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1991 Census Statistical Paper No 5

COUNTRY OF BIRTH:
Settlement patterns

David Owen

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Settlement patterns

1991 Census Statistical Paper no. 5

by

David Owen

National Ethnic Minority Data Archive

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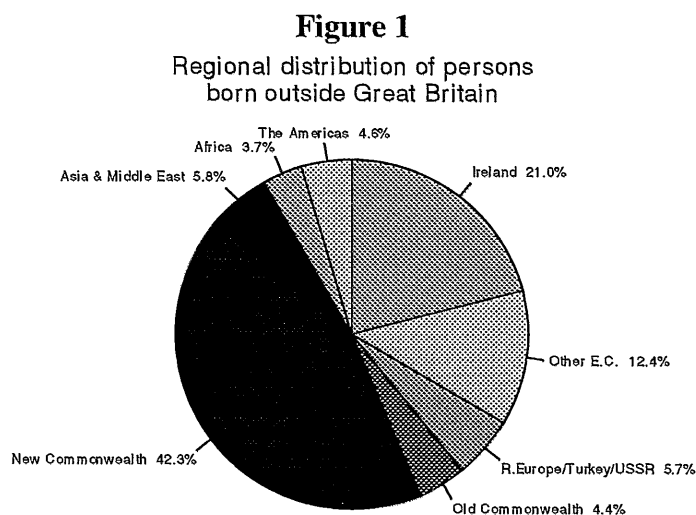
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1. Introduction

This Statistical Paper is concerned with contrasts between geographical areas and subgroups of the population in terms of the countries in which individuals were born. Following the 1971 and 1981 Censuses, estimates of the number of people from minority ethnic groups were made using Census data on the country of birth of individuals and of the heads of households. Since the 1991 Census now provides information on the ethnic group of members of the British population, the production of such estimates is no longer necessary. Nevertheless, country of birth information is still extremely useful. Its primary value lies in tracing the geographical distribution of people born in different countries living in Great Britain. In addition, country of birth data from the 1981 and 1981 Censuses can be compared to identify those countries which have contributed most strongly to population change in Britain due to net immigration during the decade 1981-91. It can also be used (with care) to provide an indicator of change in the number of people from minority ethnic groups between 1981 and 1991 and for comparison with population projections based on such data which were made in the 1980s. It is also now possible to combine country of birth and ethnic group data, permitting the proportion of each ethnic group living in households whose heads were born in the UK to be calculated. Other uses for the data include estimating the magnitude and geographical distribution of 'national' ethnic groups not included in the ethnic group classification used by the Census.

This Paper reports the results obtained from a series of analyses of country of birth data. It begins by identifying the most common countries from which persons born outside Great Britain originated, and goes on to analyse the regional distribution of these groups, identifying localities with the greatest and least diversity in terms of the countries of birth of their inhabitants, and illustrating the geographical distribution of people born in four countries. The remainder of the paper covers a range of topics including the changing geographical origins of persons born outside Britain, the ethnic composition of persons born in different parts of the world and the contrasting structures of households headed by persons born in different regions of the world.

2. National origins of the population



Source: 1991 Census of Population

People have been asked to state their country of birth in every British Census of Population since 1841. The 1991 Census identifies 81 separate national origins in addition to the countries of the United Kingdom (and other British islands). This information has been summarised in Figure 1, which classifies countries of origin outside Great Britain (together with the Channel Isles and Isle of Man) into Ireland, the New Commonwealth and broad geographical regions of the world. Clearly, the majority of people born outside Great Britain originated in countries of the New Commonwealth (42.3 per cent) and from Ireland (21 per cent). Continental

Europe is the most common origin for the remainder, easily outnumbering those born in the Old Commonwealth and the Americas.

Table 1 provides greater detail about the national origins of the population. The great majority of the British population was born in England, Scotland, Wales, the Channel Isles or the Isle of Man. However, nearly four million people (7.3 per cent) were born outside Great Britain¹. People born in the New Commonwealth account for 3.1 per cent of the British population, and nearly half of this group was born in South Asia (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka). The two other major regional origins within the New Commonwealth are Africa (331.3 thousand) and the Caribbean (264.6 thousand), with a further 150.4 thousand people having been born in South East Asia (Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore). The size of the New Commonwealth-born population reflects the imperial history of Britain, since it includes both former colonial civil servants and their families and former inhabitants of British colonies who were permitted free entry to the UK between 1948 and 1962².

Table 1: Geographical region of the world in which residents of Great Britain were born, 1991

Geographical region of birth	Persons (000s)	% of GB Population	% born outside G.B.	Males per 1000 females
G.B. & other British Isles	50,897.8	92.7	n/a	940
<i>Born outside Great Britain</i>	3,991.0	7.3	100.0	925
Ireland	837.5	1.5	21.0	886
Other E.C.	493.9	0.9	12.4	733
Scandinavia & EFTA	58.3	0.1	1.5	451
Eastern Europe & USSR	142.9	0.3	3.6	1316
Near and Middle East	128.3	0.2	3.2	1333
Old Commonwealth	177.4	0.3	4.4	837
<i>New Commonwealth</i>	<i>1,688.4</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>994</i>
Caribbean	264.6	0.5	6.6	903
South Asia	787.5	1.4	19.7	1015
South East Asia	150.4	0.3	3.8	957
East Africa	220.6	0.4	5.5	1066
West and southern Africa	110.7	0.2	2.8	961
<i>Rest of the world</i>	<i>566.2</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>970</i>
Asia	231.0	0.4	5.8	963
North Africa	44.6	0.1	1.1	1275
Rest of Africa and South Africa	102.3	0.2	2.6	947
The Americas	185.0	0.3	4.6	930
All national origins	54,888.8	100.0	n/a	939

Source: 1991 Census Local Base Statistics (ESRC purchase); Crown Copyright.

Europe accounts for the bulk of the remaining population born outside Great Britain. The largest single national origin is Ireland (including both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland), representing 837.5 thousand people or 1.5 per cent of the British population. The large size of the Irish-born population is clearly because Northern Ireland lies within the United Kingdom while the Irish Republic retains extremely close ties with the U.K.. However, possibly reflecting the steadily increasing integration of the European Community (now the European Union), there were nearly half a million people born in other member States of the Community living in Britain in 1991; 12.4 per cent of all the non-G.B. born. The effect of distance and

political barriers upon the migration of people to Britain is demonstrated by the much smaller numbers of people born in the EFTA countries (Scandinavia, Switzerland and Austria) and eastern Europe³. Despite the existence of strong family connections, the number of people born in the Old Commonwealth (Australia, Canada and New Zealand) is only 177.4 thousand, representing 4.4 per cent of all those born outside Great Britain. However, these countries are all very distant and have relatively small populations.

A total of 566.2 thousand people were born in countries other than Europe and the Commonwealth, representing 14.2 per cent of those born outside Britain. The most common origin within this category is Asia, including China and Japan. North, South and Central America account for a further 185 thousand people (mainly from the United States), while 102 thousand people came from non-commonwealth countries in Africa south of the Sahara. A large part of this total is made up by people born in the Republic of South Africa (see Table 2).

The gender balance of the population differs substantially between the British population as a whole and persons born outside Great Britain. Overall, females form a small majority of all persons resident in Britain, but a slightly larger majority of all persons born outside Britain. Sex ratios (the number of males per 1000 females) vary enormously according to national origin. For example, the great majority of persons born in the rest of western and northern Europe (Ireland, the remainder of the E.C. and the EFTA countries) are female, while males are greatly in the majority among those born in eastern Europe⁴, the former USSR, the Near and Middle East and north Africa.

Though there are more females than males who were born in the New Commonwealth as a whole living in Britain, there are substantial differences in the sex ratio according to region of origin. Women are in the majority amongst people born in the Caribbean, South East Asia and western and southern Africa, but there are more men than women born in South Asia and eastern Africa. However, sex ratios for New Commonwealth countries do not achieve the extremes recorded for other national origins. This might reflect differences in the motivation for migration to Britain. Most New Commonwealth migrants have settled permanently, involving families joining the household head when they were able to do so. Migration from other parts of the world involves additional motivations, such as career-related international movements or flows of refugees, which may be less permanent and therefore more liable to be dominated by one gender.

Further details of the geographical origins of the British population are provided in Table 2, which presents the 19 individual countries in which more than 50 thousand British residents were born (Appendix 1 lists the population born in each of the countries identified by the Census). More people were born in the Irish Republic than in other country outside Great Britain; 1.1 per cent of the British population was born in the Irish Republic, with a further 0.4 per cent of the population born in Northern Ireland. The most common national origins among those born in the New Commonwealth are India, Pakistan, Jamaica, Kenya and Bangladesh, while a substantial number of people were also born in Hong Kong. However, with the exception of India, the number born in these countries is comparable with the number of people born in the larger countries of continental Europe. Germany accounts for the largest number of people born in a continental country within the European Community, more than twice the number born in Italy and four times the number of people born in France. Poland and Cyprus are the most common countries of origin in the remainder of Europe, the former reflecting the influence of the Polish Resettlement Scheme after the Second World War⁵, the latter reflecting this country's membership of the Commonwealth. Outside of Europe and the New Commonwealth, the number of people born in the United States (reflecting the strength of economic, military and cultural connections) greatly outnumbers those born in the larger Old Commonwealth countries and the Republic of South Africa.

Table 2: Individual countries outside Great Britain with the largest numbers of British residents born within their borders, 1991

Country of birth	Persons	Percent of GB Population	Percent of all persons born outside G.B.
Irish Republic	592,020	1.1	14.7
India	409,022	0.7	10.2
Northern Ireland	244,914	0.4	6.1
Pakistan	234,107	0.4	5.8
Germany	215,534	0.4	5.4
United States of America	143,484	0.3	3.6
Jamaica	142,483	0.3	3.5
Kenya	112,422	0.2	2.8
Bangladesh	105,012	0.2	2.6
Italy	91,010	0.2	2.3
Cyprus	78,031	0.1	1.9
Poland	73,738	0.1	1.8
Australia	73,217	0.1	1.8
Hong Kong	72,937	0.1	1.8
South Africa, Republic of	68,059	0.1	1.7
Canada	63,153	0.1	1.6
Middle East (excl. Israel and Iran)	57,262	0.1	1.4
France	53,443	0.1	1.3
Uganda	50,903	0.1	1.3

Source: 1991 Census Local Base Statistics (ESRC purchase); Crown Copyright.

3. Geographical distribution of the population born outside Great Britain

In this section, the geographical distribution of the non-British born population is analysed. Figure 2 maps the percentage of the resident population born outside Great Britain for each of the 459 local authority districts. There is a clear contrast between the south-eastern corner of Britain and the rest of the country in the percentage of the population born outside Britain. The largest percentages occur in and around London, with larger than average percentages in most districts of the South-East standard region and neighbouring parts of the East Anglia, East and West Midlands and South West standard regions. This percentage also tends to be highest in the urbanised belt stretching north-westwards from London through Oxford and Milton Keynes to Birmingham. The percentage of non-British born people declines with distance north, being much lower in the midlands than in the South-East. This percentage is lower to the east of London than on the western side, where the decline with distance from the capital is more gradual. More remote areas in the south such as the extreme South West and coastal East Anglia contain relatively small percentages of people born outside Britain.

In the remainder of England, percentages are highest in the Pennine conurbations (Greater Manchester, east Lancashire and the Leeds/Bradford area) and North Yorkshire (which contains major army and air force bases). The percentage of non-British born is much lower in most of Wales, with highest values recorded in Cardiff and the south-west coastal districts. In Scotland, the percentage born outside Britain is highest in the major cities, but relatively high values also occur in the Highlands and in Argyll & Bute. This pattern is also influenced by factors such as the location of military bases and major port facilities and the existence of higher education establishments in an area. In Wales, the south-western corner contained a US military base (Brawdy), a major port and oil refinery (Milford Haven) and two universities (Aberystwyth and

St. David's), while in Scotland the high percentages in Argyll and Bute, Aberdeen and St. Andrews reflect respectively, the presence of military bases (around Holy Loch), the oil exploration industry and an ancient university.

Figure 2

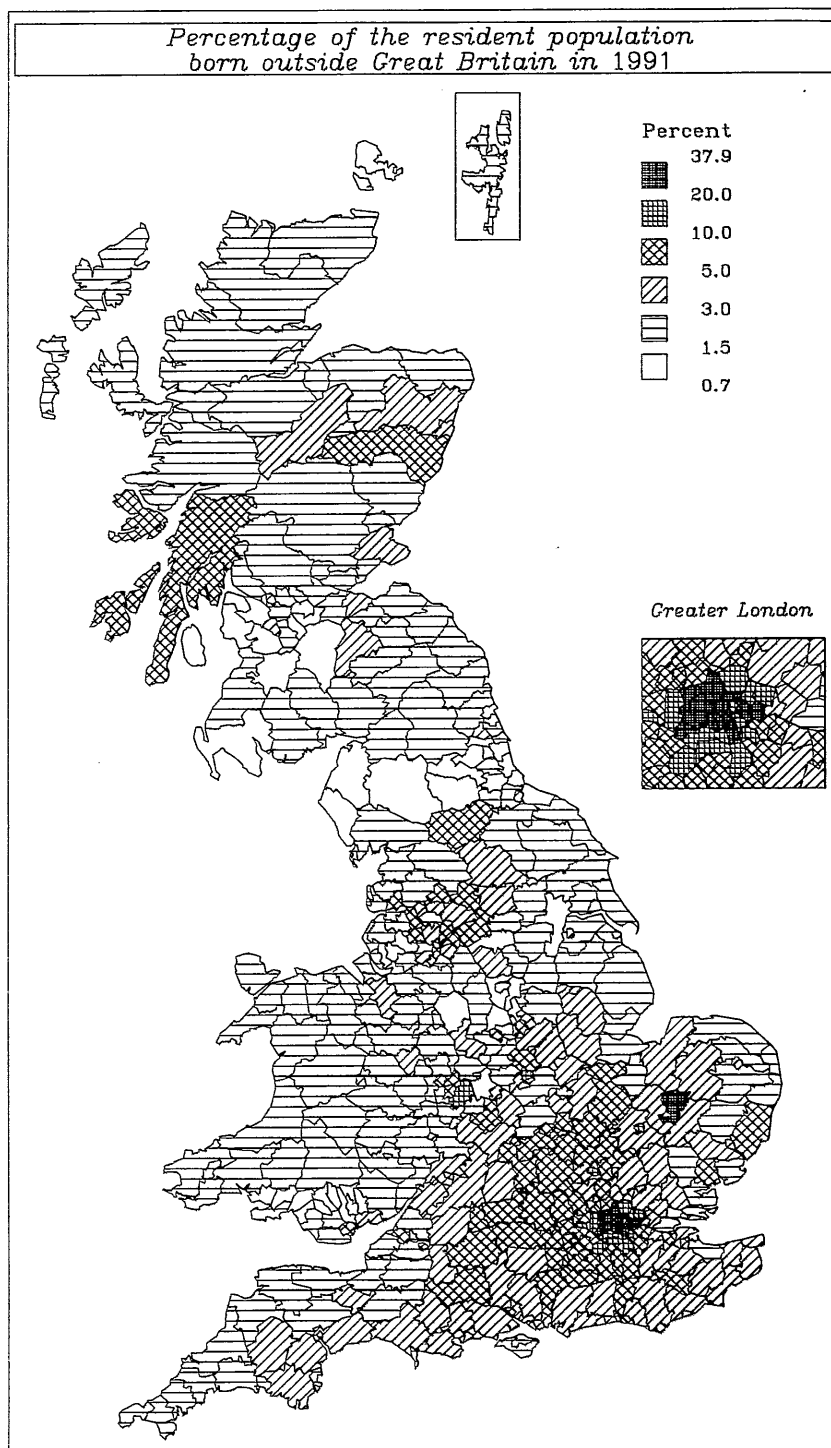


Table 3 analyses these variations in population composition in greater detail, showing how the national origins of the population varies between areas of Great Britain (further detail is presented in Appendix 2, which contains the same information for counties and Scottish regions)⁶. While over a fifth of the population of Greater London and more than a tenth of all residents of the West Midlands metropolitan county were born outside Britain, at the other extreme, the non-British born account for only 2.4 per cent of the population of the Northern region of England and 2.9 per cent of the population of Wales. Higher percentages of non-British born also occur in West Yorkshire, Greater Manchester, East Anglia, the East Midlands and the South-West. The most frequent national origins in most areas are South Asia and Ireland. Those born in the former region account for over 4 per cent of the population of both Greater London and the West Midlands metropolitan county. The largest percentages of the resident population born in Ireland occur in Greater London, the West Midlands metropolitan county, and Greater Manchester.

Table 3: Percentage of the population born in regions of the world, by region of Great Britain 1991.

Region or metropolitan county	Resident Population (000s)	All Outside Great Britain	Percentage of the resident population born in									
			Ireland	Rest of EC Europe	Rest of Europe & Med. Sahara	Near Middle East	Africa south of Sahara	South Asia	S.E. Asia	Oceania	Caribbean	The Americas
South East	17208.3	12.9	2.4	1.5	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.3	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.7
Greater London	6679.7	22.3	3.8	2.0	0.9	2.3	3.4	4.2	1.6	0.9	2.3	0.9
East Anglia	2027.0	6.1	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.7
South West	4609.4	4.6	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
West Midlands	5150.2	7.0	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2
West Midlands metropolitan county	2551.7	10.4	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	4.5	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.1
East Midlands	3953.4	5.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Yorkshire & Humberside	4836.5	4.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
South Yorkshire	1262.6	3.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
West Yorkshire	2013.7	6.6	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
North West	6243.7	4.9	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Greater Manchester	2499.4	6.5	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Merseyside	1403.6	3.1	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Northern	3026.7	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Tyne and Wear	1095.2	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wales	2835.1	2.9	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Scotland	4998.6	3.5	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5

Source: 1991 Census of Population Local Base Statistics (ESRC purchase); Crown Copyright.

Greater London stands out from the rest of Britain in terms of both the magnitude of the non-British born population and the diversity of their origins. The percentage of the resident population born in each geographical region of the world except the Americas is considerably higher than in the remainder of the country. The percentage of the population born in continental Europe, Africa south of the Sahara, the Middle East, the Caribbean, South East Asia and Oceania is far higher than in any other standard region or metropolitan county. There are relatively high percentages of some national groups elsewhere, notably the Caribbean-born in the West Midlands metropolitan county, those born in Africa south of the Sahara in the East Midlands and most strikingly, the percentage of American-born is higher in East Anglia than in any other region. The latter feature presumably reflects the concentration of US Air Force bases within this region, since this national group is also more strongly represented in Scotland than elsewhere in Britain (see above).

Table 4 demonstrates contrasts in the geographical distribution of the various national origins more clearly. While only 31.4 per cent of the British population live in the South-East standard region, it contains 55.7 per cent of all those born outside Great Britain. Furthermore, Greater London alone contains 37.3 per cent of the non-British born, a degree of concentration three times greater than that for the population as a whole. The other major regional concentrations occur in the West Midlands and North West standard regions (within which the relative share of Merseyside is much smaller than that of Greater Manchester). In England, the regional share of the non-British born population declines with distance northwards, with the share of the Northern region being only a third of its share of the entire British population. The shares of Wales and Scotland in the non-British born population are less than half their shares of the British population, demonstrating a slightly higher degree of concentration than in the more peripheral regions of England.

Table 4: Regional distribution of persons born outside Great Britain, 1991.

Region or <i>metropolitan</i> <i>county</i>	Resident Population (000s)	Outside Great Britain	Percentage of all persons in Great Britain born in									The Amer -icas
			Ire- land	Rest of EC Europe	Rest Near of Middle East	& Africa south of Asia	South S.E. Asia	Ocean -ia	Carib -bean			
South East	31.4	55.7	49.3	53.2	50.5	68.4	67.7	49.5	58.5	64.4	67.3	49.9
<i>Greater London</i>	12.2	37.3	30.6	27.7	30.5	51.4	52.1	35.4	38.0	40.7	56.9	25.1
East Anglia	3.7	3.1	2.2	4.2	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.3	3.1	3.1	1.3	14.2
South West	8.4	5.3	5.6	8.5	6.3	5.7	4.3	2.4	6.3	7.4	3.2	6.9
West Midlands	9.4	9.1	10.9	5.4	7.3	4.0	5.2	16.5	5.4	3.7	13.2	3.4
<i>West Midlands</i>	4.6	6.7	7.8	2.1	3.6	2.3	3.6	14.5	3.1	1.5	11.8	1.5
East Midlands	7.2	5.5	5.1	5.6	7.6	3.3	7.5	6.5	4.3	3.4	4.8	4.0
Yorkshire and Humberside	8.8	5.5	4.9	5.8	8.1	3.9	2.9	9.2	4.7	3.6	4.2	3.7
<i>South Yorkshire</i>	2.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.6
<i>West Yorkshire</i>	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.2	5.1	1.6	1.6	7.4	2.0	1.5	2.9	1.2
North West	11.4	7.6	11.7	6.2	8.5	5.2	4.8	9.2	6.8	4.8	4.3	4.8
<i>Greater Manchester</i>	4.6	4.1	6.1	2.6	5.1	2.8	2.5	5.6	3.3	1.9	3.2	1.8
<i>Merseyside</i>	2.6	1.1	2.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.7	0.9	0.4	1.0
Northern	5.5	1.8	1.9	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.6	2.7	1.9	0.3	1.8
<i>Tyne and Wear</i>	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.6
Wales	5.2	2.1	2.5	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.3	2.7	2.1	0.7	2.2
Scotland	9.1	4.4	5.9	5.2	4.5	3.2	2.8	2.5	5.6	5.6	0.6	9.2

Source: 1991 Census of Population Local Base Statistics (ESRC purchase); Crown Copyright.

Turning to the geographical region of birth, the most geographically concentrated groups are those born in the "Near and Middle East and Mediterranean region", Africa south of the Sahara, the Caribbean and Oceania (Australia and New Zealand). In each of these, about two-thirds live in the South-East standard region, and for all except those born in Oceania, over half live within Greater London. The geographical distribution of these groups elsewhere in Britain broadly mirrors the overall population distribution, but there are notable concentrations of those born in Africa south of the Sahara in the East Midlands, of those born in Oceania in the South West and in Scotland, and of those born in the Caribbean in the West Midlands metropolitan county.

In the remaining national groups, about half of their populations live in the South-East, but they tend to have a more widespread distribution within Britain. Those born in Ireland (both north and south) have four main concentrations; in Greater London, the West Midlands, the North West (mainly Greater Manchester) and Scotland; in the first three, the regional share of the Irish-born population is greater than that of the overall population. People born in the rest of the

European Community are less concentrated in Greater London than those from other regions of the world. They display a somewhat different geographical distribution to that of the population as a whole, with their strongest relative concentrations outside the South-East occurring in the South West and East Anglia, and their highest regional shares occurring in the North West, Yorkshire & Humberside, the East Midlands and Scotland. Other Europeans display marked concentrations in the East and West Midlands, but also the North West and Yorkshire & Humberside, notably Greater Manchester and West Yorkshire. Only a quarter of those born in the Americas live in Greater London, but a further 14.2 per cent live in East Anglia and 9.2 per cent in Scotland, in both cases exceeding the regional share of the total population of Great Britain. People born in the Americas tend to be under-represented in all other regions, though the degree of under-representation is least in the South West.

Over a third of people born in South Asia (the Indian sub-continent and Sri Lanka) and South-East Asia live within Greater London. However, there are also strong concentrations of the South Asian-born outside the South-East. The West Midlands metropolitan county contains 14.5 per cent of all people born in South Asia, while 9.2 per cent live in both Yorkshire & Humberside and the North West (mainly in West Yorkshire and Greater Manchester). A smaller concentration occurs in the East Midlands. People born in South East Asia display a more even geographical distribution, with the largest regional shares occurring in the North West, South West, Scotland and the West Midlands.

Table 5: Districts with most and least diverse populations in terms of country of birth, 1991.

District	Total Population (000s)	% non G.B.-Born	Diversity Index	District	Total Population (000s)	% non G.B.-Born	Diversity Index
<i>Highest</i>				<i>Most diverse</i>			
Kensington and Chelsea	138.4	37.9	3.78	Hammersmith and Fulham	148.5	22.6	3.91
Westminster, City of	174.8	35.5	3.83	Bromley	290.6	6.5	3.84
Brent	243.0	33.9	3.40	Camden	170.4	26.8	3.84
Haringey	202.2	28.5	3.59	Westminster, City of	174.8	35.5	3.83
Camden	170.4	26.8	3.84	Brighton	143.6	6.4	3.83
Ealing	275.3	26.5	3.29	Chelmsford	152.4	3.5	3.83
Newham	212.2	26.0	3.09	Hove	85.4	7.4	3.82
Hackney	181.2	25.5	3.54	Epsom and Ewell	67.0	8.6	3.82
Tower Hamlets	161.1	24.5	2.20	Wandsworth	252.4	19.4	3.81
Barnet	293.6	23.1	3.68	Reigate and Banstead	117.7	5.7	3.81
<i>Lowest</i>				<i>Least diverse</i>			
Sedgefield	90.5	1.1	3.17	Blackburn	136.6	8.3	2.22
Merthyr Tydfil	59.3	1.1	3.16	Tower Hamlets	161.1	24.5	2.20
Easington	97.8	1.0	2.96	Hyndburn	78.4	3.9	2.16
Cumnock and Doon Valley	42.6	1.0	3.16	Caithness	26.7	2.8	2.12
Wear Valley	62.7	1.0	3.26	Argyll and Bute	65.1	5.8	2.11
Derwentside	86.1	0.9	3.21	Sandwell	290.1	7.3	2.06
Knowsley	152.1	0.9	3.52	Wolverhampton	242.1	9.3	1.95
Monklands	102.4	0.8	3.18	Suffolk Coastal	108.0	9.2	1.95
Rhondda	78.3	0.8	3.17	Pendle	85.1	5.8	1.56
Blaenau Gwent	76.1	0.7	3.09	Forest Heath	54.8	22.2	1.05

Source: 1991 Census of Population Local Base Statistics (ESRC purchase); Crown Copyright.

4. Local diversity in the countries in which residents were born

The diversity of national origins at the local scale is illustrated in Table 5. This contrasts two measures used to illustrate differences between local authority districts in the national composition of their populations. The first measure is simply the percentage of the population born outside Great Britain and the second is a Diversity Index. This is a measure of the extent to which the non-British born population originates from a wide variety of countries or only a few⁷. The table lists the ten local authority districts in which each measure is highest and lowest.

The ten districts which have the largest percentages of their population born outside Great Britain are all located in Greater London. More than a third of the population of Kensington & Chelsea, Westminster and Brent were born outside Britain, while in a further five London Boroughs, the non-British born account for more than a quarter of the resident population. In contrast, the percentage of the population born outside Britain is lowest in Blaenau Gwent and Rhondda in the Valleys of South Wales. The other districts in the lowest ten are drawn from this area, central Scotland, north-east England and Knowsley in Merseyside. All are located in economically depressed areas, and areas such as Knowsley also suffer high rates of social deprivation.

The pattern of national diversity is rather different. The population of Hammersmith & Fulham originates in the widest range of countries, but the non-British born population represents only 22.6 per cent of the total. While Camden and Westminster London Boroughs are also near the top of the ranking, there is no tendency for districts in which the percentage born outside Britain is highest to have the greatest diversity of national origins. In most of the ten districts with greatest national diversity, less than 10 per cent of their population was born outside Britain. Most are relatively prosperous commuter and resort towns in the Home Counties, which may attract persons from a range of national origins due to their range of employment and educational opportunities while being within commuting distance of London. In contrast, the least diversity of national origins is found in more remote districts of Scotland, Suffolk, east Lancashire, the "East End" of London (Tower Hamlets) and the West Midlands conurbation. The more urbanised areas in this list have relatively high percentages of people from minority ethnic groups and are relatively deprived. In these areas, most of the population born outside Great Britain originated in a few New Commonwealth countries. However, the low diversity of more remote areas may reflect the location of U.S. military bases; in the least nationally diverse district, Forest Heath, 22.2 per cent of the population was born outside Great Britain, resulting from the location of Lakenheath and Mildenhall air force bases within its boundaries.

5. The geographical distribution of smaller national ethnic groups.

The ethnic group tables from the 1991 Census of Population do not identify every ethnic group currently existing in Britain, since the question on ethnic origin was primarily designed to yield information on the characteristics of the major non-white ethnic groups present in Britain. Given the need for the question on the Census form to be as simple and unambiguous as possible, only larger Afro-Caribbean and Asian ethnic groups were distinguished on the Census form, while individual white ethnic groups (such as the Irish) were not included.

However, where an ethnic group corresponds closely to a national origin, it is possible to derive useful information from the country of birth tables in the Census⁸. In this section, data from table 7 of the Local Base Statistics is used to highlight the major concentrations of three "national" ethnic groups which have attracted particular attention; Cypriots, Turks and Vietnamese⁹. Cypriots contain white minority ethnic groups who require recognition and support of their distinct cultures (though it is not possible to distinguish between Greek and Turkish Cypriots from the Census data), while people born in Turkey may experience racial discrimination and have language learning needs. The Vietnamese were originally refugees accepted for settlement by Britain after the end of the Vietnam War in 1975 and have since faced

Table 6: Local concentrations of people born in three countries, 1991

District	Persons born in each country	Percent of district population	Percent of G.B. total	Males per 1000 females
<i>Born in Cyprus</i>				
Enfield	11,339	4.4	14.5	1068
Haringey	7,798	3.9	10.0	941
Barnet	3,944	1.3	5.1	1117
Islington	3,153	1.9	4.0	911
Hackney	2,555	1.4	3.3	922
Southwark	2,297	1.1	2.9	943
Lewisham	2,061	0.9	2.6	1202
Waltham Forest	1,850	0.9	2.4	1102
Brent	1,407	0.6	1.8	1057
Redbridge	1,388	0.6	1.8	1182
<i>Sum of top ten</i>	<i>37,792</i>		<i>48.4</i>	
Great Britain	78,031		100.0	
<i>Born in Turkey</i>				
Hackney	4,783	2.6	18.0	1238
Haringey	3,890	1.9	14.6	1490
Enfield	1,783	0.7	6.7	1215
Islington	1,445	0.9	5.4	1131
Waltham Forest	867	0.4	3.3	1141
Westminster, City of	726	0.4	2.7	1057
Barnet	662	0.2	2.5	1075
Kensington and Chelsea	564	0.4	2.1	1293
Southwark	484	0.2	1.8	1361
Lewisham	436	0.2	1.6	1344
<i>Sum of top ten</i>	<i>15,640</i>		<i>58.7</i>	
Great Britain	26,597		100.0	
<i>Born in Vietnam</i>				
Southwark	1,782	0.8	8.9	943
Birmingham	1,402	0.2	7.0	1176
Lewisham	1,394	0.6	6.9	1202
Lambeth	1,373	0.6	6.8	1017
Hackney	1,354	0.8	6.7	923
Greenwich	1,109	0.5	5.5	1198
Tower Hamlets	944	0.6	4.7	991
Manchester	512	0.1	2.5	1398
Haringey	440	0.2	2.2	941
Islington	422	0.3	2.1	911
<i>Sum of top ten</i>	<i>10,732</i>		<i>53.3</i>	
Great Britain	20,119		100.0	

Source: 1991 Census Local Base Statistics (ESRC purchase); Crown Copyright.

considerable problems in cultural adjustment and access to employment. In each case, country of birth data will not provide a comprehensive picture of the size of these ethnic groups since significant numbers have been born in Britain, but it can be used to give a broad indication of their distribution. However, it must also be recognised that there is ethnic diversity within these national groupings; for example many of the Turks who arrived in Britain as asylum seekers in the 1980s were Kurds, while persons born in Vietnam are from both Vietnamese ("Other-Asian" in the 1991 Census ethnic group classification) and Chinese ethnic groups.

Table 6 lists the ten local authority districts containing the largest numbers of people born in Cyprus, Turkey and Vietnam. The largest of the three groups is the Cypriots (78 thousand), while there were only 26.6 thousand persons born in Turkey and 20.1 thousand persons born in Vietnam resident in Britain in April 1991. Each national ethnic group has a highly geographically concentrated pattern of location within Britain, with the ten largest districts accounting for about half the British total. The Turks and Vietnamese are most geographically concentrated and the Cypriots least concentrated of these three groups.

Persons born in Cyprus are predominantly located in London, mainly in northern and central Boroughs. The largest concentrations are in Enfield and Haringey, where they represent around 4 per cent of the resident population. These two Boroughs alone account for a quarter of the Cyprus-born population of Britain. There is a broad balance between males and females in the largest concentrations of Cypriots, though males are in the majority in Enfield.

The Turkish-born population is again predominantly located in London, with the two London Boroughs containing the largest Turkish-born populations accounting for a third of all persons born in Turkey living in Britain. Males form the majority of the Turkish-born population in all ten districts listed in Table 6, with the gender imbalance particularly marked in Haringey, Southwark and Lewisham.

The geographical distribution of persons born in Vietnam is also quite widespread, probably reflecting the Government's policy of dispersal, to avoid the formation of Vietnamese "ghettoes". However, about half of this national group are of Chinese ethnic origin and they have tended to move to areas in which Chinese people are strongly represented. Hence, most of the largest concentrations of people born in Vietnam are found in Inner London Boroughs, together with Birmingham and Manchester. While males form the majority of the Vietnamese-born population in Birmingham, Manchester and Lewisham, in most other parts of Inner London, females outnumber males.

6. The changing geographical origins of persons born outside Great Britain, 1981-91.

Data on the country of birth of the population from the 1981 and 1991 Censuses can be compared to provide an indication of the changing geographical character of international migration to Britain over the decade.

The number of people born outside Great Britain increased by 388.2 thousand or 10.8 per cent during the decade, while the number of people born in Britain grew by 1.9 per cent. The geographical distribution of the non-British born population changed markedly between 1981 and 1991. While the number of people born in Ireland (both north and south) declined by 12.9 thousand (1.5 per cent), there was an increase of 58.9 thousand (13.5 per cent) in the number of people born in the continental member states of the European Community, and the number of people born in Scandinavia, Austria and Switzerland also increased. In contrast, the number born in Eastern Europe and the (former) USSR declined by 29.4 thousand (probably reflecting the high mortality rates among migrants who arrived in Britain during the 1930s and 1940s and are now elderly).

There were moderate increases in the number of people born in both the Old and New Commonwealth between 1981 and 1991, but there was a marked geographical shift within the latter group of countries. Overall, the number of people born in the New Commonwealth increased by 175 thousand or 11.6 per cent. South Asians accounted for the bulk of this increase, as the number of people born in the Indian sub-continent and Sri Lanka increased by a fifth during the decade, largely a result of the re-unification of families and hence the arrival of dependents. In contrast, the number of people born in the Caribbean declined by 10.4 per cent and the share of the Caribbean-born in the population born outside Britain fell from 8.2 to 6.6 per cent, reflecting both the ageing of this section of the population and a degree of return migration. This decline mirrors a fall in the number of people identifying themselves as being from West Indian or Guyanese ethnic groups in the Labour Force Survey since the mid-1970s¹⁰. The most dynamic change was the increase of 58 per cent in the number of people born in western and southern Africa, reflecting a general increase in the number of Africans seeking employment in Europe.

The increase in the number of people born in the New Commonwealth was nearly matched by the growth of more than a third in the numbers born in the rest of the world. Rates of increase were fastest for people born in Asia and non-Commonwealth Africa south of the Sahara, including the Republic of South Africa, resulting from migration induced by war, famine and political instability.

Table 7: Changing geographical origins of the population, 1981-91

Geographical region of birth	1981		1991		1981-91	
	Residents (000s)	% non GB-born	Residents (000s)	% non GB-born	Change (000s)	% change
G.B., other British Isles	49,954.1		50,897.8		943.7	1.9
<i>Outside Great Britain</i>	3,602.8		3,991.0		388.2	10.8
Ireland	850.4	23.6	837.5	21.0	-12.9	-1.5
Other E.C.	435.0	12.1	493.9	12.4	58.9	13.5
Scandinavia, EFTA	53.5	1.5	58.3	1.5	4.8	9.0
Eastern Europe & USSR	172.2	4.8	142.9	3.6	-29.4	-17.1
Near and Middle East, med.	83.9	2.3	128.3	3.2	44.4	53.0
Old Commonwealth	152.7	4.2	177.4	4.4	24.6	16.1
<i>New Commonwealth</i>	<i>1,513.4</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>1,688.4</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>175.0</i>	<i>11.6</i>
Caribbean	295.2	8.2	264.6	6.6	-30.6	-10.4
South Asia	654.7	18.2	787.5	19.7	132.8	20.3
South East Asia	136.8	3.8	150.4	3.8	13.6	10.0
East Africa	197.2	5.5	220.6	5.5	23.4	11.9
West and Southern Africa	70.1	1.9	110.7	2.8	40.7	58.0
<i>Rest of the world</i>	<i>413.7</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>566.2</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>152.5</i>	<i>36.9</i>
Asia	151.5	4.2	231.0	5.8	79.6	52.5
North Africa	39.7	1.1	44.6	1.1	4.9	12.3
Rest of Africa/South Africa	71.2	2.0	102.3	2.6	31.0	43.5
The Americas	150.3	4.2	185.0	4.6	34.8	23.1

Source: 1991 Census Local Base Statistics (ESRC purchase); Crown Copyright.

Table 8 presents some of the details underlying this pattern, through listing the 15 countries for which the increase between 1981 and 1991 in the number of persons born within each was greatest. The greatest absolute increase was in people born in Bangladesh, the number of whom more than doubled over the decade. This exceeded the increase in the number of Pakistan-born people by over 10 thousand, or nearly a quarter. In contrast, though the absolute increase in the number of Indian-born was quite large, percentage growth was very small. Other notable features of the pattern are the substantial growth in the number of people born in Germany, the United States and the Middle East, and the doubling of the numbers of people born in Turkey, Japan and Ghana. There were also substantial increases in the number of people born

in Nigeria, Hong Kong, South Africa and Sri Lanka. These trends reflect underlying economic trends such as greater economic integration in Europe and financial deregulation, which has attracted financial professionals from other developed countries, and increased inward investment by American and Japanese corporations, which has also resulted in international movements of some company employees. In addition, civil wars have induced Kurds and Sri Lankans to seek asylum, while uncertainty over the political future of South Africa and Hong Kong has induced many people with rights of abode in Britain to leave these countries.

Table 8: Change in the number of people born in individual countries, 1981-91

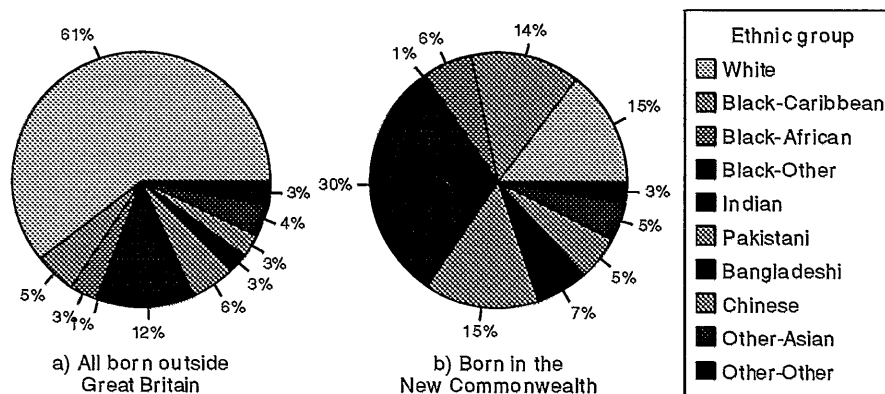
Country of birth	1981	1991	Change 1981-91	Percent change
Bangladesh	48,517	105,012	56,495	116.4
Pakistan	188,198	234,107	45,909	24.4
Germany	181,008	215,534	34,526	19.1
United States of America	118,079	143,484	25,405	21.5
Middle East (exc. Israel and Iran)	36,824	57,262	20,438	55.5
India	391,874	409,022	17,148	4.4
Japan	12,289	28,235	15,946	129.8
Ghana	16,887	32,672	15,785	93.5
Nigeria	31,310	47,085	15,775	50.4
Turkey	11,848	26,597	14,749	124.5
France	39,052	53,443	14,391	36.9
Hong Kong	58,917	72,937	14,020	23.8
South Africa, Republic of	54,207	68,059	13,852	25.6
Sri Lanka	26,091	39,387	13,296	51.0
New Zealand	28,780	40,985	12,205	42.4

Source: 1991 Census Local Base Statistics (ESRC purchase); Crown Copyright.

7. Ethnic composition of persons born outside Great Britain.

Figure 3

Ethnic composition of those born outside Great Britain



Source: 1991 Census of Population
2% individual Sample of Anonymised Records

Census data on persons born outside the UK has sometimes been used as an indicator of the number of persons from non-white ethnic groups. However, Figure 3(a)¹¹ shows that the great majority (60.6 per cent) of people born outside Britain are in fact white; a further fifth are of South Asian ethnic origin and a tenth are from Black ethnic groups. While persons born in the New Commonwealth provides a better indicator of the number of people from non-white ethnic groups, Figure 3(b) shows that even in 1991, a fifth of the New Commonwealth-born population was in fact white. More than half of the New Commonwealth-born population are from South Asian ethnic groups and a further fifth are from Black ethnic group. Therefore use of the total number of New Commonwealth-born people conceals considerable ethnic diversity.

Table 9 demonstrates that there is also considerable ethnic diversity within individual regions and countries of birth, though the ethnic composition of the population is strongly influenced by geographical area of origin. The great majority of people born in Europe, the Old Commonwealth and the Americas are white; indeed 89 per cent of those born outside Great Britain originating from countries outside the New Commonwealth are white. The minority ethnic groups most strongly represented in this total are Other-Asians, "Other-others" and Black people. A large percentage of people born in the Middle East are of "Other-other" ethnic origin; such as Arab and Iranian. Even so, more than half are white (some will be from Israel). Turning to Africa, less than a third of people born in Commonwealth countries are from Black ethnic groups, the majority being South Asian or Other-Asian, and a fifth are white. Nearly two-thirds of those born in the rest of Africa are white, and only a fifth Black. The three South Asian ethnic groups (Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi) dominate the ethnic profile of people born in the Indian sub-continent and Sri Lanka, but a tenth of this total is made up by white people. White people form a quarter of those born in South East Asia, with Chinese people just in the majority of the remainder. Of those people born in the Caribbean, the great majority are from Black ethnic groups, but 7.6 per cent are white and there are also small percentages from the various Asian and Other ethnic groups. The relatively high percentage of white people amongst persons born in the New Commonwealth clearly reflects their history as British colonies, with most of these people being the children of colonial civil servants and children moving to Britain following independence.

Table 9: Ethnic group and geographical region of birth, 1991

Geographical region of birth	Ethnic group						% of all persons
	White	Black	South Asian	Chinese	Other Asian	Other Other	
Great Britain, etc.	97.3	0.9	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	92.6
Ireland	99.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.5
Rest of EC	98.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.0
Rest Europe/Turkey/USSR	97.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.6
Middle East	54.6	1.5	4.1	0.0	2.4	37.4	0.2
African Commonwealth	19.9	29.3	44.8	0.0	3.9	2.0	0.6
Other Africa	64.8	21.3	2.6	0.4	0.5	10.5	0.3
South Asia	10.0	0.4	81.9	0.1	5.2	2.4	1.4
S.E. Asia	25.4	1.4	3.7	34.1	31.8	3.6	0.6
Oceania	97.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.2
Caribbean	7.6	86.5	2.3	0.3	0.8	2.6	0.5
The Americas	90.3	4.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	4.3	0.5
Born outside GB	60.6	9.3	20.1	3.0	4.2	2.9	7.4
<i>New Commonwealth</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>51.4</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.8</i>
<i>All other countries</i>	<i>89.0</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.6</i>

Source: 1991 Census Individual Sample of Anonymised Records (ESRC purchase); Crown Copyright.

8. Age and household structure of persons born outside the United Kingdom.

The 1991 Census follows the pattern set by the 1981 Census in publishing data on the number of people living in households disaggregated by the country of birth of the household head and distinguishing the age structure of those born within and outside the United Kingdom. This enables the characteristics of both people born overseas and those born in the U.K. living in a household headed by a person born in a given country to be identified.

Figure 4
Age distribution of all persons born outside the U.K. by country of birth of household head

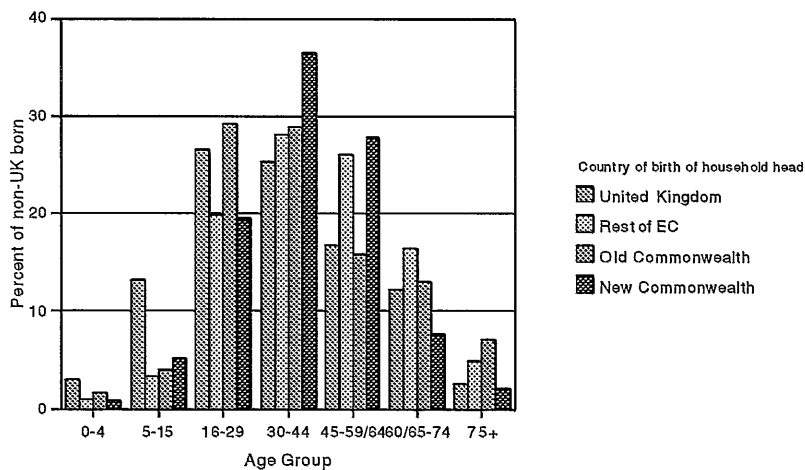


Figure 4 compares the age structure of persons born outside the United Kingdom living in households headed by a person born in the U.K. with the age structures of persons born outside the U.K. and living in households with a head born in three regions of the world; the rest of the European Community, the Old Commonwealth and the New Commonwealth. The age profile of non-U.K.-born persons in U.K.-headed households is much more youthful than that for the other three geographical origins, with about 13 per cent aged 5-15, and a quarter aged 16-29, this percentage declining with age thereafter. In contrast, the majority of the non-U.K. born living in a household with a head born in the rest of the EC or the Old Commonwealth are of working age, though the percentage of retirement age is highest in households with heads born in these two regions of the world.

The pattern for non-UK born people living in New Commonwealth-headed households is quite different. The dominant category is the 30-44 years age range, containing over a third of those born outside the UK, with a further quarter aged from 45 to retirement age. This pattern suggests that while people born in the Old Commonwealth are predominantly young workers or retired people (who migrated either in the early stages of their careers or for retirement), those born in the New Commonwealth tend to be of prime working age or middle aged, reflecting the in-migration of young adults in the post-war decades.

Table 10 presents some of the key characteristics of households headed by persons born in different countries. Over two-fifths of people living in households headed by a person born overseas were born in the United Kingdom; representing UK-born partners and children. A higher percentage of household members had been born outside the UK for households headed by a person born in the Old Commonwealth than for households with a New Commonwealth-born head. The percentage of household members born outside the U.K. is highest for households with heads born in Vietnam, the United States and China. Amongst households with New Commonwealth-born heads, the highest percentage of non-UK born household members occurs

for Bangladeshis and East Africans and the lowest is recorded by households with Pakistani-born heads.

This is related to the age structure of households and their sizes. In households with UK-born heads, children (aged 0-15) account for about a fifth of all residents, but those headed by persons born outside the UK tend to be younger, with a quarter of all residents aged 0-15. This average disguises the fact that where the household head was born in Eire, the Old Commonwealth and elsewhere in Europe, the percentage of children is lower while households with New Commonwealth-born heads tend to be younger. Indeed, for households with Bangladesh-born and Pakistani-born heads, children represent 47.5 per cent and 43.9 per cent of all residents respectively, and they form over 30 per cent of all persons resident in households with heads born in the African Commonwealth. The Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic groups are also extremely youthful; in 1991, their median ages were 19.7 and 17 years respectively¹². In contrast, children represent only 21 per cent of all residents in households with Caribbean-born heads. In households with Vietnam-born heads, 37 per cent of all residents are aged 0-15.

Table 10: Summary characteristics of households by country of birth of household head

Country of birth of household head	Persons in households (000s)	%born outside U.K.	% aged 0-15	% aged 16-P.A.	%Pensionable age	Persons per hhd.	Percent white
<i>United Kingdom</i>	49,147.2	1.6	19.8	61.3	18.8	2.43	97.2
England	40,771.9	1.6	19.8	61.3	18.8	2.43	96.8
Scotland	5,279.6	1.3	20.1	62.2	17.7	2.42	99.5
Wales	2,751.8	1.1	19.5	59.5	21.0	2.46	99.3
N Ireland	309.1	4.5	19.1	64.8	16.1	2.46	99.2
All outside U.K.	4,908.5	58.9	25.4	63.1	11.5	2.88	57.0
Irish Republic	780.5	57.0	15.5	65.0	19.5	2.41	99.1
Old Commonwealth	160.3	60.1	17.2	65.4	17.4	2.27	97.9
<i>New Commonwealth</i>	2,635.4	56.6	30.8	62.9	6.2	3.39	20.1
E Africa	312.2	62.3	31.4	64.6	4.0	3.48	17.1
Other Africa	149.8	60.2	32.2	65.8	2.0	2.87	23.7
Caribbean	433.6	55.3	21.0	69.5	9.5	2.60	6.9
Bangladeshi	161.2	63.8	47.5	50.8	1.6	5.36	0.9
India	692.7	56.0	27.4	63.7	9.0	3.58	15.2
Pakistan	441.9	50.1	43.9	53.0	3.1	4.81	3.8
S E Asia	175.5	59.6	27.2	68.6	4.2	2.87	36.4
Cyprus	118.3	53.4	24.5	67.4	8.2	3.04	96.8
Other New Commonwealth	150.2	58.1	25.3	66.7	8.0	2.86	48.8
Other E.C.	462.2	57.5	19.9	65.4	14.7	2.43	98.4
Other Europe	196.1	66.2	9.8	48.7	41.5	2.07	98.9
United States	141.3	71.9	26.8	65.7	7.5	2.59	90.8
China	30.7	70.1	20.3	65.0	14.6	2.82	19.2
Vietnam	25.7	75.6	37.0	57.6	5.4	3.98	3.2
Rest of the world	476.3	67.1	25.6	62.7	11.7	2.67	57.8
All countries	54,055.7	6.8	20.3	61.5	18.2	2.47	94.5

Source: 1991 Census Local Base Statistics (ESRC purchase); Crown Copyright.

At the other end of the age range, pensioners form about a fifth of all residents in households with UK-born heads, but a very small percentage in households with New Commonwealth-born heads. This percentage is highest for households with heads born in

countries with earlier histories of migration to the UK, such as India, the Caribbean and Cyprus. Households with heads born in other European countries also have higher percentages of residents of pensionable age, most notably reaching 41.5 per cent for the "rest of Europe" (mainly eastern Europe); this reflects the fact that because of the Cold War, most migrants from eastern Europe arrived in the 1930s and 1940s and are therefore now quite elderly.

Households with a head born outside the British Isles tend to be larger than those with a head born in the UK or Eire, though those with New Commonwealth-born heads are much larger than households whose heads were born in the Old Commonwealth, continental Europe or the United States. South Asian-headed households tend to be the largest of all, with mean household size being 4.81 and 5.37 for households with Pakistan- and Bangladesh-born heads respectively¹³. Households with heads born in India, East Africa and Vietnam are also considerably larger than average, while those with heads born in the Caribbean or the rest of Africa tend to be more similar in size to those with UK-born heads.

A measure of the usefulness of country of birth data as an indicator of ethnicity is provided by the last column, which shows the percentage of persons living in a household identified as white. This percentage is extremely low for Bangladesh-headed households and slightly higher for those with heads born in Pakistan and the Caribbean, but reaches 15 per cent for households with heads born in India, 23.7 per cent for those with heads born in "Other Africa" and 36.4 per cent of persons in households with heads born in South-East Asia.

Since broadly comparable data on household members disaggregated by country of birth of household head and age is available from both the 1981 and 1991 Censuses, it is possible to provide some indication of change in the population of minority ethnic groups over the intercensal decade, where these are closely identified with birth in a particular country. Following the 1981 Census, data on the number of people resident in all households headed by a person born in the New Commonwealth was used as an estimate of the number of people from minority ethnic groups. The evidence presented above has shown that national origin is far from being a perfect indicator of ethnicity for individuals. Its usefulness is further limited by the fact that an increasing number people from minority ethnic groups born in Britain are forming their own households, while many New Commonwealth-headed households will contain partners and children from different ethnic groups. Nevertheless, particularly for ethnic groups for which primary immigration is still occurring, change in the number of people resident in households headed by a person born in a given country can provide a broad indication of the trend of population in an ethnic group.

Table 11 presents change in the number of persons resident in households headed by persons born in a range of countries for which data is presented in both the 1981 and 1991 Censuses. This table reveals that while the overall population grew by 2.5 per cent over the decade 1981-91, the rate of increase in the population in households with non-UK born heads was nearly four times faster. The fastest rate of increase was in the number resident in Bangladeshi-headed households, which increased by nearly 150 per cent, while the number in households with heads born in the "other New Commonwealth" nearly doubled. The number of residents in East African-headed households grew by 73.8 per cent, while the number resident in Pakistani- and South East Asian-headed households increased by half. By contrast, the number of people in households with a head born in India grew very slowly, while there was a decline of a fifth in the number of people living in households headed by a person born in the Caribbean. Other long-established sources of migrants to the UK such as the Irish Republic and Cyprus also experienced a decline in the number of people living in households headed by persons born in these countries.

The influence of in-migration to the UK upon these trends may be suggested by the change in the percentage of household residents born outside the UK in each of these national origins. While the percentage born outside the UK increased for households with an Irish-born head¹⁴, it fell overall for households with New Commonwealth-born heads. A fall was also experienced by households with heads born in South and South East Asia and East Africa.

However, the percentage born outside the UK increased for households with heads born in the Caribbean. This pattern might be interpreted as indicating that the children of heads born in the Irish Republic and the Caribbean who were present in 1981 had left home to start their own households by 1991, while South Asian-headed households experienced growth in the numbers of British-born children as well as net in-migration resulting from the reunification of families.

This latter interpretation might be tested through a comparison of the mean numbers of people per household in 1981 and 1991. The overall trend during the decade was for a marked decline in household size. The decline was particularly rapid for households with heads born in the Caribbean and the Irish Republic. Household size declined for all other national origins of household head (with particularly marked falls in the size of households with heads born in India and East Africa) except for those with heads born in Bangladesh, for which household size increased substantially. Increase in the number of children born in Britain was a significant factor underlying the rapid growth in the number of people living in households headed by a person born in Bangladesh between 1981 and 1991, though the increase in family size might also be a result of the in-migration of dependents.

Table 11: Change in characteristics of households by country of birth of household head, 1981-91

Country of birth of household head	1981 (000s)	1991 (000s)	1981-91 Change (000s)	1981-91 change (%)	1981 non-UK born (%)	1991 non-UK born (%)	1981 hhld size	1991 hhld size
United Kingdom	48,290.6	49,147.2	856.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.67	2.43
All Outside U.K.	4,469.7	4,908.5	438.7	9.8	56.8	58.9	3.23	2.88
Irish Republic	949.4	780.5	-168.9	-17.8	46.9	57.0	3.03	2.41
<i>New Commonwealth</i>	2,207.2	2,635.4	428.2	19.4	59.4	56.6	3.78	3.39
E Africa	181.3	312.2	130.8	72.2	73.2	62.3	3.82	3.48
Caribbean	545.7	433.6	-112.1	-20.5	49.9	55.3	3.46	2.60
Bangladeshi	64.6	161.2	96.6	149.7	73.8	63.8	4.90	5.36
India	673.7	692.7	19.0	2.8	61.2	56.0	4.07	3.58
Pakistan	295.5	441.9	146.4	49.6	60.0	50.1	4.95	4.81
S E Asia	120.1	175.5	55.4	46.1	66.9	59.6	3.15	2.87
Cyprus	170.1	118.3	-51.7	-30.4	53.4	53.4	3.34	3.04
Other New Common.	156.3	300.1	143.8	92.0	62.9	59.2	3.07	2.87
Rest of world	1,313.1	1,492.6	179.5	13.7	59.5	63.9	2.70	2.46
All countries	52,760.3	54,055.7	1295.4	2.5	6.2	6.8	2.71	2.47

Source: 1981 Census and 1991 Census Local Base Statistics (ESRC purchase); Crown Copyright.

9. Summary and conclusions

This Statistical Paper has outlined the geographical origins of the population of Great Britain, and illustrated some of the information which can be derived from the Census data on country of birth. It has demonstrated that though country of birth data was used as an indicator of ethnic group following previous Censuses, it is no longer an accurate indicator of the magnitude of minority ethnic groups, underlining the need for the inclusion of an ethnic group question in the 1991 Census. Some of the key findings of this paper are;

- In April 1991, there were nearly 4 million people (7.3 per cent of the total population) resident in Great Britain who had been born elsewhere in the world (including Ireland [North and South]);
- 3.1 per cent of the British population in 1991 had been born in the New Commonwealth, half of these coming from the Indian subcontinent;
- The number of people born outside Great Britain increased by 10.8 per cent between 1981 and 1991, while the number of people born in Britain grew by 1.9 per cent;
- Country of birth has been shown here not to be a good indicator of ethnic group. For example, 15 per cent of persons born in the New Commonwealth are white, while only 82 per cent of those born in the Indian sub-continent were from South Asian ethnic groups;
- Overall, 60.6 per cent of all those born outside Great Britain in 1991 were white people;
- The main countries of origin of those born outside Great Britain are the Irish Republic, India, Northern Ireland, Pakistan and Germany;
- There was a geographical shift in the origins of the population during the decade, with a decline in the number of people born in Ireland, eastern Europe and the Caribbean and rapid growth in the numbers born in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Germany, the United States, parts of Africa and Turkey;
- There is a marked "north-south divide" in the location of the non-British born, with a far larger percentage of the population born outside Great Britain in the south-eastern corner of Britain than elsewhere;
- Half or more of all persons born in the ten geographical regions of the world outside Great Britain identified in this paper live in the South-East standard region;
- More than a fifth of the population of Greater London and about ten per cent of the population of the West Midlands metropolitan county was born outside Britain;
- Kensington & Chelsea is the local authority district in which the share of the resident population born outside Great Britain is highest, at 37.9 per cent;
- People born in Ireland and in the Indian sub-continent are more likely to live in the midlands and northern England than other non-British born people. This reflects the location of people from South Asian ethnic groups in the conurbations of the midlands and northern England;
- This paper has shown how country of birth data can be used to identify the geographical location of smaller 'national' minority groups not included in the ethnic group tables;
- Turks and Cypriots are heavily concentrated into a few London Boroughs, while the majority of Vietnamese are found in Birmingham, Manchester and Inner London;
- The population in households headed by a person born in Bangladesh grew by nearly 150 per cent between 1981 and 1991, while the population in households with Irish- and Caribbean-born heads contracted by a fifth;
- Households with heads born in Bangladesh and Pakistan are much larger than those with heads born elsewhere, confirming the results obtained from analysis of the ethnic group data from the Census;
- Mean household size declined overall between 1981 and 1991, especially for the Irish- and Caribbean-born, but the size of Bangladeshi households increased over the decade.

10. Notes and references

- 1 The analysis of individuals distinguishes persons born outside of Great Britain (together with the Channel Isles and Isle of Man) rather than the United Kingdom because Statistical Paper 9 will analyse the characteristics of people born on the island of Ireland.
- 2 Between the passing of the British Nationality Act of 1948 and the Commonwealth Immigrants Act of 1962.
- 3 Though until very recently migration from these countries was extremely restricted and most persons born in these countries would have migrated before or after World War Two (there was some recruitment of labour from Eastern Europe after the War). "Between 1946 and 1950, about 100 thousand Poles and 77 thousand displaced persons from Eastern Europe (European Volunteer Workers) were placed in employment" (D. Coleman and J. Salt (1992) *The British Population* (Oxford: O.U.P), p455. Given their age, the number of such people is now declining.
- 4 People born in Eastern Europe includes a number of Jewish refugees who arrived in the 1930s and 1940s.
- 5 Approximately 190 thousand persons were covered by this scheme.
- 6 The geographical classification of countries of birth is as follows;
Ireland: Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic;
Rest of EC: Remaining continental members of the European Community;
Rest of Europe: Northern and eastern European countries outside the EC, plus the former USSR;
Near & Middle East and Mediterranean: Includes Turkey, countries in the Middle East, Malta, Gibraltar, Cyprus and North Africa;
Africa south of the Sahara; All countries in Africa south of the Sahara;
South Asia: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka;
S. E. Asia: Burma, China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, The Philippines, Vietnam and others;
Oceania: Australia and New Zealand;
Caribbean: All Commonwealth and other Caribbean countries;
The Americas: North, Central and South America.
- 7 This measure is based on the "entropy index". It is calculated in the following way;

$$H = \sum_i p_i \cdot \log \frac{1}{p_i}$$

where p_i is the proportion of the population born in country i , and the summation is carried out across all 81 non-British national origins. The lowest diversity ($H=0$) occurs when one category is equal to unity and the rest zero; diversity is greatest when all the p_i are equal.
- 8 Much greater detail on the characteristics of persons by country of origin will be available in the OPCS/GRO (Scotland) **Country of Birth and Ethnic Group** Topic Report.
- 9 People born in Ireland are the subject of a separate Statistical Paper in this series.
- 10 See **Population Trends** 67, page 1.
- 11 This diagram is based on data from the Sample of Anonymised Records, a 2 per cent sample of all individuals covered by the Census.
- 12 See NEMDA 1991 Census Statistical Paper no 2: "Ethnic Minorities in Great Britain: age and gender structure".
- 13 This is similar to the pattern for ethnic groups; the mean size of households in 1991 was 3.80 persons for Indians, 4.81 persons for Pakistanis and 5.34 persons for Bangladeshis (see NEMDA 1991 Census Statistical Paper no 4: "Ethnic Minorities in Great Britain: Housing and family characteristics")
- 14 The increase in the percentage of people born outside the UK in Irish-headed households is consistent with the increase in migration of young Irish people to Britain during the economic boom of the 1980s, as a response to depressed economic conditions in the Irish Republic.

APPENDIX 1

Great Britain: Country of birth of residents by gender, 1991

Country of birth	Persons	Males	Females	Country of birth	Persons	Males	Females
ALL COUNTRIES OF BIRTH	5488844	26574954	28313890	Western Africa	87455	43084	44371
Europe	52403308	25341614	27061694	Gambia	1388	773	615
European Community	52200488	25245916	26954572	Ghana	32672	15867	16805
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>51114048</i>	<i>24762740</i>	<i>26351308</i>	Nigeria	47085	23483	23602
England	42897179	20799687	22097492	Sierra Leone	6310	2961	3349
Scotland	5221038	2514728	2706310	Caribbean	264591	125581	139010
Wales	2747790	1327427	1420363	Barbados	22294	11003	11291
Northern Ireland	244914	119196	125718	Jamaica	142483	68613	73870
U.K. (part not stated)	3127	1702	1425	Trinidad & Tobago	17620	7130	10490
<i>Outside United Kingdom</i>	<i>3774796</i>	<i>1812214</i>	<i>1962582</i>	Other Independent States	44045	21232	22813
Channel Islands	18714	8702	10012	Caribbean Dependent Territories	6338	3086	3252
Isle of Man	9960	4675	5285	West Indies (so stated)	10123	4916	5207
Irish Republic	592020	274093	317927	Belize	1210	439	771
Ireland (part not stated)	530	245	285	Guyana	20478	9162	11316
<i>Old Commonwealth</i>	<i>177355</i>	<i>80818</i>	<i>96537</i>	Asia	937937	470230	467707
Australia	73217	32862	40355	South Asia	787528	396673	390855
Canada	63153	28758	34395	Bangladesh	105012	55763	49249
New Zealand	40985	19198	21787	India	409022	198998	210024
<i>New Commonwealth</i>	<i>1688396</i>	<i>841633</i>	<i>846763</i>	Pakistan	234107	120626	113481
Africa	331313	168084	163229	Sri Lanka	39387	21286	18101
Eastern Africa	220605	113830	106775	South East Asia	150409	73557	76852
Kenya	112422	57762	54660	Hong Kong	72937	37764	35173
Malawi	10697	5541	5156	Malaysia	43511	19685	23826
Tanzania	29825	15575	14250	Singapore	33961	16108	17853
Uganda	50903	26639	24264	Remainder of New Commonwealth	154555	77738	76817
Zambia	16758	8313	8445	Cyprus	78031	40388	37643
Southern Africa	23253	11170	12083	Gibraltar	11391	5364	6027
Zimbabwe	21252	10071	11181	Malta and Gozo	31237	14932	16305
Botswana, Lesotho & Swaziland	2001	1099	902	Mauritius	23450	12288	11162

Great Britain: Country of birth of residents by gender, 1991 (continued)

Country of birth	Persons	Males	Females	Country of birth	Persons	Males	Females
Seychelles	2967	1264	1703	<i>Africa</i>	146869	74752	72117
Other New Commonwealth	7479	3502	3977	Algeria	3672	2400	1272
<i>European Community</i>	493890	208838	285052	Egypt	22849	12103	10746
Belgium	16416	5693	10723	Libya	6604	3791	2813
Denmark	14226	5124	9102	Morocco	9073	5244	3829
France	53443	19458	33985	Tunisia	2417	1468	949
Germany	215534	87679	127855	South Africa, Republic of	68059	31450	36609
Greece	14610	7557	7053	Other Africa	34195	18296	15899
Italy	91010	45151	45859	<i>Americas</i>	185033	89166	95867
Luxembourg	705	305	400	United States of America	143484	71832	71652
Netherlands	29442	12273	17169	Caribbean	2504	1141	1363
Portugal	19775	9107	10668	Central America	4449	1802	2647
Spain	38729	16491	22238	South America	34596	14391	20205
<i>Remainder of Europe</i>	174146	82321	91825	<i>Asia</i>	231045	113325	117720
Albania	161	94	67	Middle East	101719	58248	43471
Austria	20645	5577	15068	Iran	32262	18825	13437
Bulgaria	1710	923	787	Israel	12195	6310	5885
Czechoslovakia	8720	3901	4819	Other Middle East	57262	33113	24149
Finland	5285	1098	4187	Remainder of Asia	129326	55077	74249
Hungary	12487	7302	5185	Burma (Myanmar, Union of)	10608	4963	5645
Norway	8684	3445	5239	China, Peoples Republic of	23784	11081	12703
Poland	73738	42357	31381	Japan	28235	12844	15391
Romania	3960	2088	1872	Phillippines	21836	5432	16404
Sweden	11054	3716	7338	Vietnam	20119	10060	10059
Switzerland	12613	4286	8327	Other Asia	24744	10697	14047
Yugoslavia	13813	7080	6733	Rest of the world and at sea/in the air	3230	1581	1649
Other Europe	1276	454	822				
Turkey	26597	15070	11527				
U.S.S.R.	27011	16995	10016				

APPENDIX 2

Geographical distribution of the resident population and persons born outside Great Britain, 1991

Standard region, county or Scottish region, or <i>metropolitan county</i>	Total Population	%non -GB born	Ire- land	Rest of EC	Rest of Europe	Near & Middle East	Africa S. of Sahara	South Asia	S.E. Asia	Ocean- ia	Carib- bean	The Amer- icas
South East	17,208,264	12.9	2.4	1.5	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.3	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.7
Bedfordshire	524,105	11.5	2.9	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.7
Berkshire	734,246	10.5	2.0	1.4	0.6	0.5	1.0	2.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7
Buckinghamshire	632,487	8.6	1.8	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.8
East Sussex	690,447	6.5	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5
Essex	1,528,577	4.4	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
<i>Greater London</i>	<i>6,679,699</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>0.9</i>
Hampshire	1,541,547	5.8	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4
Hertfordshire	975,829	7.5	1.8	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5
Isle of Wight	124,577	3.7	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
Kent	1,508,873	5.2	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Oxfordshire	547,584	9.0	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.9
Surrey	1,018,003	9.0	1.7	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.0
West Sussex	702,290	6.0	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5
East Anglia	2,027,004	6.1	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.7
Cambridgeshire	645,125	8.0	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	1.5
Norfolk	745,613	3.7	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7
Suffolk	636,266	6.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	3.2
South West	4,609,424	4.6	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Avon	932,674	4.9	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Cornwall	468,425	3.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Devon	1,009,950	3.8	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Dorset	645,166	4.9	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Gloucestershire	528,370	5.1	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5
Somerset	460,368	3.5	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Wiltshire	564,471	6.4	1.5	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4
West Midlands	5,150,187	7.0	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2
Hereford & Worcester	676,747	3.6	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Shropshire	406,387	3.7	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Staffordshire	1,031,135	2.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Warwickshire	484,247	5.4	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
<i>West Midlands</i>	<i>2,551,671</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>
East Midlands	3,953,372	5.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Derbyshire	928,636	3.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Leicestershire	867,521	9.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	2.7	3.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Lincolnshire	584,536	3.6	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Northamptonshire	578,807	6.4	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6
Nottinghamshire	993,872	4.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2
Yorkshire & Humbs.	4,836,524	4.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Humberside	858,040	2.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
<i>South Yorkshire</i>	<i>1,262,630</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.1</i>
North Yorkshire	702,161	3.8	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5
<i>West Yorkshire</i>	<i>2,013,693</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.1</i>

Geographical distribution of the resident population and persons born outside Great Britain, 1991
(continued)

Standard region, county or Scottish region, or metropolitan county	Total Population	%non-GB born	Ire-land	Rest of EC	Rest of Europe	Near& Middle East	Africa S. of Sahara	South Asia	S.E. Asia	Ocean-ia	Carib-bean	The Americas
North West	6,243,697	4.9	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Cheshire	956,616	3.3	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Greater Manchester	2,499,441	6.5	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2
Lancashire	1,383,998	4.8	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Merseyside	1,403,642	3.1	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Northern	3,026,732	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Cleveland	550,293	2.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Cumbria	483,163	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Durham	593,430	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Northumberland	304,694	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Tyne and Wear	1,095,152	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Wales	2,835,073	2.9	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Clwyd	408,090	2.7	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Dyfed	343,543	2.9	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
Gwent	442,212	2.6	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gwynedd	235,452	2.9	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Mid Glamorgan	534,101	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Powys	117,467	2.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
South Glamorgan	392,780	5.5	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
West Glamorgan	361,428	2.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Scotland	4,998,567	3.5	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5
Borders	103,881	3.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
Central	267,492	2.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
Dumfries & Galloway	147,805	3.0	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Fife	341,199	3.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3
Grampian	503,888	4.1	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.9
Highland	204,004	3.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6
Lothian	726,010	4.6	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5
Strathclyde	2,248,706	3.2	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4
Tayside	383,848	3.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5
Orkney Islands Area	19,612	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4
Shetland Islands Area	22,522	2.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2
Western Isles	29,600	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5

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