

## Data Management and Analysis Group

### London's changing population

Diversity of a world city in the 21st century



# DMAG Briefing 2005/39

November 2005

## London's changing population

For more information please contact:

### *Census Team*

Eileen Howes (Editor)

Tel: 020 7983 4657

e-mail: eileen.howes@london.gov.uk

or

Gareth Piggott

Tel: 020 7983 4327

e-mail: gareth.piggott@london.gov.uk

### *Demography Team*

John Hollis

Tel: 020 7983 4604

e-mail: john.hollis@london.gov.uk

or

Baljit Bains

Tel: 020 7983 4613

e-mail: baljit.bains@london.gov.uk

Data Management and Analysis Group  
Greater London Authority  
City Hall  
The Queen's Walk  
London SE1 2AA

Copyright © Greater London Authority

Any Census data produced in this briefing has been reproduced with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office and the Queen's Printer for Scotland and is © Crown Copyright. An acknowledgement of the source is given at the end of each table.

All maps are © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. (Greater London Authority) (LA100032379) (2005)

ISBN 1 85261 794 2

ISSN 1479-7879

Cover photograph taken by Anthony Lam and Annie Bungereoth

## Foreword

The publication of this Briefing has been scheduled to co-incide with the Cities Against Racism conference held at City Hall on 10th November 2005.

This analysis has been undertaken in the light of recent, and sometimes near hysterical, debate about 'ghettos'. But there is also a history of 100 years and more of huge population movements into and out of London. This work puts these changes in London's population in a wider context. It factually refutes the dire warnings about a future for our capital and other cities where different groups within the community do not live in a diverse society but segregate themselves and live in large ghettos dominated by just one ethnic group.

This debate raises a number of issues. Most importantly, the debate has been based upon a type of analysis that suggests that too many Black people or too many Asians living together is a problem, while the same dominance by White people is acceptable. We find this suggestion offensive to the population of London, where the most diverse population in the country lives together and where there is no sign of classic ghettos.

This analysis paints a different picture of the wide diversity of London's population, which is a truly multi-cultural society.



## London's changing population

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
Foreword	1
Summary of key findings	5
1 Introduction and demographic overview	7
<i>Looking back</i>	
2 Change in London and other areas between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses	11
3 Ethnic diversity in London wards, 1991 and 2001	31
4 Patterns of ethnic segregation	51
<i>Looking forward</i>	
5 Population projections	65
<i>Other related DMAG work</i>	
6 Current and planned work	69

# The London Boroughs



## Summary of Key Findings

### Chapter 1

- The population of London fell for nearly half a century from a peak of 8.6 million residents in 1939
- London's population reached a low point in 1988 of just 6.73 million
- The most recent estimate of London's population, for mid-2004, showed there to be 7.43 million residents, an increase of 107 thousand in three years
- The key change is the reversal of Inner London's population losses that started early in the 20th century
- One of the main components of the high levels of population growth since the mid 1990s is the estimated level of net migration; however London's growth is underpinned by high levels of natural change
- The recent rise in international migration to London has been accompanied by an increase in the number of Londoners moving to the rest of the UK. Currently around 350 thousand people both arrive in London and leave London annually
- Whether its annual net migration has been positive or negative there is a strong net inflow of young adults, which has rejuvenated London's age structure and is the main force behind London's high natural growth

### Chapter 2

- London's ethnic minority population (all groups other than White) grew by 54 per cent between 1991 and 2001 (almost the same as in England & Wales, 53 per cent)
- White was the only ethnic group showing a fall in population over the decade, but this trend is likely to have reversed with increasing migration from Eastern Europe and the expanded EU
- Change for Black Caribbean and Indian Londoners follows the traditional pattern of moving out from Inner to Outer London
- London's Black African population has grown considerably over the decade, with international migration being an important factor. There is evidence of some outward movement, particularly from Inner London outwards, south and eastwards
- London's Pakistani population has increased and, as it is relatively young, natural change will have been a factor. There is evidence of outward movements to east London
- The concentration of Bangladeshi Londoners in Tower Hamlets remains high, but not as high as it once was

### Chapter 3

- Ethnic diversity can be statistically measured using Simpson's diversity index scores. Of the 22 wards with a majority ethnic group which is not White, the ward with the lowest ethnic diversity score in London is Spitalfields and Banglatown with a score of 2.3. This still puts this ward in the top 30 per cent most diverse wards in England and Wales.
- Nine of the top ten most diverse wards in London are in Newham; the other is in Redbridge.

- In the vast majority of wards ethnic diversity increased between 1991 and 2001; there were no wards where diversity decreased significantly, though ten had a slight reduction.
- The ethnic diversity of London's children aged under 16, is greater than that of the adult population in the vast majority of wards.
- Among children there are five wards where one ethnic minority group makes up at least two-thirds of the population and they are all in the west of the borough of Tower Hamlets. The Bangladeshi ethnic group is dominant here to an extent not seen elsewhere among London's ethnic minority children, while it is common among White children in many areas.
- The diversity score for children fell in 11 London wards between 1991 and 2001, due to an increasing dominant ethnic group in those wards, which is either Bangladeshi or Black African. However, for the population of all ages, the reductions in the diversity score were all down to an increase in the already dominant White population.

#### *Chapter 4*

- Using established measures of segregation, this analysis reports no ethnic segregation in wards in London in 2001
- No wards in England or Wales fulfil all three criteria of segregation, therefore there are no 'extreme polarised enclaves', commonly referred to as ghettos. This is the case in both 1991 and 2001 in London
- Two wards, Southall Broadway and Spitalfields & Banglatown, with very high proportions of ethnic minority communities in 1991, saw a decline in the proportions of these communities by 2001.
- Evidence of dispersal is present in these analyses. The increase in the Bangladeshi population of Little Ilford, Newham since 1991 clearly shows the dispersal of the Bangladeshi population from neighbouring Tower Hamlets.

#### *Chapter 5*

- The population of London in 2016 is expected to have risen to 8.07 million
- The number of births in London is projected to rise from 111.7 thousand in 2003-04 to 120.2 thousand in 2015-16
- The number of deaths is projected to decline from 56.5 thousand in 2003-04 to 48.6 thousand in 2015-16
- While at 2016 the new projection shows growth of 749 thousand (ten per cent) since 2001 there are some significant changes in age structure, notably 127 thousand (nine per cent) more children aged 0-15 and 600 thousand (12 per cent) growth in the working ages



## **Chapter 1 Introduction and demographic overview**

### **Introduction**

This Briefing is a compendium of chapters taken from a range of current and ongoing DMAG projects. They are from different perspectives but all related to London's diversity. The work involved ranges from very basic numerical change to much more sophisticated analyses of selected data by ethnicity. As such each chapter can be viewed separately, although when placed together they give a powerful message about London's changing population and how London has thrived on change and diversity over the last hundred years.

### **Overview**

London is one of the largest cities in the developed world in terms of its total land area of 1,584 square kilometres, and is by a considerable margin the most populous city in the European Union, with 7.43 million residents. It is also one of the European Union's most densely settled areas at nearly 4,700 persons per square kilometre. Only Brussels and Paris are more densely populated.

The crude birth rate in London, at 15 live births per thousand residents, is high compared with those for most cities on mainland Europe, while London's crude death rate, at 7 deaths per thousand residents, is amongst the lowest. London's birth rate is consistent with other British cities but its death rate is significantly lower than that seen elsewhere. The young age structure of London, which results from the high migration turnover, is mainly responsible for the relative levels of these crude statistics and the resulting high natural growth of London's population.

### **Population Trends**

The population of London fell for half a century from a peak of 8.6 million residents in 1939. The decline was particularly rapid during the 1960s and 1970s. The population reached a low point in 1988 of just 6.73 million, a size previously achieved when London's population was rising rapidly in the Edwardian era, 80 years earlier. The most recent estimate of London's population, for mid-2004, showed there to be 7.43 million residents, an increase of 107 thousand in 3 years. Since 1991 London has grown at a faster rate than the UK and inner London has grown more rapidly than outer London since 1981. However, the key change is the reversal of inner London's population losses that started early in the 20th century.

The population dynamics of a city typically reveal a picture of an expanding centre, which eventually declines leaving the largest populations in the newer suburbs. In time the centre may again increase in population with changes of land use from industrial to mixed office, residential and retail uses. In this respect the changes in London through the 20th century are of particular interest. In 1901, the area now termed inner London had 4.9 million residents. Inner London's population peaked at 5 million in 1911 and by 2004 stood at 2.93 million, having declined to a low point in 1981 of 2.55 million. The population of inner London now accounts for 39 per cent of the population of London as a whole.

Outer London expanded much later than inner London; in 1901 its population stood at only

1.6 million. The most rapid growth in outer London took place in the 1920s and 1930s. The 1951 Census recorded a peak of 4.52 million. Population decline in outer London was relatively slow and over the past few years has been reversed. The lowest recent population estimate was of 4.23 million in 1991, and by 2004 the population had increased to near its peak at 4.50 million.

The first part of London to experience a population peak was the City of London, which recorded its highest population of 129 thousand at the time of the first Census in 1801. The remaining inner boroughs peaked between 1871 and 1931. The first outer borough to reach a peak was Greenwich in 1931. The population of Waltham Forest peaked in 1939, with the majority of other boroughs peaking in 1951. The exceptions are Bromley, Croydon, Havering Bexley and Hillingdon, where the populations have either grown modestly or changed little since 1971. These examples point to a dispersal of the population towards the edges of the present area of Greater London, though with major pockets of growth in inner London at various times, most notably in Tower Hamlets since the 1980s.

### **Population Structure**

London is different from the United Kingdom with regard to its age structure, the population tending to be younger on average than in the country as a whole. The mean age of Londoners is 36.5 compared to 38.9 for the UK population. London has proportionally more young children and more adults in their 20s and 30s than the United Kingdom, but proportionately fewer people at all other ages, particularly at secondary school ages and those aged 50 and over. Forty-four per cent of London's residents are in the critical working age band of 20 to 44 compared with only 35 per cent of the UK population: apart from the high economic activity rates in this age band, females aged between 20 and 44 also account for nearly all of the births.

In 1971 London had fewer children than the national average and rather more persons in all age groups over 20. Since then the age structure has radically altered, mainly by the net impact of migration flows with the rest of the UK and overseas, to show the present dominance of young adults and the declining proportion of pensioners.

The high numbers of young adults helps to explain London's high crude birth rate compared with the UK average. London's relative dearth of residents over age 75 (5.8 per cent compared with 7.6 per cent nationally) puts into context London's low crude death rate.

The main reasons for these differences from the national norms are to be found in the analysis of London's migration patterns. London, particularly the central area, attracts young people. Some of this migration is associated with opportunities for further education, but most relates to moves to London for employment. As most of the opportunities for education, work and nightlife are in central parts of the city, the result is a mass movement of young adults to areas with good access to the centre, giving rise to London's apparently unbalanced age structure.

As the young population ages and enters different stages in the life cycle - especially raising a family - there is a need for different kinds of accommodation which is generally better catered

for either in outer London or beyond London's boundary. This demand for living space creates high levels of net outflow of people in their thirties and early forties. London also experiences annual net outflows of people who are either approaching or over retirement age, leading to the relatively low numbers of over 65s in the population.

These variations from the national age structure are now an enduring feature of London's population, being maintained as a result of the relative balance of the large flows of people who move both into and away from the city each year.

### **Fertility and Mortality**

In recent years, a high level of natural change has underpinned population growth in the capital. The latest figures, for 2004, show that there were 114 thousand live births and 54 thousand deaths in London, a natural increase of 60 thousand people. The rate of natural change in London - an increase of 8 persons for every thousand - is therefore extremely high compared with that for the United Kingdom as a whole (2 persons per thousand). The result is that in 2004 the natural population increase in London accounted for nearly half of the total natural increase of the United Kingdom.

The main reason for London's comparatively high crude birth rate is the higher proportion of women of childbearing age in the population compared with the population of the United Kingdom as a whole. Based on births occurring in 2003, the total fertility rate in London was 1.71, ie the number of children born to an 'average' woman throughout her lifetime. This was identical to the level in the United Kingdom.

Throughout the past 30 years, age-specific fertility rates for teenagers and women in their twenties generally have been lower in London than in the country as a whole. Since 1981, women in their thirties and forties living in the capital have had significantly higher fertility rates than those in the rest of the United Kingdom. The shift to a higher proportion of total fertility at ages over 30 has been consistent in both London and the rest of the UK, and by 2003 only 45 per cent of London's births were to women aged under 30.

The young age structure of the population also contributes to London's low crude death rate. Taking the age structure fully into account, the standardised mortality ratio (SMR) in London is 98, ie the actual number of deaths in London was about 2 per cent lower than if the age-specific mortality rates of the United Kingdom had applied in London.

A similar picture occurs when looking at expectation of life, based upon the deaths occurring in the years 2000-02. Expectations of years of life at birth for London are 75.9 for males, equal to the national average, and 80.8 for females, which is 0.2 years higher than the national average.

### **Migration**

One of the main components of the high levels of population growth in recent years is the estimated level of net migration. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s London was losing as many as 100,000 residents annually through the balance of migration; losses were still around 50,000 a year at the beginning of the 1980s. Between the population low point of 1988 and 1995

London's population rose because the net migration losses were consistently outpaced by the natural increase. Since 1995 the balance of migration has been positive in most years and the population has grown more rapidly. However, since 2002 London has again been estimated to have had net migration losses.

The levels of net migration in London are the sum of separate estimates of movements within the United Kingdom and migration to and from overseas. London has an annual net migration loss to the rest of the United Kingdom, as measured by the National Health Service Central Register. It has increased from around 50 thousand people a year in the mid-1990s to 105 thousand in 2004. However, these losses disguise a consistently large net inflow of young adults.

In addition, London has consistently received annual net inflows of people from overseas, as indicated by the International Passenger Survey (IPS) and Home Office data on asylum seekers and visitor switchers. In most recent years this flow has been estimated to be in excess of 100 thousand people. The majority of the net inflow is of people at ages 16 to 44.

The numbers of persons seeking asylum or entering the country as visitors and subsequently being allowed residence (visitor switchers) has been an increasingly important part of the total change in London's population. In the year to mid-2000 it was estimated that 62 thousand asylum seekers became resident in London as their first destination in the United Kingdom. Numbers in the most recent years are significantly down as part of the continuing reduction of asylum applicants. Total new arrivals to London were estimated to be 18 thousand in 2003-04. In the same year about 7 thousand asylum seekers left London for overseas.

In 2003-04 it is estimated that 348 thousand people moved to London and 362 thousand left. Most of the inflow (196 thousand) came from overseas while most of the outflow (267 thousand) went to other parts of the UK.

### **Ethnicity**

The 2001 Census showed that 2.1 million people who belong to a black and minority ethnic (BME) group lived in London. This accounted for 29 per cent of the city's total population. London was home to 46 per cent of England and Wales' BME population, while less than 14 per cent of the total population of England & Wales lived in the capital. The ethnic group categories used in the 2001 Census mean that some minority ethnic populations, for example Cypriots, Turks and people from Albania and the former Yugoslavia, will have been included within the White Other group. London's population has a higher representation of all minority ethnic groups than does the national population. This is also true of the non-British White groups, ie White Irish and White Other. Only the Pakistani group is represented in London at close to its national average level (2.0 per cent compared to 1.4 per cent). In all of the other minority groups the ratio of the percentage in London to that in England and Wales is three to one or four to one.

## Chapter 2 Change in London and other areas between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses

### Changes between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses

Direct comparisons of figures from the 1991 and 2001 Censuses suffer from a range of problems and are best avoided. The most they can do is give an indication of change and figures should not be taken as actual counts of particular groups. Some of the reasons for this are the change in the population base (treating students as resident at their home address in 1991 and their term time address in 2001 for a start); possible boundary changes between the two Censuses (we have re-worked 1991 Census data to 2002 ward boundaries here); differences in the volume of and methods of dealing with undercounting between the two Censuses; changes in the ethnic group question in 2001; and so on.

### Measuring change

The best method will not be to make direct comparisons between Censuses, because of the many complicating factors discussed above. Having said that, and acknowledging the deficiencies in the data, we make the best attempt we can with the data we have. This work uses the best available data to give some indication of change rather than to give exact absolute measures. There are some distinct spatial patterns to the changes, so we have included estimates of change at ward level for London with a distinct note of caution. It is simply the best we can do and all figures should be treated as estimates.

**Table 2.1 Best fit comparison between ethnic Census categories in 1991 and 2001**

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

Source: DMAG Briefing 2003/9, 2001 Census Key Statistics: Ethnicity, religion and country of birth

## **Comparisons of ethnic groups in 1991 and 2001 Censuses**

There have been a number of changes between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses which complicate comparisons between the two. The first main change is in categories used in the question on ethnic group. The 2001 question has more categories and includes a new Mixed group with four sub-categories, and these will have some impact on how the question was answered. The addition of the new ethnic group categories for 2001, together with changes over time in how people perceive their own ethnicity, present difficulties in making direct comparisons with 1991 and measuring change over the decade. Even so, comparisons *will* be made and, while further research is needed, a pragmatic approach has been taken here to include some best estimates of change between 1991 and 2001.

Early work undertaken by ONS on measuring the potential impact of change in ethnic group categories since 1991 (undertaken as part of the small scale testing programme) led to the decision in this Briefing to compare categories in the manner indicated in Table 2.1. This re-allocates the mixed groups in 2001 to what appear, at this stage, to be the most likely categories that would have been used if the 1991 classification had been used in the 2001 Census. It now seems likely that the most inaccurate comparisons are between the 'Other' groups - Other Black, Other Asian and Other groups. New evidence has shown (Ludi Simpson's work with the Longitudinal Study) that people in these groups who were present in both the 1991 and 2001 Censuses are unlikely to have stayed in the same group between 1991 and 2001.

Further research will be undertaken to determine the best way to compare with 1991, and further detailed data will be commissioned if it helps us to make better comparisons and give better measures of change. Further research on very detailed data and how to compare the 1991 and 2001 categories will be fundamental to providing the basis of future demographic work. However, it may be of more limited use in comparing changes in, for example, detailed housing or labour market studies related to ethnicity, because the data available on these topics will still be limited to the categories that were used in the main tabulations from the 1991 and 2001 Censuses. Therefore a best fit way of comparing the 1991 and 2001 ethnic group categories is still essential.

Some groups are likely to be fairly robust when making comparisons between 1991 and 2001. The most consistent groups between 1991 and 2001 (with the smallest proportion of people who chose the category in 1991 choosing something else in 2001) are Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi. Black African and Black Caribbean were consistent to about 75 per cent. White and Chinese were also fairly consistent. For all comparisons between 1991 and 2001 White is an aggregation of White British, White Irish and Other White because no breakdown of the White group was available in 1991.

## **Change in England and Wales and selected districts**

Table 2.2 lists the changes in England and Wales, London and Outside London for the ethnic groups listed in Table 2.1. These show that there is an overall change of approximately 2.2 million in the total number of people counted in the two Censuses, which the population estimates give a change of around 1.6 million. For London the two are closer, with the Censuses showing a change of around 492 thousand compared with the estimates showing a change of around 493 thousand.

**Table 2.2 Change between 1991 and 2001 Censuses, England and Wales, London and Outside London**

	Apparent change between 1991 and 2001 Censuses:					
	England and Wales Number	London Number	Outside London Number	England and Wales % change	London % change	Outside London % change
All groups	2,151,640	492,392	1,659,248	4	7	4
White	583,005	-230,377	813,382	1	-4	2
Total excluding White	1,568,635	722,769	845,866	53	54	53
Black Caribbean	64,813	52,599	12,214	13	18	6
Black African	270,076	215,298	54,778	129	132	119
Indian	206,602	89,902	116,700	25	26	24
Pakistani	259,463	54,933	204,530	57	63	56
Bangladeshi	119,129	68,155	50,974	74	79	67
Chinese	80,488	23,622	56,866	55	42	63
Other Black	236,644	84,846	151,798	135	105	160
Other Asian	237,359	80,195	157,164	123	71	196
Other	94,061	53,219	40,842	33	44	25
Total 'Other' total	568,064	218,260	349,804	87	34	54

Source: 1991 Census, Small Area Statistics Table S06; 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101

The figures show overall population growth, within London and outside. The only fall in the decade is in the total White population of London, and it will be shown in the following section on 'Change in London's population' that this trend is likely to have reversed in the latter part of the decade. In percentage terms the population growth in London is higher than that outside London and the percentage changes in the White population are small, both nationally and in London. The growth for all groups excluding White is larger than that for the White group, but there is no significant difference between London and elsewhere. The main characteristics of change for individual groups (except the 'Other' groups which are not particularly reliable) are summarised in the following paragraphs.

The Black Caribbean population is fairly settled and of long standing with smaller rates of change than for most other groups. The majority of the growth is in London. The Black African population is much more recent and is the group with the largest growth overall. It shows the typical characteristics of a newly migrant population, coming to areas where there already was a Black African population, largely London. The percentage change outside London, though, is quite large. The Indian population has grown by about 25 per cent both in London and nationally, with the actual growth larger outside London than within London. This is, like the Black Caribbean population, a well established group. The Pakistani population of England and Wales is very largely based outside London (around 80 per cent) so it is no surprise that much

of the change for this group is also outside London (also around 80 per cent). For Bangladeshis too, the amount of the overall population change that is within London is commensurate with the proportion of the national population who live in London. For Chinese people there is slightly higher growth outside London than within.

### **Changes in selected districts, 1991 to 2001**

Table 2.3 gives, for a number of districts outside London, the main changes between 1991 and 2001 as shown by the two Censuses. There are some aspects of the changes which are similar to those in London, such as the relatively small changes in the White proportions in most areas. This is not surprising as White generally has much larger numbers than the other groups listed.

For the other ethnic groups in Table 2.3 Black Caribbeans show the least change, as they do in London. The only significant changes are likely to be those in Birmingham, Luton, Manchester and Sandwell, three with an increase and only Manchester with a decrease.

There has been an increase in the number of Black Africans in all the areas listed and in percentage terms this increase is substantially larger than the increase in London for seven of the areas.

There have been increases in the number of Indians in all areas listed, with by far the largest increase in Leicester. In percentage terms the increases have been largest in Blackburn, Preston, Watford, Kirklees and Manchester.

The largest increases have been in the number of Pakistanis with by far the largest increases in number in Birmingham and Bradford. The largest percentage changes have been in Leicester, Coventry, Luton and Preston.

The number of Bangladeshis has increased in all the listed districts, with by far the largest change being in Birmingham. Other districts with an increase of at least 1,000 Bangladeshis are Bradford, Luton, Manchester, Sandwell and Walsall. The percentage increases range from an increase of 83 per cent in Leicester to an increase of 19 per cent in Wolverhampton.

### **Change in London's population**

#### *White*

On this definition of White (which we think is fairly robust) and comparing the 1991 and 2001 Censuses directly the actual change for London is a fall of just over 200,000 people. Other methods of comparison, which are likely to be more accurate, show larger falls. In particular, comparison with the 1991 Mid Year Estimate shows a bigger fall than this. This represents a fall of around 4 per cent. There are falls in numbers across most parts of London with no obvious geographical pattern. There are 413 wards in London where the number of White people has decreased and 212 wards where it has increased. The changes vary between a fall of around 3,400 in Peckham to a rise of around 3,500 in Millwall.

Changes in membership of the EU have resulted in increased numbers of people in London from many European countries, and changes over the decade may hide the different migration patterns of the more recent years. The migration figures for the year before the last Census,

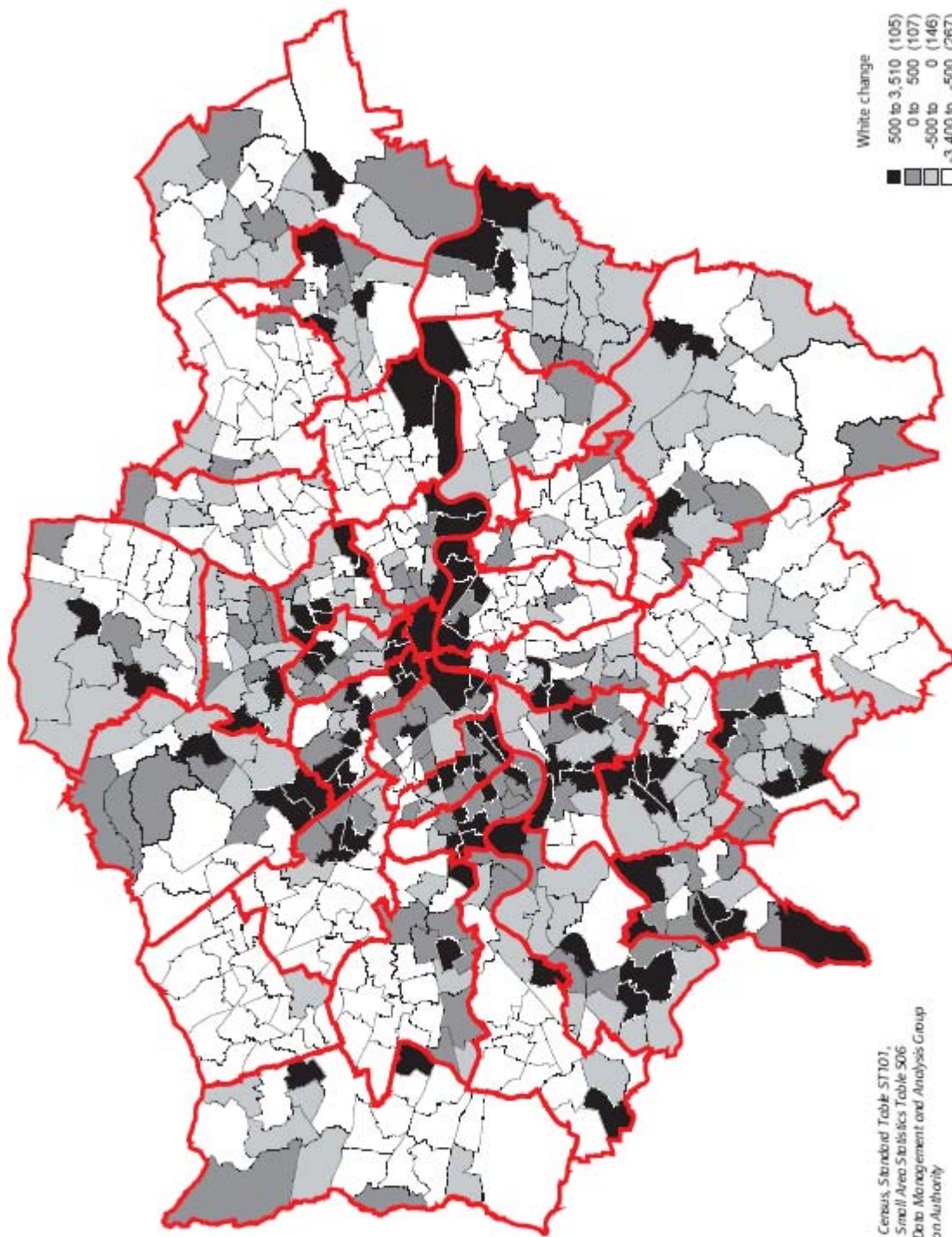


**Table 2.3 Change between 1991 and 2001 Censuses for selected districts in England and Wales**

1991 to 2001 change for selected districts in England and Wales								
	All groups	White	Black Caribbean	Black African	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Chinese
Birmingham	16,049	-66,868	3,061	3,402	4,674	37,932	8,092	1,790
Blackburn	889	-8,405	-	-	4,171	3,979	216	-
Bradford	10,336	-19,982	-286	362	791	22,714	1,315	175
Coventry	6,441	-6,870	-	1,250	2,615	2,312	536	1,359
Derby	2,881	-3,777	-69	194	117	3,254	65	302
Kirklees	15,457	-722	-252	93	3,929	9,061	164	119
Leicester	9,440	-14,762	499	2,683	11,736	1,630	870	661
Luton	12,700	-5,099	1,416	2,596	333	6,355	2,963	439
Manchester	-12,047	-35,665	-1,351	3,233	1,384	7,733	1,661	2,024
Nottingham	3,472	-8,474	673	660	1,340	2,858	233	802
Pendle	4,106	-571	-	-	42	3,968	-	-
Preston	3,557	-2,355	-	93	3,230	1,025	135	347
Sandwell	-7,176	-22,007	1,577	370	2,976	2,847	1,210	154
Walsall	-5,981	-15,629	414	229	1,609	3,236	1,051	171
Watford	5,151	1,325	180	582	505	996	83	177
Wolverhampton	-5,605	-13,131	-859	382	1,431	939	34	450
<i>Percentage change</i>								
Birmingham	2	-9	7	121	9	57	64	54
Blackburn	1	-7	-	-	40	49	70	-
Bradford	2	-5	-9	59	7	50	36	24
Coventry	2	-3	1	-	12	60	45	165
Derby	1	-2	-2	83	1	59	45	54
Kirklees	4	0	-6	24	33	52	73	24
Leicester	3	-8	12	360	19	62	83	86
Luton	7	-4	23	427	5	60	63	67
Manchester	-3	-10	-13	95	31	50	83	65
Nottingham	1	-4	8	107	28	42	77	88
Pendle	5	-1	-	-	24	50	-	-
Preston	3	-2	-	76	39	60	77	178
Sandwell	-2	-9	20	176	13	52	54	47
Walsall	-2	-7	17	166	13	53	72	41
Watford	7	2	18	288	37	37	64	63
Wolverhampton	-2	-7	-9	123	5	47	19	115

Source: 1991 Census, Small Area Statistics Table S06; 2001 Census, Standard Table 101  
 - indicates a change of less than 30 people

Table 2.1 Absolute change in number of White people in London wards, 1991 to 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101, 1991 Census, Small Area Statistics Table S06  
 Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group  
 Greater London Authority

2000 to 2001, show that more than 135,000 White people had come to London from outside England and Wales, nearly 95,000 White people had come to London from the rest of England and Wales, while just over 169,000 had left London to live in the Rest of England and Wales. We have no information on the number who had left London to live outside England and Wales. The figures that are available, though, do not indicate any sort of 'White flight' in the most recent year of the decade. (From DMAG Briefing 2005/30 - see page 81 for details)

### *Black Caribbean*

The Black Caribbean group is likely to be reasonably consistent in definition between 1991 and 2001, with not too many people who described themselves as Black Caribbean in 1991 choosing to describe themselves as something else in 2001 (Ludi Simpson, from Longitudinal Study). The actual change over the decade is an increase of around 53,000 in London as a whole.

Map 2.2 indicates a fairly traditional pattern of change for a long established population group. The main changes indicate outward movement from Inner to Outer London, which is what would be expected of a group who settled mainly in Inner London on arrival in this country and move outward as they become more settled, and probably more affluent. This sort of move would normally be expected to be associated to moves into owner occupation, but very high house prices in London may have affected this pattern. Some of these people may be moving out into owner occupation but others are moving to Outer London and renting because of the lack of affordable housing across London.

Just under 200 out of 625 wards had an increase in the number of Black Caribbean residents of 100 or more, with the largest increases (of 1,000 or more) in Bensham Manor in Croydon, Thornton Heath in Croydon, Catford South in Lewisham and West Thornton in Croydon. Nearly 50 wards had a decrease of 100 or more, with the largest decreases in Queen's Park in Westminster, Ferndale in Lambeth, Peckham in Lewisham and Latchmere in Wandsworth.

The one year migration data between 2000 and 2001 shows the same sort of movements, with most movements being out from Inner London, and especially towards south London. There was very little in-migration from outside England and Wales and almost the same number of Black Caribbeans left London for the Rest of England and Wales as arrived from abroad.

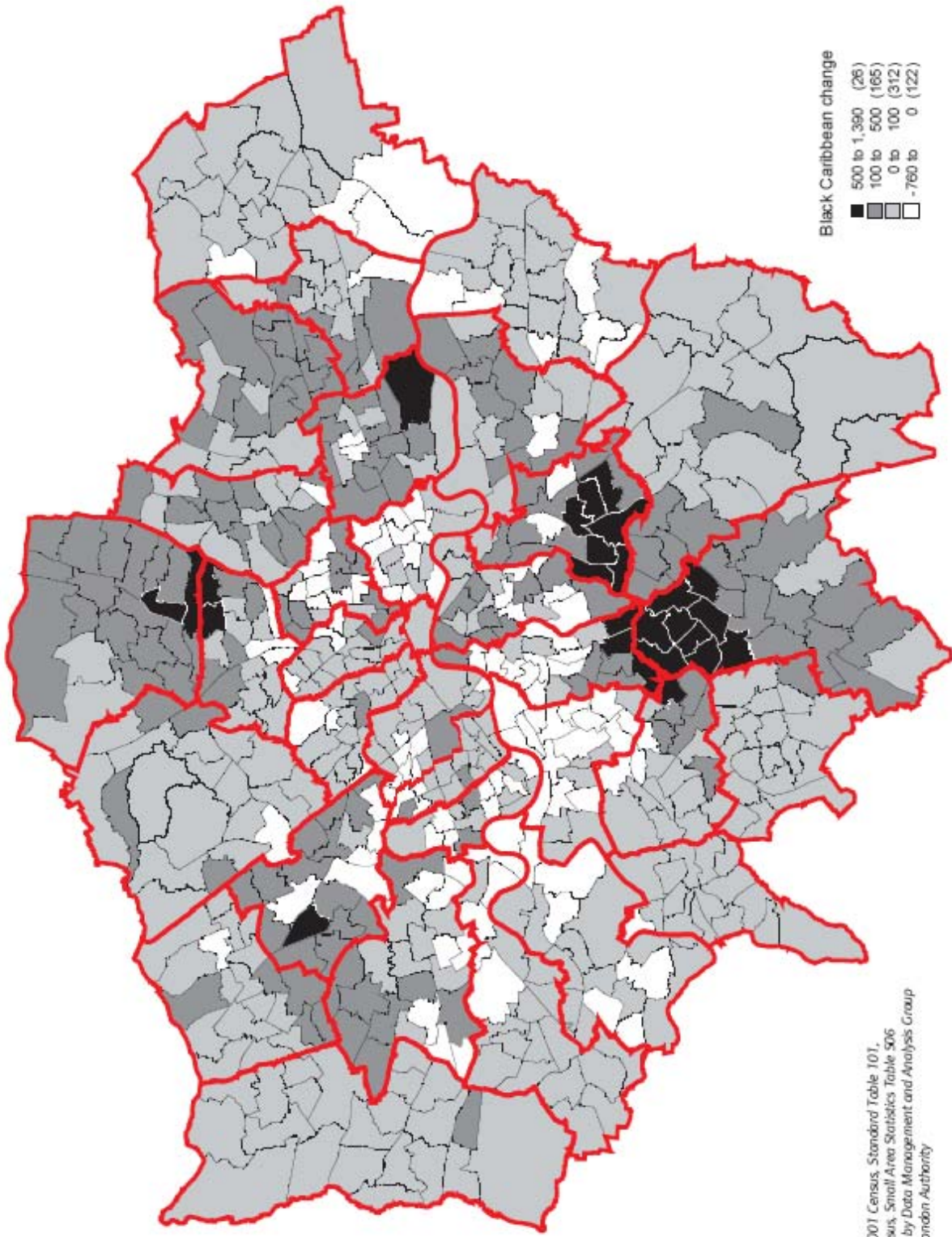
### *Black African*

The Black African group is likely to be reasonably consistent in definition between 1991 and 2001, with not too many people who described themselves as Black African in 1991 choosing to describe themselves as something else in 2001. It is the group which grew the most between 1991 and 2001. There are in the region of 200,000 more Black Africans in London in 2001 than there were in 1991.

Map 2.3 shows the changes for wards in London. Most wards in London have an increase in the number of Black Africans, but particularly in South and East London. There are 450 wards with an increase of 100 or more and only two wards with a fall of 100 or more (Hyde Park and Lancaster Gate, both in Westminster).



Map 2.2 Absolute change in number of Black Caribbeans in London wards, 1991 to 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table 101,  
 1991 Census, Small Area Statistics Table S06  
 Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group  
 Greater London Authority

The one year migration data between 2000 and 2001 shows movements south and east within London, plus a large number coming from outside England and Wales and fairly large numbers moving to and from the Rest of England and Wales. These figures are likely to be affected by movements of large numbers of Black African students.

#### *Other Black*

The Other Black group is not consistent in definition between 1991 and 2001. It is a group, though, which we estimate has grown by more than 80,000 in number between 1991 and 2001. The age profile is fairly young and some of the inconsistency may be that a number of people who were described as Other Black in 1991 may have had this chosen for them by parents and are now choosing something else for themselves.

Map 2.4 shows the estimated changes for wards in London. It shows quite clearly that the increases are almost evenly spread across most of London, with slightly larger increases in Inner than Outer London. The largest increases are just over 500 people in Gipsy Hill in Lambeth, Knight's Hill in Lambeth and New Cross in Lewisham. Almost half of all wards have changes of less than 100 people in the decade between Censuses.

The one year migration data between 2000 and 2001 shows that the largest recorded moves are outward from Inner to Outer London, although that actual numbers of people involved are small.

#### *Indian*

The Indian group is very consistent between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses and grew by around 90,000 in London between 1991 and 2001.

Map 2.5 shows that most of the growth is in Outer London, where Indians were particularly concentrated in 1991 and in 2001. There is evidence of on-going movement out of Inner London, as most of the wards with smaller Indian populations in 2001 than in 1991 are in Inner London. There are 250 wards with an increase of 100 or more in the number of Indian residents between 1991 and 2001. The top five, all with an increase of at least 1,200 are Kenton in Brent, Heston East in Hounslow, Heston Central in Hounslow, Kenton East in Harrow and Queensbury in Brent. The bottom five, with decreases of 300 or more, are Southall Broadway in Ealing, East Ham North in Newham, Bowes in Enfield, Willesden Green in Brent and Southall Green in Ealing.

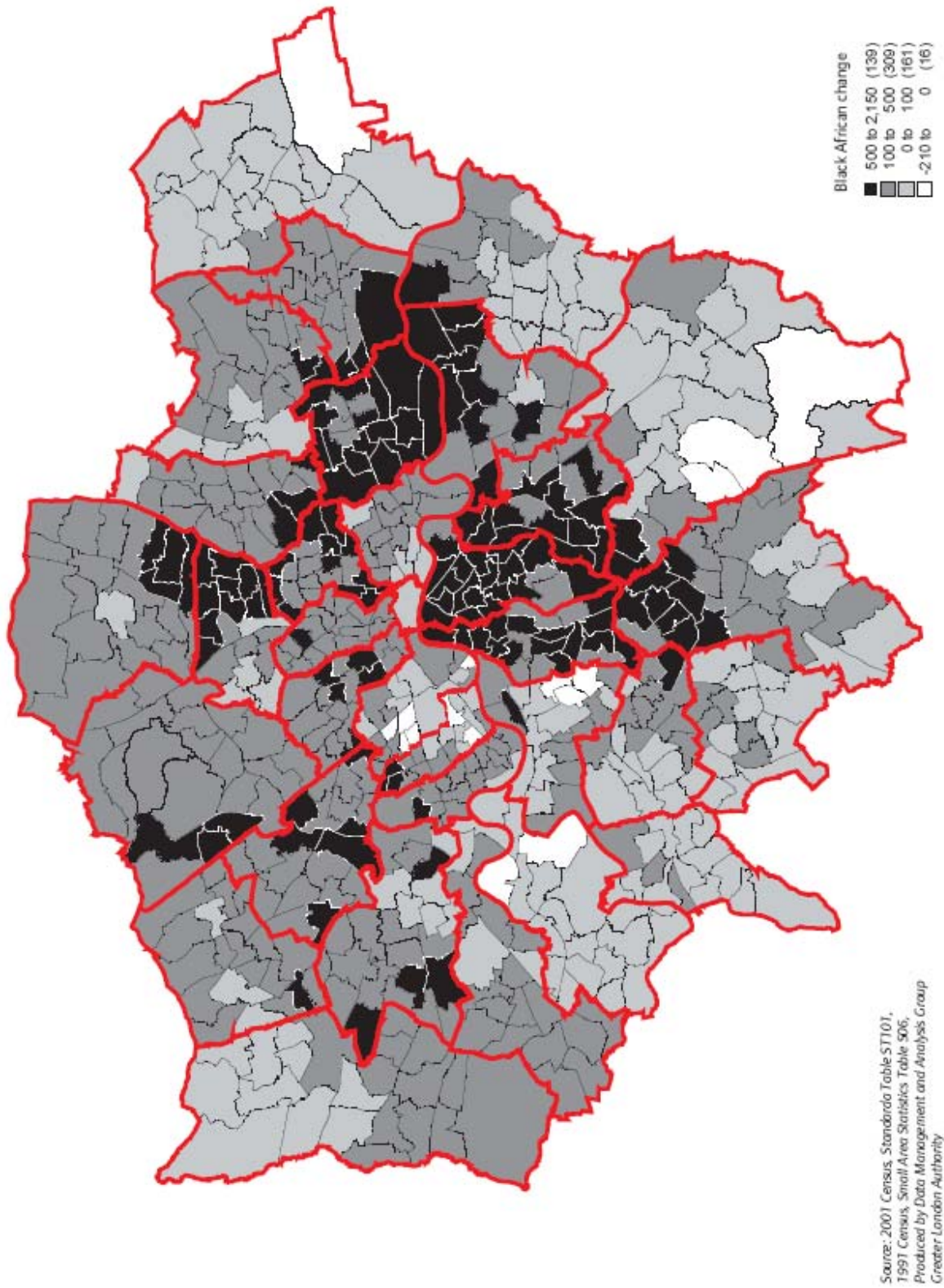
The one year migration flows show moves outward, for example from Newham to Redbridge, Brent to Harrow, Ealing to Hillingdon and Ealing to Hounslow.

#### *Pakistani*

The Pakistani group is another which has been one of the most consistent between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses, with very few people changing their ethnic category from Pakistani to any other group. The actual change over the decade is an increase of just over 50,000 people.

There are 152 wards with an increase of 100 or more Pakistani residents and only three with a

Map 2.3 Absolute change in number of Black Africans in London wards, 1991 to 2001





decrease of 100 or more. The increases have been largest in east London, with 18 of the top 20 wards being in Redbridge, Waltham Forest and Newham. The only exceptions are West Thornton in Croydon and Heston Central in Hounslow. Map 2.6 clearly shows this.

The wards with the largest increases (all with increases of more than 1,000 people) are Loxford in Redbridge, Clementswood in Redbridge, Cranbrook in Redbridge and High Street in Waltham Forest. Only two wards had a decrease of more than 100. They are Mapesbury in Brent and Spitalfields and Banglatown in Tower Hamlets.

The one year migration data between 2000 and 2001 show that the largest moves were outward from Newham to Redbridge, Waltham Forest to Redbridge, Waltham Forest to Newham and from Brent to Harrow.

### *Bangladeshi*

The Bangladeshi group is another which has been one of the most consistent between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses, with very few people changing their ethnic category from Bangladeshi to any other group. The actual change over the decade is an increase of over 65,000 people.

Map 2.7 shows the dispersal of Bangladeshis beyond Tower Hamlets. Despite the increases outside Tower Hamlets, the largest increases were in wards in Tower Hamlets. There were 116 wards with increases of 100 or more in the number of Bangladeshi residents between 1991 and 2001. The largest increases were in Bethnal Green South, Bromley-by-Bow, East India and Lansbury, Mile End East, Bethnal Green North and Shadwell. The top 14 wards were all in Tower Hamlets. After the top 14 in Tower Hamlets the next largest increases were in Newham and Camden. They were in Forest Gate South in Newham, St. Pancras and Somers Town in Camden, Little Ilford in Newham, Green Street West in Newham, Beckton in Newham, Plaistow North in Newham and Green Street East in Newham.

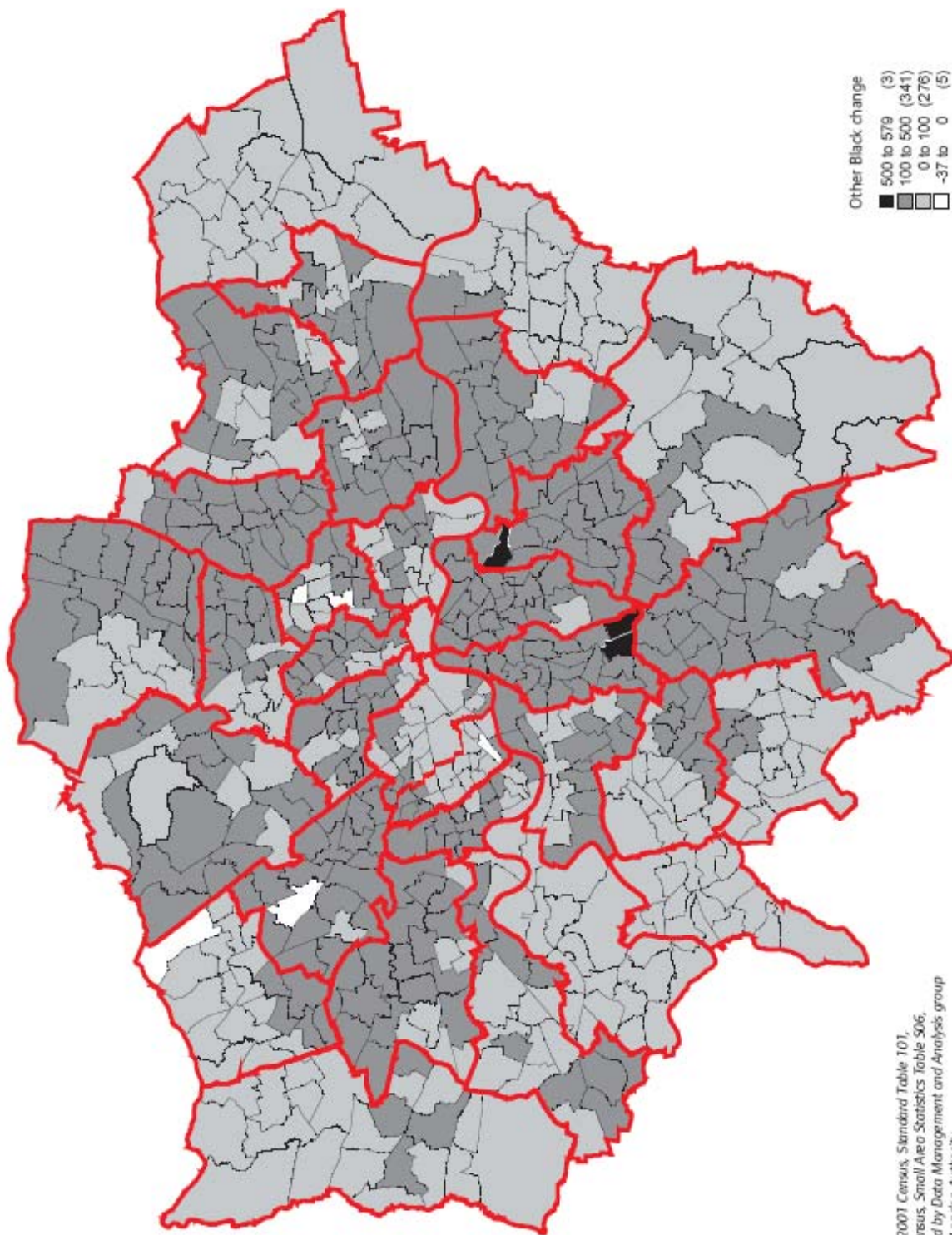
Only six wards had falls of 100 or more. They are Haringay in Haringey, Church Street in Westminster, Hyde Park in Westminster, Lancaster Gate in Westminster, Little Venice in Westminster and St. Ann's in Haringey.

The one year migration flows between 2000 and 2001 show the dispersal from Tower Hamlets. The largest flows in that one year were from Tower Hamlets to Newham, Newham to Tower Hamlets, Newham to Redbridge, Tower Hamlets to Redbridge and Tower Hamlets to Waltham Forest.

### *Other Asian*

Other Asian is a group which is not particularly stable between Censuses. This means that people who chose Other Asian as their ethnic group in 1991 may have chosen something else in 2001. The change in the ethnic group question as well as changes in society over the decade will both affect which category people choose. This means that changes in the number of Other Asians between Censuses could be for a number of different reasons. The change in the number of people choosing to describe themselves as Other Asian between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses was an increase in the region of 80,000 people.

Map 2.4 Absolute change in number of Other Black people in London wards, 1991 to 2001





Just under 300 wards (just under half) had increases of 100 or more in the number of people in the Other Asian ethnic group category between 1991 and 2001. The largest increases were of approximately 800 or more and were in Sudbury in Brent, Roxeth in Harrow, Southall Broadway in Ealing, Alperton in Brent and Wall End in Newham. Only 13 wards had decreases of 100 or more. The largest decreases were of 200 or more in Garden Suburb, Totteridge and West Finchley, all in Barnet. The increases were largely in Outer London and the decreases in Inner London, as shown in Map 2.8.

The one year migration flows for the year 2000 to 2001 mostly show moves outward. The largest flows were from Brent to Harrow, Newham to Redbridge, Ealing to Hillingdon, Wandsworth to Merton and Harrow to Brent.

### *Chinese*

Chinese is a group which has been fairly stable between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses. There has been an increase of over 20,000 between 1991 and 2001 in the decade between the two Censuses. Chinese people were very widely spread across London in 1991 and the changes are also very widely spread. Map 2.9 shows this.

The largest increases, all of 250 or more, were in Millwall in Tower Hamlets, Blackwall and Cubitt Town in Tower Hamlets, Cathedrals in Southwark, Colindale in Barnet, Burnt Oak in Barnet and New Cross in Lewisham. The only two wards with decreases of 100 or more are Church Street in Westminster and Peckham in Southwark.

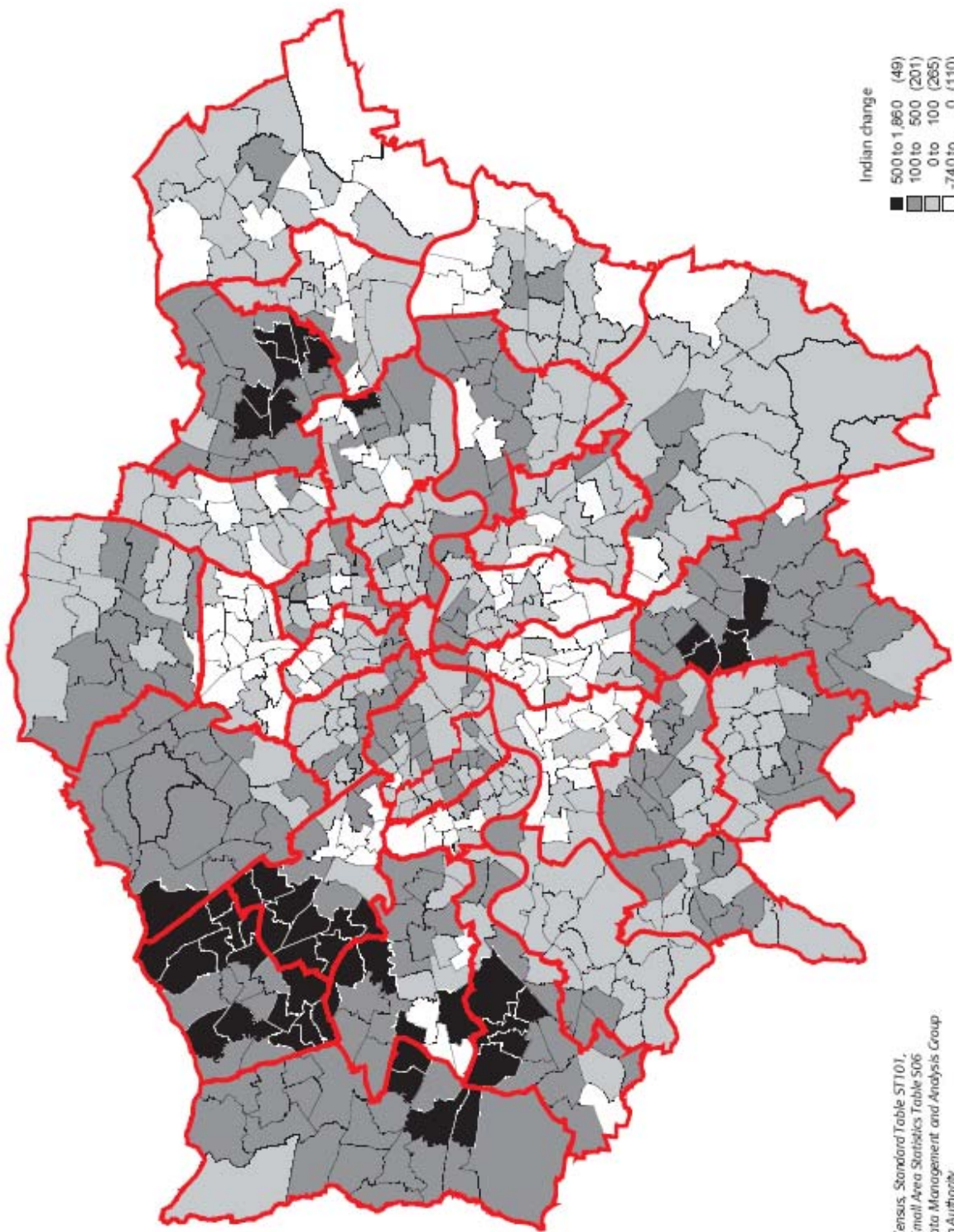
The one year migration flows between 2000 and 2001 show more of a move into London than out and that the largest flows were within Inner London.

### *Other groups*

This group is a catch all for people who did not fit into any of the other categories and is not a homogeneous group by any means. It only really measures the number of people who did not fit into the main categories. The change in the number of people choosing the Other category was an increase of around 50,000 between 1991 and 2001.

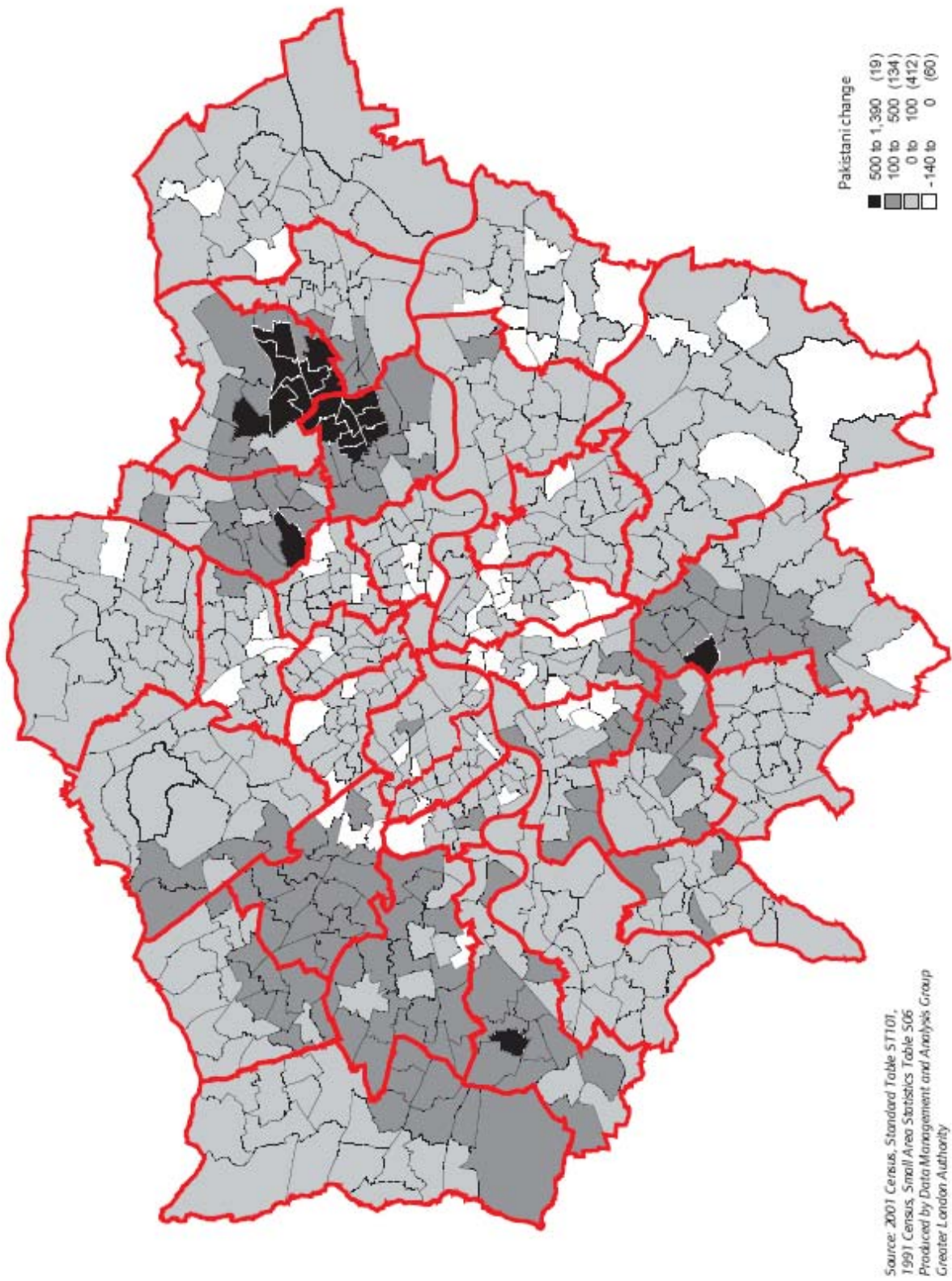
There were 223 wards with an increase of 100 or more in the number of people in Other ethnic groups. There were increases of 500 or more in Hanger Hill in Ealing, Totteridge in Barnet, Plaistow South in Newham, West Finchley in Barnet and New Cross in Lewisham. There were ten wards with a decrease of 100 or more. There were decreases of 200 or more in Selhurst in Croydon, Thornton Heath in Croydon and Bryanston and Dorset Square in Westminster.

Map 2.5 Absolute change in number of Indians in London wards, 1991 to 2001



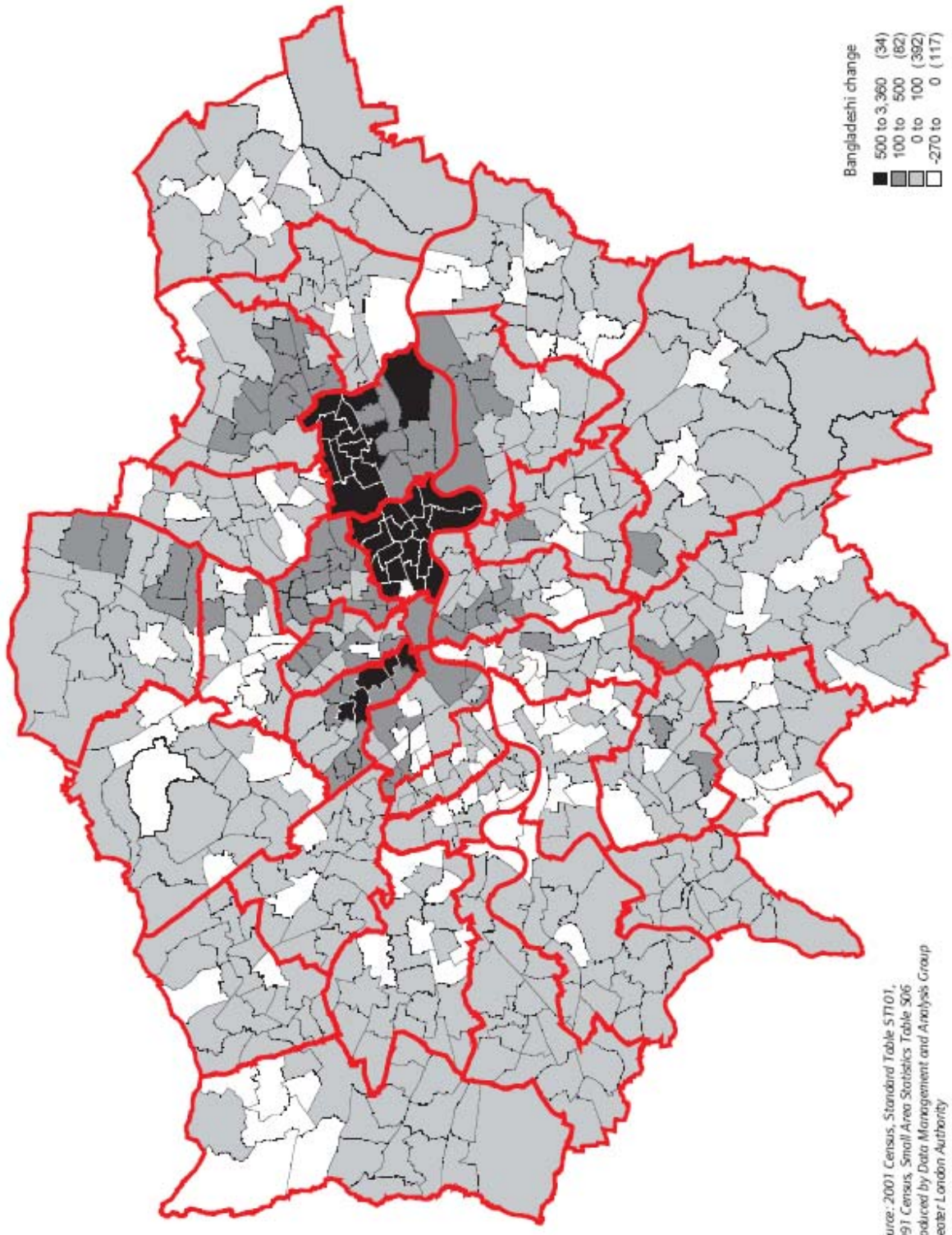
Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST101,  
1991 Census, Small Area Statistics Table S06  
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group  
Greater London Authority

Map 2.6 Absolute change in number of Pakistanis in London wards, 1991 to 2001

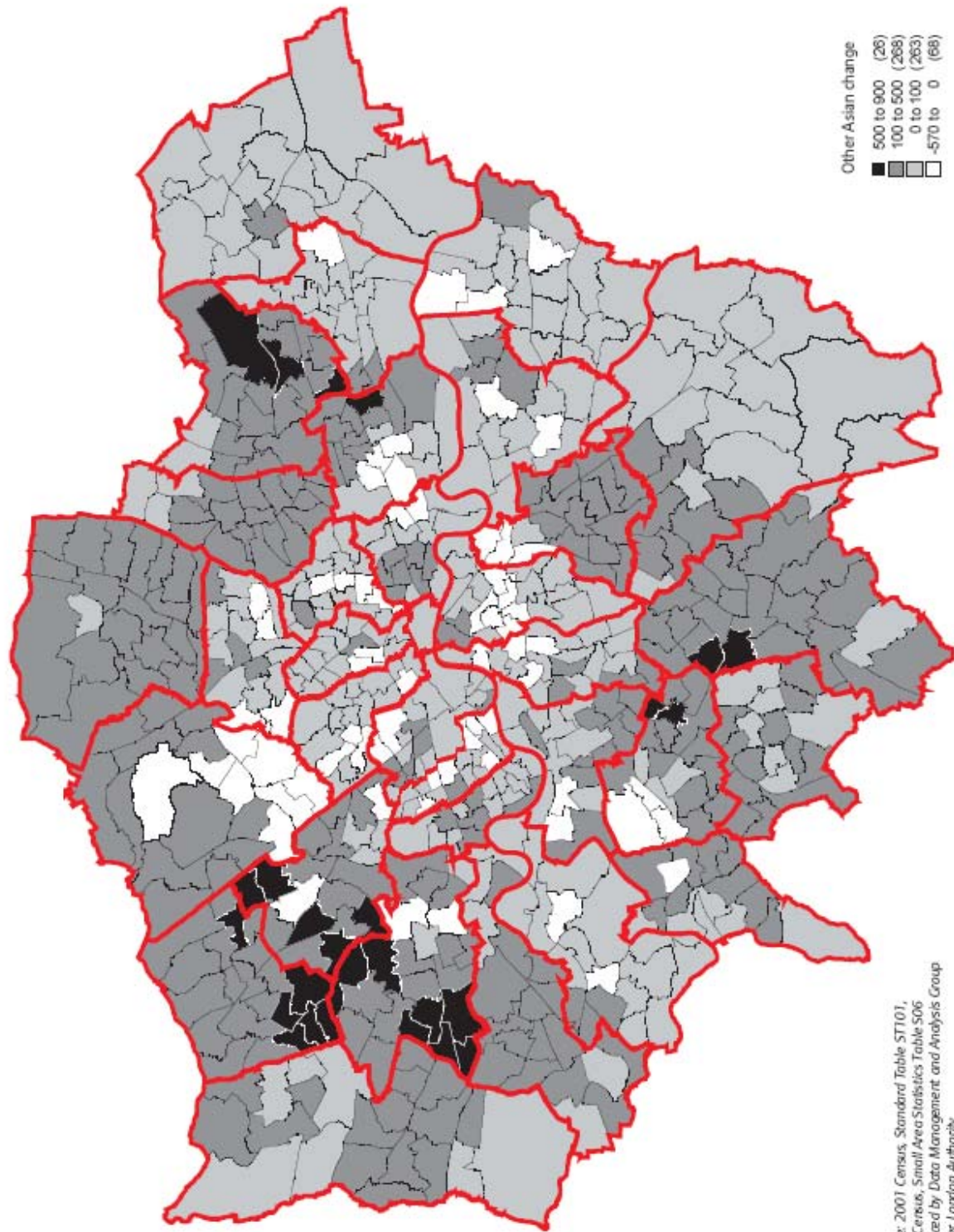




Map 2.7 Absolute change in number of Bangladeshis in London wards, 1991 to 2001

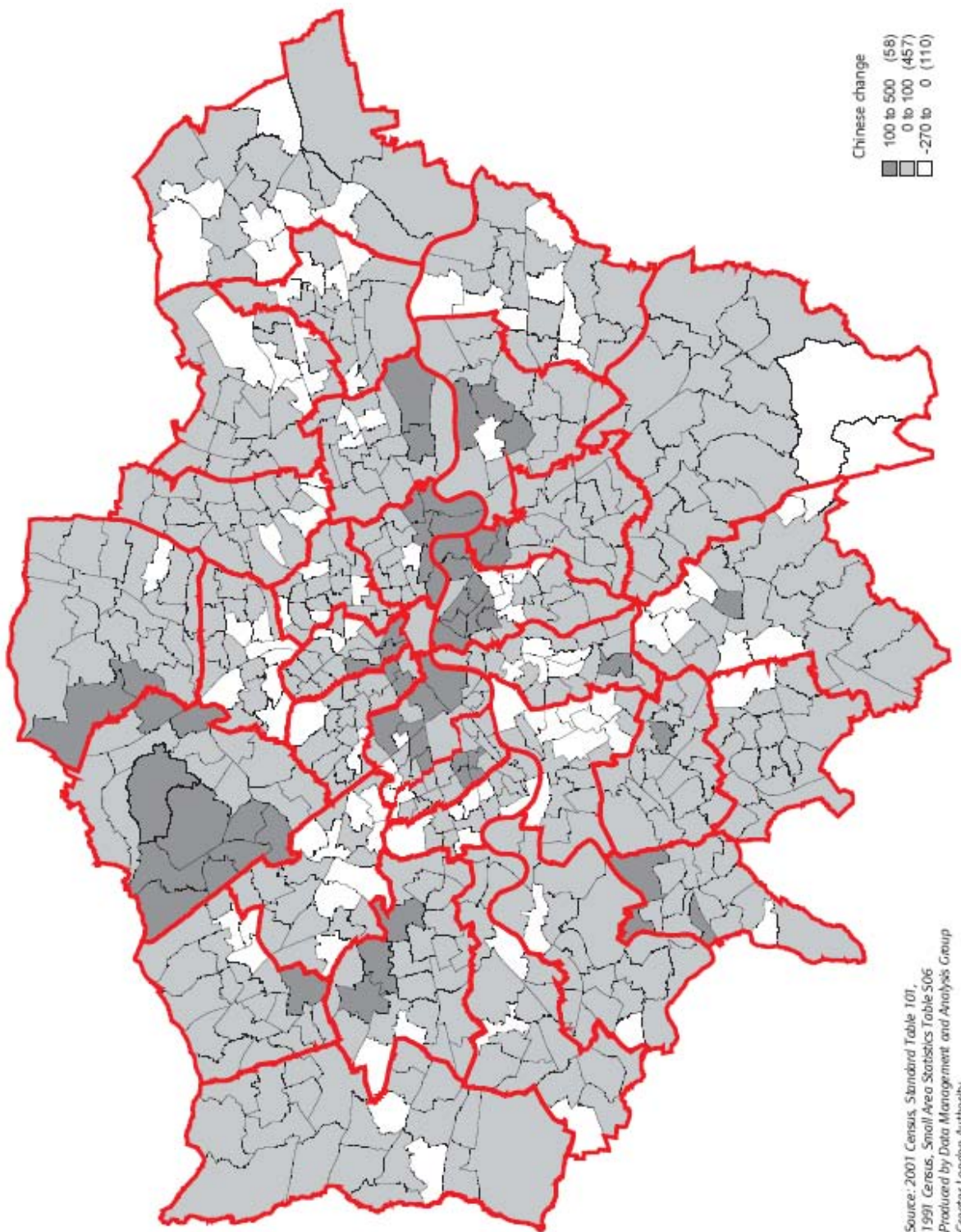


Map 2.8 Absolute change in the number of Other Asians in London wards, 1991 to 2001

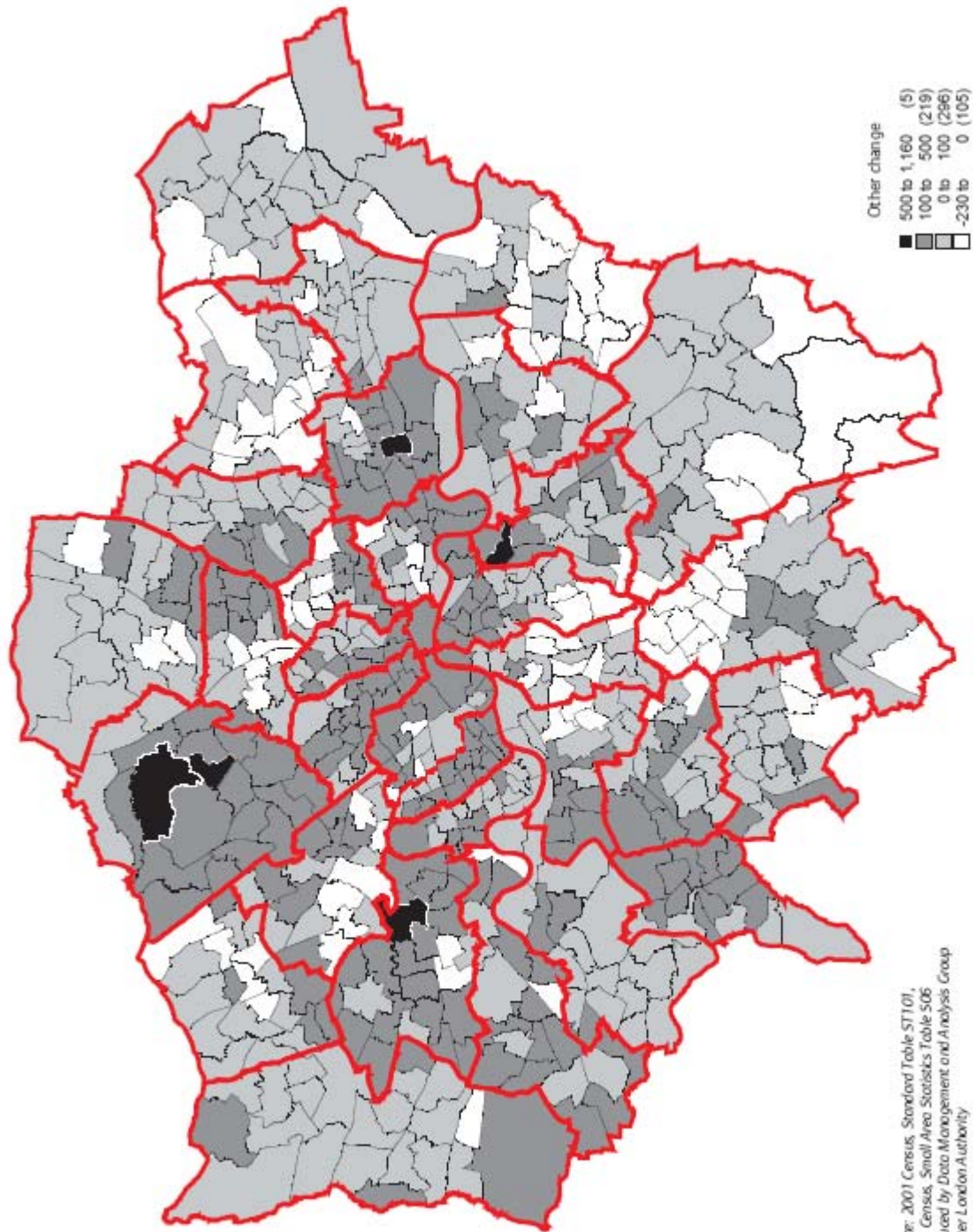




Map 2.9 Absolute change in number of Chinese in London wards, 1991 to 2001



Map 2.10 Absolute change in the number of Other groups in London wards, 1991 to 2001







### Chapter 3 - Ethnic diversity in London wards, 1991 to 2001

It may be assumed that if there was increasing ethnic segregation in London that one ethnic group, other than the host White British population, would become dominant in an area and that as a result ethnic diversity would decrease. For example, if in 1991 a ward contained 50 per cent of Indians and this increases to 70 per cent in 2001 then it is likely that ethnic diversity would fall. Therefore if diversity is measured using 1991 and 2001 Census data for the same boundaries, it is possible to tell where and by how much ethnic diversity has changed, which in turn could indicate whether ethnic segregation is occurring.

#### *Ethnic group definition*

The 2001 Census outputs show 16 ethnic groups whereas the 1991 Census standard output gave data for ten groups. For this piece of work it was necessary to aggregate the 16 groups into the ten from 1991, which makes 1991 and 2001 data more comparable. This is shown in Table 2.1 but is repeated below.

<b>2001 Ethnic group</b>	<b>1991 Ethnic group</b>
White British	White
White Irish	
Other White	
Indian	Indian
Pakistani	Pakistani
Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi
Other Asian	Other Asian
Mixed White and Asian	
Black Caribbean	Black Caribbean
Black African	Black African
Other Black	Black Other
Mixed White and Black Caribbean	
Mixed White and Black African	
Chinese	Chinese
Mixed Other Mixed	Other
Other Ethnic Group	

#### **Ward boundaries**

A number of ward boundary changes have also occurred between the last two Censuses. In order to compare the same areas detailed mapping work has been carried out to allocate 1991 enumeration districts (ED) to the 2002 ward boundaries used in the 2001 Census. This was done on the basis of the proportion of ED area in the new ward. For example, if half of a 1991 ED is contained within the 2002 ward, then half of the population would also be attributed to

that ward. It is recognised that this is not ideal since the population and households are not uniformly distributed throughout the ED. Therefore if an ED is split into two wards it is impossible to actually know what proportion of an ethnic group live in one ward or another. However, enumeration districts are small (there were 15,366 in 1991 in London) and the majority of them fit entirely into 2002 wards, so the degree of error is low enough for reasonable inferences to be drawn from the analysis.

### **Diversity Index**

In order to calculate ethnic diversity within a ward, an index that takes into account the size of the ten ethnic groups within a ward can be used. There are several types available, but the index used in this report is known as Simpson's Diversity Index (SDI). This is a method often used by demographers and statisticians and is simple to understand and apply. (See DMAG Briefing 2005/12 'Ethnic diversity indices' for more about diversity indices)

To determine ethnic diversity using this index the percentage of the ward population in each ethnic group is first calculated. Each proportion is then squared and the squares summed. The reciprocal of the sum is taken (i.e. one divided by this number).

A high index score will indicate a high level of ethnic diversity. It is important to note that a relatively low index score does not necessarily mean there is a high proportion of White British population in a ward. It could indicate that a high proportion of the population is from just one or two ethnic groups. A more equal distribution of people in each ethnic group would yield a higher diversity score. If one ethnic group is dominant in a ward, as would occur if there was a high level of ethnic segregation, then a lower diversity score would occur.

### **Diversity for London wards**

A Simpson's Diversity Index score has been calculated for each of the 625 wards in London using 2002 boundaries. The City of London is considered here as being equivalent to a ward. Four indices were calculated for the ten ethnic groups:

- 1) All people in 2001
- 2) All people in 1991
- 3) People aged under 16 in 2001
- 4) People aged under 16 in 1991

The results of these indices will show whether ethnic diversity has increased or decreased in a ward since 1991 and whether ethnic diversity is greater or lower for young people aged under 16 and how much this has changed since 1991.

When using ten ethnic groups the resulting SDI score would be between one and ten. One would indicate no diversity and that all the population was in a single ethnic group, whereas a result of ten would require ten per cent of the population in each of the ten ethnic groups. However, the ethnic diversity indices for wards in London in 2001 range from just over one to just over six.

### **Ethnic diversity in 2001**

The Simpson's Diversity Index score for London is 1.9, with 2.2 in Inner London and 1.8 in Outer London. The index scores for wards in London range from 1.05 for Upminster ward in Havering to 6.04 for Little Ilford ward in Newham. Nine of the top ten most diverse wards in London are in Newham, whereas eight of the ten least diverse wards are in Havering and all of the 30 least diverse wards are in Bromley, Bexley or Havering. No wards in Havering have an index score above 1.2.

The boroughs with the highest proportion of very ethnically diverse wards are Newham, Brent and Tower Hamlets, where all wards in these three boroughs have an index score of at least 1.8. In Newham and Brent three quarters of the wards have an index score of 3 or more. No other borough comes close to this, though in Hounslow, Waltham Forest and Redbridge around a third of the wards have a score of 3 or more. See Map 3.1 and Table 3.1.

### **Majority ethnic groups in London**

The majority ethnic group is the group that represents the highest percentage of people in a ward. In London only 22 wards (out of 625) have a majority ethnic group that is not White. These are listed in Table 3.2. In 16 of the wards the main ethnic group is Indian. These are spread across five boroughs. In five wards the largest proportion is Bangladeshi and all of these are in Tower Hamlets. In one ward the dominant group is Black African.

The lowest SDI score in this list is 2.3 (Spitalfields and Banglatown ward), though this figure suggests that the ward is still highly diverse (in the top 30 per cent most diverse wards in London). Furthermore, the Bangladeshi population is less than double that of the White population and almost a third of the population in this ward is White. This suggests that, using this method, in one of London's most segregated wards, ethnic segregation is actually relatively low, while diversity is high.

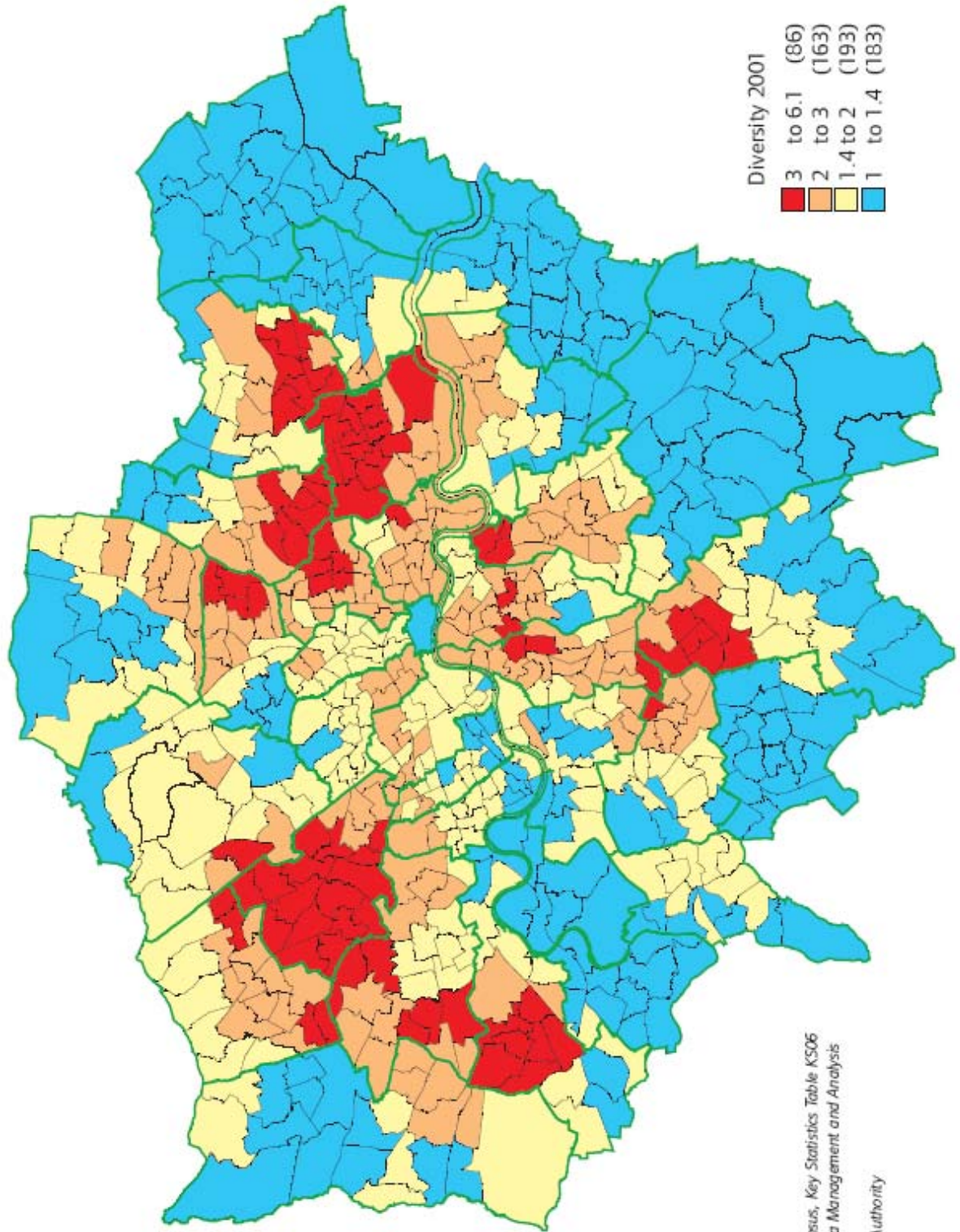
While the Southall wards have low percentages of White population, they are also ethnically diverse in terms of the number of other ethnic groups present (such as Pakistani, Other Asian, Black Caribbean and Black African) apart from the majority Indian population, indicating a very low level of ethnic segregation. In all wards where ethnic diversity is relatively low, it is due to the high proportion of White residents.

**Table 3.1 Index data for the top 20 and bottom 20 wards for ethnic diversity in London, 2001**

2001 index rank	Ward	Borough	Ethnic diversity 1991	% BME 1991	Ethnic diversity 2001	% BME 2001	Change in index score 1991/2001
1	Little Ilford	Newham	3.4	50	6.0	71	2.7
2	Manor Park	Newham	4.1	58	6.0	72	1.9
3	Wall End	Newham	3.1	48	5.9	71	2.8
4	Loxford	Redbridge	3.6	54	5.7	71	2.1
5	Green Street East	Newham	4.9	74	5.6	84	0.8
6	Green Street West	Newham	4.8	76	5.6	84	0.7
7	East Ham Central	Newham	3.4	51	5.4	68	2.1
8	East Ham North	Newham	4.1	73	5.3	84	1.2
9	Plaistow North	Newham	2.9	44	5.2	64	2.2
10	Forest Gate South	Newham	3.4	50	5.1	64	1.8
11	Clementswood	Redbridge	3.3	54	5.1	71	1.7
12	Tokyngham	Brent	3.8	59	4.8	69	1.0
13	Stonebridge	Brent	3.5	56	4.7	67	1.2
14	West Thornton	Croydon	2.8	44	4.7	64	1.9
15	Boleyn	Newham	2.5	39	4.6	60	2.1
16	Alperton	Brent	3.7	61	4.6	72	0.9
17	Sudbury	Brent	3.0	49	4.5	64	1.5
18	Bensham Manor	Croydon	2.7	43	4.4	61	1.7
19	Wembley Central	Brent	3.6	67	4.3	79	0.7
20	Harlesden	Brent	3.3	53	4.3	62	1.0
606	Barnehurst	Bexley	1.1	3	1.1	5	0.1
607	St. Marys	Bexley	1.1	3	1.1	5	0.0
608	Petts Wood and Knoll	Bromley	1.1	3	1.1	5	0.0
609	Blendon and Penhill	Bexley	1.1	3	1.1	5	0.0
610	Farnborough and Crofton	Bromley	1.1	3	1.1	5	0.0
611	Blackfen and Lamorbey	Bexley	1.1	3	1.1	4	0.0
612	Mawneys	Havering	1.0	2	1.1	4	0.0
613	Crayford	Bexley	1.1	3	1.1	4	0.0
614	Pettits	Havering	1.0	2	1.1	4	0.0
615	Hayes and Coney Hall	Bromley	1.1	3	1.1	4	0.0
616	Hylands	Havering	1.1	3	1.1	4	0.0
617	Hacton	Havering	1.1	3	1.1	4	0.0
618	Heaton	Havering	1.0	2	1.1	4	0.0
619	Gooshays	Havering	1.0	2	1.1	4	0.0
620	St. Andrews	Havering	1.1	3	1.1	3	0.0
621	Biggin Hill	Bromley	1.0	2	1.1	3	0.0
622	Darwin	Bromley	1.0	1	1.1	3	0.0
623	Havering Park	Havering	1.0	2	1.1	3	0.0
624	Cranham	Havering	1.0	2	1.1	3	0.0
625	Upminster	Havering	1.0	1	1.1	3	0.0

Source: 1991 Census, Small Area Statistics Table S06 and 2001 Census, Key statistics Table KS06

Map 3.1 Ethnic diversity index, 2001



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

**Table 3.2 Majority ethnic groups other than White in London wards, 2001**

Ward (ranked on the difference between %s in majority ethnic and White)	Borough	Majority ethnic group	% in majority ethnic group	% White	Ethnic diversity score
Southall Broadway	Ealing	Indian	54	12	3.0
Southall Green	Ealing	Indian	54	16	3.0
Spitalfields and Banglatown	Tower Hamlets	Bangladeshi	58	30	2.3
Lady Margaret	Ealing	Indian	50	23	3.2
Wembley Central	Brent	Indian	40	21	4.3
East Ham North	Newham	Indian	32	16	5.3
Whitechapel	Tower Hamlets	Bangladeshi	52	36	2.5
Dormers Wells	Ealing	Indian	41	26	4.0
Green Street East	Newham	Indian	30	16	5.6
Green Street West	Newham	Indian	29	16	5.6
Shadwell	Tower Hamlets	Bangladeshi	49	39	2.5
Bethnal Green South	Tower Hamlets	Bangladeshi	48	38	2.6
Kenton East	Harrow	Indian	45	36	2.9
Heston East	Hounslow	Indian	42	35	3.2
Alperton	Brent	Indian	32	28	4.6
Queensbury	Harrow	Indian	41	37	3.2
Peckham	Southwark	Black African	36	32	3.8
Norwood Green	Ealing	Indian	36	33	3.9
Queensbury	Brent	Indian	37	35	3.7
Hounslow West	Hounslow	Indian	39	37	3.3
Heston Central	Hounslow	Indian	37	36	3.5
Bromley-by-Bow	Tower Hamlets	Bangladeshi	40	39	3.1

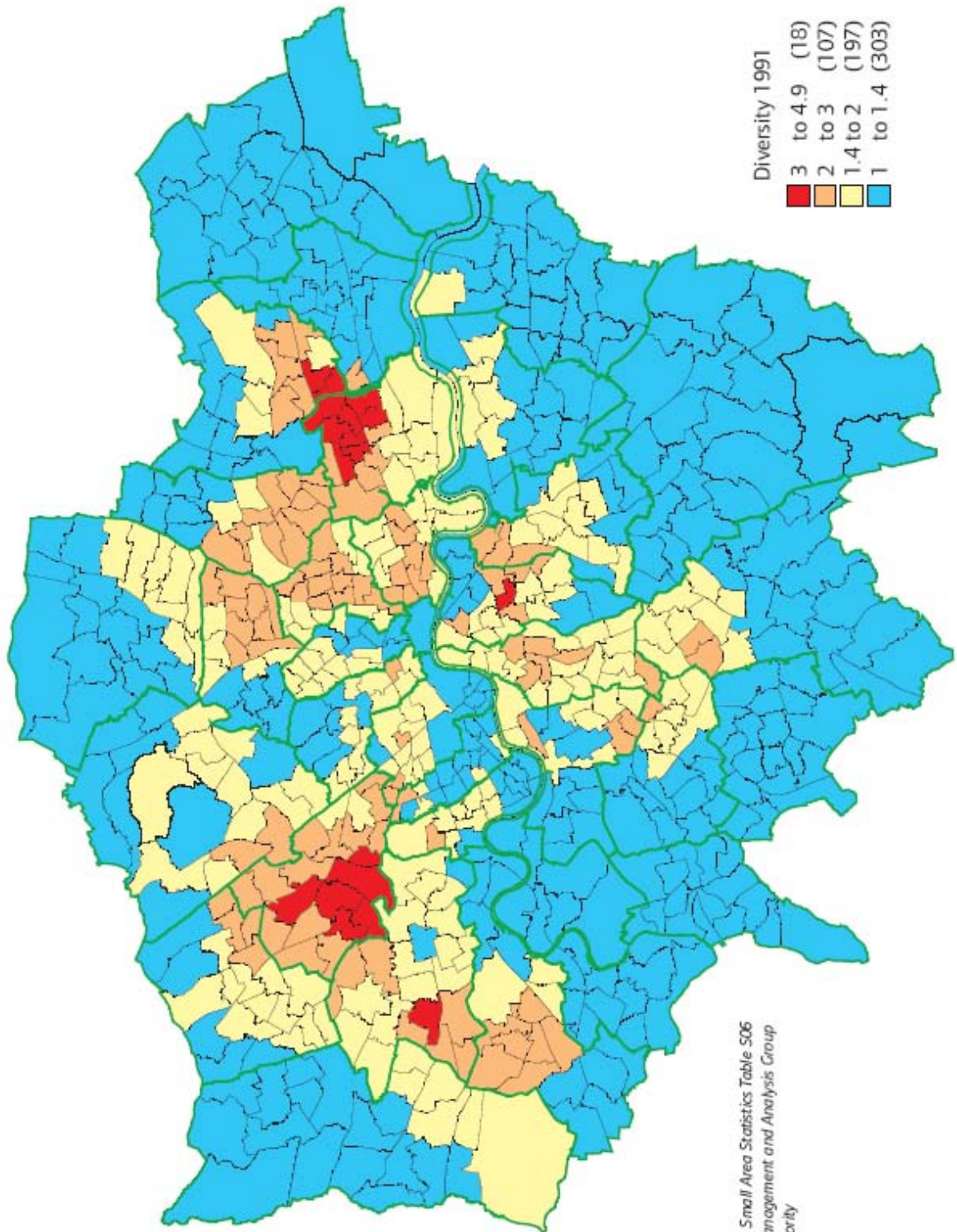
Source: 2001 Census, Key statistics Table KS06

### Ethnic diversity in 1991

The ethnic diversity index scores using 1991 Census data, range from 1.02 in Darwin ward (Bromley) to 4.85 in Green Street ward (Newham). The maximum index score is far higher in 2001 than in 1991, though only 11 wards in 2001 are above the 1991 maximum score. However, the number of wards with a score of 3 or more has increased significantly from 18 to 86, while the number of wards with a score of between 2 and 3 increased from 107 to 163. See Map 3.2.



Map 3.2 Ethnic diversity index, 1991



Source: 1991 Census, Small Area Statistics Table S06  
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group  
Greater London Authority

### **Change between 1991 and 2001**

In London the index score increased from 1.55 to 1.93, with a 0.45 increase in Inner London and a 0.33 increase in Outer London. Although it is generally acknowledged that Inner London is far more ethnically diverse the degree of change over the ten-year period for Inner and Outer London was similar. Furthermore, other than the Outer London boroughs where White populations heavily dominate, such as Havering, Bexley, Bromley and Richmond, a dispersal effect to all other Outer London boroughs can clearly be seen. This is an indication of people from ethnic groups other than White moving from Inner to Outer London during that period, though natural change and in-migration from outside London (including from outside UK) directly to Outer London are also contributing factors.

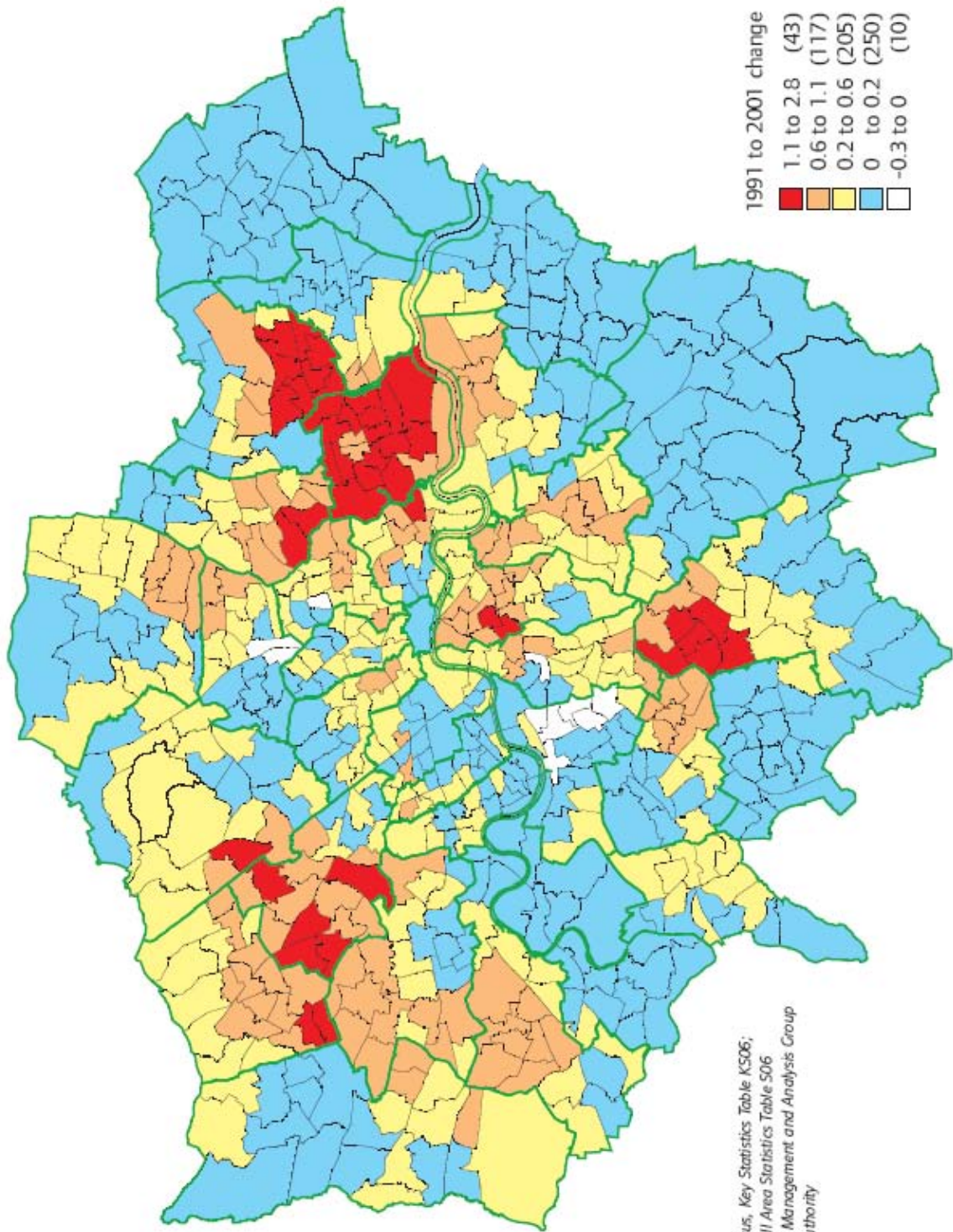
Of the hundred wards showing the highest increase in ethnic diversity, 65 are in Outer London. Furthermore, most of the 43 wards that had a significant increase (1.1 or more) are in Outer London and these are spread between six boroughs: Redbridge (8 wards), Croydon (6 wards), Brent (5 wards), Waltham Forest, Harrow (2 wards) and Barnet (1 ward). It is worth noting that 16 of the 19 wards in Inner London with an increase of 1.1 or more are in a single borough - Newham, with the only other such wards being in Southwark (2) and Tower Hamlets (1).

There were far more wards in London where the ethnic diversity has increased rather than decreased. Only ten wards had a slight reduction in ethnic diversity between 1991 and 2001. Of the 615 wards in which diversity increased, in 160 of these (a quarter of wards) the increase in the index score was significant at over 0.6. Eight of the ten wards with the largest increases are in Newham, with Wall End ward having the highest increase at 2.8. See Table 3.3 and Map 3.3.

Of the ten wards that had a decrease in ethnic diversity, six are in Wandsworth, two in Haringey, one in Lambeth and one in Hackney. In each of these wards the proportion of the White population increased slightly though the maximum increase was just four per cent (Harringay ward). The remainder of the change in the index score in that ward is due to small decreases in the Indian, Bangladeshi and Black Caribbean populations. In each of these ten wards the decline in diversity is brought about by slight increases in the White population and slight falls in some of the other ethnic groups. Therefore it is apparent that in London the theory that there are increasing concentrations of one ethnic group (other than White) within wards which are causing ethnic diversity to fall, is not a valid one.



Map 3.3 Change in diversity index scores between 1991 and 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS06;  
1991 Census, Small Area Statistics Table S06  
Produced by Data Management and Analysis Group  
Greater London Authority

**Table 3.3 Index data for the top 20 and bottom 20 wards for ethnic diversity change in London between 1991 and 2001**

Rank of change	Ward	Borough	Ethnic diversity 1991	% BME 1991	Ethnic diversity 2001	% BME 2001	Change in index score 1991/2001
1	Wall End	Newham	3.1	48	5.9	71	2.8
2	Little Ilford	Newham	3.4	50	6.0	71	2.7
3	Plaistow North	Newham	2.9	44	5.2	64	2.2
4	Boleyn	Newham	2.5	39	4.6	60	2.1
5	Loxford	Redbridge	3.6	54	5.7	71	2.1
6	East Ham Central	Newham	3.4	51	5.4	68	2.1
7	Manor Park	Newham	4.1	58	6.0	72	1.9
8	West Thornton	Croydon	2.8	44	4.7	64	1.9
9	Forest Gate South	Newham	3.4	50	5.1	64	1.8
10	Beckton	Newham	1.8	25	3.6	51	1.8
11	Clementswood	Redbridge	3.3	54	5.1	71	1.7
12	Bensham Manor	Croydon	2.7	43	4.4	61	1.7
13	Forest Gate North	Newham	2.5	39	4.2	57	1.7
14	Newbury	Redbridge	2.1	33	3.7	56	1.7
15	West Ham	Newham	2.3	36	4.0	55	1.7
16	Cranbrook	Redbridge	2.0	33	3.6	56	1.6
17	Stratford and New Town	Newham	2.3	37	3.9	55	1.5
18	Sudbury	Brent	3.0	49	4.5	64	1.5
19	Valentines	Redbridge	2.5	41	4.0	59	1.5
20	Preston	Brent	2.5	41	4.0	59	1.5
606	Hayes and Coney Hall	Bromley	1.1	3	1.1	4	0.0
607	Blackfen and Lamorbey	Bexley	1.1	3	1.1	4	0.0
608	Elm Park	Havering	1.1	4	1.1	5	0.0
609	Upminster	Havering	1.0	1	1.1	3	0.0
610	Falconwood and Welling	Bexley	1.1	5	1.1	6	0.0
611	Cranham	Havering	1.0	2	1.1	3	0.0
612	East Dulwich	Southwark	1.8	26	1.8	26	0.0
613	St. Andrews	Havering	1.1	3	1.1	3	0.0
614	Havering Park	Havering	1.0	2	1.1	3	0.0
615	Rainham and Wennington	Havering	1.1	6	1.1	7	0.0
616	Fairfield	Wandsworth	1.5	18	1.5	18	0.0
617	Shaftesbury	Wandsworth	1.4	15	1.4	15	0.0
618	Stroud Green	Haringey	1.8	25	1.7	24	0.0
619	Northcote	Wandsworth	1.4	15	1.3	14	0.0
620	Stoke Newington Central	Hackney	2.7	41	2.6	40	0.0
621	Nightingale	Wandsworth	1.6	21	1.5	20	0.0
622	Bedford	Wandsworth	1.8	25	1.7	24	-0.1
623	Balham	Wandsworth	1.6	23	1.5	19	-0.1
624	Ferndale	Lambeth	2.8	45	2.6	41	-0.2
625	Harringay	Haringey	2.2	33	2.0	30	-0.2

Source: 1991 Census, Small Area Statistics Table S06 and 2001 Census, Key statistics Table KS06

### Ethnic diversity among young people aged under 16

It has been suggested that more ethnic segregation exists in some schools in London than in its total population. However, accurate ethnicity data for every school in London is not readily available but the 2001 Census enables analysis of the diversity in the child population of London to give an idea of where such segregation may be most likely to arise. The population aged under 16 represents 17 per cent of all London residents so the results of this analysis do not heavily influence the overall diversity results. The diversity index score for Londoners aged under 16 is 2.7 compared with 1.9 for all Londoners. The ethnic diversity of London's children is greater than that of the adult population in the vast majority of wards.

The highest score is 7.2 in Wall End ward, Newham. Only 14 wards in London are less ethnically diverse among young people than the whole population, and nine of these are in Tower Hamlets. The most diverse ward in Tower Hamlets is Millwall (3.2), though it is ranked 192 out of 625 wards, which makes Tower Hamlets the only borough in Inner London without a ward in the top 30 per cent most diverse wards.

There are 216 wards in London with an index score of 3 or more compared with 86 for the population of all ages. Furthermore, there are 73 fewer wards with very low ethnic diversity (a score under 1.4) when compared with the population as a whole.

Inner London has a far more ethnically diverse young population than Outer London. Only three wards in Inner London have a diversity score of less than 1.4 and they are Palace Riverside ward (Hammersmith and Fulham), Stanley ward (Kensington and Chelsea) and Thamesfield ward (Wandsworth). See Map 3.4.

**Table 3.4 Sub regional index scores for people of all ages and people aged under 16**

	Ethnic diversity 1991	% BME 1991	Ethnic diversity 2001	% BME 2001	Change in index score 1991/2001
<i>All ages</i>					
Inner London	1.8	26	2.2	34	0.5
Outer London	1.4	17	1.8	25	0.3
London	1.6	20	1.9	29	0.4
<i>Under 16</i>					
Inner London	2.7	41	3.7	52	1.0
Outer London	1.7	25	2.2	34	0.5
London	2.0	31	2.7	41	0.6

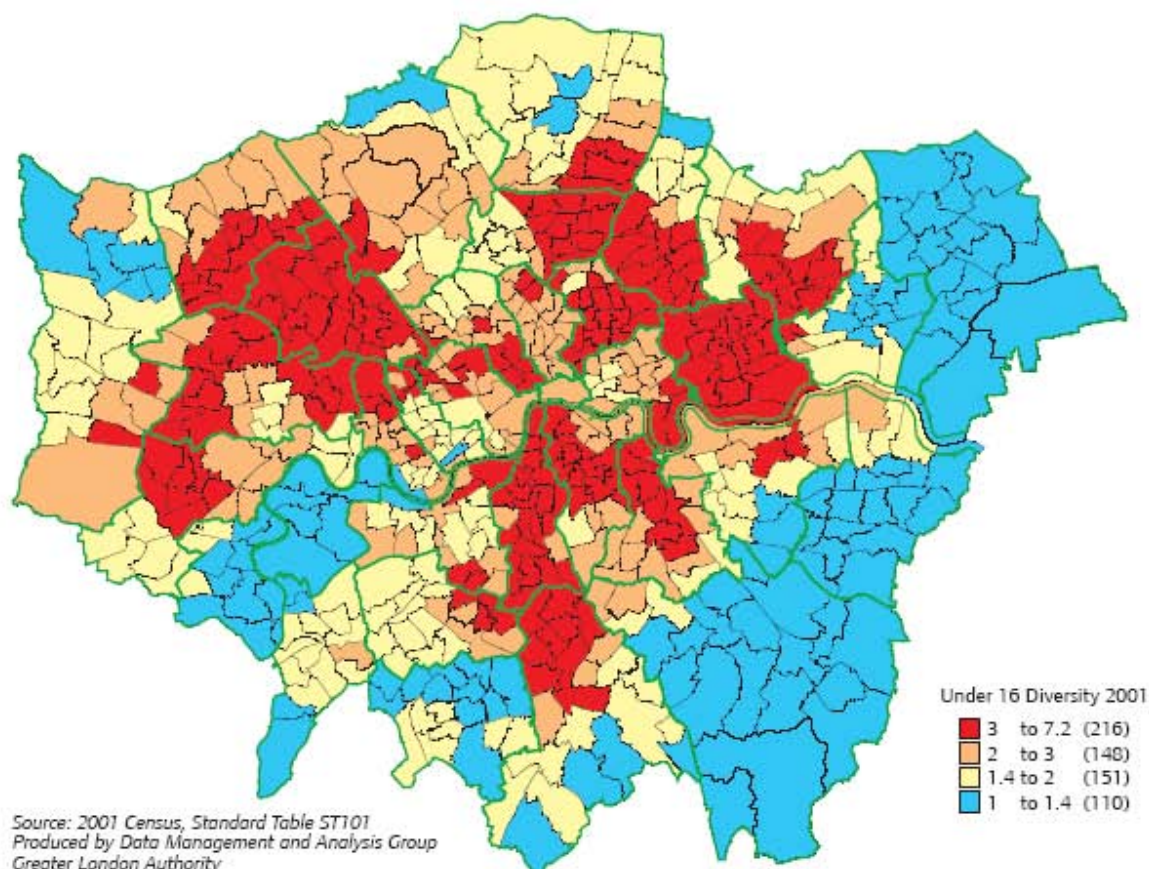
Source: 1991 Census, Small Area Statistics Table S06 and 2001 Census, Standard Table ST107



There are some wards where the young people are far more diverse than the population as a whole. For example, Willesden Green ward in Brent has a score for people aged under 16 of 5.5, compared with 2.9 for all ages. The top 20 wards for difference between young people and people of all ages are spread out across eight boroughs. However, five are in Brent, four in Waltham Forest, four in Newham and three in Hackney.

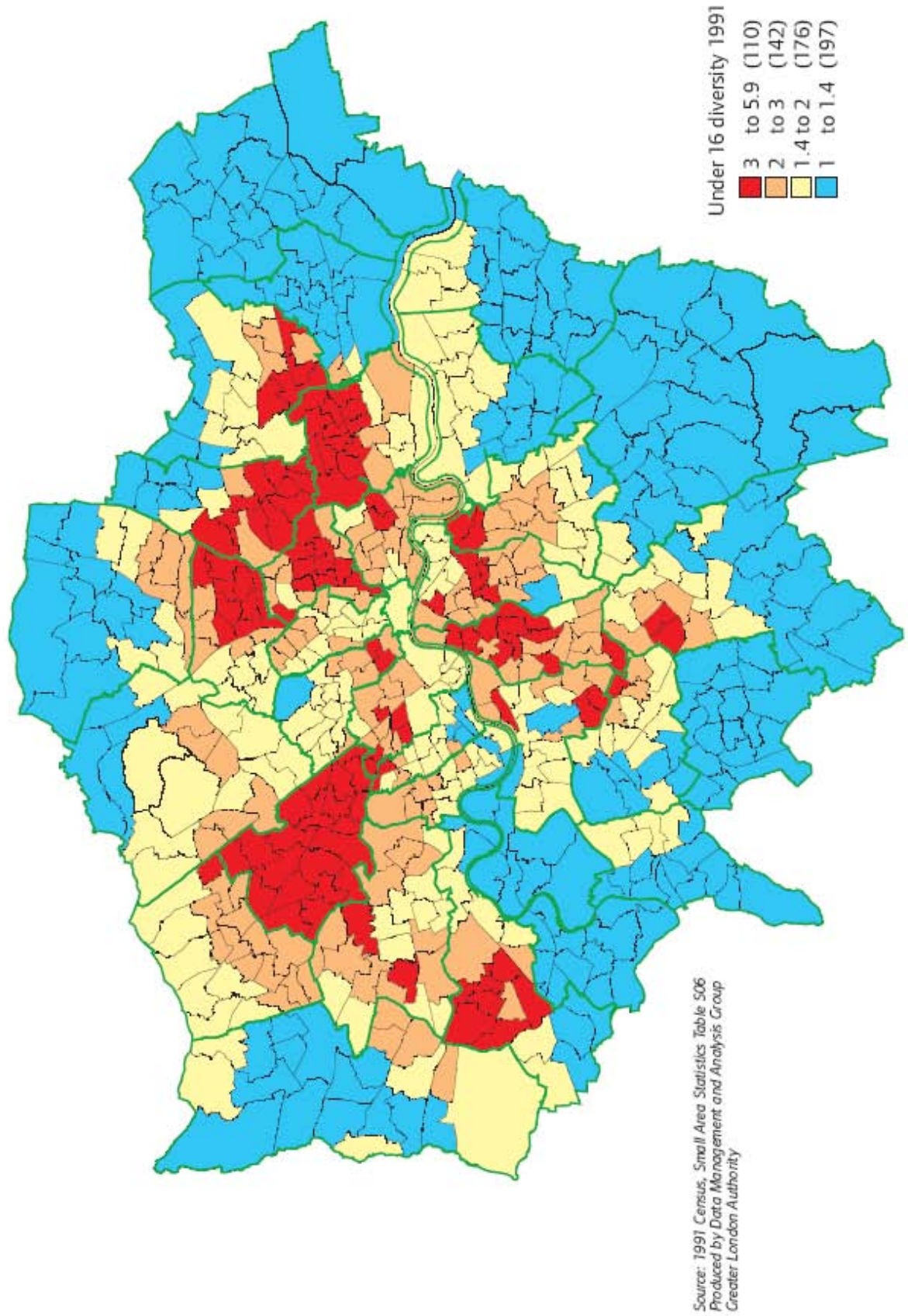
The top seven wards that are less ethnically diverse among the under 16 population are all in Tower Hamlets. In each of these wards the dominant ethnic group is Bangladeshi. In four of these wards the diversity index score is 2 or less. In Spitalfields and Banglatown, more than four-fifths of the population aged under 16 are Bangladeshi, while the proportion is over two-thirds in Whitechapel, Shadwell, Bethnal Green South and St. Dunstan's and Stepney Green wards. Among children in these five wards, located in the West of the borough of Tower Hamlets, the Bangladeshi ethnic group is dominant to an extent not seen elsewhere among London's ethnic minority children, while it is common among White children in many areas.

**Map 3.4 Ethnic diversity index for people aged under 16, 2001**





Map 3.5 Ethnic diversity index for people aged under 16, 1991



**Table 3.5 Index data for the top 20 and bottom 20 wards for people aged under 16 in London, 1991 and 2001**

2001 index rank	Ward	Borough	Ethnic diversity 1991	% BME 1991	Ethnic diversity 2001	% BME 2001	Change in index score 1991/2001
1	Wall End	Newham	4.6	63	7.2	80	2.6
2	Forest Gate South	Newham	5.8	71	6.9	81	1.1
3	Plaistow North	Newham	5.2	63	6.9	80	1.7
4	Manor Park	Newham	5.7	79	6.9	85	1.2
5	Little Ilford	Newham	5.4	69	6.9	84	1.5
6	Loxford	Redbridge	5.3	71	6.6	83	1.3
7	East Ham Central	Newham	5.0	70	6.6	82	1.6
8	Boleyn	Newham	4.0	56	6.6	73	2.5
9	Forest Gate North	Newham	4.3	57	6.4	74	2.1
10	Barnhill	Brent	4.8	62	6.1	71	1.3
11	West Thornton	Croydon	4.0	58	6.0	72	2.0
12	Tokyington	Brent	4.3	77	6.0	81	1.7
13	Sudbury	Brent	4.3	69	6.0	78	1.7
14	Bensham Manor	Croydon	3.8	54	5.9	73	2.1
15	West Ham	Newham	3.7	52	5.9	73	2.2
16	Clementswood	Redbridge	4.5	72	5.8	83	1.3
17	Stratford and New Town	Newham	3.7	52	5.8	77	2.1
18	Preston	Brent	3.8	59	5.8	73	2.0
19	Cathall	Waltham Forest	4.5	59	5.8	69	1.3
20	Newbury	Redbridge	3.0	49	5.7	72	2.7
606	St. Marys	Bexley	1.1	5	1.2	7	0.1
607	Farnborough and Crofton	Bromley	1.1	4	1.2	7	0.1
608	Pettits	Havering	1.1	3	1.2	7	0.1
609	Longlands	Bexley	1.1	6	1.2	7	0.0
610	Mawneys	Havering	1.1	3	1.1	7	0.1
611	Blendon and Penhill	Bexley	1.1	5	1.1	7	0.0
612	Crayford	Bexley	1.1	4	1.1	6	0.1
613	Barnehurst	Bexley	1.1	4	1.1	6	0.0
614	Blackfen and Lamorbey	Bexley	1.1	5	1.1	6	0.0
615	Hacton	Havering	1.1	4	1.1	6	0.0
616	Hayes and Coney Hall	Bromley	1.1	4	1.1	6	0.1
617	Heaton	Havering	1.1	4	1.1	6	0.0
618	Hylands	Havering	1.1	3	1.1	5	0.0
619	Gooshays	Havering	1.1	3	1.1	5	0.0
620	Biggin Hill	Bromley	1.0	2	1.1	5	0.1
621	St. Andrews	Havering	1.1	3	1.1	5	0.0
622	Darwin	Bromley	1.0	2	1.1	5	0.1
623	Cranham	Havering	1.1	3	1.1	4	0.0
624	Havering Park	Havering	1.1	3	1.1	4	0.0
625	Upminster	Havering	1.0	2	1.1	4	0.0

Source: 1991 Census, Small Area Statistics Table S06 and 2001 Census, Standard Table ST107

**Table 3.6 Index data for the top 20 and bottom 20 wards for the difference between ethnic diversity for people of all ages and aged under 16 in London, 2001**

Rank of difference	Ward	Borough	Ethnic diversity All ages	Ethnic diversity Age <16	Difference
1	Willesden Green	Brent	2.9	5.5	2.6
2	Grove Green	Waltham Forest	3.3	5.7	2.4
3	Barnhill	Brent	3.8	6.1	2.2
4	Forest Gate North	Newham	4.2	6.4	2.2
5	Cann Hall	Waltham Forest	3.2	5.3	2.1
6	Norbury	Croydon	3.2	5.3	2.1
7	Kilburn	Brent	2.9	4.9	2.1
8	Cathall	Waltham Forest	3.7	5.8	2.0
9	Higham Hill	Waltham Forest	2.7	4.7	2.0
10	Hackney Downs	Hackney	3.2	5.2	2.0
11	Stratford and New Town	Newham	3.9	5.8	2.0
12	Newbury	Redbridge	3.7	5.7	2.0
13	Leabridge	Hackney	3.4	5.4	1.9
14	Boleyn	Newham	4.6	6.6	1.9
15	Kensal Green	Brent	3.0	5.0	1.9
16	West Ham	Newham	4.0	5.9	1.9
17	Tooting	Wandsworth	2.6	4.5	1.9
18	Ferndale	Lambeth	2.6	4.5	1.9
19	Hackney Central	Hackney	3.1	5.0	1.9
20	Dudden Hill	Brent	3.1	5.0	1.9
606	Gooshays	Havering	1.1	1.1	0.0
607	Hylands	Havering	1.1	1.1	0.0
608	Barnehurst	Bexley	1.1	1.1	0.0
609	Twickenham Riverside	Richmond upon Thames	1.2	1.2	0.0
610	North End	Bexley	1.2	1.2	0.0
611	Springfield	Hackney	2.4	2.4	0.0
612	Golders Green	Barnet	1.8	1.8	0.0
613	East Ham North	Newham	5.3	5.3	-0.1
614	Bethnal Green North	Tower Hamlets	2.6	2.4	-0.2
615	Peckham	Southwark	3.8	3.6	-0.2
616	Green Street East	Newham	5.6	5.4	-0.2
617	Mile End East	Tower Hamlets	3.0	2.6	-0.3
618	Green Street West	Newham	5.6	5.2	-0.4
619	Weavers	Tower Hamlets	2.5	2.1	-0.4
620	Bromley-by-Bow	Tower Hamlets	3.1	2.6	-0.5
621	St. Dunstons and Stepney Green	Tower Hamlets	2.6	2.0	-0.6
622	Bethnal Green South	Tower Hamlets	2.6	1.8	-0.8
623	Shadwell	Tower Hamlets	2.5	1.7	-0.8
624	Spitalfields and Banglatown	Tower Hamlets	2.3	1.5	-0.9
625	Whitechapel	Tower Hamlets	2.5	1.6	-0.9

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST107

### **Under 16 majority ethnic groups in London**

There are 57 wards in London with a majority ethnic group that is not White for people aged under 16. This compares with 22 wards for people of all ages. There are four ethnic groups, which are dominant in at least one ward and they are Indian (28 wards), Bangladeshi (18 wards), Black African (8 wards) and Pakistani (3 wards). See Table 3.7.

The least diverse of these wards is Spitalfields and Banglatown, Tower Hamlets (1.5) while the most diverse of these is Forest Gate South, Newham (6.9) and the dominant ethnic group in both of these is Bangladeshi.

### **Change between 1991 and 2001 for people aged under 16**

In London the diversity index score increased from 2 to 2.7 between 1991 and 2001, though the increase in Inner London was double that of Outer London. This is different to the trend for the population as a whole where the increase in diversity score was the similar in both Inner and Outer London.

There are 26 wards that had a decrease in ethnic diversity among young people between 1991 and 2001. Of these wards the lowest diversity figure is in Erith (1.4), Bexley, and this has been caused by an increase in the White population. In 15 of these wards the decrease has been due to an increase in the White population. In the remaining 11 wards it is due to an increase in another ethnic group. Ten of these eleven wards are in Tower Hamlets where the dominant group is Bangladeshi, though Spitalfields and Banglatown ward, the least diverse ward in Tower Hamlets, is not among them since the index score increased from 1.4 to 1.5. In the remaining ward the decrease was down to a large increase in the young Black African population in Peckham ward from 25 per cent to 45 per cent.

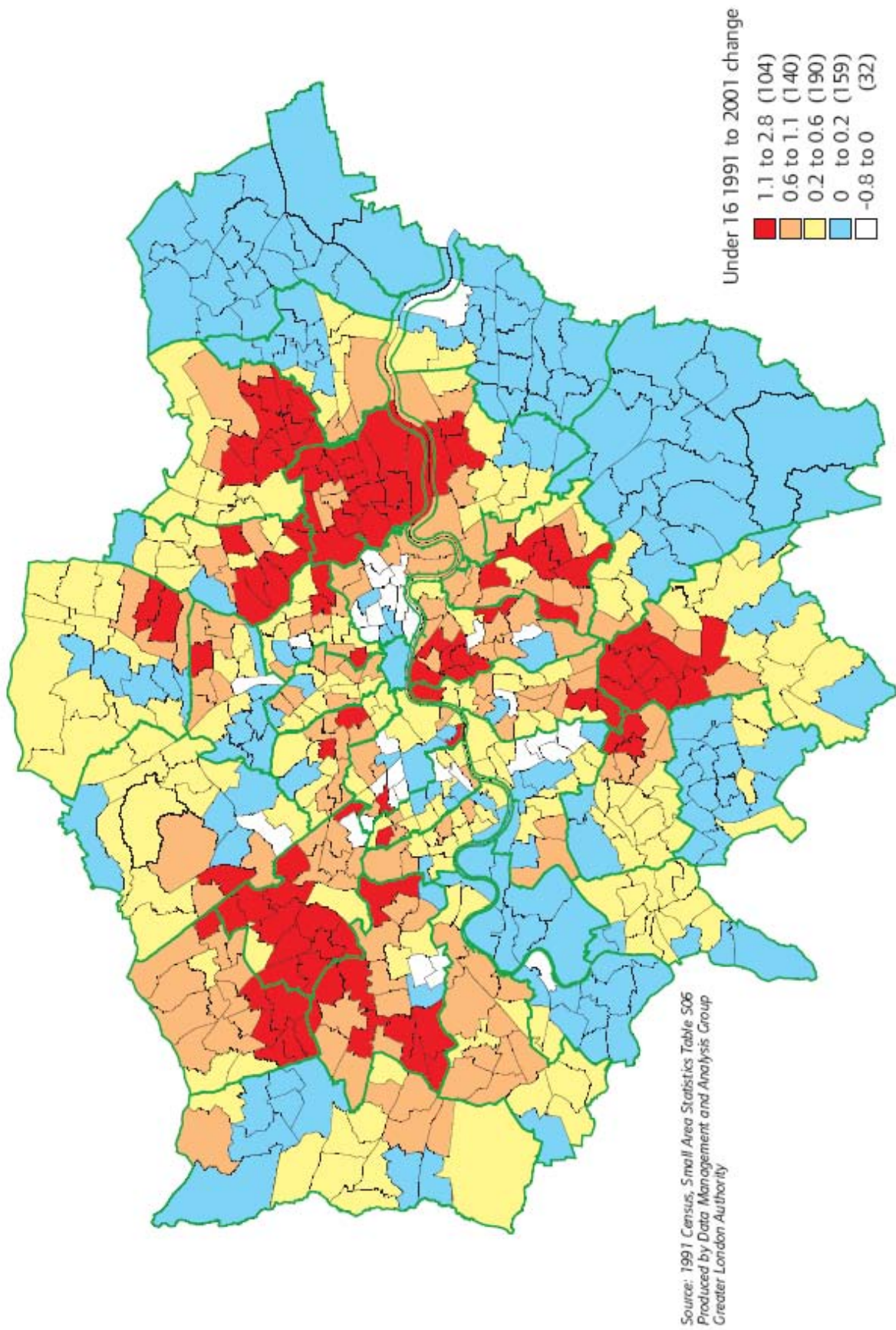
The diversity score for young people in many of the wards fell because of an increasing dominant ethnic group, which is either Bangladeshi or Black African, whereas for the population of all ages the decreases were all due to an increase in the already dominant White population. This is the key difference between the wards where there was a decrease in diversity of under 16 population compared with the whole population.

The largest decrease in index score was seen in Bromley-by-Bow, Tower Hamlets (-0.7), while the largest increase was in Newbury ward, Redbridge (2.7). There were 32 wards that had a decrease or no change, while all other wards had an increase. Significant increases (over 0.6) occurred in 244 wards (almost 40 per cent of wards), while in 104 wards (over 15 per cent of wards) the increase in index score was over 1.1.

In 14 wards the increase in the index score was significant (over 2). Eight of these wards are in Newham, three in Croydon, two in Redbridge and one in Waltham Forest. The White population decreased by between 13 per cent (Preston ward, Brent) and 31 per cent (Higham Hill ward, Waltham Forest) in these wards. See Table 3.8.



Map 3.6 Change in the under 16 diversity index scores between 1991 and 2001



**Table 3.7 Top 40 majority ethnic groups other than White for people aged under 16 in London wards, 2001**

Rank on % in majority ethnic group	Ward	Borough	Majority ethnic group	% in majority group	% White	Ethnic diversity score
1	Spitalfields and Banglatown	Tower Hamlets	Bangladeshi	82	8	1.5
2	Whitechapel	Tower Hamlets	Bangladeshi	79	10	1.6
3	Shadwell	Tower Hamlets	Bangladeshi	75	14	1.7
4	Bethnal Green South	Tower Hamlets	Bangladeshi	73	14	1.8
5	St. Dunstan's & Stepney Green	Tower Hamlets	Bangladeshi	67	19	2.0
6	Weavers	Tower Hamlets	Bangladeshi	65	22	2.1
7	Southall Green	Ealing	Indian	52	12	3.2
8	Southall Broadway	Ealing	Indian	48	11	3.5
9	Lady Margaret	Ealing	Indian	51	15	3.2
10	Bethnal Green North	Tower Hamlets	Bangladeshi	59	24	2.4
11	St. Katherine's and Wapping	Tower Hamlets	Bangladeshi	61	27	2.3
12	Bromley-by-Bow	Tower Hamlets	Bangladeshi	57	23	2.6
13	Mile End East	Tower Hamlets	Bangladeshi	56	24	2.6
14	Mile End and Globe Town	Tower Hamlets	Bangladeshi	54	28	2.6
15	East Ham North	Newham	Indian	32	9	5.3
16	Peckham	Southwark	Black African	45	21	3.6
17	Kenton East	Harrow	Indian	48	26	3.2
18	Wembley Central	Brent	Indian	36	14	5.2
19	Limehouse	Tower Hamlets	Bangladeshi	51	30	2.8
20	Green Street East	Newham	Indian	28	8	5.4
21	Heston East	Hounslow	Indian	43	24	3.7
22	Dormers Wells	Ealing	Indian	37	19	4.7
23	Green Street West	Newham	Indian	26	9	5.2
24	Hounslow West	Hounslow	Indian	42	25	3.8
25	Queensbury	Harrow	Indian	42	26	4.5
26	Kenton West	Harrow	Indian	45	29	3.3
27	Kenton	Brent	Indian	43	28	3.6
28	Queensbury	Brent	Indian	37	23	4.5
29	Alperton	Brent	Indian	33	19	5.4
30	East India and Lansbury	Tower Hamlets	Bangladeshi	46	33	3.1
31	Heston Central	Hounslow	Indian	38	26	4.1
32	Norwood Green	Ealing	Indian	35	23	4.9
33	Tokynghon	Brent	Indian	27	19	6.0
34	Edgware	Harrow	Indian	37	28	2.1
35	Clementswood	Redbridge	Pakistani	25	17	5.8
36	Loxford	Redbridge	Pakistani	25	17	6.6
37	Little Ilford	Newham	Bangladeshi	24	16	6.9
38	Manor Park	Newham	Bangladeshi	22	15	6.9
39	Camberwell Green	Southwark	Black African	35	29	4.1
40	King's Cross	Camden	Bangladeshi	37	31	3.9

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST107

**Table 3.8 Index data for the top 20 and bottom 20 wards for ethnic diversity change for people aged under 16 in London between 1991 and 2001**

Rank of change	Ward	Borough	Ethnic diversity 1991	% BME 1991	Ethnic diversity 2001	% BME 2001	Change in index score 1991/2001
1	Newbury	Redbridge	3.0	49	5.7	72	2.7
2	Norbury	Croydon	2.6	41	5.3	65	2.7
3	Wall End	Newham	4.6	63	7.2	80	2.6
4	Boleyn	Newham	4.0	56	6.6	73	2.5
5	Higham Hill	Waltham Forest	2.2	33	4.7	64	2.5
6	Beckton	Newham	2.3	35	4.8	62	2.5
7	East Ham South	Newham	2.0	30	4.3	58	2.3
8	Plaistow South	Newham	2.8	42	5.0	63	2.2
9	West Ham	Newham	3.7	52	5.9	73	2.2
10	Mayfield	Redbridge	2.4	39	4.6	65	2.1
11	Bensham Manor	Croydon	3.8	54	5.9	73	2.1
12	Forest Gate North	Newham	4.3	57	6.4	74	2.1
13	Stratford and New Town	Newham	3.7	52	5.8	77	2.1
14	West Thornton	Croydon	4.0	58	6.0	72	2.0
15	Preston	Brent	3.8	59	5.8	73	2.0
16	Roxbourne	Harrow	2.3	36	4.2	58	1.9
17	Goodmayes	Redbridge	3.0	51	4.9	70	1.9
18	Broad Green	Croydon	2.5	38	4.3	58	1.9
19	Norwood Green	Ealing	3.0	76	4.9	77	1.9
20	Clayhall	Redbridge	2.0	31	3.9	58	1.9
606	Limehouse	Tower Hamlets	2.9	56	2.8	70	-0.2
607	Erith	Bexley	1.6	22	1.4	17	-0.2
608	East Dulwich	Southwark	2.3	36	2.1	33	-0.2
609	Bayswater	Westminster	2.3	36	2.2	33	-0.2
610	Hyde Park	Westminster	3.4	50	3.2	47	-0.2
611	Stoke Newington Central	Hackney	4.1	55	3.9	53	-0.2
612	Nightingale	Wandsworth	2.0	30	1.7	25	-0.2
613	Shadwell	Tower Hamlets	2.0	77	1.7	86	-0.3
614	Weavers	Tower Hamlets	2.4	66	2.1	78	-0.3
615	St. Dunstons & Stepney Green	Tower Hamlets	2.4	68	2.0	81	-0.3
616	Bedford	Wandsworth	2.4	37	2.1	31	-0.4
617	Harringay	Haringey	3.7	52	3.3	49	-0.4
618	Bethnal Green North	Tower Hamlets	2.8	57	2.4	76	-0.4
619	Bethnal Green South	Tower Hamlets	2.2	74	1.8	86	-0.4
620	St. Katherines and Wapping	Tower Hamlets	2.7	60	2.3	73	-0.4
621	Peckham	Southwark	4.1	62	3.6	79	-0.5
622	Lancaster Gate	Westminster	3.4	50	2.8	43	-0.5
623	Mile End East	Tower Hamlets	3.2	55	2.6	76	-0.5
624	Balham	Wandsworth	2.3	35	1.7	23	-0.6
625	Bromley-by-Bow	Tower Hamlets	3.4	60	2.6	77	-0.7

Source: 1991 Census, Small Area Statistics Table S06 and 2001 Census, Standard Table ST107





## Chapter 4 Patterns of ethnic segregation

### Introduction

The following measure of segregation was used in this analysis:

1) Where the host population (White) forms less than a third of the total population of the ward this is referred to as a *mixed enclave*.

If this condition is satisfied then;

2) The population of the ward from an ethnic group other than White must have one dominant ethnic community that comprises more than two thirds of the population of that ward. This is known as a *polarised enclave*.

If this condition is satisfied then:

3) The dominant ethnic community is present in that ward such that over 30 per cent of the community living in the local authority district are present in this ward. This is an *extreme polarised enclave*, more commonly referred to as a 'ghetto'.

Earlier research, including that by Dr. Michael Poulsen (Senior Lecturer in Geography at Macquarie University, Australia. His paper "The 'new geography' of ethnicity in Britain?" was presented at the 2005 Annual Conference of the Royal Geographical Society, 31st August 2005), has used these measures of ethnic segregation. However the main disadvantage of any spatial segregation measure is that spatial analysis is limited by fixed boundaries and does not incorporate the fluid nature of human settlement and mobility in its measure. It also assumes that all settlement is a matter of choice which is not always the case, in particular amongst deprived and socially excluded communities. Dr Poulsen analysed 2001 Census data at output area level and 1991 Census data at enumeration district level. These two geographies are not comparable. Output areas are very small units of approximately 300 individuals. Statistics of such small areas are more likely to be affected by disclosure control, rounding and imputation than ward level statistics. Therefore our preferred geography for analysis of this type is at ward level. In this analysis the 1991 Census data has been reworked to ward boundaries consistent with the 2001 Census to allow for direct comparison.

### Results

#### Stage 1

Table 4.1 shows 2001 Census ward level data for ethnic groups. Analysis has been done for GLA aggregate ethnic group categories since these are easily comparable with the 1991 Census data and are also the groups for which GLA ethnic group population projections are being prepared. The three White categories from the 2001 Census are aggregated to one. The mixed categories are subsumed in the following way; Mixed: White and Asian is aggregated with Asian Other, Mixed: White and Black Caribbean and Mixed: White and Black African re aggregated with Black Other and Mixed: Other is aggregated with Other.

**Table 4.1 Wards in England and Wales ranked by highest proportion of population from an ethnic group other than White**

Rank	Ward	LAD	EGOTW	%	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla- deshi	Other Asian	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Chinese	Other
1	Southall Broadway	Ealing	11,497	88.1	54.2	11.2	0.7	10.3	2.8	4.4	1.0	0.2	3.4
2	Green Street East	Newham	11,161	84.5	30.0	16.3	15.4	4.2	6.3	8.4	1.7	0.2	1.8
3	East Ham North	Newham	9,570	84.1	32.0	18.0	12.1	7.7	4.7	6.3	1.4	0.4	1.5
4	Green Street West	Newham	10,786	83.9	29.0	17.8	16.3	3.2	5.5	8.3	1.6	0.3	1.8
5	Southall Green	Ealing	10,799	83.7	54.1	9.1	0.5	7.0	3.6	4.4	1.1	0.4	3.6
6	Latimer	Leicester	9,562	82.6	74.1	1.2	0.2	4.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.6
7	Spinney Hills	Leicester	17,510	82.4	59.7	5.0	2.5	6.1	3.0	3.6	1.3	0.4	1.0
8	Handsworth	Birmingham	21,124	81.5	18.7	25.2	10.9	2.6	15.3	1.7	3.9	0.6	2.6
9	Bastwell	Blackburn with Darwen	6,001	81.2	32.2	41.9	2.1	4.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3
10	Wembley Central	Brent	8,660	78.7	39.6	6.0	0.7	9.3	11.1	6.8	2.5	0.4	2.2
11	Sparkbrook	Birmingham	22,065	77.9	5.7	40.5	10.3	6.3	7.4	1.2	3.5	0.6	2.4
12	Lady Margaret	Ealing	9,863	77.0	49.9	7.3	0.2	7.5	5.7	2.8	1.6	0.2	1.9
13	Soho	Birmingham	19,522	76.2	26.8	14.0	3.9	3.1	18.1	1.4	5.4	0.7	2.7
14	Shear Brow	Blackburn with Darwen	5,611	75.8	52.4	17.9	0.3	4.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6
15	Small Heath	Birmingham	26,321	75.0	4.1	50.6	8.7	3.5	3.8	0.9	1.8	0.2	1.4
16	Dormers Wells	Ealing	9,693	74.1	40.6	8.3	0.6	7.0	5.5	6.7	1.9	0.5	3.1
17	Belgrave	Leicester	7,596	73.8	63.2	1.2	0.6	5.1	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.7
18	University	Bradford	16,668	73.6	7.8	54.9	3.4	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.1
19	Toller	Bradford	13,910	73.4	4.7	61.9	1.0	2.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.1
20	Sparkhill	Birmingham	21,812	72.7	10.4	45.4	3.8	4.1	3.9	1.0	2.0	0.3	1.6
21	Alperton	Brent	8,899	72.2	32.4	4.6	0.6	13.2	9.9	5.7	2.4	0.8	2.8
22	Manor Park	Newham	8,685	71.8	17.8	11.7	15.2	4.2	8.1	9.2	3.1	0.6	1.9
23	Clementswood	Redbridge	8,067	71.5	25.6	19.0	4.0	6.4	5.6	7.0	2.1	0.4	1.4
24	Loxford	Redbridge	9,621	70.8	18.2	18.6	4.8	7.2	8.2	8.3	2.7	1.0	1.8
25	Little Ilford	Newham	9,426	70.7	11.6	9.0	16.1	4.7	9.6	14.0	3.4	0.3	2.1

**Table 4.1 (continued) Wards in England and Wales ranked by highest proportion of population from an ethnic group other than White**

Rank	Ward	LAD	EGOTW	%	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla- deshi	Other Asian	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Chinese	Other
26	Wall End	Newham	9,142	70.7	19.5	11.9	7.8	12.2	5.0	8.6	1.9	0.8	3.1
27	Aston	Birmingham	19,030	70.6	4.2	21.0	16.1	1.8	17.6	1.9	5.4	0.5	2.2
28	Whitefield	Pendle	2,954	70.3	0.2	66.9	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
29	Spitalfields and Banglatown	Tower Hamlets	5,834	69.6	1.9	1.3	58.1	1.8	1.1	2.3	0.9	0.8	1.4
30	Tokington	Brent	8,224	69.5	27.3	5.9	0.5	5.7	16.5	7.1	2.9	0.6	2.9
31	Bradford Moor	Bradford	12,139	69.4	6.6	54.3	3.5	3.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.5
32	Sandwell	Birmingham	19,030	68.9	36.8	6.7	2.6	2.7	13.2	1.1	3.9	0.3	1.7
33	East Ham Central	Newham	8,322	68.4	18.6	16.7	6.4	8.9	4.5	7.7	2.1	0.4	3.0
34	Peckham	Southwark	7,712	67.8	0.7	0.3	1.2	1.0	15.4	35.7	6.5	3.5	3.3
35	Stoneygate	Leicester	11,467	67.2	44.8	4.7	5.6	4.7	2.7	2.0	1.3	0.3	1.1
36	Stonebridge	Brent	10,679	67.0	7.0	2.5	0.5	4.1	22.1	19.9	7.1	0.5	3.4
37	Norwood Green	Ealing	8,468	67.0	35.9	7.2	0.6	5.9	4.3	6.4	2.3	0.4	3.8
38	Dallow	Luton	8,777	66.7	4.4	33.7	15.3	2.5	3.8	3.4	2.0	0.4	1.3
39	Daneshouse with Stoneyholme	Burnley	4,033	65.4	1.9	41.0	19.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
40	Queensbury	Brent	8,623	65.4	37.4	4.5	0.4	7.9	4.4	5.1	2.0	1.4	2.5
41	Biscot	Luton	8,428	65.0	3.2	29.7	19.2	2.3	4.0	3.3	1.6	1.0	0.7
42	Heston East	Hounslow	6,960	64.6	41.8	7.5	0.5	5.5	1.1	2.8	1.2	0.7	3.4
43	Kenton East	Harrow	6,366	64.4	45.4	1.8	0.3	6.9	3.6	2.6	1.3	0.5	2.0
44	Sudbury	Brent	7,917	64.3	26.1	5.5	0.7	10.3	9.0	6.8	2.5	1.0	2.5
45	Whitechapel	Tower Hamlets	7,720	64.1	2.1	1.2	51.8	2.2	1.5	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.4
46	Forest Gate South	Newham	8,919	64.0	13.0	7.7	12.5	2.7	8.6	12.8	3.0	0.6	3.0
47	Heston Central	Hounslow	7,009	63.7	37.3	10.0	0.6	6.2	1.4	2.7	1.4	1.0	3.2
48	Plaiestow North	Newham	8,419	63.6	9.3	7.6	10.7	3.0	8.6	15.4	3.7	0.8	4.5
49	West Thornton	Croydon	10,490	63.6	19.7	6.4	1.4	6.2	15.8	7.8	4.0	0.7	1.6
50	St. Pauls	Sandwell	7,292	63.5	31.0	9.0	9.1	3.1	7.2	0.3	2.7	0.2	0.8

Source: 2007 Census, Key Statistics Table KS06

The table shows national rankings for wards where the White population is less than a third, and hence the size of the remaining population, all ethnic groups other than White (EGOTW) is over two thirds.

Thirty-eight wards in England and Wales are mixed enclaves, where the White population is less than a third of the total population. Of these twenty are in London, representing Ealing, Newham, Brent, Redbridge, Tower Hamlets and Southwark. Seven are located in Newham, five in Ealing and four in Brent.

The 20 London wards in this ranking range from 67.0 per cent ethnic groups other than White (EGOTW) in Norwood Green, Ealing and 88.1 per cent in Southall Broadway, Ealing.

Five wards in Ealing and Newham rank the highest of all wards in England and Wales.

Areas outside London represented in the top 30 ranking are Leicester, Birmingham, Blackburn with Darwen, Bradford and Pendle. The highest ranking non-London ward is Latimer in Leicester, where 82.6 per cent of the population is from an ethnic group other than White.

### Stage 2

The next stage of the analysis is to check which ethnic group (other than White) is the dominant community in the ward and also whether this group is more than two thirds of the total population of the ward.

The dominant ethnic group for each of the top 50 wards is shown in Table 4.1. Two wards in England and Wales comprise less than a third of the population White and one ethnic group other than White comprising more than two thirds of the total population. These wards are Latimer, Leicester and Whitefield, Pendle. The results for these wards are in Table 4.2. Notably the population of Whitefield is very small, fewer than 3,000 people.

**Table 4.2 Results for Latimer and Whitefield Wards**

	Latimer Leicester	Whitefield Pendle
EGOTW	9,562	2,954
%	82.6	70.3
Indian	74.1	0.2
Pakistani	1.2	66.9
Bangladeshi	0.2	0.1
Asian Other	4.3	2.4
Black Caribbean	0.7	0.0
Black African	0.5	0.1
Black Other	0.8	0.1
Chinese	0.2	0.1
Other	0.6	0.4

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS06



The Indian ethnic group is dominant in Latimer comprising 74.1 per cent of the total population of that ward. The dominant population in Whitefield is Pakistani comprising just over two thirds of the total population of the ward, at 66.9 per cent.

Table 4.3 shows the extent to which the final criteria of this measure of segregation is present in the two wards ranking highest for populations from ethnic groups other than White and also having one dominant ethnic group larger than two thirds of the population. This tables shows the proportion of the dominant ethnic group of the relevant local authority district resides in the ward.

Clearly both wards that satisfy the first two criteria do not satisfy this final condition. The Indian population of Latimer is only 11.9 per cent of the total Indian population of Leicester. Respectively the Pakistani population of Whitefield is 23.5 per cent of the total Pakistani population of Pendle. Any area to be classified as an extreme polarised enclave must fulfil all three of the criteria stipulated previously. Clearly using this analysis no wards in England and Wales can be classified as extreme polarised enclaves.

Tables 4.4 and 4.5 show the segregation analysis for 1991 and 2001 for London wards only.

**Table 4.3 Results for Latimer and Whitefield, all 3 segregation criteria**

Rank	Ward	LAD	Indian	Pakistani	%
6	Latimer	Leicester	74.1	1.2	11.9
28	Whitefield	Pendle	0.2	66.9	23.5

**Table 4.4 Wards in London ranked by highest proportion of population from an ethnic group other than White, 1991**

Rank	Ward	LAD	EGOTW	%	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla- deshi	Other Asian	Black Caribbean	African	Black Other	Chinese	Other
1	Southall Broadway	Ealing	10,495	89.8	66.8	11.1	0.3	4.6	3.5	1.9	0.7	0.0	1.0
2	Southall Green	Ealing	9,758	81.8	61.3	8.1	0.5	2.4	5.4	1.3	0.9	0.1	2.0
3	Green Street West	Newham	8,554	76.0	33.7	12.9	9.4	2.4	7.9	6.5	1.4	0.3	1.6
4	Green Street East	Newham	8,319	73.8	32.2	11.3	9.4	3.1	8.8	5.8	1.3	0.4	1.5
5	Spitalfields and Banglatown	Tower Hamlets	5,911	73.4	2.0	2.9	60.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.2
6	East Ham North	Newham	7,945	72.7	37.6	11.9	5.7	5.6	4.8	3.8	1.1	0.6	1.6
7	Wembley Central	Brent	6,641	67.1	39.0	4.2	0.5	5.6	9.7	2.7	2.1	0.4	2.9
8	Lady Margaret	Ealing	8,008	66.6	48.5	4.9	0.2	2.7	5.3	1.9	1.0	0.3	1.9
9	Dormers Wells	Ealing	8,154	62.2	41.0	6.2	0.2	3.1	6.2	1.8	1.3	0.3	2.2
10	Whitechapel	Tower Hamlets	6,104	60.9	1.5	1.9	50.5	0.8	1.5	1.6	0.6	0.8	1.7
11	Alperton	Brent	6,407	60.8	31.3	3.7	0.2	7.8	9.7	3.0	1.5	0.8	2.8
12	Tokington	Brent	6,403	58.9	27.0	4.1	0.6	3.3	13.5	4.0	2.1	0.7	3.5
13	Manor Park	Newham	5,895	58.3	20.8	8.8	10.2	2.8	8.1	4.3	1.4	0.4	1.5
14	Stonebridge	Brent	7,874	55.8	7.6	1.7	0.2	1.3	26.0	8.7	5.7	0.7	3.8
15	Norwood Green	Ealing	4,873	55.7	38.7	5.5	0.2	2.6	4.2	1.4	0.6	0.4	2.1
16	Loxford	Redbridge	5,530	53.7	20.6	11.1	3.8	3.2	7.1	3.4	1.8	0.6	2.3
17	Clementswood	Redbridge	5,099	53.5	26.1	11.1	2.8	2.5	4.4	2.5	1.1	0.6	2.3
18	Harlesden	Brent	6,553	52.7	7.3	2.1	0.1	2.5	25.9	6.8	4.4	0.5	3.2
19	Hounslow West	Hounslow	5,186	52.1	38.4	5.1	0.4	3.3	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.3	2.0
20	Peckham	Southwark	7,622	51.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	2.0	15.9	22.6	4.2	3.6	2.2
21	East Ham Central	Newham	5,862	50.7	17.7	12.0	2.8	6.0	4.7	4.6	1.3	0.6	1.2
22	Queensbury	Brent	5,408	50.4	33.9	3.5	0.2	3.5	2.4	2.4	0.4	1.5	2.6
23	Shadwell	Tower Hamlets	4,817	50.3	0.7	1.0	40.2	0.9	2.6	2.1	0.8	0.5	1.4
24	Cranford	Hounslow	5,339	49.7	33.4	6.5	0.4	3.0	1.0	2.0	0.6	0.4	2.4
25	Forest Gate South	Newham	5,561	49.6	14.6	5.3	5.2	1.9	10.3	7.3	2.1	0.7	2.3

**Table 4.4 (continued) Wards in London ranked by highest proportion of population from an ethnic group other than White, 1991**

Rank	Ward	LAD	EGOTW	%	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla- deshi	Other Asian	Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Chinese	Other
26	Little Ilford	Newham	5,821	49.5	13.6	5.6	9.0	2.8	9.1	6.1	1.6	0.2	1.5
27	Sudbury	Brent	5,053	48.8	24.9	4.0	0.3	3.6	7.0	2.6	1.9	1.2	3.4
28	Hounslow Heath	Hounslow	4,909	48.2	30.8	6.5	0.6	3.1	1.3	2.2	0.7	0.6	2.4
29	Wall End	Newham	5,258	47.9	18.1	8.1	3.3	7.1	3.9	4.0	1.1	0.9	1.4
30	Bruce Grove	Haringey	5,232	46.6	4.4	1.3	1.3	2.7	19.8	10.0	3.7	1.0	2.4
31	Coldharbour	Lambeth	6,148	46.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.3	22.3	11.8	4.4	1.8	3.0
32	Barnhill	Brent	6,411	46.2	14.6	2.3	0.7	6.8	10.0	5.4	2.3	1.3	2.8
33	Kenton East	Harrow	4,091	46.2	35.7	1.1	0.2	2.0	3.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.7
34	Queensbury	Harrow	4,801	46.2	32.9	1.5	0.4	3.5	2.2	1.7	0.8	1.4	1.9
35	Bethnal Green South	Tower Hamlets	4,409	46.1	0.8	0.7	33.9	1.4	2.8	3.2	0.9	0.6	1.6
36	Ferndale	Lambeth	5,212	45.2	1.5	0.6	0.9	1.6	21.9	10.4	3.6	2.6	2.0
37	West Thornton	Croydon	6,017	44.5	17.7	3.2	0.8	2.9	11.4	3.2	2.2	0.6	2.5
38	Tottenham Green	Haringey	4,540	44.4	3.6	0.7	1.6	4.0	16.8	9.5	3.5	1.1	3.7
39	Edgware	Harrow	3,993	44.4	30.1	1.5	0.5	3.2	2.1	2.3	0.6	2.1	1.8
40	Plaistow North	Newham	4,895	44.3	11.4	5.2	3.9	3.8	8.9	6.5	1.9	0.7	1.9
41	Leabridge	Hackney	4,141	44.3	9.8	3.2	3.1	1.6	14.1	5.1	4.4	0.9	2.2
42	Willesden Green	Brent	5,138	44.0	13.8	4.5	0.1	4.2	11.1	4.5	2.1	1.2	2.6
43	Kensal Green	Brent	5,097	43.7	9.9	1.9	0.0	2.2	17.4	4.6	3.7	0.7	3.3
44	Heston East	Hounslow	4,389	43.5	29.7	4.0	0.4	2.7	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.9	2.6
45	King's Park	Hackney	4,386	43.5	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.0	17.0	10.0	5.8	0.9	2.6
46	Heston West	Hounslow	4,739	43.5	28.5	6.2	0.4	2.7	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.4	2.5
47	Hackney Downs	Hackney	4,709	43.4	6.2	1.4	1.6	1.9	16.2	7.4	4.7	0.8	3.1
48	Cathall	Waltham Forest	4,830	43.1	5.0	7.8	1.5	1.9	12.8	7.0	3.4	1.0	2.7
49	Graveney	Merton	3,681	43.0	9.3	2.9	0.8	6.5	12.3	5.3	2.4	0.6	2.9
50	Hounslow Central	Hounslow	4,105	42.6	26.0	4.2	0.8	4.4	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.1	2.5

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS06

**Table 4.5 Wards in London ranked by highest proportion of population from an ethnic group other than White, 2001**

Rank	Ward	LAD	EGOTW	%	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla- deshi	Other Asian	Black Caribbean	African	Black Other	Chinese	Other
1	Southall Broadway	Ealing	11,497	88.1	54.2	11.2	0.7	10.3	2.8	4.4	1.0	0.2	3.4
2	Green Street East	Newham	11,161	84.5	30.0	16.3	15.4	4.2	6.3	8.4	1.7	0.2	1.8
3	East Ham North	Newham	9,570	84.1	32.0	18.0	12.1	7.7	4.7	6.3	1.4	0.4	1.5
4	Green Street West	Newham	10,786	83.9	29.0	17.8	16.3	3.2	5.5	8.3	1.6	0.3	1.8
5	Southall Green	Ealing	10,799	83.7	54.1	9.1	0.5	7.0	3.6	4.4	1.1	0.4	3.6
6	Wembley Central	Brent	8,660	78.7	39.6	6.0	0.7	9.3	11.1	6.8	2.5	0.4	2.2
7	Lady Margaret	Ealing	9,863	77.0	49.9	7.3	0.2	7.5	5.7	2.8	1.6	0.2	1.9
8	Dormers Wells	Ealing	9,693	74.1	40.6	8.3	0.6	7.0	5.5	6.7	1.9	0.5	3.1
9	Alperton	Brent	8,899	72.2	32.4	4.6	0.6	13.2	9.9	5.7	2.4	0.8	2.8
10	Manor Park	Newham	8,685	71.8	17.8	11.7	15.2	4.2	8.1	9.2	3.1	0.6	1.9
11	Clementswood	Redbridge	8,067	71.5	25.6	19.0	4.0	6.4	5.6	7.0	2.1	0.4	1.4
12	Loxford	Redbridge	9,621	70.8	18.2	18.6	4.8	7.2	8.2	8.3	2.7	1.0	1.8
13	Little Ilford	Newham	9,426	70.7	11.6	9.0	16.1	4.7	9.6	14.0	3.4	0.3	2.1
14	Wall End	Newham	9,142	70.7	19.5	11.9	7.8	12.2	5.0	8.6	1.9	0.8	3.1
15	Spitalfields and Banglatown	Tower Hamlets	5,834	69.6	1.9	1.3	58.1	1.8	1.1	2.3	0.9	0.8	1.4
16	Tokington	Brent	8,224	69.5	27.3	5.9	0.5	5.7	16.5	7.1	2.9	0.6	2.9
17	East Ham Central	Newham	8,322	68.4	18.6	16.7	6.4	8.9	4.5	7.7	2.1	0.4	3.0
18	Peckham	Southwark	7,712	67.8	0.7	0.3	1.2	1.0	15.4	35.7	6.5	3.5	3.3
19	Stonebridge	Brent	10,679	67.0	7.0	2.5	0.5	4.1	22.1	19.9	7.1	0.5	3.4
20	Norwood Green	Ealing	8,468	67.0	35.9	7.2	0.6	5.9	4.3	6.4	2.3	0.4	3.8
21	Queensbury	Brent	8,623	65.4	37.4	4.5	0.4	7.9	4.4	5.1	2.0	1.4	2.5
22	Heston East	Hounslow	6,960	64.6	41.8	7.5	0.5	5.5	1.1	2.8	1.2	0.7	3.4
23	Kenton East	Harrow	6,366	64.4	45.4	1.8	0.3	6.9	3.6	2.6	1.3	0.5	2.0
24	Sudbury	Brent	7,917	64.3	26.1	5.5	0.7	10.3	9.0	6.8	2.5	1.0	2.5
25	Whitechapel	Tower Hamlets	7,720	64.1	2.1	1.2	51.8	2.2	1.5	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.4



**Table 4.5 (continued) Wards in London ranked by highest proportion of population from an ethnic group other than White, 2001**

Rank	Ward	LAD	EGOTW	%	Indian	Pakistani	Bangla- deshi	Other Asian	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Chinese	Other
26	Forest Gate South	Newham	8,919	64.0	13.0	7.7	12.5	2.7	8.6	12.8	3.0	0.6	3.0
27	Heston Central	Hounslow	7,009	63.7	37.3	10.0	0.6	6.2	1.4	2.7	1.4	1.0	3.2
28	Plaitstow North	Newham	8,419	63.6	9.3	7.6	10.7	3.0	8.6	15.4	3.7	0.8	4.5
29	West Thornton	Croydon	10,490	63.6	19.7	6.4	1.4	6.2	15.8	7.8	4.0	0.7	1.6
30	Queensbury	Harrow	6,379	63.4	40.6	2.4	0.6	8.9	2.7	3.5	1.2	1.0	2.5
31	Hounslow West	Hounslow	6,548	63.2	39.1	7.8	0.6	6.2	1.3	2.7	1.2	0.8	3.5
32	Cranford	Hounslow	6,843	62.6	36.2	9.4	0.5	5.4	1.2	4.8	1.2	0.4	3.5
33	Harlesden	Brent	7,570	61.9	5.0	3.4	0.5	3.2	22.8	16.3	6.9	0.6	3.1
34	Bethnal Green South	Tower Hamlets	8,456	61.8	1.2	1.0	48.3	1.6	2.1	3.4	1.6	1.1	1.4
35	Heston West	Hounslow	6,977	61.6	34.7	9.6	0.7	5.8	1.2	4.3	1.4	0.5	3.5
36	Bensham Manor	Croydon	9,872	61.4	14.9	5.6	0.5	5.8	19.5	7.7	4.9	0.5	1.9
37	Shadwell	Tower Hamlets	7,398	61.3	1.4	0.9	49.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.4
38	Bromley-by-Bow	Tower Hamlets	7,044	60.8	1.4	0.7	40.1	1.2	4.0	6.1	2.8	2.1	2.5
39	Boleyn	Newham	7,371	60.0	13.3	11.4	8.1	3.9	6.7	10.4	2.3	0.9	3.1
40	Hounslow Heath	Hounslow	6,661	59.9	32.3	9.8	0.7	5.8	1.5	3.8	1.3	1.2	3.6
41	Edgware	Harrow	5,884	59.8	34.9	2.9	0.9	7.2	2.6	5.1	1.2	2.1	2.9
42	Kenton West	Harrow	6,095	59.3	40.4	2.8	0.4	5.4	4.1	1.9	1.6	0.9	1.8
43	Valentines	Redbridge	6,868	59.0	24.6	11.6	3.6	5.0	4.6	5.4	1.9	0.7	1.7
44	Preston	Brent	7,509	58.5	24.8	5.0	0.4	7.6	7.5	5.5	2.4	2.0	3.4
45	Northwick Park	Brent	7,048	57.9	29.3	4.9	0.3	7.0	6.1	3.4	1.9	1.5	3.4
46	Kenton	Brent	6,784	57.1	37.1	2.2	0.6	6.0	2.8	3.1	1.2	1.1	3.1
47	Forest Gate North	Newham	7,176	56.8	6.5	5.7	7.3	2.6	12.5	13.9	4.5	0.7	3.0
48	Cranbrook	Redbridge	6,661	56.2	24.9	13.5	1.9	4.1	5.5	2.9	1.5	0.4	1.3
49	Coldharbour	Lambeth	8,069	56.1	1.2	0.5	1.5	1.0	21.1	19.4	7.5	1.4	2.6
50	Newbury	Redbridge	7,317	56.0	23.3	7.7	2.0	7.5	6.0	5.1	2.2	0.6	1.7

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS06

1991 Census data has been reworked to ward boundaries consistent with the 2001 Census to allow for direct comparison. The method used a best-fit approach to matching 1991 enumeration districts to the 2001 Census wards. Some error is possible using this method although it is expected to be small.

In 1991 there were seven wards in London that fulfilled the first criteria, where the White population comprised less than a third of the total population of the ward. Respectively in 2001, there were some twenty wards that fulfilled this criterion. However in 1991 there was one ward in London that filled the first two criteria and therefore could be classified as a polarised enclave.

Eighty-nine per cent of the population in Southall Broadway was from an ethnic group other than White. The dominant ethnic group, Indian, also comprised more than two thirds of the ward population at 66.8 per cent. However the Indian population in Southall Broadway only accounts for 17 per cent of the total Indian population in Ealing and hence does not fulfil the final criteria.

On the basis that there was one ward in 1991 that fulfilled two of the three criteria for this measure of segregation and there are none in 2001, it may be argued that London is becoming less segregated.

There are a larger number of wards since 1991 that could be classified as mixed enclaves. This is where a number of different ethnic groups live together but where the White population is less than a third of the population. In 1991 seven wards were classified as mixed enclaves, in 2001 there were 20 wards in London.

There are a number of reasons why the size of an ethnic community becomes a larger proportion of the population of a given area. The ethnic communities in London (populations from all ethnic groups other than White) have grown by 51 per cent between 1991 and 2001 through natural growth and net migration. Ethnic communities in London generally have a younger age structure than their White counterparts, and therefore there is a larger proportion of the population in the reproductive age groups. The addition of births to the population, coupled with a relatively small loss due to deaths, will add to the size of the ethnic community. London's population is clearly mobile and often transient. Migration into and out of London has also played a part in changing the size and ethnic composition of the population. Notions of segregation assume that individuals have a choice in their area of settlement; this has not always been the case for populations that are deprived or experiencing poverty.

However for most of the established ethnic communities of London it is clear that those areas with larger communities of particular ethnic groups have been the place of first settlement for these communities, whether it is the Bangladeshi community in Tower Hamlets or the Indian community in Ealing and Newham. Over the decade there has been an increase in ethnic minority communities in areas where previously there was only small representation. There has also been a dispersal of the population away from areas of traditional settlement for many communities. Table 4.6 shows those wards that saw a decline in the proportional size of the population from an ethnic group other than White between 1991 and 2001.

**Table 4.6 Decline in proportional size of population from an ethnic group other than White, 1991 to 2001**

Ward	LAD	Change
East Dulwich	Southwark	-0.08
Fairfield	Wandsworth	-0.26
Shaftesbury	Wandsworth	-0.39
Stroud Green	Haringey	-0.83
Stoke Newington Central	Hackney	-0.97
Northcote	Wandsworth	-1.21
Nightingale	Wandsworth	-1.33
Bedford	Wandsworth	-1.60
Southall Broadway	Ealing	-1.67
Balham	Wandsworth	-3.46
Ferndale	Lambeth	-3.73
Harringay	Haringey	-3.76
Spitalfields and Banglatown	Tower Hamlets	-3.78

*Source: 1991 Census, Small Area Statistics Table S02; 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS06*

The change is the percentage point reduction in the proportion of the population from an ethnic group other than White of the ward.

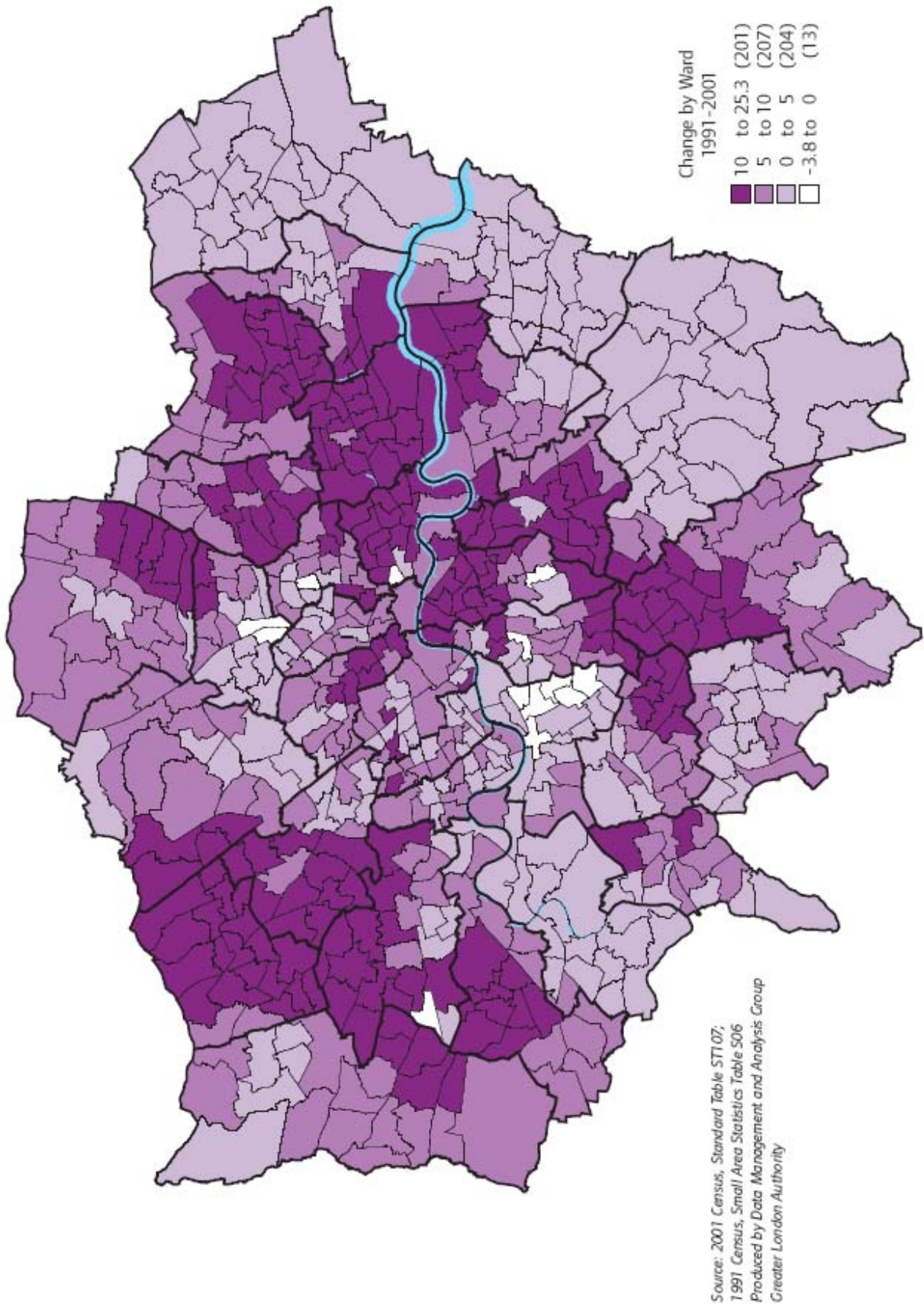
Southall Broadway in 1991 was the only ward in London that fulfilled the first two criteria of the segregation measure. By 2001 it only satisfied the first condition. It has experienced a proportional decline in the size of the population from all ethnic groups other than White. The ward has also experienced a proportional decline in its dominant Indian population. Therefore the area has become less segregated since 1991. Similarly Spitalfields and Banglatown has also become less segregated over the decade.

Little Ilford in Newham is an example of a ward that has changed due to the dispersal of an ethnic community. See Table 4.7.

In 1991 49.5 per cent of the population of Little Ilford was from an ethnic group other than White and the dominant group was Indian at 16.56 per cent of the population. In 2001 the proportion had increased to over 70 per cent and the dominant ethnic group was now the Bangladeshis, many of whom will have come from the neighbouring borough Tower Hamlets.

The following map shows the percentage point change in the proportion of the ward population that is of an ethnic group other than White since 1991.

Map 4.1 Change in proportion of population from an ethnic group other than White, 1991 to 2001



**Table 4.7 Results from Little Ilford, Newham**

Ward LAD	1991 Little Ilford Newham	2001 Little Ilford Newham
% EGOTW	49.5	70.7
Indian	13.6	11.6
Pakistani	5.6	9.0
Bangladeshi	9.0	16.1
Other Asian	2.8	4.7
Black Caribbean	9.1	9.6
Black African	6.1	14.0
Black Other	1.6	3.4
Chinese	0.2	0.3
Other	1.5	2.1

Source: 1991 Census, Small Area Statistics Table S02; 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS06





## Chapter 5 Population projections

### Background

The GLA Data Management and Analysis Group recently published new population projections for London boroughs to update those used in the London Plan. The new projections differ from their predecessor projections in a number of key ways, in particular:

- The borough base populations are the Office for National Statistics (ONS) re-revised mid-2001 estimates that were published in September 2004
- The projections recognise annual births, deaths and migration changes between mid-2001 and mid-2004 consistent with changes in the ONS mid-year estimates for years up to mid-2004
- The 2001 Census has been used to provide the age and gender structures of all migration flows used in the model
- As the migration of students is included in the 2001 Census migration data (for the first time) no separate assumptions have had to be made for the numbers of students with term-time residences in each borough
- Borough age-specific fertility rates and borough-group age/gender survival rates based upon the births and deaths occurring in the calendar years 2000-02 have been used as the basis for fertility and survival assumptions
- The Government Actuary's mid-2003 based assumptions for the future course of national fertility and survival rates have been followed
- The 2004 London Housing Capacity Study (LHCS) has been used as the main determinant of the changing population distribution amongst the London boroughs

The projections run to 2031, but between 2017 and 2027 the LHCS data are more restricted and amount to an average of only 14.1 thousand additional homes a year rather than 36.6 thousand (2007-12) and 25.6 thousand (2012-17). This means that the rate of growth of the population after 2017 is much more constrained and merely indicative of minimal change.

### Results

The key results of the new projections are that:

- The population of London in 2016 is expected to be 8.07 million (see Figure 5.2)
- These figures are a reduction of less than 40 thousand from the London Plan projection
- Most of the 40 thousand difference has already occurred between 2001 and 2004 as ONS estimated a short-term downturn in the level of net international migration to London in 2002-03
- As a consequence of the 2004 LHCS significantly more growth is projected for East London and the Thames Gateway (52 per cent of the total between 2001 and 2016)
- The number of births in London is projected to rise from 111.7 thousand in 2003-04 to 120.2 thousand in 2015-16 (see Figure 5.1)
- The number of deaths is projected to decline from 56.5 thousand in 2003-04 to 48.6 thousand in 2015-16 (see Figure 5.1)

- Natural Change rises from 55.2 thousand in 2003-04 to 71.5 thousand in 2015-16 (see Figure 5.1)
- Net migration between 2001 and 2016 amounts to a loss from London of 198 thousand, equivalent to 13.2 thousand a year, about the same as the loss estimated by ONS for 2003-04

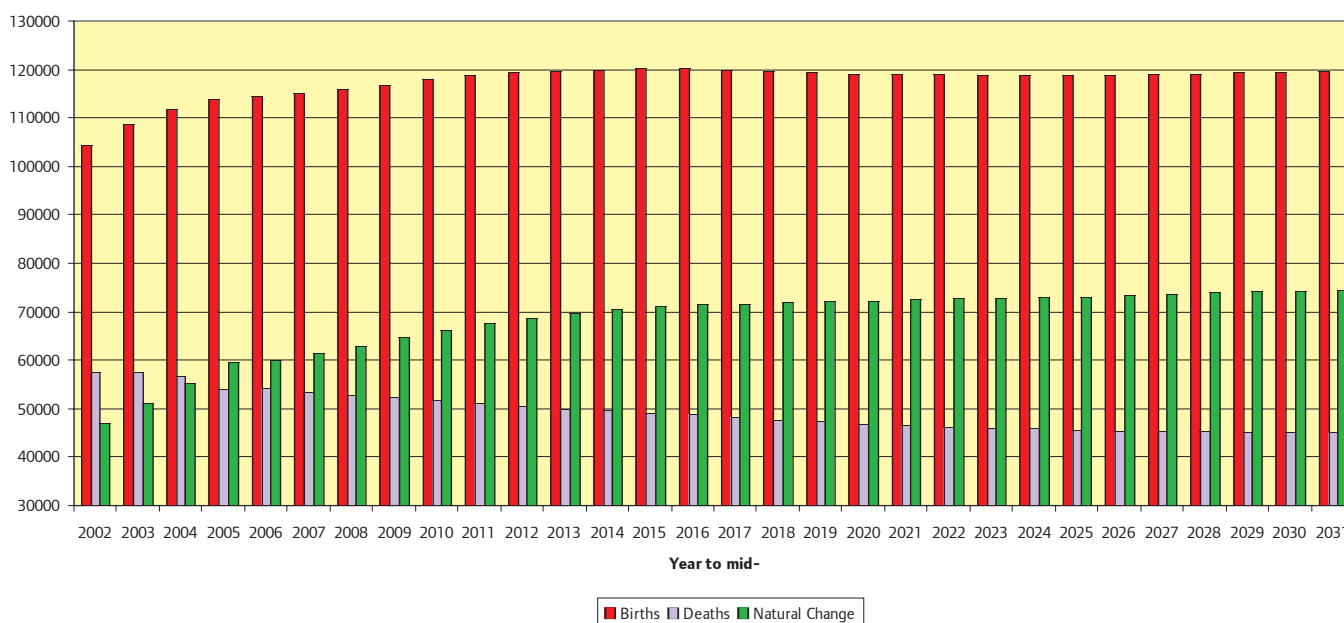
In comparison with the population at 2001, by 2016 there are increases at most ages under 70 with the exceptions of small reductions in the mid-teens and early twenties (see Figure 5.3).

While at 2016 the new projection shows growth of 749 thousand (10 per cent) since 2001 there are some significant changes in age structure:

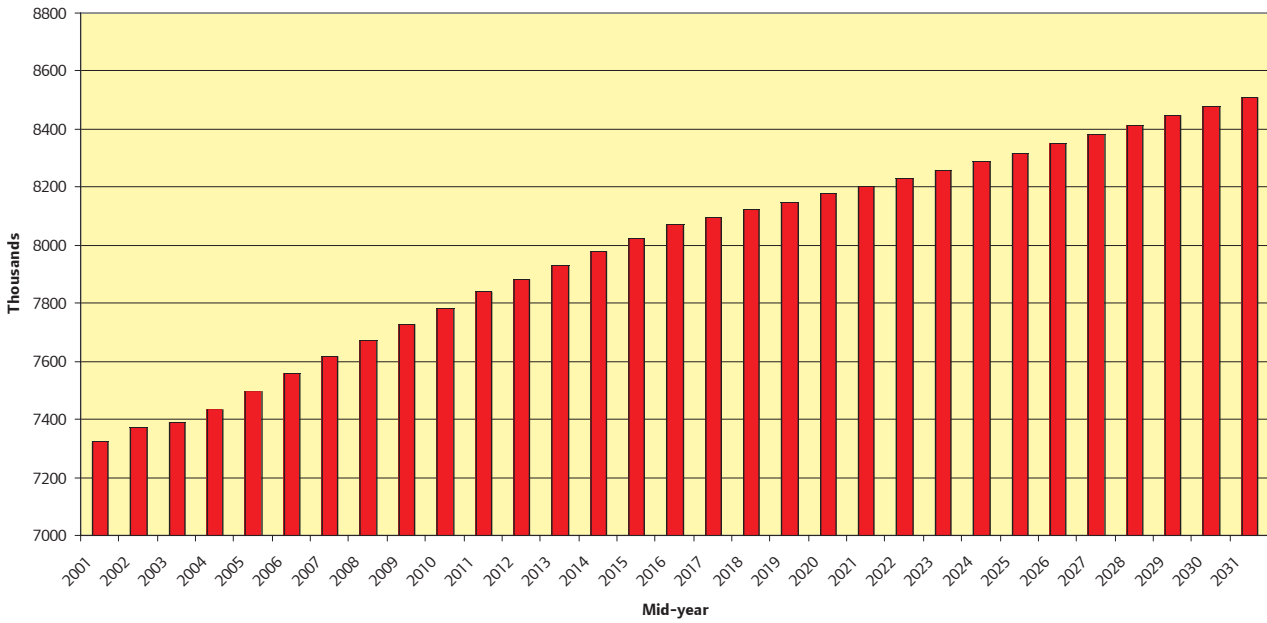
- 127 thousand (9 per cent) more children aged 0-15
- 67 thousand (4 per cent) fewer persons aged 16-29
- 469 thousand (20 per cent) more persons aged 30-49
- 182 thousand (25 per cent) more persons aged 50-59
- 38 thousand (3 per cent) more persons over the age of 60, mainly those aged 60-69
- 600 thousand (12 per cent) growth in the working ages (16-59(F)/64(M))

The age structure changes amongst adults mainly reflect the relative sizes of past birth cohorts and the population structure of London at 2001. The age structures of the migration flows into and out of London fine-tune these changes.

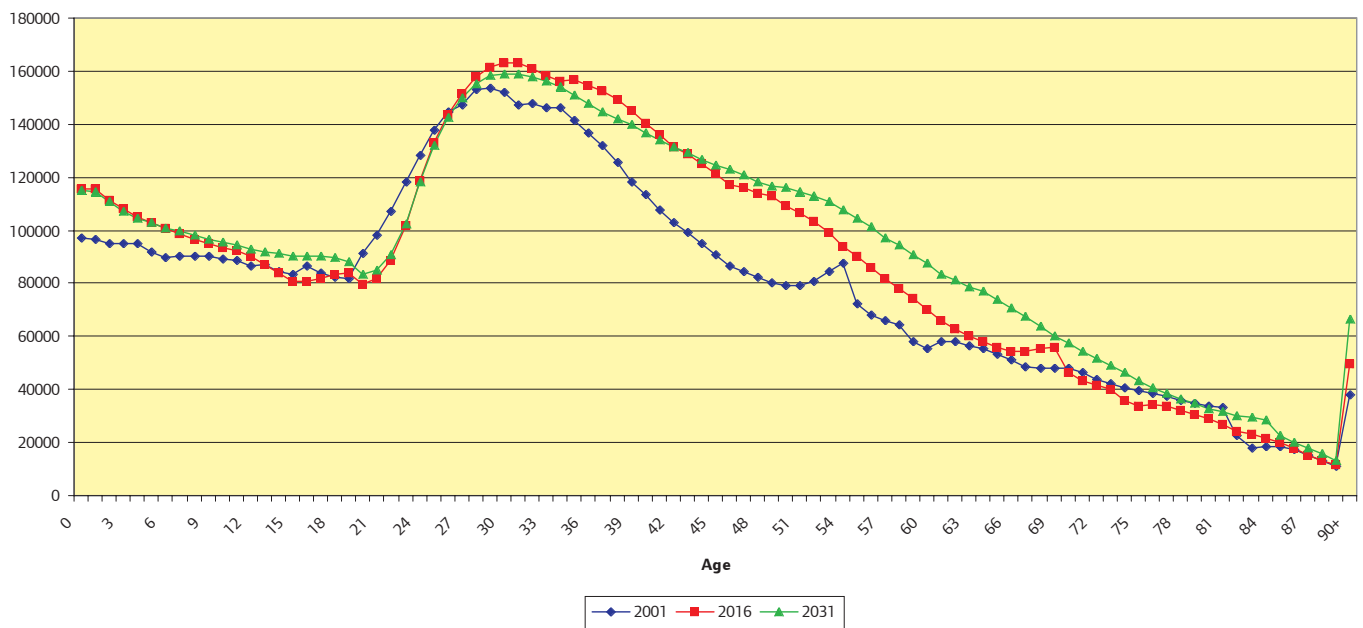
**Figure 5.1: London: Natural Change: 2001-02 to 2030-31**



**Figure 5.2: London: Population: 2001 to 2031**



**Figure 5.3: London: Population by Age: 2001, 2016 & 2031**



The projections are linked to increases of 430 thousand homes between 2001 and 2016 and a further 224 thousand between 2016 and 2031. East London and the Thames Gateway boroughs account for 44 per cent and 40 per cent respectively of these London totals.

The borough level projections are the constraints for ward projections and borough-level ethnic group projections. The ward projections also use data from the 2004 LHCS to distribute the borough populations. These figures are used by London boroughs, to assist in school roll forecasts and other service planning, and by TfL, for planning future transport solutions.

### **Ethnic group projections**

The Greater London Authority also produces population projections for ethnic groups in each borough as part of the larger suite of demographic projections for London. The model uses the population totals by age and gender from the GLA borough projections model as constraints. Demographic methods (fertility, mortality, international migration and within-UK migration) are used to separately project the populations of ten ethnic groups (see Table 2.1). These results are compared to the results of the main borough model and constrained by gender at each age-group to match the borough totals. Projections provide inter-censal estimates of the ethnic minority populations of London to help policy formation, planning and monitoring in the capital. The GLA model is unique to London and has not been replicated anywhere else in the country. Work is currently underway to produce 2001-based ethnic group projections. Output from this project is due in December 2005.



## **Chapter 6 Current and planned DMAG work**

The following gives a list of some relevant DMAG projects and forthcoming publications, with a short description of what will be available.

### **DMAG Briefing 2005/30**

#### **2001 Census: The migration patterns of London's ethnic groups**

This is a publication based on 2001 Census commissioned data on migration in the one year before the 2001 Census. It is mainly about migration of ethnic groups (as classified in Table 2.1 of this Briefing) between London boroughs but also includes details of moves out of London to the rest of England and Wales plus moves into London from the rest of England and Wales and from abroad. This work is completed and will be published shortly. Some of the main findings are:

##### *Size of migration flow*

By far the biggest group of migrants recorded in the Census were those people who moved home within London. Nearly three quarters of a million people (715,000) moved home in London during the year 2000-2001.

More people moved out of London to the Rest of England & Wales (200,000) during this year than in (163,000).

There were 144,000 international immigrants during this year (migrants in from countries outside England & Wales).

##### *Differences by ethnic group*

There were large differences in migration patterns by ethnic group.

White people had around the average level of mobility.

The migration experience of ethnic minority groups differed considerably. Some groups were very mobile and others more settled. The 'Other' ethnic group and the Chinese ethnic group were the most mobile ethnic groups in this analysis, followed by the Black African group and the Other Asian group.

Black Caribbeans, Black Other people and those from the three South Asian groups - Indians, Pakistanis and Bangladeshis were the most settled.

##### *Ethnic group and distance of move*

White people were more likely than average to move out of London or into London from the rest of England & Wales than average. They were less likely to move within London than average.

All ethnic minority groups had lower than average moves out of and into London from the rest of England & Wales apart from the Chinese group. The Chinese were the only ethnic group where more people moved into London from the Rest of England & Wales than moved out to the Rest of England & Wales. The Chinese group had almost average numbers moving out of

London to the Rest of England & Wales, and above average numbers of people moving into London from the Rest of England & Wales.

### **Population projections by ethnic group**

The Demography Team within DMAG is producing population projections for the ten ethnic groups as specified in Table 2.1. These projections are constrained by the new borough level projections and will be presented in a DMAG Briefing. The full dataset will be made available on the Demography Extranet and to users on request. Further Briefings will show the supporting migration data used in these projections and will also explore the potential for converting ethnic group population projections to projections of households and of the labour force.

### **Key Facts for Cultural Groups**

This publication will be a compendium of the most commonly requested statistics relating to cultural groups in London

### **Other related DMAG publications**

There are a number of other related DMAG publications from the last few years which are listed below. There will also be other future publications which are not listed here.

DMAG 2002/6	2001 Census: First population statistics
DMAG 2003/9	2001 Census Key Statistics: Ethnicity, religion and country of birth
DMAG 2003/10	Household Forecasts based on 2001 Census Key Statistics
DMAG 2003/19	Fertility of Ethnic Groups in London
DMAG 2003/22	Mapping Diversity in London: 2001 Census results
DMAG 2003/23	2001 Census: Ethnic groups in London and other districts
DMAG 2004/11	2001 Census Profiles: The Irish in London
DMAG 2004/16	2001 Census Profiles: Bangladeshis in London
DMAG 2004/19	2001 Census Profiles: Muslims in London - Demography and housing
DMAG 2004/24	Fertility of Ethnic Groups in London, 2002/03
DMAG 2005/2	2001 Census: London Country of Birth Profiles
DMAG 2005/4	2001 Census Profiles: Pakistanis in London
DMAG 2005/6	London - the world in a city
DMAG 2005/12	Ethnic Diversity Indices
DMAG 2005/19	2001 Census: London Country of Birth Profiles - The Arab League
DMAG 2005/21	Transgenerational Ethnicity
DMAG 2005/26	Religious Diversity Indices
DMAG 2005/30	2001 Census: The migration patterns of London's ethnic groups

## Regular Briefings from the GLA Data Management and Analysis Group

### Recent DMAG Briefings:

DMAG 2005/1	County of Birth and Labour Market Outcomes	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2005/2	2001 Census: London Country of Birth Profiles	Giorgio Finella
DMAG 2005/3	2001 Census: Economic Activity in London	Giorgio Finella
DMAG 2005/4	2001 Census Profiles: Pakistanis in London	Gareth Piggott
DMAG 2005/5	Indices of Deprivation 2004: Ward analysis	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/6	London - The World in a City	Marian Mackintosh
DMAG 2005/7	Claimant Count Model: Technical Note	Lorna Spence/ Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/8	The National and London Pupil Datasets	David Ewens
DMAG 2005/9	Borough Fertility Rates 2000-02	John Hollis/ Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/10	Borough Life Tables 2000-02	John Hollis/ Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/11	Demography Team Workplan 2005-06	John Hollis
DMAG 2005/12	Ethnic Diversity Indices	Baljit Bains
DMAG 2005/13	London Borough and Sub-Regional Demographic Profiles (2003)	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/14	Guide to accessing the LHS at the ESRC Data Archive	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/15	GLA Ward Population Projection Manual	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/16	Income Poverty in London: 2003/04	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/17	Focus on London's Demography	John Hollis
DMAG 2005/18	Census Information Note 2005-1	Eileen Howes
DMAG 2005/19	2001 Census: London Country of Birth Profiles - The Arab League	Giorgio Finella
DMAG 2005/20	Benefits Data for London: No 1 Income Support	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/21	Transgenerational Ethnicity	Baljit Bains/ John Hollis/Vicky Clarke
DMAG 2005/22	Workless Households in London	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2005/23	2001 Census Economic Activity Rates	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/24	Ward Risks of Population Change	John Hollis
DMAG 2005/25	Child Yield	John Hollis
DMAG 2005/26	Religious Diversity Indices	Baljit Bains
DMAG 2005/27	ONS Mid-2004 Population Estimates	Georgia Hay
DMAG 2005/28	Benefits Data for London: No 2 Incapacity Benefits and Severe Disability Allowance	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/29	Paycheck 2005: An analysis of Household Income Data for London	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/34	Introducing the Annual Population Survey: Preliminary results from the 2004 APS for London	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2005/35	Trends in Household Worklessness in London	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2005/37	Children in Benefit Claiming Families	Lovedeep Vaid
DMAG 2005/38	Patterns of ethnic segregation in London	Baljit Bains

A full list of the 2004 DMAG Briefings is available to internal customers through the GLA Intranet; otherwise please contact Jackie Maguire who can also provide a CD containing PDF versions of the Briefings or hard copies, [jackie.maguire@london.gov.uk](mailto:jackie.maguire@london.gov.uk).

**Contact details for the Data Management and Analysis Group are as follows:**

**Rob Lewis** (020 7983 4652) is **Head of the Data Management and Analysis Group**. rob.lewis@london.gov.uk

**Bill Armstrong** (020 7983 4653) works in the **Census Team** with particular responsibilities for **commissioned tables, workplace data** and **mapping**. bill.armstrong@london.gov.uk

**Baljit Bains** (020 7983 4613) works in the **Demography Team** and is responsible for **ethnic demography**, including **ethnic group projections**. baljit.bains@london.gov.uk

**Gareth Baker** (020 7983 4965) works on **GIS issues**. gareth.baker@london.gov.uk

**Shen Cheng** (020 7983 4889) works on **Education data** and is responsible for **school roll projections**. shen.cheng@london.gov.uk (maternity leave until early 2006)

**David Ewens** (020 7983 4656) is responsible for **Education research** and **data analysis**. david.ewens@london.gov.uk

**Giorgio Finella** (020 7983 4328) works in the **Census Team**. giorgio.finella@london.gov.uk

**Dennis Grenham** (020 7983 4532) works mostly on **statistical compendia, election statistics** and **special publications**. dennis.grenham@london.gov.uk

**Georgia Hay** (020 7983 4347) works in the **Demography Team** and is responsible for **ward level projections**, the **Demography Extranet** and **borough liaison**. georgia.hay@london.gov.uk

**John Hollis** (020 7983 4604) is responsible for the work of the **Demography Team** and the **Social Exclusion Team**, and particularly for demographic modelling. john.hollis@london.gov.uk

**Eileen Howes** (020 7983 4657) is responsible for the work of the **Census Team** and the **SASPAC project**. eileen.howes@london.gov.uk

**Ed Klodawski** (020 7983 4694) works in the **Demography Team**. His post is joint with the **London Health Observatory** and specialises in **ethnic** and **health** issues. edmund.klodawski@london.gov.uk

**Rachel Leeser** (020 7983 4696) works in the **Social Exclusion Team** with particular responsibilities for **indicators** and **income data**. rachel.leeser@london.gov.uk

**Alan Lewis** (020 7983 4348) works on the **SASPAC project**. alan.lewis@london.gov.uk

**Jackie Maguire** (020 7983 4655) is responsible to the Group Head and co-ordinates the **administrative and financial** work of the Group. jackie.maguire@london.gov.uk

**Michael Minors** (020 7983 4654) is responsible for the work of the **General Statistics, Education, and GIS team**. michael.minors@london.gov.uk

**Karen Osborne** (020 7983 4889) works on **Education data** and is responsible for **school roll projections**. Karen.Osborne@london.gov.uk (maternity cover until early 2006)

**Gareth Piggott** (020 7983 4327) works in the **Census Team**. gareth.piggott@london.gov.uk

**Lorna Spence** (020 7983 4658) is a member of the **Social Exclusion Team**, with particular responsibilities for the **Labour Force Survey** and **benefits data**. lorna.spence@london.gov.uk

**Lovedeep Vaid** (020 7983 4699) works in the **Social Exclusion Team** with particular responsibilities for **indicators** and **income data**. lovedeep.vaid@london.gov.uk (maternity cover until late 2005)

Please use the above descriptions in deciding whom to contact to assist you with your information needs.