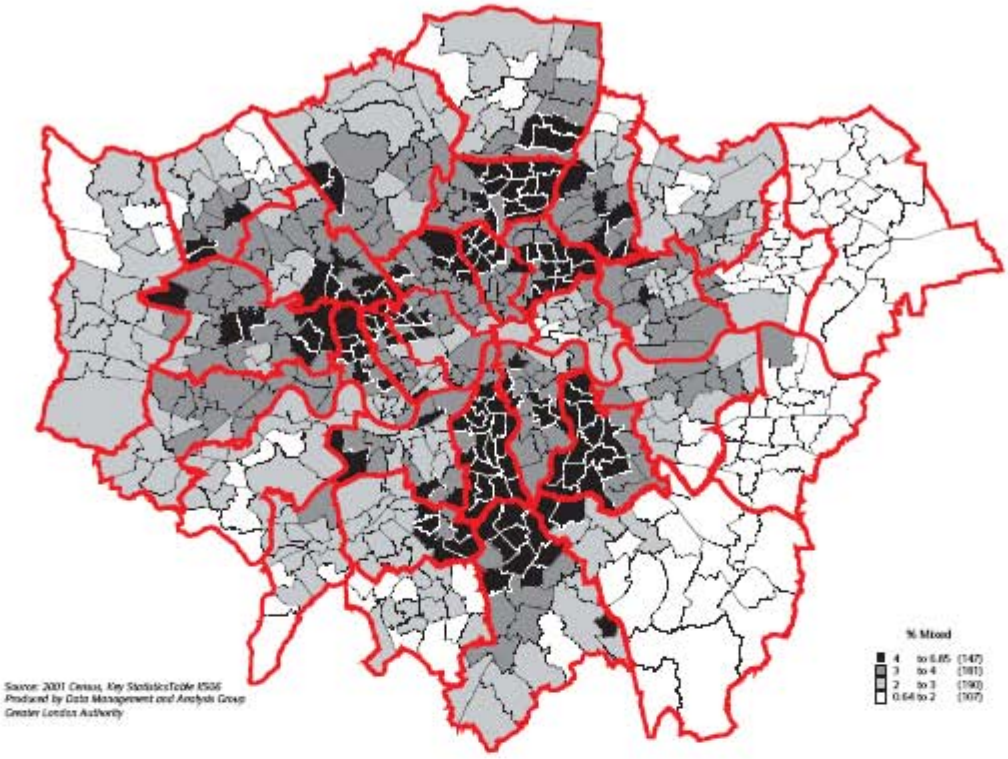


Table 2.30 London Boroughs with the highest and lowest percentage of Black African, 2001

High boroughs		Low boroughs	
Borough	Percentage of Black African	Borough	Percentage of Black African
Southwark	16.1	Richmond upon Thames	0.5
Newham	13.1	Havering	0.6
Hackney	12.0	Kingston upon Thames	1.0
Lambeth	11.6	Bromley	1.1
Haringey	9.2	Sutton	1.2

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

Country of birth

The Black African group had the reverse 60:40 split to the Black Caribbeans with 61 per cent born in Africa and 36 per cent born in the UK. The biggest African region where Black Africans were born was Central and Western Africa (37 per cent) followed by South and Eastern Africa (23 per cent) and North Africa with a small one per cent. Only a small number were born outside Africa and the UK - the countries which were the next source of migrants were the Caribbean, the Middle East and the USA.

Religion

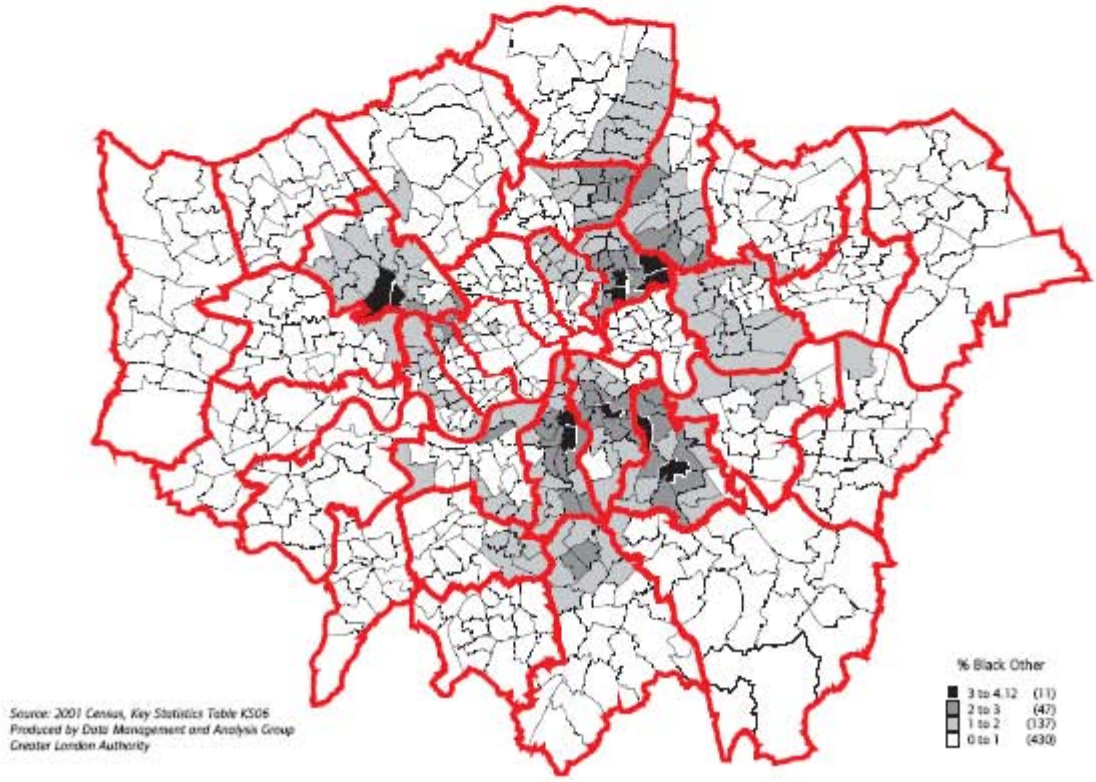
The main religion for this ethnic group was Christianity, with, as for the Black Caribbean group, over a quarter of a million Black African Christians in London. Nearly one in five Black Africans were Muslim.

Table 2.31 Percentage of Black Africans in each religious group, London, 2001

Religion	Black African (Total 378,933) %
Christian	70.0
Muslim	19.5
Religion not stated	8.1
No religion	1.9
Any other religion	0.2
Hindu	0.2
Buddhist	0.1
Sikh	0.1
Jewish	0.0
Total	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST104

Map 2.15 Percentage of people who were Other Black, 2001



2.4.15 Other Black

There were over 60,000 people in the Other Black category. These were people who stated that they were Black or Black British and not of Caribbean or African ethnicity. Examples of people in this category could be Black Americans, Black Irish people or people who recorded that they were Black British (and by implication not of Caribbean or African ethnicity). The percentage of Other Black people ranged from 2.4 per cent in Hackney to three boroughs with only 0.1 per cent.

Table 2.32 London Boroughs with the highest and lowest percentage of Other Black, 2001

High boroughs		Low boroughs	
Borough	Percentage of Other Black	Borough	Percentage of Other Black
Hackney	2.4	Richmond upon Thames	0.1
Lambeth	2.1	Havering	0.1
Lewisham	2.1	Kingston upon Thames	0.1
Southwark	1.8	Bexley	0.2
Brent	1.6	Sutton	0.2

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

Country of birth

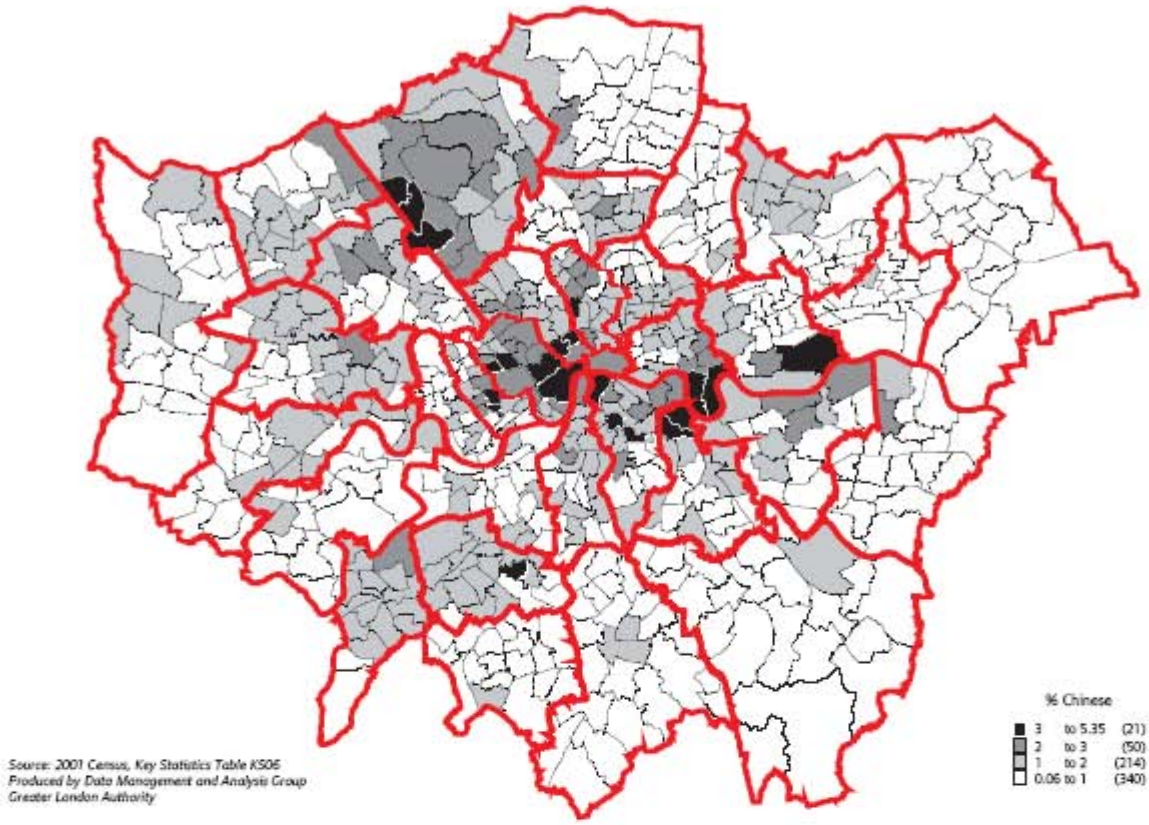
A high percentage of this group were born in the UK (81 per cent). Half the remainder were born in Africa and a quarter born in North America - mostly the Caribbean. Small numbers were born in South America and the EU (outside the UK).

Table 2.33 Percentage of Other Black in each religious group, London, 2001

	Other Black (Total 60,349)
Religion	%
Christian	69.2
Religion not stated	13.1
No religion	10.6
Muslim	5.9
Any other religion	0.6
Hindu	0.3
Buddhist	0.2
Jewish	0.1
Sikh	0.0
Total	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST104

Map 2.16 Percentage of people who were Chinese, 2001



Religion

This group had similar proportions of Christians as the Black African group although fewer Muslims. Most of those who were not Christian (24 per cent of the total) did not state their religion or said they had no religion.

2.4.16 Chinese

Just over one per cent of London's population were Chinese (80,201 people). As in 1991 this group was quite evenly spread across London with the highest boroughs having only 2 per cent Chinese in their populations and the lowest boroughs having around half a per cent. Westminster, which includes Chinatown, had the highest proportion of Chinese in the borough. Of course the daytime population of Chinese would be much higher but many of the Chinese people working in or visiting Chinatown are not residents.

Country of birth

Two thirds (66 per cent) of Chinese people living in London in 2001 were born in Asia, and 29 per cent born in the UK. China was the only individual country named in the Standard Table cross-tabulation of ethnic group and country of birth. Sixteen per cent of Chinese were born in China. In theory China included Hong Kong by 2001 but other country of birth data shows that over 20,000 people said they were born in 'Hong Kong' rather than 'China' and the 16 per cent 'born in China' only includes those who stated they were born in China itself. As Hong Kong was not included in this Standard Table we cannot obtain a count of all Chinese born in both China and Hong Kong.

Interestingly Africa was the next biggest region - over 1,500 Chinese were born in South and Eastern Africa (mostly outside Kenya,, South Africa and Zimbabwe - perhaps in countries such as Tanzania).

Table 2.34 London Boroughs with the highest and lowest percentage of Chinese, 2001

High boroughs		Low boroughs	
Borough	Percentage of Chinese	Borough	Percentage of Chinese
Westminster	2.2	Havering	0.4
City of London	2.1	Barking & Dagenham	0.5
Barnet	2.0	Bromley	0.6
Southwark	1.8	Waltham Forest	0.7
Tower Hamlets	1.8	Croydon	0.7

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

Religion

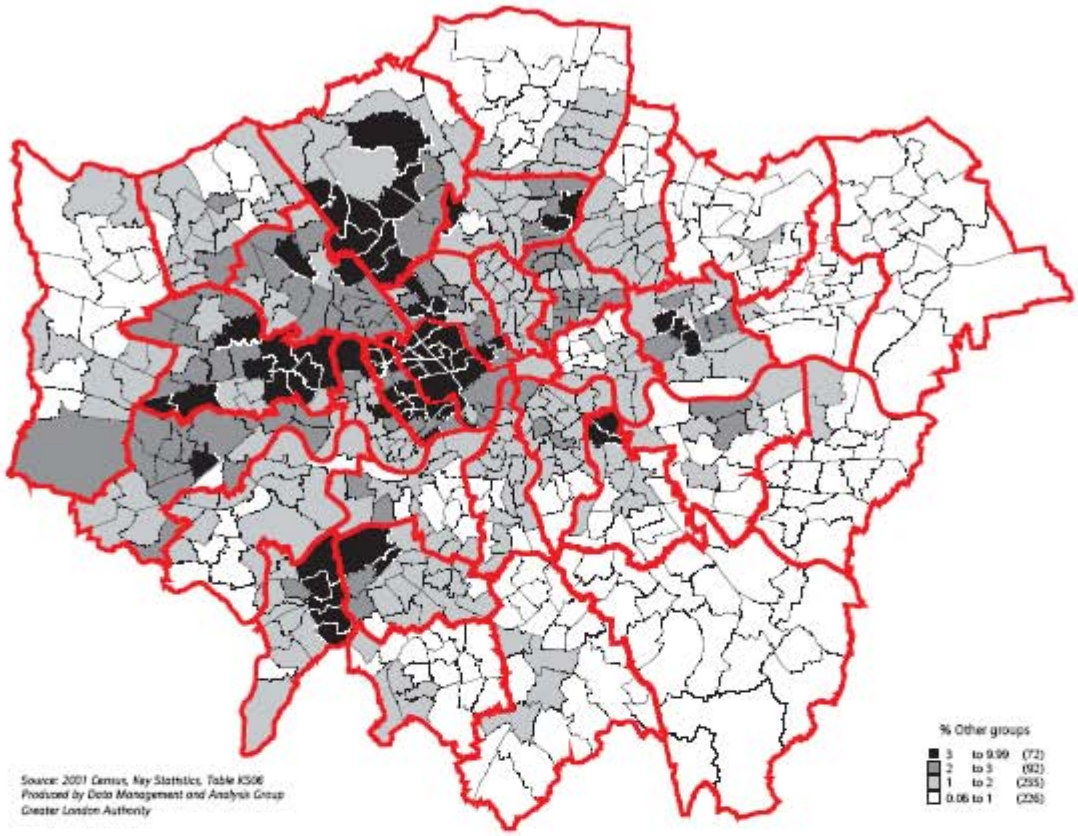
This ethnic group was striking in that nearly half (48 per cent) stated that they followed no religion. No other ethnic group came close to this. The religion which was most followed by this group was Christianity with nearly one in four Chinese. Buddhism was next with 18 per cent of the Chinese population (just over a quarter of all Buddhists in London in 2001 were Chinese).

Table 2.35 Percentage of Chinese in each religious group, London 2001

	Chinese (Total 80,201)
Religion	%
No religion	48.4
Christian	23.0
Buddhist	17.9
Religion not stated	9.5
Any other religion	0.5
Muslim	0.4
Hindu	0.1
Jewish	0.1
Sikh	0.0
Total	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST104

Map 2.17 Percentage of people who were in Other Groups, 2001



2.4.17 Other Ethnic groups

The Other group contained 113,000 people from a whole range of different communities as this group is the catch-all category which combines all those people who did not fit into any of the other categories listed. This could include for example Japanese, Malays and Filipinos. In 1991 there were no separate categories for people of mixed ethnicity and many of these people were included in the Other category. In 2001 separate categories for people of mixed ethnicity were introduced but there were still 113,034 people who did not fall into any of the specified categories or who opted for the 'Other ethnic group' category. The two boroughs with the highest percentages of people in Other ethnic groups were the central boroughs of Westminster and Kensington & Chelsea with around four per cent.

Table 2.36 London Boroughs with the highest and lowest percentage in Other Ethnic groups, 2001

High boroughs		Low boroughs	
Borough	Percentage in Other Ethnic groups	Borough	Percentage in Other Ethnic groups
Westminster	4.1	Havering	0.2
Kensington & Chelsea	3.8	Bexley	0.3
Ealing	3.1	Barking & Dagenham	0.4
Camden	2.7	Bromley	0.5
Barnet	2.6	Redbridge	0.6

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

Country of birth

Half the people in the Other group were born in the Far East. Unfortunately it is not known from the Standard Tables which countries, as a breakdown was not included in the cross tabulation between ethnicity and country of birth. However from other country of birth data we know there were large communities of Japanese and Malaysians in London, as well as Filipinos and Thais. Seventeen per cent were born in the UK with ten per cent from the Middle East and 8 per cent from South Asia outside India, Bangladesh or Pakistan (which may well be people from Sri Lanka and Afghanistan). Many North Africans were in this category (5 per cent) as well as over 3,000 people born in South America. Other categories with more than 1,000 people in were South and Eastern Africa, North America, Eastern Europe and Oceania.

Table 2.37 Percentage of Other ethnic group in each religious group, London 2001

	Other Ethnic Group (Total 113,034)
Religion	%
Christian	31.9
Muslim	25.4
Buddhist	15.4
No religion	14.3
Religion not stated	7.5
Sikh	1.6
Hindu	1.6
Jewish	1.4
Any other religion	0.9
Total	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST104

Religion

In this diverse ethnic category just less than a third of the people were Christian (32 per cent) and just over a quarter were Muslim. There were more Buddhists in this category than in any other ethnic group (17,362). The diversity of the category is highlighted by the fact that this was the only individual ethnic category which had over a thousand people following every religion listed.

2.5 Age structure

One of the fundamental differences between ethnic minority groups and the White British population in London is the difference in age structures. Table 2.38 shows these broad differences in age structure. Population pyramids illustrate these differences, as comparisons between groups can be seen easily using this technique. The pyramids are drawn with male figures on the left and females on the right, with each bar of the pyramid representing an age band. The younger ages are at the base of the diagram and the older age groups at the top. Different shapes represent different population types. Populations with young age structures have a broad base. Those with older age structures have broader tops. Populations which show fertility decline or low fertility have narrow bases.

Overall the Irish ethnic group had the oldest age structure, with 93 per cent of the population of working age or older. The White British group followed with around two thirds of the population of working age and just slightly more under 16s than those aged 65 and older. All Mixed, Black and Asian groups had higher proportions of children than the White British group and lower proportions of older people.

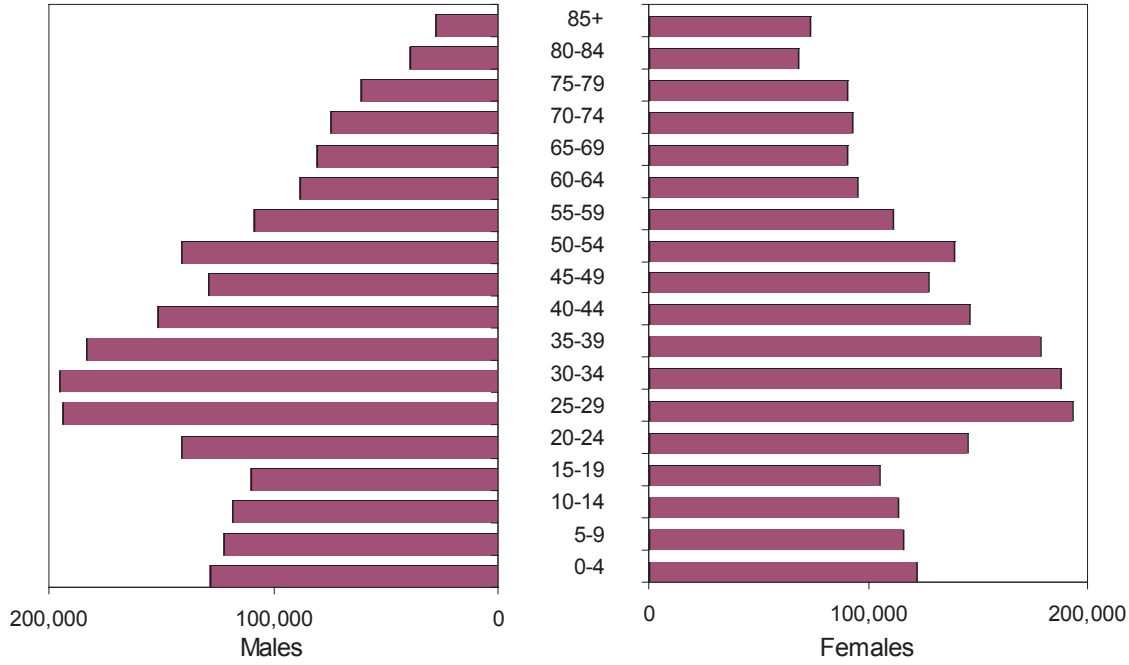
Table 2.38 Percentage of each gender and ethnic group in different age groups, London, 2001

	Male			Female			Total		
	0-15	16-64	65+	0-15	16-64	65+	0-15	16-64	65+
British	19	68	14	17	64	19	18	66	16
Irish	7	75	18	6	71	22	7	73	20
Other White	15	79	6	12	80	8	14	79	7
White and Black Caribbean	59	39	3	53	44	3	56	41	3
White and Black African	47	51	2	41	57	2	44	54	2
White and Asian	42	54	4	40	55	5	41	55	4
Other Mixed	44	53	3	39	58	4	41	55	3
Indian	22	71	7	21	72	7	21	71	7
Pakistani	30	66	5	30	67	3	30	66	4
Bangladeshi	39	57	4	37	60	2	38	59	3
Other Asian	22	73	5	25	70	5	23	72	5
Black Caribbean	25	64	11	20	71	9	22	68	10
Black African	34	64	2	30	68	2	32	66	2
Other Black	47	51	2	38	59	2	42	56	2
Chinese	18	77	5	15	79	5	17	78	5
Other	23	74	3	18	79	3	20	77	3

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

2.6 Population Pyramids

Figure 2.1 The age structure of the White British ethnic group, London, 2001



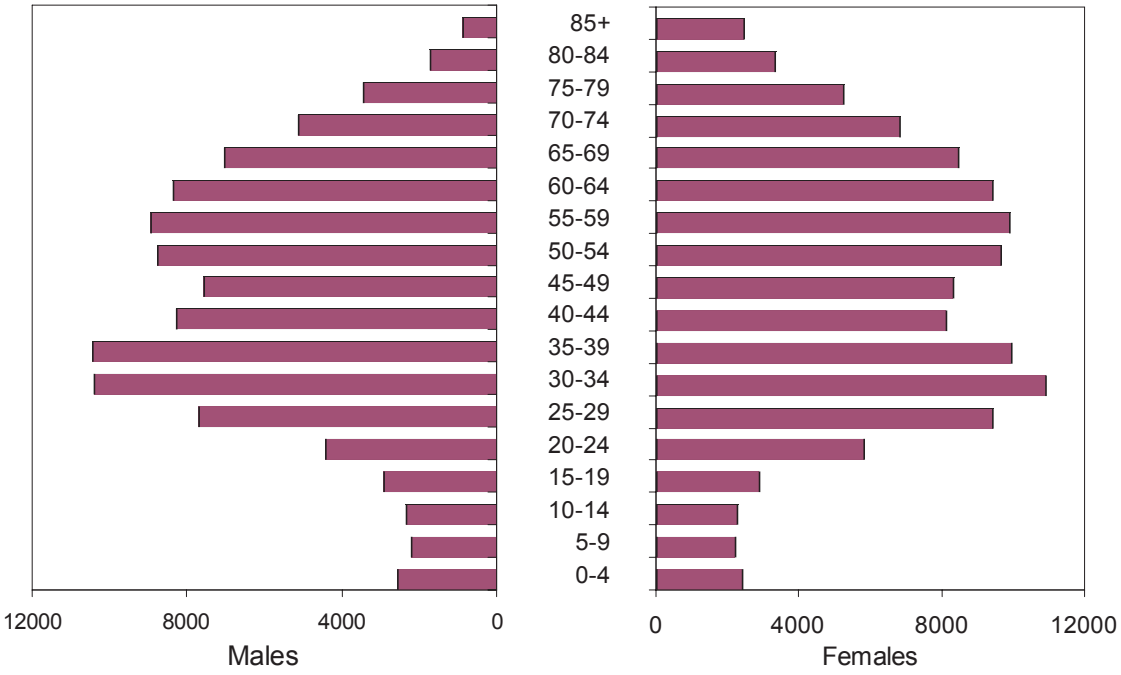
The age structure of the White British group is that of an established community with large proportions of older and middle aged people. The base of the pyramid is not wide and for this community this is likely to be due to low fertility rates.

Nearly four out of every five older people in London (78 per cent) were White British and 16 per cent of the White British group were aged 65 and over. This ethnic group had the second oldest age structure after the White Irish group. All the age cohorts, apart from the older ages where there are more females than males, have quite even numbers of males and females which would be expected in a settled non-migrant community. Women have a longer life expectancy than men in the UK and this feature can be seen at the top of the pyramid with the larger numbers of very old females compared with males.

The bulge in numbers of people in their late 20s and early 30s is partly due to London attracting young people from outside of the city in to work. The high numbers of people in their late 30s and early 40s is a reflection of the baby boomers. These large cohorts of people were born in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Two thirds of London's population were of working age (16-64). Nearly one in five people were children aged 15 and under. The numbers of children in each five year cohort slowly increase from the 15-19 year olds to the 0-4 year olds. This is a reflection of the large cohorts of baby boomer parents having children, rather than increased fertility rates

The large cohort of 50-54 year olds is larger than those of the adjacent cohorts as people of this age are part of the post-war surge in births between 1947 and 1949.

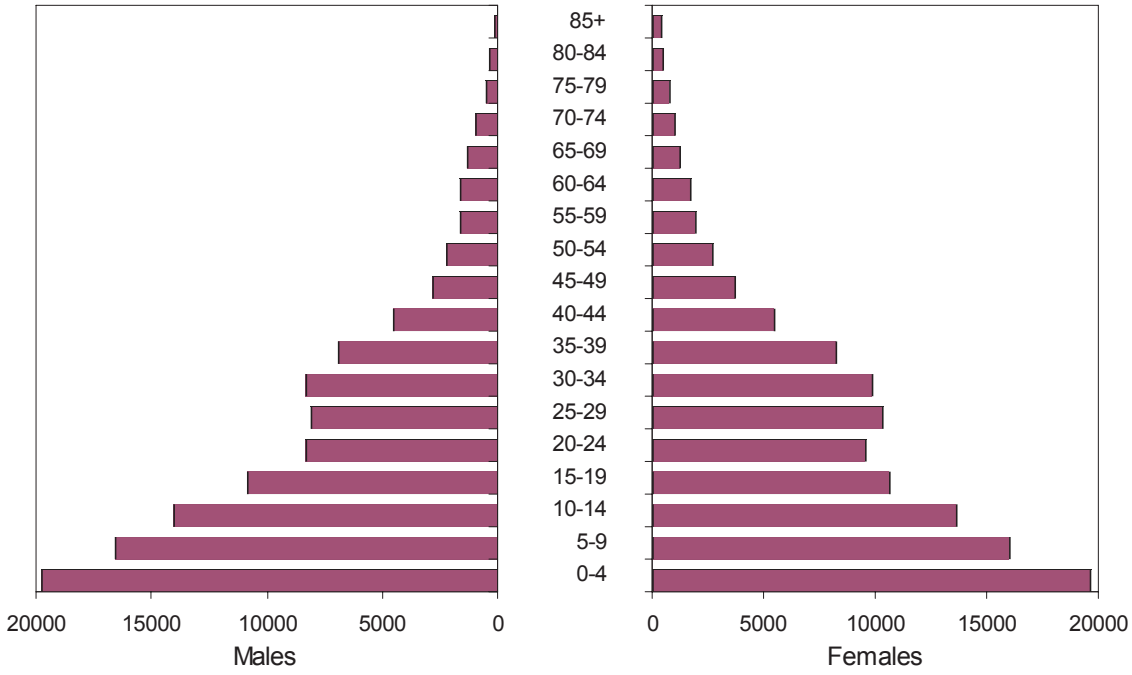
Figure 2.2 The age structure of the White Irish ethnic group, London, 2001



The Irish pyramid illustrates an unusual shape for an age structure of a population. There are large numbers of people from the mid-twenties upwards, but relatively very small numbers of children. This could be due to a number of reasons such as low fertility rates or high level of mixed partnerships so children are recorded in other ethnic groups. However it is most likely to be because many White Irish people living in London are born in Ireland and move to London to work in their 20s. Some then return to Ireland and have children there which would account for the low numbers of children in the population in London. Others stay in London with some having children. The older people are a combination of those born in Ireland who moved over to London and then stayed, and those born in London and elsewhere who have made London their home.

There are roughly equal numbers of males and females in each age band, except at the very oldest age bands as expected. There are also more females in their 20s than males. There is some evidence to suggest at least two separate waves of migration of people from Ireland to England since the 1930s. The first wave may have been Irish men working in the construction industry and the younger migrants are likely to be well qualified young people coming to England for work.

Figure 2.3 The age structure of the Mixed ethnic groups, London, 2001



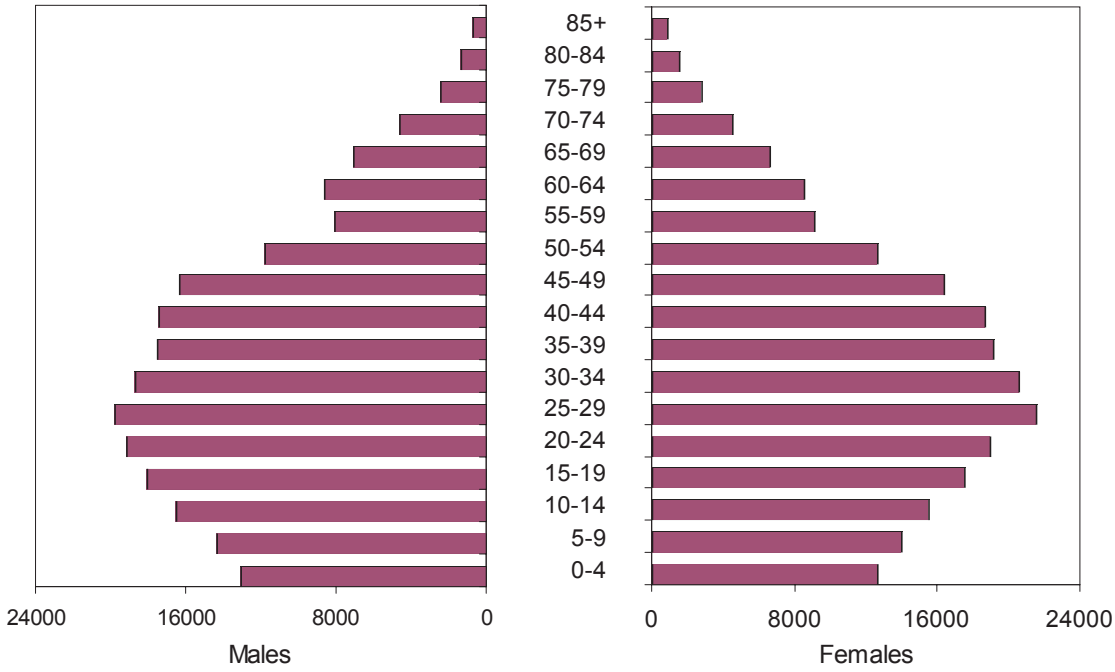
The pyramid above combines all four Mixed groups - White and Black Caribbean, White and Black African, White and Asian and Other Mixed. These four groups have been combined as they have similar age structures as shown in Table 2.38 All these groups within the Mixed category have a very young age structure which is shown by the broad base of the pyramid and the narrow top.

Table 2.38 shows how all the Mixed groups only had between two and four per cent of their populations aged 65 and over. Nearly one in two were aged 15 and under compared with nearly one in five of White British people.

The White and Black Caribbean group had the youngest age structure of any ethnic group. The Black Other group had an age structure which was similar to the other three mixed ethnic groups included here.

The very young age structure of this group is not necessarily caused by high fertility rates, because in many cases the parents of children recorded here are themselves recorded in other ethnic groups. Many of the parents will be from different ethnic groups and their children will be recorded here as being of mixed ethnicity.

Figure 2.4 The age structure of the Indian ethnic group, London, 2001



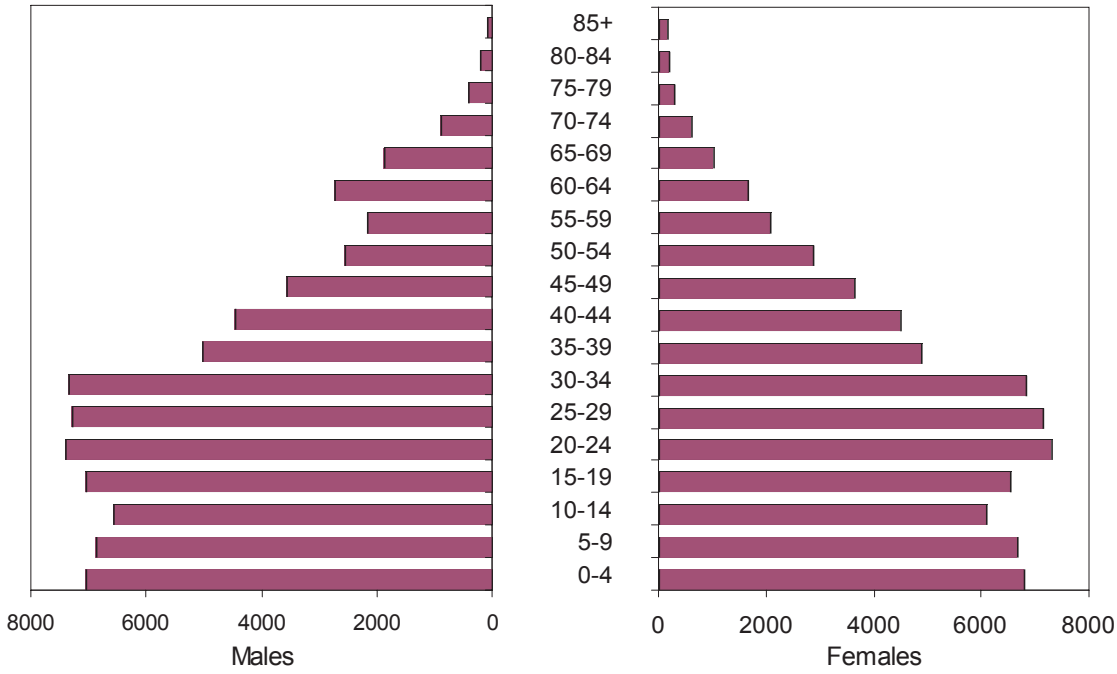
The Indian population shows a very standard pyramid shape of a settled long-standing migrant community in London. There are still small numbers of very elderly in their 80s, but there are much larger numbers of people in their 60s and early 70s. There are large cohorts in their late 40s and early 50s, who are likely to be the large families of the early migrants to London in the 1950s and early 1960s.

The narrowing of the pyramid base over the past 20 years is most likely to be a sign of the large decline in fertility shown by this ethnic group.

As migration to London of this ethnic group is comparatively low, growth rates of this group are likely to slow considerably as those in the smaller teenage cohorts move into their childbearing ages and have smaller families. One of the big service delivery issues for this group will be when the large cohorts of people in their early 50s and late 40s reach retirement age.

The Indian population had a similar age structure to the Other Asian group, with very similar proportions of children, working aged people and older people (see Table 2.38).

Figure 2.5 The age structure of the Pakistani ethnic group, London, 2001



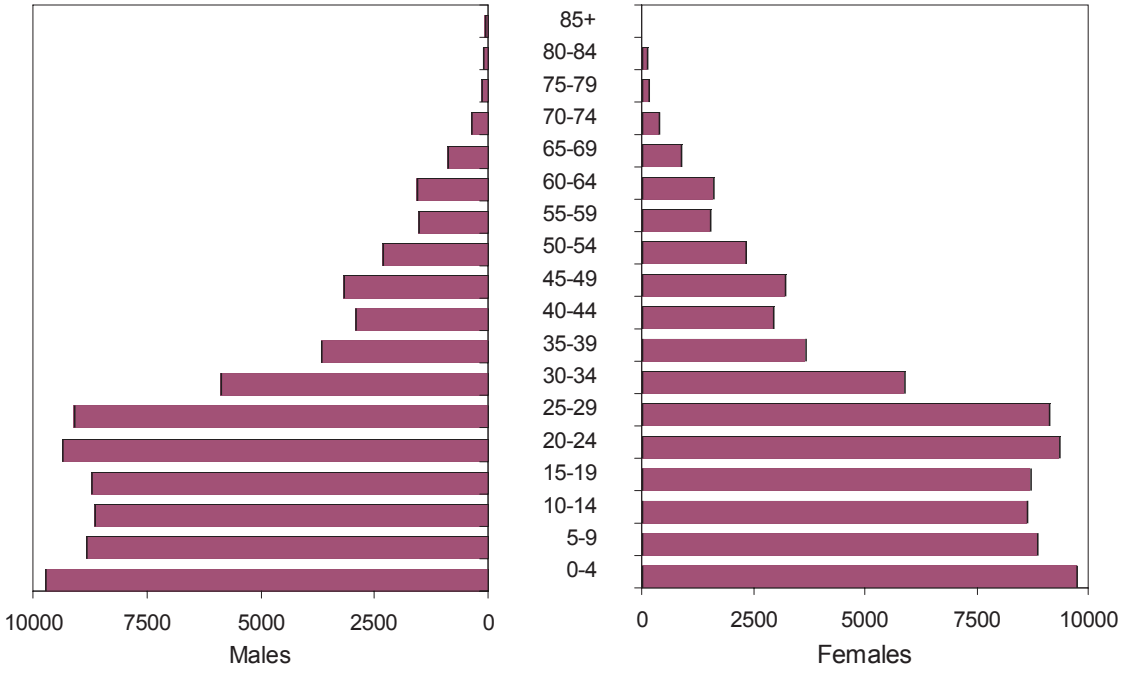
The Pakistani group has a young age structure with 30 per cent of the population under 16. Only four per cent of the population were aged 65 and over, compared with 16 per cent of the White British population, and there were very few older people aged 75 and over. Two thirds of the population were of working age.

The pyramid shows that in this community the five year age bands from 0-4 up to 30-34 were unusually all of a similar size. After that there was a distinct drop in size of the 35-39 year old group. The cohorts then fell in size as the population became older, apart from the large number of men aged between 60-64. These were probably the large number of young men who migrated to Britain in the 1960s and 1970s.

This pyramid shows no evidence of fertility decline with no narrowing of the base.

There were considerably more older Pakistani men than women which is unusual as women live longer than men. There is no evidence that Pakistani men live longer than Pakistani women in Britain. The pattern could possibly be because more Pakistani men migrated than females, or could be because more females who were born in Pakistan return to Pakistan.

Figure 2.6 The age structure of the Bangladeshi ethnic group, London, 2001

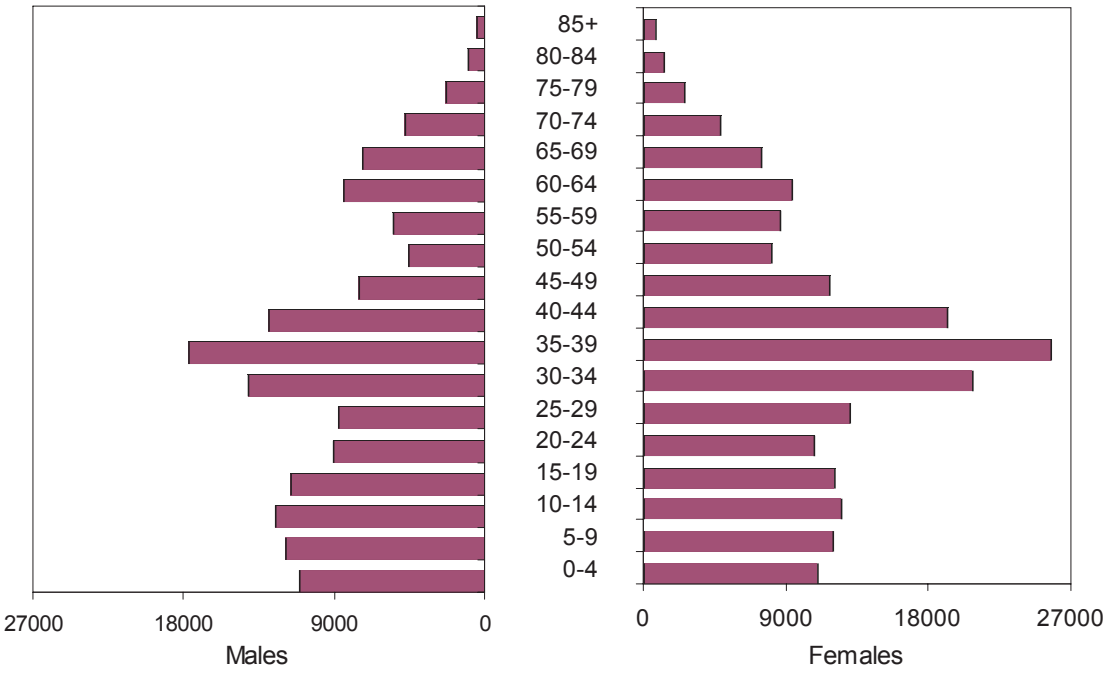


The Bangladeshi age structure was similar to that of the Pakistani group above although there was an even higher percentage under 16 (38 per cent). This group had the youngest age structure of any ethnic group apart from the Mixed and Other ethnic groups. As with the Pakistani group there were very few older people - only 3 per cent of the population were aged 65 and over, compared with 16 per cent of the White British population.

The pyramid shows that in this community the five year age bands from 0-4 up to 25-29 were unusually all of a similar size. After that there was a distinct drop in size of the 30-34 year old group. The cohorts then fell in size as the population became older, and the Bangladeshi group did not show the increase in the number of men aged 60-64 as in the Pakistani population.

This pyramid shows little evidence of fertility decline with no narrowing of the base, and fairly even numbers of males and females throughout the pyramid.

Figure 2.7 The age structure of the Black Caribbean ethnic group, London, 2001



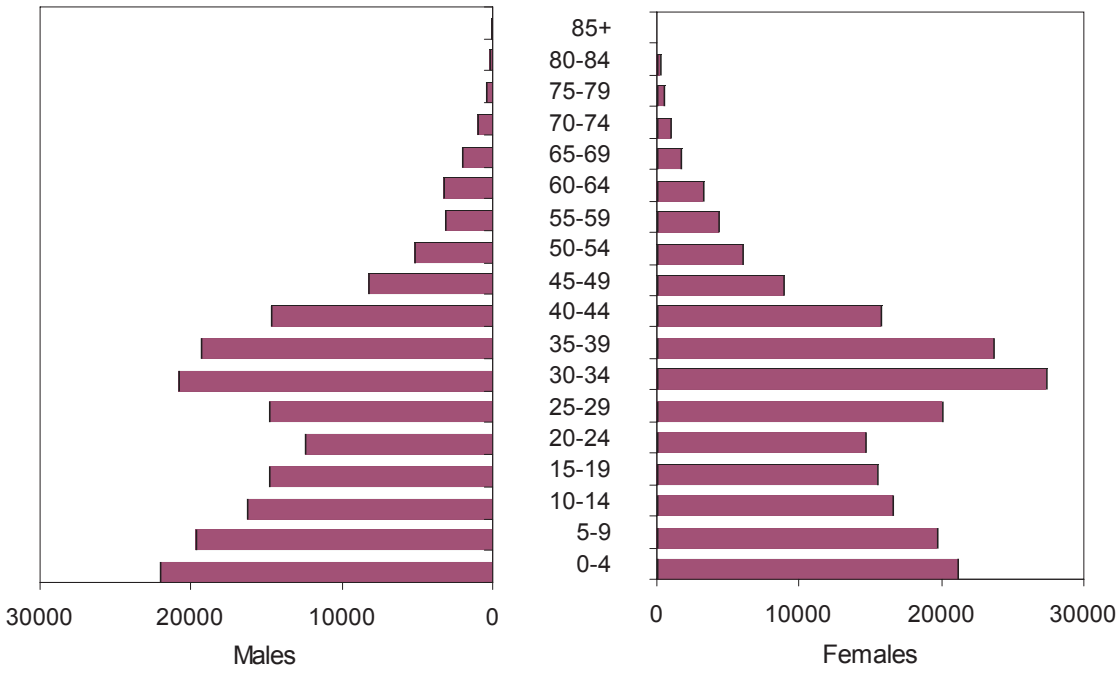
The Black Caribbean group had a very different age structure from any of the other ethnic groups. The different cohorts were fairly even in size which would indicate an older settled migrant group, apart from those between 30 and 44 which were much bigger cohorts than any other.

The age structure of this group is difficult to analyse because of the interaction between people from this group and those in other categories. Research from 1991 showed that many of the children of Black Caribbean parents recorded themselves in the Black Other group which included Black British people. Other research showed that levels of inter-marriage with this group were high, especially relating to unions with the White group. Given that in 2001 there was a specific Mixed category, many children of one Black Caribbean parent may have recorded themselves as being of Mixed ethnicity. These factors are likely to contribute to a narrowing of the base of the age structure pyramid of this ethnic group, not necessarily because fertility is very low, but because children continue to be recorded within other ethnic categories.

There was a higher percentage of elderly in the Black Caribbean groups, with 10 per cent aged 65 and over. This was double that of most other ethnic minority groups. Two thirds of the population were of working age and 22 per cent aged under 16.

The largest cohort was females aged 35-39. This was much larger than the cohort of males of a similar size which is very unusual. The cohort of Black Caribbean males aged 25-29 was small in the 1991 Census which some authors believed was due to under-enumeration. However for this same cohort to be so small 10 years later is more surprising as this is not the main age group one would think of as having high levels of people missed by the Census. This feature needs more analysis.

Figure 2.8 The age structure of the Black African ethnic group, London, 2001



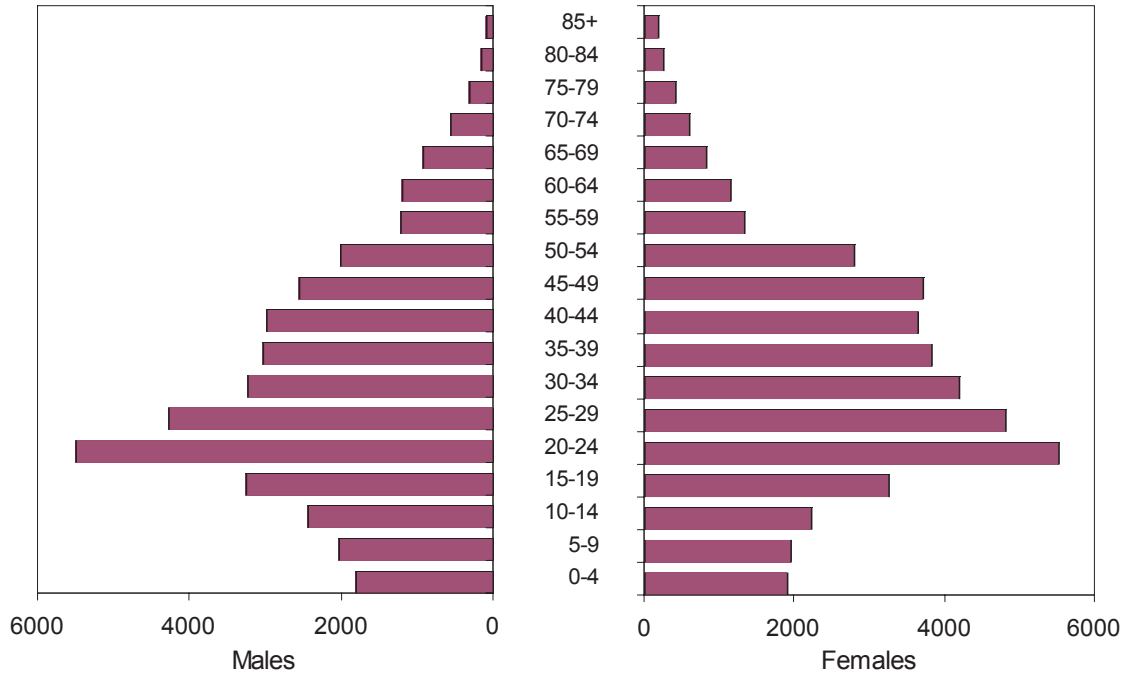
The Black African age pyramid showed a young population typical of a more recent migrant group. Almost a third of the population was aged under 16. The base of the pyramid was not nearly as broad as for the Bangladeshi and Pakistani groups.

The number of females in their 30s was considerably higher than the number of males at the same ages. This feature was not as pronounced as it was for the Black Caribbean group but nonetheless it was a definite feature. This could be explained either by differential immigration rates for males and females, or by higher under-enumeration for males which was not fully taken into account by the One Number Census process.

Two thirds of the population were of working age and the percentage of those aged 65 and over was the joint smallest of any ethnic group at only 2 per cent.

The large number of people in their 30s is partly due to migration patterns of people in their 20s migrating to London to work and study throughout the 1990s.

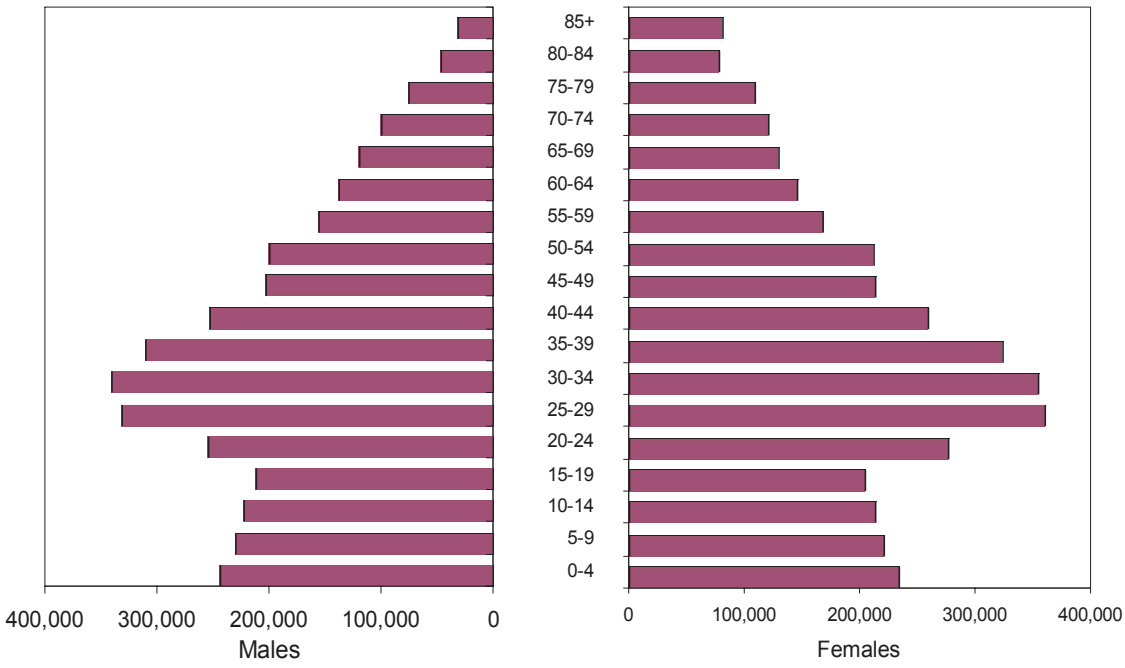
Figure 2.9 The age structure of the Chinese ethnic group, London, 2001



This age pyramid was different from that of any other ethnic group. The Chinese age structure was concentrated in the working ages. Only 17 per cent of the population was aged under 16 which was the third lowest after the Irish and the Other White groups. Five per cent of the population was aged 65 and over. Most of the population was aged 20-54 with a high 78 per cent of working age.

The narrow base of the pyramid suggests low fertility rates. The large number of people in their 20s could be the result of people moving into London to study or for work - either from overseas or from the rest of Britain.

Figure 2.10 The age structure of the total population, London, 2001



The age structure of the total population in London shown in Figure 2.10 is typical of a capital city in a richer industrialised country.

The base of the pyramid is fairly narrow reflecting the fairly low fertility rates in London, and no large compensating in-migration at these ages.

There are similar numbers of males and females in the population, with more women than men in the oldest age groups, as women's life expectancy is, on average, longer than men's.

The largest five year cohorts are those in the younger working age groups - from 25 to 45. There are large numbers of people in these cohorts as many people of this age stay in London to work or study, or move to London from the rest of Britain or overseas for the same reasons.

The shape of this pyramid is more like the shape of the White British pyramid than any other ethnic group. This is not surprising as the White British ethnic group forms the majority of the population of London. However, the White British group has an older age structure than the total population and so the White British pyramid has a slightly broader peak to the pyramid and a slightly narrower base than the population pyramid of the total population.

Chapter 3 Country of birth

3.1 Introduction

London has long been a destination for migrants from around the world. Its history as a trading port and status as a capital city of a country with all its Empire-based connections has encouraged migrants both to visit and to settle. Now London is well known for its diversity and in many ways that diversity in itself attracts new migrants. Over 300 different languages are spoken across London and there are many well established community networks offering people the opportunity to socialise with those from their own communities, practise their own religion, and shop for food they are familiar with.

In this report, a 'migrant' is someone who was resident in London at the time of the 2001 Census and who was born abroad.

In 2001 there were 1.94 million migrants living in London who were born outside the UK. The chapter does not include information about migrants who were born in other parts of the UK who were living in London in 2001. It is not possible from Census data to establish how many people living in London were born in London. From hereon the term migrants in this chapter refers only to those who were born abroad and who were living in London in 2001.

There are a number of different kinds of international migrants living in London. Many migrants only live in London temporarily. There is a constant turnover of migrants moving to London to work, study or visit short-term. There is also a constant flow of people moving to London to live permanently, and many who move to London to live long-term and then move away. It is not possible to analyse information according to the length of stay of these migrants from Census data.

The 2001 Census can provide a wealth of information about overseas migrants living in London which it is not possible to gather from elsewhere. It can tell us which country people who now live in London were born in, as well as their age and gender, ethnicity and religion.

The most detailed breakdown by country of birth from the 2001 Census in the standard output provides information on the number of migrants who have come from 31 different regions and 50 individual countries of the world. Many of the regions named are subsets of each other. For example, the output lists Asia as well as South Asia and the individual countries of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan. The individual countries of birth are the most useful to us as they identify separate migrant communities. Unless the constituent communities are all named as subsets of the region data, the region data are not so useful as it is impossible to see which different communities make up the numbers shown to be in the region as a whole.

Commissioned Census tables have now been published which give a much more detailed picture of individual country of birth for Londoners. This detail is incorporated where appropriate.

Table 3.1 Number of people living in London in 2001 who were born in each continent (Level 1)

Continent of birth of London residents	Number born in each continent	Percentage
Europe	5,741,636	80.1
Asia	634,917	8.9
Africa	454,536	6.3
North America	205,012	2.9
Oceania	70,632	1.0
South America	44,179	0.6
Other	21,179	0.3
Total	7,172,091	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV08

Totals may not add due to rounding

Table 3.2 Number of people living in London in 2001 who were born in each major region (Level 2)

Major region/country of birth	Number	Percentage
United Kingdom	5,231,701	72.9
South Asia	386,213	5.4
South and Eastern Africa	267,381	3.7
Other Western Europe	230,441	3.2
North America	205,012	2.9
Republic of Ireland	157,556	2.2
Central and Western Africa	154,514	2.2
Far East	133,556	1.9
Eastern Europe	118,435	1.7
Middle East	113,474	1.6
Oceania	70,632	1.0
South America	44,179	0.6
North Africa	32,641	0.5
Other	21,179	0.3
Channel Islands	3,503	0.05
Asian countries in former USSR	1,674	0.02
Total	7,172,091	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV08

Totals may not add due to rounding

Data from the 2001 Census allow us to:

- quantify the size of different migrant groups
- describe where different migrant groups are living in London
- examine the age and gender structure of those migrant groups
- reveal their ethnicity; and their religion.

This chapter examines each of these different elements.

3.2 The size of different migrant groups

The geography used by ONS in the 2001 Census country of birth tables can be difficult to disentangle. In this report, in order to aid analysis, four levels of geography have been used:

Level 1: Continents (although strictly they are not all continents in the true geographical sense of the word - they do represent the major land masses: Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, Oceania, and South America)

Level 2: Major regions (mostly the major regions in the world from which migrants to London come)

Table 3.3 Number of people living in London in 2001 who were born in each minor region (Level 3)

Minor Region	Number	Percentage of London's population
Other South and Eastern Africa	104,706	1.5
Other Central and Western Africa	64,723	0.9
Other Caribbean & West Indies	62,180	0.9
Other Far East	51,838	0.7
Other Middle East	29,894	0.4
Non EU Countries in Western Europe	16,966	0.2
Other European Counties in former USSR	10,361	0.1
Other Eastern Europe	9,692	0.1
Baltic States	3,679	0.1
Other North America	2,609	0.0
UK Part not specified	2,514	0.0
Other Oceania	1,650	0.0
Other South Asia	1,565	0.0
Total	362,377	5.1

Source: 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV08

Level 3: Minor regions (smaller subsets of the major regions included in level 2)

Level 4: Individual countries.

These different levels of geography are examined in turn in the following section of this report.

3.2.1. Level 1: Continents

The number of people who were born in each of the continents named in the 2001 Census country of birth data is shown in Table 3.1. Not surprisingly, by far the largest number of people were born in Europe, as the Europe category includes all those born in the UK. Of those born outside Europe, Asia is the largest sender of migrants to London with well over half a million people born in Asia who were living in London in 2001. Africa is the next largest sending continent with almost half a million people who were living in London in 2001, followed by North America, Oceania, South America and Other (which is at sea, in the air or elsewhere not stated).

3.2.2. Level 2: Major regions

Nearly all the major regions are aggregations of countries. These reflect the main origin areas in the world for migrants moving to London. Some individual countries in Table 3.2 have been included for completeness so the table includes 100 per cent of London's population. The main region in which most Londoners were born is the UK (73 per cent). Outside the UK, South Asia was the largest region of the world from which migrants to London have come. This region was one of four major regions which contributed over half of the migrants to London who were born outside the UK; South Asia, South and Eastern Africa, Other Western Europe (that is Western Europe outside the UK), and North America (the USA and Canada).
Over 100,000 migrants in London in 2001 were born in each of the next five regions/countries of origin: Republic of Ireland, Central and Western Africa, Far East, Eastern Europe and the Middle East.

3.2.3. Level 3: Minor regions

In the most detailed 2001 Census Standard Table for country of birth, migrants from the major regions are recorded as above, then the number of migrants from some of the main origin countries within those regions are recorded. The number of people outside those individual countries, with an origin in the remainder of the named region, are also recorded and these make up the main body of the level 3 areas. Table 2.3 shows data for these areas. The level 3 regions are not very helpful to those analysing London's diversity as it impossible to determine which communities make up these residual categories. Although nationally numbers in these residual categories may be small, in London there are over 360,000 people from these areas, more than 1 in 20 people, and it is disappointing to know so little about their individual countries of origin.

The largest minor region named contains over 100,000 people who have migrated to London

from 'Other South and Eastern Africa'. Census table UV08 shows that this includes people who were born in South and Eastern Africa but excludes those born in Kenya, Somalia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. Those born in the residual 'Other South and Eastern Africa' could have been born in Tanzania, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Malawi, Zambia, or a number of other countries. These communities have very different characteristics and therefore this aggregate category is not very helpful.

3.2.4. Level 4: Individual countries

Fifty countries are recorded in the fullest country of birth table from the Standard 2001 Census Tables. This represents nearly 94 per cent of all London's population. However the GLA has commissioned a more detailed country of birth breakdown from the Census and this allows us to identify over 160 countries. Table 3.4 outlines those countries for which individual country of birth information is available and who have more than 200 people born there. Appendix B contains an even more detailed list of countries. The largest country of birth category is those people who were born in England. As many of these people will have been born in London they are of course not all migrants. It is impossible to know from the 2001 Census how many people born in England were born in London and how many have moved to London over the years from other parts of England.

Of those individual countries included in the 2001 Census commissioned output, the largest migrant origin country was India with over 172,000 people. The smallest was people from the Turks and Caicos Islands with 11 people. In between there were countries which spanned the world. The diversity of London is impressive.

The three countries from which over 100,000 of London residents had come to London were India, the Republic of Ireland and Scotland.

In 1991 34 countries (outside the UK) were recorded as having populations of 10,000 or more living in London (see Table 3.5). In 2001 there were 42.

Changes between 1991 and 2001 included more residents migrating from Southern Africa, more from the EU and more from trouble spots such as Iraq.

There were a number of new countries included in the country breakdown for 2001. The largest origin country included in the Census output for the first time in 2001 was Somalia. Nearly 34,000 migrants who were born in Somalia were living in London in 2001. It is extremely useful to have this information on the size of the Somali community as the lack of information has made estimates of its size a matter of great debate in London over the past 10 years. Another country included in the output for the first time was Afghanistan. Again, many people have migrated from there to London since the 1991 Census. The 2001 Census records nearly 11,000 people who were born in Afghanistan who were living in London in 2001.

Table 3.4 Number of people living in London in 2001 who were born in individual countries (Level 4)

Rank	Country of birth	Number
1	England	5,010,969
2	India	172,162
3	Republic of Ireland	157,285
4	Scotland	108,682
5	Bangladesh	84,565
6	Jamaica	80,319
7	Wales	71,962
8	Nigeria	68,907
9	Pakistan	66,658
10	Kenya	66,311
11	Sri Lanka	49,932
12	Ghana	46,513
13	Cyprus	45,888
14	South Africa	45,506
15	U.S.A	44,622
16	Australia	41,488
17	Germany	39,818
18	Turkey	39,128
19	Italy	38,694
20	France	38,130
21	Northern Ireland	37,574
22	Somalia	33,831
23	Uganda	32,082
24	New Zealand	27,494
25	Hong Kong	23,328
26	Spain	22,473
27	Poland	22,224
28	Portugal	21,720
29	Elsewhere/not stated	21,134
30	Iran	20,398
31	Japan	19,185
32	Philippines	18,680
33	Iraq	17,294
34	Zimbabwe	17,026
35	Tanzania	16,584
36	Malaysia	16,122
37	Mauritius	15,572
38	Canada	15,282
39	Guyana	14,773
40	Vietnam	14,125
41	Sierra Leone	14,008
42	China	13,334
43	Barbados	12,761
44	Kosovo	12,690
45	Greece	12,362
46	Trinidad and Tobago	11,844
47	Afghanistan	10,832
48	Sweden	9,482
49	Singapore	9,307
50	Egypt	9,120
51	Colombia	9,035
52	The Netherlands	8,671
53	Brazil	8,162
54	Morocco	7,904
55	Grenada	7,535
56	Lebanon	7,418
57	Zambia	7,306
58	St Lucia	7,042
59	Democratic Republic of Congo	6,869
60	Algeria	6,408
61	Ethiopia	6,395
62	Russia	6,323
63	Israel	6,280
64	Belgium	6,117
65	Eritrea	6,075
66	Denmark	5,770
67	Austria	5,740
68	Sudan	5,473
69	Switzerland	5,379
70	Korea, Republic of	5,334
71	Montserrat	5,296
72	Malta and Gozo	5,213
73	Yugoslavia	5,087
74	Dominica	5,067
75	Thailand	4,824
76	Angola	4,683
77	Hungary	4,507
78	Africa (not otherwise stated)	4,386
79	Africa - East (not otherwise stated)	4,148
80	Finland	4,074
81	Czech Republic	3,793
82	Norway	3,753
83	Myanmar	3,534
84	Malawi	3,434
85	St Vincent and the Grenadines	3,313
86	Croatia	3,219
87	Ukraine	3,172
88	Romania	3,049
89	Bulgaria	3,017

90	Saudi Arabia	3,011
91	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,790
92	Kuwait	2,669
93	Congo	2,559
94	Argentina	2,557
95	West Indies (not otherwise stated)	2,517
96	Ivory Coast	2,421
97	Gambia	2,359
98	Ecuador	2,301
99	Lithuania	2,270
100	Antigua	2,256
101	Taiwan	2,194
102	Slovakia	2,168
103	Syrian Arab Republic	2,066
104	Chile	2,054
105	Cameroon	2,023
106	Gibraltar	1,957
107	Yemen	1,872
108	Libya	1,832
109	Indonesia	1,825
110	Aden	1,799
111	Mozambique	1,782
112	Peru	1,738
113	Rwanda	1,640
114	Jersey	1,617
115	Mexico	1,595
116	United Kingdom*	1,547
117	Venezuela	1,508
118	Seychelles	1,471
119	Nepal	1,437
120	Tunisia	1,395
121	St Christopher (St Kitts) - Nevis	1,343
122	Africa - West (not otherwise stated)	1,212
123	Burundi	1,183
124	Fiji	1,092
125	Liberia	1,071
126	Bahrain	982
127	Jordan	971
128	Great Britain	967
129	Palestine	930
130	Latvia	917
131	Isle of Man	818
132	Albania	814
133	Guernsey	779
134	United Arab Emirates	777
135	South America (not otherwise stated)	769
136	Macedonia	638
137	Brunei	595
138	Cuba	534
139	Bolivia	524
140	Kashmir	498
141	Estonia	492
142	Bermuda	478
143	Bahamas	475
144	Iceland	464
145	Senegal	463
146	Czechoslovakia	457
147	Namibia	438
148	Belarus	427
149	Botswana	420
150	St Helena	418
151	Slovenia	413
152	Togo	410
153	Macao	396
154	Luxembourg	377
155	Uruguay	373
156	Kazakhstan	363
157	Netherland Antilles	363
158	Madagascar	358
159	Armenia	356
160	Guadeloupe	340
161	Guinea-Bissau	333
162	Cambodia	315
163	Dubai	313
164	Serbia	304
165	Georgia Republic	285
166	Ireland (not otherwise stated)	273
167	Papua New Guinea	272
168	Azerbaijan	272
169	Channel Islands	271
170	Qatar	265
171	Swaziland	245
172	Oman	238
173	Laos	226
174	Commonwealth of (Russian) Independent States	224
175	Uzbekistan	222
176	Belize	214
177	Moldova	214
178	Curacao	208
179	El Salvador	207

Total population from these countries	7,166,811

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0182
**These are people who ticked 'elsewhere' on their Census form and wrote in United Kingdom*

Table 3.5 Country of birth categories outside the UK with over 10,000 people, London 2001 and 1991

2001			1991		
Rank	Country of birth	Number	Rank	Country of birth	Number
1	India	172,162	2	India	151,619
2	Republic of Ireland	157,285	1	Republic of Ireland	214,033
3	Bangladesh	84,565	5	Bangladesh	56,657
4	Jamaica	80,319	3	Jamaica	76,445
5	Nigeria	68,907	8	Nigeria	36,047
6	Pakistan	66,658	7	Pakistan	44,741
7	Kenya	66,311	4	Kenya	56,993
8	Sri Lanka	49,932	14	Sri Lanka	25,818
9	Ghana	46,513	13	Ghana	26,925
10	Cyprus	45,888	6	Cyprus	50,684
11	South Africa	45,506	20	South Africa	18,496
12	USA	44,622	9	USA	32,667
13	Australia	41,488	15	Australia	23,315
14	Germany	39,818	10	Germany	32,027
15	Turkey	39,128	18	Turkey	20,426
16	Italy	38,694	11	Italy	30,052
17	France	38,130	17	France	20,923
18	Somalia	33,831		*na*	
19	Uganda	32,082	12	Uganda	28,244
20	New Zealand	27,494	22	New Zealand	18,379
21	Hong Kong	23,328	21	Hong Kong	18,398
22	Spain	22,473	19	Spain	19,047
23	Poland	22,224	16	Poland	21,823
24	Portugal	21,720	31	Portugal	13,125
25	Iran	20,398	24	Iran	16,856
26	Japan	19,185	23	Japan	17,192
27	Philippines	18,680	30	Philippines	13,429
28	Iraq	17,294		Iraq	8,353
29	Zimbabwe	17,026		Zimbabwe	6,086
30	Tanzania	16,584	26	Tanzania	15,452
31	Malaysia	16,122	25	Malaysia	16,163
32	Mauritius	15,572	28	Mauritius	13,907
33	Canada	15,282	33	Canada	11,626
34	Guyana	14,773	27	Guyana	14,662
35	Vietnam	14,125	32	Vietnam	11,858
36	Sierra Leone	14,008		Sierra Leone	4,704
37	China	13,334		China	6,996
38	Barbados	12,761	29	Barbados	13,466
39	Kosovo	12,690		Yugoslavia	4,685
40	Greece	12,362		Greece	7,120
41	Trinidad & Tobago	11,844	34	Trinidad & Tobago	10,184
42	Afghanistan	10,832		*na*	

Source: 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV08

na - not available

Map 3.1 London: The world in a city

Communities over 10,000 who were born outside the United Kingdom and now live in London.

Table 3.6 Total people and number and percentage born outside the UK, London boroughs, 2001

UK born	All people	Number	%
Brent	263,464	122,593	46.5
Kensington & Chelsea	158,919	70,662	44.5
Westminster	181,286	79,982	44.1
Newham	243,891	92,929	38.1
Ealing	300,948	112,177	37.3
Haringey	216,507	80,233	37.1
Camden	198,020	72,823	36.8
Tower Hamlets	196,106	67,977	34.7
Hackney	202,824	69,804	34.4
Hammersmith & Fulham	165,242	55,431	33.5
Harrow	206,814	68,414	33.1
Lambeth	266,169	83,194	31.3
Barnet	314,564	96,026	30.5
Southwark	244,866	74,249	30.3
Islington	175,797	52,264	29.7
Hounslow	212,341	62,904	29.6
City of London	7,184	1,963	27.3
Wandsworth	260,380	70,140	26.9
Merton	187,908	49,309	26.2
Waltham Forest	218,342	55,032	25.2
Enfield	273,559	68,570	25.1
Redbridge	238,637	57,756	24.2
Lewisham	248,922	59,505	23.9
Croydon	330,587	71,877	21.7
Kingston upon Thames	147,273	28,934	19.6
Richmond upon Thames	172,335	33,585	19.5
Greenwich	214,403	38,680	18.0
Hillingdon	243,006	43,425	17.9
Sutton	179,769	21,291	11.8
Barking & Dagenham	163,944	18,810	11.5
Bromley	295,532	29,503	10.0
Bexley	218,310	17,762	8.1
Havering	224,248	12,592	5.6
Inner London	2,766,114	931,157	33.7
Outer London	4,405,977	1,009,233	22.9
London	7,172,091	1,940,390	27.1

Source: 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV08

3.3 Where different migrant groups live in London

3.3.1. Numbers born outside the UK

Over a quarter of London's population was born outside the UK - nearly two million people (see Table 3.6). There were substantial numbers of people born outside the UK living in every London borough. Only two boroughs, Havering and Bexley, had fewer than 10 per cent of the population born outside the UK. Twenty one boroughs in London had between a quarter and a half of their populations born outside the UK. The boroughs with the highest proportions of migrants born outside the UK were Brent, Kensington & Chelsea, and Westminster. In these three boroughs nearly half the residents were born outside the UK.

Inner London boroughs had higher proportions of those born outside the UK than Outer London boroughs. The average for all Inner London boroughs was 34 per cent, compared with 23 per cent for Outer London boroughs.

3.3.2. Maps showing where different migrant communities live in London

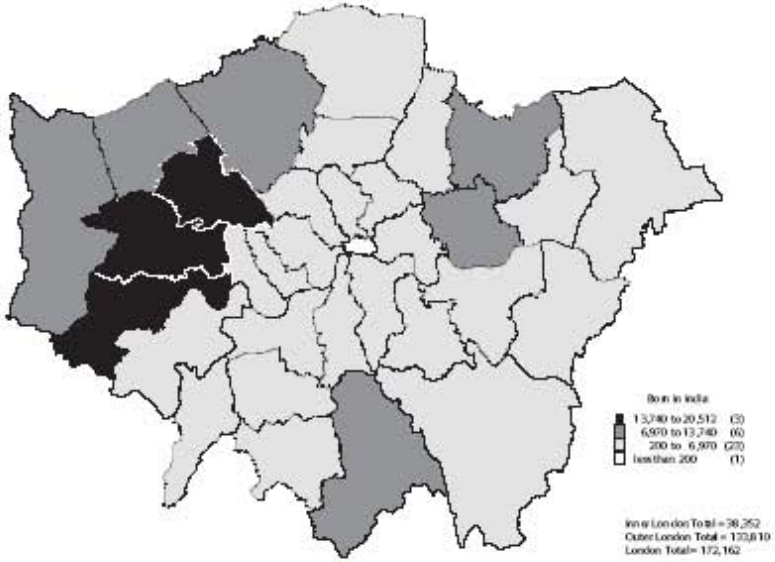
The following maps show where different migrant groups live in London. They cover all communities with 10,000 or more migrants. The maps begin with the largest migrant origin countries

All maps have the same lowest category - less than 200 people. The lowest number of residents for any borough is then subtracted from the highest number and the remaining ranges for each community are then split evenly.

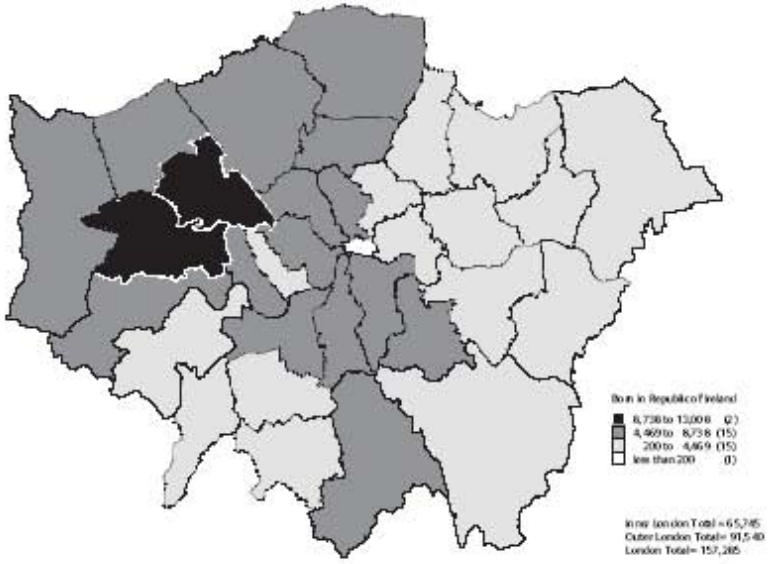
It is interesting to see the spread of communities across London. Some communities such as those born in Cyprus, Poland and Turkey are concentrated in particular sectors of London. Others such as the migrant communities from Ghana, Uganda and Zimbabwe are more evenly spread across London.

It is also interesting to see the concentration of geographically close origin countries. For example Nigeria and Sierra Leone which show similarities, and France and Germany which are different.

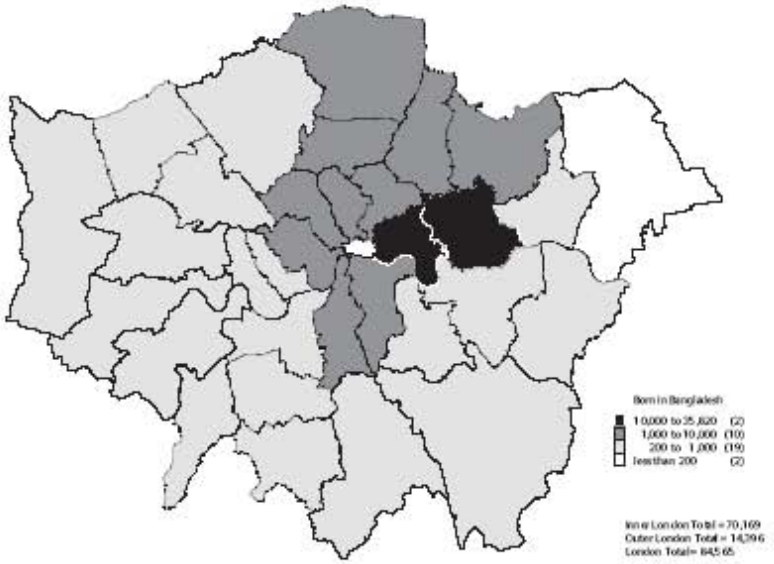
Map 3.2 London borough residents born in India, 2001



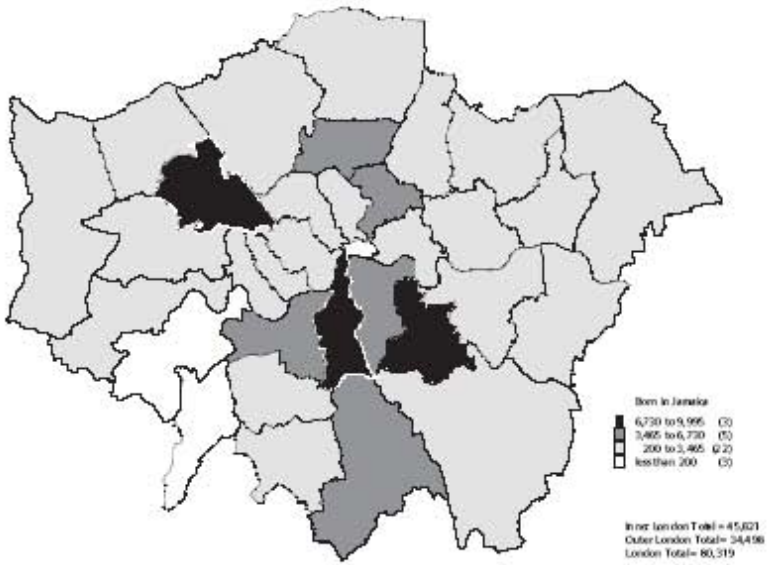
Map 3.3 London borough residents born in the Republic of Ireland, 2001



Map 3.4 London borough residents born in Bangladesh, 2001

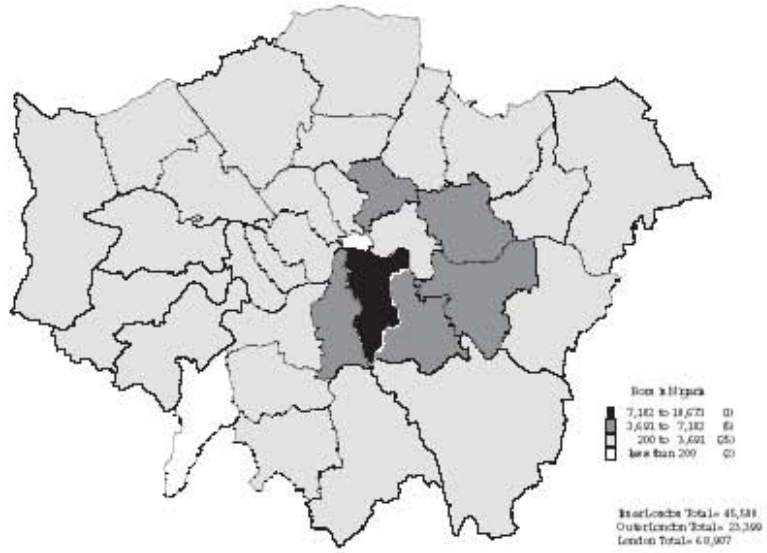


Map 3.5 London borough residents born in Jamaica, 2001

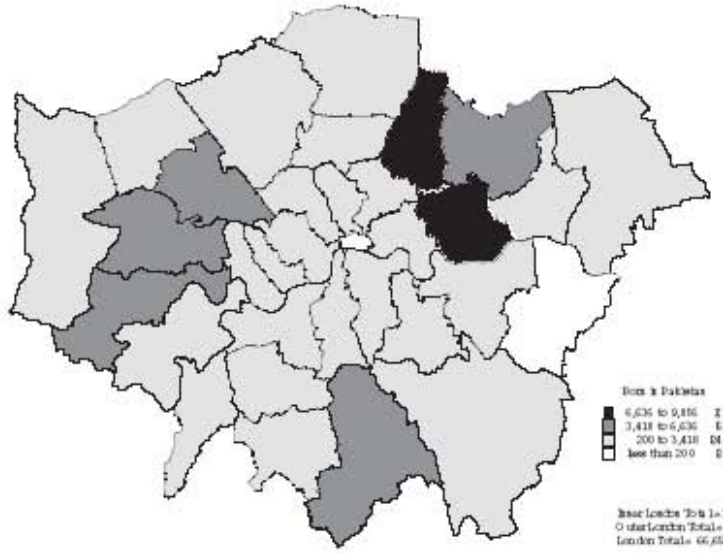


Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0182, Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group, Greater London Authority

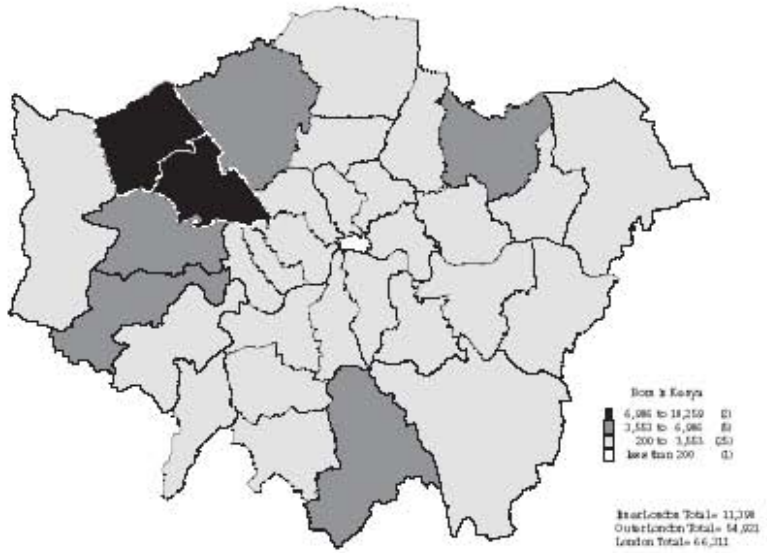
Map 3.6 London borough residents born in Nigeria, 2001



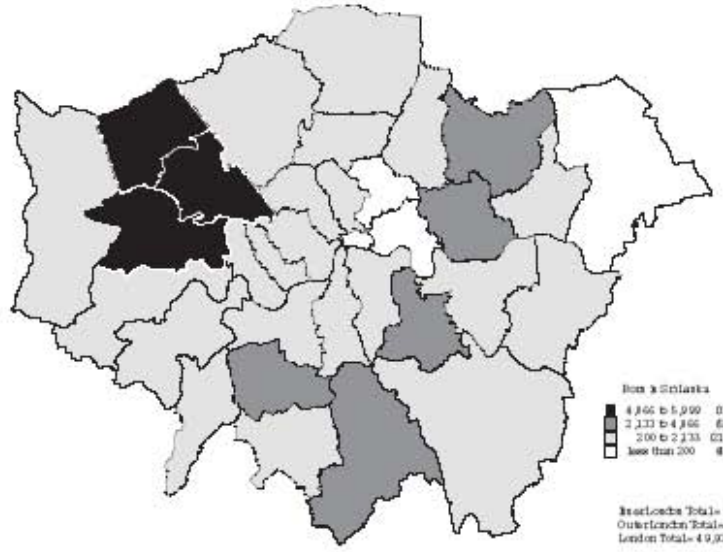
Map 3.7 London borough residents born in Pakistan, 2001



Map 3.8 London borough residents born in Kenya, 2001

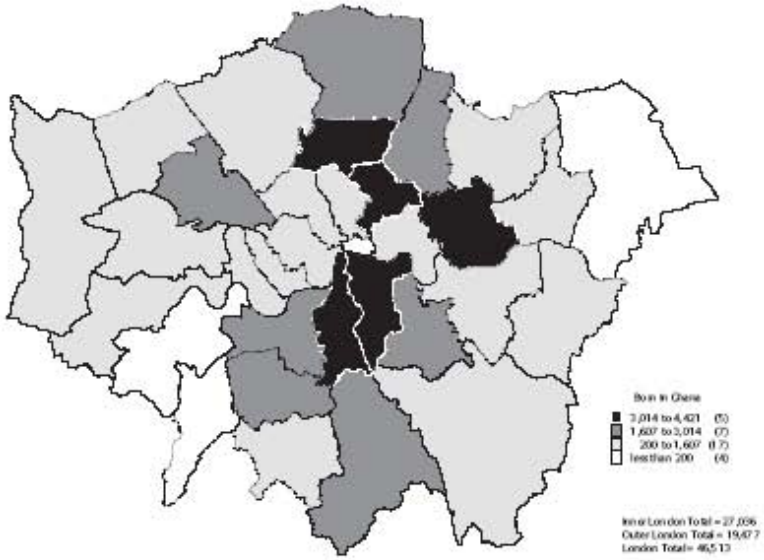


Map 3.9 London borough residents born in Sri Lanka, 2001

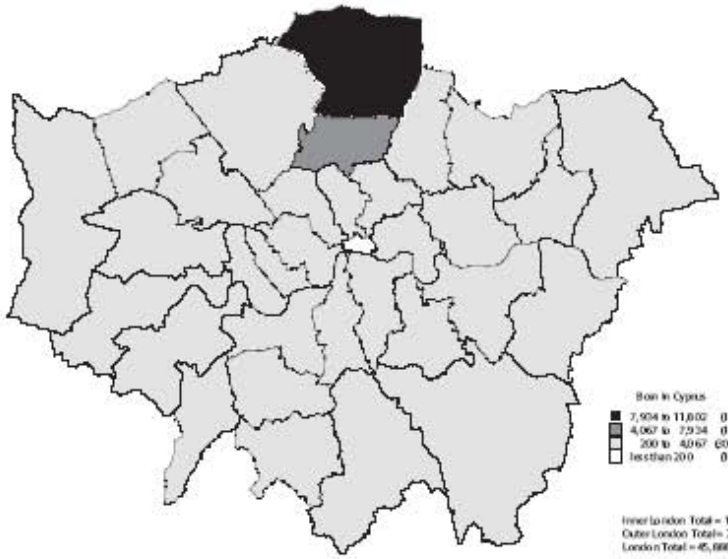


Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0182, Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group, Greater London Authority

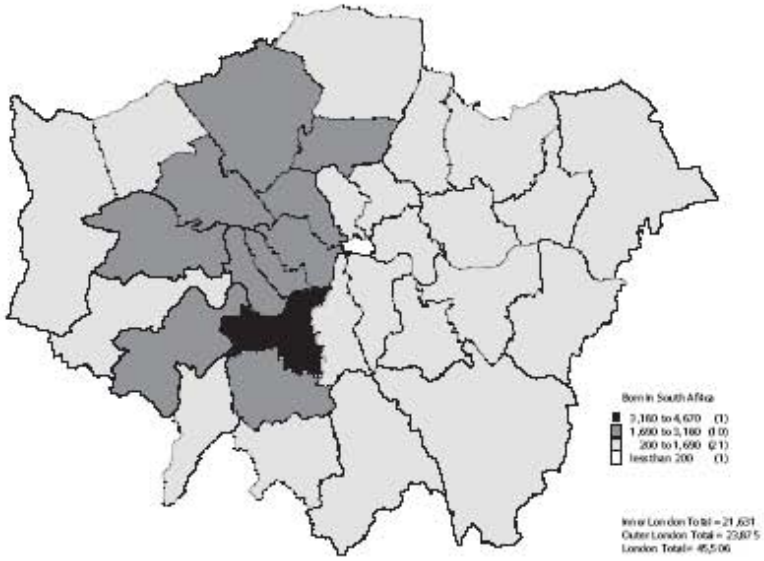
Map 3.10 London borough residents born in Ghana, 2001



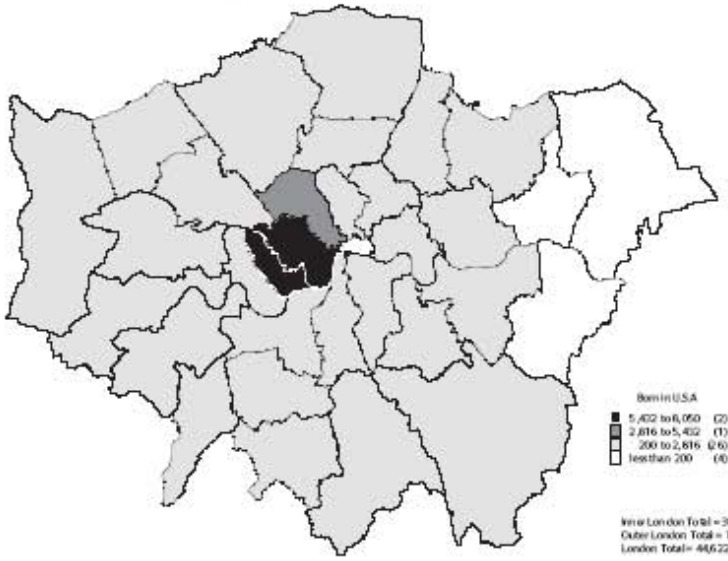
Map 3.11 London borough residents born in Cyprus, 2001



Map 3.12 London borough residents born in South Africa, 2001

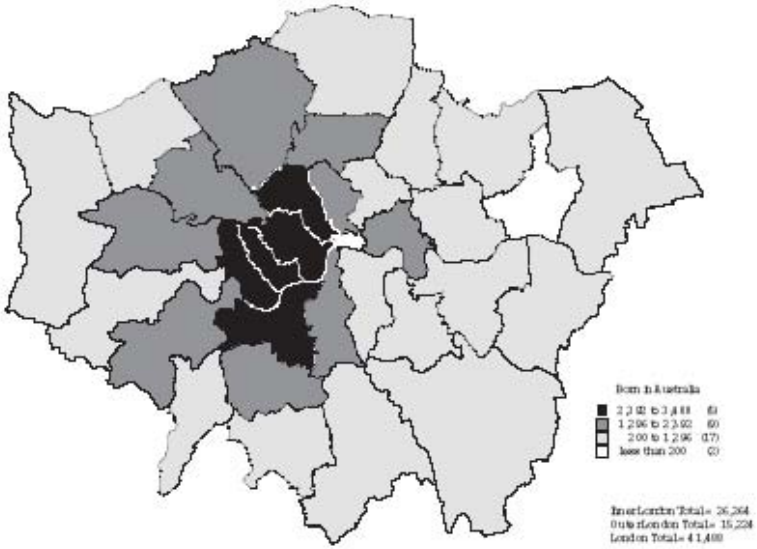


Map 3.13 London borough residents born in the USA, 2001

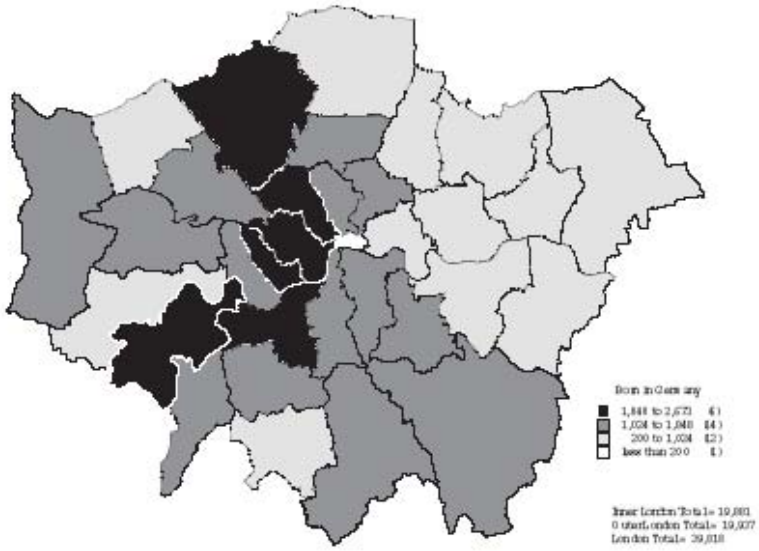


Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0182, Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group, Greater London Authority

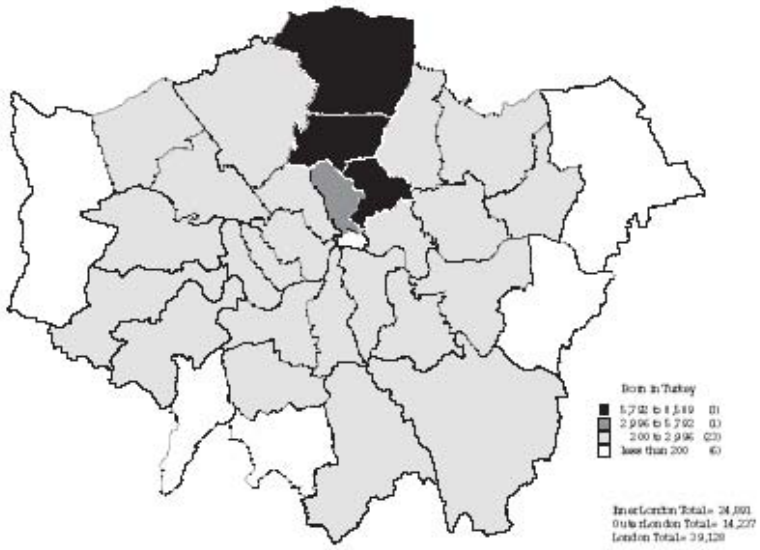
Map 3.14 London borough residents born in Australia, 2001



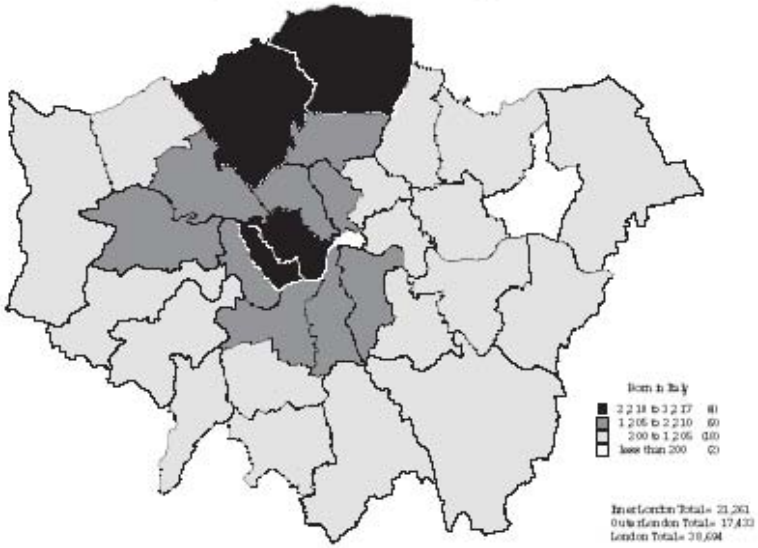
Map 3.15 London borough residents born in Germany, 2001



Map 3.16 London borough residents born in Turkey, 2001

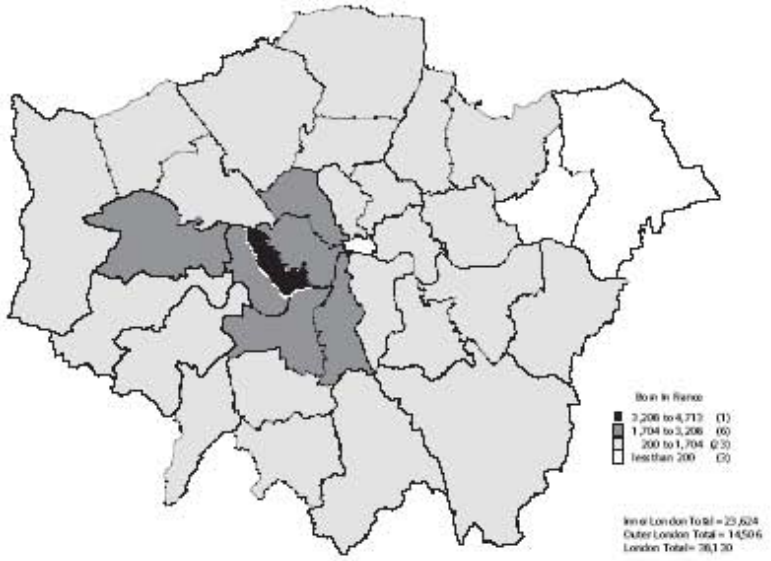


Map 3.17 London borough residents born in Italy, 2001

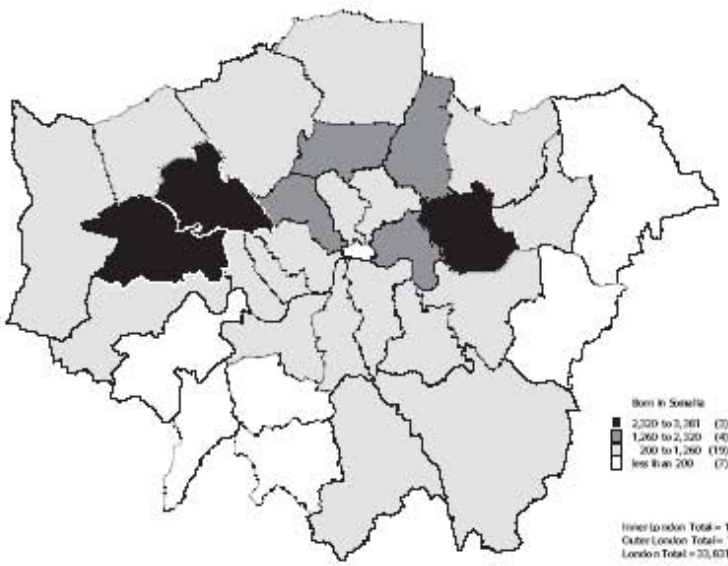


Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0182, Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group, Greater London Authority

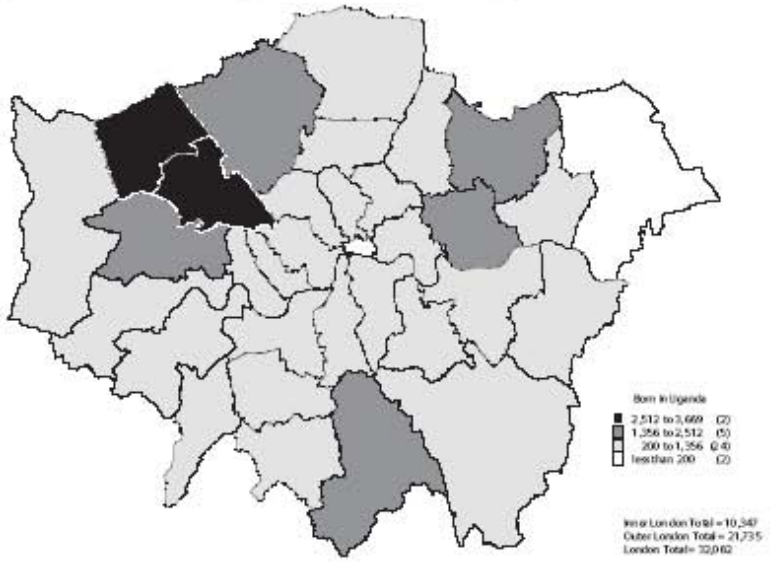
Map 3.18 London borough residents born in France, 2001



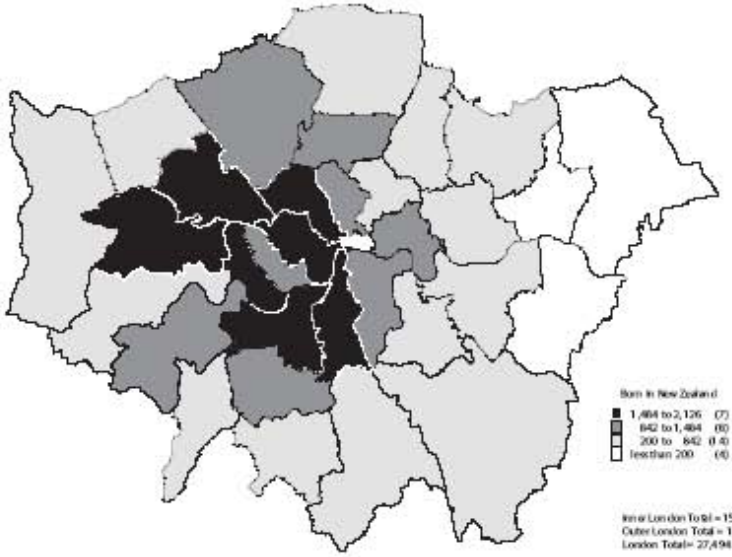
Map 3.19 London borough residents born in Somalia, 2001



Map 3.20 London borough residents born in Uganda, 2001

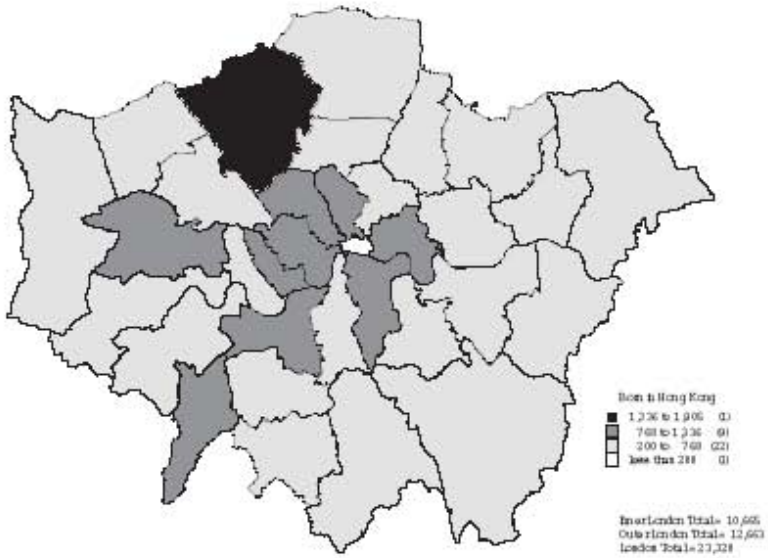


Map 3.21 London borough residents born in New Zealand, 2001

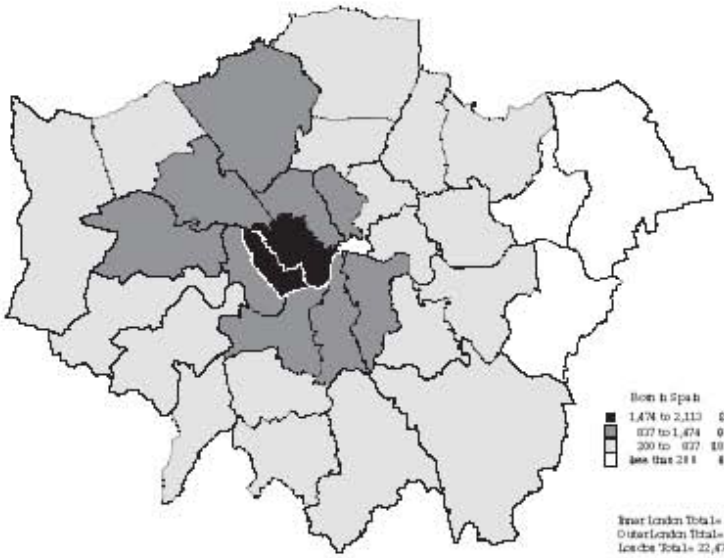


Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0182, Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group, Greater London Authority

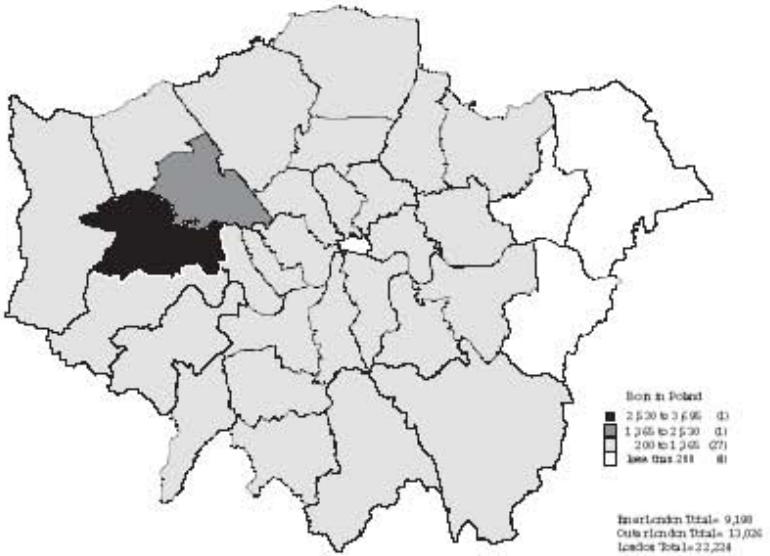
Map 3.22 London borough residents born in Hong Kong, 2001



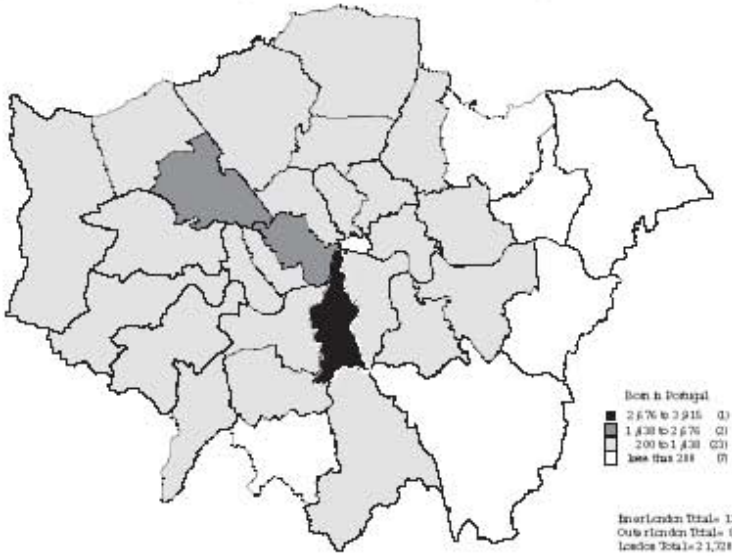
Map 3.23 London borough residents born in Spain, 2001



Map 3.24 London borough residents born in Poland, 2001

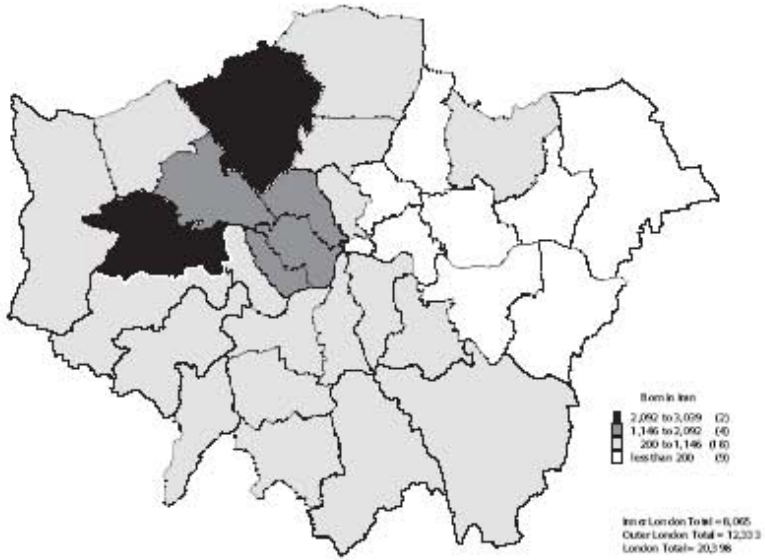


Map 3.25 London borough residents born in Portugal, 2001

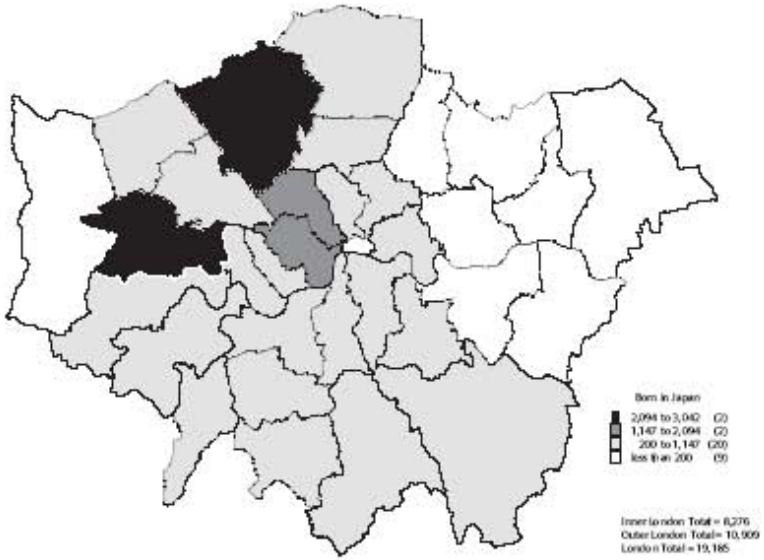


Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0182, Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group, Greater London Authority

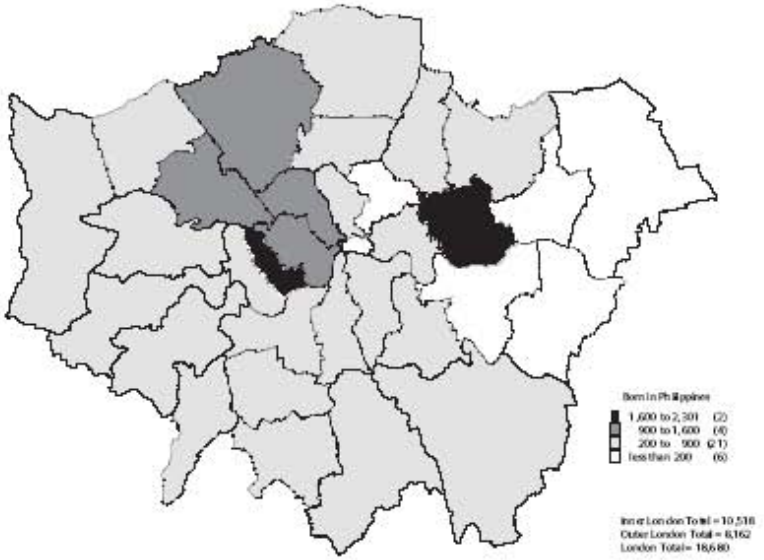
Map 3.26 London borough residents born in Iran, 2001



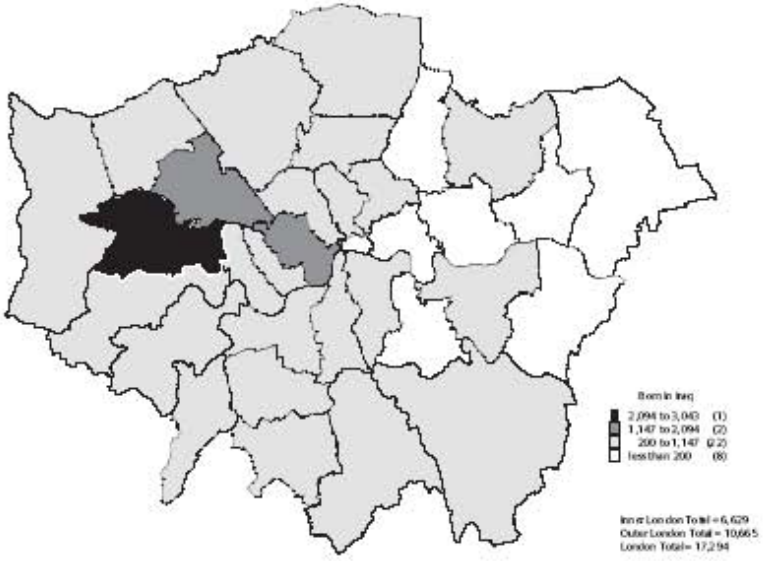
Map 3.27 London borough residents born in Japan, 2001



Map 3.28 London borough residents born in the Philippines, 2001

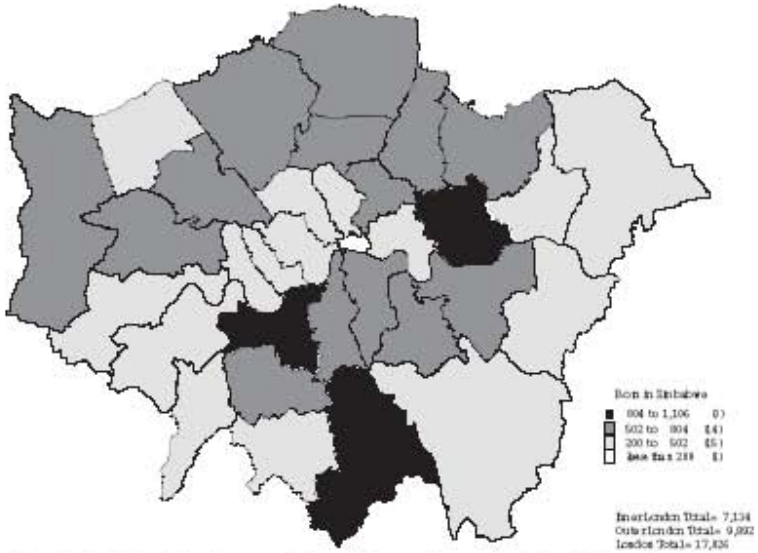


Map 3.29 London borough residents born in Iraq, 2001

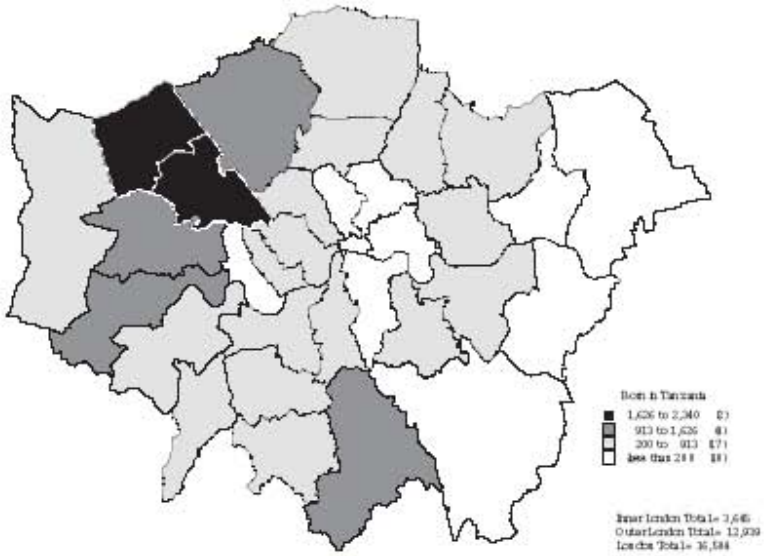


Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0182, Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group, Greater London Authority

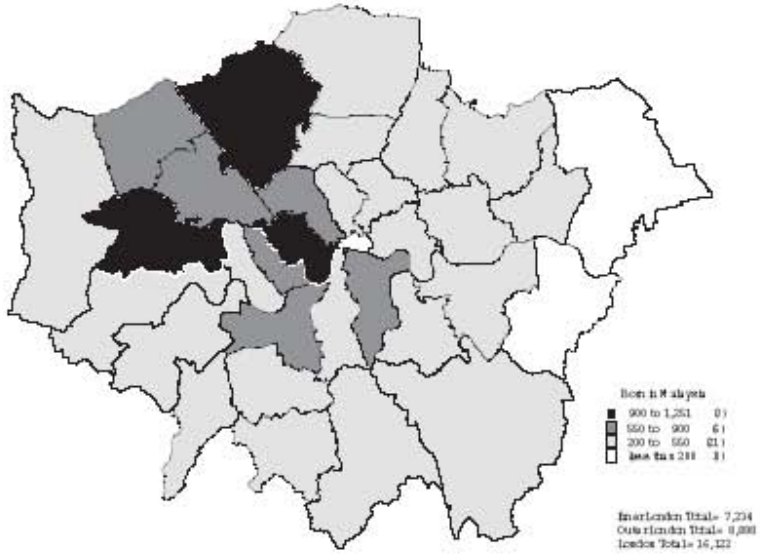
Map 3.30 London borough residents born in the Zimbabwe , 2001



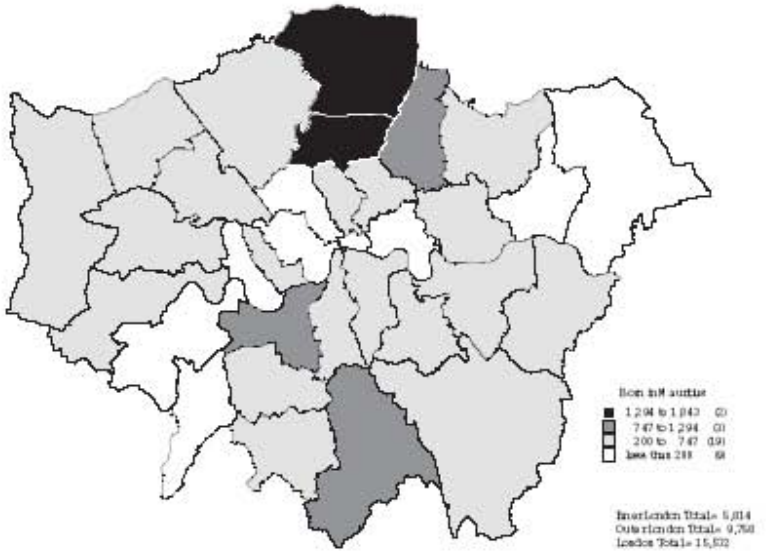
Map 3.31 London borough residents born in the Tanzania, 2001



Map 3.32 London borough residents born in the Malaysia, 2001

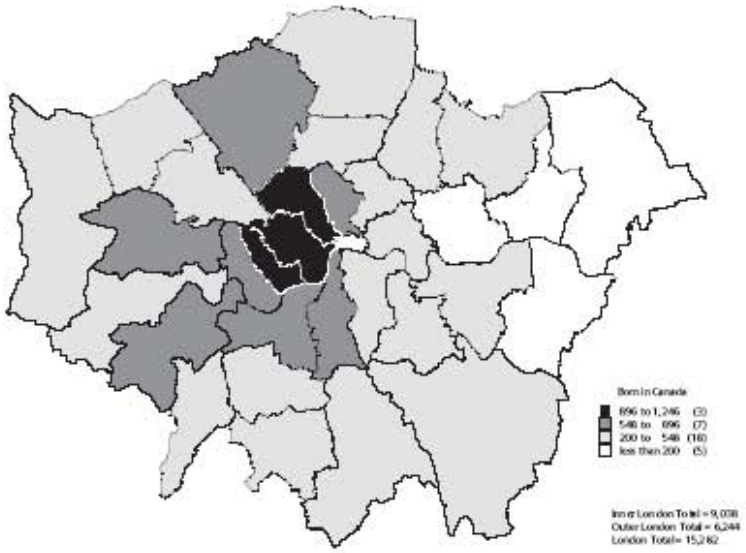


Map 3.33 London borough residents born in the Mauritius, 2001

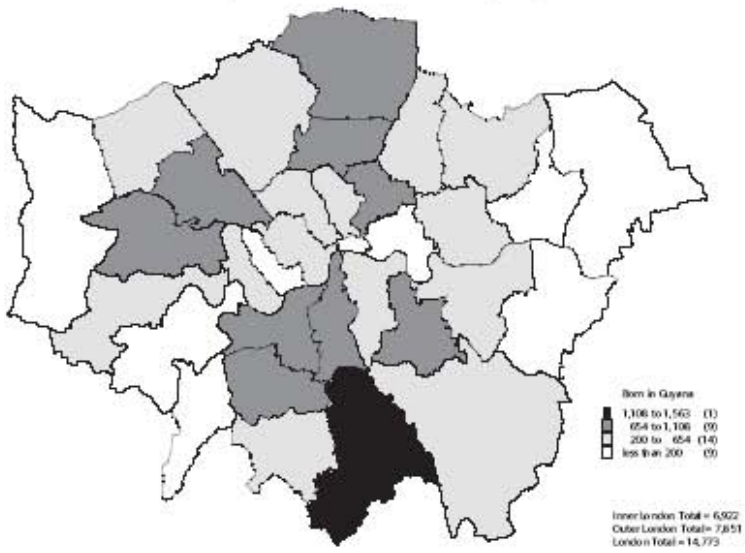


Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0182, Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group, Greater London Authority

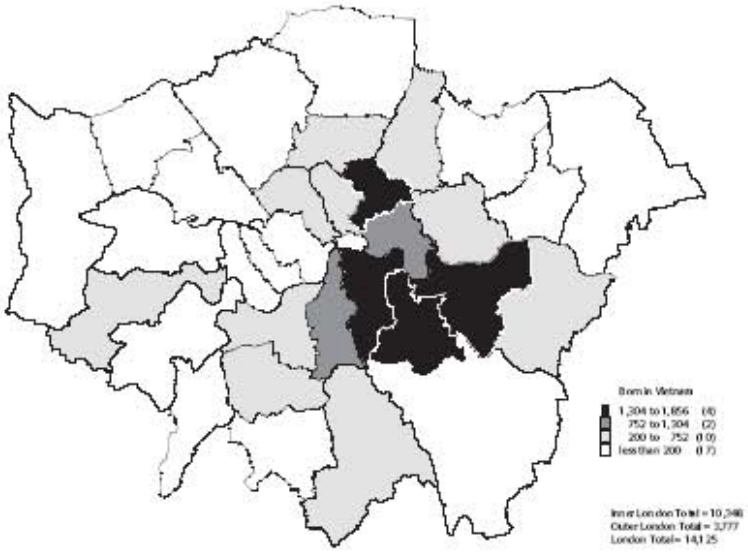
Map 3.34 London borough residents born in Canada, 2001



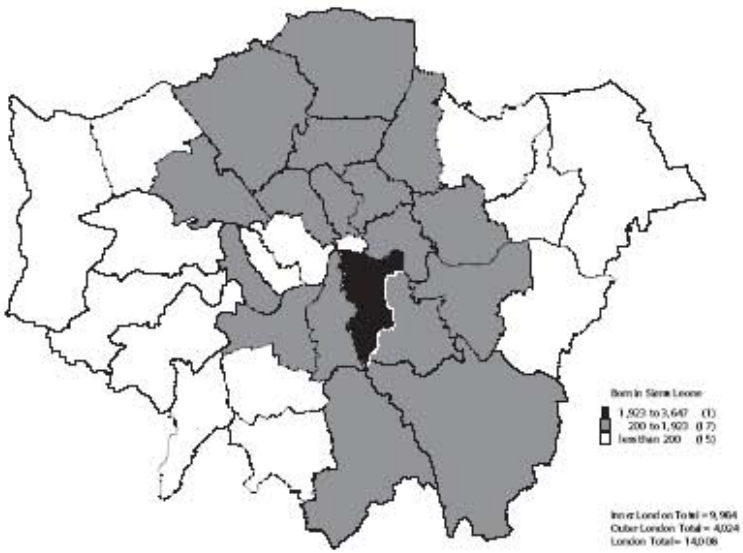
Map 3.35 London borough residents born in Guyana, 2001



Map 3.36 London borough residents born in Vietnam, 2001

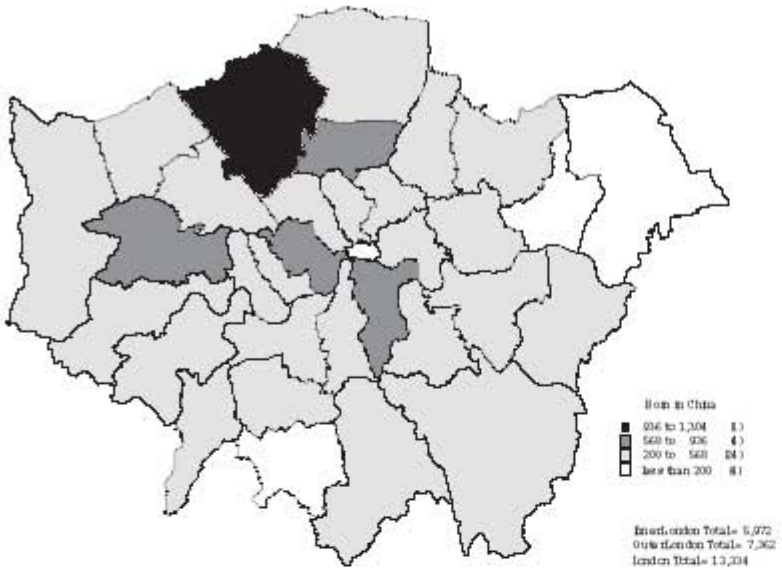


Map 3.37 London borough residents born in Sierra Leone, 2001

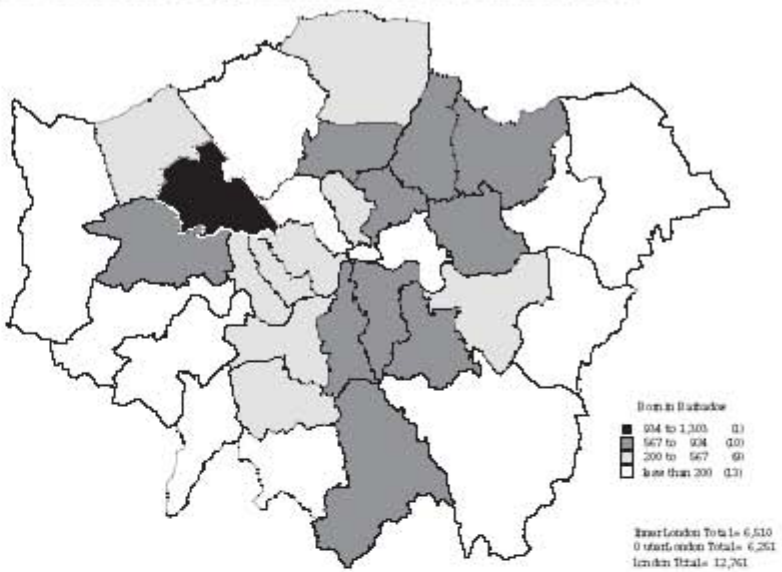


Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0182, Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group, Greater London Authority

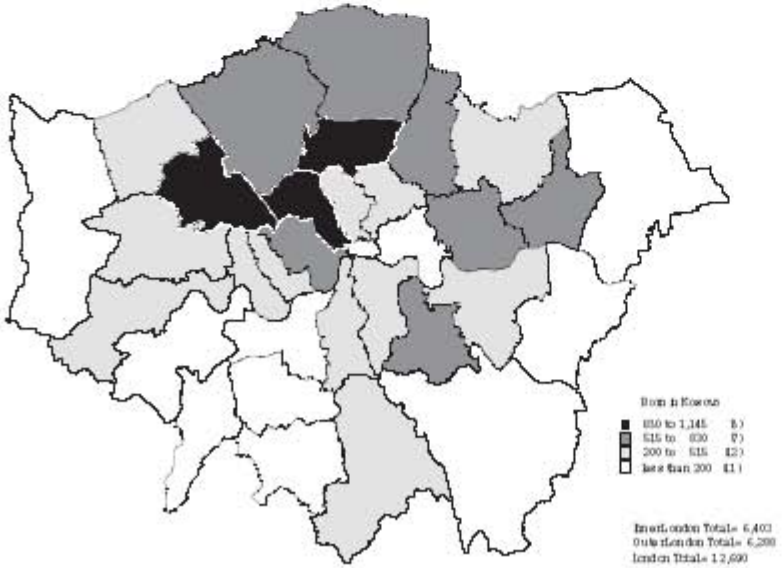
Map 3.38 London borough residents born in China, 2001



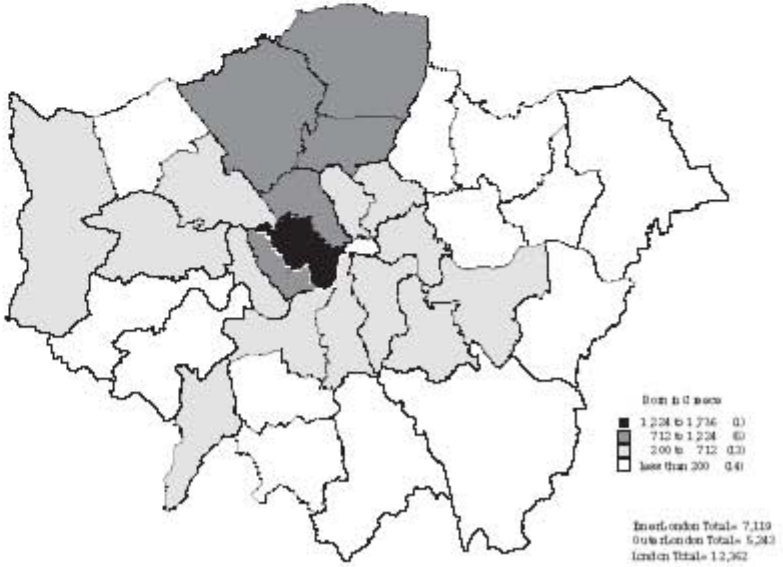
Map 3.39 London borough residents born in Barbados, 2001



Map 3.40 London borough residents born in Kosova, 2001



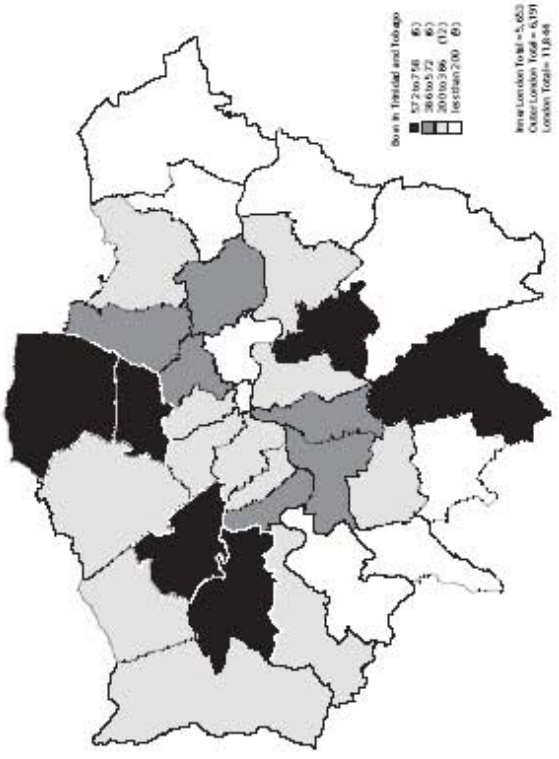
Map 3.41 London borough residents born in Greece, 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0182, Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group, Greater London Authority

Map 3.43 London borough residents born in Afghanistan, 2001

Map 3.42 London borough residents born in Trinidad and Tobago, 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0182, Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group, Greater London Authority

Top 42 migrant communities

Map number	Migrants born in:
3.2	India
3.3	Republic of Ireland
3.4	Bangladesh
3.5	Jamaica
3.6	Nigeria
3.7	Pakistan
3.8	Kenya
3.9	Sri Lanka
3.10	Ghana
3.11	Cyprus
3.12	South Africa
3.13	USA
3.14	Australia
3.15	Germany
3.16	Turkey
3.17	Italy
3.18	France
3.19	Somalia
3.20	Uganda
3.21	New Zealand
3.22	Hong Kong
3.23	Spain
3.24	Poland
3.25	Portugal
3.26	Iran
3.27	Japan
3.28	Philippines
3.29	Iraq
3.30	Zimbabwe
3.31	Tanzania
3.32	Malaysia
3.33	Mauritius
3.34	Canada
3.35	Guyana
3.36	Vietnam
3.37	Sierra Leone
3.38	China
3.39	Barbados
3.40	Kosovo
3.41	Greece
3.42	Trinidad & Tobago
3.43	Afghanistan

Table 3.7 Large migrant communities in London which are concentrated in particular boroughs, 2001

Borough	Migrant community	Number	Percentage of total London community
Tower Hamlets	Bangladesh	35,820	42
Southwark	Sierra Leone	3,647	26
Enfield	Cyprus	11,802	26
Ealing	Afghanistan	2,459	23
Haringey	Turkey	8,589	22
Hackney	Turkey	7,729	20
Kensington and Chelsea	United States of America	8,050	18
Lambeth	Portugal	3,915	18
Ealing	Iraq	3,043	18
Ealing	Poland	3,695	17
Barnet	Japan	3,042	16
Enfield	Turkey	6,176	16
Southwark	Nigeria	10,673	15
Harrow	Kenya	10,259	15
Barnet	Iran	3,039	15
Newham	Pakistan	9,856	15
Westminster	Greece	1,736	14
Ealing	Japan	2,662	14
Newham	Bangladesh	11,724	14
Westminster	United States of America	5,952	13
Barnet	Czech Republic	562	13
Haringey	Cyprus	6,036	13
Hounslow	Afghanistan	1,357	13
Lambeth	Jamaica	9,995	12
Brent	Kenya	8,205	12
Kensington and Chelsea	France	4,713	12
Newham	Democratic Republic of Congo	830	12
Brent	Sri Lanka	5,999	12
Ealing	Asian countries in former USSR	200	12
Ealing	India	20,541	12
Westminster	Iraq	2,026	12
Newham	Baltic States	430	12
Kensington and Chelsea	Sweden	1,108	12
Waltham Forest	Pakistan	7,723	12

Source: 2001 Census, Univariate Table UV08

3.3.3. Boroughs with particular concentrations of a migrant group

Many areas in London are associated with different ethnic groups, for example 'Chinatown' in Soho and 'Banglatown' in Tower Hamlets. In this section each migrant community was examined in turn to identify concentrations across London.

Table 3.7 shows the boroughs in London with the highest concentrations of the total London population for migrant communities in London. Communities with 12 per cent or over in a particular borough have been recorded. As there are 33 London boroughs, a migrant community which was evenly spread across London would have around 3 per cent of its London population in any one borough (100 per cent divided by 33).

Overall the data show that although there are areas which have come to be associated with particular migrants, nearly all migrant groups tend to live in a number of different boroughs (although sometimes these boroughs are adjoining as the maps above show). However, the one migrant community which stands out as having a high percentage of its London population in one borough is the Bangladesh-born group. This is not too surprising given that the ethnic group data has already highlighted the concentration of ethnic Bangladeshis in Tower Hamlets. Table 3.7 shows that over 40 per cent of migrants who were born in Bangladesh, who lived in London in 2001, lived in Tower Hamlets. What is most interesting is the fact that these kinds of concentrations of one migrant group are not seen to the same extent for any other migrant community in London.

After the Bangladesh-born migrant group, the two communities which have the next highest level of concentration are those born in Sierra Leone who live in Southwark, and those born in Cyprus living in Enfield. The other three communities with levels over 20 per cent in one borough are Afghanistan-born people living in Ealing, and Turkey-born people living in both Haringey and Hackney.

3.4 Sex ratios of migrants

Different communities have different patterns of migration to other countries in terms of the timing of those flows and the characteristics of the migrants. These result from a combination of social, personal, economic, political and environmental factors.

Examples of these patterns for migrants to London are as follows:

- British people may have been abroad, for example British Army personnel based overseas, and then they may move back to the UK (temporarily or permanently).
- Sometimes overseas-born men or women move to find temporary work as single people, couples or families, and then send remittances back to their home countries.
- At other times families move together, either temporarily or permanently.
- Some people are forced to move as either willing or unwilling refugees (for example because of political unrest, earthquakes).

- Particular industries may encourage the migration of particular communities, for example Filipinos to work as domestic help, Caribbean nurses to work in the NHS.

These patterns can result in unusual gender balances in populations. The country of birth data was investigated in order to establish whether or not any gender imbalances existed amongst migrants in London in 2001. As a result of the One Number Census process the published output has been adjusted for underenumeration and therefore the differences evident here are assumed to be real rather than an artefact of the data.

Table 3.8 shows the 12 migrant countries from which substantially more females have migrated and were living in London in 2001 than males. The top country is Slovakia with four females for every one male migrant. This is followed by Finland and the Czech Republic. The list contains both Slovakia and the Czech Republic, and also two countries from the former Yugoslavia. It also contains Thailand and the Philippines – well known for the migration of female workers – many of whom work in domestic service.

The countries from which considerably more male London residents than females have migrated are shown in Table 3.9. The list of these countries is considerably smaller than the list of female dominated migration flows shown in Table 3.8. If the male dominated migrant flows had the same cut-off point of a 35:65 ratio as the female dominated flows in Table 3.8, there would only be one listed in the table – migrants from Algeria. There were around 7 Algerian male migrants living in London in 2001 for every 3 females. Algeria is followed by Nepal, Kosovo and Afghanistan.

Table 3.8 The twelve migrant origin countries where females most outnumber males, London, 2001

	Country of birth	Percentage males	Percentage females
1	Slovakia	20	80
2	Finland	25	75
3	Czech Republic	28	72
4	Philippines	29	71
5	Slovenia	30	70
6	Thailand	32	68
7	Madagascar	33	67
8	Austria	34	66
9	Macedonia	34	66
10	Kazakhstan	34	66
11	Sweden	35	65
12	Belize	35	65

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table CO182

Table 3.9 The seven migrant origin countries where males most outnumber females, London 2001

Rank	Country of birth	Percentage males	Percentage females
1	Algeria	71	29
2	Nepal	63	37
3	Kosovo	61	39
4	Afghanistan	61	39
5	Aden	61	39
6	Yemen	60	40
7	Albania	60	40

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0182

3.5 Age structure of migrants

The Standard Tables from the 2001 Census include three age breakdowns of people by their country of birth. These are children aged 0-15, working aged people aged 16-pensionable age, and older people of pensionable age and over.

Many people think migrant groups have very young age structures because people tend to move abroad more as young adults. This is not always so, in fact the England-born population had a higher proportion of children aged 0-15 than any other country of birth. This is because many people who migrate have not yet had children, and generally families with young children are not very mobile. Migrants of course do have children in London once they are settled but in terms of proportions they never catch up with the England-born population.

The migrant groups with the highest proportions of children in their populations are shown in Table 3.10. Interestingly, it is the more developed countries which have the higher proportions. This would lead us to the conclusion that migration from these countries is often family based.

The countries of origin with the smallest proportions of children were an interesting selection. People from Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland do not seem to migrate with children. The migration stream may be more work orientated. Migration from New Zealand is very focused in the working age group as discussed in more detail below. This seems to reinforce the stereotype of New Zealanders moving to London at young adult ages in order to travel and work, and then often returning back to New Zealand after a few years. The migration stream from Cyprus again does not seem to be child orientated. This may be because the main migration flows from Cyprus were in the past and most Cypriot children in London are UK-born. This migrant group therefore has proportionately more older people than children in its population.

The real distinction about migrant groups as far is age is concerned is that they all have very high proportions of the population in the working age groups (see Table 3.11). All migrant groups had higher proportions of working age people than the England-born population.

Table 3.10 Percentage of the population aged 0-15, top five migrant countries, bottom five, England and London 2001 (Standard Tables)

Country of birth	Percentage aged 0-15
USA	17.1
Japan	14.9
France	13.5
Netherlands	11.4
Nigeria	11.0
Scotland	2.6
Cyprus	2.6
Northern Ireland	2.2
New Zealand	2.1
Republic of Ireland	1.8
England	*25.9*

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST015

Table 3.11 Percentage of the population aged 16-pensionable age top five migrant countries, bottom five, England and London 2001 (Standard Tables)

Country of birth	Percentage aged 16-to pensionable age
New Zealand	94.6
Australia	90.6
Malaysia	89.7
Kenya	88.5
Zimbabwe	88.0
Wales	71.2
Cyprus	69.0
Jamaica	66.1
Republic of Ireland	64.4
Poland	59.9
England	*59.9*

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST015

Table 3.12 Percentage of the population of pensionable age and over top five migrant countries, bottom five and England, London, 2001 (Standard Tables)

Country of birth	Percentage of pensionable age and over
Poland	35.4
Republic of Ireland	33.8
Jamaica	29.8
Cyprus	28.5
Wales	25.0
Nigeria	4.7
Australia	4.6
New Zealand	3.3
Zimbabwe	2.1
Japan	1.8
England	*14.3*

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST015

Also, interestingly, some migrant groups now in London have much higher proportions of people of pensionable age and over compared with the England-born population (see Table 3.12). These migrant groups are those where the main migration flow happened around 40-50 years ago. Migration from these countries is much lower now than in the past. The migrants who arrived in London in the 1950s to 1960s have now reached pensionable age and the reduced migration flows now result in low proportions of overseas-born children from these countries.

3.5.1. Comparing the age structure of a migrant group and an ethnic group

The age structure of migrants who have moved to live in London from overseas differs from the age structure of ethnic minority people born in the UK. Those born abroad tend to have a smaller percentage of children in their populations compared with the ethnic group as a whole. This is because only relatively few families with small children move abroad. The proportion of the migrant group at older ages is largely determined by the history of migration of that community. An older more established community will have more people at older ages compared with a younger more recent migrant group.

Two communities can be compared to illustrate the differences in age structure between migrant groups and ethnic groups. The Indian-born and Bangladeshi-born migrant groups were compared with the Indian and Bangladeshi ethnic groups. These groups were selected firstly because they have both country of birth data and ethnic group data, and secondly because the main migration flow of Indians to London occurred a couple of decades before the main migration flow of Bangladeshis and therefore the two groups exhibit the patterns associated with different migration timing.

Table 3.13 Percentage of people born in India and Bangladesh, and in the Indian and Bangladeshi ethnic group, by age and gender, London, 2001

	Percentage	Born in India	Indian ethnic group	Born in Bangladesh	Bangladeshi ethnic group
Total people	0-15	3.2	21.6	8.8	38.3
	16-Pensionable Age	73.6	68.9	83.7	55.7
	Pensionable Age & over	23.2	9.5	7.6	6.1
	Total people	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Males	0-15	3.4	21.9	8.9	38.5
	16-Pensionable Age	77.0	70.6	83.3	57.1
	Pensionable Age & over	19.5	7.5	7.8	4.4
	Total males	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Females	0-15	3.0	21.2	8.6	38.0
	16-Pensionable Age	70.6	67.2	84.0	54.2
	Pensionable Age & over	26.4	11.6	7.3	7.8
	Total females	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Tables ST015 and ST101

Note: Pensionable age is set as 65 for males and 60 for females

Note that there is a big overlap between these migrant groups and their ethnic group counterparts, with the migrant groups being almost a complete subset of the ethnic groups. The majority of those born in India (84 per cent) and Bangladesh (96 per cent) were also in their respective Indian and Bangladeshi ethnic groups.

The proportion of the population of those born in India and Bangladesh, and in the Indian and Bangladeshi ethnic group, by three age groups is shown in Table 3.13.

The data show that:

- The main difference in age structure between the Indian migrant and ethnic groups was smaller proportions of children in the migrant group (3 per cent compared with 22 per cent) and larger proportions of older people (23 per cent compared with 10 per cent). The proportion of working aged people was similar.

- The main difference in age structure between the Bangladeshi migrant and ethnic groups was much smaller proportions of children in the migrant group (9 per cent compared with 38 per cent) and much larger proportion of migrants from Bangladesh in the working age groups (84 per cent compared with 56 per cent).

- Those born in India (3 per cent) and those born in Bangladesh (9 per cent) had much smaller proportions of their populations in the under 16 age group than those in the Indian (22

Table 3.14 Percentage of UK born and non UK-born in each ethnic groups, London, 2001

Ethnic group	Percentage born in the UK	Percentage born outside the UK
White British	78.6	9.0
White Irish	1.3	7.8
White: Other White	2.0	25.3
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	1.2	0.4
Mixed: White and Black African	0.4	0.7
Mixed: White and Asian	0.8	1.0
Mixed: Other Mixed	0.7	1.3
Asian or Asian British: Indian	3.5	13.2
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	1.3	3.8
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	1.3	4.3
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	0.7	5.0
Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	3.9	7.3
Black or Black British: Black African	2.6	12.6
Black or Black British: Other Black	0.9	0.6
Other Ethnic group: Chinese	0.4	2.9
Other Ethnic Group: Other	0.4	4.8

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST102

per cent) and Bangladeshi ethnic groups (38 per cent).

- The Bangladeshi migrant and ethnic groups had more of their populations aged under 16 than the corresponding Indian migrant and ethnic groups. This is partly because the Bangladeshi groups (migrant and ethnic) have higher fertility rates than the Indian groups, and partly because the Bangladeshi groups have more of their populations in the childbearing age groups compared with the Indian groups, as the main migrant flow from Bangladesh was more recent than from India.

- The Indian migrant group had a larger proportion of older people in its population than the Bangladesh migrant group (23 per cent compared with 8 per cent). This is because the main flow of migration from Bangladeshi began during the 1980s when many migrants came as young adults from Bangladesh. Therefore the main body of migrants from Bangladesh have not yet reached retirement age, but are likely to do so in the next ten to twenty years. The main migration from India was much earlier however, and many migrants from India have now reached retirement age.

- There was very little difference in the proportion of the population of working age of the India migrant groups and the Indian ethnic group. However there was a substantial

Table 3.15 Percentage born in each continent by ethnic group, London, 2001

	Continent of birth						
Ethnic group	Europe outside UK	Africa	Asia	N America	S America	Oceania	Other
White British	12.7	6.8	6.8	7.4	7.8	21.6	9.4
White Irish	28.8	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.6	0.5
Other White	54.3	9.8	8.9	20.3	41.4	71.1	14.8
Total White	*95.9*	*16.9*	*15.8*	*28.5*	*49.4*	*94.3*	*24.8*
White and Black Caribbean	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	1.0
White and Black African	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.4
White and Asian	0.6	0.4	2.0	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.2
Other Mixed	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.3	10.8	1.7	1.3
Total Mixed	*1.8*	*4.3*	*3.1*	*4.0*	*14.3*	*2.3*	*4.9*
Indian	0.2	20.1	24.6	0.8	3.5	1.0	12.9
Pakistani	0.2	0.8	10.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.0
Bangladeshi	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
Other Asian	0.5	3.2	12.0	0.7	2.5	0.1	4.8
Total Asian	*0.9*	*24.1*	*60.2*	*1.6*	*6.1*	*1.2*	*26.0*
Black Caribbean	0.1	0.4	0.0	61.9	19.1	0.1	17.4
Black African	0.7	50.8	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.0	21.1
Other Black	0.1	1.3	0.0	1.6	3.2	0.0	1.1
Total Black	*1.0*	*52.5*	*0.3*	*64.8*	*22.8*	*0.1*	*39.6*
Chinese	0.1	0.3	8.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.7
Other Ethnic Group	0.4	1.8	12.2	0.6	6.9	1.4	3.0
Total Other	*0.5*	*2.2*	*20.5*	*1.0*	*7.5*	*2.1*	*4.7*
All people (percentage)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All people (number)	509,934	454,534	634,913	205,009	44,176	70,634	21,179

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST102

difference between the two Bangladesh groups. Over four-fifths (84 per cent) of the Bangladesh migrant group were in the working age group compared with only 56 per cent of the Bangladeshi ethnic group. This is a consequence of the particularly high proportion of the Bangladeshi ethnic group aged under 15 (explained above), and also the relatively low proportions of older people in both the Bangladesh migrant group and the Bangladeshi ethnic group (also explained above).

- There was very little difference in age structure between males and females. The higher proportions of females in the older age groups and lower proportions of the working age groups was mostly a feature of the earlier retirement age for females as opposed to males. However migrants born in Bangladesh reversed this trend with a slightly higher proportion of women of working age than men (perhaps a reflection of the practice of many of the earlier Bangladeshi migrant men to have wives who were around ten years or so younger than themselves).

3.6 Country of birth and ethnicity

The ethnicity of overseas born people differed from the ethnicity of UK-born people (see Table 3.14). Not surprisingly, many migrants belonged to ethnic groups other than the White British group. Over three quarters (79 per cent) of UK-born people were White British compared with only 9 per cent of non UK-born people. Nearly half of all overseas-born migrants belonged to the Other White, Indian, and Black African ethnic groups.

The White British and the Other Black group were the only ethnic groups with a higher percentage of people born in the UK rather than outside the UK. The Other White group was striking in that so many more people in this group were born outside of the UK compared with within the UK. The 2001 Census data can be used to investigate the ethnicity of migrants from each of the continents. Data are shown in Table 3.15.

One of the first interesting points to note is that significant proportions of migrants from all continents were White British people. This includes around seven per cent of people born in Africa, Asia, North America and South America. These were White British people who were born abroad but who were living in London in 2001. These people may have been children born to British people working abroad, or British families living abroad long-term who still considered themselves to be British.

European migrants (all people who were born in Europe but outside the UK) were mostly white with over half of all migrants in the Other White ethnic group (54 per cent) and well over a quarter White Irish (29 per cent).

Only half of all migrants who were born in Africa who were living in London in 2001 were Black African. This highlights the well known dangers in using country of birth data as a proxy for ethnic group data. A quarter were Asian, mostly Indian, and one in six were in White ethnic groups.

Six out of every ten migrants from Asia were of Asian ethnicity. Two out of every ten were in the Chinese or Other Ethnic groups and fewer than two out of ten (16 per cent) were White.

Two thirds (65 per cent) of migrants from North America (which includes the Caribbean) were Black Caribbean, with most of the remainder being in White ethnic groups).

The main ethnic group for migrants born in South America was the Other White group (41 per cent). Half of all migrants born in South America were White. Over a fifth (23 per cent) classified themselves as Black - mostly Black Caribbean perhaps from countries such as French Guiana.

Migrants from Oceania (mainly from Australia and New Zealand, but also from many smaller Pacific Islands) were mostly White (94 per cent).

Migrants from the 'Other' category were spread across all ethnic groups with 40 per cent Black, with a quarter Asian and a quarter White.

Table 3.16 The percentage of the ten largest Standard Table migrant groups in each ethnic group, London, 2001

Migrant Group / Ethnic Group	India	Rep. of Ireland	Bangla-desh	Jamaica	Nigeria	Pakistan	Kenya	South Africa	USA	Northern Ireland
White British	5.2	5.5	0.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	4.0	28.0	13.5	59.1
White Irish	0.1	92.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.8	36.8
Other White	2.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.7	57.7	70.6	1.8
White and Black Caribbean	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
White and Black African	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.1
White and Asian	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.2
Other Mixed	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.5	2.3	0.1
Indian	83.8	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.3	2.8	72.4	3.7	1.2	0.4
Pakistani	3.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	90.4	3.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Bangladeshi	0.3	0.0	95.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other Asian	2.5	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.1	2.8	5.7	0.3	0.3	0.1
Black Caribbean	0.0	0.1	0.0	91.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1
Black African	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.3	92.4	0.1	11.8	4.2	2.3	0.3
Other Black	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.0
Chinese	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.2
Other Ethnic Group	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST102

The percentage of each of the top ten migrant groups in each ethnic group can be seen in Table 3.16. Migrants from the top six migrant origin countries are closely aligned with one particular ethnic group. For example, the majority of migrants born in India belong to the Indian ethnic group, and the majority of those from the Republic of Ireland were White Irish. Migrants born in Kenya, South Africa, the USA and Northern Ireland were more varied in the ethnic groups they belonged to. Two ethnic groups dominated for each of these countries. The difference in ethnic composition between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland is interesting with the Republic dominated by White Irish people (93 per cent) and Northern Ireland split 60 per cent White British and 37 per cent White Irish.

3.7 Country of birth and religion

The religion of migrants born in different continents is shown in Table 3.17. Christianity was the main religion for people born in all of the continents except Asia. Asia-born people were more likely to be Muslim than any other religion.

Compared with people born in the UK, migrants born abroad were more likely to follow a religion. Migrants were slightly less likely to be Christian or Jewish than UK-born people, and

Table 3.17 Percentage born in each continent by religion, London, 2001

	All people	UK	Europe excl UK	Europe	Africa	Asia	North America	South America	Oceania	Other
Christian	58.2	62.4	67.0	62.8	49.6	19.3	70.9	74.2	51.8	44.2
Buddhist	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	5.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.2
Hindu	4.1	2.0	0.3	1.8	14.5	18.4	0.8	3.7	0.8	9.4
Jewish	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.2	1.2	2.2	1.1	0.8	1.2
Muslim	8.5	4.6	9.2	5.0	20.0	35.0	1.1	2.6	0.4	19.1
Sikh	1.5	1.0	0.1	1.0	2.2	6.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	2.3
Any other religion	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4
No religion	15.8	18.1	11.7	17.5	3.8	8.1	12.1	9.3	36.0	6.6
Religion not stated	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.0	6.9	6.0	11.9	8.1	8.8	15.7
All people	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All people	7,172,098	5,231,701	509,941	5,741,642	454,538	634,917	205,011	44,178	70,633	21,179

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST150

slightly more likely to be Muslim, Hindu, Sikh or Buddhist or to belong to another religion not named in the Census question.

Migrants from North and South America were most likely to be Christian with over 70 per cent of people born in these two continents recorded as Christian.

Many people stated they had no religion or opted not to state their religion. Most migrant groups had lower proportions in both these categories compared with UK-born people. However the group with the highest proportion of people stating no religion (36 per cent) were those people born in Oceania. This was double the proportion of any other group including UK-born people. The 'Other' group also had high proportions not stating their religion.

The top ten migrant origin countries listed in the Census table providing data on country of birth and religion are shown in Table 3.18, with the percentage in each religion. Migrants from the Republic of Ireland, Bangladesh, Jamaica, Nigeria, and Pakistan were dominated by one religion with over three-quarters of migrants in one category. Migrants from Bangladesh were the most homogenous with 93 per cent being Muslim. Migrants from the other countries were more varied in the religions stated. Migrants from India and Kenya had the most varied compositions, both with large numbers of Hindus, Sikhs, Christians and Muslims. Other interesting points to note were the high proportion of migrants born in South Africa (8.6 per cent) who were Jewish, the large proportion of migrants from Kenya (8.2 per cent) who belonged to a religion which was not listed in the Census, and the high proportion of migrants who were born in Scotland (24 per cent) and Wales (23 per cent) who followed no religion.

Table 3.18 Percentage of ten largest migrant groups and their religions, London, 2001 (Standard Tables)

Country of birth	All people	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Any other	No religion	Not stated
India	172,661	14.1	0.2	46.2	0.6	10.9	19.9	2.1	1.7	4.4
Republic of Ireland	157,285	86.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	4.9	7.8
Scotland	108,682	63.6	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.4	23.8	9.0
Bangladesh	84,565	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.0	93.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.1
Jamaica	80,319	75.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.7	9.3	13.2
Wales	71,962	63.0	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.5	23.3	9.3
Nigeria	68,907	81.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	9.1	0.0	0.2	1.7	7.3
Pakistan	66,658	3.6	0.0	1.4	0.1	87.8	0.8	0.3	0.9	5.2
Kenya	66,311	17.3	0.1	46.5	0.1	10.5	10.7	8.2	2.3	4.2
South Africa	45,507	62.0	0.4	2.4	8.6	2.0	0.1	0.5	15.4	8.7

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST150

Chapter 4 Religion

4.1 Introduction

The analysis in this chapter is based upon the question asked on religion. This was a voluntary question and 2001 was the first time this question had been included in a Census since 1851. Answers to the religion question provide us with an exciting new dataset to investigate. As well as enabling us to find out the numbers of people following each religion, the data also provide us with the capacity to investigate the relationship between religion, ethnicity and country of birth.

People were asked to state their religion and were given a number of options which included the checkboxes Christian, Buddhist, Hindu, Jewish, Muslim and Sikh (see Introduction). People were offered the option to state they followed another religion in which case they were invited to write that religion in a space provided, and also to state that they followed no religion. As the question was voluntary the number of people who did not answer the question was recorded in the published tables, unlike in other published tables where those not responding to the question had their answers imputed.

This chapter describes the 2001 Census data on the demography of different religions in London, describing the size, location and composition of each of the religious groups specified within the Census data. The text aims to answer the following questions:

- How big are the different religious groups in London?
- Where do the people following each religion live?
- What age and gender are the people in each of the religious groups?
- What is the relationship between each religious group with ethnic group and country of birth data?

First, a broad overview of religion in London is provided by analysing data on the religious groups named in the Census. Each group is examined in turn and its size and location are outlined. Then the age and sex structure of each religion is presented highlighting the differences between the older more settled groups and groups dominated by more recent migrants. Finally the composition of each religious group is then described using the Census data which show the relationship between religion, ethnicity and country of birth. This enables us to build up an understanding of the different people within each religious group.

The Chapter includes analysis of the following standard Census tables: ST103 - religion by sex and broad age groups, ST104 - religion by ethnic group, ST149 - religion by sex and five year age groups, and ST150, religion by sex and country of birth.

4.2 The size of the 2001 Census religious groups in London

Of the religions included in the 2001 Census, the religion with the most followers was Christianity (see Table 4.1). Nearly six out of every ten Londoners stated that they were Christians, over four million people. There were over six times as many Christians in London as the next biggest religious group - Muslims.

Table 4.1 Numbers of people and percentage in each religion, London, 2001

Religion	Number of people	Percentage
Christian	4,176,175	58.23
No religion	1,130,616	15.76
Muslim	607,083	8.46
Hindu	291,977	4.07
Jewish	149,789	2.09
Sikh	104,230	1.45
Buddhist	54,297	0.76
All other religions	36,558	0.51
Religion not stated	621,366	8.66
All people	7,172,091	100.00

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST103

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

The second largest religion followed by Londoners was Islam with nearly one in twelve people recorded as Muslims (over 600,000 people).

Less than half the size of the Muslim group was the number of Hindus in London. There were nearly 300,000 Londoners who followed Hinduism.

There were nearly 150,000 Jewish people in London in 2001, and just over 100,000 Sikhs. The smallest religion published in the Standard Tables was Buddhism with 54,000 followers.

Nearly 37,000 people in London recorded a religion other than those outlined above. Examples of these could be the oriental religions of Jainism, Zoroastrianism, Taoism and Shinto, the traditional central African animist religions, or other religions such as the Baha'i faith, the Unification Church and Mormonism.

Over a million people in London stated that they followed no religion. This large number equated to more than one in six people.

Over 600,000 people did not state their religion which most likely means they did not reply, but could be because they answered in a way which was impossible to code (for example illegible handwriting). Therefore nearly one-quarter of all Londoners either had no religion or did not state a religion.

4.3 The spatial distribution of religions across London

The spatial distribution of religions around London is very interesting. These new data enable us to investigate which religions are concentrated in a small number of boroughs, and which are more evenly spread across London.

Table 4.2 Number and percentage in religious groups by London borough, 2001

		Percentage of all people in each religion:					
Borough	All religions	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh
London	7,172,091	58.2	0.8	4.1	2.1	8.5	1.5
Inner London	2,766,114	54.6	1.0	1.9	1.8	11.7	0.5
Camden	198,019	47.1	1.3	1.5	5.6	11.6	0.2
City of London	7,184	55.0	0.6	1.5	3.1	5.7	0.3
Hackney	202,825	46.6	1.1	0.8	5.3	13.8	0.9
Hammersmith & Fulham	165,242	63.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	6.8	0.2
Haringey	216,507	50.1	1.1	2.0	2.6	11.3	0.3
Islington	175,794	54.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	8.1	0.3
Kensington & Chelsea	158,920	62.0	1.2	1.0	2.2	8.4	0.2
Lambeth	266,169	58.8	0.9	1.3	0.5	5.4	0.2
Lewisham	248,923	61.2	1.1	1.7	0.3	4.6	0.2
Newham	243,891	46.8	0.7	6.9	0.2	24.3	2.8
Southwark	244,867	61.6	1.1	1.1	0.4	6.9	0.2
Tower Hamlets	196,106	38.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	36.4	0.3
Wandsworth	260,380	61.8	0.7	2.3	0.6	5.2	0.3
Westminster	181,286	55.0	1.3	1.9	4.3	11.8	0.2
Outer London	4,405,977	60.5	0.6	5.4	2.3	6.5	2.0
Barking & Dagenham	163,943	69.0	0.2	1.1	0.3	4.4	1.1
Barnet	314,564	47.3	1.1	6.7	14.8	6.2	0.4
Bexley	218,307	72.9	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.4	1.4
Brent	263,464	47.7	0.9	17.2	2.5	12.3	0.7
Bromley	295,532	72.0	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.7	0.2
Croydon	330,587	65.1	0.5	5.1	0.3	5.3	0.4
Ealing	300,948	50.7	1.0	7.8	0.5	10.3	8.5
Enfield	273,559	63.2	0.5	3.4	2.0	9.6	0.3
Greenwich	214,403	61.5	0.9	2.0	0.2	4.3	2.2
Harrow	206,814	47.3	0.7	19.6	6.3	7.2	1.0
Havering	224,245	76.1	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4
Hillingdon	243,006	64.1	0.4	4.6	0.8	4.6	4.5
Hounslow	212,341	52.1	0.7	7.6	0.3	9.1	8.6
Kingston upon Thames	147,273	64.6	0.8	3.6	0.7	3.9	0.6
Merton	187,908	63.3	0.8	4.6	0.5	5.8	0.3
Redbridge	238,635	50.7	0.4	7.8	6.2	11.9	5.5
Richmond upon Thames	172,334	65.8	0.7	1.5	0.9	2.3	0.7
Sutton	179,770	70.5	0.4	2.1	0.4	2.3	0.1
Waltham Forest	218,341	56.8	0.4	1.8	0.7	15.1	0.6

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST103

Note: The table does not include columns for Any other religions, no religion or religion not stated, therefore the sum of each row does not equal 100 per cent

The data show that religions, like ethnic groups, were much more likely to be spread across quite a few boroughs rather than concentrated in very small areas (see Table 4.2). For example, Hindus were concentrated in five boroughs while Muslims had a large concentration in Tower Hamlets but large numbers also in nine other boroughs. Barnet had more than twice the proportion of Jewish people of any other borough, but four other boroughs also had large Jewish populations. Barnet is well-known for its large Jewish population, but only 15 per cent of London's Jewish people lived there.

The maps enable us to compare the spread of religions across London with the spread of ethnic groups. For example, the ten boroughs with the highest concentrations of Christians match very closely the ten boroughs with the highest concentration of White British. The link between religion and ethnicity is investigated in more detail later in this chapter.

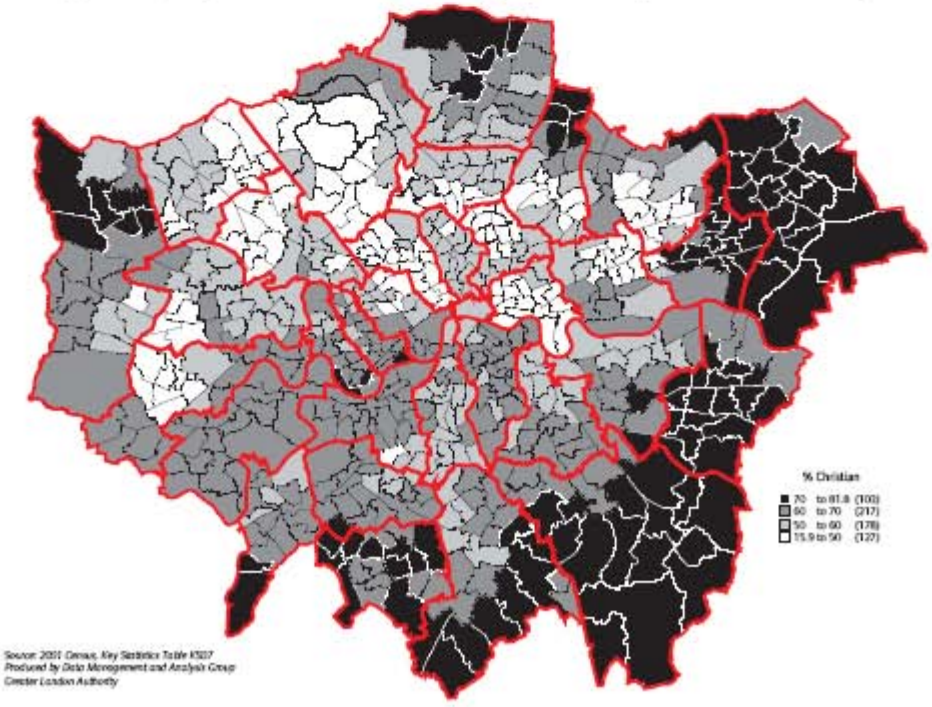
Christianity

Christians constituted nearly 60 per cent of the population of London in 2001, with a slightly higher proportion in Outer London (61 per cent) compared with Inner London (55 per cent). Because Outer London has a higher overall population than Inner London, the slightly higher proportion of Christians in Outer London equated to over a million more Christians compared with Inner London.

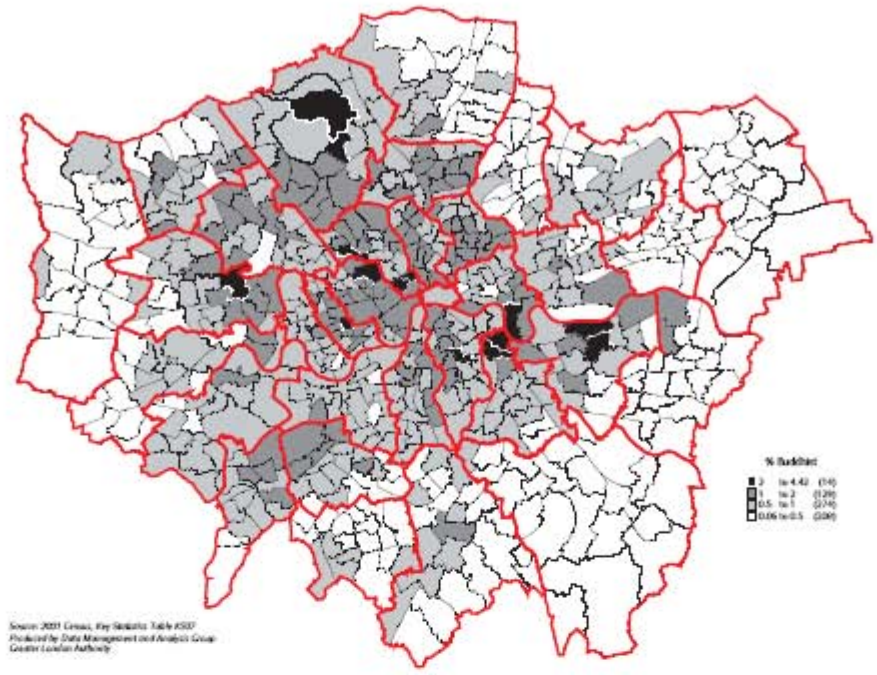
The proportion of Christians in boroughs differed considerably across London. The borough with the largest percentage of Christians was Havering with 76 per cent, and the smallest proportion was in Tower Hamlets - 39 per cent.

There were seven boroughs in London where fewer than 50 per cent of the population were Christian: Camden, Hackney, Newham, Tower Hamlets, Barnet, Brent, and Harrow.

Map 4.1 Percentage of people in London stating their religion as Christian, 2001



Map 4.2 Percentage of people in London stating their religion as Buddhist, 2001



Buddhism

Buddhism is the smallest religion published in the 2001 Census Standard Tables. The highest proportions of Buddhists in London, which were found in Camden and Westminster, were still only 1.3 per cent of the borough populations. The lowest proportions (0.2 per cent) were found in Havering and Barking & Dagenham in outer east London.

There were higher proportions of Buddhists in Inner London (1.0 per cent) compared with Outer London (0.6 per cent), however in numerical terms Inner and Outer London were both home to around 27,000 Buddhists.

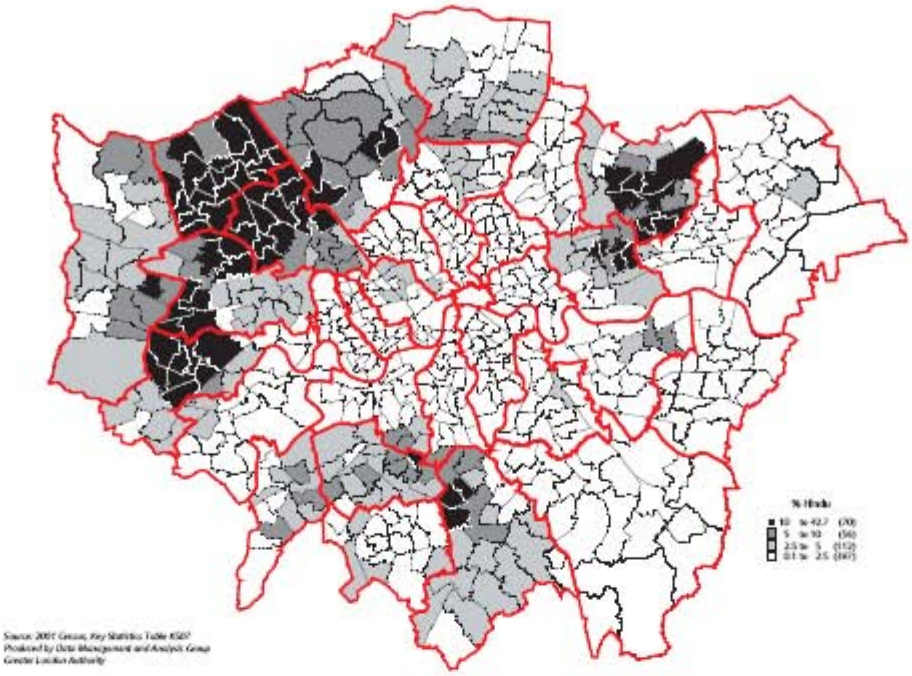
In general there was a fairly even spread of Buddhists across London with most boroughs, other than those on the outer edge of London, having around one per cent Buddhists in their populations.

Hinduism

Of the 292,000 Hindus in London, many more lived in Outer London (240,000) than Inner London (52,000).

The highest concentration of Hindus was in north west London in Harrow (20 per cent) and Brent (17 per cent). Nearly 30 per cent of all Hindus in London lived in these two boroughs. This concentration was followed by smaller concentrations close by in Ealing (8 per cent) and Barnet (7 per cent), and a separate Hindu community in east London in Newham (7 per cent).

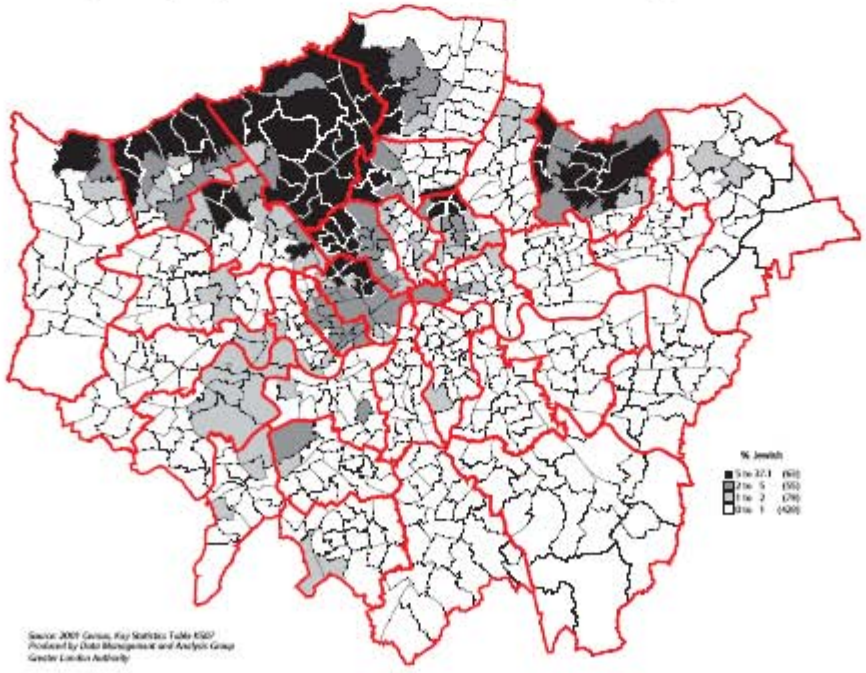
Map 4.3 Percentage of people in London stating their religion as Hindu, 2001



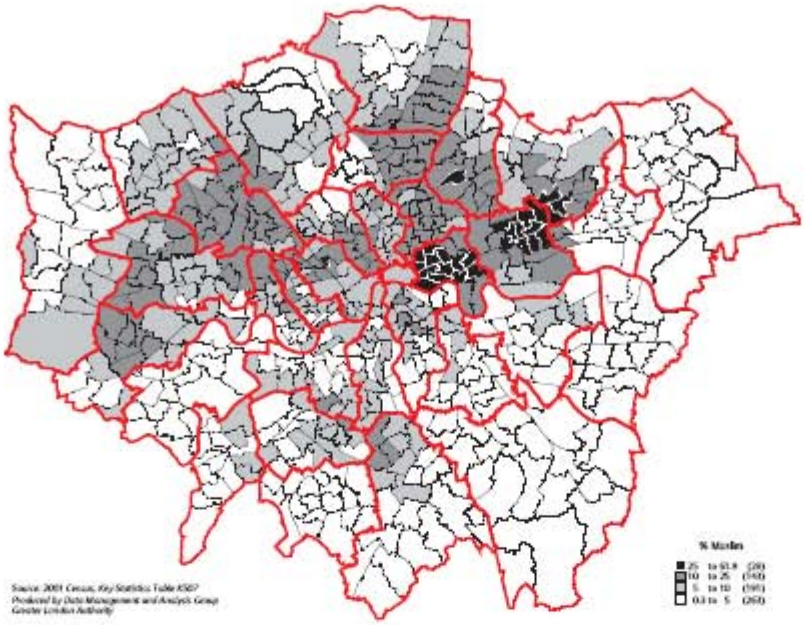
Judaism

By far the highest concentration of Jewish people was in Barnet (15 per cent). This was double the proportion living in any other London borough. There was a second smaller concentration in a crescent shape from northwest to east London. This included Harrow in the north west with Jewish people making up 6 per cent of the population, moving through north London (Camden - 6 per cent) to north east London (Hackney - 5 per cent) and east London (Redbridge - 6 per cent).

Map 4.4 Percentage of people in London stating their religion as Jewish, 2001



Map 4.5 Percentage of people in London stating their religion as Muslim, 2001



Islam

Muslims were more concentrated in Inner London (12 per cent) than Outer London (7 per cent), although in numerical terms the numbers of Muslims in Inner London (323,000) was not that much greater than the number in Outer London (284,000).

There was a very large range of the proportion of Muslims across London. The biggest concentration of Muslims was in east London in Tower Hamlets (36 per cent) and Newham (24 per cent). Havering again had the smallest proportion (0.8 per cent).

There were a further eight boroughs which had Muslim populations of between 10 and 15 per cent of their total populations: Camden (12 per cent), Hackney (14 per cent), Haringey (11 per cent), Westminster (12 per cent), Brent (12 per cent), Ealing (10 per cent), Redbridge (12 per cent) and Waltham Forest (15 per cent).

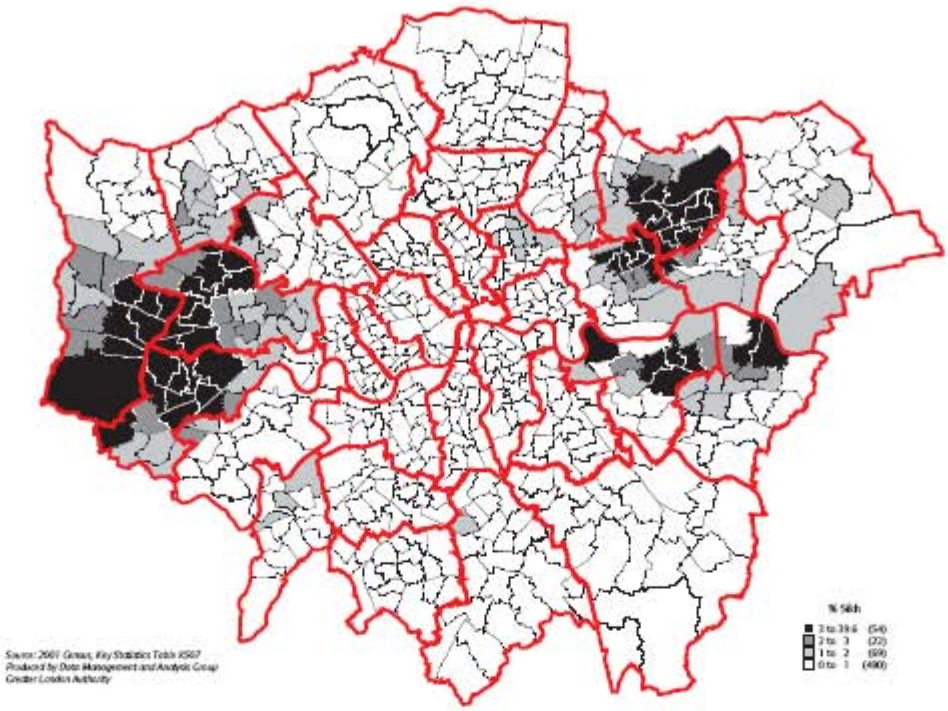
Sikhism

As with Hindus, there were considerably more Sikhs in Outer London (90,000) than Inner London (14,000).

The biggest concentration of Sikhs was in west London in Hounslow (9 per cent), Ealing (9 per cent), and Hillingdon (5 per cent). As with Hindus there was also another concentration in east London in Redbridge (5 per cent).

All Inner London boroughs had less than one per cent Sikhs in the population apart from Newham with three per cent.

Map 4.6 Percentage of people in London stating their religion as Sikh, 2001



Other religions

People who recorded themselves as having a religion which was not listed in the Census question were evenly spread across London boroughs with less than one per cent in all boroughs except Harrow (2 per cent) (see Table 4.3). The larger numbers in Harrow are likely to be partly due to Zoroastrians and Jains as both these religions have places of worship in Harrow.

Map 4.7 Percentage of people in London stating their religion as Other religions, 2001

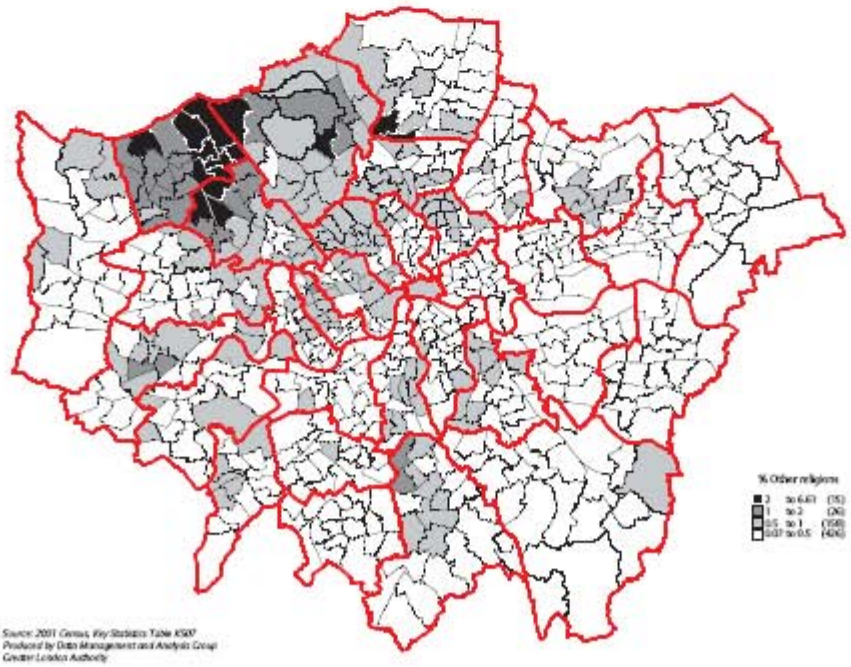


Table 4.3 Total numbers in each borough and percentage for other religions, 2001

Borough	All other religions	No religion	Religion not stated	All people
Camden	0.59	22.02	10.03	100.00
City of London	0.70	24.60	8.59	100.00
Hackney	0.57	19.03	11.99	100.00
Hammersmith & Fulham	0.43	17.64	8.59	100.00
Haringey	0.52	19.98	12.09	100.00
Islington	0.41	23.72	10.12	100.00
Kensington & Chelsea	0.57	15.25	9.20	100.00
Lambeth	0.47	21.70	10.88	100.00
Lewisham	0.46	20.40	10.05	100.00
Newham	0.27	9.01	8.95	100.00
Southwark	0.36	18.51	9.89	100.00
Tower Hamlets	0.27	14.19	7.44	100.00
Wandsworth	0.36	19.99	8.77	100.00
Westminster	0.52	16.16	8.76	100.00
Inner London	0.44	18.34	9.79	100.00
Barking & Dagenham	0.19	15.29	8.40	100.00
Barnet	1.02	12.82	9.72	100.00
Bexley	0.22	14.73	7.93	100.00
Brent	1.13	9.96	7.71	100.00
Bromley	0.30	16.34	7.64	100.00
Croydon	0.55	14.71	8.08	100.00
Ealing	0.42	13.44	7.31	100.00
Enfield	0.62	12.35	8.12	100.00
Greenwich	0.29	19.29	9.27	100.00
Harrow	2.03	9.03	6.82	100.00
Havering	0.19	13.19	7.83	100.00
Hillingdon	0.40	13.37	7.13	100.00
Hounslow	0.56	13.46	7.56	100.00
Kingston upon Thames	0.42	18.00	7.38	100.00
Merton	0.33	16.55	7.85	100.00
Redbridge	0.43	9.62	7.36	100.00
Richmond upon Thames	0.42	19.54	8.27	100.00
Sutton	0.28	16.67	7.35	100.00
Waltham Forest	0.39	15.36	8.89	100.00
Outer London	0.55	14.15	7.95	100.00
London total	0.51	15.76	8.66	100.00

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST103

Note: Row totals do not add to 100 per cent because the religions named in the Census have been excluded. They are included in Table 4.2

No religion

The proportions of those stating they followed no religion varied from 9 per cent in Newham and Harrow, to 25 per cent in the City of London and 24 per cent in Islington. Generally just over one in six Londoners followed no religion, with slightly higher concentrations in Inner London (apart from Newham), than Outer London.

Religion not stated

Overall nine per cent of Londoners chose not to answer the voluntary Census question asking people their religion, and this proportion did not differ significantly between Inner London (10 per cent) and Outer London (8 per cent). The range across London boroughs was fairly small - from 7 to 12 per cent in Inner London, and from 7 to 10 per cent in Outer London.

4.4 The sex structure of different religions in London

In London's population as a whole there are slightly more females than males. In 2001, 48.4 per cent of the population were male and 51.6 per cent of the population were female (see Table 4.4). The percentage male and female can be seen for the other religious categories in Table 4.4. There were no categories which showed a large difference from this pattern. However there were slightly more males than females for Hindus, Muslims, all other religions and people with no religion. The categories with the largest difference from average were Christians and people with no religion. There were more Christians who were female than in London's population as a whole, and more people with no religion who were male than in London's population as a whole.

Table 4.4 Numbers and percentage male and female by religion, London, 2001

Religion	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Christian	1,907,445	2,268,730	4,176,175	45.7	54.3
Buddhist	25,754	28,543	54,297	47.4	52.6
Hindu	147,311	144,666	291,977	50.5	49.5
Jewish	71,151	78,638	149,789	47.5	52.5
Muslim	310,477	296,606	607,083	51.1	48.9
Sikh	51,699	52,531	104,230	49.6	50.4
All other religions	18,319	18,239	36,558	50.1	49.9
No religion	626,269	504,347	1,130,616	55.4	44.6
Religion not stated	310,368	310,998	621,366	49.9	50.1
All people	3,468,793	3,703,298	7,172,091	48.4	51.6

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST103

4.5 The age structure of different religions in London

Christian

The age structure of Christians is similar to the age structure of the White ethnic group (see Figure 4.1) although as will be seen in a later section, many Christians belong to ethnic groups other than White.

The largest number of Christians (as seen in London's population as a whole) are in the young adult ages. The numbers in each five year age group then decline over time to the oldest age groups. The largest cohort was that aged 30-34.

Figure 4.1 The age structure of Christians, London, 2001

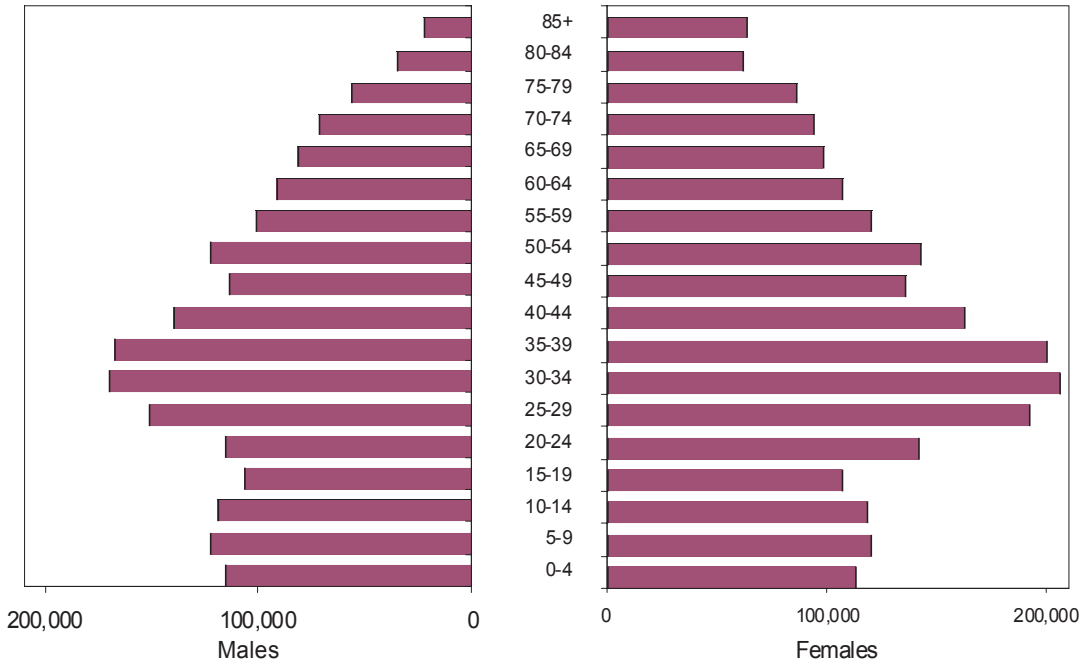


Table 4.5 The percentage of London's male and female population who were Christian by age, 2001

Age Group	Percentage Christian:		
	Males	Females	Total
0-14	51.4	52.3	51.8
15-29	46.9	52.5	49.8
30-44	52.8	60.7	56.8
45-59	60.5	67.3	64.0
60-74	68.9	75.7	72.5
75+	73.8	78.4	76.7
Total	55.0	61.3	58.2

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST149

Note: Where 100% = Total London population for males or females in each age band

The large proportion of people in their 70s and 80s was not seen for any other religion. The older age structure of the Christian group exists because the vast majority of older Christians were born in the UK. The other religions discussed here have higher proportions of migrants as followers and there are still relatively few migrants aged in their 70s and over. This issue will be discussed in the later section in this chapter on religion and country of birth.

Overall just under 60 per cent of Londoners were Christian. Table 4.5 shows the proportion of London's male and female population in each religion by broad age group. The proportion of Christians in the population increased from just under 50 per cent for those aged 15-29 to 77 per cent at ages 75 and older. However children aged 0-14 were slightly more likely to be Christian than those aged 15-29. This was the only religion where the older the age group the higher the proportion of London's population who were believers.

There was a higher proportion of females who were Christian compared with males for every broad age group (see Table 4.5).

Buddhist

Buddhist people are concentrated in the younger and middle aged groups with over three-quarters (78 per cent) aged 15-59 (see Figure 4.2). The largest five year age cohort was people aged 35-39. There was a big increase in numbers of Buddhists aged in their early twenties compared with their late teens.

Just less than one per cent of Londoners were Buddhist. Table 4.6 shows that the highest proportions of Buddhists were in the 45-59 age group followed by the 30-44 age group. Proportions increased up to the age group 45-59 and then decreased to very small proportions

Figure 4.2 The age structure of Buddhists, London, 2001

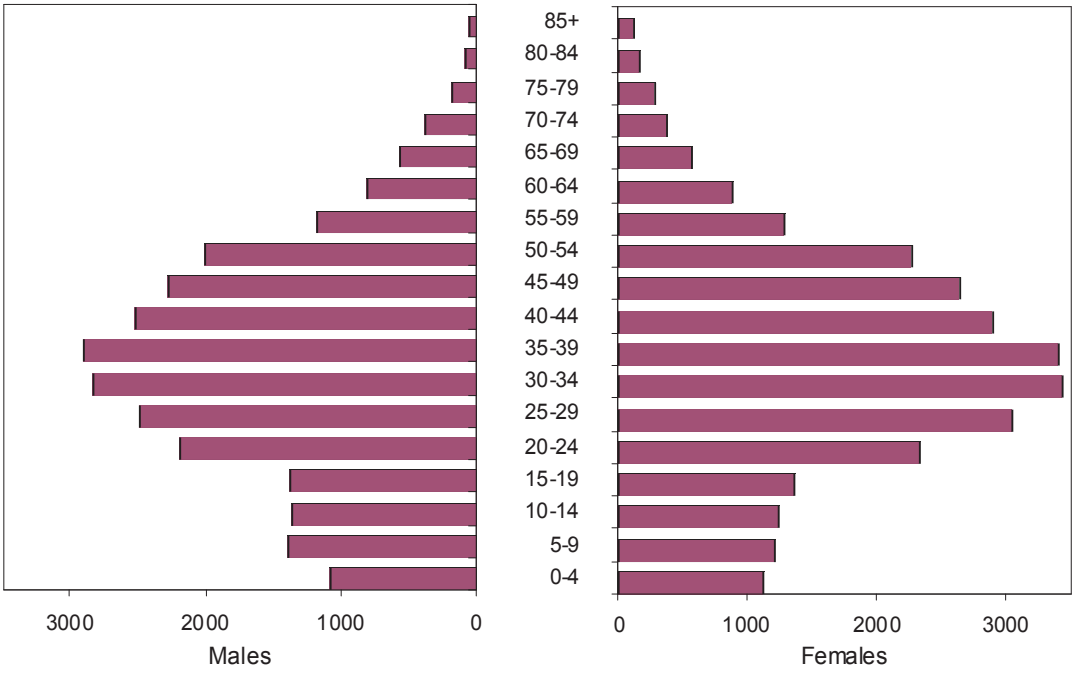


Table 4.6 The percentage of London's male and female population who were Buddhist by age, 2001

Age Group	Percentage Buddhist:		
	Males	Females	Total
0-14	0.6	0.5	0.5
15-29	0.8	0.8	0.8
30-44	0.9	1.0	1.0
45-59	1.0	1.0	1.0
60-74	0.5	0.5	0.5
75+	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	0.7	0.8	0.8

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST149

Note: Where 100% = Total London population for males or females in each age band

of people aged 75 and over (see Table 4.6). This oldest age group is dominated by Christians in London. There were quite even proportions of male and female Buddhists in each age group. In numerical terms, because there were slightly more females than males in London's population, there were nearly three thousand more female Buddhists in London than male.

Hindu

There were around 4.5 per cent of Hindus in London's population in all the broad age groups up to 59. The proportion then fell, particularly for the 75 and over age group where only 1.4 per cent were Hindu. The number of Hindus increased steadily from those aged 0-4 to the

Figure 4.3 The age structure of Hindus, London, 2001

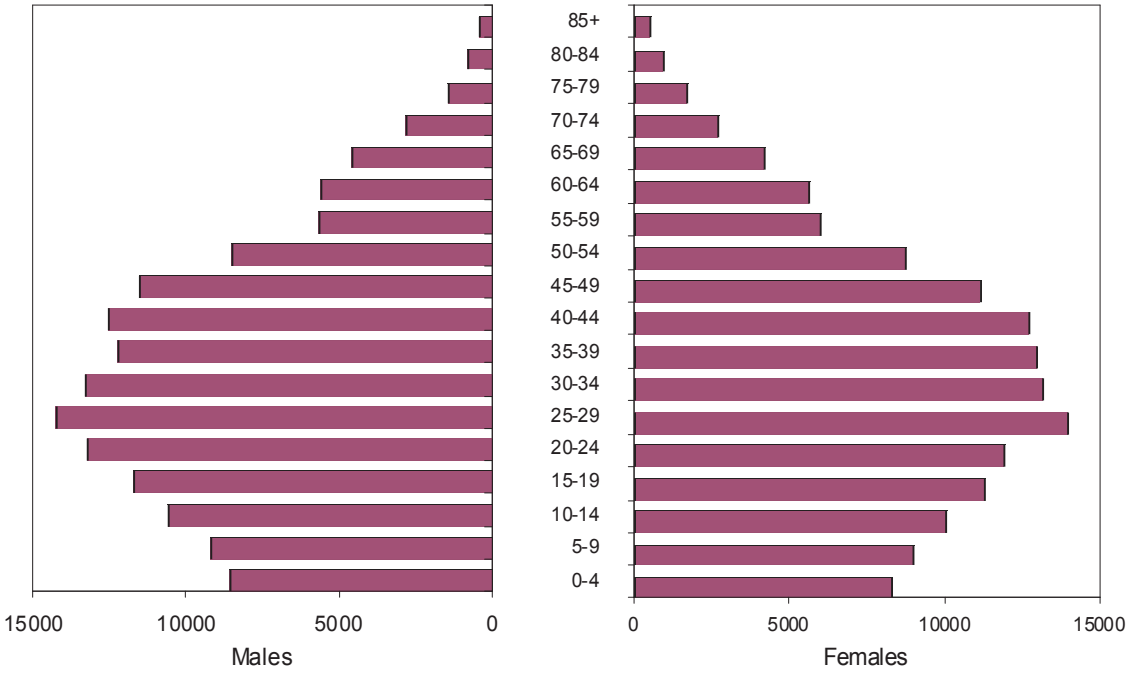


Table 4.7 The percentage of London's male and female population who were Hindu by age, 2001

Age Group	Percentage Hindu:		
	Males	Females	Total
0-14	4.1	4.1	4.1
15-29	4.9	4.4	4.7
30-44	4.2	4.1	4.2
45-59	4.6	4.4	4.5
60-74	3.7	3.2	3.4
75+	1.7	1.1	1.4
Total	4.2	3.9	4.1

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST149

Note: Where 100% = total London population for males or females in each age band

largest cohort (25-29s). The cohorts of Hindus in their 30s and 40s were fairly even in size (Figure 4.3). The cohorts then decreased in size to the oldest age group.

London's population was 4.1 per cent Hindu in 2001. The proportion of Hindus was fairly even across the age groups from 0-59 at around 4.5 per cent (see Table 4.7). The proportion then decreased at older ages, particularly for the age group 75 and over where it fell to 1.4 per cent.

Jewish

The Jewish age pyramid (Figure 4.4) had a larger number of older people and a smaller number of younger people compared with London's population as a whole and all the other religions.

Figure 4.4 The age structure of Jewish people, London, 2001

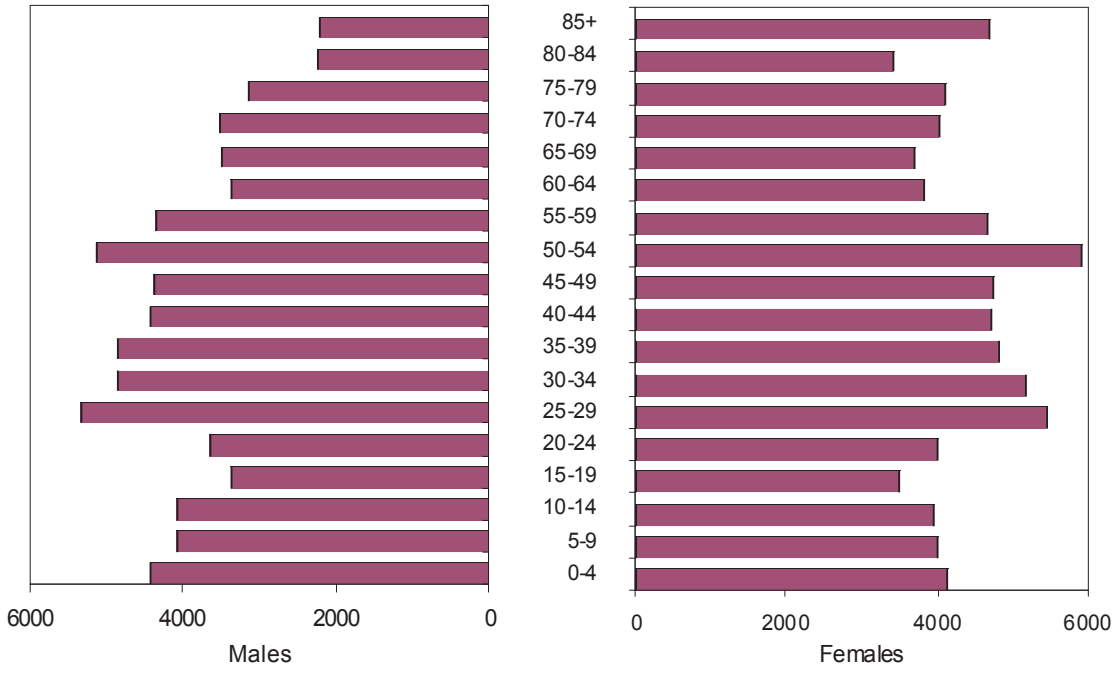


Table 4.8 The percentage of London's male and female population who were Jewish by age, 2001

Age Group	Percentage Jewish:		
	Males	Females	Total
0-14	1.8	1.8	1.8
15-29	1.6	1.5	1.5
30-44	1.6	1.6	1.6
45-59	2.5	2.6	2.5
60-74	2.9	2.9	2.9
75+	4.9	4.5	4.7
Total	2.1	2.1	2.1

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST149

Note: Where 100% = total London population for males or females in each age band

It was unusual compared with the other religions in that there were quite similar numbers of people in all the different age cohorts, giving the 'pyramid' a rectangular shape. The largest cohort was that aged 50-54 (11,000 people) which was much older than the largest cohort for any of the other religions.

The proportion of people who were Jewish in London was 2.1 per cent overall (see Table 4.8). The proportion increased from 1.5 per cent for the 15-29 year olds, to 4.7 per cent for those aged 75 and over.

The proportion of males and females was very similar except for those aged 75 and over where there was a slightly higher proportion of males in the population (although more females in terms of actual numbers because of women's longer life expectancy).

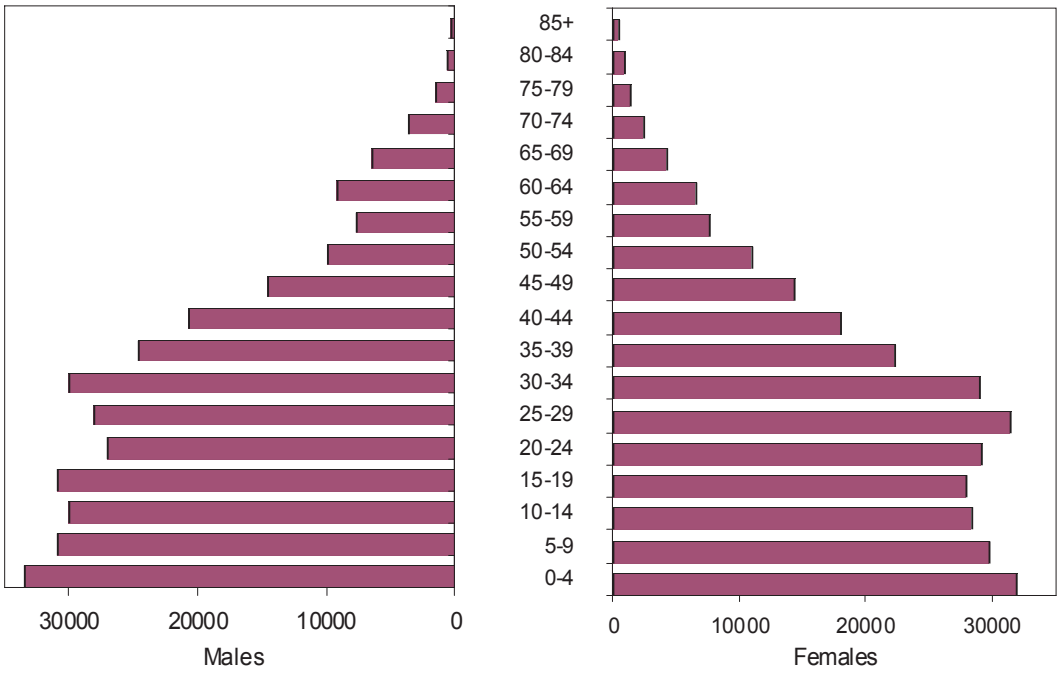
Table 4.9 The percentage of London's male and female population who were Muslim by age, 2001

Age Group	Percentage Muslim:		
	Males	Females	Total
0-14	13.6	13.4	13.5
15-29	10.8	10.5	10.7
30-44	8.3	7.4	7.9
45-59	5.8	5.6	5.7
60-74	5.4	3.4	4.3
75+	1.7	0.9	1.2
Total	9.0	8.0	8.5

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST149

Note: Where 100% = Total London population for males or females in each age band

Figure 4.5 The age structure of Muslims, London, 2001



Muslim

The Muslim population has an age structure typical of a young, growing population. The wide flat base (Figure 4.5) reflects the higher than average fertility rates of Muslims. Over three-quarters (77 per cent) of the population were aged under 40. The tapering top of the pyramid reflects the fact that not many Muslims are yet aged 70 and over.

In 2001 8.5 per cent of London's population were Muslim. The percentage decreases with age down to 1.2 per cent at ages 75 and over (see Table 4.9). Islam is the only religion which shows this pattern, and is the reverse of the Christian pattern where the proportions increase with each age band.

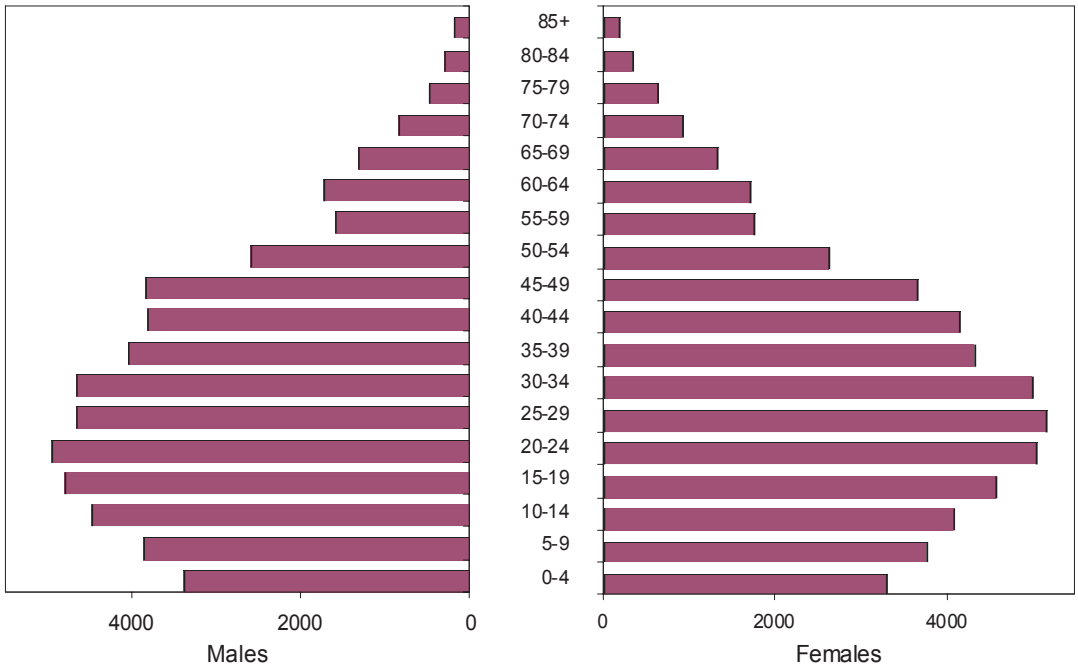
Table 4.10 The percentage of London's male and female population who were Sikh by age, 2001

Age Group	Percentage Sikh:		
	Males	Females	Total
0-14	1.7	1.7	1.7
15-29	1.8	1.8	1.8
30-44	1.4	1.4	1.4
45-59	1.4	1.4	1.4
60-74	1.1	1.0	1.0
75+	0.6	0.4	0.5
Total	1.5	1.4	1.5

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST149

Note: Where 100% = Total London population for males or females in each age band

Figure 4.6 The age structure of Sikhs, London, 2001



Sikh

The age structure of the Sikh population (see Figure 4.6) was more similar to the age structure of the Hindu population than any other religion. The narrowing of the base could signify declining fertility rates and/or reduced numbers of families migrating to London with young children. The proportions of the population in the oldest age groups was much smaller than in the Christian population. However, the Sikh population had an older age structure than the Muslim population.

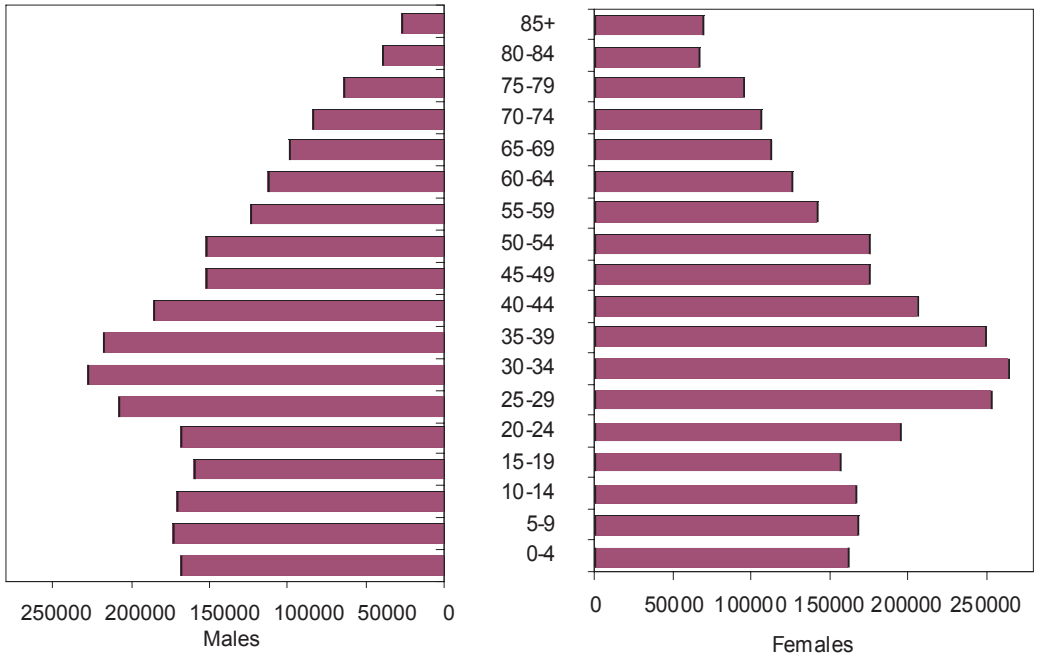
Sikhs made up 1.5 per cent of London's population in 2001. The proportion of Sikhs in each age group increased slightly from the 0-14 age group (1.7 per cent) to the 15-29 band (1.8 per cent) and then gradually decreased down to the 75 and over age group which made up 0.5 per cent of London's population.

Like the Jewish group, the proportion of males and females was very similar except for the oldest cohort where there were more males than females.

All religions

This age pyramid (Figure 4.7) shows the age structure of all those people stating a religion in the 2001 Census. It can be used as a comparison with those in other categories. Because the Christian population dominates in terms of numbers in London's population, this pyramid is most similar in shape to the Christian pyramid.

Figure 4.7 The age structure of all people recording a religion, London, 2001

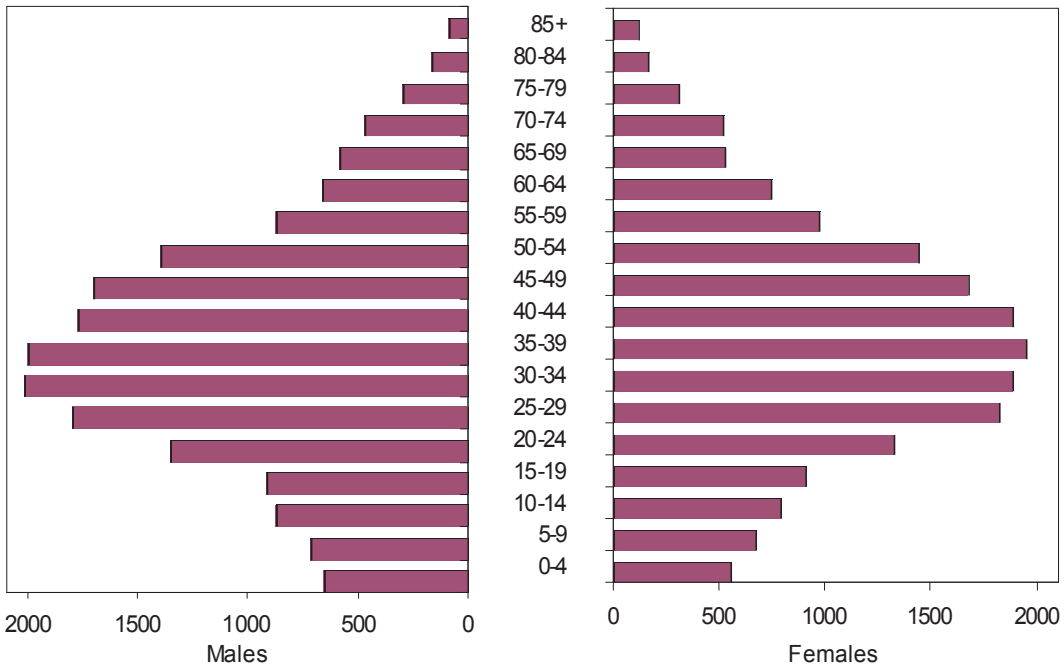


Any other religion

A large proportion of those who stated that they followed a religion which was not named in the Census were young and middle aged adults. In fact, two-thirds (66 per cent) were aged 20-54 (see Figure 4.8).

Numbers were similar for males and females.

Figure 4.8 The age structure of all people in Any Other Religion, London, 2001

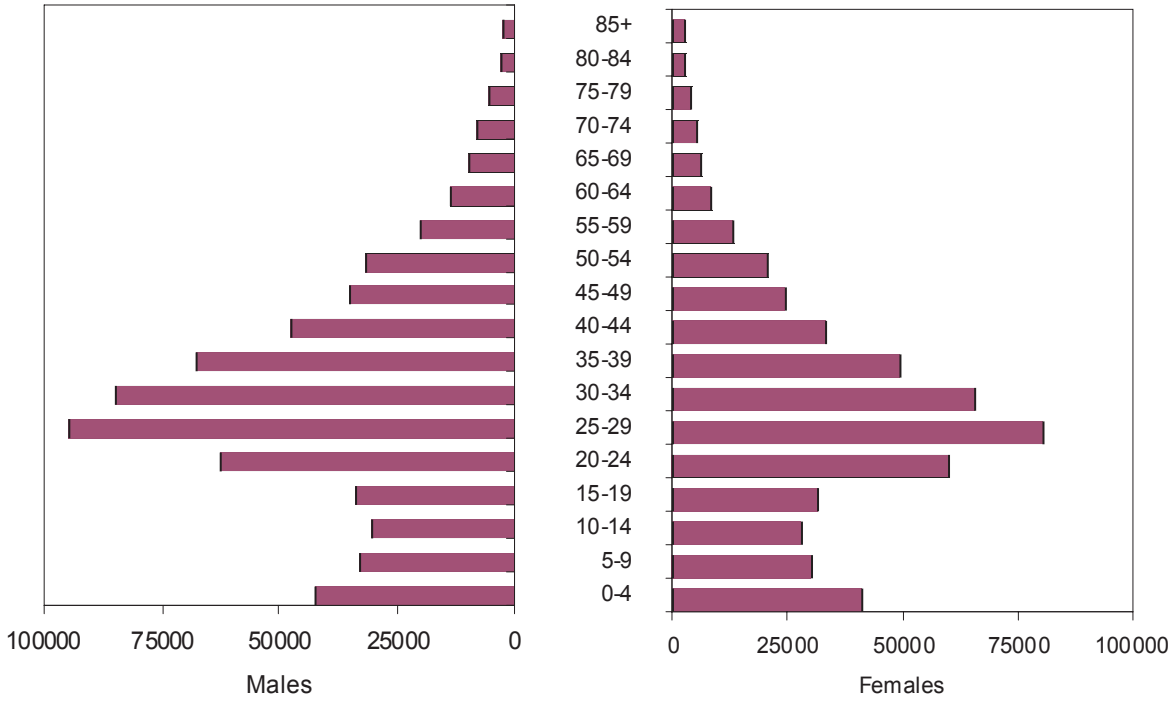


Compared with those in all religions there were fewer people in the youngest and oldest age groups.

No religion

Those who stated that they had no religion in the 2001 Census were concentrated in the young adult ages of 20-44 (see Figure 4.9). There were also quite large numbers of children recorded as having no religion. The number of people over 65 who were recorded as having no religion was very small.

Figure 4.9 The age structure of non-religious people, London, 2001



Religion not stated

This analysis was undertaken in order to see if those who did not state their religion differed in age from those who did state their religion. A comparison of Figure 4.7 and Figure 4.10 shows that the greatest difference in age structure was in the 0-9 age group. Very high proportions of these children did not have a valid response recorded for this question.

Figure 4.10 The age structure of people in the 'not stated' category, London, 2001

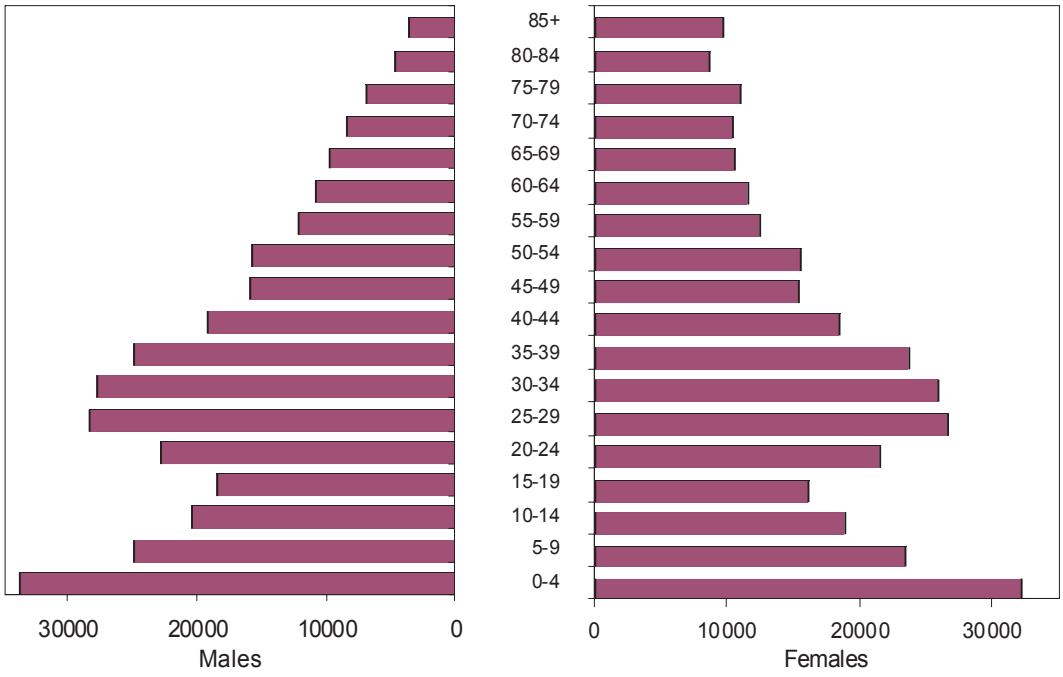


Table 4.11 Percentage of each religion in the summary ethnic categories, London 2001

London	White	Mixed	Asian	Black or Black British	Chinese or Other	Total
Christian	81	3	1	13	1	100
Buddhist	22	3	14	2	58	100
Hindu	1	1	97	1	1	100
Jewish	97	1	1	0	1	100
Muslim	19	5	58	13	5	100
Sikh	1	1	96	0	2	100
Any other religion	45	4	40	8	4	100
No religion	85	4	1	4	5	100
Religion not stated	73	4	7	13	3	100
Total	71	3	12	11	3	100

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST104

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

4.6 Religion by ethnicity

4.6.1 Summary analysis of religion by ethnicity

By cross-tabulating responses to the question on ethnic group with responses to the question on religion, the ethnicity of people following different religions can be examined. Table 4.11 shows the percentage of people in each religion who are in the five summary ethnic categories.

Christian

Just over four out of five (81 per cent) Christians were White, with most of the remainder Black or Black British.

Buddhist

Over half (58 per cent) of all Buddhist were Chinese/Other Ethnic Group, with the rest mostly White or Asian.

Hindu

Almost all Hindus in London (97 per cent) were Asian.

Jewish

Almost all Jewish people in London (97 per cent) were White.

Muslim

Over half the Muslims in London (58 per cent) were Asian. The rest were mostly White or Black/Black British.

Sikh

Almost all Sikhs in London (96 per cent) were Asian.

Any other religion

The majority (85 per cent) of this group was split roughly half and half between the White and Asian categories. There were smaller numbers in the three remaining summary ethnic categories. The Asian figure was high considering Asian people made up 12 per cent of London's population in 2001.

No religion

The majority of people recording no religion were White (85 per cent). White people were more likely than average to record no religion. By contrast almost no Asian people recorded themselves as having no religion.

Religion not stated

The numbers not responding to this question were similar to the size of the ethnic groups in the population, so there is no evidence that non-response was linked to ethnicity. The only small difference was in the Asian category. Asians were slightly more likely than average to have answered the question, which could be linked to the very high levels following a religion, and the fact that Asian people often identify themselves by a religious group before an ethnic group or nationality.

4.6.1 Detailed analysis of religion by ethnicity

In order to examine the ethnicity of different religions in more detail, the full ethnic breakdown can be examined (see Table 4.12). In this analysis the composition of each religious group was compared with the composition of London's population as a whole. An ethnic category is said to be over-represented if the ethnic proportion is larger in the religious group than in the total population. An under-represented ethnic group is present in smaller proportions than in the population as a whole. This analysis provides the opportunity to see which of the smaller ethnic groups are important in each of the religious groups. For example, there were slightly more Black Caribbeans and Other Black people in the 'Any other religion' category then would be expected if the ethnic breakdowns of each religious category were the same as in the population as a whole. This may well be because many of these people recorded themselves as Rastafarians which would be coded as 'Any other religion'. This interesting fact would be lost if only the largest ethnic groups were highlighted for each religion.

Christian

The largest three ethnicities of Christian people were White British (68.8 per cent), Other White (8 per cent) and Black African (6 per cent). White British and White Irish people were over-represented in this group with 69 per cent of all Christians being White British compared with 60 per cent White British in London's population as a whole, and 5 per cent being White Irish compared with 3.1 per cent in the population as a whole. All three Black groups were also over-represented.

Buddhist

The four largest ethnicities for Buddhists were the Other ethnic group (32 per cent), Chinese (27 per cent), White British (18 per cent), and Other Asian (12 per cent). The ethnic groups which were over-represented were the two Mixed groups of White and Asian and Other Mixed, as well as the Other ethnic group, the Chinese group and Other Asians.

Hindu

Eighty per cent of all Hindus were Indian. The only other significant group was Other Asian with 16 per cent. These two ethnic groups were the only two over-represented in this religious group.

Jewish

Over 80 per cent of Jewish people in London were White British (82 per cent), with 14.4 per cent being Other White (which could include for example Polish or Hungarian Jews). These two ethnic groups were the only two over-represented in this religious group.

Muslim

The four main ethnic groups for Muslims were the Bangladeshi group (24 per cent), the Pakistani group (22 per cent), the Other White group (14 per cent), and Black Africans (12 per cent). The Other White group could contain Muslims of, for example, Palestinian or Iranian descent. All the Asian groups were over-represented amongst Muslims. There were also many of the smaller ethnic groups which were over-represented. These included White Other, Mixed White and Black African, White and Asian, Other Mixed, Black African and the Other ethnic group.

Table 4.12 Percentage of each religion in the detailed ethnic categories, London, 2001

	All people	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Any other	No religion
White: British	59.8	68.8	17.7	0.6	81.9	5.4	1.1	35.6	75.7
White: Irish	3.1	4.5	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.3	1.4
White: Other White	8.3	8.0	3.9	0.2	14.4	13.7	0.2	7.7	8.2
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.6
Mixed: White and Black African	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
Mixed: White and Asian	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.3	1.9	0.6	1.2	1.2
Mixed: Other Mixed	0.9	0.7	1.5	0.4	0.6	1.7	0.2	1.5	1.1
Asian/Asian British: Indian	6.1	0.6	1.3	80.1	0.3	6.7	91.3	36.6	0.6
Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	21.5	0.1	0.4	0.1
Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	2.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	23.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Asian/Asian British: Other Asian	1.9	0.5	12.3	16.4	0.4	6.5	4.2	2.9	0.4
Black/Black British: Black Caribbean	4.8	6.1	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	4.9	3.2
Black/Black British: Black African	5.3	6.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	12.2	0.2	1.8	0.6
Black/Black British: Other Black	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.6
Chinese	1.1	0.4	26.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	3.4
Other Ethnic Group	1.6	0.9	32.0	0.6	1.1	4.7	1.8	2.8	1.4
All people	7,172,091	4,176,175	54,297	291,977	149,789	607,083	104,230	36,558	1,130,616

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST104

Sikh

By far the majority of Sikhs were Indian (91.3 per cent), making Sikhs the most homogenous ethnic/religious groups in the Census. The remainder of Sikhs were mostly Other Asian. Sikhs were over-represented in the two ethnic groups named above as well as the Other ethnic group.

Any other religion

Other world religions not named separately in the Census Standard Tables include Jainism, Mormonism, Shinto, Scientology and Rastafarianism, and over one hundred other religions (see Appendix C).

Just over a third (37 per cent) of those people following another religion not named in the Census were Indian, and almost the same number were White British (36 per cent). The final third were scattered across all the remaining ethnic groups. The Indian group is likely to include some Jains and Zoroastrians, whilst the White British group is likely to include some people of the Baha'i Faith, Scientologists and Mormons.

There were many different ethnic groups which were over-represented here which is not surprising given that a third of the category were spread amongst the smaller ethnic groups in London. Those which were over-represented included Indian, the two Mixed groups White and Asian and Other Mixed, Other Asian, Black Caribbean, Other Black, Chinese and Other ethnic groups.

No religion
Over three quarters (76 per cent) of people with no religion were White British. The next largest ethnic category was Other White with 8 per cent. Chinese were next with 3 per cent and Black Caribbean with 3 per cent.

The ethnic groups which were over-represented here were White British, White and Black Caribbean, White and Asian, Other Mixed and Chinese.

4.7 Religion by country of birth

This section investigates where people in different religious groups were born. The Standard Table used for this analysis is ST150. This contains a mixture of continents, major regions, minor regions and individual countries for each religious group. It is difficult to analyse because some continents are sub-divided into major regions and some individual countries, some into just major regions, and some continents are not sub-divided at all. The analysis was therefore split into two parts using the geographical hierarchy used in Chapter 3. Firstly religions were analysed by continent of birth, and then in more detail by major region, minor region and individual country of birth.

Table 4.13 Religion by continent of birth, London, 2001

	All people	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Any other	No religion	Not stated
All people	7,172,098	4,176,175	54,297	291,975	149,793	607,084	104,233	36,559	1,130,616	621,366
Europe	80.1	86.3	36.5	35.5	87.2	47.2	52.8	59.6	89.0	82.8
Europe excl UK	7.1	8.2	2.8	0.5	6.7	7.8	0.3	3.8	5.3	7.5
United Kingdom	*72.9*	*78.1*	*33.7*	*35.0*	*80.5*	*39.4*	*52.5*	*55.8*	*83.7*	*75.2*
Africa	6.3	5.4	1.2	22.6	3.7	15.0	9.7	19.2	1.5	5.1
Asia	8.9	2.9	59.3	39.9	5.2	36.6	36.8	15.5	4.5	6.1
North America	2.9	3.5	1.4	0.5	3.0	0.4	0.2	3.7	2.2	3.9
South America	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.6
Oceania	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.2	2.2	1.0
Other	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST150

Major Continents
Table 4.13 shows the proportion of each religion born in each continent. Europe has been separated into the UK and Europe excluding the UK, as the UK is such a large component of the Europe totals, and it would be misleading to imply that the numbers were all from continental Europe.

Christian
Over three-quarters of Christians in London were born in the UK. After Europe, Africa was the continent where most Christians were born.

Buddhist
Nearly 60 per cent of Buddhists in London were born in Asia. A third were born in the UK.

Hindu
40 per cent of Hindus in London were born in Asia, whilst 35 per cent were born in the UK. Nearly a quarter were born in Africa.

Jewish
Over 80 per cent of Jewish people in London in 2001 were born in the UK. More Jewish people in London were born in Africa than North America.

Muslim
Nearly 40 per cent of all Muslims living in London were born in the UK. A higher proportion of Muslims were born in the rest of Europe compared with most other religions. Over a third were born in Asia and most of the remainder were born in Africa.

Sikh
Just over half of all Sikhs in London were born in the UK. Almost no Sikhs were born in the rest of Europe outside of the UK. Over a third were born in Asia and nearly 10 per cent in Africa.

Any other religion
Nearly 60 per cent of people following a religion not named in the Census question were born in Europe, with most of these born in the UK. The remainder were mostly split between Africa and Asia.

No religion
Nearly 90 per cent of people with no religion were born in Europe. 84 per cent were born in the UK. Half of the remaining 10 per cent were born in Asia.

Religion not stated
Over three-quarters of those not answering this question were born in the UK. The remaining quarter were spread across Europe outside the UK, Asia, Africa and North America.

Table 4.14 The 15 largest* regions/countries of birth for Christians, London 2001

Region/Country of Birth	Christian
All people	4,176,175
England	3,118,606
EU countries (excl UK and Republic of Ireland)	143,411
Republic of Ireland	135,637
Central and Western Africa (incl Nigeria)	123,187
Caribbean & West Indies (incl Jamaica)	110,351
South and Eastern Africa	95,123
Scotland	69,098
Other Central and Western Africa	67,021
Jamaica	60,856
Nigeria	56,166
Other Caribbean & West Indies (Caribbean & West Indies excl Jamaica)	49,495
Eastern Europe	48,389
Wales	45,358
Other Far East (Far East excl China)	45,284
Other South and Eastern Africa	42,002

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST150
* *largest from Standard Table data*

Major regions, minor regions and individual countries
In this analysis the top 15 regions/countries of birth were identified for each religion. If individual countries or minor regions constituted more than three-quarters of a major region, that major region was excluded. For example, there were 155,113 Christians in London who were born in 'Other Western Europe' and 143,411 who were born in EU countries. In this case Other Western Europe includes all European countries outside the UK and the Republic of Ireland, and therefore the EU is a sub-set of Other Western Europe. Therefore the category Other Western Europe was excluded from Table 4.14 and the category EU countries was kept as it provided more detailed and therefore more useful information.

Christian
England was by far the main country of birth of Christians in London (see Table 4.14). The other UK countries of Scotland and Wales were also in the top 15, as well as the Republic of Ireland. The second largest area after the UK was the EU (excluding the UK and the Republic of Ireland). The other two major regions with over 100,000 people were Central and Western Africa and the Caribbean and West Indies. The table shows that nearly half the people in the Central and West African category were people born in Nigeria, and over half of the people in the Caribbean and West Indies category were people born in Jamaica.

Table 4.15 The 15 largest* regions/countries of birth for Buddhists, London, 2001

Region/Country of Birth	Buddhist
All people	54,297
Other Far East	24,978
England	17,337
Other South Asia	4,888
China	1,766
EU countries	1,003
North America	768
Scotland	506
South and Eastern Africa	479
Oceania	448
India	370
USA	332
Caribbean & West Indies	328
Wales	298
Other	249
Republic of Ireland	220

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST150

**largest from Standard table data*

Buddhists

'Other Far East' was the largest birthplace for Buddhists (see Table 4.15). This included all of the Far East outside China such as Japan, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, and the Philippines. China rated fourth in the table with 1,766 people. Note that many people born in Hong Kong specified Hong Kong rather than China and were therefore not included in the China figures. There were over 17,000 Buddhists living in London who were born in England. Third in the table was 'Other South Asia' which included Sri Lanka as well as countries such as Nepal and Afghanistan.

Hindus

There were slightly more Hindus born in South Asia compared with the UK (see Table 4.16), yet England was the largest individual birthplace country of those listed. Over 70 per cent of those born in South Asia were born in India. (Fewer than a thousand Hindus were born in Pakistan or Bangladesh). After the UK and South Asia, Africa was the largest region with Kenya the largest country of birth in the Census table with over 30,000 people.

Jewish people

The largest country of birth by far for Jewish people living in London was England (see Table 4.17). The next largest individual country named was South Africa and then the USA. The Middle East was the next largest region outside the UK, but no individual countries were named within the Middle East in the Standard Census tables so it is impossible to know more detail. Israel would be included in the Middle East category.

Table 4.16 The 15 largest regions/countries of birth for Hindus, London, 2001

Region/Country of Birth	Hindu
All people	291,975
Asia	116,564
South Asia	112,291
Europe	103,632
United Kingdom	102,133
England	100,954
India	79,738
Africa	66,024
South and Eastern Africa	64,001
Other South and Eastern Africa	31,764
Kenya	30,865
Other South Asia	30,820
Far East	2,474
Other Far East	2,469
Other	1,983
Central and Western Africa	1,832

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST150

Table 4.17 The 15 largest regions/countries of birth for Jewish people, London, 2001

Region/Country of Birth	Jewish
All people	149,793
Europe	130,648
United Kingdom	120,580
England	118,131
Asia	7,837
Middle East	6,300
Other Western Europe	6,122
EU countries	5,624
Africa	5,536
North America	4,456
South and Eastern Africa	4,381
South Africa	3,891
USA	3,720
Eastern Europe	3,450
Scotland	1,254
South Asia	1,193

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST150

Table 4.18 The 15 largest regions/countries of birth for Muslims, London, 2001

Region/Country of Birth	Muslim
All people	607,084
Europe	286,394
United Kingdom	239,313
England	236,128
Asia	222,188
South Asia	165,261
Africa	90,835
Bangladesh	78,740
Pakistan	58,524
South and Eastern Africa	56,091
Middle East	53,031
Other South and Eastern Africa	48,036
Eastern Europe	41,966
North Africa	20,530
India	18,744
Central and Western Africa	14,214

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST150

Muslims

The largest country of birth for Muslims was England with 236,000 people (see Table 4.18). The number of people born in Asia was slightly smaller than this (222,000). Three quarters of those born in Asia were born in South Asia, with the top two countries named being Bangladesh and Pakistan. There were large numbers of Muslims in London born in Africa. The region in Africa from which the largest number of Muslims migrated was South and Eastern Africa - particularly the countries other than Kenya, South Africa and Zimbabwe. This would include countries such as Tanzania, Uganda, Somalia, Zambia and Ethiopia.

Sikhs

Around half the Sikhs in London were born in England (probably mostly in London, see Table 4.19). A further third were born in India (probably mostly in the Punjab). There were very small numbers of Sikhs born in Pakistan and even fewer in Bangladesh. After the UK and India, the next largest region of birth was Africa, particular Kenya.

Table 4.19 The 15 largest regions/countries of birth for Sikhs, London, 2001

Region/Country of Birth	Sikh
All people	104,233
Europe	54,985
United Kingdom	54,678
England	54,263
Asia	38,331
South Asia	36,888
India	34,298
Africa	10,120
South and Eastern Africa	9,638
Kenya	7,096
Other South and Eastern Africa	2,514
Other South Asia	2,025
Far East	1,309
Other Far East	1,302
Pakistan	536
Other	494

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST150

Chapter 5 Comparison of 1991 and 2001 ethnic group data

5.1 Introduction

The ethnic group question in the 2001 Census had a number of differences from the 1991 Census and this causes some problems in comparability between the two sets of data (see Table 5.1). This final chapter deals with this issue and offers some solutions for comparing data from the two Censuses. The chapter describes the changes in categories between 1991 and 2001. It then discusses five sets of analyses which provide information on the comparison of ethnic data across these years.

Table 5.1 Ethnic group categories in the 1991 and 2001 Censuses

1991 Census categories	2001 Census categories
White	White British
Black Caribbean	White Irish
Black African	White Other
Black Other	Mixed: White and Black Caribbean
Indian	Mixed: White and Black African
Pakistani	Mixed: White and Asian
Bangladeshi	Mixed Other
Chinese	Indian
Other Asian	Pakistani
Other groups	Bangladeshi
	Other Asian
	Black or Black British: Caribbean
	Black or Black British: African
	Black or Black British: Other
	Chinese
	Other ethnic groups

Source: Output tables from 1991 and 2001 Censuses

5.2 Differences between the ethnic group question in the 1991 and 2001 Censuses

There were three major differences between the ethnic group question in the 1991 Census and the ethnic group question in the 2001 Census, as outlined in Section 1.2.1. These included the introduction of four mixed ethnicity categories, the separation of the White category White British, White Irish and Other White, and the introduction of the term 'British' into the Asian and Black category names.

Users of census data are keen to compare the changing size of ethnic groups between 1991 and 2001. The differences in the ethnic group question outlined above give some indication of the difficulties of doing this. The main issues are:

- Where did people of mixed ethnic group categorise themselves in 1991 given there was no specific Mixed category?
- Did the splitting of the White category influence some people to change the way they answered the question?
- How did the introduction of the term British into the Black and Asian categories affect the way people responded?

5.3 Analyses which contribute to the understanding of ethnic group comparisons between 1991 and 2001

Five analyses are presented here in order to investigate the issue further. The first two are pieces of work completed by others which re-align the 2001 ethnic group categories to the 1991 ethnic group categories. This enables a direct measure of change between the two Censuses to be calculated based on the ten 1991 Census categories. The third analysis reconfigures the 1991 ethnic group numbers to the sixteen 2001 categories. The fourth analysis aims to shed further light on the differences in composition of ethnic groups in 1991 and 2001 by looking at ethnic group and country of birth cross-tabulations in 1991 and 2001. The fifth includes an investigation of longitudinal study data which compares how the same people responded to both the 1991 Census and the 2001 Census ethnic group questions.

5.3.1 Initial GLA analysis

This analysis (shown in Table 5.2) was published in the GLA DMAG Briefing 2003/9 in October 2003. The author (Eileen Howes) based her decisions about which categories to link on work undertaken by ONS in their small scale testing programme. This ONS work aimed to measure the potential impact of change in ethnic group categories since 1991.

In this analysis, the 2001 categories are taken in their entirety and allocated to the 1991 category thought most reasonable at this stage. The more difficult categories to address are allocated using the following assumptions:

- That all White Other people in 2001 would have been recorded as White in 1991
- That all Mixed White and Black Caribbean, and all Mixed White and Black African people in 2001 would be recorded as Black in 1991
- That all mixed White and Asian people in 2001 would have been recorded as Asian in 1991
- And that Mixed White people and people of other mixed ethnicity in 2001 would be recorded in the Other category in 1991.

The results of this analysis are shown in Table 5.3.

Table 5.2 Howes' best fit comparison between Census categories in 1991 and 2001

1991 Census categories	2001 Census categories
White	White British
	White Irish
	White Other
Black Caribbean	Black Caribbean
Black African	Black African
Black Other	Black Other
	Mixed White and Black Caribbean
	Mixed White and Black African
Indian	Indian
Pakistani	Pakistani
Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi
Other Asian	Other Asian
	Mixed White and Asian
Chinese	Chinese
Other	Other
	Mixed White and other groups

Source: Howes (2003) GLA DMAG Briefing 2003/9

Table 5.3 Comparison of the size of ethnic groups in London in 1991 and 2001 using 1991 Census categories for 1991 and 2001 data (Howes method)

Ethnic Group	1991 Census figures grossed up to the 1991 Mid-Year Estimate	2001 Census figures re-aligned 1991 categories	% change 1991-2001
Total	6,889,948	7,172,091	4
White	5,492,927	5,103,203	-7
Black Caribbean	301,561	343,567	14
Black African	172,187	378,933	120
Black Other	84,516	165,459	96
Indian	356,776	436,993	22
Pakistani	90,736	142,749	57
Bangladeshi	89,248	153,893	72
Chinese	59,100	80,201	36
Other Asian	116,932	193,002	65
Other groups	125,966	174,091	38

Source: Howes (2003) GLA DMAG Briefing 2003/9

This analysis shows the overall population in London increasing by 4 per cent. The White population shows a fall of 7 per cent whilst all ethnic minority groups increase between 1991 and 2001. The Black African group shows the largest increase (120 per cent) followed by the Black Other group (96 per cent).

5.3.2 Rees and Butt analysis

Rees and Butt used the conversion factors shown in Table 5.4 to convert 2001 Census data back into 1991 Census groups. The Mixed category is treated very differently in the Rees and Butt analysis, compared with the Howes analysis above. Only one of the four components of the Mixed category is treated in the same way in the two pieces of work. This is the Mixed Other category which both place in the 1991 Other category.

Table 5.4 Rees and Butt conversion of the 2001 Census ethnic categories into 1991 Census ethnic categories

1991 Census Ethnic Category	Component 2001 census ethnic categories
White	White: British
	White: Irish
	White: Other
	0.5*Mixed: White and Black Caribbean
	0.5*Mixed: White and Black African
	0.5*Mixed: White and Asian
Black Caribbean	Black or Black British: Caribbean
	0.5*Mixed: White and Black Caribbean
Black African	Black or Black British: African
	0.5*Mixed: White and Black African
Black Other	Black or Black British: Other
Indian	Asian or Asian British: Indian
	0.5*Mixed: White and Asian*Proportion Indian
Pakistani	Asian or Asian British: Pakistani
	0.5*Mixed: White and Asian*Proportion Pakistani
Bangladeshi	Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi
	0.5*Mixed: White and Asian*Proportion Bangladeshi
Chinese	Chinese or Other: Chinese
Other Asian	Asian or Asian British: Other
Other	Chinese or Other: Other
	Mixed: Other

Notes: Proportion Indian = (Asian or Asian British: Indian)/(Asian or Asian British: Indian + Pakistani + Bangladeshi). Proportion Pakistani = (Asian or Asian British: Pakistani)/(Asian or Asian British: Indian + Pakistani + Bangladeshi). Proportion Bangladeshi =(Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi)/(Asian or Asian British: Indian + Asian or Asian British: Pakistani + Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi)
Source: Rees and Butt (2004) Area 36.2, pp 174-186 Ethnic change and diversity in England 1981 to 2001

The values for ethnic groups in London in 2001 calculated using the Rees and Butt conversion factors are shown in Table 5.5. The biggest differences between the two analyses are the change in the Black Other groups and the scale of growth of the Other Asian group. The Rees and Butt analysis shows the Black Other group with negative growth over the decade, whereas the Howes analysis shows the group doubling. By contrast the Howes analysis shows the Other Asian group growing by 65 per cent between 1991 and 2001 whereas the Rees and Butt analysis shows a very small growth of this group - 14 per cent.

Table 5.5 Comparison of the size of ethnic groups in 1991 and 2001 using 1991 Census categories for 1991 and 2001 data converted using Rees and Butt factors, London

1991 Ethnic categories	1991 Census data grossed up to the 1991 MYE	2001 data on 1991 ethnic categories	Change 1991 to 2001
Total	6,889,948	7,172,091	4
White	5,492,927	5,185,730	-6
Black Caribbean	301,561	379,031	26
Black African	172,187	396,024	130
Black Other	84,516	60,349	-29
Indian	356,776	454,846	27
Pakistani	90,736	148,581	64
Bangladeshi	89,248	160,180	79
Chinese	59,100	80,201	36
Other Asian	116,932	133,058	14
Other	125,966	174,091	38

Source: Calculated using matrix supplied by Rees and Butt (2004) Area 36.2, pp 174-186 Ethnic change and diversity in England 1981 to 2001

5.3.3 Reallocating 1991 data to 2001 Census categories

Expanding 1991 categories to 2001 categories is complex. The main difficulties lie in the construction of the Mixed categories, the adding of the word 'British' into the Asian and Black categories, and the deconstruction of the White category in 1991 into the three white categories in 2001. A number of assumptions have to be made about the transition. Some of these assumptions are difficult to make, but so is any comparison between ethnic groups in the two censuses. It is an interesting exercise to attempt and the resulting matrix is shown in Table 5.6, with the resulting values for ethnic groups in 1991 using 2001 categories shown in Table 5.7.

Table 5.6 Matrix to convert 1991 Census 35 code ethnic categories into 2001 16 code ethnic categories

1991 35 Code Categories		Number of People*	1991 Recoded to 2001 Categories
White		5,455,736	87% White British 4.4% White Irish 8.6% White Other
Black Caribbean		296,478	Black Caribbean
Black African		166,409	Black African
Indian		358,036	Indian
Pakistani		90,585	Pakistani
Bangladeshi		88,442	Bangladeshi
Chinese		58,363	Chinese
Black Other non-mixed	British	37,370	60% Black Caribbean 20% Black African 20% Black Other
	Caribbean Island	1,587	Black Caribbean
	North Africa	2,899	Black African
	Other African	448	Black African
	E African Asian or Indo Caribbean	727	50% Other Asian 50% Other
	Indian Sub continent	2,352	Black Other
	Other Asian	12,306	Black Other
	Other	21,132	Black Other
Black Other mixed	Black White	6,720	75% Mixed White Black Caribbean 25%Mixed White/Black African
	Asian White	54	Mixed White and Asian
	Other mixed	17,932	Other Mixed
Any other non-mixed	British ethnic group indicated	7,071	Other
	British ethnic group not indicated	5,957	Other
	Caribbean Island	2,080	Other
	N African, Arab or Iranian	30,258	66.6% White Other 33.3% Other
	Other African	1,938	Other
	East African Asian or Indo-Caribbean	3,577	0.5 Other Asian 0.5 Other
	Indian sub-continent	28,085	Other Asian
	Other Asian	69,317	Other Asian
	Irish	0	
	Greek	14,996	White Other
	Turkish	17,145	White Other
	Other European	11,895	White Other
	Other answers	20,074	Other
Any other mixed	Black/White	9,970	Other Mixed
	Asian/White	23,145	Other Asian
	Mixed/White	1,607	White Other
	Other/White	25,257	Other Mixed
Total		6,889,948	

*Sources:*1991 Census LRC Commissioned table 64 (before allocation) scaled up to 1991 MYE, 2001 Census, Standard Table ST102*

The justification is made here for some of the less obvious links used to convert the 1991 data shown in Table 5.6 to the 1991 data on 2001 categories. The 1991 dataset used to inform this process is very important to this analysis. A table specially commissioned by the London Research Centre provides ethnic group data by 35 codes in 1991, by country of birth, both before and after ONS did any re-allocation of answers in the processing. For this analysis the 'before allocation' processing codes were used. This means that this dataset is a close as we can get to the categories people actually put themselves in on the Census forms.

The White 1991 Census group was deconstructed using the country of birth information. From Commissioned Table LRCT64 it was found that 87 per cent of the White group were born in Britain so it was assumed that 87 per cent of the White group in 1991 was equivalent to the 2001 Census White British category. The population born in the Republic of Ireland plus half the population born in Northern Ireland were assumed to be White Irish (4.4 per cent of the 1991 White group). There were problems with the processing of those who wrote in 'Irish' in the 1991 Census, and the data in any case did not provide a full picture of the size of the Irish community because the majority ticked the 'White' box. Therefore the country of birth information was used as a proxy to determine the size of the Irish population. The rest of the people who recorded themselves as White were assumed to be White Other.

This dataset for 1991 enables us to separate out those who wrote in answers to the Black Other and Other categories into those who stated mixed ethnic origins and those who were from non-mixed groups. This is very useful for us when attempting to reconstruct mixed categories from the 1991 data. Assumptions made here were that:

- More of the people who wrote in Black British had links to the Caribbean than the Black African or Black Other groups.

- That people in the mixed Black/White ethnic were more likely to be from a Mixed White/Black Caribbean than Mixed White/Black African. This assumption was made because research has shown that there are more marriages between Whites and Black Caribbeans than with people in other Black groups (Berrington 1996).

- Arab people tended to record themselves in either the White or the Other ethnic group in the 1991 Census. Table 64 'before allocation' shows that over 60 per cent of people born in the Middle East were recorded as White and less than 40 per cent in the 'Other ethnic group in the 'North African , Arab or Iranian' group. Therefore the two thirds:one third split between the White:Other group was used to allocate people who said they were 'North African, Arab or Iranian' in 1991 into the 1991 data using the 2001 codes.

- Half of the East African Asian/ Indo Caribbean group in 1991 were born in East Africa. Therefore half of this group was assumed to be East African Asian and to be linked to the Other Asian category, and half were born elsewhere and were linked to the 'Other' category.

The results from the analysis above are shown in Table 5.7. There is little to compare them with at this stage so it is difficult to evaluate the figures fully. However it is very interesting to see the difference in rate of change in the groups across the decade. The White group when deconstructed shows a large decrease for the White British group, a slightly slower rate of

decrease for White Irish, and an increase for the White Other group. These patterns are as might be expected given other evidence. We know that there are high levels of out-migration from London of White people and that this is likely to be made up mostly of White British people as those migration flows out of London have been happening for decades. We also know that there have been high levels of migration back to the Republic of Ireland from the UK during the late 1990s as the economy there has strengthened. We also know that there have been large numbers of Eastern and other Europeans moving to London over the 1990s who would be likely to be recorded as White Other.

The very large increases in numbers in all the Mixed categories are likely to be partly real and partly an artefact of the question asked in 1991. The number of Mixed people in 1991 would have been under-recorded as there was no specific category within the question of people of a mixed ethnic background and people were expected to write in answers. However we know that when this happens some people just tick a box which is closest to the group they are in even if it does not fully represent their identity. So the 1991 data are most likely to be an under-count. However the number of people of mixed ethnic identity is very likely to have grown considerably over the decade as the number of mixed marriages increases, so a large percentage increase of this category over the decade was also expected.

Table 5.7 Values for ethnic groups in 1991 and 2001 using 2001 categories, London

Ethnic Group	1991 figures calculated from the matrix in Table 5.6	2001	% change 1991-2001
White British	4,746,491	4,287,861	-10
White Irish	240,052	220,488	-8
White Other	535,008	594,854	11
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	5,040	70,928	1,307
Mixed: White and Black African	1,680	34,182	1,935
Mixed: White and Asian	23,198	59,944	158
Mixed: Other	35,227	61,057	73
Asian or Asian British: Indian	358,036	436,993	22
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	90,585	142,749	58
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	88,442	153,893	74
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	99,554	133,058	34
Black or Black British: Caribbean	320,486	343,567	7
Black or Black British: African	177,230	378,933	114
Black or Black British: Other	61,196	60,349	-1
Chinese or other ethnic group: Chinese	58,363	80,201	37
Chinese or other ethnic group: Other	49,358	113,034	129
Total	6,889,948	7,172,091	4

Source: Authors calculations based on 1991 Census LRC Commissioned table 64 and 2001 Census, Standard Table ST102

Note: 1991 figures are grossed up to the 1991 MYE to enable better comparison with 2001 data.

Table 5.8 Percentage of each country/region of birth by summary ethnic category, 2001 Census, London

	Total White	Total Mixed	Total Asian	Total Black	Chinese and Other	Total
All people	71.2	3.2	12.1	10.9	2.7	100.0
Europe	83.1	2.9	6.3	6.8	0.8	100.0
United Kingdom	81.9	3.1	6.8	7.4	0.8	100.0
Republic of Ireland	99.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	100.0
Africa	16.9	4.3	24.1	52.5	2.2	100.0
Nigeria	2.6	2.0	0.5	94.8	0.1	100.0
Kenya	4.8	1.6	81.3	12.1	0.3	100.0
South Africa	87.1	3.8	4.0	4.3	0.7	100.0
Zimbabwe	38.5	7.8	2.7	51.0	0.1	100.0
Middle East	62.9	6.3	19.5	1.5	9.8	100.0
China	4.3	1.1	0.6	0.2	93.8	100.0
South Asia	4.2	1.8	91.3	0.1	2.7	100.0
Bangladesh	0.6	0.4	98.9	0.0	0.2	100.0
India	7.5	2.4	89.6	0.1	0.4	100.0
Pakistan	2.1	1.0	96.4	0.1	0.4	100.0
Canada	91.4	2.8	2.6	1.5	1.6	100.0
Jamaica	1.8	3.3	0.3	94.4	0.2	100.0
USA	86.9	4.1	1.8	4.7	2.4	100.0
South America	49.4	14.3	6.1	22.8	7.5	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST102

5.3.4 Comparing ethnic group and country of birth cross-tabulations from the 1991 and 2001 Censuses

Three tables below, (Tables 5.8, 5.9 and 5.10), show cross-tabulations by country of birth and ethnic group. The first, Table 5.8, shows summary data by five ethnic categories from the 2001 Census. Table 5.9 shows the same country of birth/region data but for the full 16 codes from the 2001 Census. The third table (Table 5.10) shows the country of birth by ethnic group cross-tabulation from the 1991 Census. In each table the countries and regions of birth which are available from both the 1991 and 2001 Censuses have been extracted or compiled to enable comparisons to be made.

White

Comparisons between the 1991 and 2001 Census data for the White group show the decline of London's population recorded as White. In 1991 79.8 per cent of Londoners were recorded in the White category. In 2001, 71.2 per cent were in the three categories of White British, White

Table 5.9 Percentage of each country/region of birth by ethnic category, 2001 Census, London

Country of Birth	White:	Mixed:						Asian or Asian British:			
	British	Irish	Other White	White/ Bl. Carib.	White/ Bl Afr	White/ Asian	Other Mixed	Indian	Paki-stani	Bangla-deshi	Other Asian
All people	59.8	3.1	8.3	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.9	6.1	2.0	2.1	1.9
Europe	72.8	3.8	6.6	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.7	3.2	1.2	1.2	0.7
United Kingdom	78.6	1.3	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.7	3.5	1.3	1.3	0.7
Republic of Ireland	5.5	92.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Africa	6.8	0.2	9.8	0.1	2.5	0.4	1.5	20.1	0.8	0.0	3.2
Nigeria	1.7	0.1	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Kenya	4.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	72.4	3.1	0.0	5.7
South Africa	28.0	1.4	57.7	0.1	1.5	0.7	1.5	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.3
Zimbabwe	20.9	1.2	16.4	0.1	5.2	0.3	2.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Middle East	19.2	0.1	43.6	0.1	0.1	3.7	2.4	2.7	0.9	0.3	15.6
China	3.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
South Asia	2.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	38.6	17.1	21.2	14.5
Bangladesh	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.4	95.8	1.7
India	5.2	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.2	83.8	3.1	0.3	2.5
Pakistan	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	2.8	90.4	0.4	2.8
Canada	37.6	2.1	51.7	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.3	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.4
Jamaica	1.4	0.0	0.3	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
USA	13.5	2.8	70.6	0.3	0.5	1.1	2.3	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
South America	7.8	0.1	41.4	2.2	0.4	0.9	10.8	3.5	0.1	0.0	2.5

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST102

Irish or White Other combined. This decrease in the proportion of London's population who were white could be the result of:

a) a true decrease in the proportion, caused by more white people moving out of London and dying compared with the numbers moving in and being born

b) or alternatively it could be caused by people changing the way they recorded themselves given the new categories in the 2001 Census ethnic group question.

The projections model of ethnic groups which the GLA used throughout the 1990s had predicted a fall in the population of white people in London of 6 per cent between 1991 and 2001, given the group's low fertility rates and high out-migration rates. However there is no doubt that there will have been some movement out of the white category between 1991 and 2001 due to people recording themselves in different ways. For example some people of

Table 5.9 (continued) Percentage of each country/region of birth by ethnic category, 2001 Census, London

Country of Birth	Black or Black British			Chinese or Other Ethnic Group		Total
	Black Caribbean	Black African	Other Black	Chinese	Other Groups	
All people	4.8	5.3	0.8	1.1	1.6	100.0
Europe	3.5	2.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	100.0
United Kingdom	3.9	2.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	100.0
Republic of Ireland	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
Africa	0.4	50.8	1.3	0.3	1.8	100.0
Nigeria	0.8	92.4	1.6	0.0	0.1	100.0
Kenya	0.1	11.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0
South Africa	0.1	4.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	100.0
Zimbabwe	0.2	50.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Middle East	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.2	9.6	100.0
China	0.0	0.2	0.0	92.5	1.2	100.0
South Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.5	100.0
Bangladesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0
India	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0
Pakistan	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0
Canada	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.6	100.0
Jamaica	91.1	1.3	2.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
USA	1.2	2.3	1.2	0.8	1.7	100.0
South America	19.1	0.5	3.2	0.6	6.9	100.0

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST102

mixed ethnicity are likely to have moved out of the White category in 1991 into one of the Mixed categories in 2001. The other most likely category for transfer is the Other category where many people who have complex ethnic identities tend to record themselves.

Given the prediction of London's falling White population from the ethnic group projections model, we can hazard a guess that much of the decrease in the proportion of the white population is likely to be due to a real fall rather than to changes in the way the question was asked.

Black

The total Black population in London grew from 8.0 per cent in the 1991 Census to 10.9 per cent in the 2001 Census. The Black Caribbean population rose from 4.4 per cent of the population in 1991 to 4.8 per cent in 2001. This group was predicted to grow by a small

Table 5.10 Percentage of each country/region of birth by ethnic category, 1991 Census, London

	White	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla-deshi	Chinese	Other Asian	Other	Total
All people	79.8	4.4	2.4	1.2	5.2	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.7	1.8	100
Europe	89.6	2.8	1.1	1.2	2.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.2	100
UK	88.9	3.0	1.1	1.3	2.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.2	100
Irish Republic	98.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	100
Total Africa	16.7	0.4	40.6	0.9	32.8	1.2	0.0	0.1	2.9	4.4	100
Kenya	5.9	0.1	2.9	0.4	79.6	3.4	0.0	0.1	6.0	1.6	100
Zimbabwe	56.1	0.2	31.9	2.0	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.1	2.9	100
Nigeria	3.9	0.6	93.1	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	100
South Africa	79.6	0.2	7.6	1.1	6.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.3	2.9	100
Middle East	54.2	0.2	1.4	0.7	3.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	2.3	36.6	100
China	11.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	83.9	2.0	1.3	100
South Asia	6.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	44.9	15.8	19.8	0.1	9.2	3.4	100
Bangladesh	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	96.3	0.0	1.1	0.6	100
India	9.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	80.0	3.4	0.2	0.1	1.7	4.8	100
Pakistan	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	4.9	86.3	0.7	0.1	1.8	1.9	100
Canada	95.6	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	2.4	100
Jamaica	2.0	94.1	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	100
USA	91.2	0.8	1.2	2.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.9	2.5	100
South America	73.8	1.6	0.6	4.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	18.0	100

Source: 1991 Census, LRC Commissioned Table LRCT14

amount between the censuses, but there was also a change in the category wording. In 1991 the category was Black Caribbean, and in 2001 it was Black or Black British: Black Caribbean. It was thought that the wording Black or Black British would encourage Black British people of Black Caribbean descent to record themselves in this category rather than write in Black British in the Black Other write in field as 36,000 people did in the 1991 Census. However it is not clear from this small increase whether this happened or not.

The Black African population in London grew from 2.4 per cent in 1991 to 5.3 per cent 2001. As with the Black Caribbean group, the wording of the question changed from 'Black African' in 1991 to 'Black or Black British: Black African' in 2001. The data show that in 1991 41 per cent of people born in Africa living in London were Black African. By 2001 this had increased to 51 per cent which shows the increase in the migration of Black Africans born in Africa, as opposed to Africans of other ethnic groups. The data also show the growth in the population of Black African people born in the UK. In 1991, 1.1 per cent of people born in the UK were Black African, whereas by 2001 this had increased to 2.6 per cent.

The Black Other group itself declined in proportion from 1.2 per cent of London's population in 1991 to 0.8 per cent in 2001. However, as has already been discussed, many people who were in the Black Other category in 1991 were in the Mixed Black/White categories in 2001 so a direct comparison cannot be made.

Asian

The total Asian population grew from 9.5 per cent of the population in 1991 to 12.1 per cent in 2001. The proportion of UK-born Asians also grew. In 1991 4.2 per cent of people born in London were Asian, compared with 6.8 per cent in 2001. There was an increase over time in the number of people born in India and Pakistan who were Indian and Pakistani respectively. Around half of this was due to a decrease in the percentage of White people who were born in India and Pakistan. This may be due to the death over the decade of a number of older White people who were born in India and Pakistan.

Chinese and Other

The Chinese ethnic group grew in London from 0.8 per cent of the population in 1991 to 1.1 per cent of the population in 2001. The proportion of people who were born in the UK who were Chinese grew by a little from 0.3 per cent of London's population in 1991 to 0.4 per cent in 2001.

The Other group declined from 1.8 per cent of the population in 1991 to 1.6 per cent of the population in 2001. As with the Black Other group, it is likely that many people who recorded themselves in this group in 1991 then recorded themselves in one of the mixed categories or another ethnic group in 2001 given the expansion of categories. Therefore a direct comparison cannot be made. However it is encouraging that a smaller proportion of London's population was in the 'Other' category in 2001, as this category is so diverse in terms of ethnicity in London that the data are not helpful in pinpointing individual communities.

5.3.5 1991 to 2001 Ethnic change from the Longitudinal Study

The Longitudinal Study (LS) is one of the best sources of data investigating ethnic change between 1991 and 2001. This study links census and other data using a sample of census forms. From this we can assess how many people changed their ethnic classification over time. This allows us to confirm or deny theories we may have about changes, and importantly allows us to quantify those changes.

Some preliminary results from the LS were presented at a conference in September 2004, and these results have been reproduced here. Caution should be used with these figures because of their preliminary nature. It is also important to acknowledge that these are figures pertaining to England and Wales. London figures would be different but at this stage again we can only theorise as to how different they might be.

For half the ethnic categories over 90 per cent of people recorded themselves in the most expected category in 2001.

A high percentage (99.4) of people who were recorded in 1991 as White, were recorded in one of the White categories in 2001. Although this is so high, if applying this to London, it would still mean that 42,000 people who recorded themselves as White in 1991 did not do so in 2001

Table 5.11 Preliminary figures from the Longitudinal Study on the stability of ethnic identification between 1991 and 2001, England and Wales.

1991 category	2001 category	% who were in both categories
White	White British, White Irish or White Other	99.4
Black Caribbean	Black or Black British: Caribbean	77.2
Black African	Black or Black British: African	77.4
Black Other	Black or Black British: Other Black	8.3
Indian	Asian or Asian British: Indian	91.0
Pakistani	Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	91.9
Bangladeshi	Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	93.4
Chinese	Other ethnic group: Chinese	91.0
Other Asian	Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	33.6
Other	Other ethnic group: Other	7.0

Source: Simpson and Akinwale (2004)

– a large number. Further information from the LS shows that the 0.6 per cent who changed categories between 1991 and 2001 were most likely to move into one of the Mixed categories.

Just over three quarters of the Black Caribbean and Black African groups in 1991 kept in their most expected category in 2001. Black Caribbeans changed mostly to Black or Black British: Other Black (8 per cent), White British (6 per cent) and Mixed: White and Caribbean (6 per cent). Black Africans changed mostly to White British (7 per cent), one of the other Black groups (6 per cent) or one of the mixed ethnic groups (5 per cent).

Only one third of the Other Asian group in 1991 (34 per cent) were recorded in the Asian or Asian British: Other Asian category in 2001. In the 2001 Census 29 per cent of the original Other Asian group selected the Other ethnic group, 21 per cent selected another Asian or Asian British group, and 7 per cent selected a mixed category.

There were two ethnic groups in 1991 which had very low levels of matching to their most obvious 2001 ethnic category. Only 8 per cent of the Black Other group in 1991 were in the Black or Black British: Other Black group in 2001, and only 7 per cent of the Other group in 1991 were also in the Other group in 2001. These amazingly low figures show the difficulties in comparing ethnic data from the 1991 and 2001 Censuses. Almost one third of the Black Other group in 1991 (32 per cent) transferred to the Mixed: White and Caribbean group in 2001, reflecting the improvement in categories for people of mixed ethnicity in 2001. A further 21 per cent transferred to the Caribbean group. These may be the people in 1991 who were born of Black Caribbean heritage but who felt themselves to be Black British. In 1991, not wanting to record themselves as solely Caribbean they chose instead to record themselves as Black British in the write in field, and were recorded as Black Other. In 2001 these people had the option of saying they were Black British and of Caribbean ethnicity and it seems as though many people were happy to transfer into this newly named category.

The Other group in both Censuses was the residual category for all those not fitting into any of the other ethnic groups. We would expect a great deal of fluidity in this category as it would include people who found most difficulty in matching their ethnicity to the categories presented. However to have only 7 per cent of the 1991 Other category retained in the Other ethnic group category in 2001 is quite astounding. It was believed that the Other ethnic group in 1991 contained many people of mixed ethnicity. This is confirmed by this analysis as nearly half of the 1991 Other ethnic group (46 per cent) moved into one of the mixed categories in 2001. It was also known that the Other category in 1991 contained many Arab and Middle Eastern people who felt themselves to be white but who recorded themselves as Other in the Census as they thought that was how they should answer the question. The LS data show that a quarter (25 per cent) of the original Other group transferred into the White British or Other White groups in 2001, and perhaps many of these were the Arab and Middle Eastern people referred to above. Many people in the 1991 Other category (15 per cent) also moved into one of the Asian categories.

5.4 Conclusion

The solutions offered here in this Chapter all have many drawbacks and will not be any replacement for the direct data that will be produced from the Longitudinal Study. This study links census and other data using a sample of Census forms, and from this we will be able to track details of exactly the categories people recorded themselves as in 1991 and 2001. So, for example, we will be able to obtain the number of people who were recorded as Black Other in 1991 and who were then recorded as Mixed White/Black Caribbean in 2001. Until then we can use ideas in reports such as this to build up our knowledge of change in ethnic groups over the decade while we await the results from the Longitudinal Study.

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Detailed ethnic group categories

	England & Wales	London
All people	52,041,916	7,172,091
British, Mixed British	44,253,138	4,153,042
Irish	641,804	220,488
English	855,386	123,121
Scottish	31,028	5,763
Welsh	364,443	5,519
Cornish	29,746	416
Northen Irish	1,218	289
Ulster Scot	56	27
Cypriot (part not stated)	10,002	6,481
Greek	37,737	17,012
Greek Cypriot	27,437	21,085
Turkish	47,149	35,819
Turkish Cypriot	13,556	12,378
Italian	87,452	34,257
Irish Traveller	551	458
Traveller	509	23
Gypsy/Romany	1,710	442
Polish	37,245	15,394
Baltic States (Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian)	5,870	2,218
Commonwealth of (Russian) Independent States	26,291	11,292
Kosovan	10,011	6,844
Albanian	5,465	3,197
Bosnian	4,082	1,679
Croatian	3,750	1,924
Serbian	3,047	1,329
Other republics which made up the former Yugoslavia	5,629	2,611
Mixed: Irish and Other White	17,827	6,382
Other White European; European Mixed	444,928	181,436
Other Mixed White	73,572	19,006
Other White; White Unspecified	402,269	163,515
White and Black Caribbean	237,420	70,928
White and Black African	78,911	34,182
White and Asian	189,015	59,944
Black and Asian	6,688	3,819
Black and Chinese	973	579
Black and White	11,764	4,035
Chinese and White	16,596	4,773
Asian and Chinese	1,381	637
Other Mixed;Mixed Unspecified	88,293	33,805
Indian or British Indian	1,034,212	436,330
Pakistani or British Pakistani	694,132	142,112
Bangladeshi or British Bangladeshi	280,830	153,893

Punjabi	2,595	663
Kashmiri	20,694	637
East African Asian	10,338	5,030
Sri Lankan	67,436	52,962
Tamil	5,714	4,720
Sinhalese	946	562
Caribbean Asian	5,908	3,786
British Asian	26,143	11,376
Mixed Asian	6,774	2,717
Other Asian; Asian Unspecified	45,572	17,657
Black Caribbean	563,843	343,567
Black African	473,187	374,402
Somali	5,569	3,822
Nigerian	909	709
Black British	60,401	39,470
Mixed Black	12,315	8,867
Other Black; Black Unspecified	15,331	7,346
Chinese	226,948	80,201
Vietnamese	17,553	11,509
Japanese	34,902	19,348
Filipino	37,590	19,461
Malaysian	10,003	3,264
Buddhist	20	6
Hindu	898	358
Jewish	12,233	7,729
Muslim	2,076	540
Sikh	7,921	2,063
Arab	45,027	19,747
North African	19,204	10,577
Middle Eastern (excluding Israeli; Iranian and 'Arab')	37,397	20,028
Israeli	3,846	2,267
Iranian	32,361	16,172
Kurdish	12,009	9,413
Moroccan	5,221	3,731
Latin American	15,959	9,082
South and Central American	26,529	15,335
Multi-ethnic Islands	26,882	15,488
Any Other Group	60,539	28,995
Other	-	-

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M221
Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data

Residents by specified country of birth

	England & Wales	London
Total	52,041,914	7,172,090
Afghanistan	14,508	10,832
Albania	2,238	815
Algeria	10,102	6,408
Angola	5,840	4,683
Argentina	6,371	2,557
Armenia	584	356
Australia	98,772	41,488
Austria	18,572	5,740
Azerbaijan	521	276
Bangladesh	153,040	84,565
Belgium	20,418	6,117
Benin	233	185
Bolivia	1,076	526
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,424	2,792
Botswana	1,878	422
Brazil	14,555	8,162
Brunei	2,413	595
Bulgaria	5,154	3,017
Burkina Faso	96	40
Burundi	1,981	1,183
Cambodia	692	316
Cameroon	3,135	2,021
Central African Republic	301	114
Chad	176	99
Chile	4,720	2,054
China	48,459	13,776
Colombia	12,039	9,035
Congo	3,219	2,558
Costa Rica	351	113
Croatia	6,857	3,219
Cuba	1,043	534
Cyprus	75,763	45,888
Czech Republic	11,838	4,250
Democratic Republic of Congo	8,443	6,876
Djibouti	235	185
Dominica	6,730	5,067
Dominican Republic	501	189
Ecuador	2,964	2,301
Egypt	23,584	9,120
El Salvador	572	209
Equatorial Guinea	51	36
Eritrea	6,540	6,075
Estonia	1,915	492

Ethiopia	7,665	6,395
France	89,459	38,130
French Guiana	90	59
Gabon	125	71
Gambia	3,871	2,359
Georgia Republic	522	286
Germany	243,554	39,818
Ghana	55,537	46,513
Greece	33,224	12,380
Grenada	9,758	7,535
Gaudeloupe	475	336
Guatemala	463	139
Guinea-Bissau	378	330
Guinea	256	179
Guyana	20,617	14,773
Haiti	157	94
Honduras	392	94
Hong Kong	87,631	23,328
Hungary	12,799	4,507
India	455,941	172,661
Indonesia	6,214	1,851
Iran	40,767	20,398
Iraq	30,815	17,294
Isle of Man	9,732	818
Israel	11,503	6,280
Italy	102,020	38,694
Ivory Coast	2,761	2,423
Jamaica	145,934	80,319
Japan	36,277	19,185
Jordan	2,921	970
Kazakhstan	824	359
Kenya	127,322	66,311
Kiribati	163	32
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	17	12
Korea, Republic of	11,670	5,334
Kuwait	5,446	2,671
Kyrgyzstan	123	62
Laos	460	224
Latvia	4,171	917
Lebanon	10,236	7,418
Lesotho	312	96
Liberia	1,552	1,071
Libya	8,313	1,832
Liechtenstein	25	14

Lithuania	4,227	2,270
Luxembourg	1,110	378
Macedonia	1,258	638
Madagascar	770	360
Malawi	11,763	3,434
Malaysia	46,414	16,122
Maldives	193	40
Mali	119	81
Malta and Gozo	28,540	5,213
Mauritania	29	17
Mauritius	26,598	15,572
Mexico	4,746	1,595
Moldova	439	215
Monaco	216	76
Mongolia	283	149
Montenegro	183	94
Morocco	12,004	7,904
Mozambique	3,294	1,782
Myanmar	9,482	3,534
Namibia	1,162	438
Nauru	11	-
Nepal	5,630	1,438
Nicaragua	213	74
Niger	92	70
Nigeria	86,958	68,907
Niue	-	-
Occupied Territories (Gaza and West Bank)	2,327	970
Oman	1,678	239
Pakistan	308,198	66,658
Panama	474	156
Papua New Guinea	957	273
Peru	3,784	1,738
Philippines	38,761	18,680
Poland	58,107	22,224
Portugal	35,867	21,741
Puerto Rico	288	75
Qatar	986	261
Republic of Ireland	472,380	157,285
Romania	7,203	3,049
Russia	14,354	6,323
Rwanda	2,323	1,639
Saudi Arabia	8,314	3,011
Senegal	687	465
Serbia	19,482	12,994

Seychelles	2,826	1,471
Sierra Leone	16,920	14,008
Singapore	37,412	9,307
Slovakia	5,130	2,168
Slovenia	1,179	413
Somalia	43,373	33,831
South Africa	132,301	45,507
Sri Lanka	66,928	49,932
Sudan	10,191	5,473
Suriname	251	106
Swaziland	784	245
Sweden	21,220	9,482
Switzerland	15,168	5,379
Syrian Arab Republic	3,975	2,066
Taiwan	6,091	2,194
Tajikistan	97	63
Tanzania	32,056	16,584
Thailand	15,437	4,824
Togo	547	414
Tonga	139	50
Trinidad and Tobago	20,726	11,844
Tunisia	2,910	1,395
Turkey	52,893	39,128
Turkmenistan	87	50
Turks and Caicos Islands	54	11
Tuvalu	9	-
Ukraine	11,449	3,172
United Arab Emirates	4,893	1,316
United States of America	143,916	44,622
Uruguay	923	371
US Virgin Islands	124	63
Uzbekistan	490	222
Vanuatu	121	30
Venezuela	3,725	1,509
Vietnam	22,954	14,125
West Indies (not otherwise stated)	5,415	2,517
Western Samoa	122	32
Yemen	12,251	3,671
Yugoslavia	11,077	5,087
Zambia	20,054	7,306
Zimbabwe	47,157	17,026
All other, including UK	47,879,239	5,427,036

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0115a
Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data

Most detailed religion categories

	England & Wales	London
Total	52,041,920	7,172,093
Agnostic	14,909	2,888
Jedi Knight	390,127	73,446
Heathen	278	45
Atheist	10,357	1,926
None	7,274,290	1,048,166
Other Religion (not described)	19,306	4,145
Roman Catholic	31,836	11,328
Presbyterian Church in Ireland	3	3
Church of Ireland	150	33
Methodist Church in Ireland	0	0
African Methodist	27	14
Agape	0	0
Amish	24	4
Anglican	1,134	577
Apostolic Church	1,133	307
Assemblies of God	56	5
Associate Synod	0	0
Baptist	16,467	3,178
Belfast Chinese Christian Church	0	0
Believe in God	1,821	588
Bible Pattern Church	35	4
Brethren	731	80
Brethren in Christ	3	0
British Israelite	30	8
Catholic Apostolic Church	5	0
Church of Scotland	3,990	412
Celtic Orthodox Church	3	0
Chapel	1,227	21
Church in Wales	1,030	46
Charismatic	20	11
Child of God	46	22
Chinese Church	0	0
Christadelphian	2,368	111
Christian Fellowship	25	6
Christian Fellowship Church	0	0
Christian Scientist	578	60
Church	468	55
Church of England	27,985	2,677
Church of God	1,912	890
Church of God Of Prophecy	137	29
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons)	12,722	894
Church of Prophecy	47	6
Church of the Living God	3	3

Church of the Nazarene	28	5
Church on the Way	0	0
Church of Christ	452	301
City Mission	11	4
Coleraine Christian Centre	0	0
Combined Methodist and Presbyterian Church	0	0
Congregational Church	530	28
Cooneyite	0	0
Coptic Orthodox Church	232	97
Disciples of Christ	0	0
Dutch Reformed Church	169	47
Eastern Orthodox Church	100	36
Ecumenical	88	22
Elim Church	91	5
Emmanuel Mission	3	3
Episcopalian	72	16
Evangelical	640	120
Evangelical Alliance	3	0
Evangelical Presbyterian Church	19	5
Evangelical Union	0	0
Faith Mission	17	6
Fellowship of Independent Evangelical Churches	0	0
Four Square Gospel	3	0
Free Church of Scotland	193	23
Free Evangelical Church	56	9
Free Methodist	19	0
Free Presbyterian	27	12
Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland	8	0
Free Presbyterian Church of Ulster	0	0
Full Gospel Assembly	25	0
Greek Orthodox	24,176	14,549
House Church	3	0
Independent	2,038	23
Independent Evangelist	349	45
Independent Methodist	41	0
Interdenominational	37	7
Jehovah's Witness	70,651	11,017
Lutheran	1,524	273
Mennonite	24	5
Methodist	33,519	3,485
Metropolitan Church	0	0
Moravian	318	92
Nonconformist	321	34
Non Denominational	520	100

Non-Subscribing Presbyterian	4	0
Orthodox Catholic Church	7	5
Orthodox Church	8,863	4,269
Orthodox Presbyterian	3	3
Pentecostal	6,880	3,114
Presbyterian	1,110	256
Presbyterian Apostolic	0	0
Presbyterian Church in Wales	64	4
Presbyterian Secession Church	3	0
Protestant	3,151	465
Reformed	33	4
Reformed Presbyterian	3	0
Religious Society of Friends (Quakers)	6,171	824
Russian Orthodox Church	1,081	380
Salvation Army	6,734	455
Scottish Episcopal Church	47	8
Seventh Day Adventist	6,757	3,282
Ukrainian Orthodox Church	102	10
Unification Church	252	164
Unitarian	3,987	456
United Brethren	4	0
United Church of Canada	4	3
United Free Church of Scotland	10	4
United Reformed Church	990	81
Non Sectarian	31	4
Whitewell Metropolitan Tabernacle	3	3
The Methodist Church in Wales	450	28
Celtic Christian	20	3
Day Church of God	8	7
Church of Harmony	3	0
Serbian Orthodox Church	1,076	169
Monk	46	6
Ukrainian Catholic	83	3
Bulgarian Orthodox Church	5	0
Greek Catholic	118	9
Scottish Presbyterian	55	11
Church of The Living	0	0
Christian Spiritualist Church	1,461	142
Christian	37,046,500	4,110,258
Protestant (Mixed)	46	7
Buddhist	144,453	54,297
Hindu	552,421	291,977
Muslim (Islam)	1,546,626	607,083
Sikh	329,358	104,230

Jewish	259,927	149,789
Ancestor Worship	98	47
Asatru	93	19
Baha ' I	4,645	993
Brahma Kumaris	331	134
Chinese Religions	148	26
Confucianist	83	29
Deist	639	129
Divine Lightmission	21	3
Druidism	1,657	236
Druze	260	204
Eckankar	426	194
Free Thinker	568	128
Hare Krishna	640	135
Humanist	8,297	1,513
Jain	15,132	11,933
Mysticism	158	27
Native American Church	234	21
Pagan	30,569	3,978
New Age	906	183
Occult	99	26
Pantheism	1,603	302
Raja Yoga	261	114
Rastafarian	4,692	2,022
Rationalist	37	10
Santeri	21	11
Satanism	1,525	247
Scientology	1,781	262
Secularist	11	3
Spiritualist	32,404	3,722
Taoist	3,532	863
Theism	505	105
Unitarian-Universalist	39	8
Universalist	971	224
Vodun	123	33
Wicca	7,227	916
Zoroastrian	3,738	2,260
Sant Mat	53	8
Celtic Pagan	508	66
Own Belief System	3,259	633
Tin Tao	4	4
Internationalist	3	0
Church of All Religion	70	10
Animism	401	73

Realist	104	14
Free Church of Love	49	10
Other Religions	22,797	4,679
Religion Not Stated	4,010,658	621,366

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M275
Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data

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DMAG 2004/26	Census Information Note 2004-3	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2004/27	PayCheck 2004	Lovedeep Vaid

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