PAPER 1:
Population of Ethnic Minorities in Great Britain
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**Executive Summary**

- The ethnic minority population is currently just over 3 million (5.5% of the total GB population).
- Population has more than doubled in the last 20 years, but is likely to stabilise at 9-10% of the total GB population, say 5 million, over the next 2 generations (40-50 years).
- Nearly half are South Asians with Indians being largest single ethnic minority group. (28% of all ethnic minorities) followed by Black Caribbeans (17%) and Pakistanis (16%).
- Population distribution varies greatly with highest concentrations in urban and metropolitan areas – particularly London and West Midlands, where ethnic minorities make up 10% and 8% of the local population. 56% of all ethnic minorities live in the South East.
- Blacks and Chinese have highest concentrations in London boroughs, Indians in Leicester, Pakistanis in Bradford. Bangladeshis are concentrated in Tower Hamlets – comprising 22% of the local population.
- Much younger age structure than Whites; 33% of ethnic minorities are under 16 compared with 19% Whites, and only 3% of ethnic minorities are over 65, compared with 17% of Whites.
- 47% of all ethnic minorities were born in the UK, with Blacks having the highest rate of UK birth. There is a sharp differential by age; 80% of under 25 ethnic minorities were born in the UK compared to only 15% of over 25s.
- The ethnic minority gender balance is almost equal whereas there are slightly more females (52%) in the White population. This is in direct relationship to the lower percentage of over 65s amongst ethnic minorities. There are slightly more females amongst Blacks and more males amongst South Asians.
- On average, ethnic minorities tend to have larger households than Whites particularly South Asians who have over twice the White percentage rate of households with 3 or more adults.
- The ‘nuclear’ family (couple with children) is more prevalent in ethnic minorities – 29% of all households compared with 19% of Whites. South Asians have very few single adult households – less than 10% – compared to 27% of Whites.
- Blacks have the highest percentage of single parent households, over four times the rate for Whites.

**Note**

As there are considerable variations in all types of population data between ethnic minorities and Whites and between different ethnic groups, each dimension really warrants its own analysis.
This paper covers information regarding the population statistics of Ethnic minorities in Great Britain.

The data and definitions used for the research have been taken from the 1991 Census. This is the first year that the British Census collected information on the ethnic composition of the population of Great Britain.

Reference Material

1991 Census data – OPCS
Series of Statistical Papers from University of Warwick, Centre for Research in Ethnic Relations (David Owen)
The Ethnic Dimensions of the 1991 Census, University of Manchester (Ballard & Kalra).
## The 1991 Census of Population Ethnic Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4-fold classification</th>
<th>10-fold classification</th>
<th>Full listing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>White, Irish, Greek/Greek Cypriot, Turkish/Turkish Cypriot, Mixed White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Groups</td>
<td>Black Caribbean</td>
<td>Black-Caribbean, Caribbean Island, West Indies, Guyana, Black-African, Africa south of the Sahara, Black-British, Black-Mixed Black/White, Black-Mixed Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black African</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Black Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asian</td>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese &amp; Others</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Chinese, E. African Asian, Indo-Caribbean, Black-Indian sub-continent, Black-Other Asian, North Africa/Arab/Iranian, Mixed Asian/White, British ethnic minority (other), British (no indication), Other Mixed Black/White, Other Mixed Asian/White, Other Mixed Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other-Asian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other-Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All ethnic grouping data is based on these census definitions and, wherever possible, throughout the report, the 10-fold classification is used.
1. National Picture

The April 1991 Census was the first to ever collect information on the ethnic composition of Great Britain. Although researchers believe there to be a probable ethnic minority undercount (particularly in the Black sections) and there is some debate about the correctness of the categories used, this data, nevertheless, is invaluable in giving us, as far as possible, an accurate picture of ethnic minorities in Great Britain today.

The population of Great Britain at the time of the 1991 Census was nearly 54.9 million, of which, the total ethnic minority population was just over 3 million.

Therefore in percentage terms, only 5.5% of Great Britain's population is made up of people from ethnic minorities.

In England alone, 6.3% of the population are ethnic minorities, but only 100,000 (3%) live in Wales and Scotland.

**FIGURE 1  GT. BRITAIN POPULATION 1991**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>60</th>
<th>80</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHITE</td>
<td>51.8m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ETHNIC MINORITIES</td>
<td>3m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OPCS 1991 Census

The term 'ethnic origin' relates to EVERYONE, regardless of whether they may be a member of a majority group, indigenous or immigrant, black, white or brown. So in Britain, the English, Welsh, Scots and Irish are all ethnic groups. Ethnicity relates, but does not necessarily have direct links to nationality or country of origin. Where people have migrated more than once, eg East African Asians, a family could quite easily have three generations, each born on a different continent.

Within the terms of the 1991 Census, and most official statistical surveys (eg the Labour Force Survey) an ethnic minority person is classified according to the table shown at Page 5; the 3 main groups being Black, South Asian, Chinese and Others.

However, there is tremendous diversity within these large 'umbrella' groups and physical appearance and/or skin colour alone cannot be regarded as a determining or distinguishing feature.

It should also be noted that ethnic origin was self-selected in the Census and thus definitions ultimately depend on how the individual regards their ethnicity. In particular, a large percentage of British born Blacks, simply stated "British" on the Census form - irrespective of whether their parental origin was Africa or the Caribbean.

The appendices at the back of this report provide a brief description of the cultural background pertaining to each of the main ethnic minority groups.
2. Ethnic Groupings

Nearly half the total are people of South Asian ethnic origin, with Indians (841,000) being the largest individual group at 27.9% of the ethnic minority population and 1.5% of the total GB population. The Pakistani group is also of significant size; 15.8% of all ethnic minorities.

Blacks are the second largest ethnic group at 29.5% of all ethnic minorities and within this grouping, the Black Caribbeans are the largest group – comprising 16.6% of the ethnic minority population.

The third and smallest ethnic group – Chinese and others – represents 21.4% of the total ethnic minority group, but within the classification, the ‘others’ – incorporating people of mixed race – is the largest, with 290,000 people – 9.6% of all ethnic minorities.

Figure 3 shows the percentage share of each individual ethnic minority group and Table 1 provides a detailed numerical breakdown.

FIGURE 2 ETHNIC MINORITY POPULATION – GB 1991

![Ethnic Minority Population Chart]

Source: OPCS

See Figure 3 for individual ethnic groups

FIGURE 3 ETHNIC MINORITY GROUPS, GB, 1991 CENSUS

![Ethnic Minority Groups Chart]

Source: 1991 Census

See Table 1 for numerical breakdown

The ethnic minorities population has more than doubled over this twenty year period – see Fig 4. The highest percentage growth has been in the Bangladeshi and Black African groupings.

The geographical distribution has remained fairly constant; the highest proportions of the growing ethnic minority population being in London and the West Midlands with a tendency for increased spatial concentration.
4. Projected Growth

There has been no official OPCS projections for the ethnic minority population. However, recent research from Manchester University (Ballard & Kalra), using census data and demographic assumptions, has estimated that Britain's ethnic minority population is likely to stabilise at around 9-10% of the total. That would mean an estimated 5 million people but would take 1-2 generations to be reached – 40/50 years from now.

These assumptions are based on the younger age skew of the ethnic minority population and the prediction of zero net immigration/emigration – and that fertility rates in each of the minorities will soon drop to near replacement levels. There is evidence to support the expectation that women who have been brought up in this country are likely to have less children than their own migrant mothers.

Ballard & Kalra have also attempted to estimate growth per ethnic group – see Table 2 – in which they show highest growth rates in the Black African and Bangladeshi groups. These figures should be viewed as 'best guestimates'.

**FIGURE 4  GROWTH IN ETHNIC MINORITY POPULATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0%</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+40/50 YEARS (T)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: OPCS estimates
1 University of Manchester (Ballard & Kalra) estimate*
5. Regional Patterns

The proportion of ethnic minorities in comparison to the White population, varies considerably throughout the country. See map overleaf. In England alone, ethnic minorities represent 6.3% of the total population, but less than 1.5% of the population of both Wales and Scotland.

Clearly (Fig. 5) we can see that ethnic minority populations are concentrated in metropolitan and industrial areas – with 56.4% of all ethnic minorities living in the South East – compared to 29.9% of the White population who live in that Region.

Furthermore, Greater London alone contains 44.8% of the ethnic minority population – compared to 10.3% of the White population. The other main concentration of ethnic minority population is the West Midlands – centred on Birmingham.

There are also substantial variations by Region within the three broad ethnic minority categories – see Fig 7 and Table 3. The percentage of black people is highest in the South East and Greater London in particular, whereas the major concentrations of Indians and Pakistanis, are in the East and West Midlands, Yorkshire and the North West. The Bangladeshi community is centred in Greater London.

The three ethnic groups making up the Chinese and other category have their highest percentages in the South East, with ‘Others’ category reflecting the high incidence of persons of mixed ethnic origin in areas of long settlement such as Liverpool and Cardiff.

**FIGURE 5 REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ETHNIC MINORITY POPULATION**

![Regional distribution of ethnic minority population chart](chart)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>66.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Anglia</td>
<td>58.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West</td>
<td>75.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Midlands</td>
<td>62.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Midlands</td>
<td>65.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorks &amp; Humberside</td>
<td>69.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>63.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>58.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wales</td>
<td>54.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>57.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1991 Census
FIGURE 6 ETHNIC MINORITY POPULATION IN GT BRITAIN 1991

% OF POPULATION

0-2%  SOUTH WEST, NORTH WALES & SCOTLAND
2-5%  EAST ANGLIA, EAST MIDLANDS, YORKS & HUMBER, NORTH WEST
6-10% SOUTH EAST WEST MIDLANDS
FIGURE 7  MAIN ETHNIC MINORITY GROUPS PER REGION

Source: 1991 Census
6. Districts

Looking at specific ethnic groups by district – see Table 4 – London Boroughs consistently had the highest proportions, with the exception of Pakistanis, who were more geographically spread throughout the country.

In general, Inner London boroughs, such as Hackney and Lambeth had the highest concentrations of Black ethnic groups. Leicester and the Outer London boroughs, (Brent, Ealing, Harrow) had the highest proportions of Indians.

FIGURE 8 LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICTS WITH HIGHEST % OF ALL ETHNIC GROUPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>All ethnic minority groups</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brent</td>
<td>44.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newham</td>
<td>42.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tower Hamlets</td>
<td>35.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hackney</td>
<td>33.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ealing</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lambeth</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haringey</td>
<td>29.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leicester</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slough</td>
<td>27.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrow</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. DISTRIBUTION BY LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICT TYPE

Looking at ethnic grouping by district type – see Fig 9 – the contrast between London and the rest of Britain is clearly demonstrated. In London, the Black groups represent the bulk of ethnic minorities, whereas in traditional manufacturing areas – such as the Midlands – South Asians account for most of the ethnic minority population.

Established high status areas have the highest social class structure, lower unemployment rates and are mainly located in the South East. In these areas the ethnic minority population exceeds the national average – with South Asians being the largest group.
FIGURE 9  VARIATIONS IN ETHNIC COMPOSITION BY LOCAL AUTHORITY DISTRICT TYPE

PERCENTAGE OF ETHNIC MINORITIES

0%  3  6  9  12  15

ESTABLISHED HIGH STATUS

HIGHER STATUS GROWTH

MORE RURAL AREAS

RESORT & RETIREMENT

MIXED TOWN & COUNTRY SOME INDUSTRY

TRADITIONAL MANUFACTURING

SERVICE CENTRES AND CITIES

AREAS WITH MUCH LOCAL AUTHORITY HOUSING

PARTS OF INNER LONDON

CENTRAL LONDON

Source: 1991 Census
8. **Percentage UK Born**

Of all ethnic minorities, 47% were born in the UK, but there are significant variations between the ethnic groupings - see Fig. 10. The Black groups tend to have the highest rate of UK birth, with the Chinese group having the lowest rate.

Looking at the variations by age - Table 5 - there is clear evidence of the past immigration patterns, with 80% of all ethnic minorities under 25 having been born in the UK, compared to only 15% of the over 25 age group.

Obviously, with predicted near zero future immigration - the percentage of ethnic minorities born in the UK will continue to rise.

**FIGURE 10 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BORN IN UK**

- **WHITE**
- **ALL ETHNIC MINORITIES**
- **BLACK**
- **BLACK CARIBBEAN**
- **BLACK AFRICAN**
- **BLACK OTHER**
- **SOUTH ASIAN**
- **INDIAN**
- **PAKISTANI**
- **BANGLADESHI**
- **CHINESE & OTHERS**
- **CHINESE**
- **OTHER ASIAN**
- **OTHER OTHER**

*Source: 1991 Census*
9. Age Patterns

Overall, Great Britain has an ageing population, life expectancy is increasing and average birth rates have fallen. These trends are forecast to continue in the medium term.

But these characteristics are not shared by the ethnic minority population. Birth rates tend to be higher (though they are now declining) and the immigration patterns of the 1950/1960s have resulted in the ethnic population being considerably younger than the White population (or indeed any demographic ‘norm’) – as can be seen from Fig. 11.

Children under 16 form a third of the ethnic minority population, compared to a fifth of the White population with the overall working age group being, on average, equal. While 17% of the White population is now aged over 65 – only just over 3% of the ethnic minority population falls in this age group.

There are also substantial variations between the ethnic groups, with the black group – particularly Black-Caribbean having the oldest age profile.

Of the South Asian group, Indians have the most elderly age structure, but children still account for a substantially higher proportion of their population than the British average. Higher proportions of the Chinese and others group are of working age – see Table 6 for detailed age breakdown.

**FIGURE 11 AGE PATTERNS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDER 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1991 Census

[Diagram showing age distribution with bars for White and Ethnic Minority populations]
10. Gender Balance

In 1991, females made up just over half (52%) of the total GB population, while there are roughly equal numbers of males and females in the ethnic minority population as a whole - see Fig 12.

Females outnumber males in four ethnic groups – Whites, Black Caribbeans, Black Others and Asian Others. Males dominate in the Pakistani, Bangladeshi and others categories.

Data suggests that the ethnic minority population has become more gender balanced over the last 10 years, and with minimal future immigration this pattern should now continue to hold.

**FIGURE 12  GENDER BALANCE OF ETHNIC GROUPS IN GB 1991**
11. Household size/structure

Size

There are considerable variations in household size and structure between the White and ethnic minority population and between the different ethnic groups.

On average, there is nearly one extra person in ethnic minority households (compared to the White population) with the South Asian group having the largest family units; particularly the Bangladeshis and Pakistanis.

FIGURE 13 MEAN HOUSEHOLD SIZE BY ETHNICITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of Persons in Household</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHITE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIANS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAKISTANIS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BANGLADESHIS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINESE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIAN OTHER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLACK AFRICANS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLACK CARIBBEANS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1991 Census

In part this reflects differences in fertility rates, but differences in household formation may be just as relevant. Almost half of all Black households contain only one adult and in the South Asian group the percentage of households with 3 or more adults, is over twice the White percentage.
Household Structure

Recent decades have seen the decline of the traditional ‘nuclear’ family – now just under 20% of all British households. However, nearly a third of ethnic minority households are of this type (a couple with children).

For the White population the largest number of households is couples with no dependent children. For the Black groups, the largest household type is single adults and for the South Asian and Chinese & Others, couples with children form by far the largest grouping.

There are considerable variations too in the percentage of single parent households – with 22% of the Black-Other group being of this type – against only 3% of the Indian population and 4% of Whites.

Large families – 2 or more adults with children – also predominate the South Asian groups, particularly Bangladeshi.

One factor in these differences may be the older age structure of the White population; more households will have adult children who have left home.

FIGURE 14 HOUSEHOLD TYPE (% OF HOUSEHOLDS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whites</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Caribbean</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black African</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Other</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asian</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Others</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Ethnic Minorities</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 1991 Census
# ETHNIC MINORITIES – GB POPULATION

## TABLE 1  1991 CENSUS: RESIDENT POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUP – GB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Number (000s)</th>
<th>Per cent of total population</th>
<th>Per cent of population in other groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Groups</td>
<td>54,889</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>51,874</td>
<td>94.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Groups</td>
<td>3,015</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Caribbean</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black African</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Other</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>891</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>29.5</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>27.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td>163</td>
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<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Asian Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1480</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>49.1</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>157</td>
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<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Groups – Asian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>– Other</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>290</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Chinese &amp; Others</strong></td>
<td><strong>645</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.2</strong></td>
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*Source: 1991 Census*
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<td>Chinese</td>
<td>157.5</td>
<td>240</td>
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<td>Other Asian</td>
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<td>+22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Africans</td>
<td>207.3</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>+131</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Caribbeans</td>
<td>499.1</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>+77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Other</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Others</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Ethnic Minorities</td>
<td>3,006.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total G.B.</td>
<td>54,800</td>
<td>60,200</td>
<td>+10</td>
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Source: University of Manchester (Ballard & Kair) & 1991 Census projections (OPCS)
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<th>Region</th>
<th>Asian Other</th>
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<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pakistani</th>
<th>Black Other</th>
<th>All Ethnic Minorities</th>
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<td>0.0</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
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<td>South East</td>
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<td>0.0</td>
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Source: 1991 Census

Percentages of resident population

Table 3 Regional Variations in Ethnic Composition, 1991
## Table 4: Local Authority Districts with Highest Proportion of Each Ethnic Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Black-Caribbean</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Black-African</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Black-Other</th>
<th>%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lambeth</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>Southwark</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>Hackney</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hackney</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>Hackney</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>Forest Heath</td>
<td>2.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brent</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>Lambeth</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>Lambeth</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewisham</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>Newham</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Lewisham</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haringey</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>Haringey</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>Haringey</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwark</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>Brent</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Brent</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newham</td>
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<td>Lewisham</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Southwark</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waltham Forest</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>Ilminster</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Ilminster</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wandsworth</td>
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<td>Waltham Forest</td>
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<td>Hammersmith &amp; Fulham</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammersmith &amp; Fulham</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>Waltham Forest</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Waltham Forest</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indian</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Pakistani</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Bangladeshi</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leicester</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>Bradford</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>Tower Hamlets</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brent</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>Pendle</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>Newham</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ealing</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>Slough</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrow</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>Luton</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houselow</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>Waltham Forest</td>
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<td>Oldham</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
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<td>City of Westminster</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slough</td>
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<td>Blackburn</td>
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<td>Hackney</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>5.9</td>
<td>Ilminster</td>
<td>1.6</td>
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<td>Rochdale</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>Haringey</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Hendon</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>Birmingham</td>
<td>1.3</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other-Asian</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Other (non Asian)</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brent</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>City of Westminster</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>City of Westminster</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newham</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>Kensington &amp; Chelsea</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnet</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>Brent</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>City of London</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Westminster</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>Hackney</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>Barnet</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kensington &amp; Chelsea</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Camden</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>Islington</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ealing</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Haringey</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Lambeth</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merton</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>Ealing</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Southwark</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingston-upon-Thames</td>
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<td>Hammersmith &amp; Fulham</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Brent</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camden</td>
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<td>Lambeth</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Hackney</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
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<td>Islington</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Haringey</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrow</td>
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<td>Kensington &amp; Chelsea</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Kensington &amp; Chelsea</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Source: 1991 Census
# Table 5: Percentage Born in the UK by Age and Ethnic Group

## All Persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Under 25</th>
<th>25 and over</th>
<th>All Ages</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani/Bangladeshi</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Caribbean*</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remaining groups</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>All ethnic minority groups</strong></td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>47</strong></td>
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</table>

Source: GHS 1992

*West Indian/Guyanese in 1990*
## Table 6

### Table 6  Age Breakdown of Ethnic Groups in GB, 1991

#### Percentage of Total Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic Group</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Aged 0-4</th>
<th>Aged 5-15</th>
<th>Aged 16-24</th>
<th>Aged 25-44</th>
<th>Aged 45-64</th>
<th>Aged 65+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>51,873.8</td>
<td>6.36</td>
<td>12.97</td>
<td>12.55</td>
<td>29.01</td>
<td>22.32</td>
<td>16.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>All ethnic minorities</td>
<td>3,015.1</td>
<td>11.10</td>
<td>21.94</td>
<td>16.06</td>
<td>32.49</td>
<td>15.18</td>
<td>3.22</td>
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<td>Black</td>
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<td>11.12</td>
<td>18.28</td>
<td>16.11</td>
<td>33.27</td>
<td>17.43</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Black-Caribbean</td>
<td>500.0</td>
<td>7.56</td>
<td>14.33</td>
<td>14.87</td>
<td>32.74</td>
<td>24.85</td>
<td>5.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-African</td>
<td>212.4</td>
<td>11.83</td>
<td>17.51</td>
<td>16.61</td>
<td>42.17</td>
<td>10.40</td>
<td>1.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Other</td>
<td>178.4</td>
<td>20.28</td>
<td>30.27</td>
<td>19.01</td>
<td>24.18</td>
<td>4.97</td>
<td>1.29</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Asian</td>
<td>1,479.6</td>
<td>10.89</td>
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<td>30.21</td>
<td>14.89</td>
<td>2.99</td>
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<td>Indian</td>
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<td>20.74</td>
<td>15.19</td>
<td>34.61</td>
<td>16.60</td>
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<td>476.6</td>
<td>13.13</td>
<td>29.52</td>
<td>17.47</td>
<td>25.79</td>
<td>12.35</td>
<td>1.73</td>
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<td>17.60</td>
<td>20.46</td>
<td>13.51</td>
<td>1.20</td>
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<td>16.25</td>
<td>17.86</td>
<td>41.17</td>
<td>14.25</td>
<td>3.38</td>
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<td>Other Asians</td>
<td>197.5</td>
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<td>16.39</td>
<td>14.72</td>
<td>43.48</td>
<td>15.04</td>
<td>2.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other-Other</td>
<td>290.2</td>
<td>16.40</td>
<td>25.34</td>
<td>15.20</td>
<td>29.55</td>
<td>10.31</td>
<td>3.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entire Population</td>
<td>54,888.8</td>
<td>6.62</td>
<td>13.46</td>
<td>12.74</td>
<td>29.20</td>
<td>21.93</td>
<td>16.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: 1991 Census*
Appendices

1. Chinese population
2. South Asian
   - Muslims
   - Sikhs
   - Hindus
3. Black Africans
4. African – Caribbean
Appendix 1

Chinese

ORIGIN
The 1950s and 1960s saw a substantial increase in the Chinese population in the UK, mainly from Hong Kong.

UK POPULATION
Approximately 160,000

LANGUAGES SPOKEN
Mandarin is spoken by Northern Chinese, Cantonese by Southern Chinese, including those from Hong Kong.

The two languages are mutually unintelligible (although the written languages are the same).

Virtually half of the Chinese in Britain are Hakka who come from Hong Kong but speak a third language which cannot be understood by Mandarin or Cantonese speakers. However, nearly all Hakka are also fluent in Cantonese.

About 70% of [first generation] Chinese immigrants are unable to speak English.

In 1983 it was found that Cantonese was the mother tongue of 70% of Chinese children in schools, Hakka 25% and Mandarin 5%.

RELIGIONS FOLLOWED
Under communist rule, all religions were banned, but Buddhism has had the most influence. The old native religion is called Ancestor Worship. Taoism and Confucianism, which are moral and philosophical ways of thinking, have also had influence. Islam and Christianity had a minor impact in China, but many Hong Kong Chinese are Christians.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

BUDDHISM
Buddhists do not believe in a creator God, nor do they worship Gods.

They have a number of holy books called the Pali Canon, and a vast collection of sacred writings in Sanskrit, Tibetan and Chinese.

The fundamental aim is to reach a state of Nirvana, or bliss, which is achieved through enlightenment and improvement through following an eight fold path with the help of Buddhist monks.

This path consists of:

• Right understanding – to see life as it is
• Right thought – a pure mind, free from lust, ill-will or cruelty
• Right action – no killing, stealing or adultery; only positive action such as love, charity, generosity, honesty etc
• Right vocation – an occupation which harms no one
• Right speech – which is free from falsehood, harshness, frivolity and slander
• Right effort – prevent new evils and expel old ones, seek good and maintain existing good
• Right mindfulness – concentrate to become aware of the truth about the body, mind, feelings and thoughts
• Right concentration – meditation to understand the impermanence of things

Buddhists are almost always vegetarian because they practice non-violence.
ANCESTOR WORSHIP
Followers keep wooden ancestral tablets inscribed with the name and title of ancestors in their homes. On the first and 15th day of each lunar month, incense is burned and candles lit in front of these tablets. On special festive occasions, food is also offered.

The practice is based on the assumption that the living can communicate with deceased ancestors.

The most important ceremony is Ching Ming, or Feast of the Dead, at Spring Festival Time.

IMPORTANT EVENTS
Yuan Tan: New Year (moon one)
Celebrated on the first new moon on the first day of the first month.
Celebration lasts for 15 days.

Mid Autumn Festival (moon light)
Takes place in September (European Harvest time). Chinese households prepare a special table facing the moon outdoors with dishes of round fruit for the fullness of the moon.

Winter Solstice (moon eleven and twelve)
The Chinese winter Solstice is the solar New Year, usually the 21st or 22nd December.
Mahayana is the anniversary of the day on which Gautama became enlightened.
Sakyamuni celebrates his birth.

Parinirvana is the time when he slipped into a time of restful bliss.

All three events are celebrated between April and May. This is the time for the three day festival known as Wesak when buildings are decorated with flowers and lanterns, rows of candles are lit and people gather for meditation in their homes or temples.

IMPORTANT FIGURES
Prince Siddharta Gautama who founded Buddhism and is known as Buddha or 'Enlightened One'
Lao Tzu – born around 604 BC – Founder of Taoism.
Confucius (Kung Fu Zi or Master Kung) – born 551 BC founder of Confucianism

CHINESE NAMING SYSTEM
SURNAME PERSONAL 1 PERSONAL 2
Wong Kok Hoong

The surname is placed at the beginning. Where the surname is double-barrelled, only one personal name is used.

There are about one hundred common surnames.

Care should be taken to identify the surname, since some Chinese are familiar with the British System and will place their surname at the end.

So, for example, WONG Kok Hoong may adopt/use the name JOHN. But he may record his name:
John WONG Kok Hoong or John Kok Hoong WONG.

Depending on when the Western name was adopted it may not appear on early official documents, ie birth certificate, medical card.

Also it may be that it does not appear in any official documents and used only for social purposes.
Upon marriage a Chinese woman may add her husband's family name as a prefix. eg if Miss Chang married Mr Wong = Mrs Wong Chang + personal names.

**Diet**
There are few dietary taboos with a natural preference for Chinese cuisine.

**Dress**
Most Chinese people wear Western clothes in Britain, although traditional dress may be worn on special occasions. Red is seen as the colour of celebration/birth and White is equated with mourning.
Appendix 2

South Asians

The Indian sub continent consists of three separate states; India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

ORIGIN
Many settlers came to England in the 1920s and 1930s but a majority of the population settled in the 1950s and 1960s. There was also a major influx in 1972 (approximately 28,000) when Ugandan dictator Idi Amin expelled all Asians. Most settlers from South Asia came from four main regions. The Punjab (mainly Sikhs) and Kashmir in the North, Gujarat (mainly Hindus) in the West and Bengal (mainly Muslims) in the east.

UK POPULATION
840,000 Indian
480,000 Pakistani
165,000 Bangladeshi

LANGUAGES SPOKEN
There are 15-20 major languages spoken in South Asia. Five of these are the languages of the main Asian communities in Britain:
- Punjabi
- Urdu
- Hindi
- Gujarati
- Bengali

Indians from the Punjab speak Punjabi (Eastern dialect) and may also understand Hindi and Urdu.

Pakistanis speak Punjabi (Western dialect) and usually understand Hindi and Urdu.

Pakistanis from the North West Frontier Province speak Pashto.

Bangladeshis speak Bengali and may have learned Hindi and Urdu at school.

Gujaratis speak Gujarati (75% of whom are Hindu and 25% Muslim).

Characteristics of languages:
- The word order in questions and statements is the same, only intonation varies
- There is no equivalent of 'he' and 'she', the form of verb denotes the gender of the subject
- The form that means 'please' is incorporated in the verb and intonation — no separate word is used. So Asian people may quite innocently cause offence, by not using the word please.

EAST AFRICAN ASIANS
East African Asians are often regarded differently from other Asians, and to some extent their patterns of migration to this country via East Africa (often as forced migrants) may have made them so. Their fluency in the English language is greater and they may be considered as more 'Westernised' than other Asians in some cases, but East African Asians still identify strongly with their Asian religions and cultural backgrounds.

RELIGIONS FOLLOWED
The Asian community can be distinguished by religion, dress, culture and language. These distinctions are useful in understanding the needs of the community and determining the most effective way of providing services to them.

Religion is an important part of life for most (but not all) Asians and for simplification, the South Asian population may be described according to their religion:
There are three main Asian religions:
1. Islam
2. Hinduism
3. Sikhism

NOTE: There are many sects within each group.

**MUSLIMS (Islam)**

**POPULATION IN UK**
Over 750,000, of which approximately 376,000 originated from Pakistan, 122,000 from India, and 111,000 from Bangladesh, Arab 79,000, Non-Arab African 29,000, English (converted) 2,000.

**RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES**
The five pillars of Islam:
1. Declaration of faith — to be said with belief and voluntarily ‘There is no god except Allah, Muhammed is his last prophet and messenger’.
2. There are five daily prayer sessions — Salah — at dawn, at midday, late afternoon, after sunset and at night. A ritual washing is carried out before each prayer — in order to cleanse the body. Prayers can be said individually or in a group, at home, a private room or in a mosque. Traditionally, women do not participate in public prayers. The main congregational prayers are held on Fridays at noon, at the mosque led by the Imam. For men attendance is obligatory.
3. Welfare contribution — Zakah — Muslims should give at least 2.5% of their annual income to people in need. This is normally given during the festival of Ramadan. For the Muslim it is a chance to share the pain of hunger and poverty.
4. Month of Fasting — Sawm — Throughout the period of Ramadan (29/30 days), all adult Muslims have to fast with the exception of the infirm and pregnant women. Muslims will abstain from drink, food, smoking and sexual activities between dawn and sunset. It is an expression of discipline and thanksgiving to Allah.
5. Pilgrimage to Mecca — The Hajj — Muslims are expected at least once in any lifetime to make the pilgrimage to the most sacred place — the House of Allah on earth in Makkah (Saudi Arabia).

**IMPORTANT EVENTS**
Ramadan — the ninth month of the Islamic calendar — is very important and requires Muslims to abstain from food and drink from dawn to dusk. Ramadan begins on February 12 in 1994, February 1 in 1995, January 22 in 1996 and January 10 in 1997.

Eed-ul-Fitr (end of Ramadan)
This festival signals the end of Ramadan and fast breaking, and lasts three days. A feast is held and is usually celebrated with friends and new clothes are worn to symbolise purity.

Eed-ul-Azha
Festival to commemorate the Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca). This is the month marking the start of the pilgrimage and signifies the willingness of prophet Abraham to sacrifice his son.

The following festivals are also celebrated:
- Muharram, marks the beginning of Islamic year. Commemorates the day on which the prophet Muhammed left Mecca for Medina.
- 10th of Muharram, certain Muslims may commemorate the martyrdom of Imam Hussain, Muhammed’s grandson, by fasting and mourning.
IMPORTANT FIGURES
Muslim prophets range from Abraham and Moses, through Mary and Jesus to Muhammed.

POINTS TO NOTE
Islam means ‘peace’ and ‘submission’. Islam is a way of life, governing not only religious practice and morality, but social relationships, marriage, divorce, and kinship, besides economic and political relations among Muslims.

The Muslim family is usually an extended family with different relations having different responsibilities. Islam affirms the equality of men and women as human beings, but rules for the sexes are different and prohibit free mixing between them. Traditionally, women should cover their heads and bodies and avoid contact with unrelated men. Broadly speaking, this practice is called ‘purdah’, or veiling. Islam encourages marriage.

BUSINESS IMPACT
Under Islamic Law, Muslims are not permitted to make unreasonable profit. Fundamentalists take this Law to the unlimited degree so that in Pakistan it is unlawful to get interest on bank accounts. However, there is a movement underway for this Law to be re-assessed.

SIKHS
POPULATION IN UK
3/400,000 estimated.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES
Sikhs believe in one God, a great, merciful and loving creator. The sacred book is the Guru Granth Sahib (also called the Adi Granth).

The Sikh religion is the youngest of the major world religions, being about 500 years old. There are two stages of development of Sikhs: Sahajdhari and Amritdhari. The former are termed ‘apprentices’ who are working towards the second stage but may already be wearing one or more of the symbols described. Amritdharis are those who have been formally baptised and must, therefore, keep rigidly to the disciplines and code of conduct enjoined upon them at the time of baptism. These Sikhs are called the Khalsa (the pure ones) and do keep the following five K’s:

1. Keshas – uncut hair
2. Kangha – a small wooden comb
3. Kara – a steel ring bracelet
4. Kirpan – a small sword or dagger
5. Kachha (or Kasher) – special briefs tied by a cord around the waist.

The uncut hair must be kept clean and protected. The man usually tie it up into a knot at the top of the head and cover it with a turban which is also a religious symbol.

Sikhism propagates equality and fraternity of mankind, giving women equal status and rights with men. The caste system has no place in the Sikh religion. All baptised Sikhs, therefore, take the surname ‘Singh’ which means lion, and women’s names are ‘Kaur’.

IMPORTANT EVENTS
As with other Asian religions, Sikhism is linked to a lunar calendar. The three main festivals are:

1. Basant – April

The Sikh New Year is celebrated on the closest/nearest Sunday to April 13th. It commemorates the information of the Sikh community by Guru Gobin Singh.

Throughout the afternoon free meals are served at a communal kitchen and in the evening there are special prayers and songs.
May/June – A day of remembrance for the martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev (the fifth Guru).
August – Kakhri (some as the Hindu festival of Raksha)
Celebration of the bond between brothers and sisters.

2. Diwali – Festival of Light

Diwali marks the start of the New Year. The significance of the festival is variously interpreted in different parts of India, but many associate it with Lakshmi (Goddess of prosperity).

This festival is a very important one for business as the accounts for the forthcoming year receive blessings.

Diwali is an occasion of great excitement and rejoicing. Every city, town and village is turned into a fairyland with thousands of flickering oil lamps and electric lights illuminating homes and public buildings. Diwali is celebrated between the months of October and November. The date is determined by astrological charts.

3. Birth of Guru Nanak – November
The first guru and founder of the Sikh religion

- November/December
  Martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur (the ninth guru)

- December/January
  Birth of the tenth and last guru, Guru Gobind Singh

- February/March
  Five day spring festival with family celebrations. Similar to that of the Hindu festival of Holi.

POINTS TO NOTE

There are no hard and fast rules of diet and dress, but smoking is strictly prohibited. The Sikh Gurus have laid down general rules of conduct on food and dress pertaining to moderation and comfort, and these can be adapted to personal circumstances. Some Sikhs may include meat eating in the category of food to be avoided, but most do eat meat, although not from animals slaughtered by the Semitic ritual methods (Halal or Kosher). Many will avoid beef, horse meat and the like. All intoxicants, including alcohol, are, as far as possible avoided.

HINDUS

POPULATION IN UK
360,000.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

God is many deities; the Supreme God Brahman is an impersonal being, neither male nor female. The religious aim of life is to be drawn back to the divine origin and released from the need to be reborn. Reincarnation is of central importance and behaviour in this life determines status in the next.

Bhagavad-Gita is the most sacred of Hindu books.

Hindus believe in four main aims of life: Dharma (each person’s sacred duties); Artha (to earn money); Karma (control of your actions); and continuous rebirth of the soul or Atman.

The Hindu temple is the Mandir where worship is individual and not congregational. Most Hindus have a shrine in their home.

Beef is always avoided and many Hindus are vegetarian.

Hindus believe in the caste system which puts people in different social groups. Hindus cannot change or leave their caste or marry outside it, although some of the caste rules have recently been relaxed.
IMPORTANT EVENTS
As with other Asian religions the dates of Hindu festivals are based on a lunar calendar. As such they vary each year – specific dates can easily be found in a good diary. The most important are:

Diwali: The Festival of Light
The festival of light lasts between two and five days. Candles and lamps are lit in all Hindu households. Hindus dance and sing to celebrate the victory of good over evil.

Holi: The Hindu Spring Harvest Festival
This festival takes place in March/April and is a festival of fire and water.

Navaratri: Celebration of Mother Goddess Durga
This is a festival, which takes place in Autumn, lasting nine nights leading up to Dussehra festival where presents are exchanged and family celebrations held.

IMPORTANT FIGURES
Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda, whose birthdays are celebrated.

POINT TO NOTE
The practice of Yoga has an important place in Hinduism, enabling a person to attain peace.

As in any other religion, not all followers of Hinduism observe all the prescribed practices. There are, however, certain social customs and modes of behaviour which need to be understood and respected. Principal among these is an emphasis on personal hygiene and on methods of cooking and eating food. In Hindu religious philosophy, the eating of meat is forbidden, particularly beef, since the cow is a sacred animal. Most Hindus will not eat fish, eggs or foods containing eggs, and as a diet has a strong religious aspect, it is important to ascertain such matters when dealing with them in order to avoid giving offence. Although many Hindus are strictly vegetarian, a few have adapted themselves to Western customs of meat eating. The drinking of alcohol and smoking of tobacco are regarded religiously and socially as taboo and are therefore, far less common than in Western countries.
Appendix 3

Black Africans

ORIGIN
Many originate from West Africa, principally Nigeria and Ghana.

UK POPULATION
210,000.

LANGUAGES
Nigerians form the largest West African group in Britain. Members of the Nigerian community speak one of three main languages:

- Yoruba
- Ibo
- Hausa

South West Nigeria
Eastern

Within each language there are many regional dialects. The above languages are also the names of the three main tribes of Nigeria. The majority of Nigerians in Great Britain are Yorubas.

The two main languages of Nigeria are Yoruba and English. Many West Africans in Britain are students/undergraduates on professional courses, i.e. law, medicine, accountancy and engineering and therefore have a high comprehension of the English language.

RELIGION
Amongst the Black African community in Britain the majority are Christians. However, there are many small independent local congregations - many of who are affiliated to the 'Church of the Cherubim and Seraphim' or to the 'Celestial Church'.

POINTS TO NOTE

NAMING SYSTEM
Names can be uni-sex.

Often a 'Christian' name is adopted for non-official purposes and as such will not show up on birth, marriage documents etc.

Names may be shortened, lengthened or taken out of a main name.

Adeyemisi  –  Ade, Adeyemi, Yemi, Yemisi
(female)

Adeyetunde  –  Ade, Yetunde, Tunde, Adetunde
(male)

DRESS
Normal 'western' clothes are worn for everyday purposes by both men and women. However, the traditional costume of IRO and BUBA will be worn by women on special occasions. This consists of a 'wraps' used as a dress and a top. A GELE will be worn on the head - firm fabric which can be styled according to tastes and tradition.

For the men, traditional dress consists of a BUBA and SOKOTO (top and trousers) covered over with a long jacket (AGBADA) and a small cap (FIJA).

DIET
There are no specific dietary restrictions based on religious beliefs. However, amongst the Hausa tribe a great majority of the community are Muslims and therefore the religious beliefs outlined earlier will be applicable, to a lesser degree.
Appendix 4

African-Caribbean People

ORIGIN
From 1939-45, thousands of Caribbean people came to Britain to enlist in the Forces. In 1948, the first new generation of people from the West Indies arrived, largely in response to recruitment campaigns by London Transport, the NHS and industry. Most immigrants came to the UK during the 1950s and 60s.

The majority of the immigrants came from the island of Jamaica, followed by Barbados, Grenada and Dominica.

Since the dissolution of the West Indies Federation in 1962 and each island gaining its independence, each island has made its own presence felt in terms of culture, status and tradition.

All the islands differ greatly from each other in historical, geographical, religious, economic and social background.

Bearing in mind the past, and the fact that there is a significant second generation African Caribbean community in Britain the ‘black’ population is not able to be categorised as easily as the Asian groups.

There are various ‘titles’ such as African-Caribbean, Caribbean, African, and West Indian etc. which non members of the community may have difficulty in understanding.

POPULATION IN UK
Approximately 500,000.

LANGUAGES SPOKEN
Mainly English, also Spanish (Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic), French (Haiti, Guadeloupe and Martinique), and Dutch.

Each Caribbean island has its own form of Creole. Creole is a mixture of any languages – depending on the colonial history of the island.

English Creole/Patois Spoken largely in the following islands: Jamaica; Barbados; Antigua; St Kitts
French Creole/Patois St Lucia (Martinique, Guadeloupe, officially French outre-mer departments). Dominica

Creole is only a spoken language – although there are more and more texts written in Creole.

RELIGION FOLLOWED
Mostly Christianity (Church of England, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Pentecostal). Rastafarianism is an important new religion. Hinduism and Islam have a strong influence in Guyana and Trinidad.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND PRACTICES

CHRISTIANITY
God is a Trinity of three persons in one: the Father, the Son (Jesus Christ) and the Holy Spirit.

The holy book is the Bible, especially the New Testament.

The Eucharist or Mass is the most important ritual, re-enacting the Last Supper before Christ’s crucifixion.

Christians can be Western – Roman Catholic, Protestant (further subdivisions include Anglican, Baptist, Methodist, Quaker, Pentecostal, United Reformed, Presbyterian); or Eastern – Russian, Greek Orthodox.

Some Christians associate Friday with eating fish instead of meat, and others impose self-restriction in terms of diet during the period of Lent (the six weeks leading up to Easter).

IMPORTANT EVENTS
Christmas, the birthday of Christ, on December 25th.

Easter, the death and resurrection of Christ. Good Friday and Easter Day occur during late March or early April.
Whitsun, the coming of the Holy Spirit.

IMPORTANT FIGURES
Jesus of Nazareth or Jesus Christ ("Anointed One"), who founded Christianity out of Judaism about 2,000 years ago. Prophets include Moses, Isaiah and John the Baptist. The Virgin (Mary, Christ’s mother) is also venerated. Peter ("The Rock") on whom the church was founded and Paul who initially spread the teachings of Christ throughout the Roman world are also important.

RASTAFARIANISM
Rastafarianism began in Jamaica in 1930 (about 5,000 in UK).
Rastafarians believe that the late Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia is the true God. Called Ras Tafari, he died in 1975.
They believe that salvation can only come to the black man through repatriation to Africa.
Symbolic colours are red, black, green and yellow or gold (symbolising a mixture of identity with Africa and Ethiopia’s national colours).
Hair is worn in imitation of the Massai warriors in Ethiopia and called dreadlocks.
Reggae music has special significance for Rastafarians.
Most Rastafarians do not eat meat and prefer natural foods. All Rastafarians avoid pork and pork products.
Rastafarians believe that the use of ‘Ganja’ or cannabis is a religious right.

IMPORTANT FESTIVALS
Gwanza or Kwanzaa: period covering seven days celebrated around Christian celebrations of Christmas.
July 23rd – Birthday of Haile Selassie
Nov 2nd – Anniversary of the coronation of Haile Selassie

IMPORTANT FIGURES
Haile Selassie. Marcus Garvey – born in Jamaica in 1887, died in London in 1940 – laid the foundations for Rastafarianism by devoting much of his life to helping people. He founded the African Orthodox Church in 1921.
Family Life

The extended family plays a more important role within many ethnic minority communities than in traditional British society, particularly for Asians.

Three generation households are not an uncommon feature. Single grandparents may often live with their daughters/sons and look after their grandchildren. Children are expected to look after their parents when they are old.

Where the above structure does not exist the 'extended nuclear family' often does. This is when married siblings with their own nuclear family live in close proximity to their parents.

Elder members of the family are regarded with respect and authority. Often individuals or families will go to an 'elder' for advice before consulting the wider family. Elders are usually key figures within the church/community.

It is uncommon for elderly ethnic minority people to be taken into local authority care. Amongst certain groups this may be seen as a failure on the part of the parents in the upbringing of their children.

Many elderly 'immigrants' will wish to go back to their country of birth upon retirement.

Within the same generation there are clearly defined structures of family responsibility. Older siblings and their spouses will have responsibility for younger siblings and family members.

Older children may have authority and expect respect from younger brothers and sisters.

In some communities, marriage is seen as a permanent bond between two families rather than two individuals. The honour and reputation of the family may be a major concern for all its members, since it will affect all family members present and future. Arranged marriages are common in Asian families.

Children may be brought up by all adults together (particularly by elderly women). Amongst some families/communities, children may be brought up by other relatives, uncles and aunts (or grandparents) instead of by their parents.