

A Short Report on Plurality and the cities of Britain

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Executive Summary

- Britain has one of the most interesting and plural geographies of identity in Europe but even here we do not know it well.
- Despite this, most of the country has a monotone context of birthplace, ethnicity and religious belief.
- Britain has historically been a country both of immigration and emigration. The increasing diversity of origins has risen steadily over time
- Immigration has traditionally been dominated by countries with which Britain has links – Ireland and the countries of the former British Empire in the past, specifically India.
- The vast majority of towns and cities in Britain, and almost all of the rural areas of the countries that make Britain, are dominated by people born in the home countries, who are White and either have no religious beliefs, state none, don't care or are Christian.
- Most of the seven projections of ethnic diversity show remarkably little change predicted.
- Different definitions as well as people's perceptions of their identities means it is difficult to estimate the future diversity that will occur in Britain.

1. Introduction

This short report of work collates what is already known about the likely future of mixing by ethnicity in the cities of Britain. To do this we first present the past mixing by birthplace, then the current picture by ethnicity and lastly an image of what the various future predictions that have been made suggest.

The report considers which groups in various places are the largest, second largest, and so on and how that has changed and is likely to change over time. This is one of the simplest ways to begin to illustrate what are quite complex patterns. We thus begin the next section of the report providing an historical context from 1851 onwards, with a third section providing recent national coverage and picture of change. We end with case studies for the Midlands, Yorkshire and London's futures which are currently predicted by researchers leading in this work nationally.

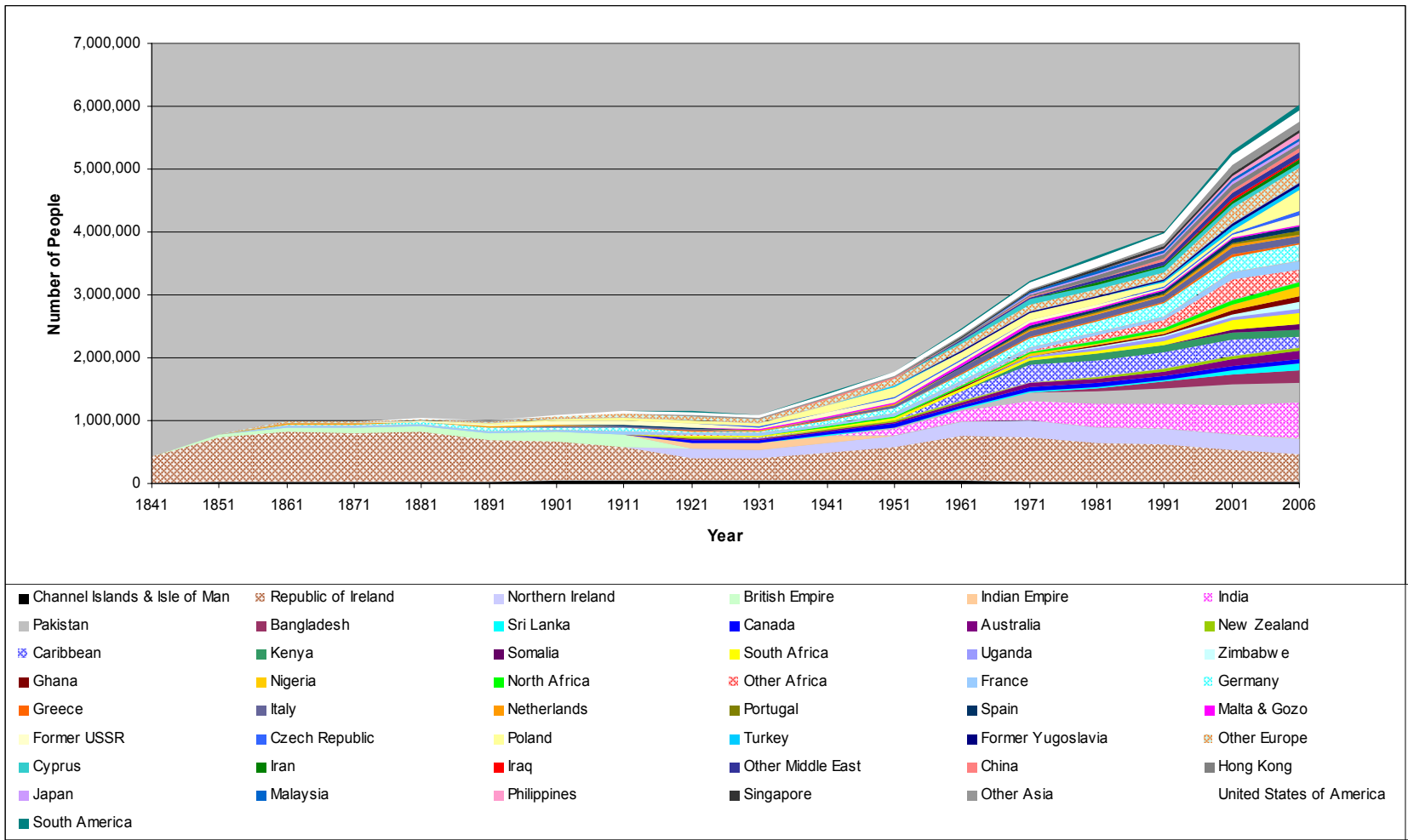
Part of the reason for conducting the work would be to see whether this could be a pilot for a possible project working towards producing a social atlas of Europe. However this project will only consider Great Britain, and its cities.

2. The historical context:

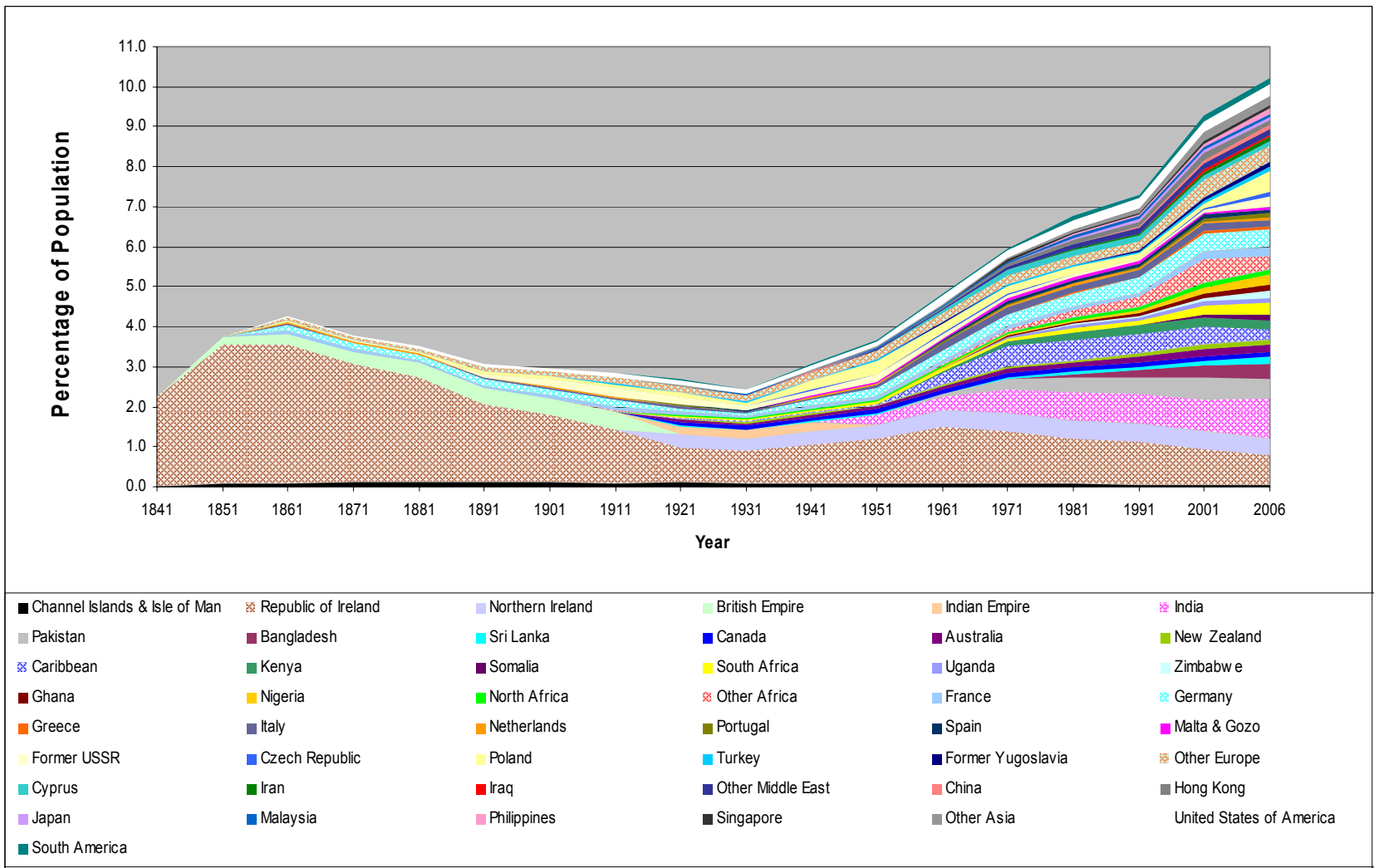
We have updated a graph (Graph 1) we have produced in the past showing which groups of people born abroad were living in Britain in greatest numbers in every decade since 1851 up until the most recent date possible. This graph illustrates just how diverse our ethnicity has been and is inserted on the following page.

This graph has been simplified as the number of people born in some individual countries is too small to show up. Only countries where more than 40,000 people (in 2001 and 2006) were born are shown.

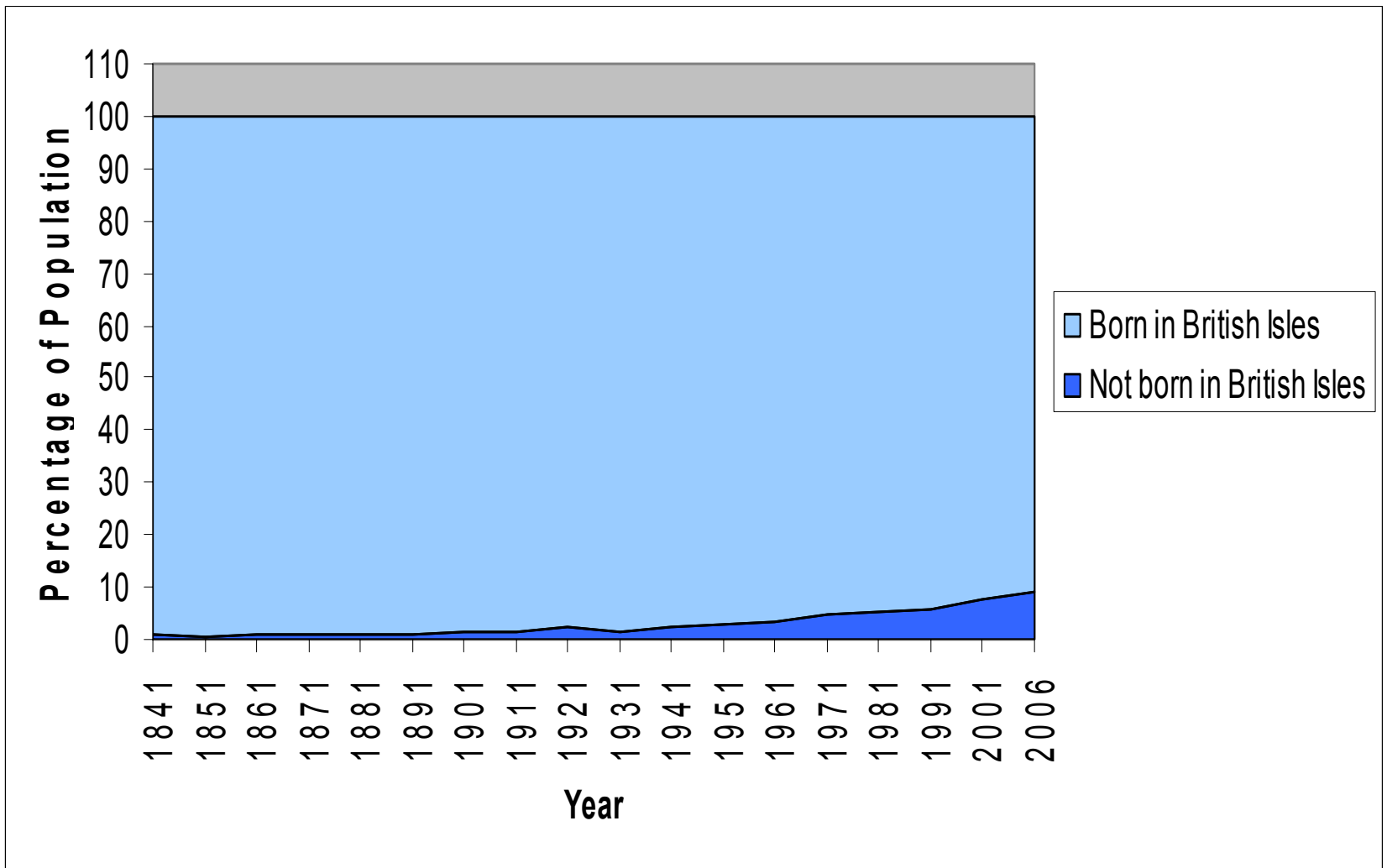
To put this graph into context, Graph 2 shows the same data but graphed by the percentage of the total UK population at each point in time. Graph 3 shows the proportion of the population born outside the British Isles over the time period. (Note we have chosen to graph this category as otherwise there is a huge change with the changing status of Ireland.) These graphs are followed by two maps showing the proportion of people born outside of the British Isles living in Local Authorities in 1991 and 2001 (Map 1 and Map 2). For reference, a locator map is provided at Map 23.



Graph 1: Timeline of countries of birth – numbers



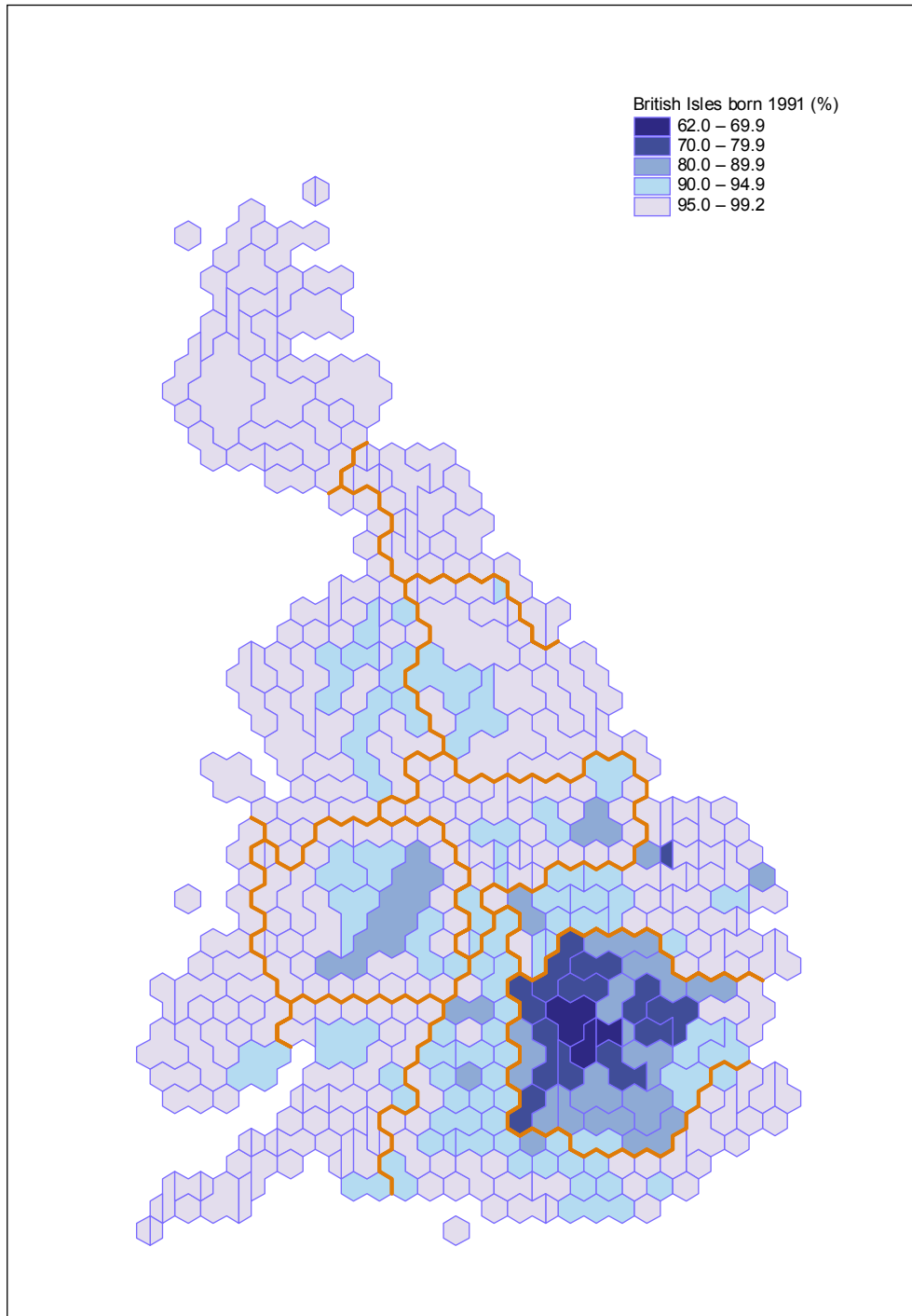
Graph 2: Timeline of countries of birth – percentages



Graph 3: Proportion of people born outside the British Isles

Map 1

Proportion of population born in the British Isles 1991



Map 2

Proportion of population born in the British Isles 2001

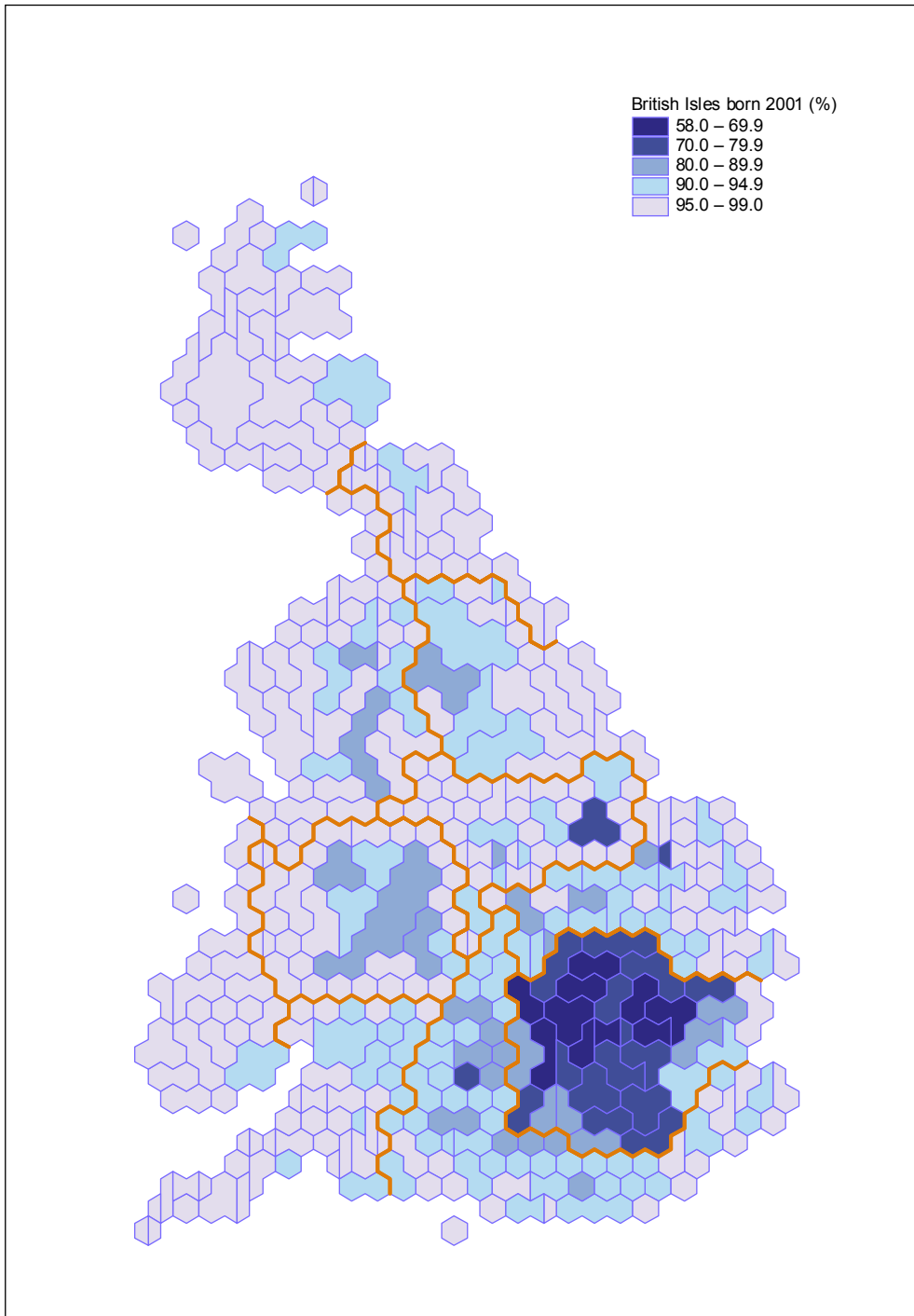


Table 1 summarises what Graph 1 shows for the history of which has been the largest birthplace group living in Britain at each decade excluding the three home countries. As far as we know this table has not been collated in this way before and it relies on data from every separate census, interpolation when there has been no census, and estimates from ippr (Sriskandarajah, Cooley and Kornblatt, 2007) for the year 2006 (most recent available).

Table 1: Country or area of largest overseas birthplace group living in Britain 1841–2006

Year	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
1841	Ireland	British Empire	-	-
1851	Ireland	British Empire	-	-
1861	Ireland	British Empire	Germany	France
1871	Ireland	British Empire	Germany	France
1881	Ireland	British Empire	Germany	United States of America
1891	Ireland	British Empire	Germany	Russia
1901	Ireland	British Empire	Russia	Germany
1911	Ireland	British Empire	Russia	Germany
1921	Republic of Ireland	Northern Ireland	Indian Empire	Russia
1931	Republic of Ireland	Northern Ireland	Indian Empire	Poland
1941	Republic of Ireland	Northern Ireland	Indian Empire	Poland
1951	Republic of Ireland	Northern Ireland	Poland	India
1961	Republic of Ireland	Northern Ireland	India	Caribbean
1971	Republic of Ireland	India	Caribbean	Northern Ireland
1981	Republic of Ireland	India	Caribbean	Northern Ireland
1991	Republic of Ireland	India	Caribbean	Northern Ireland
2001	Republic of Ireland	India	Pakistan	Germany
2006	India	Republic of Ireland	Poland	Pakistan

Although much has been written about the history of immigration to Britain far less has been quantified such that even the most basic table and graph have not, as far as we know, been collated before.

Working back from the present Table 1 suggests that more people living in Britain born elsewhere were born in India by 2006 than in any other overseas country and that this is a recent ascendancy (if the ippr estimates based on LFS data are correct). India, or before it the Indian Empire, or before that the British Empire as a whole (the largest part of which was always India) have been in second place to Ireland or the Republic of Ireland in every decade from 1841 except for 1951 when those born in Poland constituted a larger group born abroad (and that group is again in third place in 2006). The particular history of migration of people born in Pakistan is illustrated as now in decline along with a fall in the numbers born in Germany, partly as the children on the repatriated army of the Rhine are now outnumbered by others born overseas. The recent decline in numbers born in the Republic of Ireland is mirrored by an early dropping down the scales of Northern Irish born; similar to the receding of the Caribbean, earlier Polish, early Russian (often Jewish), earlier German, and earlier migrants from the United States and France when we go back to the 1860s, 70s and 80s. The censuses of 1841 and 1851 enumerated too few countries for a third and

fourth largest group to be differentiated. But in short, in the 72 cells of Table 1 is a potted numerical history of where many of us came from.

As can be seen on the maps, most of rural Britain is populated by people born in the British Isles, and it is only in some cities that there is any large proportion of people born elsewhere. The diversity of origins has risen steadily over time, with changes in countries of origin reflecting events occurring elsewhere in the world.

3. The geographical context

Here we have redrawn maps we had made previously, based on the 2001 and earlier censuses, and use these to show how the major cities of Britain are mixed by country of Birth, Religion and Ethnicity. Where possible, and within the time constraints we have included details of change over time. We have aggregated age ranges to produce simpler images than before. We hoped to amalgamate areas to cities but found that the picture of change became far too boring (and uneventful!) if we did this.

The maps that follow have only a single line of text above each to tell the story, but there is a table (Table 3) at the end of this section which summarises the story. The first map (Map 3) simply shows the conventional geographical map of Britain which we have to depart from if we wish to actually see fairly where people live. It has the standard regions marked and the same are shown on Map 4 which draws every parliamentary constituency as a hexagon of equal size. Each hexagon is also split in two later to define some 1282 'tracts' that we can compare over time.

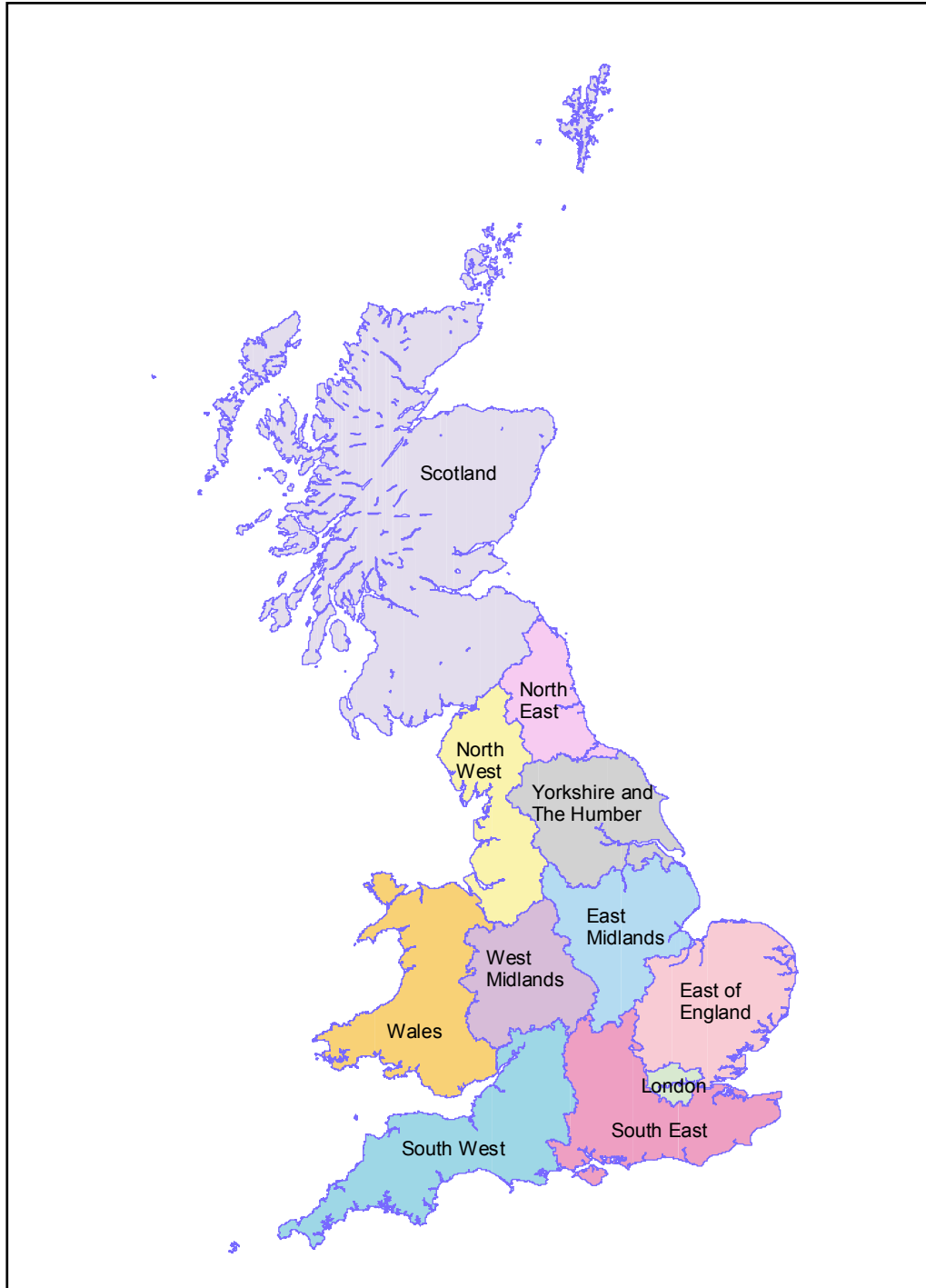
At this point it is worth emphasising that comparing groups over time and space is fraught with problems of definition, competing estimates and issues of the actual meaning of the groups themselves and how they change. These are not trivial problems but the basic geographies are trivial and so what we have done here is to use the official sources and to amalgamate the separate ethnic minority groups into sets common to both the 1991 and 2001 census. We have amalgamated wards into common aggregates called tracts in a very similar way (because ward geographic boundaries, like ethnic label boundaries, change over time). The next map (Map 5) and cartogram (Map 6) show the forty largest towns and cities of Britain defined out to the edge of their built up areas. Just as folk can't agree on what an ethnic group is, so there is no absolute agreement over what a city is, let alone how its shape alters over time, so we have done our best.

We begin with birthplace to follow on from the graphs and Table 1 above. First we show the most trivial patterns of where the majority are born by country of birth on both map and cartogram in 2001 (Map 7 and Map 8). Then we show the much more interesting map and cartogram of where the second largest group by birthplace was born (Map 9 and Map 10). The Welsh Diaspora is particularly notable as is the collage of London. We then show these two more interesting pictures for a decade earlier in Map 11 and Map 12; then we show change which requires some 40 types of change that have occurred by area when the majority minority group has altered (Map 13 and Map 14). Note on the conventional map how areas that were majority minority USA born have shrunk in the countryside as US airbases have been abandoned. Note on the cartogram how the only area that has moved in the opposite

direction is in the financial heart of London, where once (in 1991) “Other Middle East” were the largest overseas born group; their place is now taken by those born in the United States. Ethnicity maps follow these.

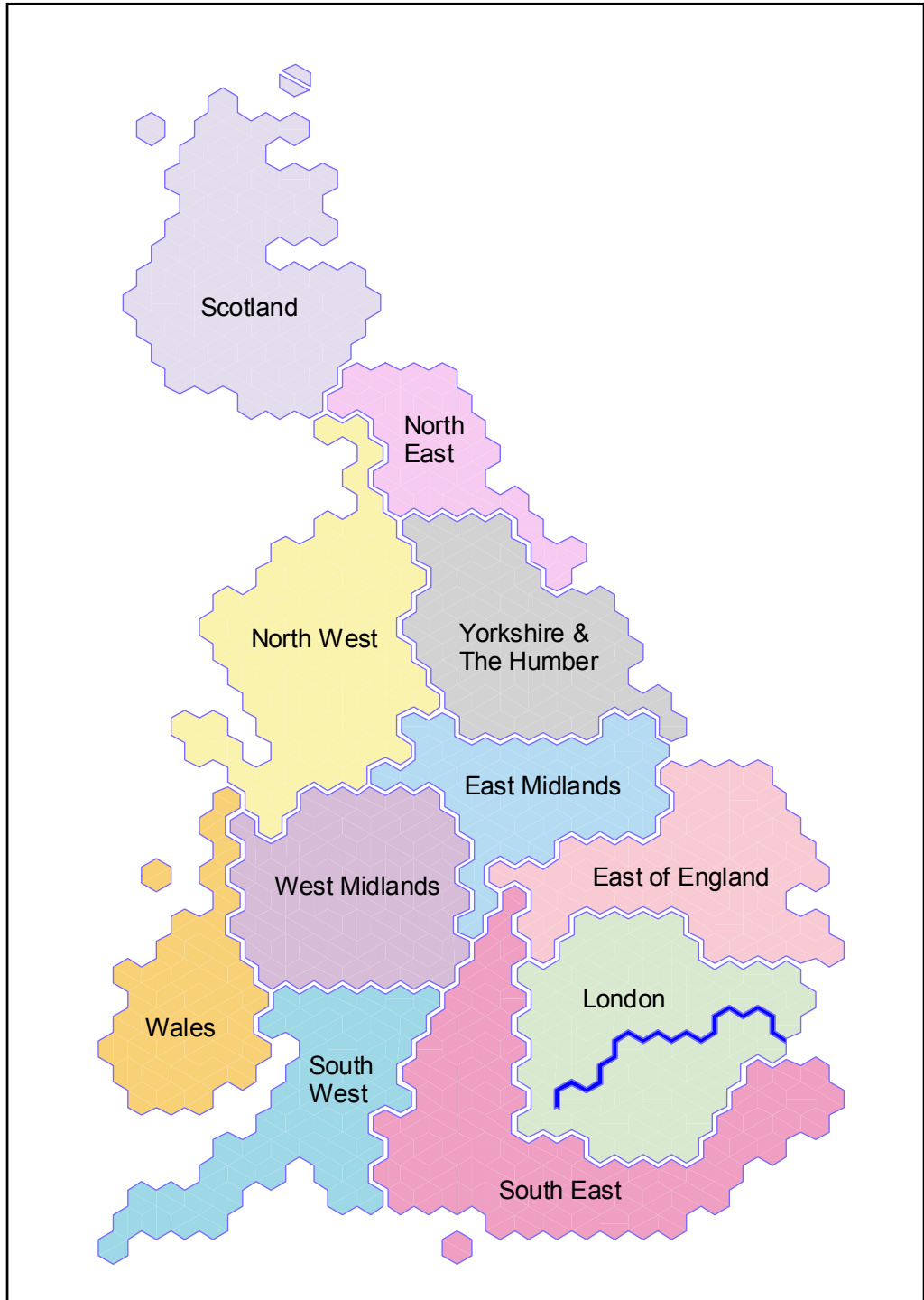
Map 3

Britain is divided into eleven countries and regions shown here:



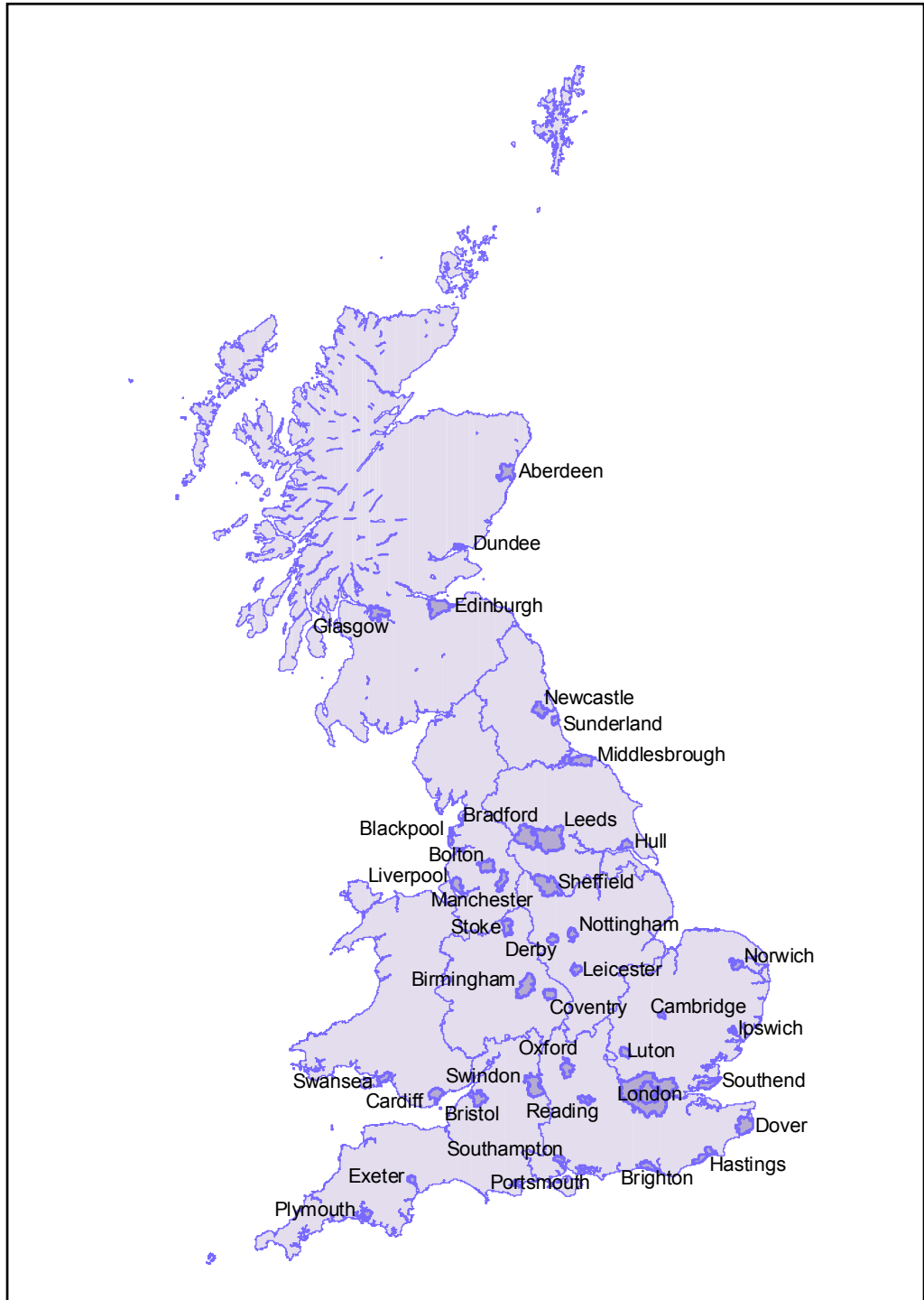
Map 4

The same areas are drawn here on a cartogram with area in proportion to population:



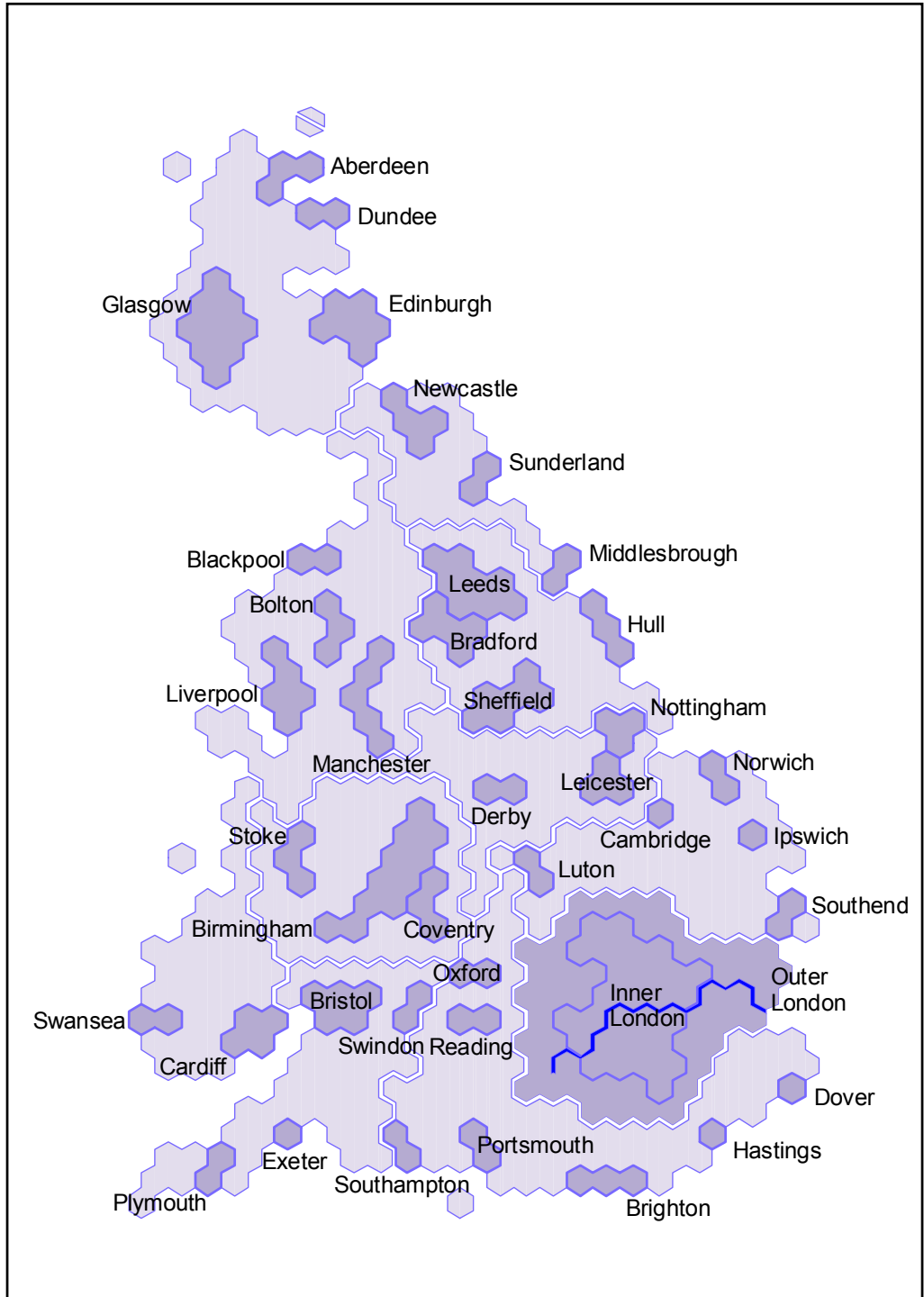
Map 5

Here the built up areas of the forty largest towns and cities are shown:



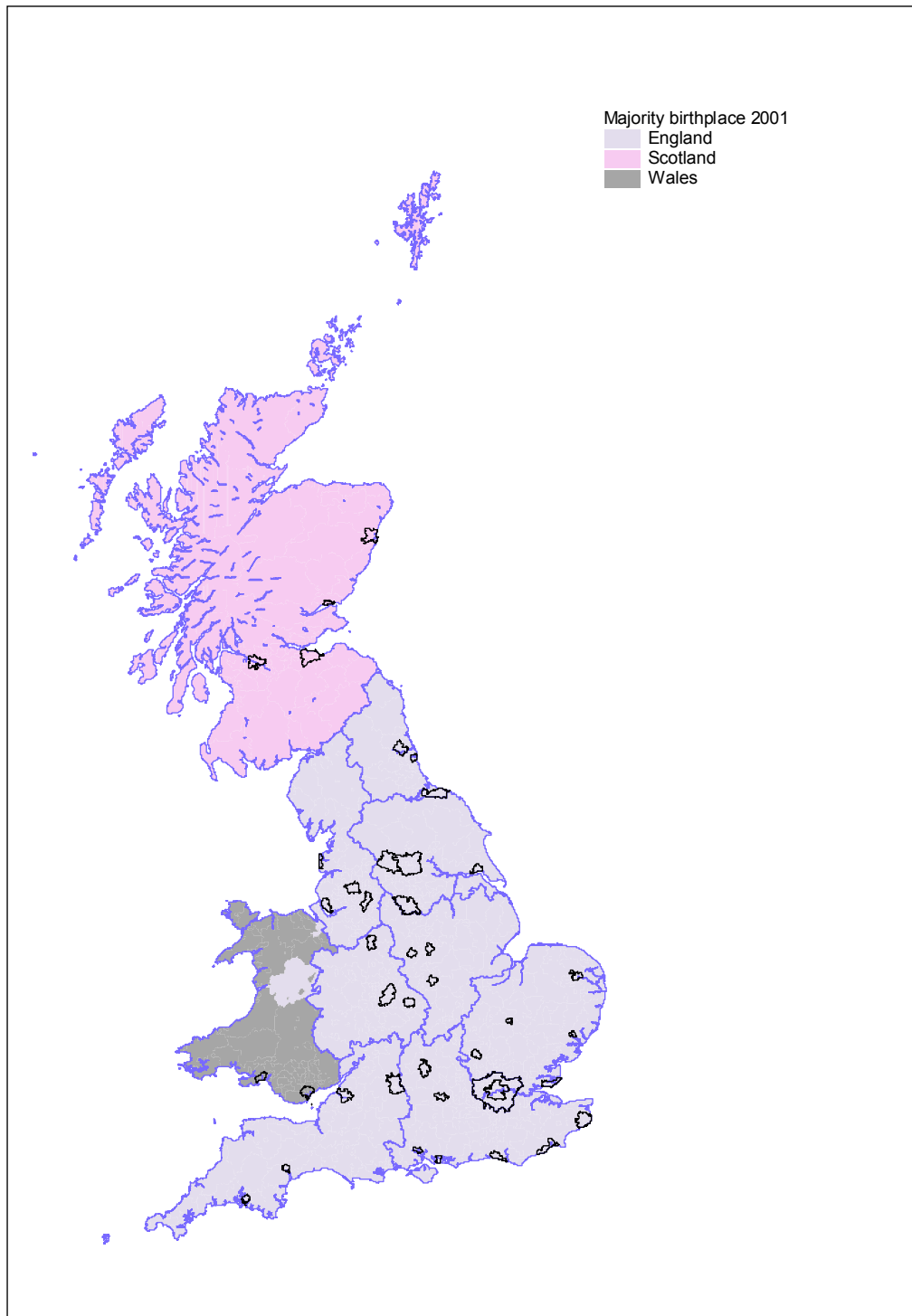
Map 6

And here on the cartogram (each hexagon is a parliamentary constituency):



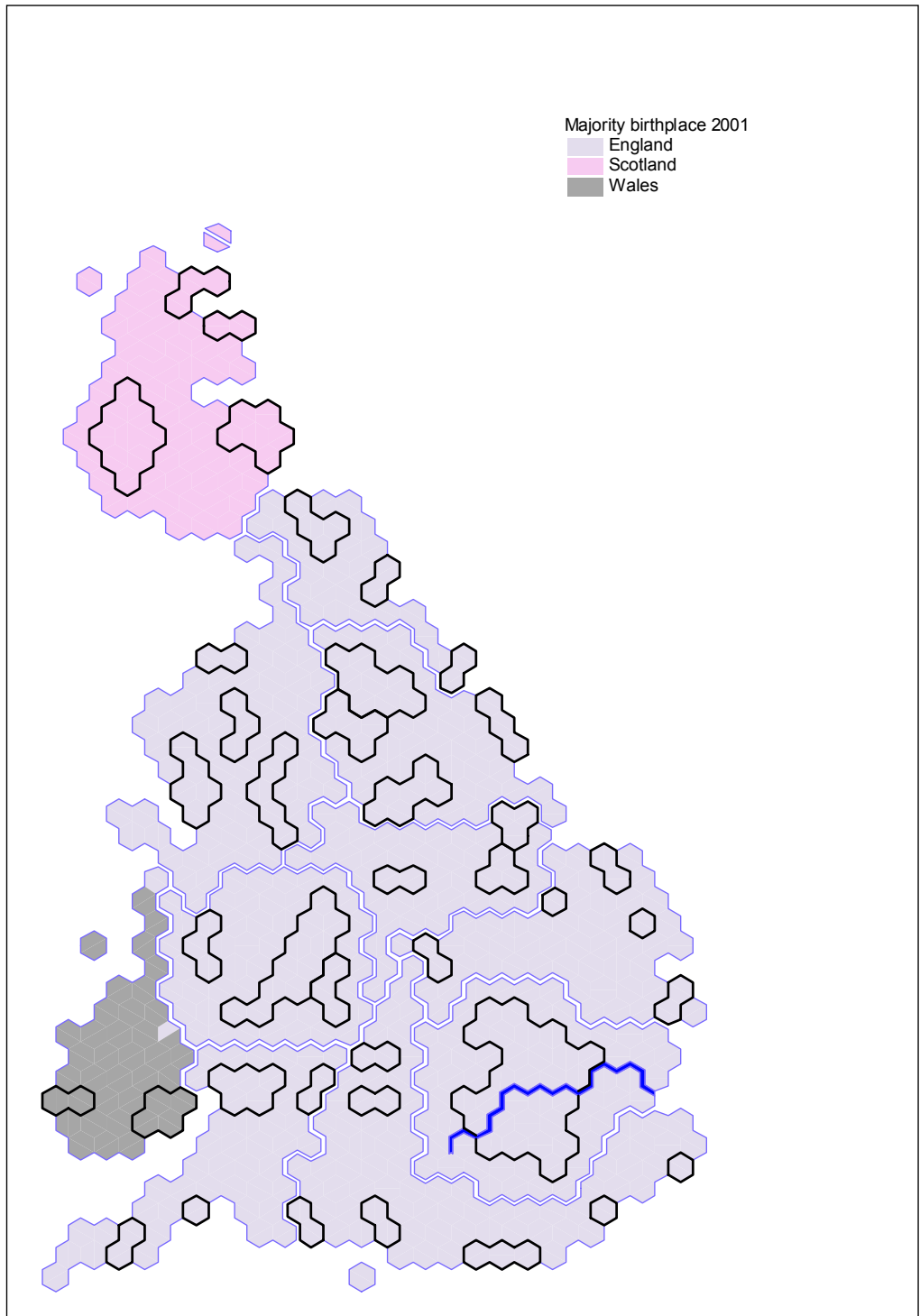
Map 7

Here each of 1282 smaller areas are shaded by where most people are born:



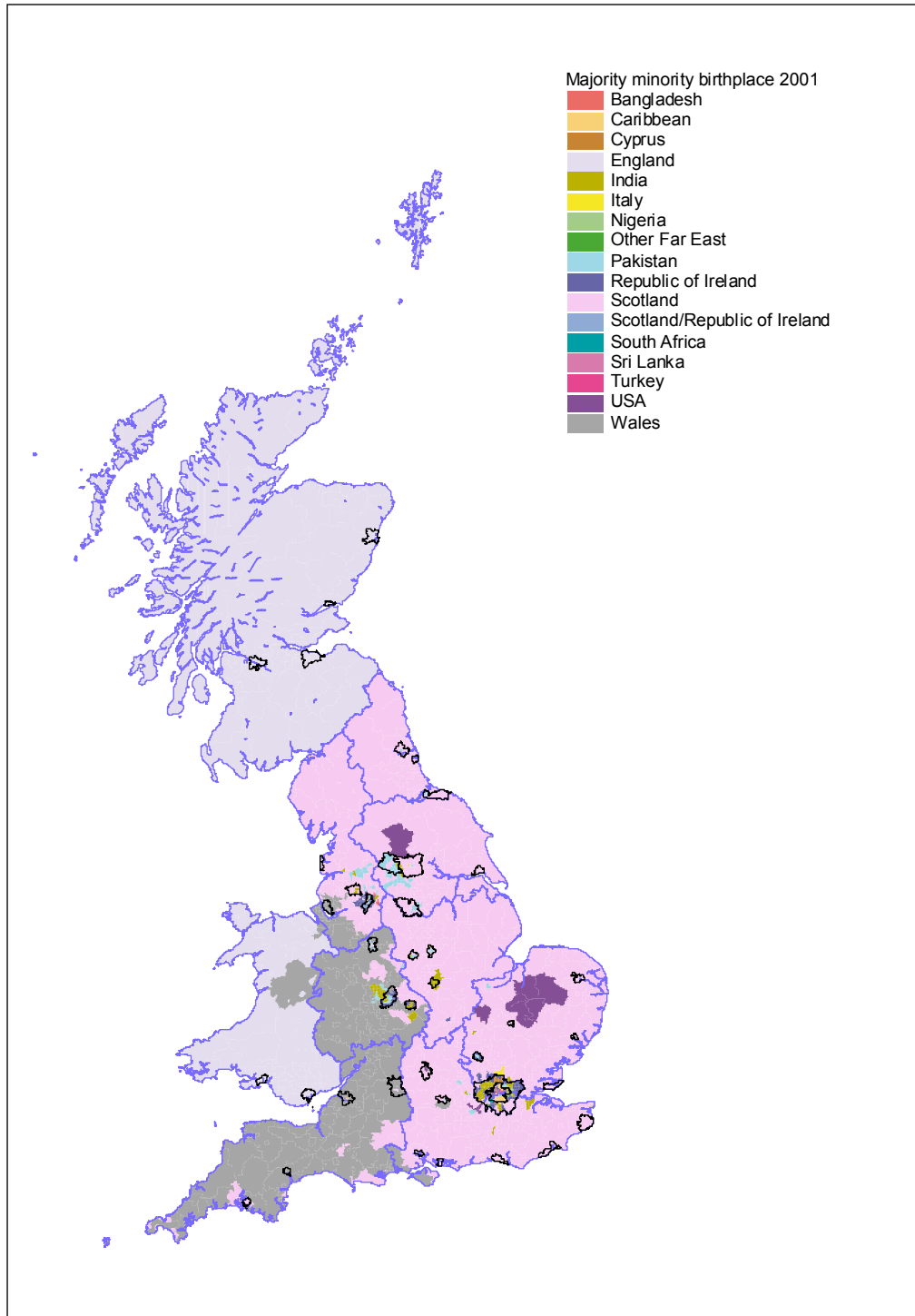
Map 8

Here is exactly the same data. The only “anomalies” are in two small parts of Wales:



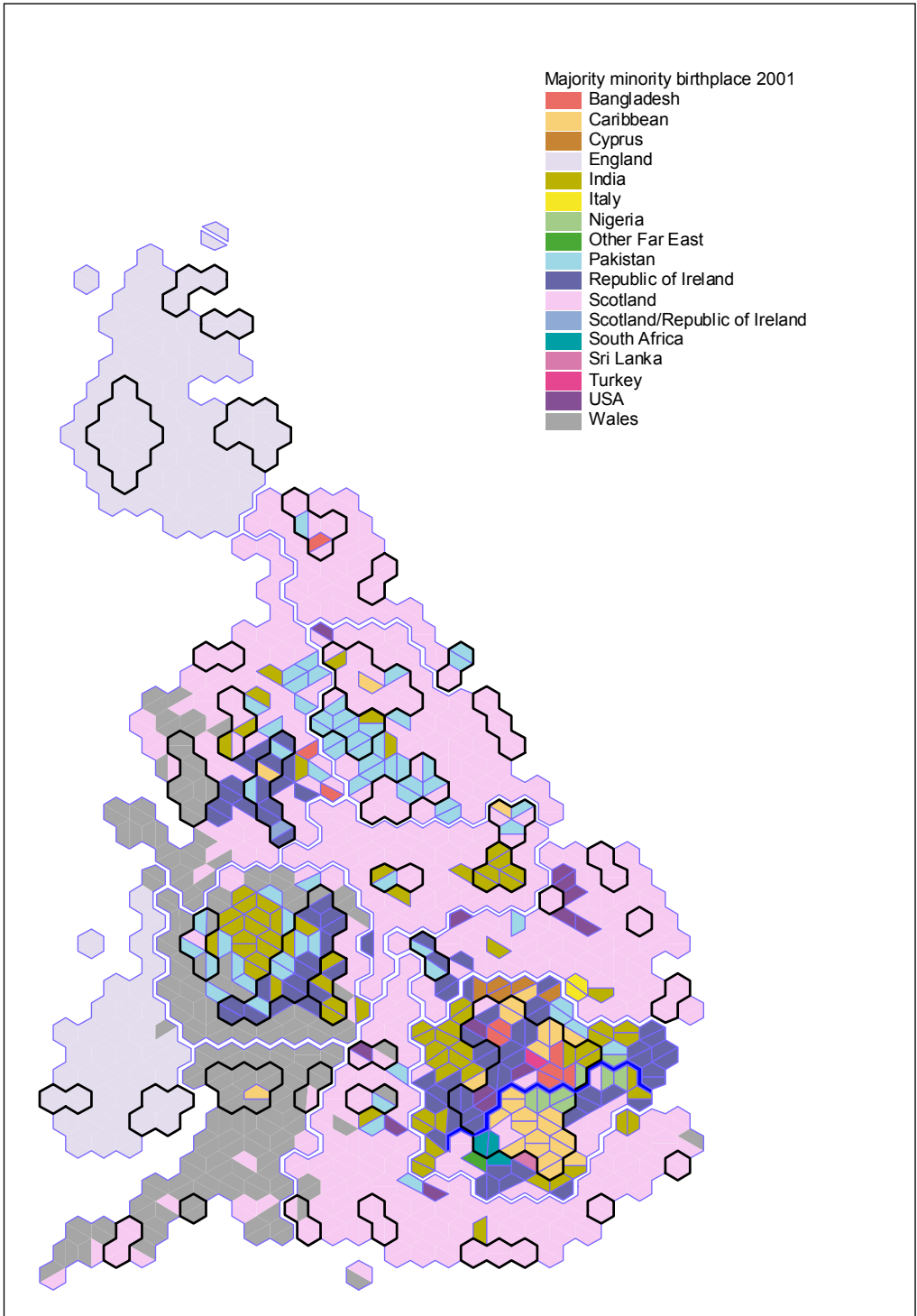
Map 9

Here we show where the second largest group was born who lived in each place in 2001:



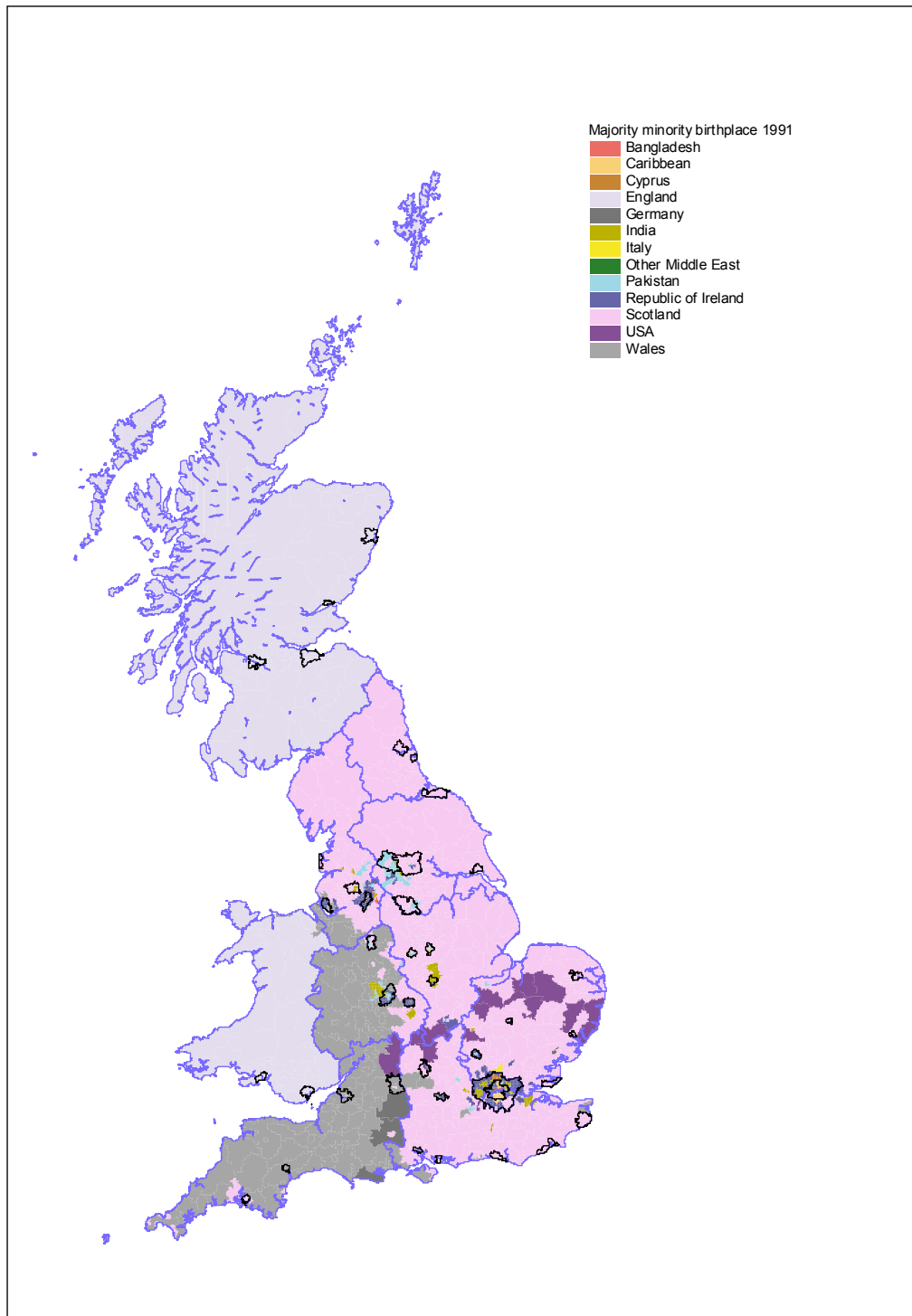
Map 10

And here on the cartogram is becomes evident why a normal map is deceptive:



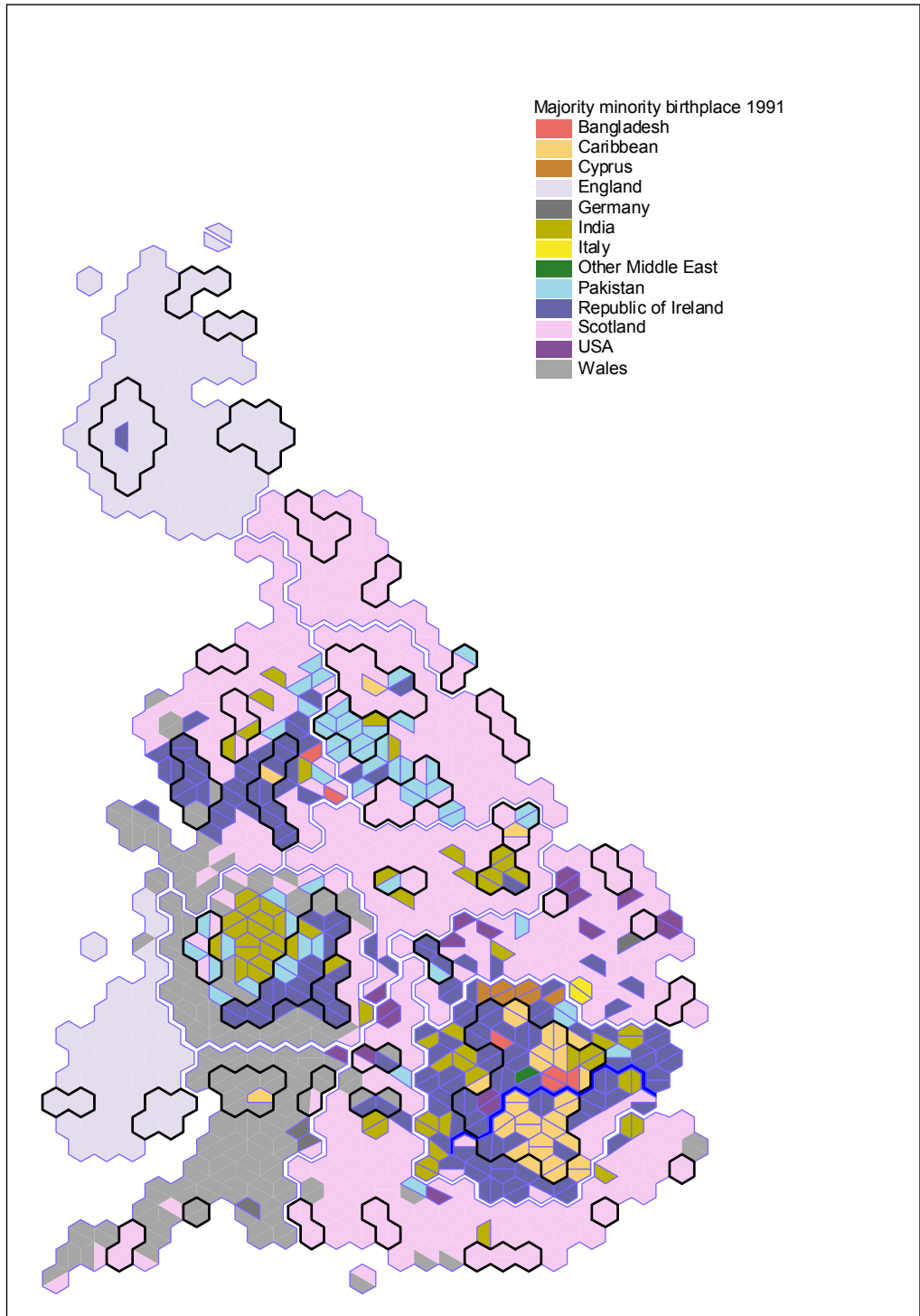
Map 11

Here we show the same data on a normal map, but from a decade earlier



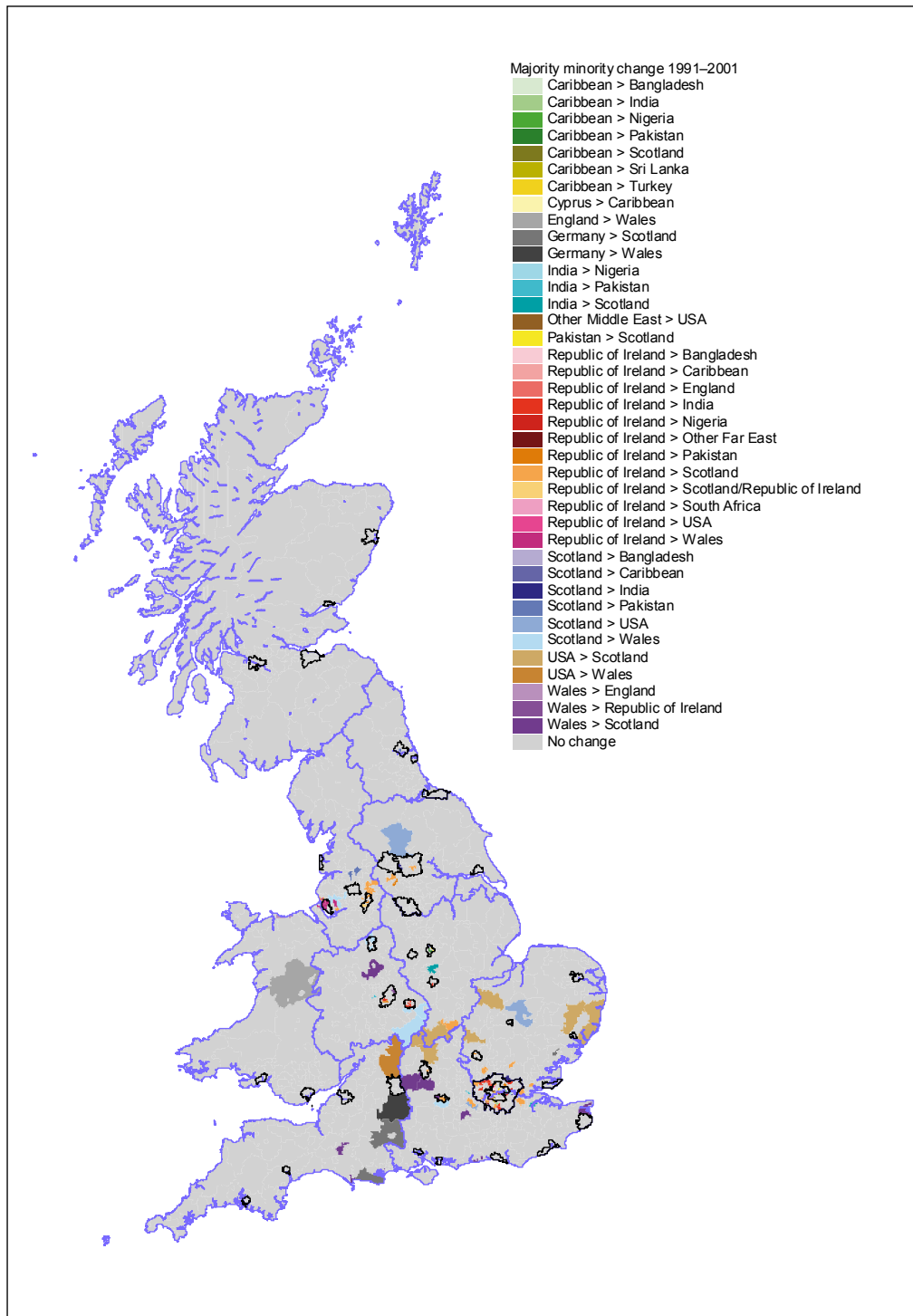
Map 12

And here is the cartogram of that 1991 distribution of second most common birthplace:



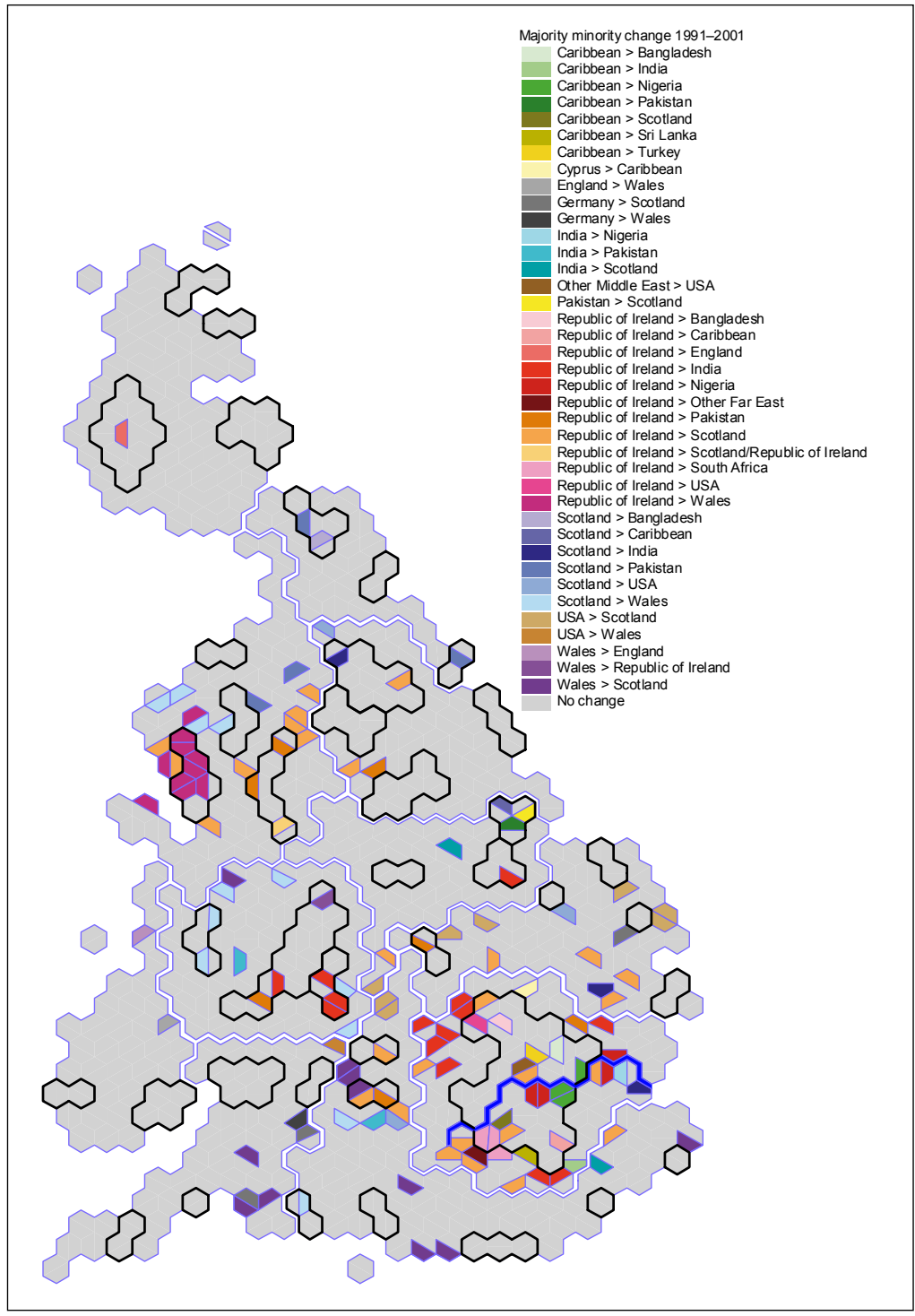
Map 13

Now things get a more interesting as we show change – which concerns air bases here:



Map 14

And which here concerns people and where the second largest group has changed:



The next series of maps (Map 15 to Map 20) are of ethnicity in 1991, 2001 and the change over this period. These maps show the majority and majority minority, or the majority minority and third largest groups. The group before the solidus is the first in each case, for example “White/Asian” means that the largest ethnic group is White and the second Asian.

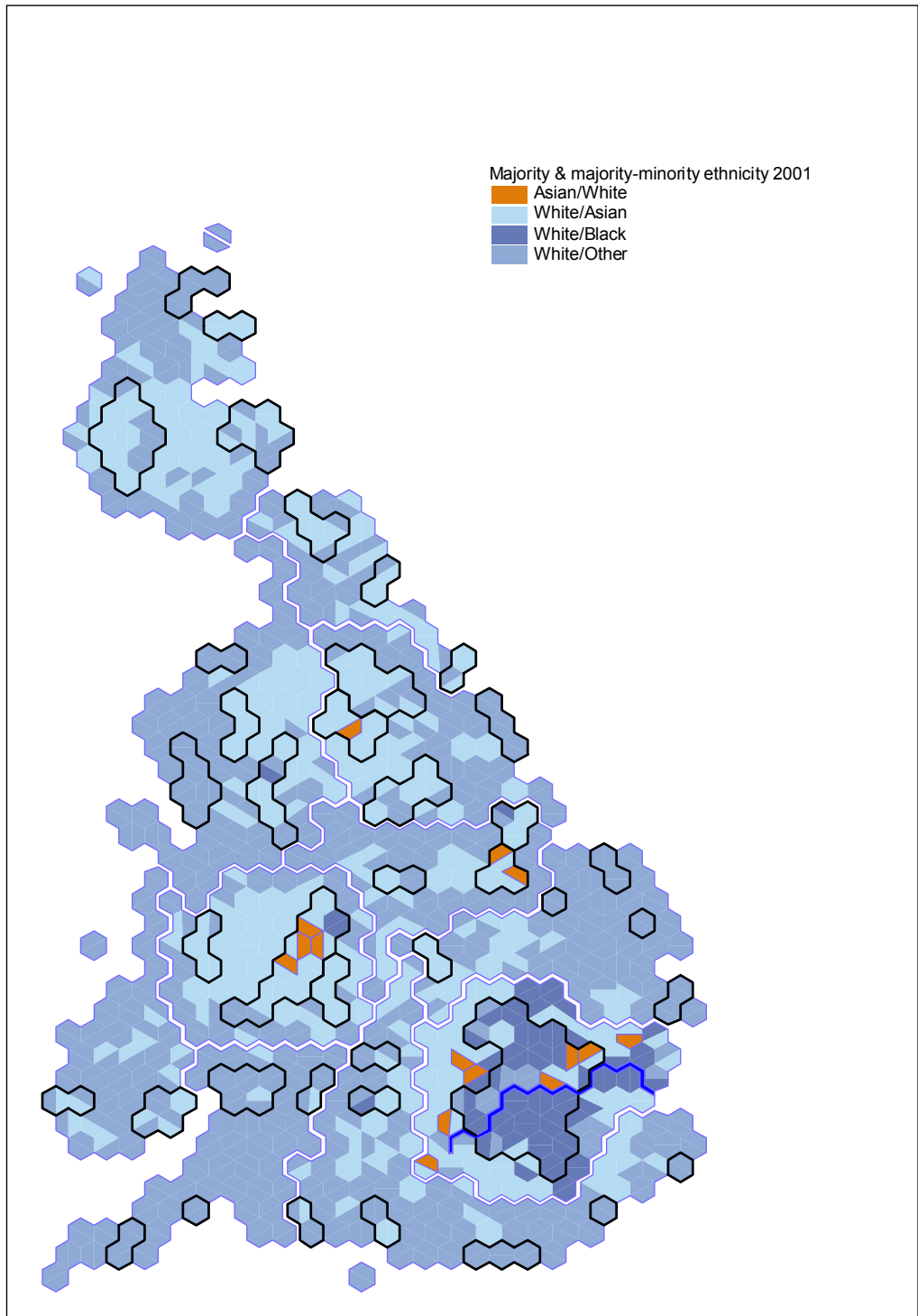
Because the 1991 and 2001 censuses used different ethnic group categories, groups have had to be amalgamated as illustrated in Table 2.

Table 2: Ethnic categories that comprise each grouping

Grouping	1991 Census	2001 Census – England and Wales	2001 Census – Scotland
White	White	White: British White: Irish White: Other White	White Scottish Other White British White Irish Other White
Asian	Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi Other groups: Asian	Asian or Asian British: Indian Asian or Asian British: Pakistani Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi Other South Asian
Black	Black Caribbean Black African Black other	Black or Black British: Black Caribbean Black or Black British: Black African Black or Black British: Black Other	Caribbean African Black Scottish or Other Black
Other	Chinese Other groups: Other	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group Mixed: White and Black Caribbean Mixed: White and Black African Mixed: White and Asian Mixed: Other Mixed	Chinese Other Ethnic Group Any Mixed Background

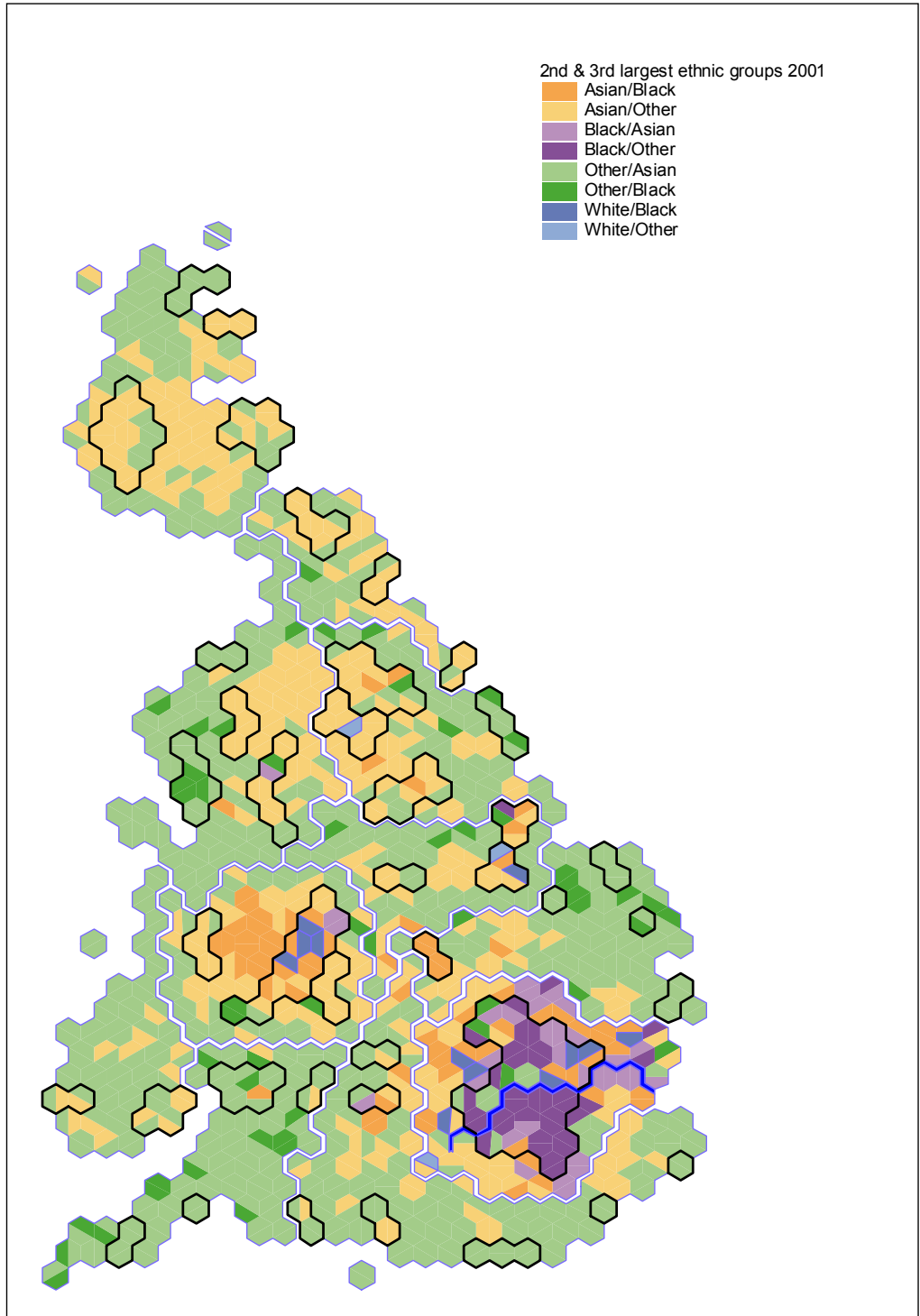
Map 15

Cartogram of largest and second largest ethnic groups in 2001



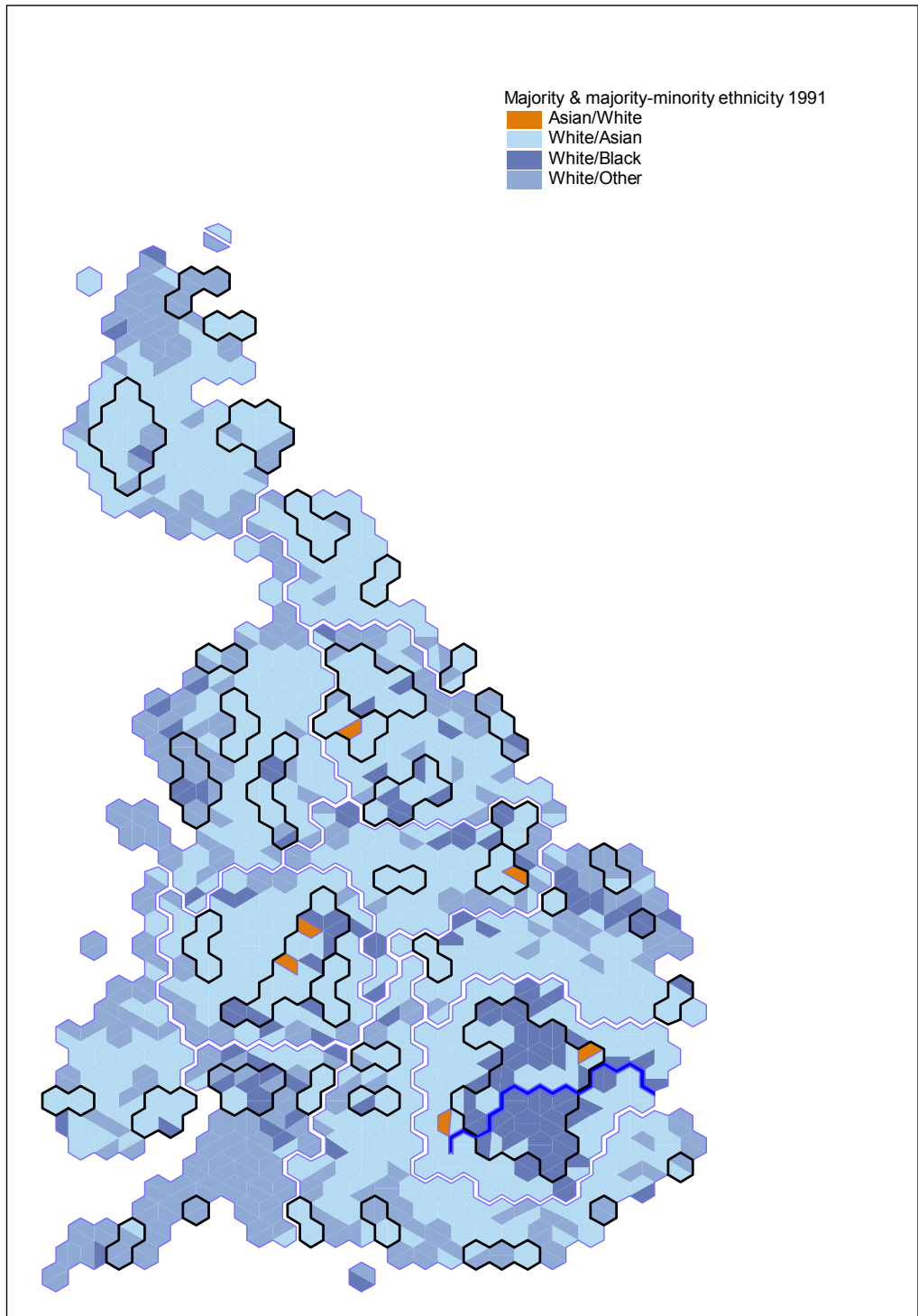
Map 16

And the cartogram of 2nd and 3rd largest ethnic groups in 2001



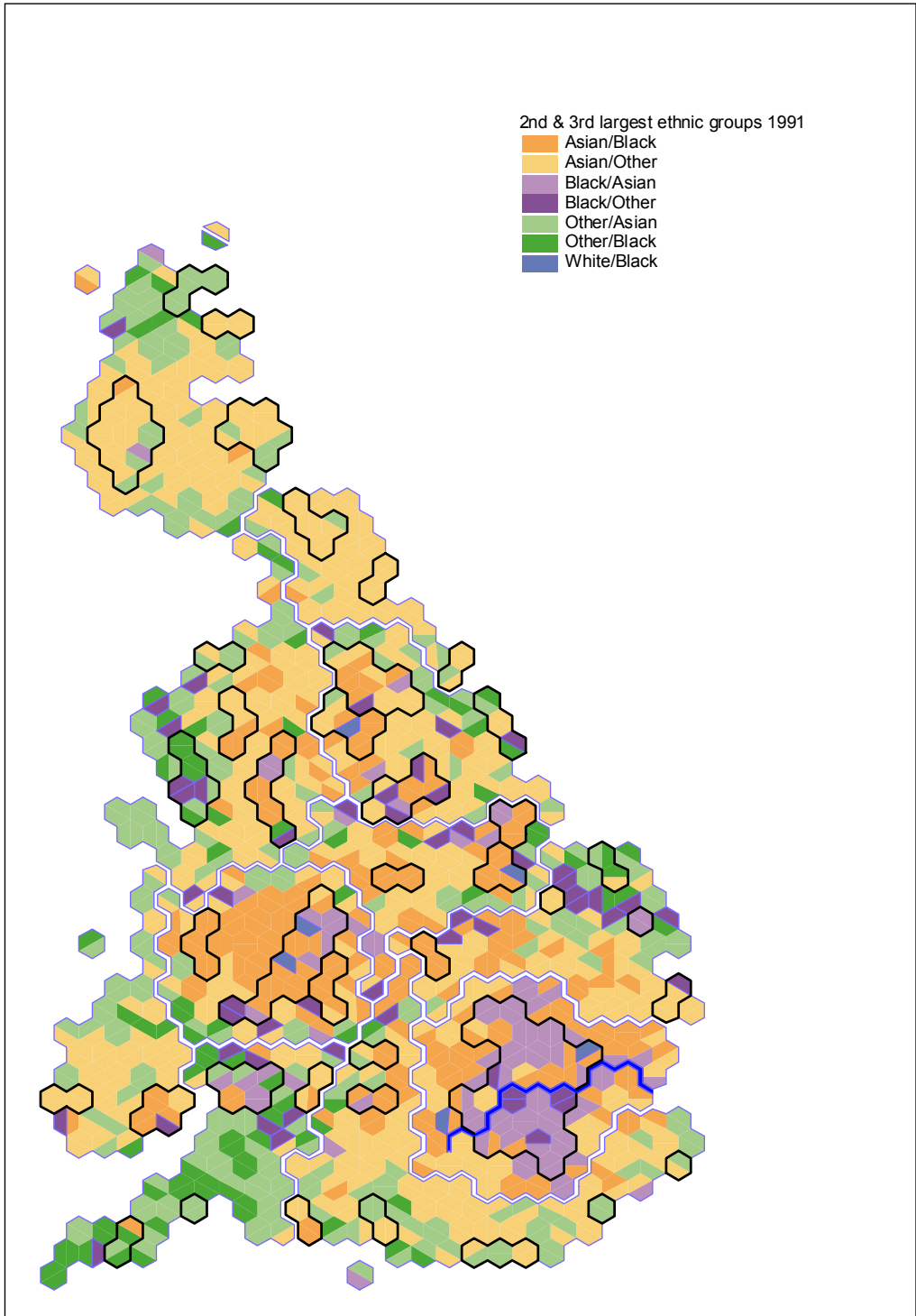
Map 17

Cartogram of largest and second largest ethnic groups in 1991



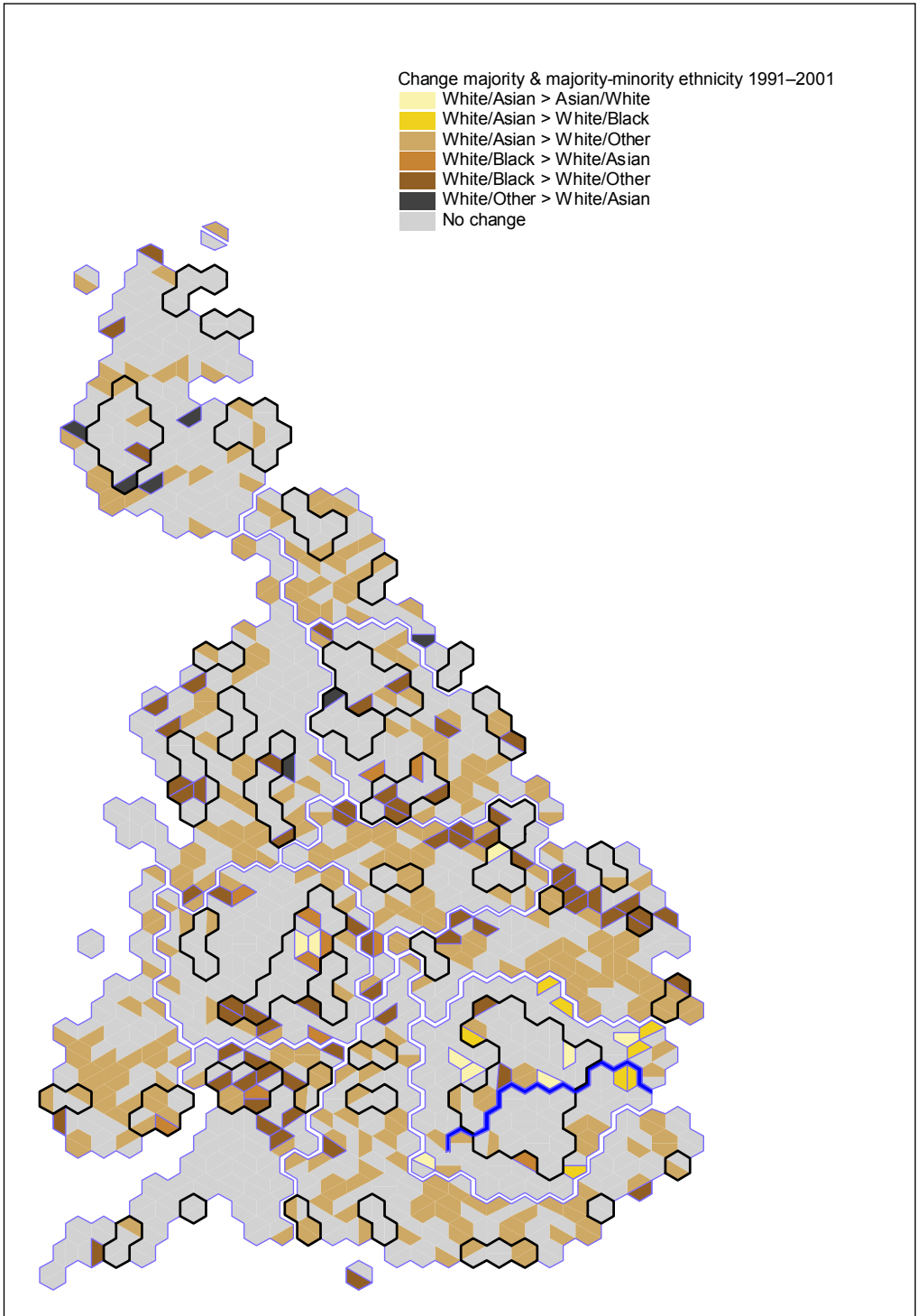
Map 18

And the cartogram of 2nd and 3rd largest ethnic groups in 1991



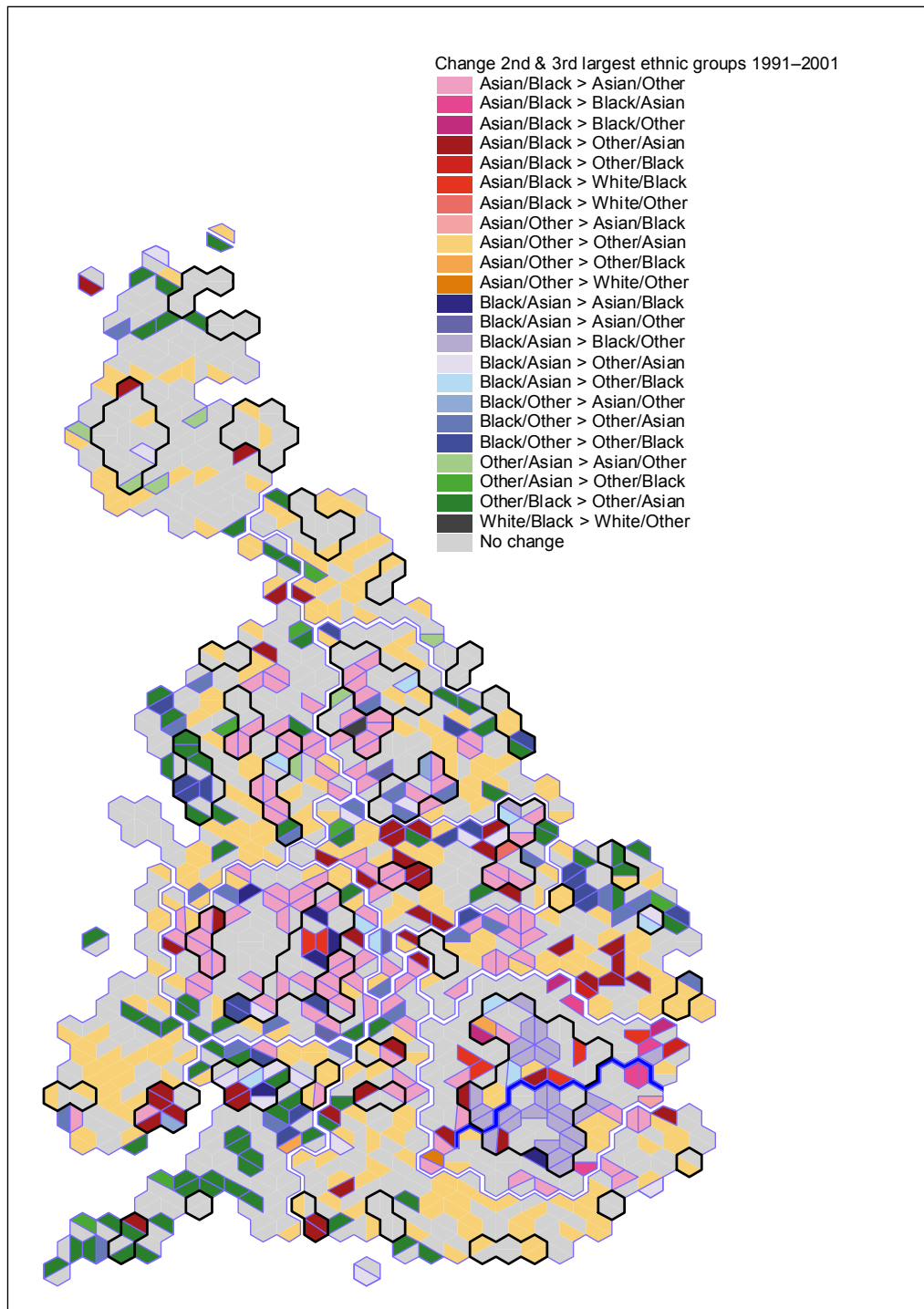
Map 19

Change of largest and second largest ethnic groups between 1991 and 2001



Map 20

And change of 2nd and 3rd largest ethnic groups over the same period



The ethnicity maps above differ from birthplace in that in a few areas by neighbourhood there is a minority absolute majority when all three Southern Asian groups are summed (but Chinese is put with Other as is convention). The ethnicity maps are hopefully self explanatory – and much simpler as there are fewer groups. Table 3 is the best summary. This is a cross tabulation of the change in the largest and second largest pairings against the second and third largest pairings between 1991 and 2001.

Britain has one of the most interesting and plural geographies of identity in Europe but even here we do not know it well. Even though this is one of the most interesting geographies in Europe, it mainly serves to show how boring (homogeneous) most of Europe is (apart from the Balkans).

Table 3: Changes in number of areas largest three ethnic groups by tract 1991–2001

COUNT OF TRACTS	change 1 st /2 nd							
Change 2 nd /3 rd	No change	White/ Asian > Asian/ White	White/ Asian > White/ Black	White/ Asian > White/ Other	White/ Black > White/ Asian	White/ Black > White/ Other	White/ Other > White/ Asian	Grand Total
Asian/Black > Asian/Other	114							114
Asian/Black > Black/Asian			5					5
Asian/Black > Black/Other			3					3
Asian/Black > Other/Asian				48				48
Asian/Black > Other/Black				2				2
Asian/Black > White/Black		7						7
Asian/Black > White/Other		1						1
Asian/Other > Asian/Black	1							1
Asian/Other > Other/Asian				270				270
Asian/Other > Other/Black				2				2
Asian/Other > White/Other		1						1
Black/Asian > Asian/Black					6			6
Black/Asian > Asian/Other					3			3
Black/Asian > Black/Other	27							27
Black/Asian > Other/Asian						15		15
Black/Asian > Other/Black						9		9
Black/Other > Asian/Other					2			2
Black/Other > Other/Asian						26		26
Black/Other > Other/Black						21		21
Other/Asian > Asian/Other							7	7
Other/Asian > Other/Black	7							7
Other/Black > Other/Asian	81							81
White/Black > White/Other	1							1
No change	623							623
Grand Total	854	9	8	322	11	71	7	1282

What the table shows is the number areas of roughly equally sized population in Britain where there was a change in the ethnic group that was the first to third largest

living there between 1991 and 2001. There was no change in some 623, roughly half, of the 1282 areas. That is that the first, second and third largest ethnic groups living there were the same in 2001 as in 1991. By definition because we have only four groups here in total that means that the fourth group will be the same.

Of the half where there was some change it was either in the third placed group changing with the fourth; or it was that the group that had been second largest in 1991 was 'Asian' and was now 'Other' where the first largest group remained 'White' (some 322 tracts). This change will largely be because Mixed groups were more easily identified by the different wording and boxes of the 2001 census. It will also be partly the product of more actual mixing resulting in more people who feel that they and some or all of their family are some kind of 'Other'.

In only nine tracts out of the 1282 where the majority was 'White' is the majority now 'Asian'. In contrast in 82 (71+11) areas where the second largest group was 'Black', 'Black' is now third or fourth place (and you can work out how many from the table).

We could go on and one about what Table 3 shows. How it is illustrative of wider trends but how just a single person moving can change the tracts' labelling – but hopefully there is enough in the above – so we'll move on to the future.

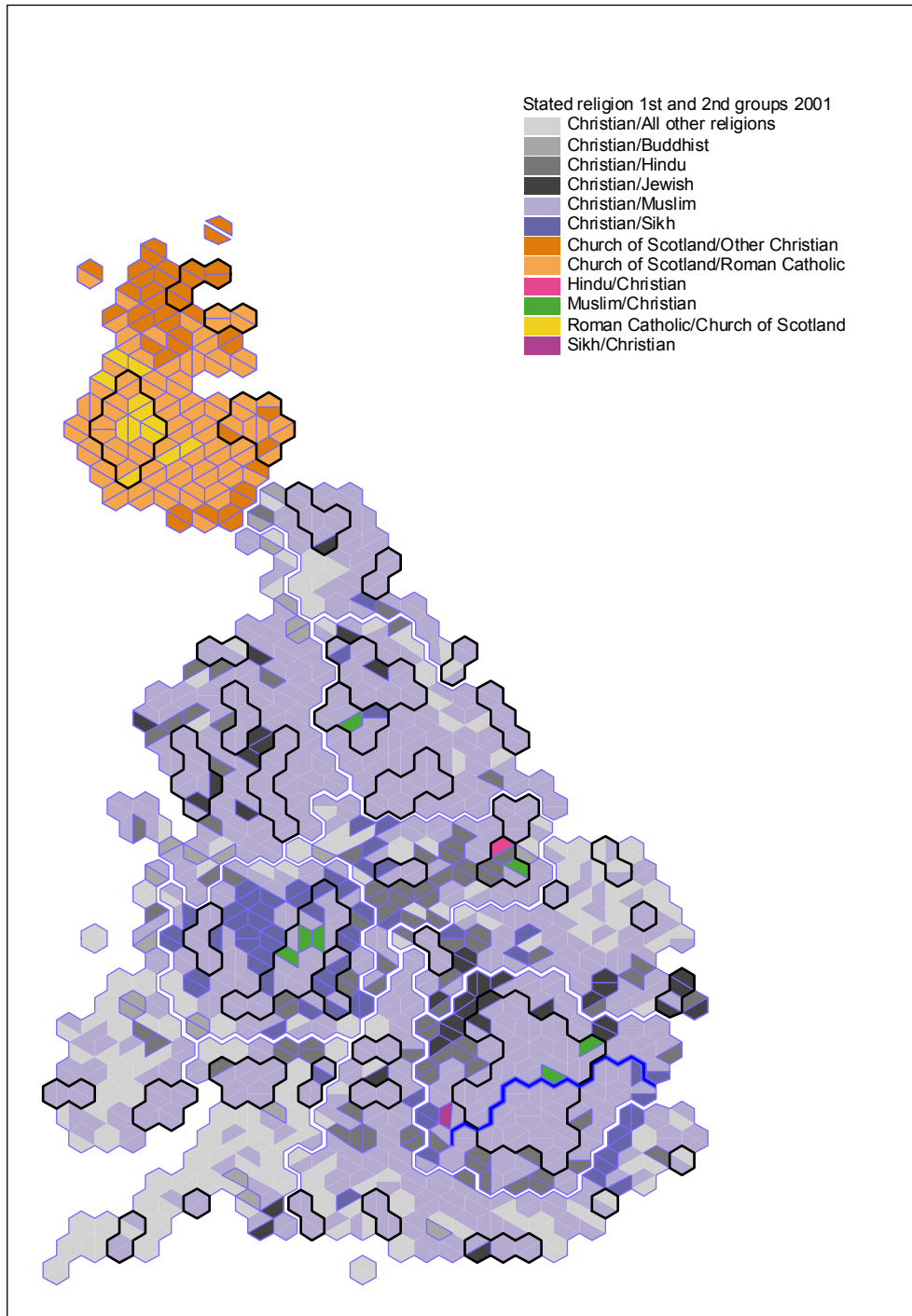
Religion 2001

A question on religion was only asked for the first time since the nineteenth century in 2001 and therefore we cannot map any change. The largest and second largest religious affiliations are shown in Map 21. We have only shown those who have stated a religion, and those who did not answer the (optional) question or answered "No religion" are excluded from this map.

The map is dominated by those professing to be Christians in England and Wales and the Church of Scotland in Scotland. The number of areas in England where there are more Muslims than Christians is less than half that where there is a majority of Roman Catholics in Scotland, whereas only one area has a Hindu and one a Sikh majority.

Map 21

Cartogram of religion in 2001 – excludes those with no or unstated religion



4. Future predictions

What really interests policy makers and the public is the future. Hopefully we have illustrated how we don't have a great numerical grasp of the past and present with the two tables and the many images above. To get the future in context the patterns above really do need to be grasped well. Groups come and go over time. Very rarely does an identified minority group become the majority even in small areas. Often groups more likely to be a majority – the Scots or Welsh or Irish born living in England – are not identified as such.

In this section we have produced specific graphics to illustrate the projections being made currently for future years for specific cities by researchers at the Universities of Leeds and Manchester, and by the Greater London Authority. All of these reports are different, most use differing groups by ethnicity and most project forward to different years. A combined picture needs to be pulled together of what they show for London, key cities in the midlands (Birmingham, Leicester, Stoke) and for the cities of Yorkshire (Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield and so on). This part of the research has required combining four sets of separate reports – from paper records:

(a) Population forecasts for Birmingham, with an ethnic group dimension produced by Ludi Simpson in February 2007 (Simpson, 2007). His population forecasts for Stoke-on-Trent UA, with an ethnic group dimension (produced April 2005, Simpson and Gavalas, 2005a) and his population forecasts for Oldham (Simpson and Gavalas, 2005b) and Rochdale (Simpson and Gavalas, 2005c) Boroughs 1991–2001–2021, made earlier.

(b) The Ethnic Population Forecasts for Leicester using POPGROUP by James Danielis, published September 2007 (Danielis, 2007).

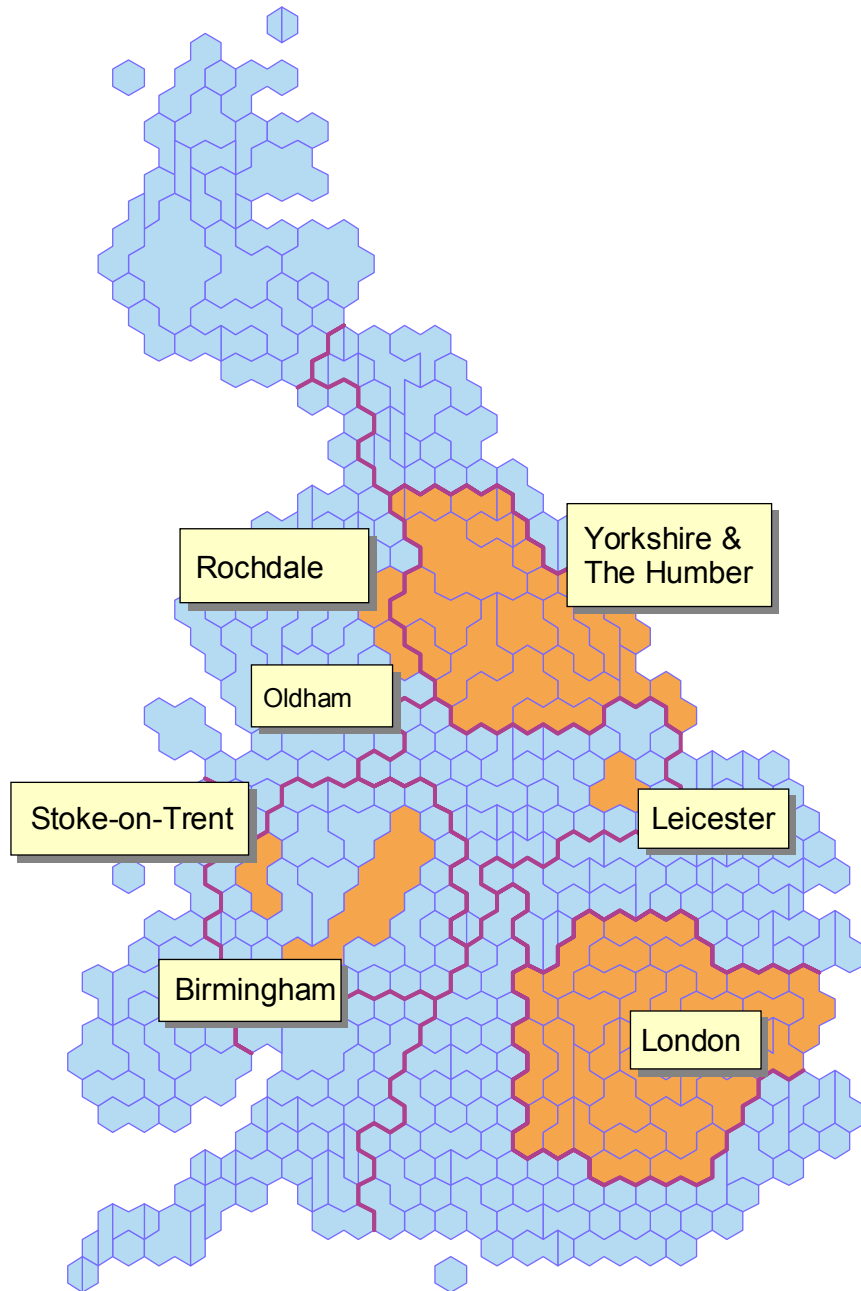
(c) The GLA 2006 Round Ethnic Group Projections, produced by the GLA for London in July 2007 (Greater London Authority, 2007).

(d) The Yorkshire & The Humber Population Projections: age and ethnicity produced by the University of Leeds, School of Geography in September 2006 (University of Leeds, 2006).

All of these projections were made at Local Authority (LA) level and therefore we provide a series of maps to enable the reader to put them in context. Firstly, we show a map of where the projections were made (Map 22), followed by a general locator map of Local Authorities (Map 23). These are followed by Map 24 and Map 25 of the proportion of White people in each LA for 1991 and 2001. Map 26 shows the projected proportion of White people for those LAs where projections have been made.

Map 22

Where the projections were made



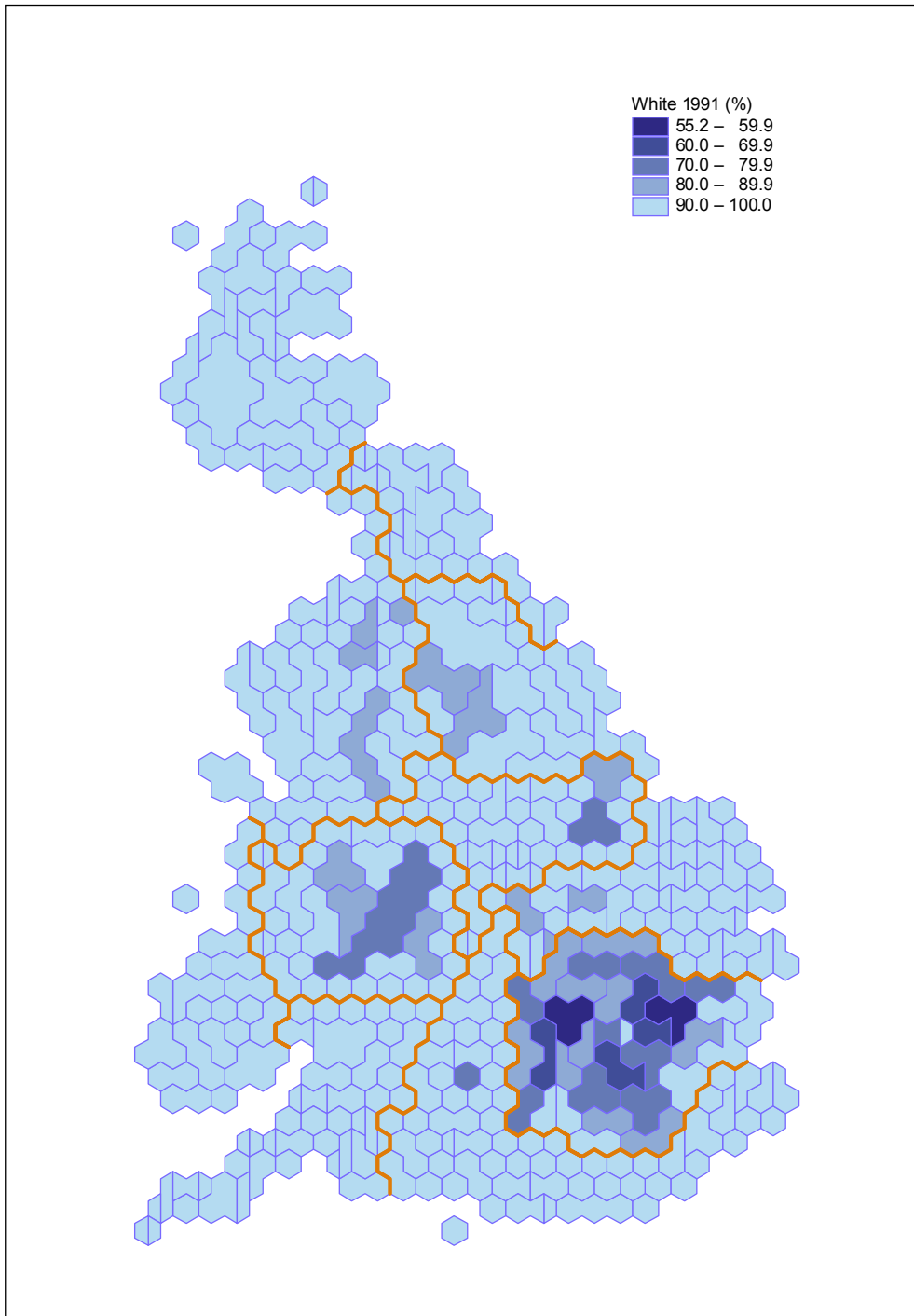
Map 23

Locator map of some Local Authorities



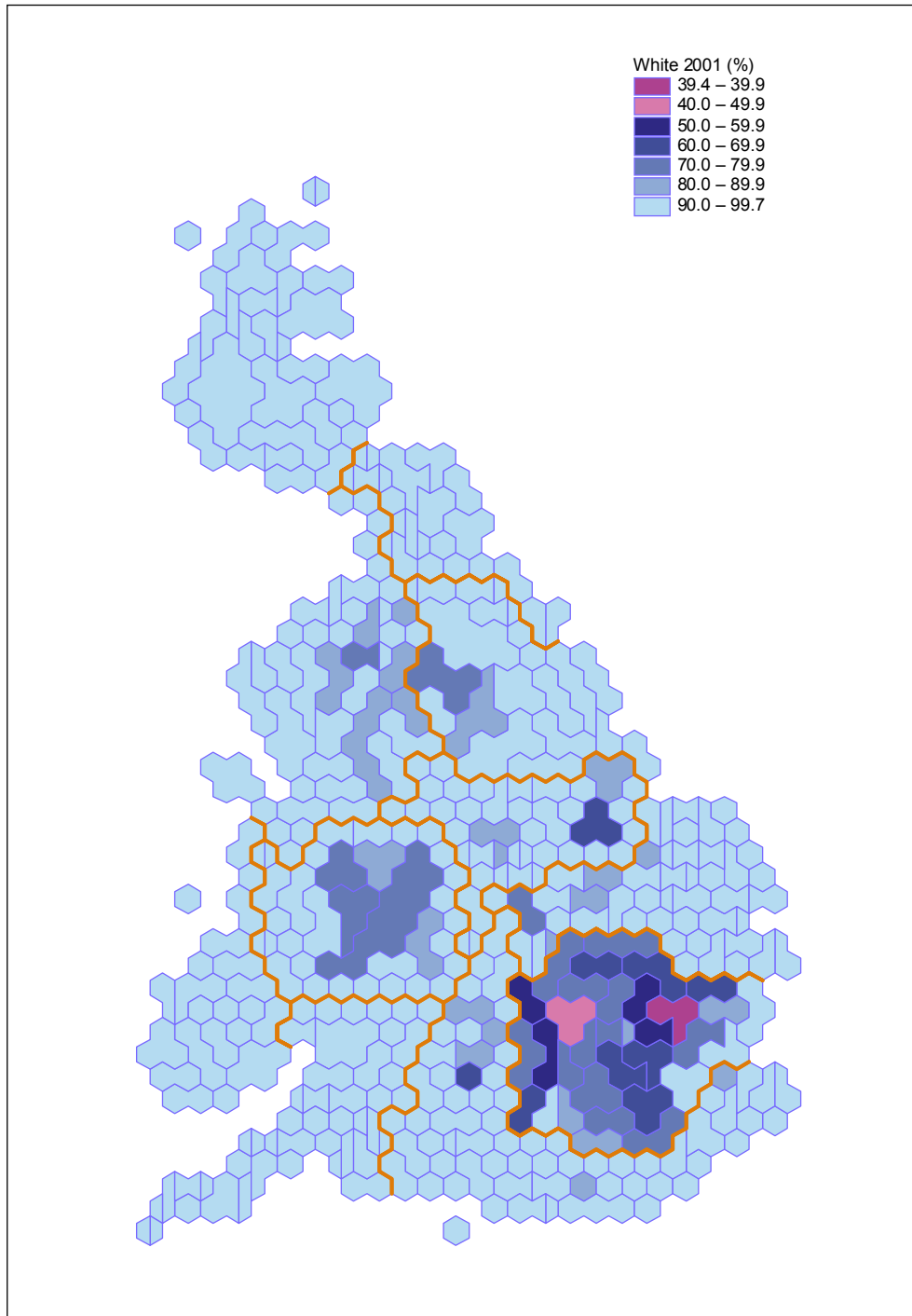
Map 24

Proportion of population that was White in 1991



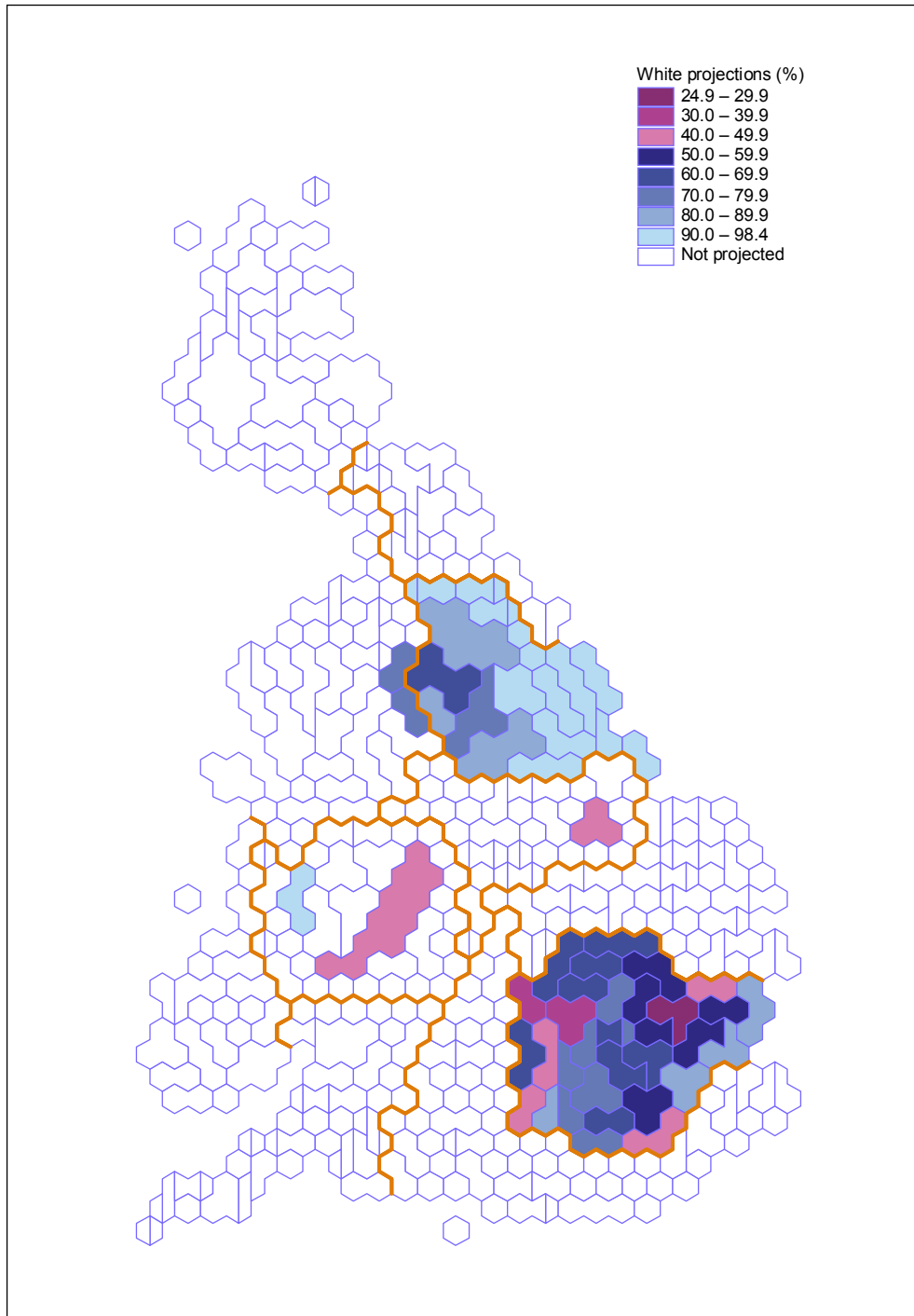
Map 25

Proportion of population that was White in 2001



Map 26

Projected proportion of population that will be White



4(a). Birmingham, Stoke-on-Trent, Oldham and Rochdale

Each of these forecasts is only for one area and therefore have not been mapped. The tables are shown below. Also, for each place, a table of the ethnic groupings used is given as there is variation into which groupings particular ethnic categories have been placed.

Birmingham

Table 4: Birmingham ethnic categories that comprise each grouping

Grouping	1991 census category	2001 census category
White	White	White: British White: Irish White: Other White
Caribbean	Black Caribbean	Black or Black British: Black Caribbean
African	Black African	Black or Black British: Black African
Indian	Indian	Asian or Asian British: Indian
Pakistani	Pakistani	Asian or Asian British: Pakistani
Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi	Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi
Chinese	Chinese	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese
Other	Black other Other groups: Asian Other groups: Other	Asian or Asian British: Other Asian Mixed: White and Black Caribbean Mixed: White and Black African Mixed: White and Asian Mixed: Other Mixed Black or Black British: Other Black Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group

Table 5: Projected ethnic mix for Birmingham

Year	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1991	White	Pakistani	Indian	Caribbean
1996	White	Pakistani	Indian	Caribbean
2001	White	Pakistani	Indian	Other
2006	White	Pakistani	Other	Indian
2011	White	Pakistani	Other	Indian
2016	White	Pakistani	Other	Indian
2021	White	Pakistani	Other	Indian
2026	White	Pakistani	Other	Indian

Table 6: Projected ethnic proportions for Birmingham

Year	Percentage							
	White	Caribbean	African	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Chinese	Other
1991	77.0	5.4	0.4	5.5	7.1	1.4	0.4	3.0
1996	73.6	5.3	0.4	5.6	8.8	1.8	0.4	4.1
2001	70.0	4.9	0.7	5.7	10.8	2.2	0.5	5.1
2006	65.3	4.8	1.2	5.9	12.9	2.6	0.7	6.5
2011	60.6	4.6	1.8	5.9	15.1	3.1	0.9	8.0
2016	56.1	4.3	2.5	5.9	17.1	3.5	1.0	9.5
2021	51.8	4.0	3.3	5.8	19.1	3.9	1.1	10.9
2026	47.7	3.7	4.1	5.7	21.0	4.3	1.2	12.1

The ethnic mix in Birmingham was projected to 2026. As can be seen, the largest and second largest group remain the same over the period. The only changes were among the third and fourth largest groupings, with Other overtaking Caribbean as the fourth largest grouping in 2001 and the 3rd and 4th largest groups changing places in 2006.

Stoke-on-Trent

Table 7: Stoke ethnic categories that comprise each grouping

Grouping	1991 census category	2001 census category
White	White	White: Irish White: Other White
Black	Black Caribbean Black African Black other	Black or Black British: Black Caribbean Black or Black British: Black African Black or Black British: Other Black
Indian	Indian	Asian or Asian British: Indian
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Pakistani Bangladeshi	Asian or Asian British: Pakistani Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi
Other	Chinese Other groups: Asian Other groups: Other	Asian or Asian British: Other Asian Mixed: White and Black Caribbean Mixed: White and Black African Mixed: White and Asian Mixed: Other Mixed Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group

Table 8: Projected ethnic mix for Stoke

Year	1st	2nd	3rd
1991	White	Pakistani & Bangladeshi	Black
1996	White	Pakistani & Bangladeshi	Black
2001	White	Pakistani & Bangladeshi	Other
2006	White	Pakistani & Bangladeshi	Other
2011	White	Pakistani & Bangladeshi	Other
2016	White	Pakistani & Bangladeshi	Other
2021	White	Pakistani & Bangladeshi	Other

Table 9: Projected ethnic percentages for Stoke

Year	Percentage				
	White	Black	Indian	Pakistani & Bangladeshi	Other
1991	96.5	0.7	0.4	1.9	0.5
1996	95.8	0.7	0.4	2.4	0.7
2001	94.8	0.5	0.5	2.9	1.4
2006	94.0	0.4	0.5	3.4	1.7
2011	93.0	0.4	0.5	3.9	2.1
2016	92.0	0.4	0.5	4.5	2.6
2021	90.8	0.4	0.5	5.1	3.2

The ethnic mix in Stoke was projected to 2021. Change only happened in the third largest groups which in 2001 apparently changed from Black to Other. However, allocating the Mixed categories to the Other grouping is known to result in a decrease in the Black category.

Oldham and Rochdale

Table 10: Oldham and Rochdale ethnic categories that comprise each grouping

Grouping	1991 census category	2001 census category
White	White	White: British White: Irish White: Other White
Black	Black Caribbean Black African Black other *	Black or Black British: Black Caribbean Black or Black British: Black African Black or Black British: Other Black *
Indian	Indian	Asian or Asian British: Indian
Pakistani	Pakistani	Asian or Asian British: Pakistani
Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi	Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi
Other	Chinese Other groups: Asian Other groups: Other	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese Asian or Asian British: Other Asian Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group Mixed: White and Black Caribbean Mixed: White and Black African Mixed: White and Asian Mixed: Other Mixed

* It is not clear from the report in which grouping the Black other/Black or Black British: Other Black category was placed.

Table 11: Projected ethnic mix for Oldham

Year	1st	2nd	3rd
1991	White	Pakistani	Bangladeshi
1996	White	Pakistani	Bangladeshi
2001	White	Pakistani	Bangladeshi
2006	White	Pakistani	Bangladeshi
2011	White	Pakistani	Bangladeshi
2016	White	Pakistani	Bangladeshi
2021	White	Pakistani	Bangladeshi

Table 12: Projected ethnic proportions for Oldham

Year	Percentage					
	White	Black	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other
1991	90.9	0.9	0.7	4.3	2.4	0.7
1996	89.0	1.0	0.7	5.2	3.2	0.8
2001	86.1	0.6	0.7	6.4	4.6	1.7
2006	83.1	0.6	0.7	7.6	6.1	2.0
2011	80.3	0.5	0.6	8.7	7.6	2.3
2016	77.5	0.5	0.6	9.8	8.9	2.7
2021	74.7	0.4	0.6	10.9	10.3	3.1

There is no interesting story to tell here. This is, of course, one of the drawbacks of modelling at larger geographies – within Oldham there is likely to be a much more interesting picture.

Table 13: Projected ethnic mix for Rochdale

Year	1st	2nd	3rd
1991	White	Pakistani	Bangladeshi
1996	White	Pakistani	Bangladeshi
2001	White	Pakistani	Other
2006	White	Pakistani	Other
2011	White	Pakistani	Other
2016	White	Pakistani	Other
2021	White	Pakistani	Bangladeshi

Table 14: Projected ethnic proportions for Rochdale

Year	Percentage					
	White	Black	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Other
1991	91.8	0.5	0.4	5.7	0.8	0.8
1996	90.8	0.5	0.4	6.4	1.0	0.9
2001	88.5	0.3	0.4	7.7	1.3	1.8
2006	86.3	0.3	0.3	9.3	1.7	2.0
2011	84.0	0.3	0.3	10.9	2.2	2.3
2016	81.9	0.3	0.3	12.4	2.5	2.6
2021	79.7	0.3	0.3	13.9	2.9	2.9

Here, the 3rd largest categories switches from Bangladeshi to Other in 2001 but has reverted back to Bangladeshi by 2021.

4(b). Leicester

Table 15: Leicester ethnic categories that comprise each grouping

Grouping	1991 census category	2001 census category
White	White	White: British White: Irish White: Other White
Caribbean	Black Caribbean	Black or Black British: Black Caribbean
African	Black African	Black or Black British: Black African
Indian	Indian	Asian or Asian British: Indian
Pakistani	Pakistani	Asian or Asian British: Pakistani
Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi	Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi
Chinese	Chinese	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese
Other	Other groups: Asian Black other Other groups: Other	Asian or Asian British: Other Asian Black or Black British: Other Black Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group Mixed: White and Black Caribbean Mixed: White and Black African Mixed: White and Asian Mixed: Other Mixed

Table 16: Projected ethnic mix for Leicester

Year	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1991	White	Indian	Other	Caribbean
1996	White	Indian	Other	Caribbean
2001	White	Indian	Other	Caribbean
2006	White	Indian	Other	African
2011	White	Indian	Other	African
2016	White	Indian	Other	African
2021	White	Indian	Other	African
2026	White	Indian	Other	African

Table 17: Projected ethnic proportions for Leicester

Year	Percentage							
	White	Caribbean	African	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Chinese	Other
1991	70.1	1.7	0.4	22.9	1.1	0.4	0.4	3.0
1996	65.8	1.9	0.6	25.0	1.3	0.5	0.4	4.5
2001	63.8	1.7	1.3	25.6	1.5	0.7	0.5	4.8
2006	59.5	1.6	2.7	26.5	1.9	0.8	0.6	6.3
2011	55.9	1.5	4.2	26.7	2.3	0.9	0.7	7.8
2016	52.2	1.4	6.0	26.8	2.6	1.1	0.8	9.1
2021	48.4	1.3	8.4	26.5	3.0	1.2	0.9	10.4
2026	44.5	1.2	11.2	26.0	3.3	1.3	0.9	11.7

Here the only change happens in the 4th largest grouping, where Caribbean is overtaken by African in 2006.

4(c). London

Table 18: London ethnic categories that comprise each grouping

Grouping	2001 census category
White	White: British White: Irish White: Other White
Indian	Asian or Asian British: Indian
Pakistani	Asian or Asian British: Pakistani
Bangladeshi	Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi
Other Asian	Mixed: White and Asian Asian or Asian British: Other Asian
Black Caribbean	Black or Black British: Black Caribbean
Black African	Black or Black British: Black African
Black Other	Black or Black British: Other Black Mixed: White and Black Caribbean Mixed: White and Black African
Chinese	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese
Other	Mixed: Other Mixed Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group

The London boroughs are mapped using conventional geography. Table 19 shows the projected ethnic mix in 2006 and 2026 for London for the four largest ethnic groups. Notice that the GLA has used more categories than the other projections, a reflection of the diverse ethnic mix that there is in the capital. Table 20 to Table 22 show the proportions of each ethnicity in each borough over the projection period. Table 23 and Table 24 show the overall Greater London projections. Map 28 and Map 29 show the largest and second largest groups in 2006 and 2026 respectively, while Map 30 shows the change over the period. The next three maps, Map 31 to Map 33 show the same but for the second and third largest ethnic groups. Map 34 to Map 37 show the proportion of the population that was or will be White over the projection time period.

Table 19: Projected ethnic mix for London boroughs

Local Authority	2006				2026			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Camden City of London	White	Bangladeshi	Black African	Other	White	Other	Bangladeshi	Black African
	White	Other Black	Indian Black	Chinese	White	Other	Indian Black	Chinese
Hackney Hammersmith & Fulham	White	African Black	Caribbean Black	Black Other	White	Black African	Caribbean Black	Black Other Black
	White	African Black	Caribbean Black	Other	White	Other	African Black	Caribbean
Haringey	White	African Black	Caribbean Black	Other	White	Black African	Caribbean	Other Black
Islington Kensington & Chelsea	White	African	Caribbean Black	Other	White	Black African	Other Black	Caribbean
	White	Other Black	African Black	Other Asian	White	Other	African Black	Chinese
Lambeth	White	African Black	Caribbean Black	Black Other	White	Black African	Caribbean Black	Black Other
Lewisham	White	Caribbean Black	African	Black Other	White	Black Caribbean	African	Black Other
Newham	White	African Black	Indian Black	Pakistani	White	Black African	Pakistani Black	Indian
Southwark Tower Hamlets	White	African	Caribbean Black	Black Other	White	Black African	Caribbean	Other
	White	Bangladeshi Black	African Black	Chinese	White	Bangladeshi	Chinese Black	Other
Wandsworth	White	Caribbean	African	Other	White	Other	African	Indian
	White	Other Black	Indian	Other Asian Black	White	Other	Indian	Other Asian Black
Westminster Barking & Dagenham	White	African	Indian	Caribbean Black	White	Black African	Black Other	Caribbean Black
	White	Indian Black	Other	African	White	Indian	Other	African
Barnet	White	Indian Black	Other	African	White	Indian	Other	African
Bexley	White	African	Indian Black	Black Other Black	White	Black African	Black Other Black	Indian Black
Brent	White	Indian Black	Caribbean Black	African	White	Indian	African Black	Caribbean
Bromley	White	Caribbean Black	African	Indian Black	White	Black African	Caribbean Black	Indian Black
Croydon	White	Caribbean	Indian	African	White	Indian	Caribbean	African
Ealing	White	Indian Black	Other Black	Other Asian	White	Indian	Other Black	Other Asian
Enfield	White	African Black	Caribbean	Indian Black	White	Black African	Caribbean	Other
Greenwich	White	African	Indian Other	Caribbean	White	Black African	Indian	Black Other
Harrow	White	Indian Black	Asian	Other Black	White	Indian	Other Asian Black	Other
	White	African	Indian Other	Caribbean Black	White	Black African	Caribbean	Indian Black
Hillingdon	White	Indian	Asian	African	White	Indian	Other Asian	African
	White	Indian	Pakistani	Other	White	Indian	Other	Pakistani
Hounslow Kingston upon Thames	White	Other	Indian	Other Asian Black	White	Other	Indian	Other Asian
	White	Other Asian	Indian	Caribbean	White	Other Asian	Other	Indian
Redbridge Richmond upon Thames	White	Indian	Pakistani	Other Asian	White	Indian	Pakistani	Other Asian
	White	Indian	Other Other	Other Asian	White	Other	Indian	Other Asian
Sutton Waltham Forest	White	Indian	Asian Black	Other Black	White	Other Asian	Indian Black	Other Black
	White	Pakistani	Caribbean	African	White	Pakistani	Caribbean	African

Table 20: Projected ethnic proportions for London, 2006

Local Authority	Percentage 2006									
	White	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla-deshi	Other Asian	Chinese	Other
Camden	70.7	1.6	6.0	1.9	2.8	0.7	6.7	2.1	2.1	5.4
City of London	79.6	1.1	2.2	1.1	3.2	1.1	2.2	2.2	3.2	5.4
Hackney	59.1	9.3	12.0	5.1	3.6	0.9	3.1	1.7	1.3	3.9
Hammersmith & Fulham	76.5	4.7	5.0	3.1	1.5	1.1	0.7	2.6	0.9	4.0
Haringey	64.9	8.8	9.0	3.7	2.6	1.1	1.5	2.6	1.4	4.3
Islington	74.5	4.5	5.4	3.1	1.8	0.6	2.6	1.8	2.3	3.5
Kensington & Chelsea	77.9	2.2	3.5	2.0	2.2	0.8	0.7	2.4	2.2	6.1
Lambeth	62.7	11.0	11.7	5.1	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.2	3.0
Lewisham	61.5	13.0	10.7	5.2	2.0	0.5	0.5	2.4	1.4	2.9
Newham	32.7	7.0	15.0	3.1	12.1	10.0	10.0	4.5	1.3	4.3
Southwark	61.7	7.3	16.1	4.1	1.9	0.4	1.5	1.4	2.2	3.3
Tower Hamlets	50.8	2.1	3.0	1.6	1.8	0.6	33.2	1.7	2.7	2.4
Wandsworth	78.1	4.2	3.6	2.5	2.9	1.9	0.5	2.4	0.9	3.1
Westminster	71.8	2.6	3.1	2.1	4.0	1.0	2.5	3.3	2.8	6.7
Barking & Dagenham	76.0	2.8	8.4	2.6	3.0	2.5	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.6
Barnet	69.8	1.2	5.2	1.7	9.1	1.5	0.5	3.2	2.4	5.3
Bexley	88.6	1.1	3.5	1.2	2.4	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.6	1.1
Brent	42.6	10.0	8.2	3.6	19.2	4.3	0.4	6.3	1.2	4.3
Bromley	89.0	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.8	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.4
Croydon	62.5	9.2	6.2	3.5	8.2	2.9	0.7	3.8	0.6	2.4
Ealing	55.5	4.4	3.6	2.2	15.9	4.0	0.4	5.5	1.4	7.1
Enfield	71.0	6.1	6.2	2.6	4.4	0.8	1.6	3.2	1.0	3.1
Greenwich	71.0	3.3	10.6	2.7	4.6	1.2	0.7	2.2	1.5	2.3
Harrow	51.0	3.2	3.4	1.6	25.2	2.5	0.5	7.8	1.3	3.4
Havering	93.5	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.6
Hillingdon	73.0	1.7	2.9	1.4	11.2	2.0	0.8	3.7	0.9	2.3
Hounslow	59.2	1.3	3.0	1.6	19.9	4.9	0.9	3.9	0.9	4.5
Kingston upon Thames	79.5	0.6	1.2	0.8	4.3	1.6	0.3	4.2	1.8	5.8
Merton	71.8	3.9	3.8	2.2	4.5	2.6	1.0	5.0	1.5	3.7
Redbridge	55.4	4.3	4.5	1.8	16.1	8.1	2.5	4.7	0.8	1.7
Richmond upon Thames	89.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	2.8	0.4	0.3	1.9	0.7	2.6
Sutton	85.2	1.5	1.9	1.3	2.9	1.1	0.3	2.9	0.7	2.1
Waltham Forest	60.1	8.7	6.5	3.8	3.5	8.8	1.1	3.6	0.8	3.0

Table 21: Projected ethnic proportions for London, 2016

Local Authority	Percentage 2016									
	White	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla -deshi	Other Asian	Chinese	Other
Camden	68.8	1.3	6.0	1.8	3.2	0.7	7.0	2.1	2.5	6.6
City of London	74.8	1.6	2.4	1.6	3.9	0.8	1.6	3.1	3.1	7.1
Hackney	58.5	8.1	11.9	5.5	3.6	0.7	3.3	1.9	1.4	5.1
Hammersmith & Fulham	74.7	4.2	5.1	3.3	1.3	1.2	0.8	3.3	1.0	5.1
Haringey	64.0	8.0	8.9	3.8	2.5	1.1	1.8	2.6	1.8	5.6
Islington	73.4	3.9	4.9	3.2	2.0	0.6	3.0	2.0	2.8	4.2
Kensington & Chelsea	77.2	1.9	3.2	1.9	2.4	0.8	0.7	2.3	2.8	7.0
Lambeth	62.9	9.6	11.8	5.2	1.6	0.9	1.0	2.0	1.2	3.8
Lewisham	56.5	13.7	12.5	6.0	2.6	0.6	0.5	2.7	1.4	3.6
Newham	27.9	6.2	16.2	3.0	11.7	11.3	10.9	5.0	1.8	5.9
Southwark	60.6	6.4	15.8	4.2	2.3	0.5	1.6	1.7	2.5	4.4
Tower Hamlets	50.9	1.7	2.6	1.5	2.1	0.6	31.9	1.8	3.7	3.1
Wandsworth	77.8	3.4	3.4	2.5	3.0	1.7	0.5	2.4	1.1	4.3
Westminster	70.1	2.2	2.6	2.0	4.7	1.1	2.3	3.4	3.3	8.1
Barking & Dagenham	64.3	3.7	13.2	3.9	3.8	3.4	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.6
Barnet	64.6	1.2	6.1	2.1	9.6	1.8	0.6	3.5	2.9	7.6
Bexley	84.5	1.4	5.7	1.9	2.4	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.5	1.8
Brent	39.6	9.1	8.4	3.8	20.6	4.5	0.4	7.1	1.4	5.2
Bromley	85.6	2.6	2.8	1.8	2.2	0.3	0.5	1.5	0.7	2.0
Croydon	52.7	11.0	8.1	4.4	10.6	3.8	0.9	4.7	0.6	3.4
Ealing	51.2	4.1	3.4	2.2	15.3	4.3	0.5	6.1	1.6	11.4
Enfield	63.9	7.1	7.7	3.1	5.1	0.9	2.0	3.8	1.5	4.8
Greenwich	63.7	3.4	14.6	3.3	4.8	1.5	0.8	3.0	2.0	3.0
Harrow	42.0	3.4	3.9	1.8	29.5	3.0	0.5	9.7	1.3	4.8
Havering	91.1	1.4	2.4	1.0	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.8
Hillingdon	65.2	2.2	4.2	1.8	13.4	2.6	1.1	5.2	1.0	3.3
Hounslow	51.4	1.3	3.2	1.7	23.7	5.5	1.4	4.2	1.0	6.6
Kingston upon Thames	73.5	0.7	1.6	0.9	5.0	1.8	0.4	4.9	2.3	8.9
Merton	68.1	4.0	4.1	2.6	4.8	2.8	1.2	5.8	1.7	5.0
Redbridge	45.9	4.8	5.4	2.0	19.0	10.4	3.6	5.8	0.9	2.3
Richmond upon Thames	87.3	0.4	0.6	1.2	3.2	0.4	0.3	2.2	0.7	3.5
Sutton	80.1	2.0	2.7	1.6	3.6	1.7	0.4	4.0	0.8	3.1
Waltham Forest	54.6	9.2	7.3	4.1	3.7	10.2	1.2	4.5	1.0	4.2

Table 22: Projected ethnic proportions for London, 2026

Local Authority	Percentage 2026									
	White	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla-deshi	Other Asian	Chinese	Other
Camden	68.6	1.2	6.0	1.8	3.3	0.7	6.7	2.1	2.6	7.0
City of London	72.9	1.4	2.1	1.4	4.9	0.7	1.4	2.8	3.5	7.6
Hackney	58.4	7.4	11.8	5.7	3.6	0.7	3.3	2.0	1.5	5.7
Hammersmith & Fulham	74.1	3.9	5.2	3.4	1.3	1.2	0.8	3.5	1.0	5.5
Haringey	63.9	7.5	8.8	3.8	2.4	1.1	1.8	2.6	1.9	6.1
Islington	73.1	3.7	4.6	3.2	2.0	0.6	3.2	2.1	3.0	4.5
Kensington & Chelsea	77.0	1.7	3.1	1.8	2.4	0.7	0.6	2.2	3.0	7.4
Lambeth	63.3	8.7	11.8	5.3	1.5	0.9	1.0	2.1	1.2	4.1
Lewisham	54.0	14.3	13.3	6.5	2.9	0.6	0.4	2.8	1.4	3.8
Newham	24.9	6.0	16.6	3.0	11.7	12.3	11.6	5.3	1.9	6.7
Southwark	60.6	5.9	15.6	4.2	2.4	0.5	1.6	1.8	2.7	4.8
Tower Hamlets	50.0	1.5	2.5	1.5	2.2	0.6	32.3	1.9	4.3	3.3
Wandsworth	77.8	3.0	3.3	2.4	3.0	1.6	0.5	2.4	1.1	4.9
Westminster	69.7	2.0	2.5	2.0	5.0	1.1	2.0	3.5	3.5	8.6
Barking & Dagenham	58.8	4.2	15.4	4.6	4.2	3.9	1.4	2.0	2.6	2.9
Barnet	62.0	1.1	6.3	2.3	10.0	2.0	0.6	3.6	3.3	8.9
Bexley	82.3	1.6	6.8	2.3	2.3	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.5	2.1
Brent	38.1	8.4	8.5	3.9	21.8	4.7	0.3	7.4	1.4	5.5
Bromley	83.7	3.0	3.3	2.0	2.4	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.7	2.4
Croydon	47.2	12.1	8.9	4.9	12.2	4.4	1.0	5.0	0.5	3.9
Ealing	49.0	3.8	3.3	2.2	15.0	4.4	0.5	6.3	1.7	13.9
Enfield	60.8	7.7	8.1	3.4	5.5	1.0	2.1	4.1	1.7	5.7
Greenwich	59.9	3.4	16.6	3.6	5.1	1.7	0.9	3.4	2.1	3.3
Harrow	37.6	3.4	3.9	1.8	32.2	3.1	0.5	10.6	1.3	5.5
Havering	89.7	1.6	3.1	1.2	1.5	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.6	1.0
Hillingdon	61.3	2.4	4.7	2.0	14.7	2.9	1.3	5.9	1.1	3.7
Hounslow	47.6	1.3	3.2	1.7	25.9	5.8	1.8	4.3	1.0	7.4
Kingston upon Thames	70.9	0.8	1.7	0.9	5.3	1.8	0.5	5.3	2.7	10.3
Merton	66.5	4.1	4.2	2.8	4.9	2.8	1.4	6.1	1.8	5.5
Redbridge	40.8	5.1	5.5	2.1	20.9	11.8	4.2	6.3	0.9	2.4
Richmond upon Thames	86.5	0.4	0.7	1.4	3.4	0.5	0.3	2.4	0.7	3.9
Sutton	77.4	2.3	3.1	1.8	4.0	2.1	0.5	4.5	0.8	3.4
Waltham Forest	52.2	9.3	7.4	4.3	3.7	11.1	1.2	4.9	1.1	4.8

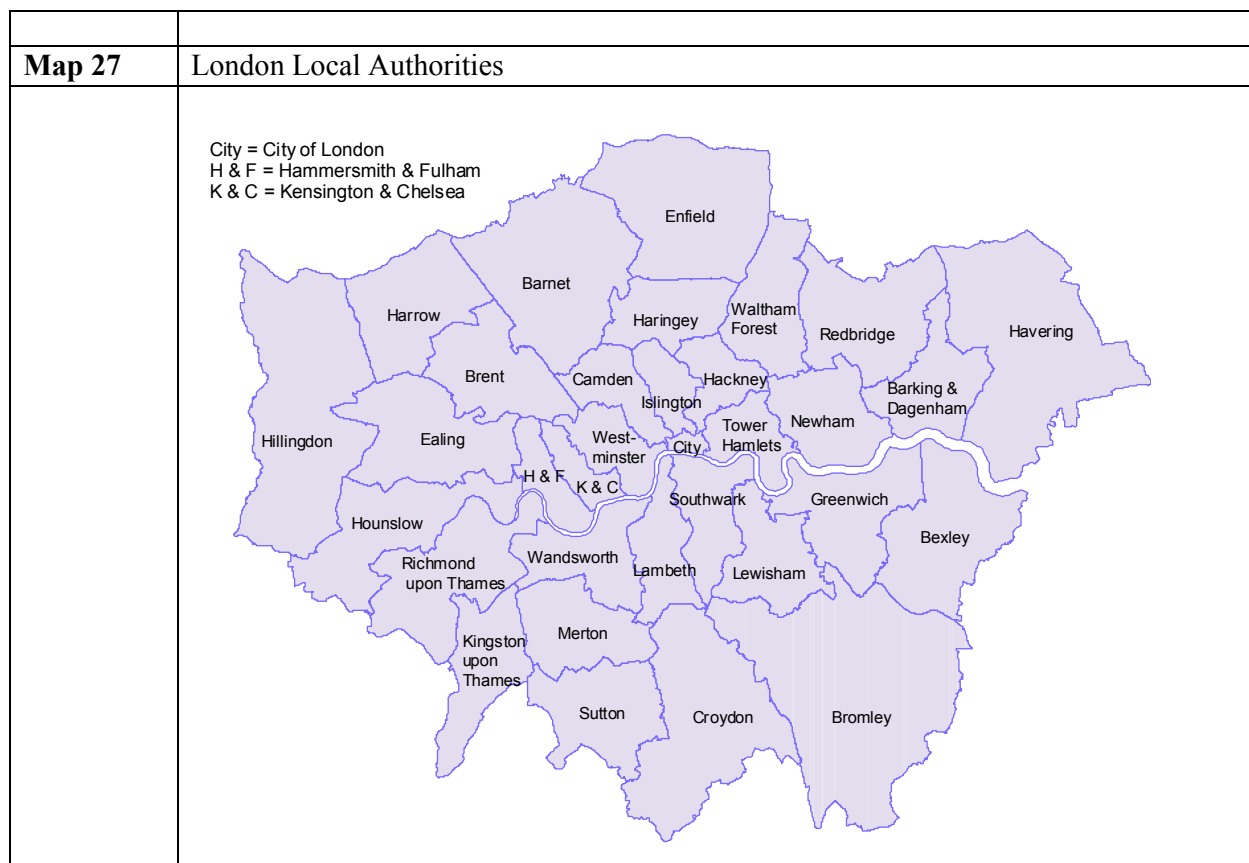
Table 23: Projected ethnic mix for Greater London

Year	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
2006	White	Indian	Black African	Black Caribbean
2016	White	Indian	Black African	Black Caribbean
2026	White	Indian	Black African	Other

Table 24: Projected ethnic proportions for Greater London

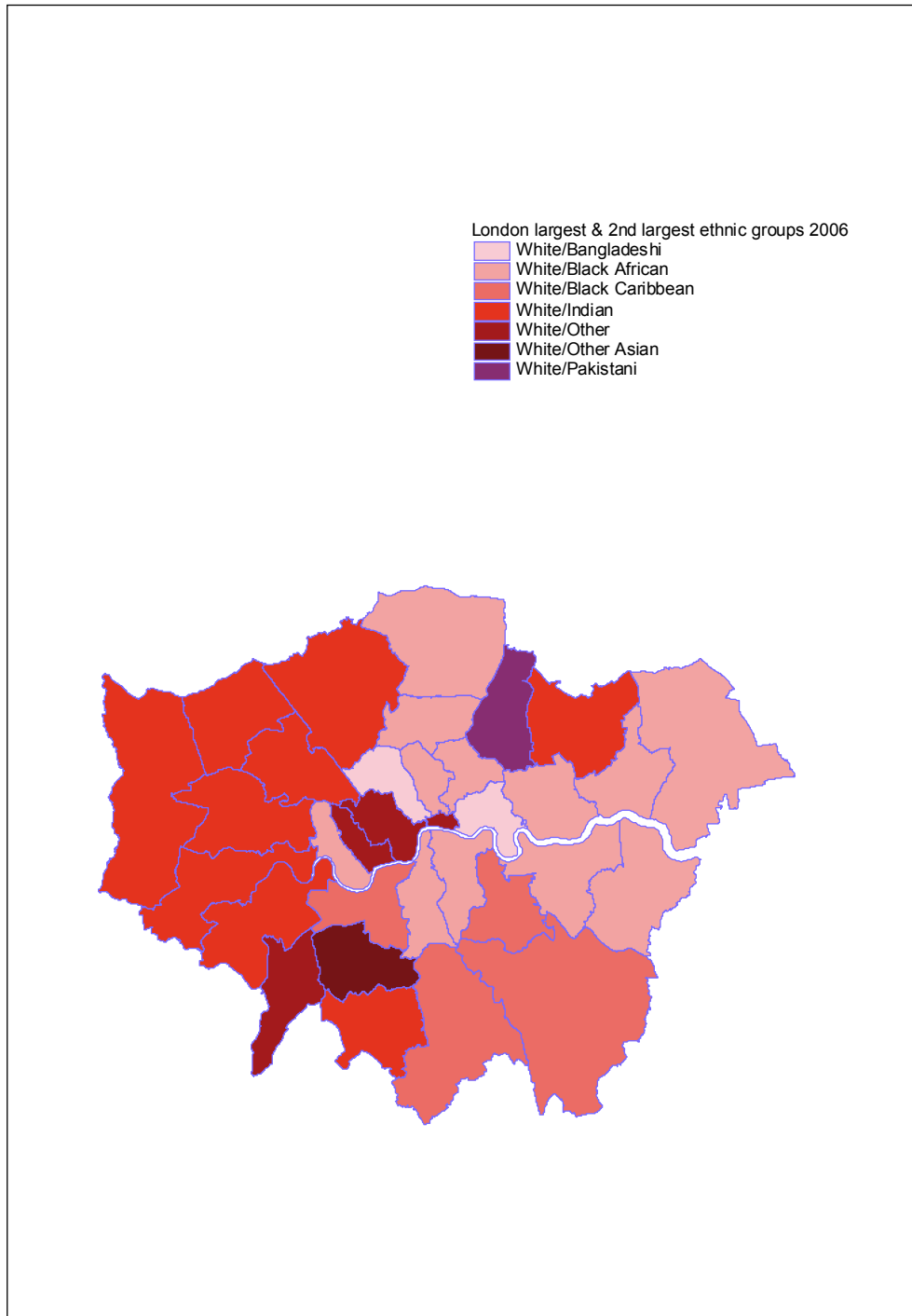
Year	Percentages									
	White	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla-deshi	Other Asian	Chinese	Other
2006	67.5	4.8	6.0	2.6	6.6	2.3	2.4	3.1	1.3	3.5
2016	62.8	4.8	6.9	2.9	7.3	2.7	2.7	3.6	1.6	4.7
2026	60.7	4.7	7.3	3.0	7.7	2.8	3.0	3.8	1.8	5.3

Here we show the Local Authorities that comprise Greater London.



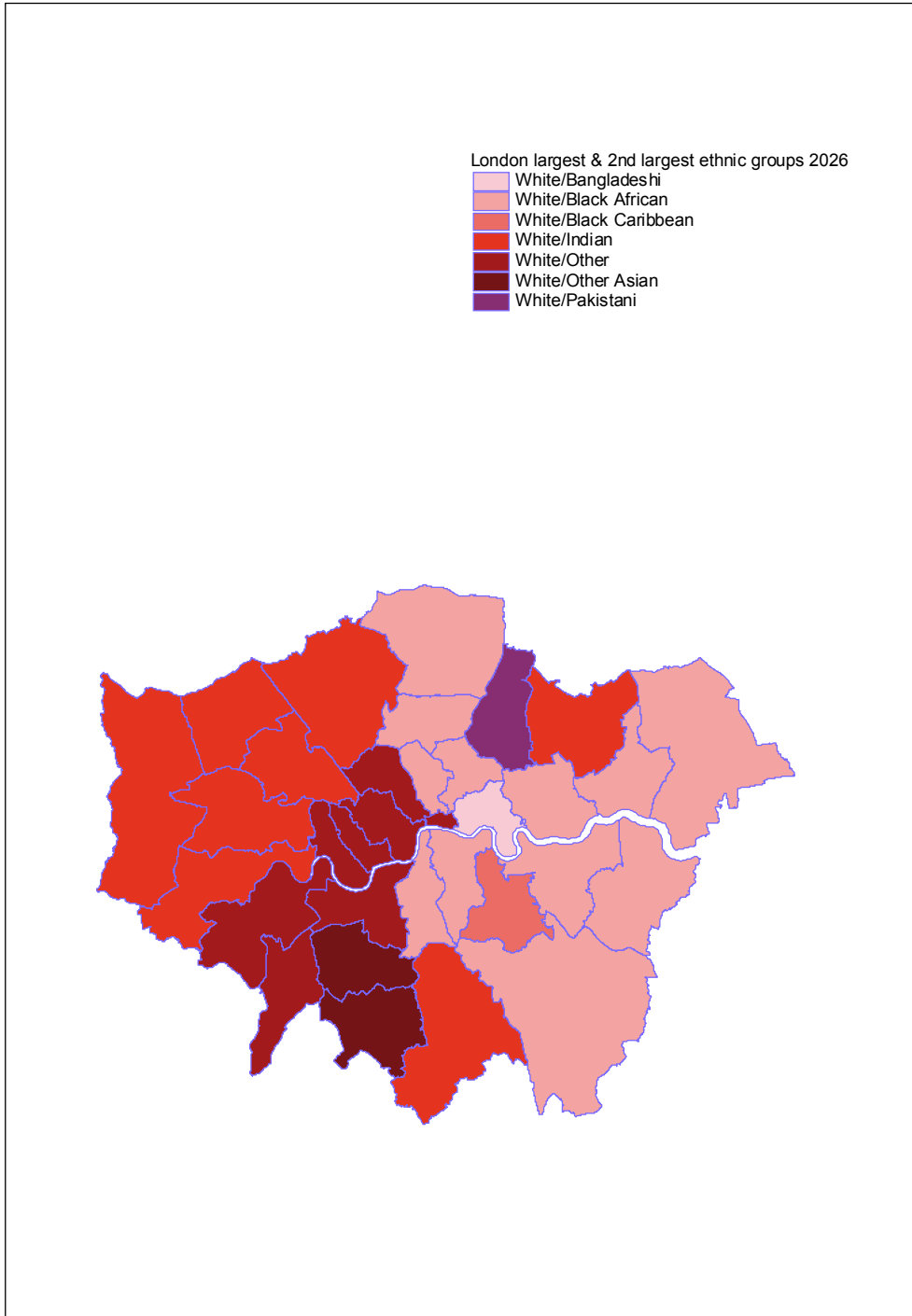
Map 28

London 1st and 2nd largest ethnic groups in 2006



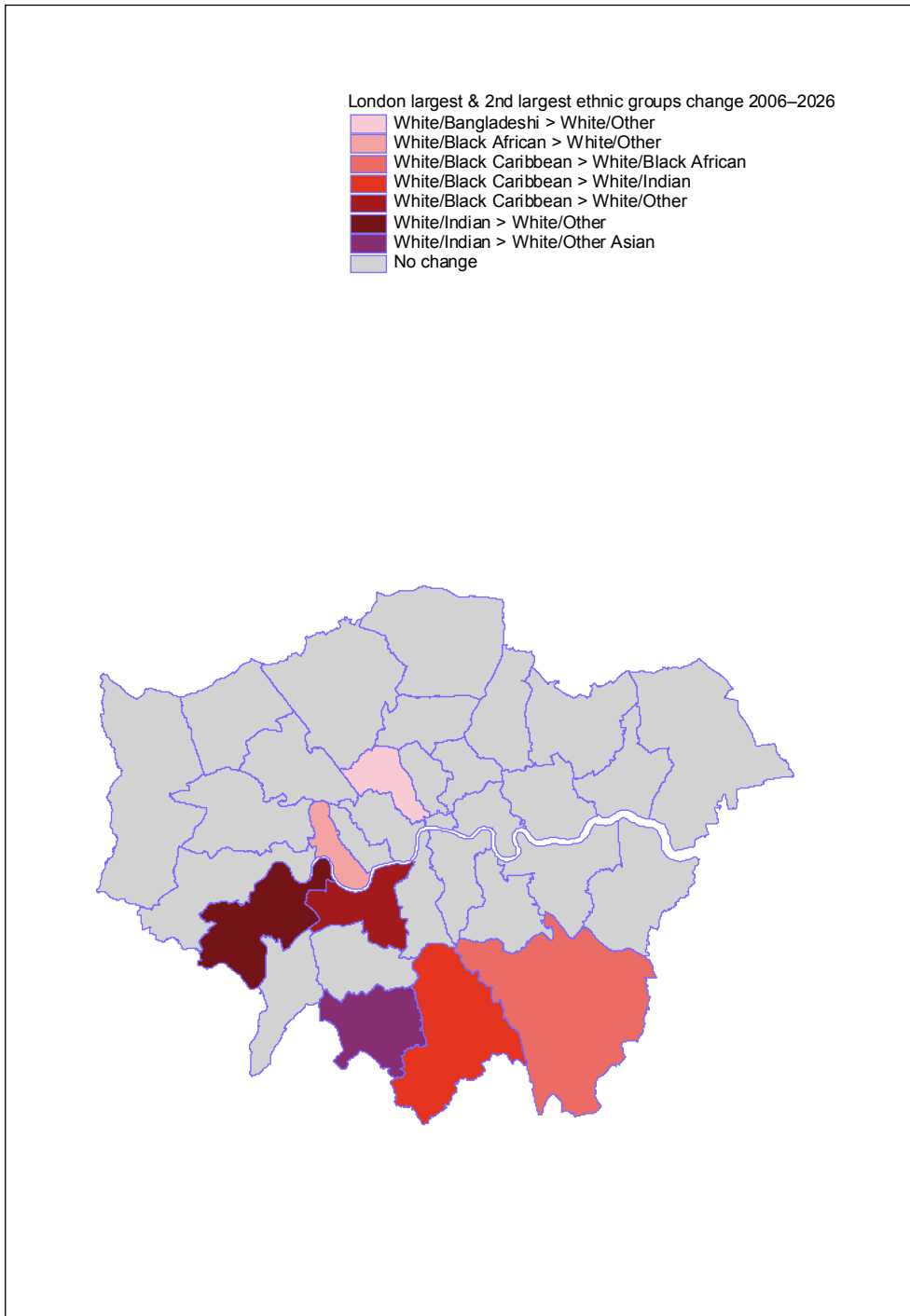
Map 29

London 1st and 2nd largest ethnic groups in 2026



Map 30

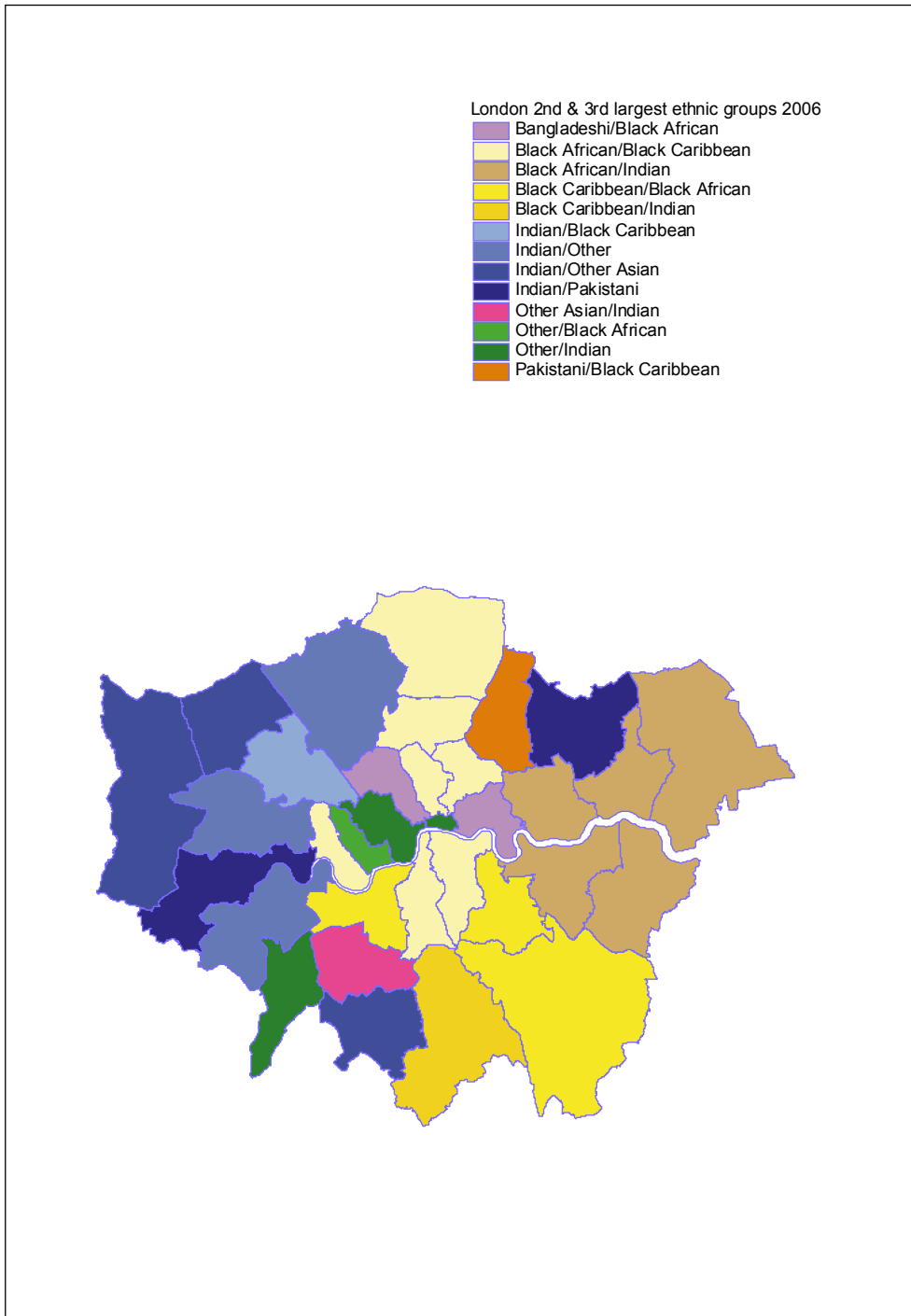
London change in 1st and 2nd largest ethnic groups 2006–2026



Map 31

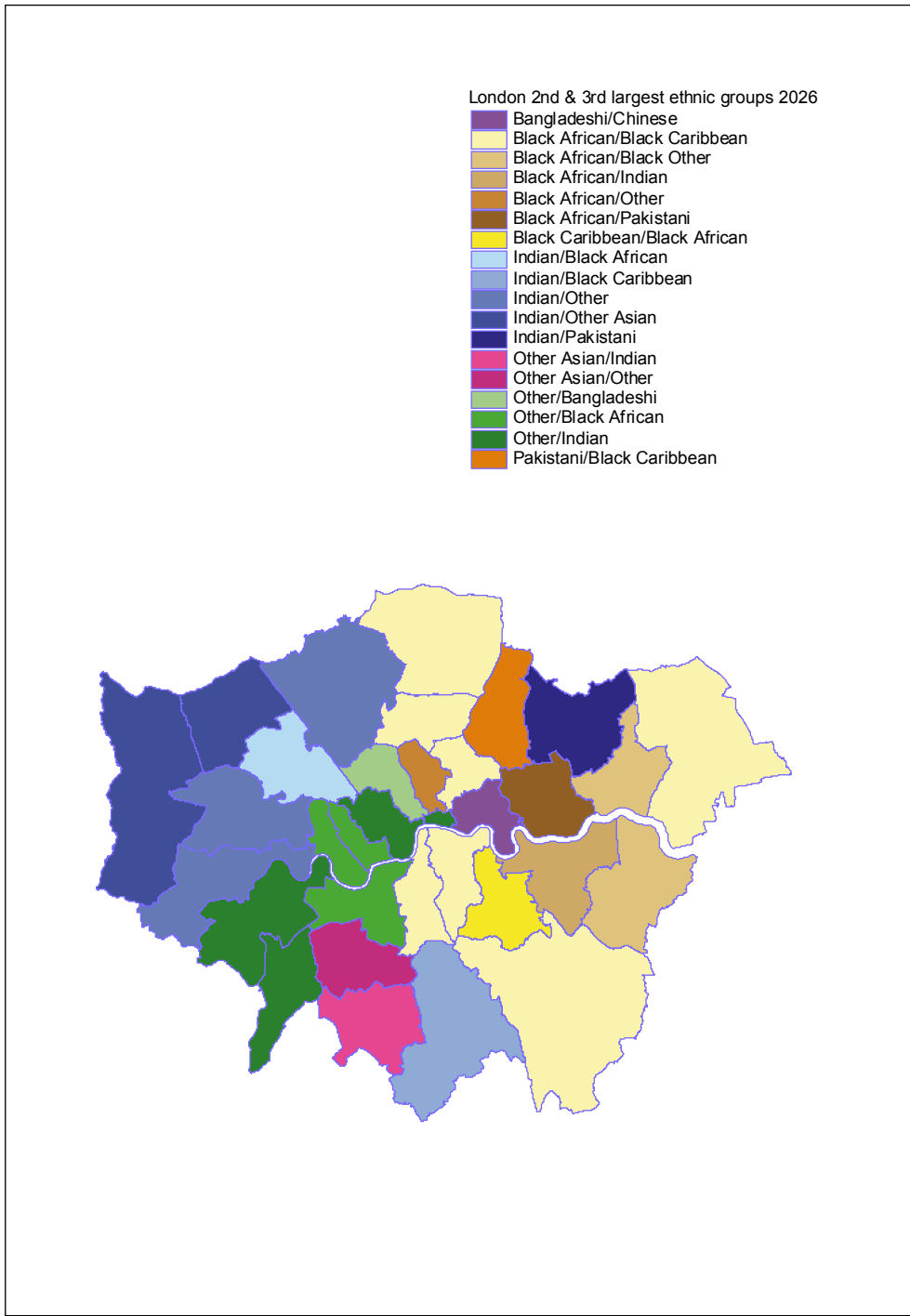
Map 31

London 2nd and 3rd largest ethnic groups in 2006



Map 32

London 2nd and 3rd largest ethnic groups in 2026



Map 33

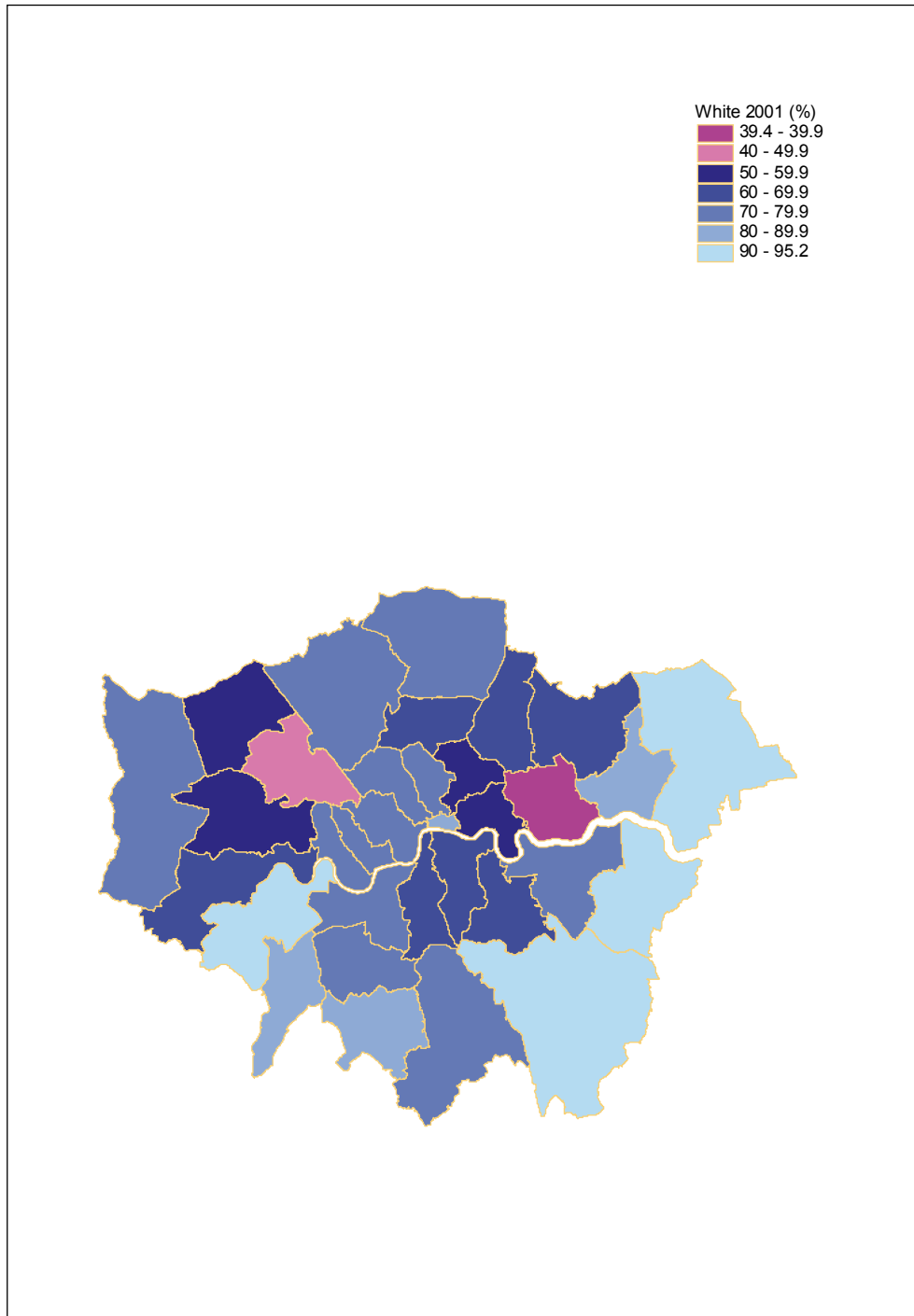
London change in 2nd and 3rd largest ethnic groups 2006–2026

- London 2nd & 3rd largest ethnic groups change 2006–2026
- Bangladeshi/Black African > Bangladeshi/Chinese
 - Bangladeshi/Black African > Other/Bangladeshi
 - Black African/Black Caribbean > Black African/Other
 - Black African/Black Caribbean > Other/Black African
 - Black African/Indian > Black African/Black Caribbean
 - Black African/Indian > Black African/Black Other
 - Black African/Indian > Black African/Pakistani
 - Black Caribbean/Black African > Black African/Black Caribbean
 - Black Caribbean/Black African > Other/Black African
 - Black Caribbean/Indian > Indian/Black Caribbean
 - Indian/Black Caribbean > Indian/Black African
 - Indian/Other > Other/Indian
 - Indian/Other Asian > Other Asian/Indian
 - Indian/Pakistani > Indian/Other
 - Other Asian/Indian > Other Asian/Other
 - No change



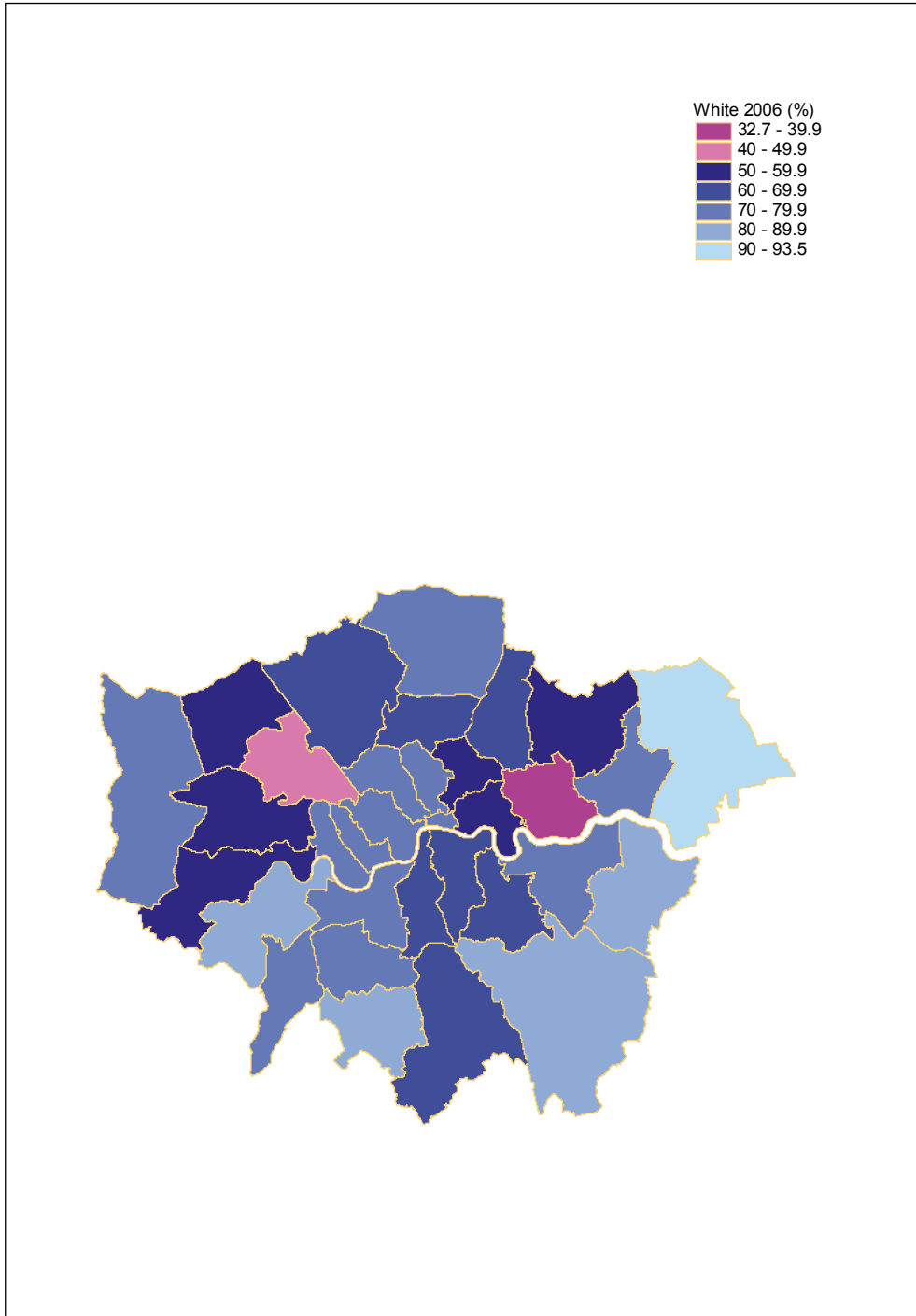
Map 34

London proportion of population that was White in 2001



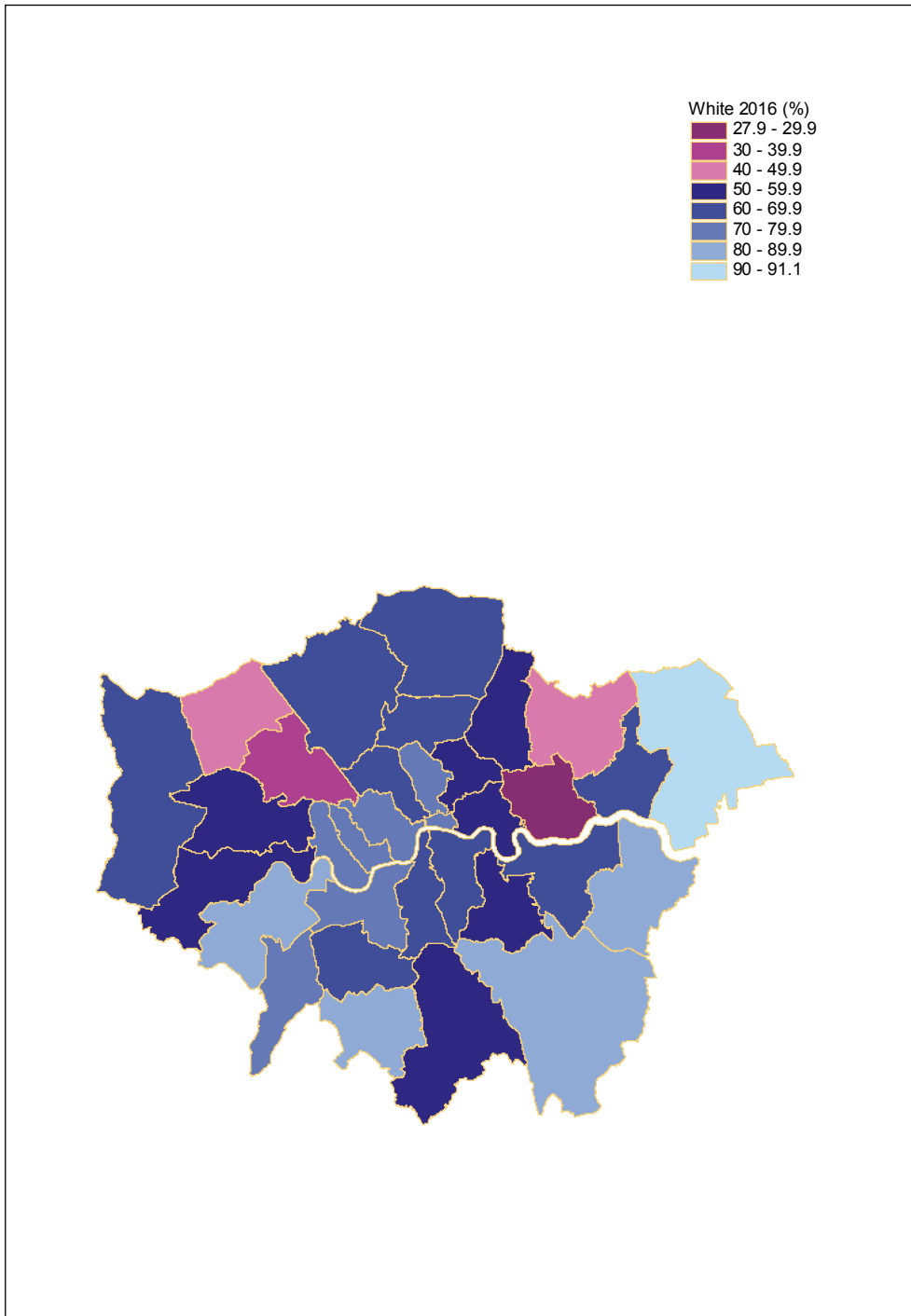
Map 35

London projected proportion of population that was White in 2006



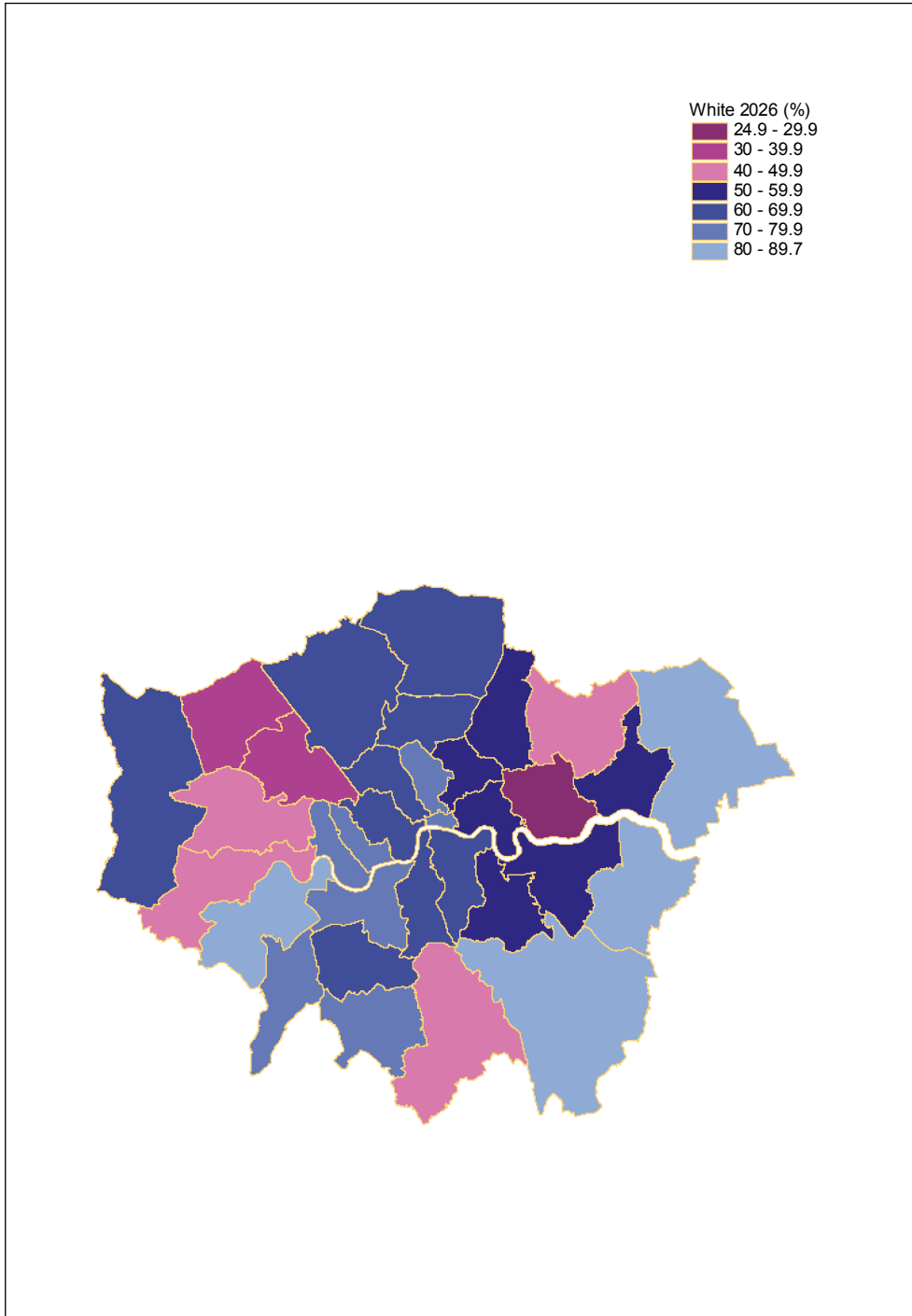
Map 36

London projected proportion of population that will be White in 2016



Map 37

London projected proportion of population that will be White in 2026



4(d). Yorkshire Futures

Table 25: Yorkshire & The Humber ethnic categories that comprise each grouping

Grouping	2001 census category
White	White: British White: Irish White: Other White
Asian	Asian or Asian British: Indian Asian or Asian British: Pakistani Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi Asian or Asian British: Other Asian
Black	Black or Black British: Black Caribbean Black or Black British: Black African Black or Black British: Other Black
Mixed	Mixed: White and Black Caribbean Mixed: White and Black African Mixed: White and Asian Mixed: Other Mixed
Chinese & Other	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group


Table 26: Projected ethnic mix for Yorkshire & The Humber

Local Authority	2005				2030			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Barnsley	White	Asian	Mixed	Chinese & Other	White	Mixed	Chinese & Other	Asian
Doncaster	White	Asian	Mixed	Black	White	Asian	Black	Mixed
Rotherham	White	Asian	Mixed	Black	White	Asian	Mixed	Chinese & Other
Sheffield	White	Asian	Black	Mixed	White	Asian	Other	Black
Bradford	White	Asian	Mixed	Black	White	Asian	Mixed	Chinese & Other
Calderdale	White	Asian	Mixed	Black	White	Asian	Mixed	Other
Kirklees	White	Asian	Black	Mixed	White	Asian	Mixed	Black
Leeds	White	Asian	Black	Mixed	White	Asian	Other	Mixed
Wakefield	White	Asian	Mixed	Chinese & Other	White	Asian	Mixed	Chinese & Other
East Riding of Yorkshire	White	Asian	Mixed	Chinese & Other	White	Asian	Mixed	Chinese & Other
Kingston upon Hull	White	Asian	Mixed	Chinese & Other	White	Other	Asian	Black
North East Lincolnshire	White	Asian	Mixed	Black	White	Asian	Mixed	Black
North Lincolnshire	White	Asian	Mixed	Black	White	Asian	Black	Mixed
Craven	White	Asian	Mixed	Chinese & Other	White	Asian	Mixed	Chinese & Other
Hambleton	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	White	Asian	Mixed	Chinese & Other
Harrogate	White	Mixed	Asian	Chinese & Other	White	Mixed	Black	Chinese & Other
Richmondshire	White	Asian	Mixed	Chinese & Other	White	Asian	Mixed	Chinese & Other
Ryedale	White	Mixed	Other	Asian	White	Mixed	Asian	Chinese & Other
Scarborough	White	Asian	Mixed	Chinese & Other	White	Mixed	Asian	Other
Selby	White	Asian	Mixed	Black	White	Asian	Mixed	Black
York	White	Asian	Chinese & Other	Mixed	White	Other	Asian	Mixed

Table 27: Projected ethnic proportions for Yorkshire & The Humber

Local Authority	2005					2030				
	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese & Other	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese & Other
Barnsley	98.1	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	97.3	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.8
Doncaster	96.5	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.5	94.7	1.0	2.3	1.2	0.8
Rotherham	95.7	0.7	2.8	0.5	0.4	93.5	1.2	4.2	0.5	0.6
Sheffield	88.9	1.8	5.4	2.3	1.5	82.7	2.5	8.8	2.9	3.1
Bradford	75.6	1.7	20.3	1.4	0.9	61.8	2.8	31.9	1.6	1.9
Calderdale	91.6	0.9	6.5	0.5	0.4	87.9	1.1	9.5	0.7	0.8
Kirklees	84.6	1.6	11.8	1.6	0.5	78.6	2.0	16.6	2.0	0.8
Leeds	89.8	1.6	5.2	1.9	1.5	85.0	2.4	7.5	2.2	2.9
Wakefield	96.7	0.6	1.9	0.3	0.4	96.1	0.8	2.1	0.4	0.6
East Riding of Yorkshire	97.9	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	97.0	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.4
Kingston upon Hull	95.9	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.9	93.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.1
North East Lincolnshire	97.9	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	97.5	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.2
North Lincolnshire	96.7	0.5	2.0	0.4	0.4	95.7	0.5	2.7	0.6	0.5
Craven	96.7	0.7	1.8	0.4	0.4	95.9	1.1	2.1	0.4	0.5
Hambleton	98.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	98.4	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2
Harrogate	97.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	96.8	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.5
Richmondshire	97.0	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.6	96.8	0.9	1.8	0.2	0.3
Ryedale	98.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	97.9	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.4
Scarborough	98.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	97.6	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.7
Selby	98.2	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	97.0	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.2
York	96.4	0.8	1.3	0.4	1.1	94.5	1.1	1.6	0.5	2.3

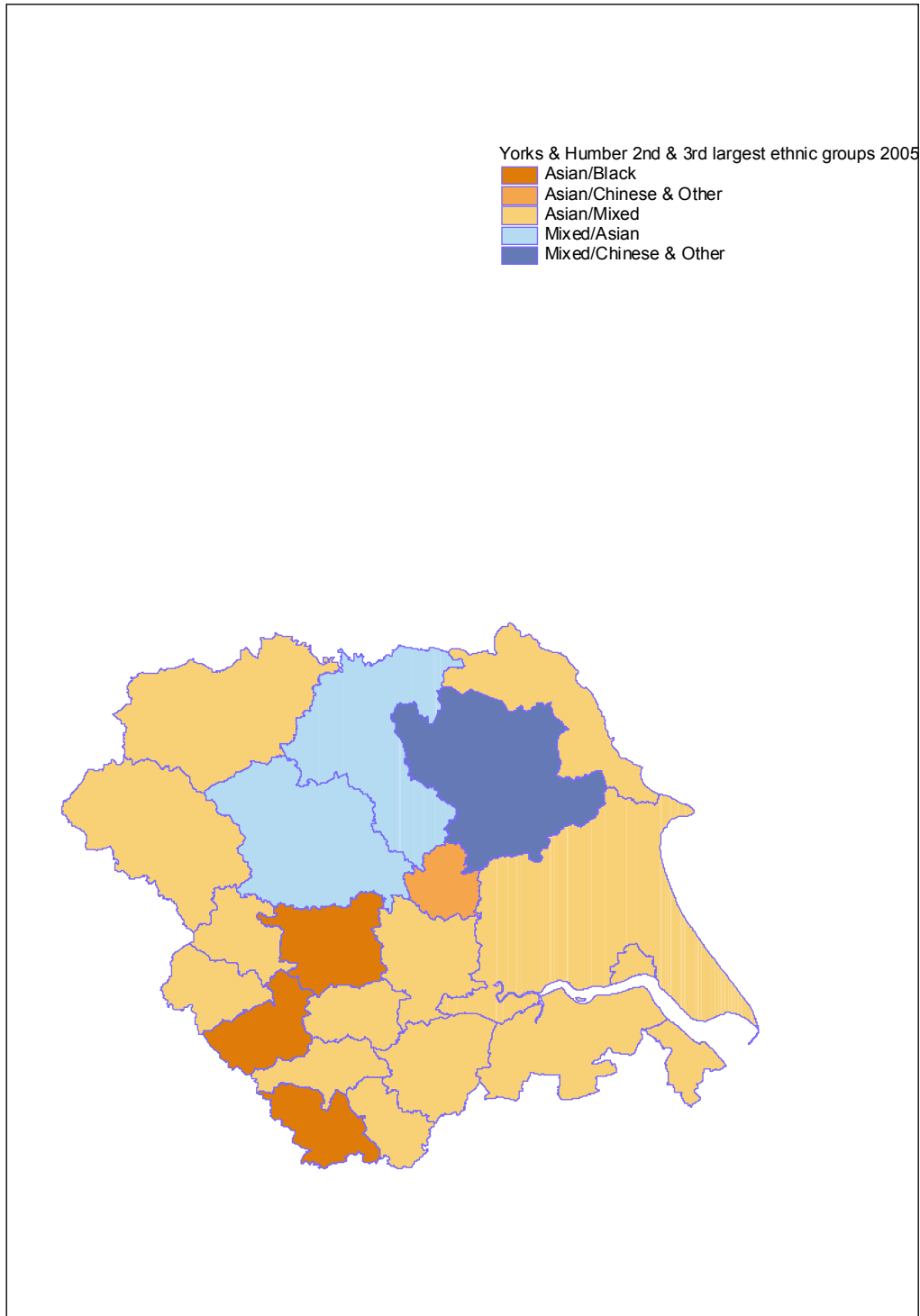
Here is a key to Yorkshire's local authorities (Map 38):

Map 38	Map of Yorkshire Local Authorities
	

The maps below use a conventional geographical base. All districts in Yorkshire are projected to be majority 'White' by 2030 so only second and third largest groups, and the changes in them, are considered here. In short most of the changes are in the third and fourth groups swapping – changes that would hardly be noticeable on the ground. The exceptions are York and Kingston upon Hull, where Chinese & Other is projected to become the second largest group over Asian by 2030 (in what will remain very White cities).

Map 39

2nd and 3rd largest ethnic groups in 2006

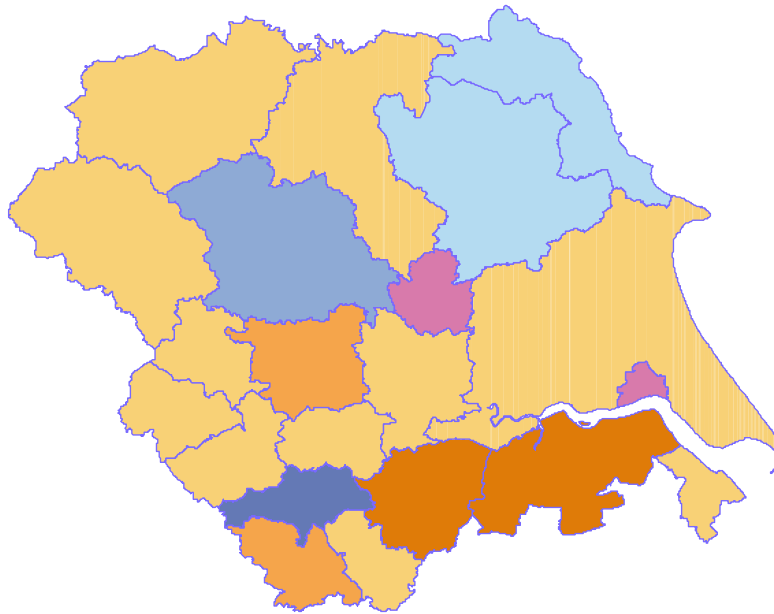


Map 40

2nd and 3rd largest ethnic groups in 2030

Yorks & Humber 2nd & 3rd largest ethnic groups 2030

- Asian/Black
- Asian/Chinese & Other
- Asian/Mixed
- Chinese & Other/Asian
- Mixed/Asian
- Mixed/Black
- Mixed/Chinese & Other

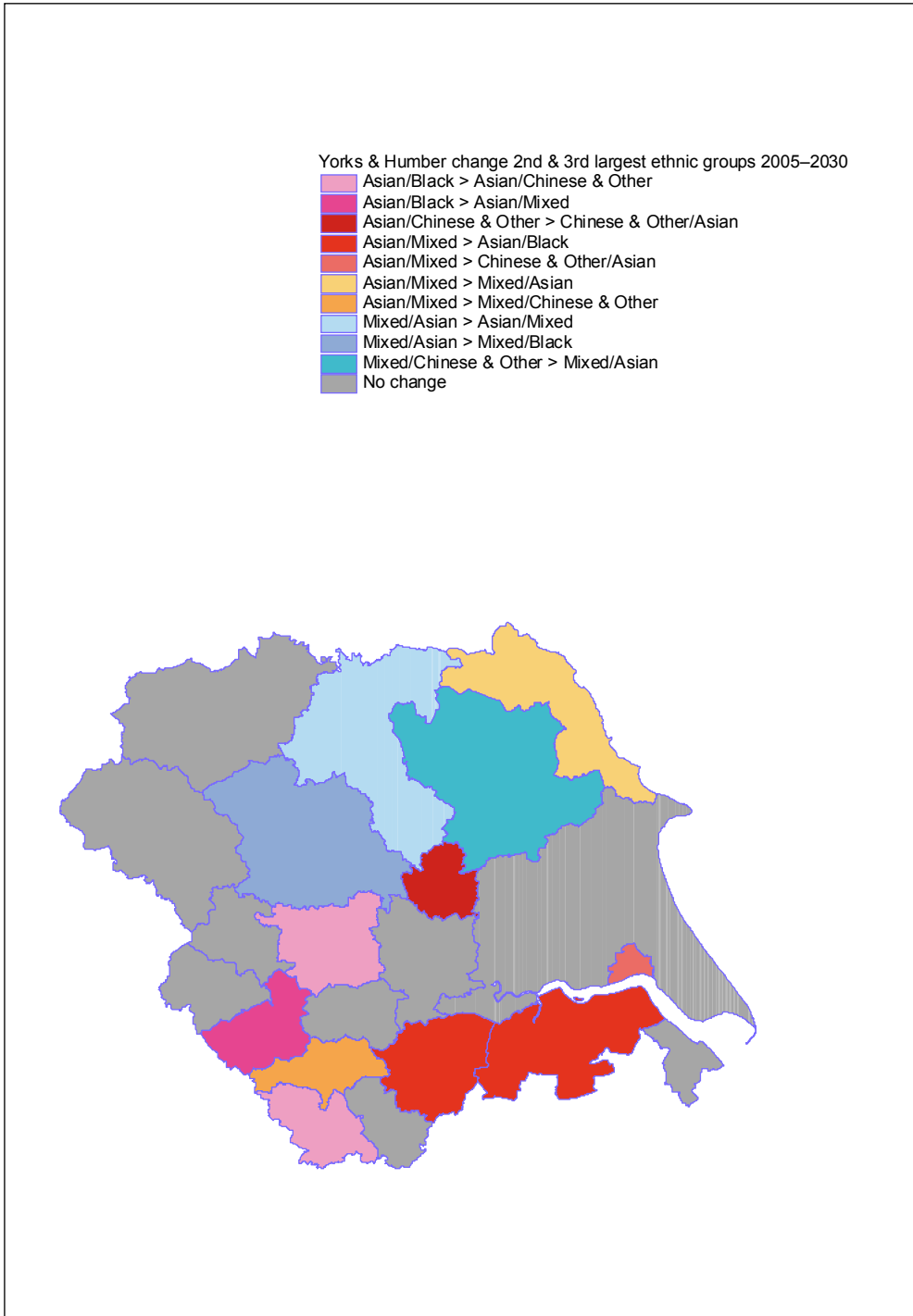


Map 41

Change in 2nd and 3rd largest ethnic groups 2005–2030

Yorks & Humber change 2nd & 3rd largest ethnic groups 2005–2030

- Asian/Black > Asian/Chinese & Other
- Asian/Black > Asian/Mixed
- Asian/Chinese & Other > Chinese & Other/Asian
- Asian/Mixed > Asian/Black
- Asian/Mixed > Chinese & Other/Asian
- Asian/Mixed > Mixed/Asian
- Asian/Mixed > Mixed/Chinese & Other
- Mixed/Asian > Asian/Mixed
- Mixed/Asian > Mixed/Black
- Mixed/Chinese & Other > Mixed/Asian
- No change



5. Conclusion

Graph 1, Graph 2, Graph 3 and Table 1 show how the historical context how Britain is now home to people born in a multitude of countries other than England, Scotland and Wales. They illustrate how the increasing diversity of origins rose steadily over time, most quickly in the 1840s, 1960s, and the last decade. Within this change there has been a very steady pattern of different countries of origin replacing one another as Britain rises and then falls in popularity as a destination for immigration from different places. For those countries from which migration to Britain has been most common the changes over time are steadier and Ireland's lead of 160 years has only most recently been challenged.

Map 3 to Map 21 and Table 2 and Table 3 show the national geographical context of pluralism in birthplace, ethnicity and religious adherence, and how is recently changing. It is necessary to consider areas much smaller than cities to produce a picture that it not extremely boring. The vast majority of towns and cities in Britain, and almost all of the rural areas of the countries that make Britain, are dominated by people born in the home countries, who are White and either have no religious beliefs, state none, don't care or are Christian. The census question on religion was asked in such a way as to make it hard to differentiate between those four states, and was not asked in recent decades so change over time cannot be measured.

Table 4 to Table 17 show those local projections which have been made by ethnicity by various researchers. Most show remarkably little change predicted. The largest two groups remain the same in Birmingham at least until 2026, 'Other' ascends to third place in 2006. In Stoke there has been no change since 2001 (when 'Other' also ascended to third place). There is no change at all in the rank ordering of groups in Oldham until 2021 when the projection ends, while in Rochdale 'Other' ascended to third place in 2001 but is projected to fall back again in 2021 and Bangladeshi return to third place. There is no change projected in the top three places over the entire period for which the population of Leicester is projected forward. In fact it is not until we get to London that we have a story worth telling.

Table 18 to Table 24 and Map 28 to Map 33 show changes in London, with Map 34 to Map 37 showing the projected proportions of the population that is or will be White. Although no borough is projected to have an ethnic group other than White becoming the largest, in a number of boroughs – Camden, Hammersmith & Fulham, Wandsworth, Bromley, Croydon, Richmond upon Thames and Sutton – the second places group changes between 2006 and 2026. Not as populous as London but still significant, the districts of Yorkshire are shown in Table 25 to Table 27 and Map 39 to Map 41. Again, the population is projected to be still majority White in 2030, with the second place changing in Barnsley, Kingston upon Hull, Hambleton, Scarborough and York.

Due to differences in definitions, in which countries of birth are reported, as well as people's perceptions of their identities, it is difficult to estimate the future diversity that will occur in Britain. The 'Mixed' ethnic categories are the fastest growing in Britain. Further, immigration is very dependent on events elsewhere. The future

population mix is also dependent on emigration – how many people leave the country, and from where. ippr (Sriskandarajah and Drew, 2006) suggest around 5.5 million British nationals – some 9.2% of the UK population – are living abroad, and that over the next five years another million could join them.

Britain has one of the most interesting and plural geographies of identity in Europe but even here we do not know it well. It is also only interesting in places. Most of the country has a monotone context of birthplace, ethnicity and religious belief. In most of the areas that are more interesting there is a monatomic future, not momentous change ahead. Historically we have been where we are before at least twice before, in the 1840s and 1960s, decades that both ended in eventful penultimate years (1848 and 1968). It is a safe bet that 2008 will not be quite so well remembered. Furthermore the events of 1848 and 1968 were not a result of rapid change in identities. But many folk did come to Britain then because things were happening with greater intensity than is usual, both here and abroad. For much of the time between 1848 and 1968 Britain was a net human exporting area. Emigration usually dwarfed immigration. It has occasionally done so since. In the week that this report was written ONS revised upwards its projection of net immigration for several years to come to around 190,000 people a year. If they do come there is a historical and geographical context we can expect them to fit into. If they don't come it will be for the same reason that folk always don't come – because it isn't worth coming.

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