



SPRC

At Middlesex University



BME populations in London:

Statistical analysis of the latest UK census

Neil Kaye

Social Policy Research Centre, Middlesex University

Access to data – 2011 UK Census

- Availability of data (Census day – 27th March 2011; publication of main statistics from late 2012; still being published – drip, drip, drip)
- Timeliness of data (already out-of-date?)
- Interpretation of data (published as statistical tables and spreadsheets; a few charts, with some of the main topics allowing a degree of ‘interactivity’; a limit to what can be tailored to specific needs – i.e. combining certain variables)
- Data visualisation (making sense of the tables; visualising the data for increased ease of interpretation – can ‘see’ what the data is saying; plenty of summary tables, charts and maps in this presentation)
- Inclusivity of data analysis (our research includes visual outputs of data to increase the level of inclusivity – greater access to the data, ability to interpret the data and use the statistics for ones own ends, i.e. advocacy, lobbying and appeal for resources)

Size of the BME population

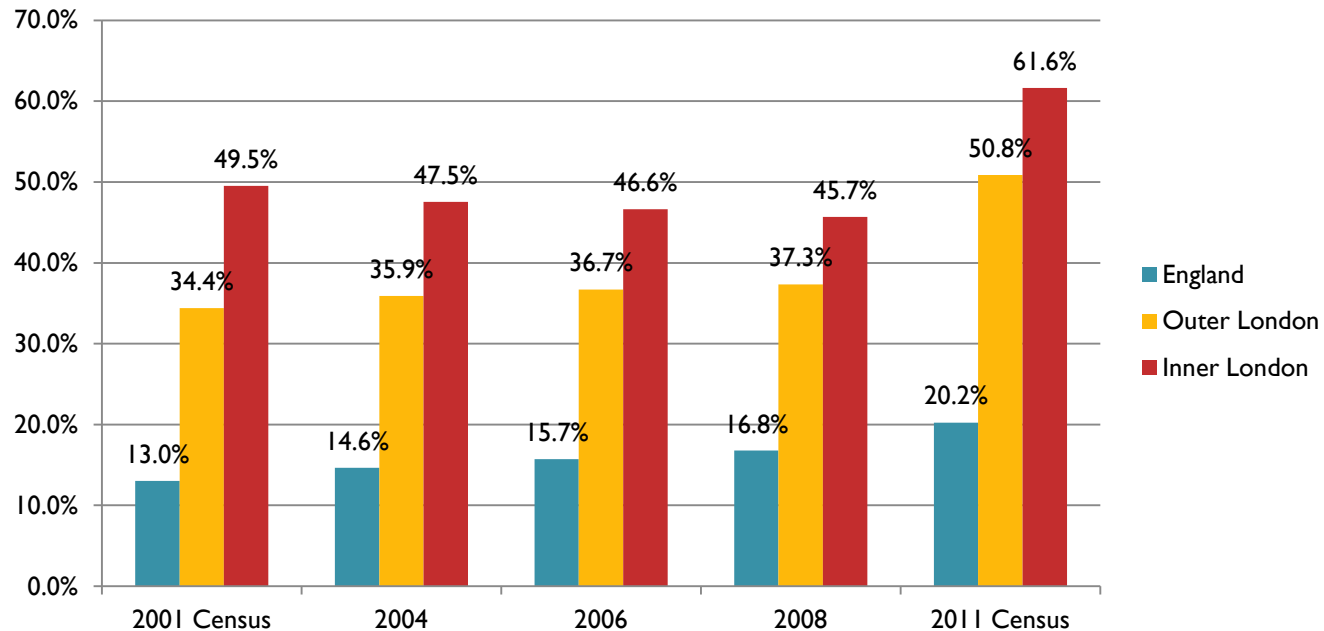
	Total population	BME	BME %
England	53,012,456	10,733,220	20.2%
London	8,173,941	4,504,657	55.1%
Inner London	3,231,901	1,991,635	61.6%
Outer London	4,942,040	2,513,022	50.8%

- The BME population in England is just over **1/5 of the total**
- In London, at the last census the **BME population outnumbered White: British** for the first time
- There are more than **4.5 million** people in London who belong to a BME group
- In Inner London, the proportion of BME residents is **three times** the national average

	BME	% BME
Newham	256,468	83.3%
Brent	255,328	82.0%
Ealing	235,414	69.6%
Harrow	165,230	69.1%
Tower Hamlets	174,865	68.8%

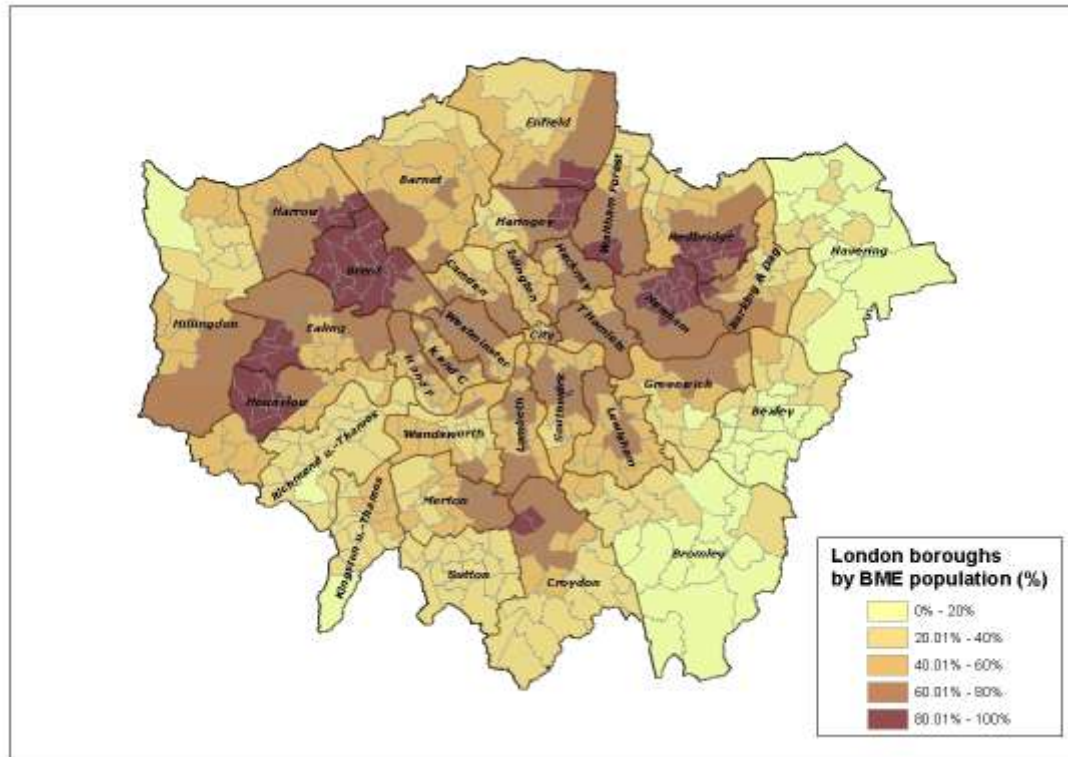
- Within London there exists significant variation from borough to borough in terms of BME population – notably both Newham and Brent have **greater than 80%** non-White: British residents

Trends in the BME population



- Since the 2001 Census the overall BME population has **increased from around 1 in 7 to 1 in 5**
- In London estimates put the BME population at **between 1/3 (Outer London) and 1/2 (Inner London)** of the total population throughout the previous decade
- Prior to the most recent census, population estimates showed the proportion of BME groups living in **Inner London was falling**, whilst there was a consistent **upward trend in Outer boroughs**
- The 2011 Census showed a **significant rise in the proportion of BME population** living in both Inner and Outer London, such that White: British people form a minority of residents in both areas of the city

Locations of BME populations



- There is significant variation between boroughs in London in terms of the relative size of the BME population living there
- Areas of particularly high concentration of BME groups exist in East London (Newham, Redbridge), West London (Brent, Hounslow, Ealing) and Inner London boroughs of Westminster, Southwark, Lambeth & Tower Hamlets

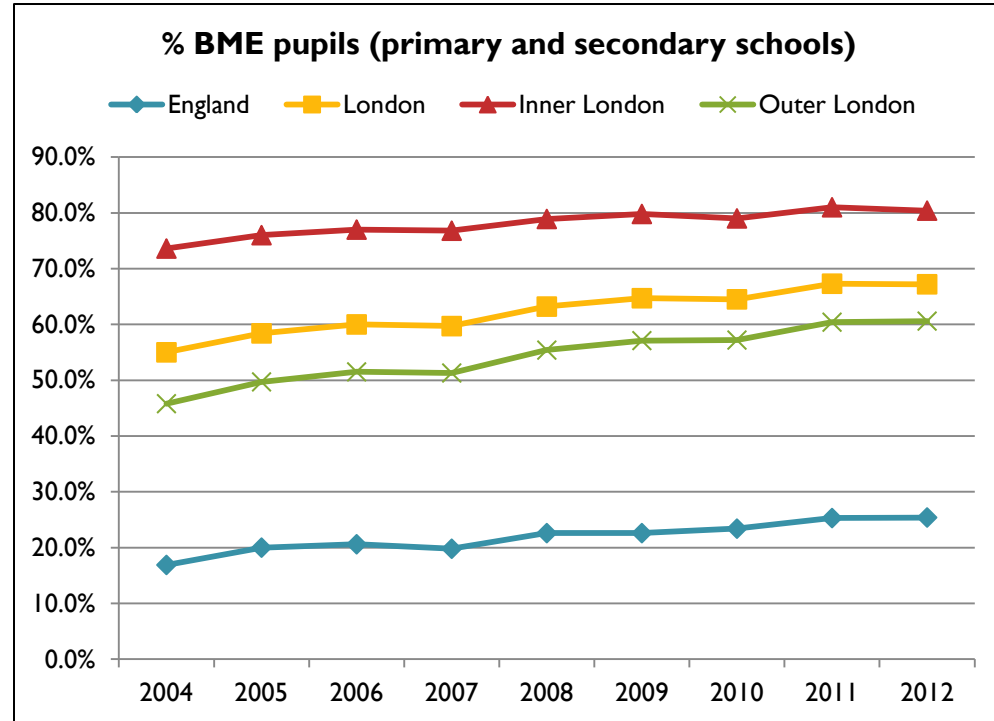
Which are the largest BME groups?

- London is one of the most ethnically diverse cities in the world
- More than 40 non-indigenous groups have a population of more than 15,000
- At the last census the Black African population overtook the Indian population as the largest BME group in the capital
- It is projected that the 'Other Asian' group will become the most sizeable overall BME category by the time of the next census in 2021 – this group could include a growing number of Turkish, Kurdish and Afghan migrants (as well as children of current migrant communities)

#	Ethnic group	Population
1	Black African	573,931
2	Indian or British Indian	546,016
3	Black Caribbean	344,597
4	Pakistani or British Pakistani	224,569
5	Bangladeshi or British Bangladeshi	222,545
6	Other Western European	181,603
7	Irish	177,903
8	Polish	136,598
9	European Mixed	134,044
10	Chinese	126,349
11	White and Black Caribbean	119,708
12	Arab	110,207
18	Turkish	71,301
24	Afghan	44,505
39	Kurdish	20,988

Ethnic diversity in schools

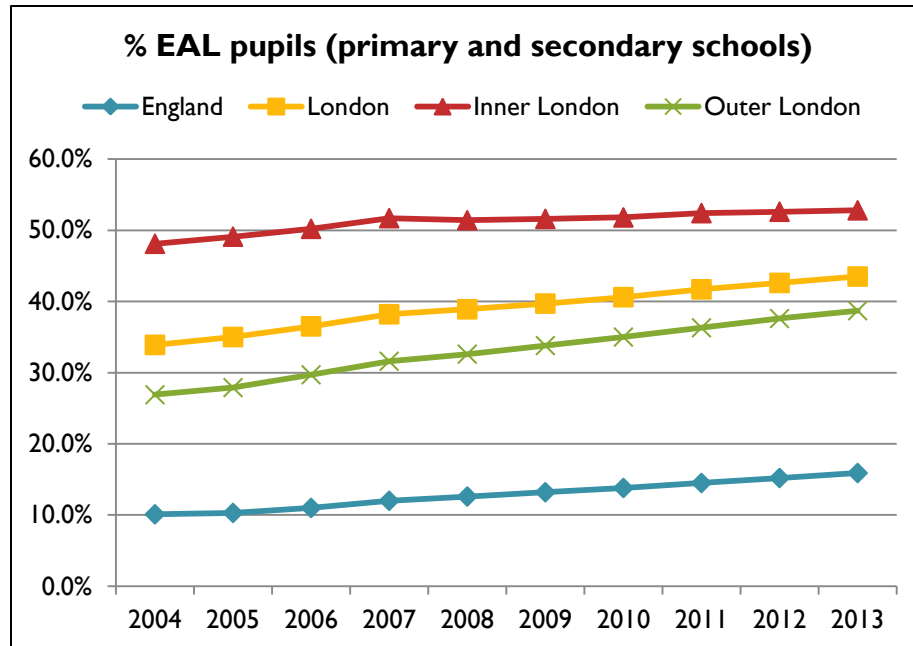
- Schools have seen a steady increase in ethnic diversity throughout the last decade
- In London, more than two-thirds of pupils (67.2%) belong to a BME group, with this figure now above 80% in the Inner boroughs



- In eight London boroughs the BME school population is greater than 80%
- The proportion of BME pupils in Newham is as high as 91.5%

	BME pupils	% BME pupils
Newham	40,097	91.5%
Tower Hamlets	29,407	88.6%
Brent	32,889	86.1%
Westminster	15,483	84.8%
Hackney	20,485	84.6%
Lambeth	22,850	84.0%
Harrow	22,191	81.5%
Ealing	32,423	81.1%

Linguistic diversity in schools



- Increasing ethnic diversity in schools has also seen an increase in linguistic diversity
- More than half of all pupils in Inner London have English as an Additional Language (EAL)
- South Asian languages account for the majority of those whose first language is 'other than English'

#	Language	Pupils' main language	% all pupils
1	Urdu	103,730	1.57%
2	Panjabi	88,225	1.34%
3	Bengali	64,230	0.97%
4	Polish	47,135	0.71%
5	Gujarati	40,470	0.61%
6	Somali	40,410	0.61%
7	Arabic	30,530	0.46%
8	Tamil	22,515	0.34%
9	French	20,920	0.32%
10	Portuguese	20,830	0.32%
11	Turkish	19,690	0.30%
12	Bengali (Sylheti)	17,995	0.27%
13	Panjabi (Mirpuri)	16,000	0.24%
14	Yoruba	15,550	0.24%
15	Spanish	13,135	0.20%
16	Albanian/Shqip	10,950	0.17%
17	Pashto/Pakhto	10,895	0.17%
18	Chinese	9,370	0.14%
19	Lithuanian	8,975	0.14%
20	Hindi	8,315	0.13%
28	Persian/Farsi	5,895	0.09%
32	Kurdish	5,035	0.08%

- A total of 17 languages are spoken as a main language by more than 10,000 pupils, including Turkish (19,690) and Pashto/Pakhto (10,895)

Linguistic diversity in London (I)

- The latest census has shown Polish to be the largest minority linguistic group in London
- South Asian languages, such as Bengali, Gujarati, Urdu and Tamil account for more than 25% of EAL population
- Turkish- and Kurdish-speaking communities in London account for 5% of the EAL population – some 86,000 people
- The census counted more than 15,000 people in London speaking Pashto as a main language
- Persian/Farsi (the majority language of Afghanistan) is also a significant linguistic minority,

#	Language	Speakers as main language	% all EAL population
1	Polish	147,816	8.6%
2	Bengali	114,267	6.6%
3	Gujarati	101,676	5.9%
4	French	84,191	4.9%
5	Urdu	78,667	4.6%
6	Portuguese	71,525	4.1%
7	Turkish	71,242	4.1%
8	Spanish	71,192	4.1%
9	Arabic	70,602	4.1%
10	Tamil	70,565	4.1%
11	Panjabi	68,525	4.0%
12	Somali	54,852	3.2%
13	Italian	49,484	2.9%
14	Romanian	39,653	2.3%
15	Persian/Farsi	39,645	2.3%
16	Lithuanian	35,341	2.0%
17	German	31,306	1.8%
18	Greek	26,924	1.6%
19	Russian	26,603	1.5%
20	Tagalog/Filipino	25,869	1.5%
27	Kurdish	15,230	0.9%
28	Pashto	15,096	0.9%

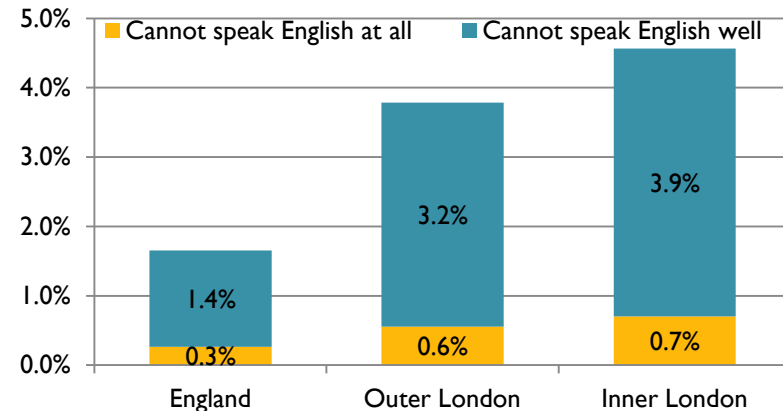
although included in the almost 40,000 speakers recorded in the census will be communities from Iran, Tajikistan and other areas of Central and Western Asia

Linguistic diversity in London (2)

	Population over 3 years	Main language is English	Main language other than English			
			Can speak English very well	Can speak English well	Cannot speak English well	Cannot speak English at all
England	51,005,610	92.0%	3.3%	3.0%	1.4%	0.3%
London	7,809,942	77.9%	9.8%	8.2%	3.5%	0.6%
Outer London	4,719,487	79.9%	8.5%	7.8%	3.2%	0.6%
Inner London	3,090,455	74.8%	11.7%	8.9%	3.9%	0.7%

- The census reveals that over **22% of Londoners** do not have English as their main language
- 18% of those with English as an additional language reported that they can speak it **‘well’ or ‘very well’**
- The remaining **4% are not proficient** in English – which has an impact on access to services and civic participation

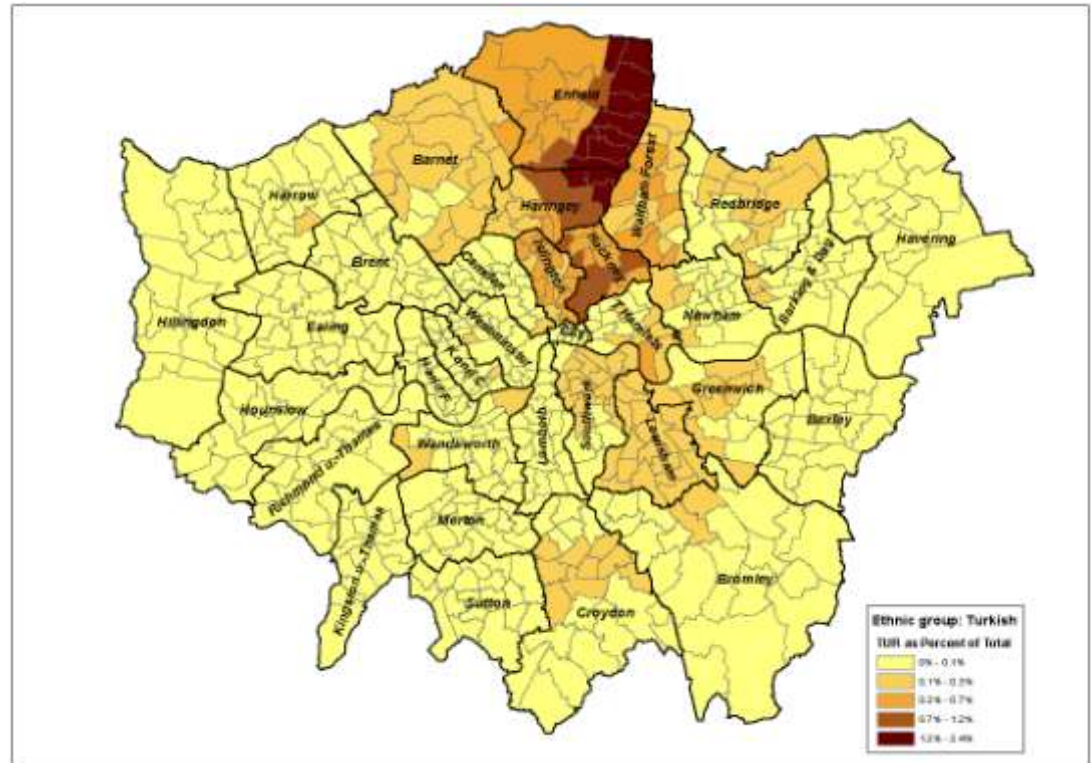
Population over 3 years unable to speak English well or at all (%)



- This shows a need for **language-specific community services** to negotiate the interaction between BME communities and public authorities and service providers
- The census asks about **self-assessed** English-language proficiency, so in fact the actual number of those lacking sufficient English could be much higher than the 4% recorded

Spatially concentrated communities (Turkish)

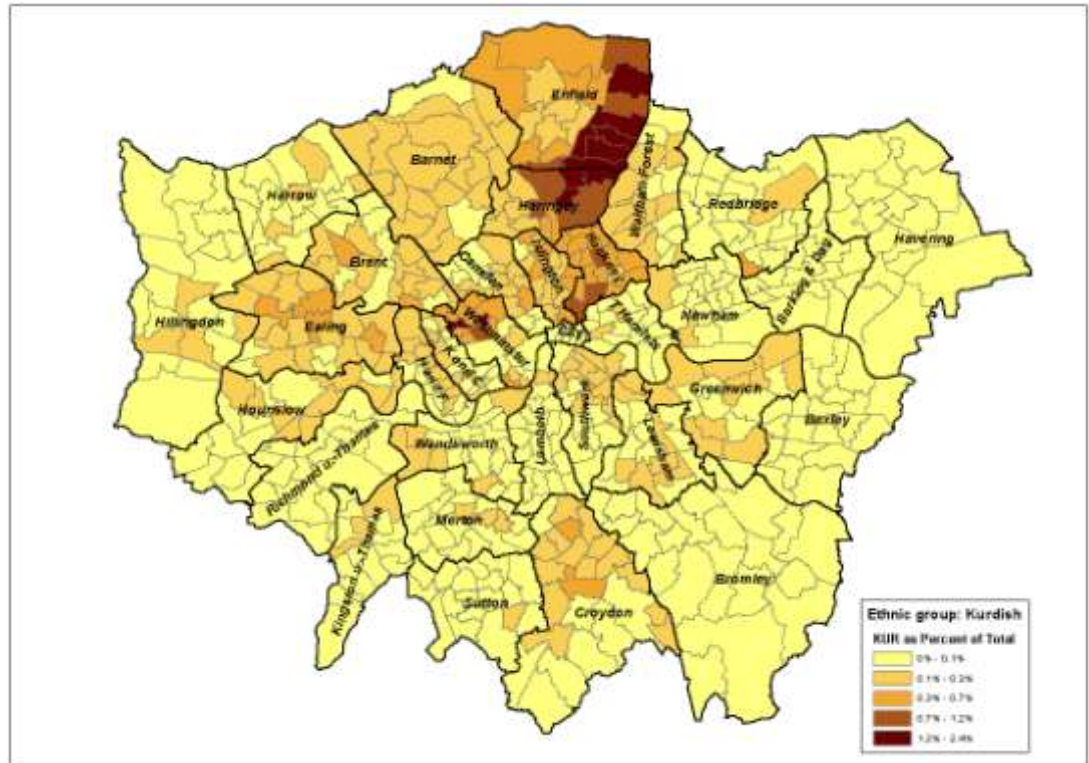
- The results from the latest census confirm that the Turkish community in London continues to be concentrated around the boroughs of Enfield, Hackney and Haringey
- Spatially concentrated BME communities exist across the capital
- **Benefits/disadvantages of this – in relation to community services organisations**



- The largest Turkish organisations are based in and operating in these areas, e.g. DayMer (Hackney), Enfield Turkish Education Association, Turkish Women's Philanthropic Association (Haringey)

Spatially concentrated communities (Kurdish)

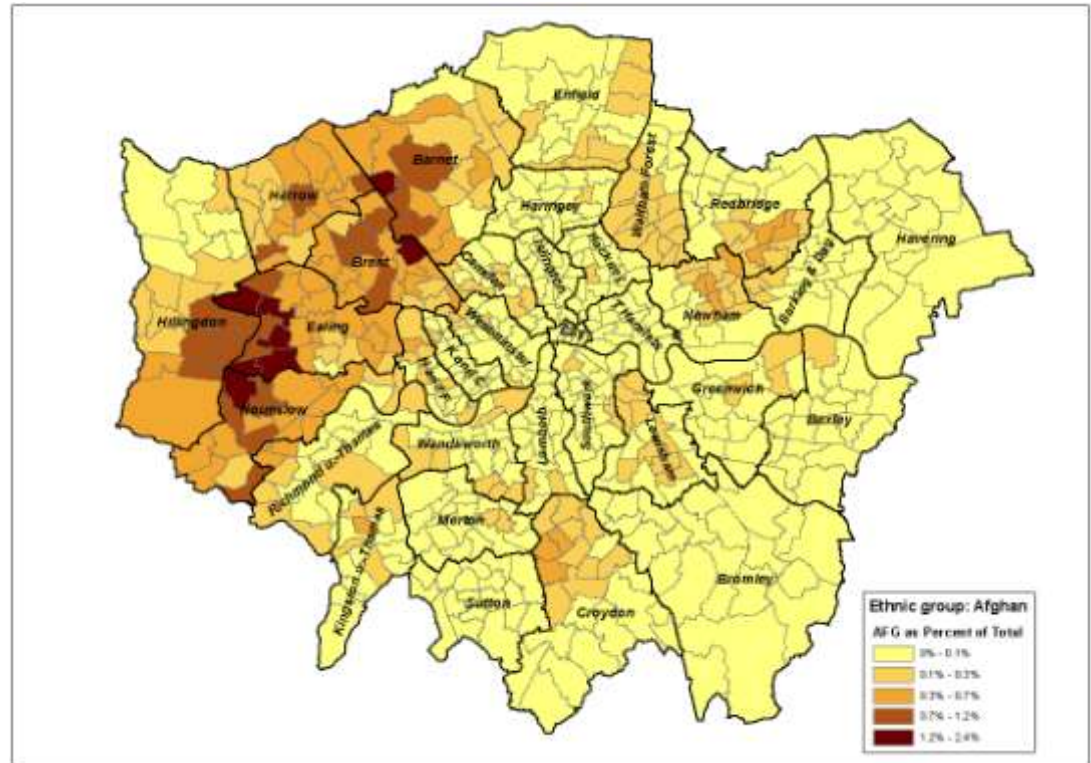
- Similarly the results from the latest census show that the Kurdish community in London is also concentrated around the boroughs of Enfield, Hackney and Haringey
- There also exists a significant Kurdish population in the west of the capital – in parts of Westminster, Hammersmith and Ealing
- Kurdish community organisations are based in and around these areas, e.g. DayMer (Hackney), Kurdish Advice



Service (Haringey), Kurdish Association for Refugees (Hammersmith & Fulham) and Halkevi: Kurdish and Turkish Community Centre (Hackney)

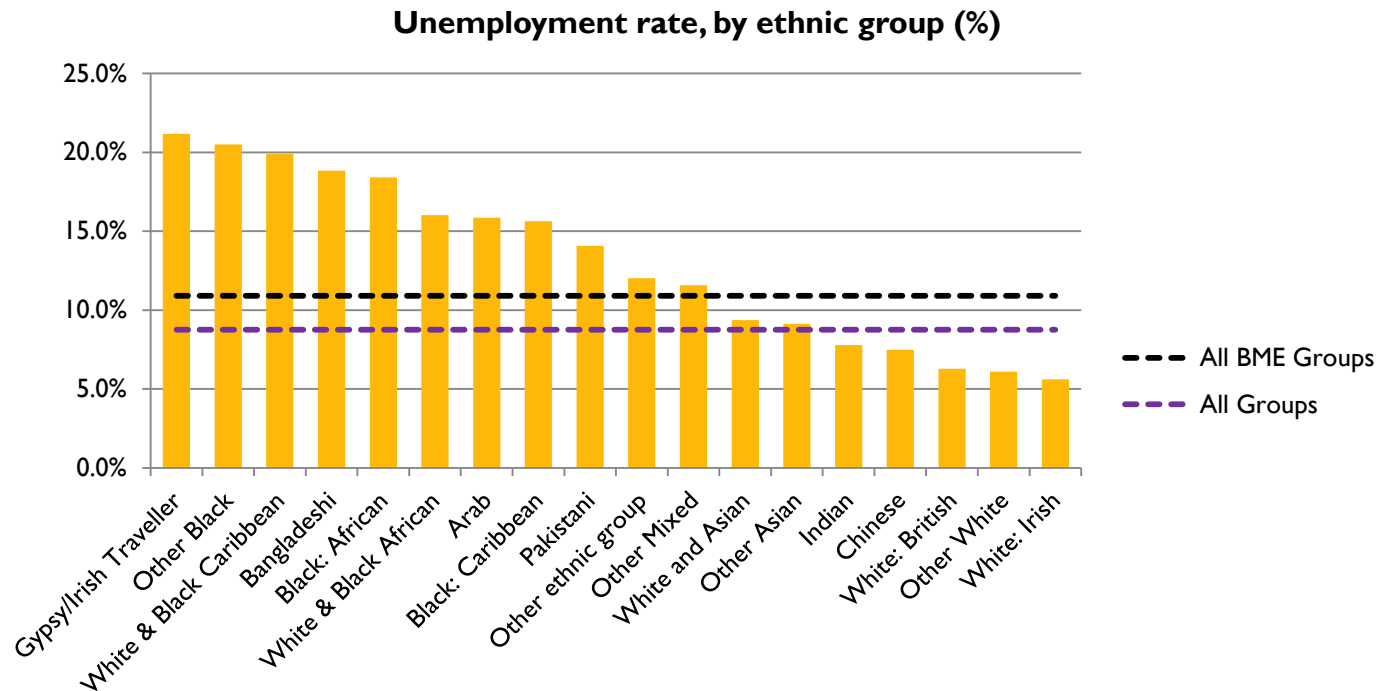
Spatially concentrated communities (Afghan)

- Similarly, the Afghan community, although more recently-established, is also concentrated in one area of the capital
- Areas of the boroughs of Brent, Ealing, Harrow and Hillingdon in the west of London have the highest proportions of Afghan communities
- The largest Afghan community organisations are based in and operate mainly in these areas, e.g. Paiwand and the Afghan



Association of London in Harrow and the Society of Afghan Residents in the UK in West Acton (Ealing)

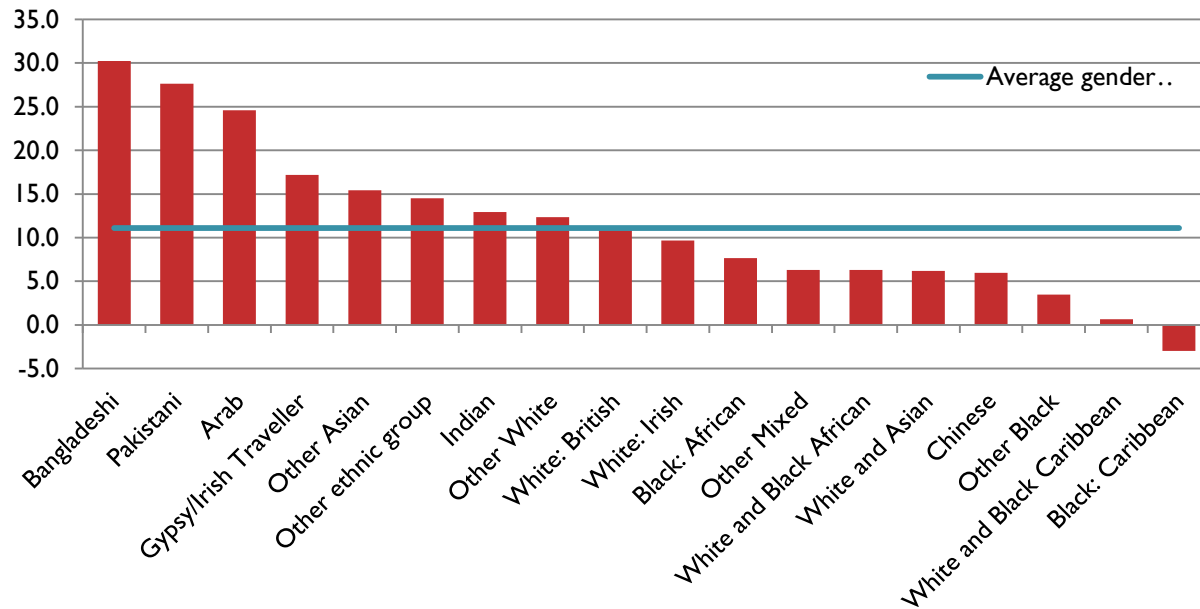
Socio-economic conditions – employment and ethnicity



- Unemployment disproportionately affects the BME population, with the current rate more than 2% higher for these groups than the London average
- There are significant variations in the level of unemployment by ethnicity, with White groups experiencing lower than average rates whilst Gypsy/Irish Traveller, 'Other Black', Bangladeshi and Black African groups have a rate twice as high as average

Socio-economic conditions – employment, ethnicity and gender

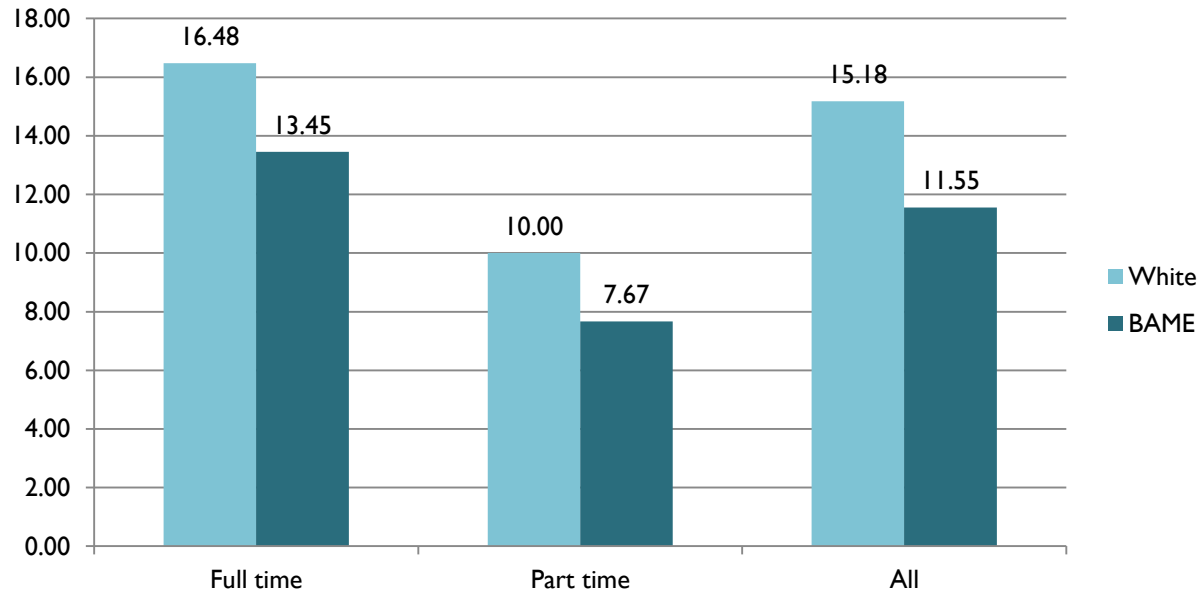
Employment rate gender gap, by ethnic group (pp)



- Rates of employment differ greatly within ethnic groups according to gender with the largest gender gap in employment being seen amongst Bangladeshis, Pakistanis and Arabs
- Other Asian groups also have a slightly higher than average gender gap in rates of employment
- The Black Caribbean group is the only one where employment rates amongst women are higher than amongst men

Socio-economic conditions - pay

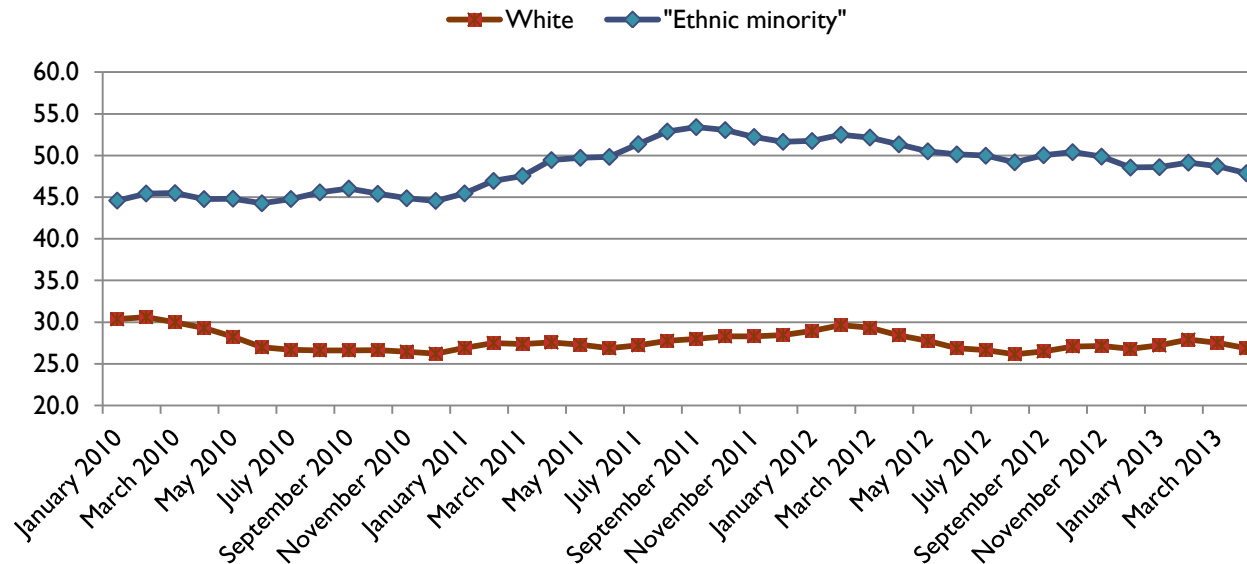
Median hourly earnings (£) of London residents in employment, by ethnicity, 2012



- The 'ethnic pay gap' in London provides evidence of **inequality** in levels of income and earnings according to ethnicity
- White groups earn, on average **£4 per hour** more than their BME counterparts
- The gap is **greater amongst full-time employees** than part-time workers

Socio-economic conditions - benefits

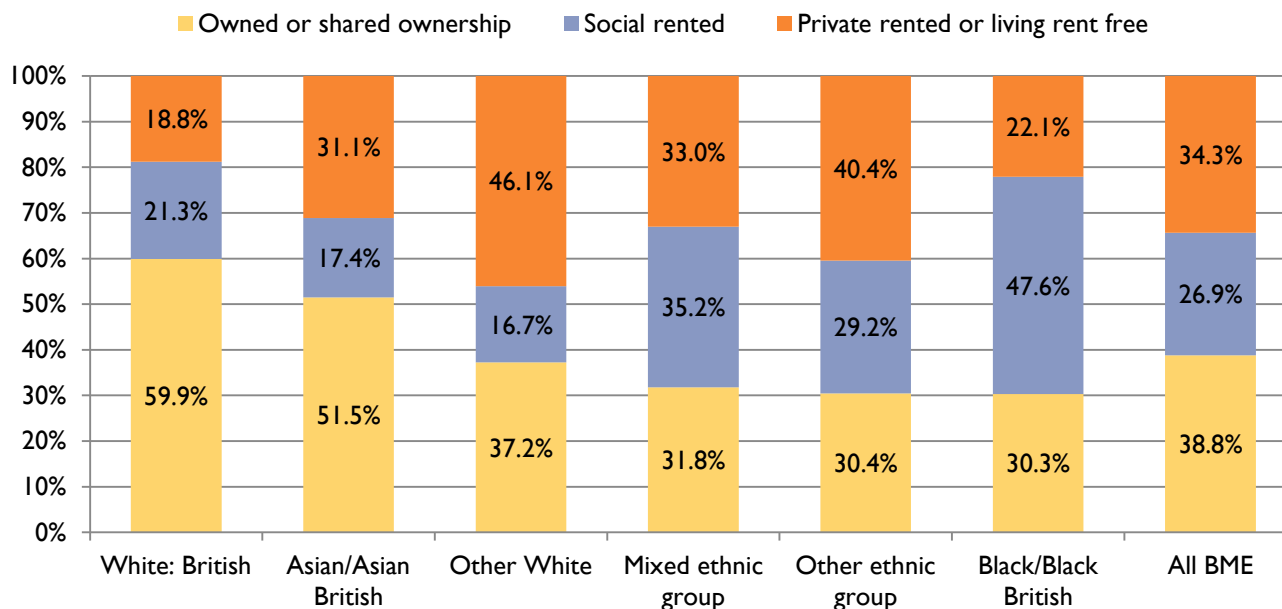
Job Seekers' Allowance claimant rate by ethnicity (per 1,000 working-age population)



- “Ethnic minority” (non-White) groups **have a higher rate of JSA claimants** than those belonging to White groups
- Around **1 in 20** of the working-age “ethnic minority” population currently claim Job Seekers’ Allowance (JSA)
- The ‘gap’ currently stands at about **20 claimants per 1,000** working-age population
- This has increased throughout the **current economic crisis** from around 15 claimants per 1,000 at the start of 2010

Socio-economic conditions - housing

Housing tenure by ethnic group (%)



- A higher proportion of White: British people (59.9%) live in owner-occupied or shared ownership housing than for BME groups (38.8%)
- BME populations are more likely to live in social rented accommodation than the White: British group
- There are large variations within different BME groups – almost half (47.6%) of Black/Black British people live in social rented housing; over half (51.5%) of Asian/Asian British people live in owner-occupied or shared ownership accommodation

Conclusion

- BME groups tend to be disproportionately affected by adverse socio-economic conditions. Minority groups experience:
 - Higher unemployment
 - Lower levels of pay
 - Higher rates of JSA claimants
 - More social housing
- BME communities tend to be spatially concentrated in various parts of the city
 - Important for community-specific services
 - Negotiate the interaction between BME communities and public authorities and service providers
 - Advocate and lobby on behalf of the community on individual- and community-level
 - Allows access to services through contact with centrally-located organisations – although, must be aware of ‘outlying’ community members who live some distance away from the majority of the population

Impact on services

- Language services
- Schools and education services
- Health services
- Community services (spatially concentrated communities)
- Welfare services, including benefits and housing
- Employment-related services, including
 - Assistance for job seekers
 - Reducing inequalities in pay
 - Tackling employment discrimination