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POPULATION COMPOSITION

Briefing: How has ethnic diversity grown 1991-2001-2011?

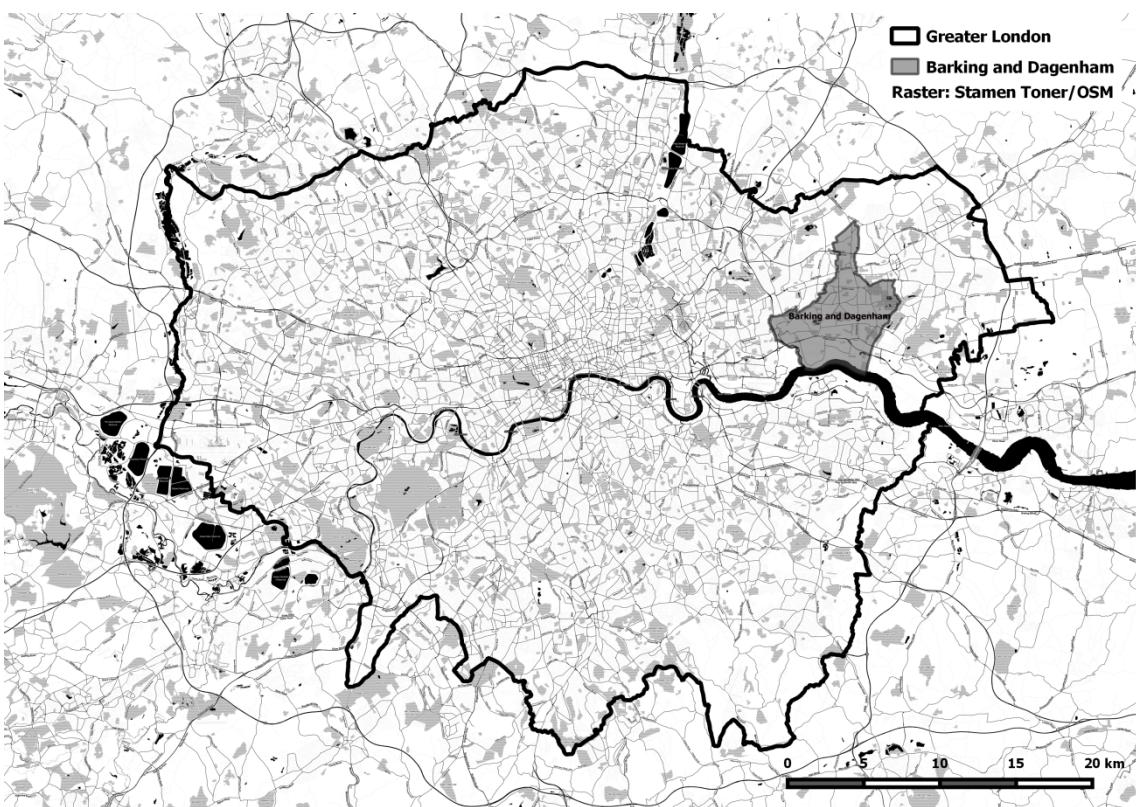
<http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/medialibrary/briefings/dynamicsofdiversity/how-has-ethnic-diversity-grown-1991-2001-2011.pdf>

- Figure 1. Growth of ethnic diversity in England & Wales, 1991-2001-2011
- Figure 2. Growth in ethnic minority group population in England & Wales, 1991-2001-2011
- Figure 3a. Ethnic diversity in Local Authority Districts, 2011
- Figure 3b. Change in ethnic diversity in Local Authority Districts, 2001-2011
- **Figure 4. Growth in population by selected ethnic groups in the districts where each group is most clustered, and everywhere else, 2001-2011**

With an area of 37.781 km² Barking and Dagenham accounts for the 2.36% of Greater London's area (1,594.720 km²). In population terms, people living in Barking and Dagenham in 2011 represented the 2.27% (185,911 out of 8,173,941) of Greater London's total population. (FIGURE 1)

FIGURE 1: Barking and Dagenham, Greater London

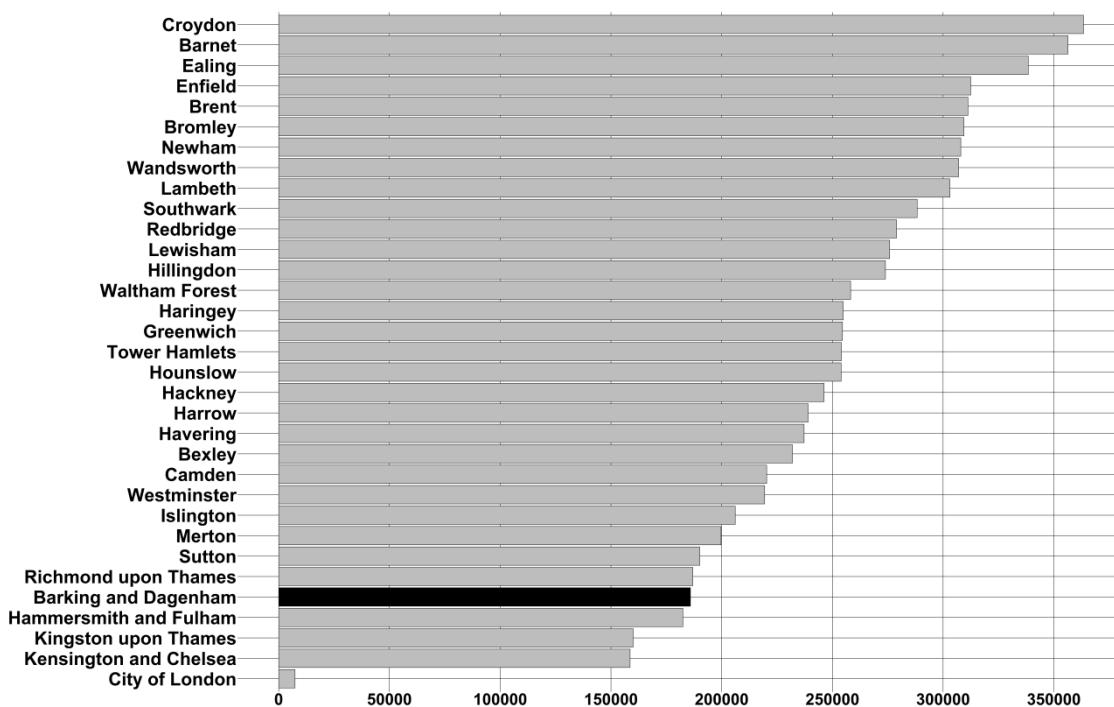
[IMAGE1_BARKING AND DAGENHAM GREATER LONDON (STAMEN TONER MAP).png]



Source: own elaboration using a shapefile of English Districts, UAs and London Boroughs 2011 downloaded from UK Data Service: http://census.edina.ac.uk/easy_download_data.html?data=England_oa_2011.
Raster Image: Stamen Toner/Open Street Maps (OMS)

FIGURE 2: Total population, London Boroughs 2011

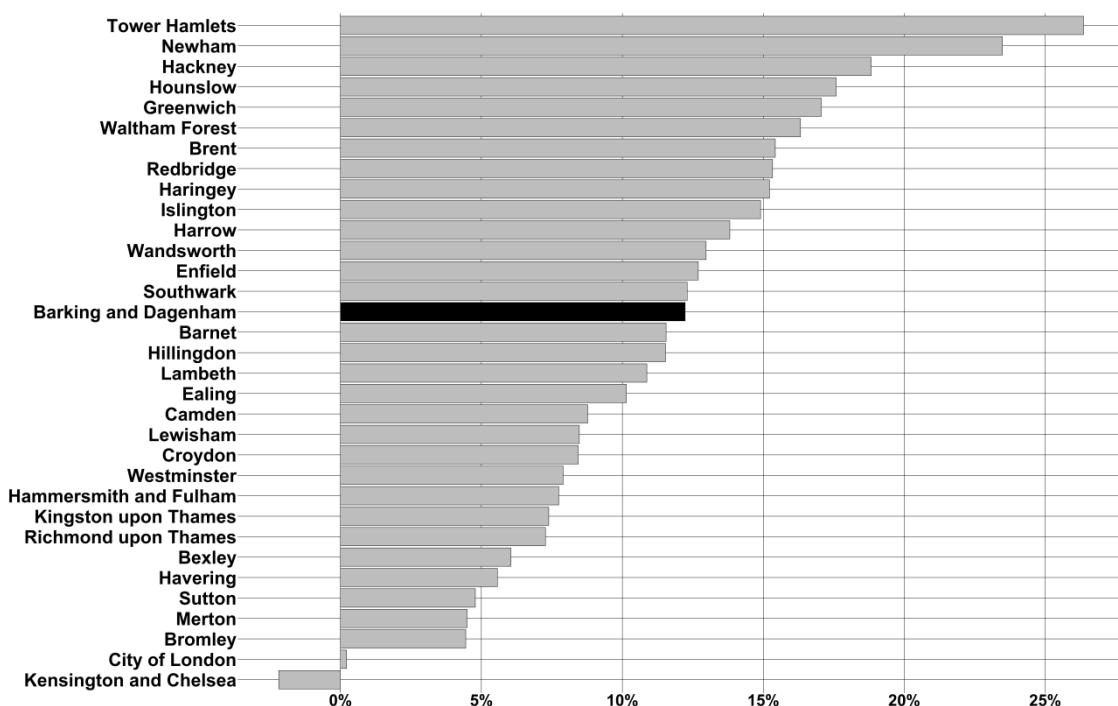
[FIG8 POPULATION_districts 11.tif]



Source: Own elaboration with data from the "Area profiles for ethnicity and related census variables", Centre on Dynamics of Ethnicity, University of Manchester.
<http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/research/data-sources/area-profilers/>

FIGURE 3: Relative population growth 2011-2001, London Boroughs

[FIG9 POPULATION_districts RELATIVE 01 11.tif]



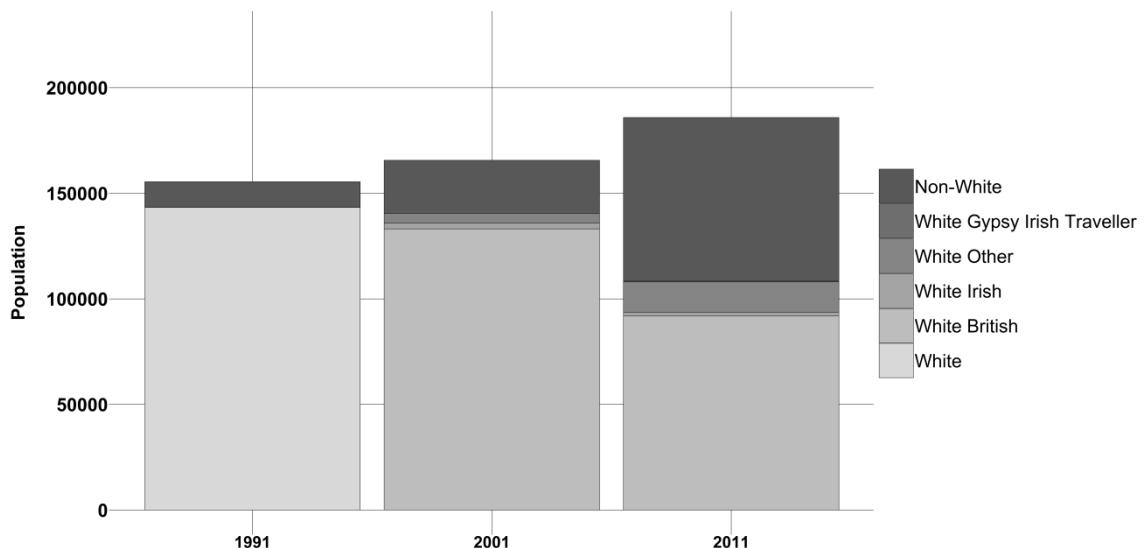
Source: Own elaboration with data from the "Area profiles for ethnicity and related census variables", Centre on Dynamics of Ethnicity, University of Manchester. <http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/research/data-sources/area-profilers/>

POPULATION COMPOSITION:

- In 2011 Barking and Dagenham had a population of 185,911 people according to the UK Census data. (FIGURE 4). With respect to 2001, population increased in 12.23% (20,257 people) (FIGURE 3). The mean relative growth for Greater London Districts' was 11,15% during the same period of time.
- Four in ten people (41.7%) living in Barking and Dagenham in 2011 have ethnic group 'Non-White'. (FIGURE 4)
- If we trace population evolution since 1991 we see that B&D has been losing white population for the last two decades (from 143,273 in 1991 to 108,386 in 2011). By contrast, the non-white population increased from 12,313 to 77,525 people during the same period (an increase of 529% with respect to 1991) (FIGURE 4).
- While the number of White British and Irish diminished between 2001 and 2011, the White Other population increased from 4,539 to 14,525 people.

FIGURE 4: Growth of ethnic diversity in Barking and Dagenham: Population composition (white/non-white) 1991, 2001, 2011

[FIG2 POPULATION COMPOSITION WHITE NONWHITE 91 01 11.tif]



Source: Own elaboration with data from the "Area profiles for ethnicity and related census variables", Centre on Dynamics of Ethnicity, University of Manchester. <http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/research/data-sources/area-profilers/>

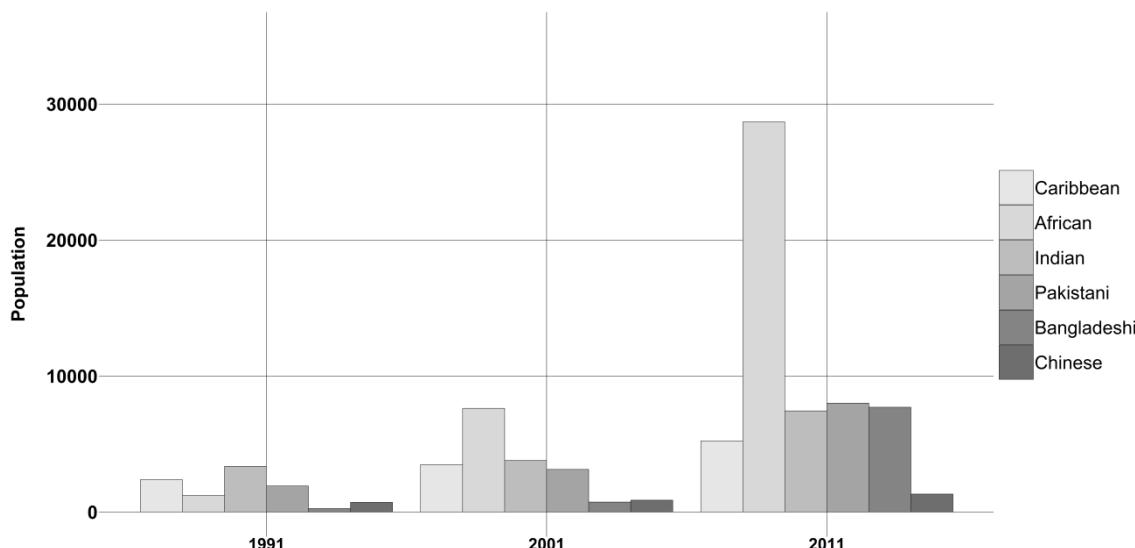
Note: the ethnic category "White" was split into "White British", "White Irish" and "White Other" in the 2001 Census round. The category "White Gypsy Irish Traveller" was added in the 2011 Census.

- All groups other than White British and White Irish experienced population growth between 1991 and 2011. (FIGURE 5, FIGURE 5B)

- In 2011 the African population represents little more than one third (37%) of the non-white population living in Barking and Dagenham. This population group gained 21,063 people between 2001 and 2011; a relative growth of 246%. However, the more intense population growth, in relative terms, is that of the Bangladeshi population. Between 2001 and 2011 this group multiplied its population almost by ten (from 729 to 7,721 people). (FIGURE 5)

FIGURE 5: Growth in ethnic minority group population in Barking and Dagenham: Population composition (Ethnic groups other than white) 1991, 2001, 2011

[FIG3 POPULATION COMPOSITION othergroups 91 01 11.tif]

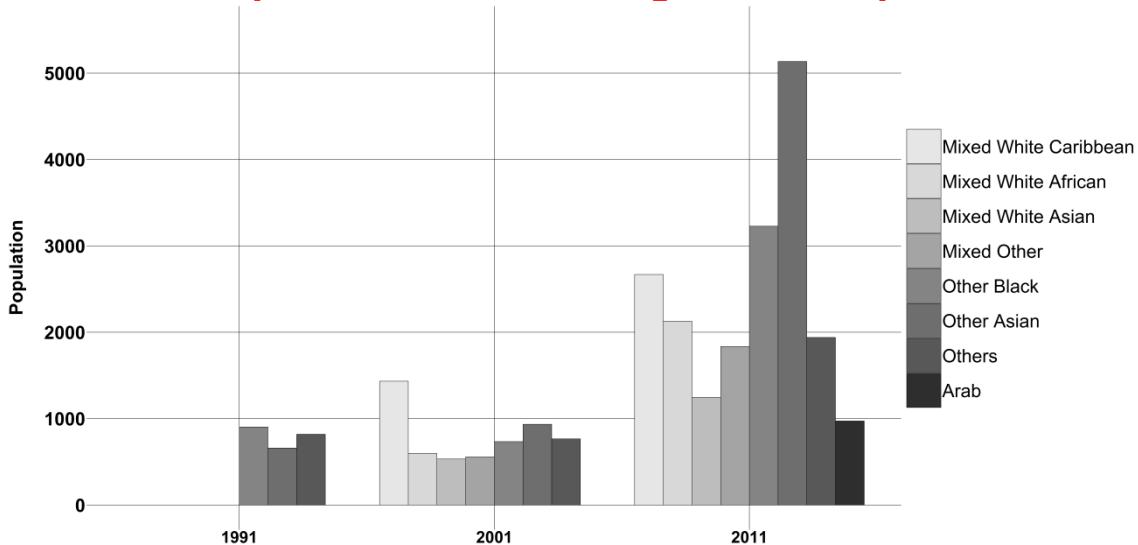


Source: Own elaboration with data from the "Area profiles for ethnicity and related census variables", Centre on Dynamics of Ethnicity, University of Manchester. <http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/research/data-sources/area-profilers/>

- The ethnic group Other Asian grew from 934 in 2001 to 5,135 people in 2011 (FIGURE 5B).
- All mixed categories experienced population growth between 2001 and 2011 (FIGURE 5B).

FIGURE 5B: Growth in ethnic minority group population in Barking and Dagenham: Population composition (Mixed white groups and others) 1991, 2001, 2011

[FIG4 POPULATION COMPOSITION_MIXED 91 01 11.tiff]

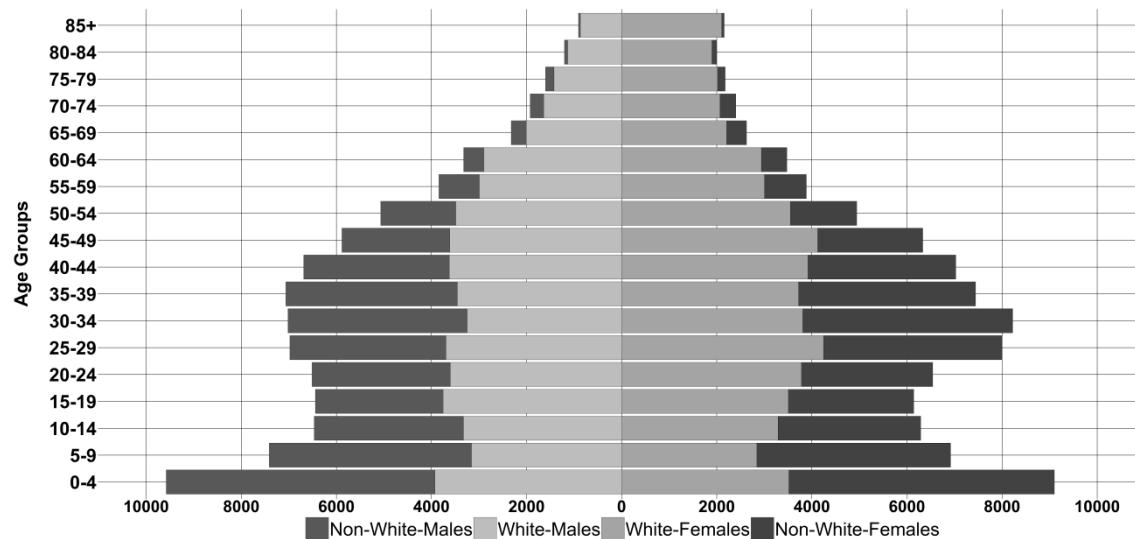


Source: Own elaboration with data from the “Area profiles for ethnicity and related census variables”, Centre on Dynamics of Ethnicity, University of Manchester. <http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/research/data-sources/area-profilers/>

- More than half (56%) of the population aged between 0-14, living in Barking and Dagenham in 2011 have ethnic group non-white, (Figure 6). By contrast,
- within the group of population aged 65 and more, 90% have ethnic group White (British) (Figure 6 & 6B).

FIGURE 6: Population structure by age groups, sex and ethnic group (White-Non White), Barking and Dagenham, 2011

[FIG7 POPULATION PYRAMID 11.tiff]



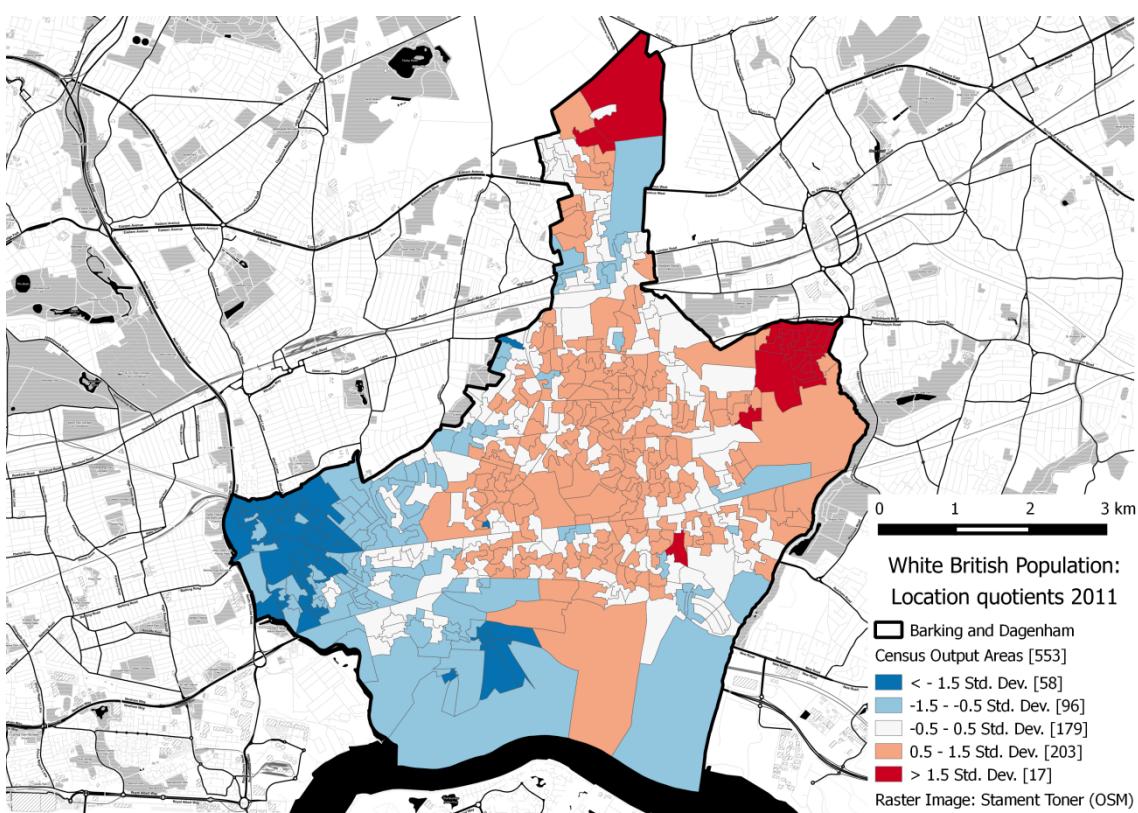
Source: Own elaboration with data from the Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census: Aggregate data (England and Wales) [computer file]. UK Data Service Census Support. Downloaded from: <http://infuse.mimas.ac.uk>. This information is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence [<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/2>].

FIGURE 6B: Population structure by age groups, sex and ethnic group (White-Non White), Barking and Dagenham, 2011

Age Group	White	Non-White	Total
0-14	20058	25706	45764
15-64	70966	49860	120826
+65	17362	1959	19321
0-14	43.8%	56.2%	100%
15-64	58.7%	41.3%	100%
+65	89.9%	10.1%	100%

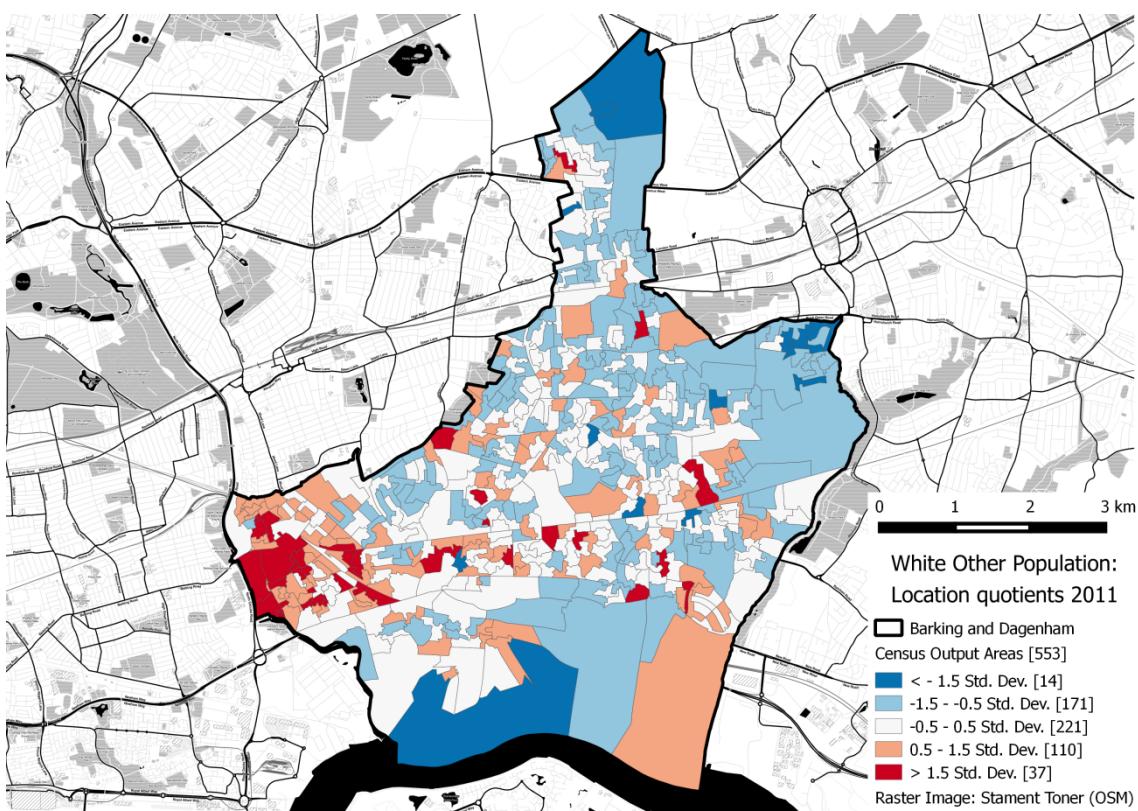
- There is a clear spatial differentiation between the two major ethnic groups (White British and African). The White British population is overrepresented mainly in census output areas (coas) located in the central part of the district, as well as in coas surrounding the Central Park and EastBrookend Country Park and some others on its north part, but they are underrepresented in coas at the west and south part of the district, over the Thames. By contrast, those are the areas where the African population is overrepresented, while their presence at the central part of the districts ranges between the average and under representation (FIGURE 7 & 8).
- The White Other group shows a scattered spatial distribution between coas of the district, with a small cluster area on the south-west part of Barking and Dagenham (Abbey Road, St. Paul's Road). (FIGURE 7B).

FIGURE 7: Location Quotients Ethnic group: White British in Barking and Dagenham 2011
[FIG6_LQ_WHITE_BRITISH.tif]



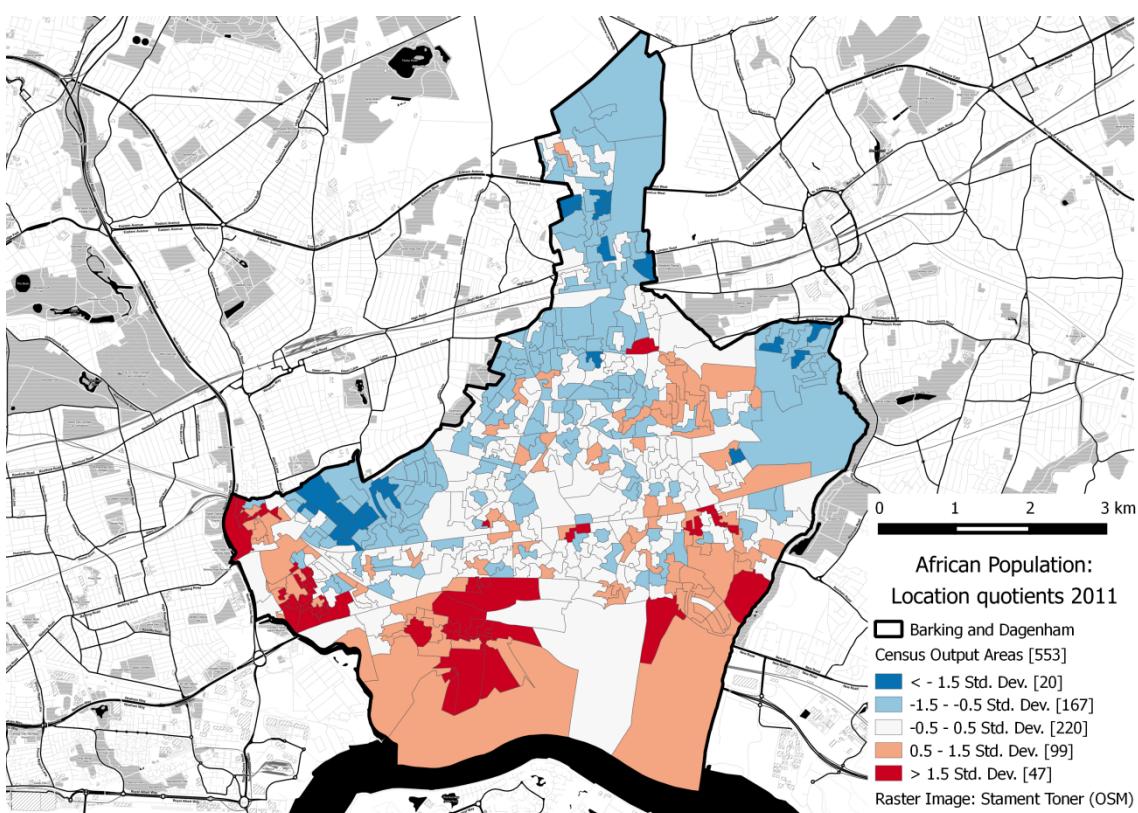
Source: own elaboration using a shapefile of English Output Areas 2011 downloaded from UK Data Service: http://census.edina.ac.uk/easy_download_data.html?data=England_oa_2011. Raster Image: Stamen Toner/Open Street Maps (OMS). Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census: Aggregate data (England and Wales) [computer file]. UK Data Service Census Support. Downloaded from: <http://infuse.mimas.ac.uk>. This information is licensed under the terms of the Open Government License [<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/2/>].

FIGURE 7B: Location Quotients Ethnic group: White Other in Barking and Dagenham 2011
[FIG6b_LQ_WHITE_OTHER.tif]



Source: own elaboration using a shapefile of English Output Areas 2011 downloaded from UK Data Service: http://census.edina.ac.uk/easy_download_data.html?data=England_oa_2011. Raster Image: Stamen Toner/Open Street Maps (OMS). Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census: Aggregate data (England and Wales) [computer file]. UK Data Service Census Support. Downloaded from: <http://infuse.mimas.ac.uk>. This information is licensed under the terms of the Open Government License [<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/2/>].

FIGURE 8: Location Quotients Ethnic group: African in Barking and Dagenham 2011
[FIG5_LQ_AFRICANS.tif]



Source: own elaboration using a shapefile of English Output Areas 2011 downloaded from UK Data Service: http://census.edina.ac.uk/easy_download_data.html?data=England_oa_2011. Raster Image: Stamen Toner/Open Street Maps (OMS). Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census: Aggregate data (England and Wales) [computer file]. UK Data Service Census Support. Downloaded from: <http://infuse.mimas.ac.uk>. This information is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence [<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/2>].

HOUSING

Briefing: How has the rise in private renting disproportionately affected some ethnic groups? Ethnic differences in housing tenure 1991-2001-2011

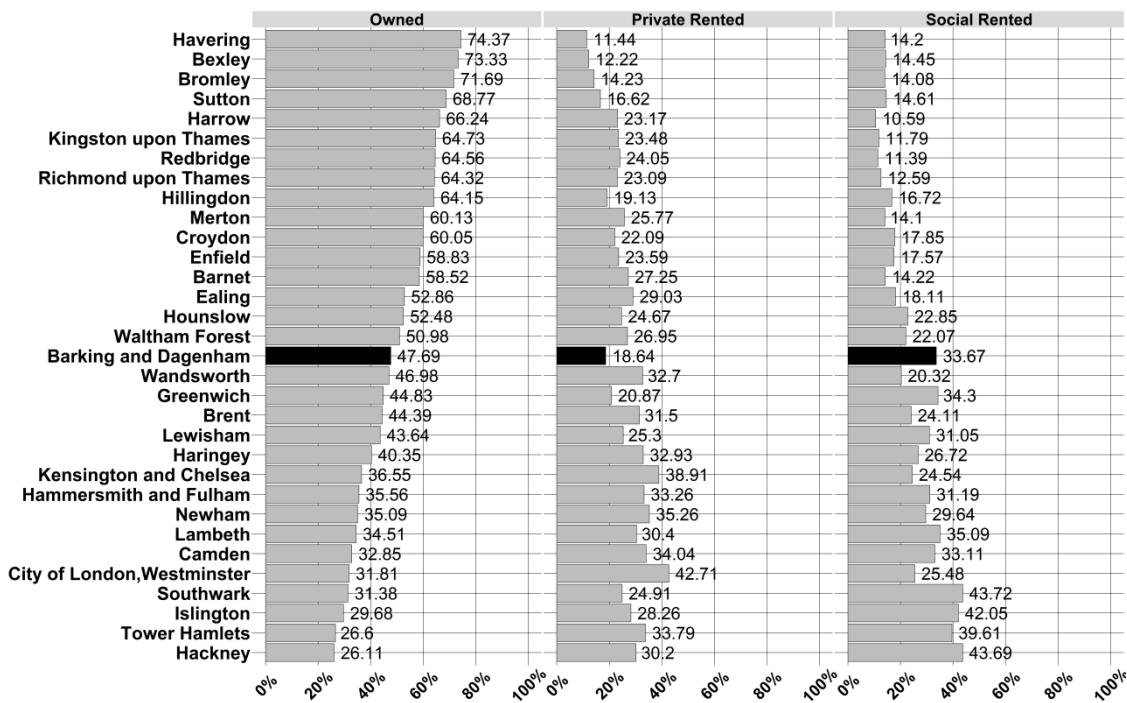
<http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/medialibrary/briefingsupdated/how-has-the-rise-in-private-renting-disproportionately-affected-some-ethnic-groups.pdf>

- Figure 1: Variation in housing tenure between ethnic groups
 - Figure 2: Increase in private renting and decrease in home ownership and social housing, 1991-2001-2011
 - Figure 3: Variation in housing tenure between ethnic groups, for young adults 2011, aged 25-34, percent of each ethnic group (household reference persons)
 - Figure 4: Private renting across England and Wales in 2011, percent of ethnic group, Local Authority Districts
-

- In Barking and Dagenham in 2011 almost half (47.7%) of households own their dwellings and one third (33.7%) live in Social Rented houses.

FIGURE 9: Variation in housing tenure between London Boroughs (household reference persons), 2011

[FIG14 TENURE_ALL_2011_GREATERLONDON 11.tiff]

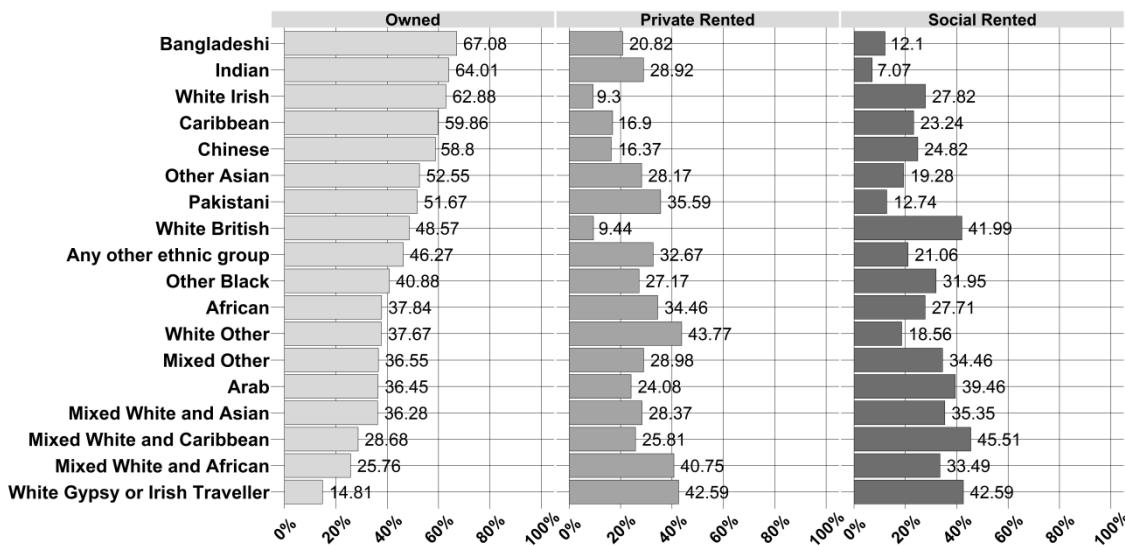


Source: Own elaboration with data from the Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census: Aggregate data (England and Wales) [computer file]. UK Data Service Census Support. Downloaded from: <http://infuse.mimas.ac.uk>. This information is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence [<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/2>]

- More than half of Bangladeshi, Indian, White Irish, Caribbean, Chinese, Other Asian and Pakistani households were living in an owned dwelling in 2011. (FIGURE 10)
- Private renting was highest in 2011 for White Other, White Gypsy or Irish Traveller, and Mixed White and African (with shares above 40%) and lowest for White Irish, White British, and Chinese (with shares below 20%).(FIGURE 10)
- Social renting represented more than 30% of the type of tenure for Mixed White Caribbean, White Gypsy or Irish Traveller, White British, Arab, Mixed White and Asian, Mixed Other, Mixed White and African and Other Black. (FIGURE 10)

FIGURE 10: Variation in housing tenure between ethnic groups (household reference persons), Barking and Dagenham 2011

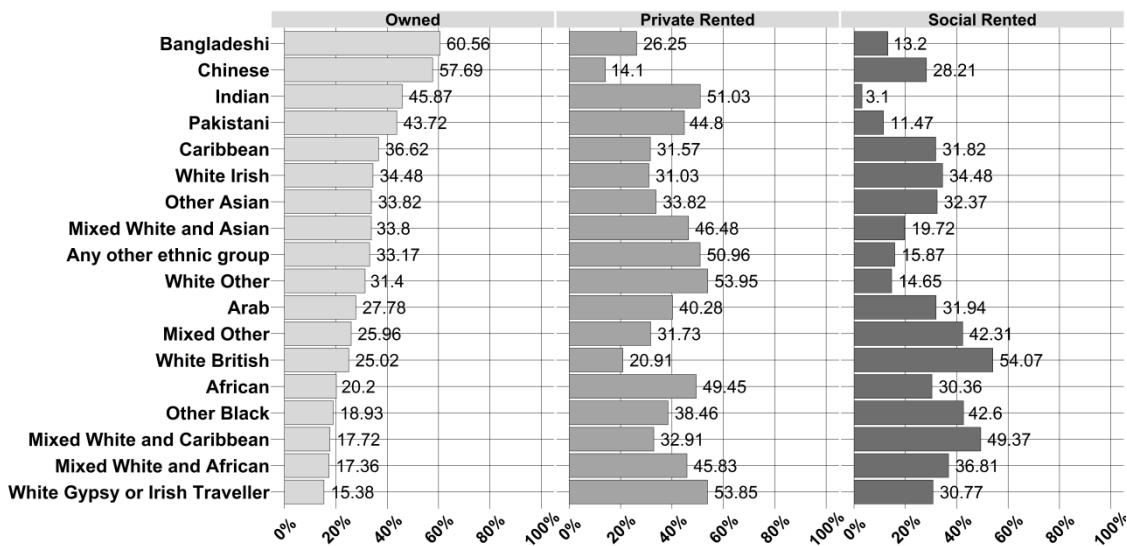
[FIG12 TENURE_ALL_2011.tif]



Source: Own elaboration with data from the Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census: Aggregate data (England and Wales) [computer file]. UK Data Service Census Support. Downloaded from: <http://infuse.mimas.ac.uk>. This information is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence [<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/2>].

- While the mean share of households living in private renting for the whole population was 27% in 2011 (FIGURE 9), if we isolate the population aged between 25 and 34 (young adults), it rises to 39% (FIGURE 11).
- Private renting is the most common type of tenure for young adults in ethnic groups: White Other (54%), White Gypsy or Irish Traveller (54%), Indian (51%), African (49%), Mixed White and Asian (46%), Mixed White and African (46%), Pakistani (44%) and Arab (40%) (FIGURE 11).
- Social renting is the most common type of tenure for young adults in ethnic groups: White British (54%), Mixed White and Caribbean (49%), Other Black (43%) and Mixed Other (42%). (FIGURE 11)

FIGURE 11: Variation in housing tenure between ethnic groups, for young adults 2011, aged 25-34, percent of each ethnic group (household reference persons), Barking and Dagenham 2011
[FIG13 TENURE_ALL_2011_25_34.tif]



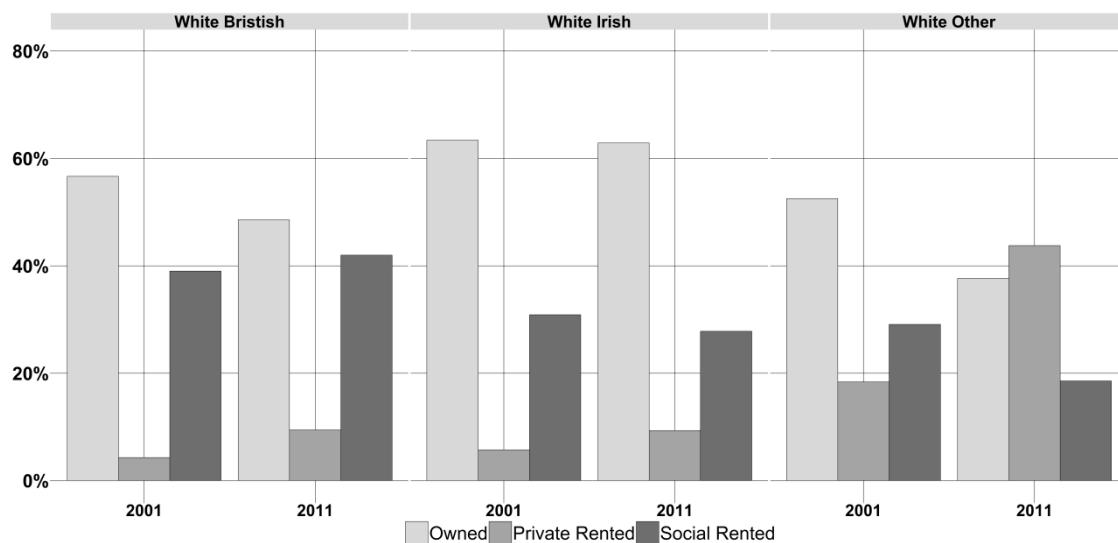
Source: Own elaboration with data from the Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census: Aggregate data (England and Wales) [computer file]. UK Data Service Census Support. Downloaded from: <http://infuse.mimas.ac.uk>. This information is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence [<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/2>].

- Between 2001 and 2011 there is a decrease in the share of households who live in owned dwellings for all ethnic groups in Barking and Dagenham, except for the Bangladeshi. (FIGURE 12, FIGURE 13);
- By contrast, all ethnic groups, with no exception, experienced an increase in the share of households living in private rented dwellings between 2001 and 2011; noticeably the ethnic groups White Other, Pakistani, Indian and African (FIGURE 12, FIGURE 13).
- The share of households living in social rented dwellings only increased, between 2001 and 2011, for White British and Chinese (FIGURE 12, FIGURE 13).

FIGURE 12: Tenure regime by ethnic group (White groups), Barking and Dagenham 2001-2011
[FIG11 TENURE_WHITES 01 11.tiff]

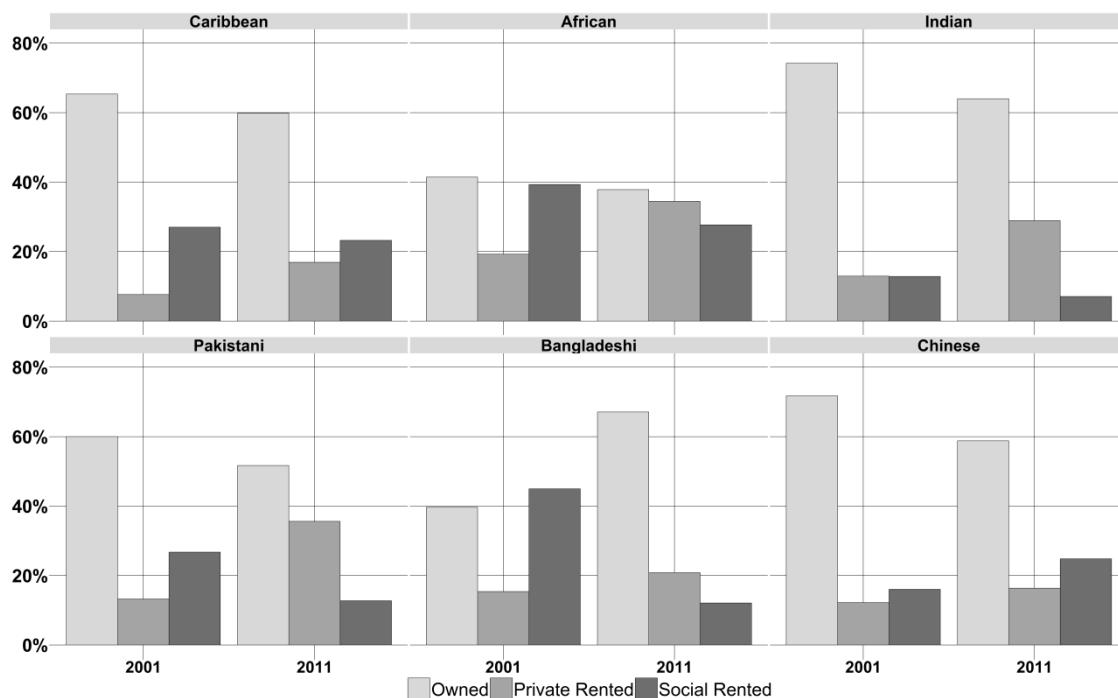
Statistical work for The Electoral Rise and Fall of the British National Party

JUAN GALEANO



Source: Own elaboration with data from the Office for National Statistics, 2001 & 2011 Census: Aggregate data (England and Wales) [computer file]. UK Data Service Census Support. Downloaded from: <http://infuse.mimas.ac.uk>. This information is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence [<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/2>].

FIGURE 13: Tenure regime by ethnic group, Barking and Dagenham 2001-2011
[FIG10 TENURE 01 11.tif]



Source: Own elaboration with data from the Office for National Statistics, 2001 & 2011 Census: Aggregate data (England and Wales) [computer file]. UK Data Service Census Support. Downloaded from: <http://infuse.mimas.ac.uk>. This information is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence [<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/2>].

LABOUR MARKET

2.Briefing: Labour Market Participation

<http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/medialibrary/briefingsupdated/Ethnic%20inequalities%20in%20labour%20market%20participation.pdf>

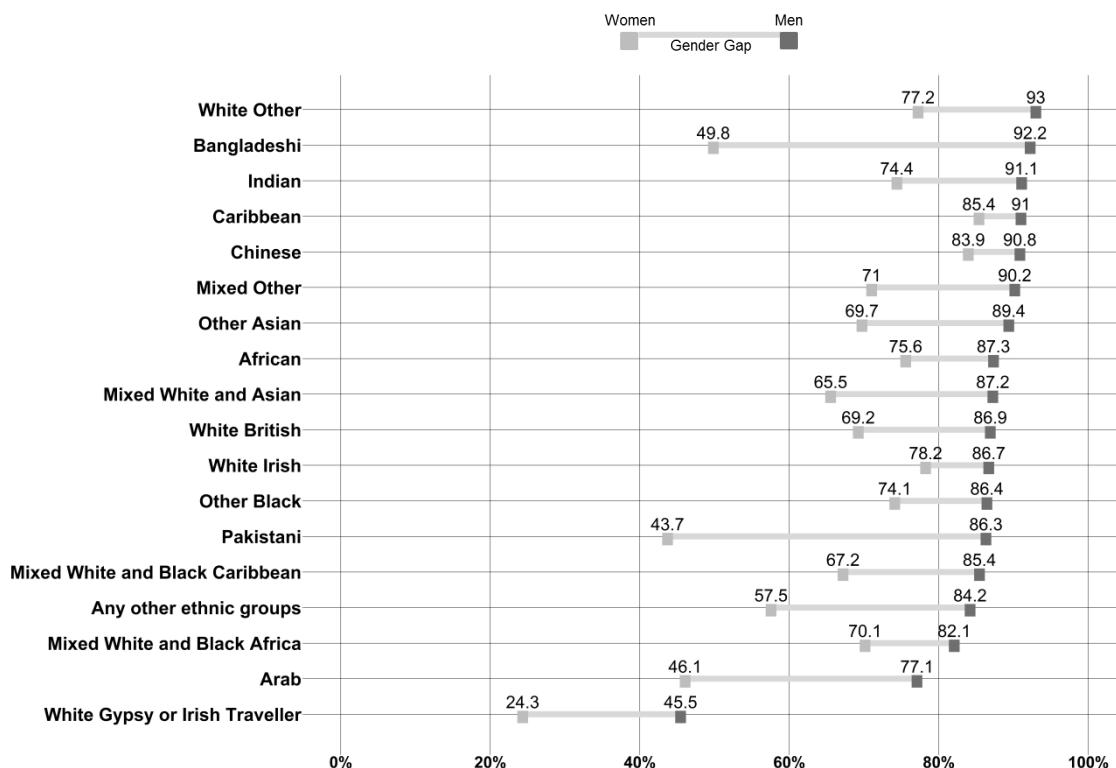
- Figure 1. Percent of men aged 25 to 49 years working or looking for work, 2011
 - Figure 2. Percent of men aged 25 to 49 years working or looking for work, 2011
 - Figure 3. Full-time, part-time, self-employment and unemployment, men aged 25 to 49 years, 2011
 - Figure 4. Full-time, part-time, self-employment and unemployment, women aged 25 to 49 years, 2011
-

Ethnic minority groups in England and Wales have a history of lower rates of employment and higher rates of unemployment than the White majority population. However,

- This is not the case in Barking and Dagenham. The ethnic groups White British and Irish were in middle positions in terms of their rates of economic activity in 2011. (FIGURE 14). On the extremes of the ranking we find, on top, the White Other population and, at the bottom, the White Gypsy or Irish Traveller group.
- Within the male population, along with the White others group, with a share of economic activity above the 90%, there were, in 2011, the Bangladeshi, Indian, Caribbean, Chinese and Mixed Other populations. (FIGURE 14).
- Systematically the share of economic activity of women is lower than the one of men within each ethnic group (the gender gap). The gap reaches the 40 perceptual points in the case of Pakistanis and Bangladeshis and 30% for Arabs. The smallest gaps (less than 10 points) are those of the Caribbean and Chinese groups. (FIGURE 14).
- While the White Other group was on top position in terms of its share of economic activity in 2011 (FIGURE 14), it is worth noting that, half of its active male population, and one in four of women, declared to be self-employed in either a part or full-time activity. (FIGURE 15)
- Two in three White British, Indian, Caribbeans and Chinese were employed in a full time job in 2011 (FIGURE 15).
- In Barking and Dagenham the White British population ranks in middle position in terms of unemployment (12%), with the White Other, Other Asians, Chinese and Indians on top (with a share of unemployment below 6%) and the Mixed White Caribbean and the White Gypsy or Irish Traveller at the bottom (with a share above 20%). (FIGURE 15).

- The share of part-time employment is higher for women than for men for all ethnic groups. (FIGURE 15), also is so the share of unemployment, but with some exceptions: Caribbeans, White British, White Irish, Other Black and Mixed White and Black Caribbean.

FIGURE 14: Percent of women and men aged 25-49 working or looking for work by ethnic group, Barking and Dagenham 2011
[FIG15 ACTIVITY_GROUPS_2011.tif]

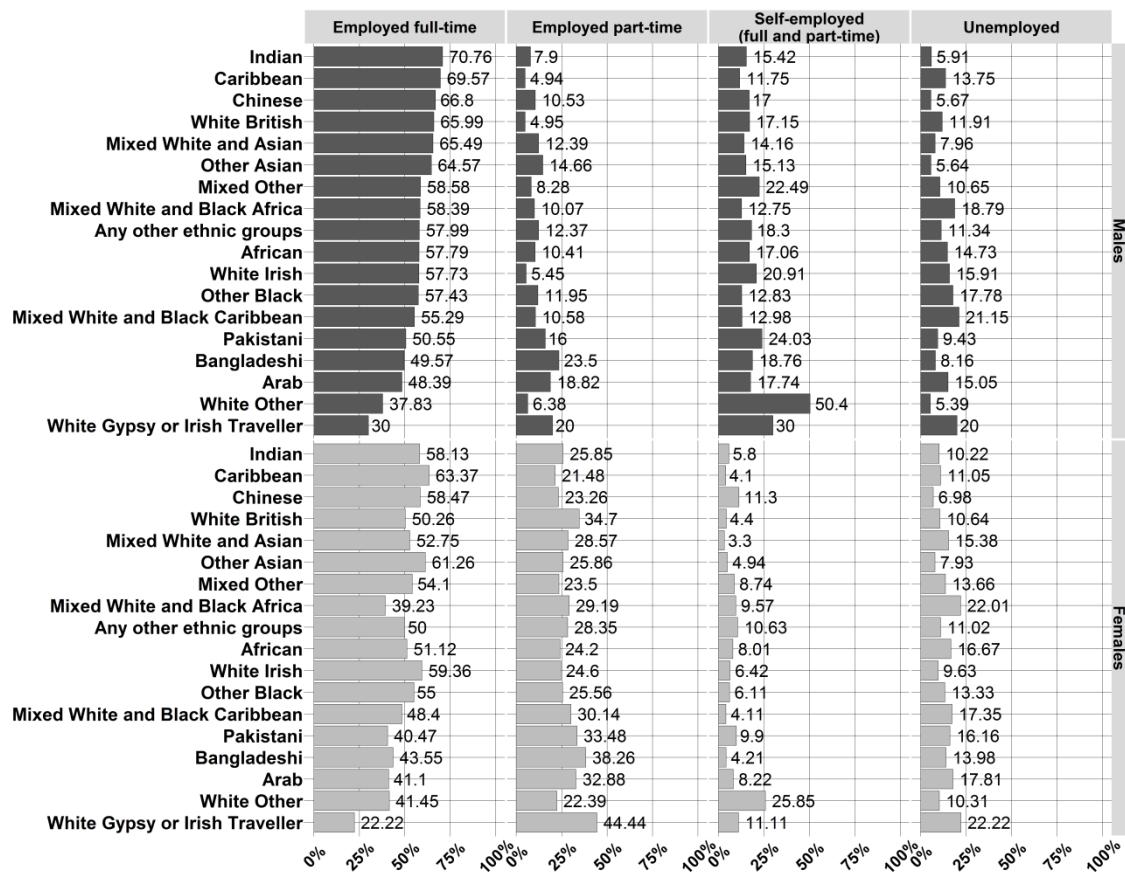


Source: Own elaboration with data from the Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census: Aggregate data (England and Wales) [computer file]. UK Data Service Census Support. Downloaded from: <http://infuse.mimas.ac.uk>. This information is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence [<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/2>].

FIGURE 15: Full-time, part-time, self-employment and unemployment, men and women aged 25 to 49 years by ethnic group, Barking and Dagenham 2011
[FIG16 ACTIVITY_GROUPS_2011.tif]

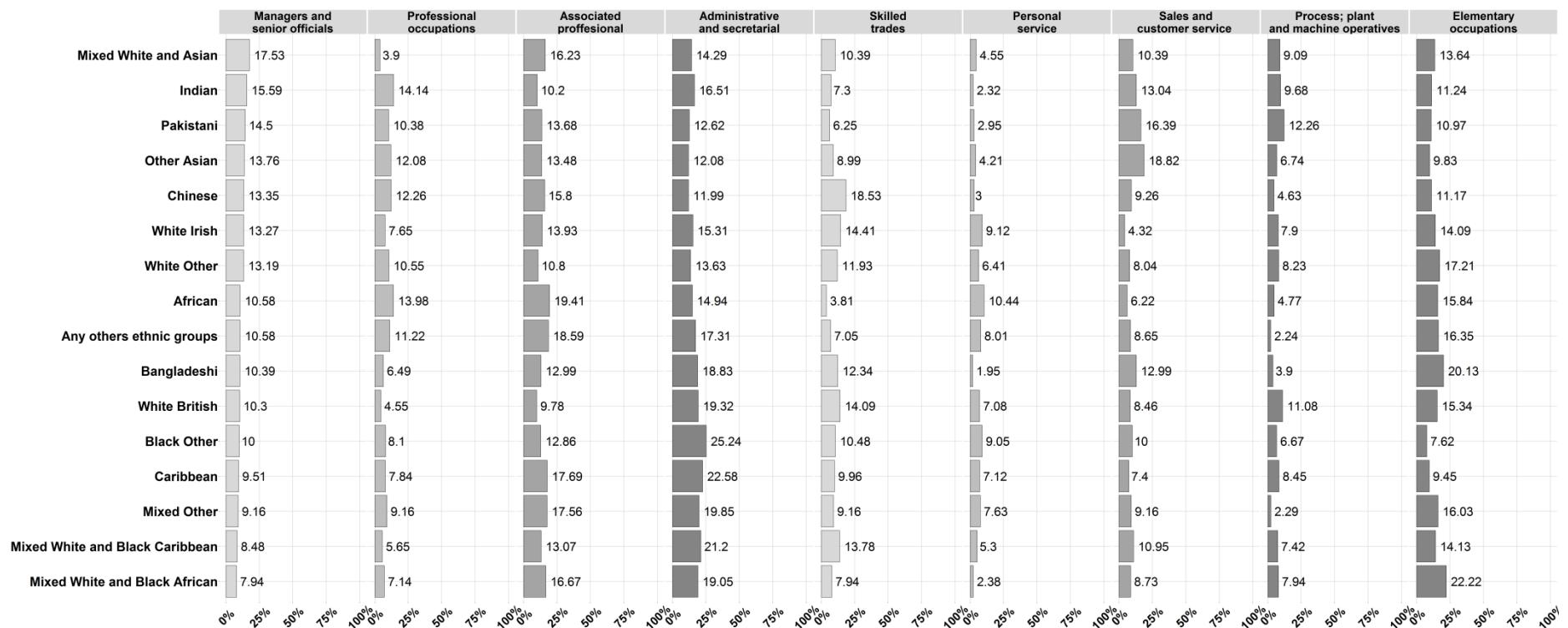
Statistical work for The Electoral Rise and Fall of the British National Party

JUAN GALEANO



Source: Own elaboration with data from the Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census: Aggregate data (England and Wales) [computer file]. UK Data Service Census Support. Downloaded from: <http://infuse.mimas.ac.uk>. This information is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence [<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/2>].

FIGURE 15b: Occupational class by ethnic group, Barking and Dagenham 2011
[FIG32 OCUPATION 11 BD.tif]



Source: Own elaboration with data from the Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census: Aggregate data (England and Wales) [computer file]. UK Data Service Census Support. Downloaded from: <http://infuse.mimas.ac.uk>. This information is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence [<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/2>]

IDENTITY

8.Briefing: Who feels British? The relationship between ethnicity, religion and national identity in England

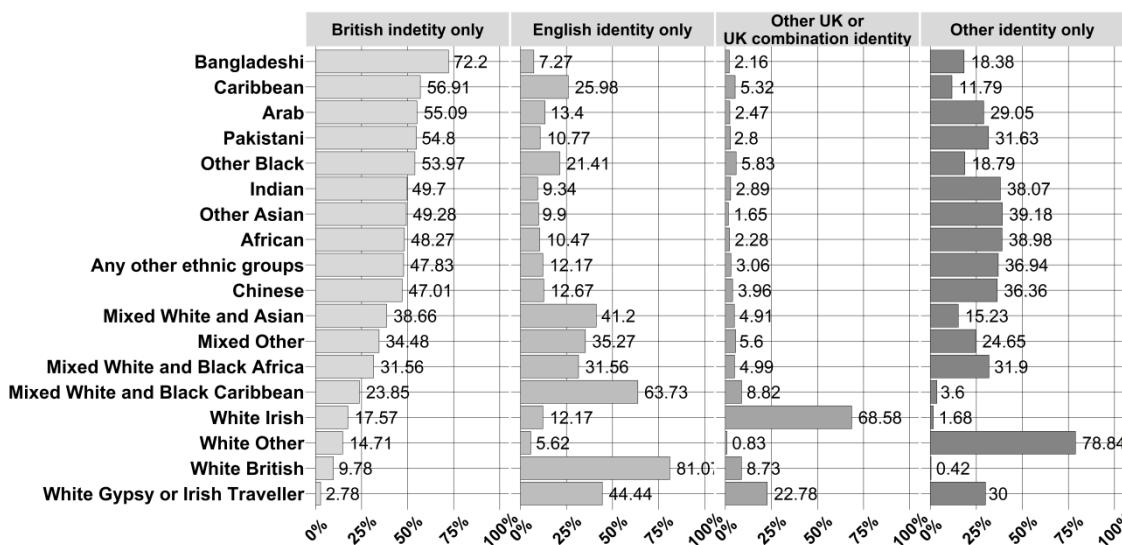
<http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/medialibrary/briefingsupdated/who-feels-british.pdf>

- Figure 1. National identity by ethnic group in England, 2011
- Figure 2. National identity by religious group in England, 2011
- Figure 3. National identity categories population age structure in England, 2011

- In Barking and Dagenham, as in England, ethnic minority groups are more likely to describe themselves as exclusively British compared with the White British population (FIGURE 16).
- More than half of Bangladeshi, Caribbean, Arab and Pakistani report only a British national identity (FIGURE 16).
- White British and Mixed White and Black Caribbean ethnic groups are more likely to see themselves as English rather than British. And, of course, the major part of the White Irish group does not feel British or English (FIGURE 16).
- As expected, because of their recent arrival to the UK, the major part of the white other population declares to feel as from other identity only (FIGURE 16).

FIGURE 16: National identity by ethnic groups in Barking and Dagenham, 2011

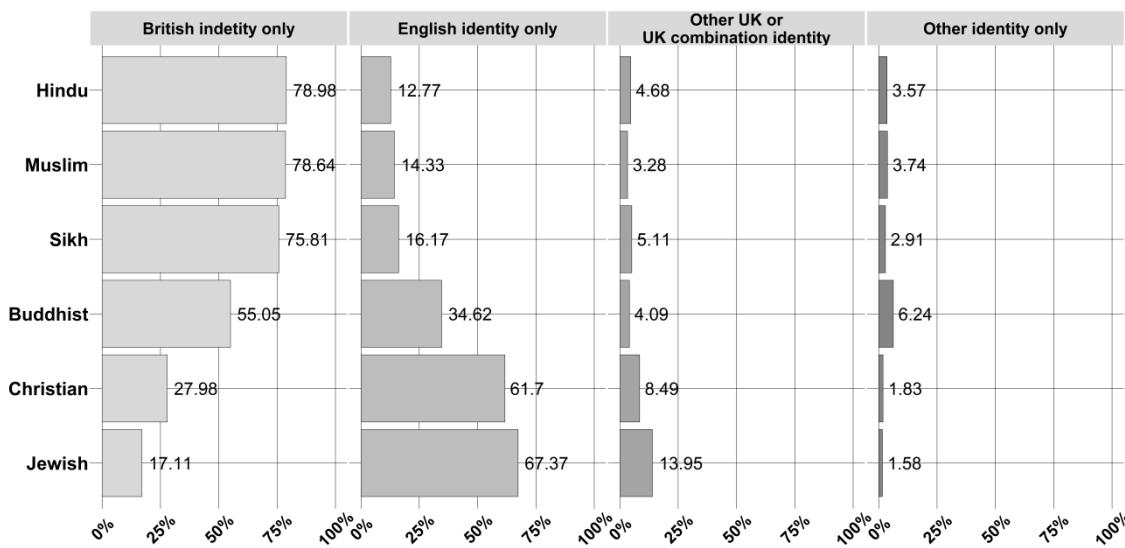
[FIG17 IDENTITY_GROUPS_2011.tif]



Source: Own elaboration with data from the Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census: Aggregate data (England and Wales) [computer file]. UK Data Service Census Support. Downloaded from: <http://infuse.mimas.ac.uk>. This information is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence [<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/2>].

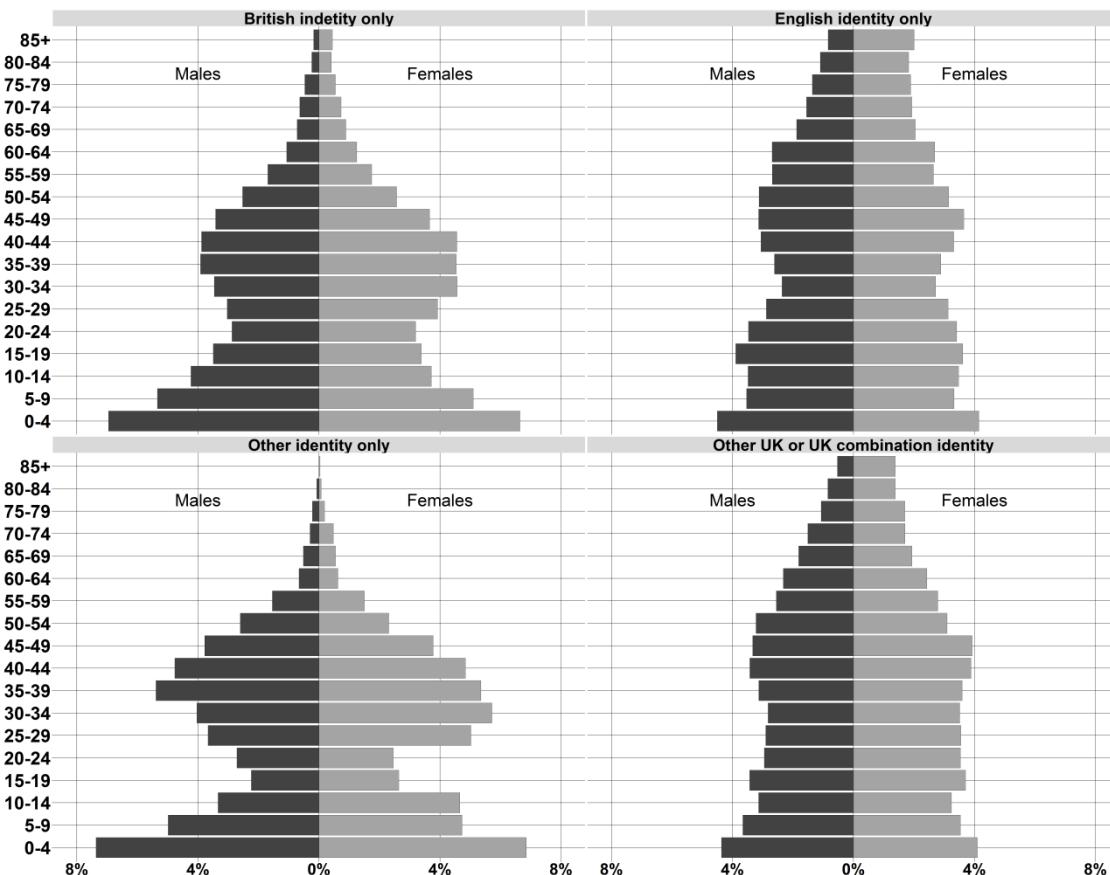
- Christians and Jews are more likely to report English only national identity than any other religious group (62% and 67% respectively) (FIGURE 17).
- Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs are more likely to report British only national identity than any other religious group (FIGURE 17)

FIGURE 17: National identity by religious groups in Barking and Dagenham, 2011
[FIG18 IDENTITY_RELIGION_2011.tif]



Source: Own elaboration with data from the Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census: Aggregate data (England and Wales) [computer file]. UK Data Service Census Support. Downloaded from: <http://infuse.mimas.ac.uk>. This information is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence [<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/2>].

FIGURE 18: National identity categories, population structure by age and sex in Barking and Dagenham, 2011
[FIG19 POPULATION PYRAMID_IDENNTY_2011.tif]



Source: Own elaboration with data from the Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census: Aggregate data (England and Wales) [computer file]. UK Data Service Census Support. Downloaded from: <http://infuse.mimas.ac.uk>. This information is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence [<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/2>].

ETHNIC MIXING

10.Briefing: Ethnic mixing in Glasgow

<http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/mediabinary/briefings/localdynamicsofdiversity/ethnic-mixing-in-glasgow.pdf>

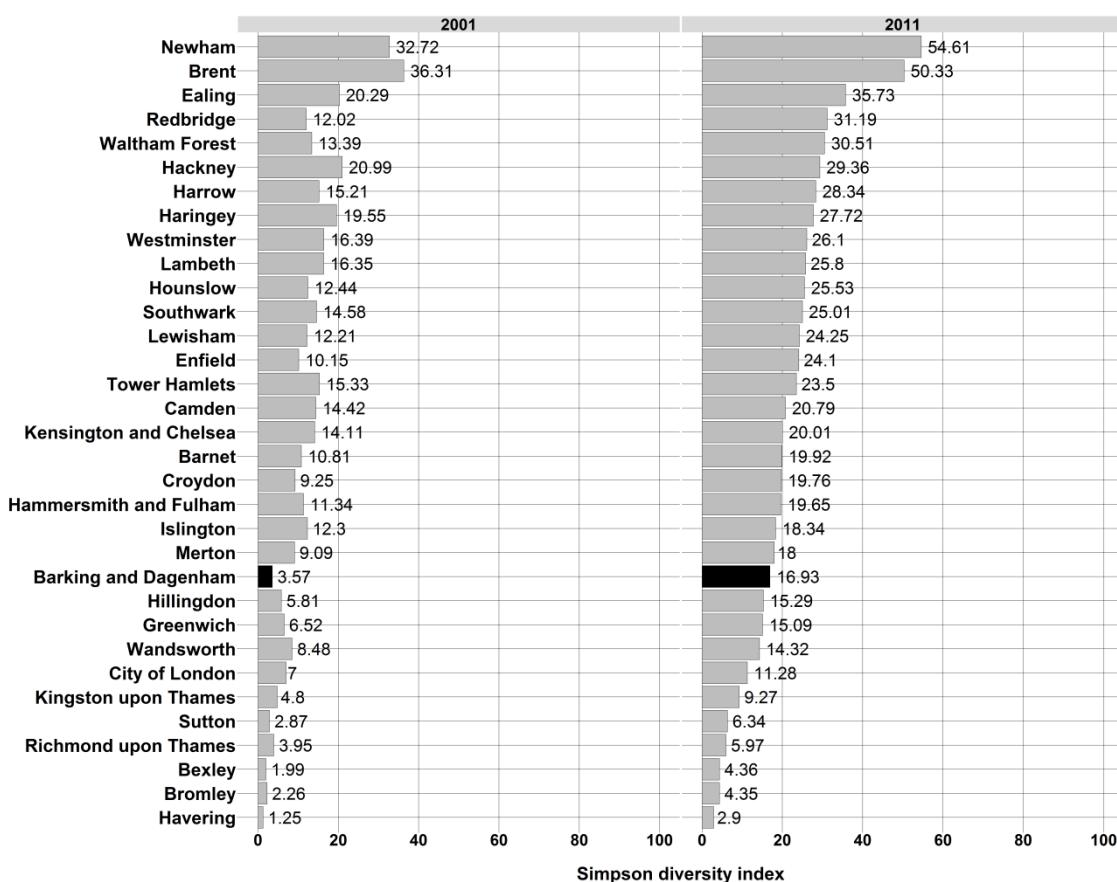
- Figure 1. Change in ethnic group segregation in Glasgow, 2001-2011
- Figure 2. Diversity in Glasgow wards 2001 and 2011
- Figure 3. Percentage of Glasgow ward residents born outside Scotland 2011, and those that arrived in 2001 or later

Figure 4. Growth in households with more than one ethnic group in Glasgow and other Scottish cities 2001 to 2011

- Population diversity increased in all London Boroughs between 2001 and 2011 (FIGURE 19).
- Ethnic minority groups in Barking and Dagenham have grown in size between 2001 and 2011, and generally, lived in more mixed areas in 2011, compared to 2001 (FIGURE 20).
- There has been a decrease in segregation for most ethnic groups in Barking and Dagenham between 2001 and 2011. This is a result of most ethnic groups residing in a greater number of wards throughout the district (FIGURE 20).
- There has also been an increase in the proportion of Barking and Dagenham residents born outside the UK; from 11% in 2001 to 30% out of the total population in 2011

FIGURE 19: Population Diversity, London Boroughs 2001 and 2011

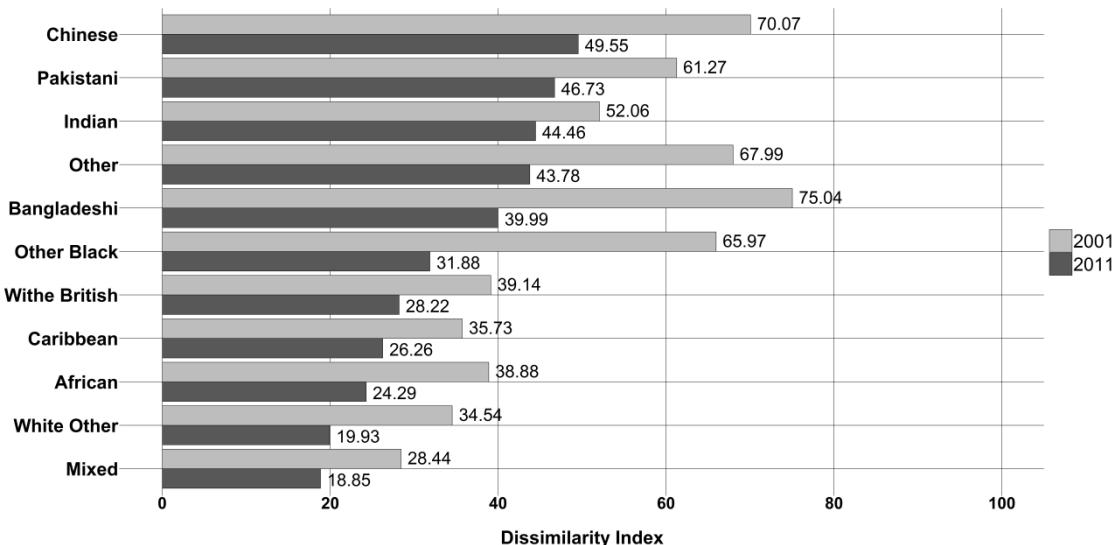
[FIG21 DIVERSITY_GREATER_LONDON 01 11.tif]



Source: Own elaboration with data from the "Area profiles for ethnicity and related census variables", Centre on Dynamics of Ethnicity, University of Manchester. <http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/research/data-sources/area-profilers/>

FIGURE 20: Change in ethnic group segregation in Barking and Dagenham, 2001-2011

[FIG20 SEGREGATION2011.tif]



11. Briefing: Ethnic and religious mixing in Leicestershire

<http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/mediabinary/briefings/localdynamicsofdiversity/ethnic-and-religious-mixing-in-leicestershire.pdf>

- Figure 1. Change in ethnic group segregation in Leicestershire and Leicester City, 1991-2011
 - Figure 2. Change in ethnic group segregation in Leicestershire and Leicester City, 2001-2011
 - Figure 3. Change in religious group segregation in Leicestershire and Leicester City, 2001-2011
 - Figure 4. "Ethnic diversity in Leicester City's and Leicestershire's most diverse ward in 2011
 - Figure 5. Growth in households with more than one ethnic group in Leicestershire districts and Leicester City, 2001-2011
 - Figure 6. Growth of Mixed ethnic groups population, 2001-11 (FIGURE 5)
-
-

12. Briefing: How are ethnic inequalities in education changing?

<http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/mediabinary/briefingsupdated/how-are-ethnic-inequalities-in-education-changing.pdf>

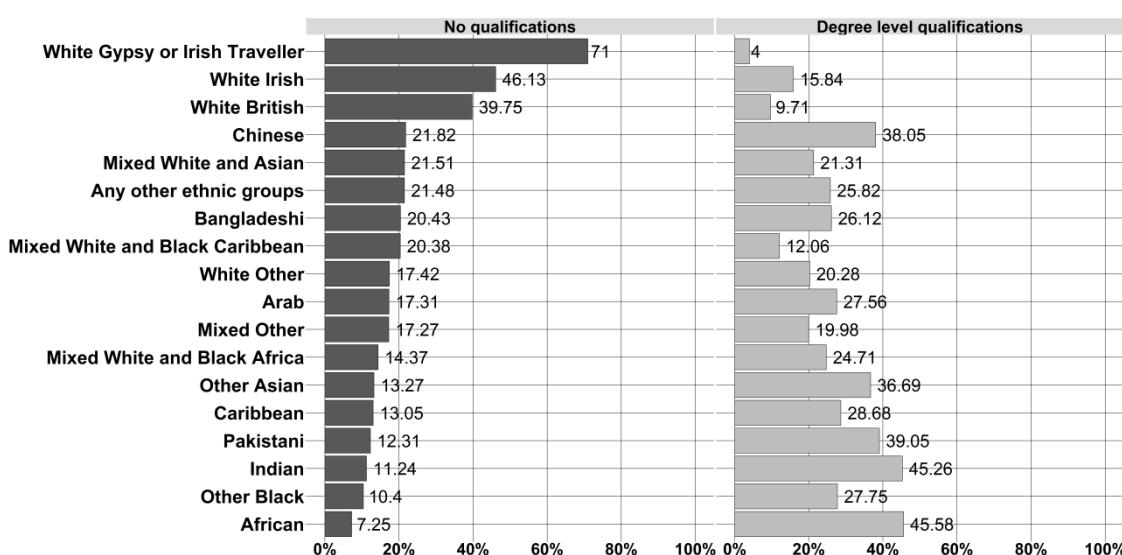
- Figure 1: People aged 16 and over with no qualifications and degree level qualifications by ethnic group in 2011
- Figure 2: Qualifications by age and ethnic group in 2011
- Figure 3: People with no qualifications and degree level qualifications by age and country of birth in 2011

- Figure 4: People with degree level qualifications by ethnic group in 1991, 2001 and 2011
- Figure 5: People with no qualifications by ethnic group in 2001 and 2011

- Historically, ethnic minority groups have been disadvantaged in terms of education compared with the White British group. In Barking and Dagenham the situation is completely the opposite, White British, White Irish and White Gypsy or Irish Traveller groups were less likely than all other groups to have degree level qualifications or equivalent. (Figure 22)
- Four in ten White British aged 16 and over living in Barking and Dagenham in 2011 had no qualifications. In the case of the White Irish, the share rise to almost half of its population. (Figure 22)
- The most disadvantaged group in terms of educational attainment was the White Gypsy or Irish Traveller group. In 2011, 71% of White Gypsy or Irish Traveller people had no qualifications. (Figure 22)
- The African group has the lower share of its population with no qualification between ethnic groups, and the higher with degree level qualifications. Followed by the Indian, Pakistani, and Chinese groups. (Figure 22)

FIGURE 22: People aged 16 and over with no qualifications and degree level qualifications by ethnic group, Barking and Dagenham 2011

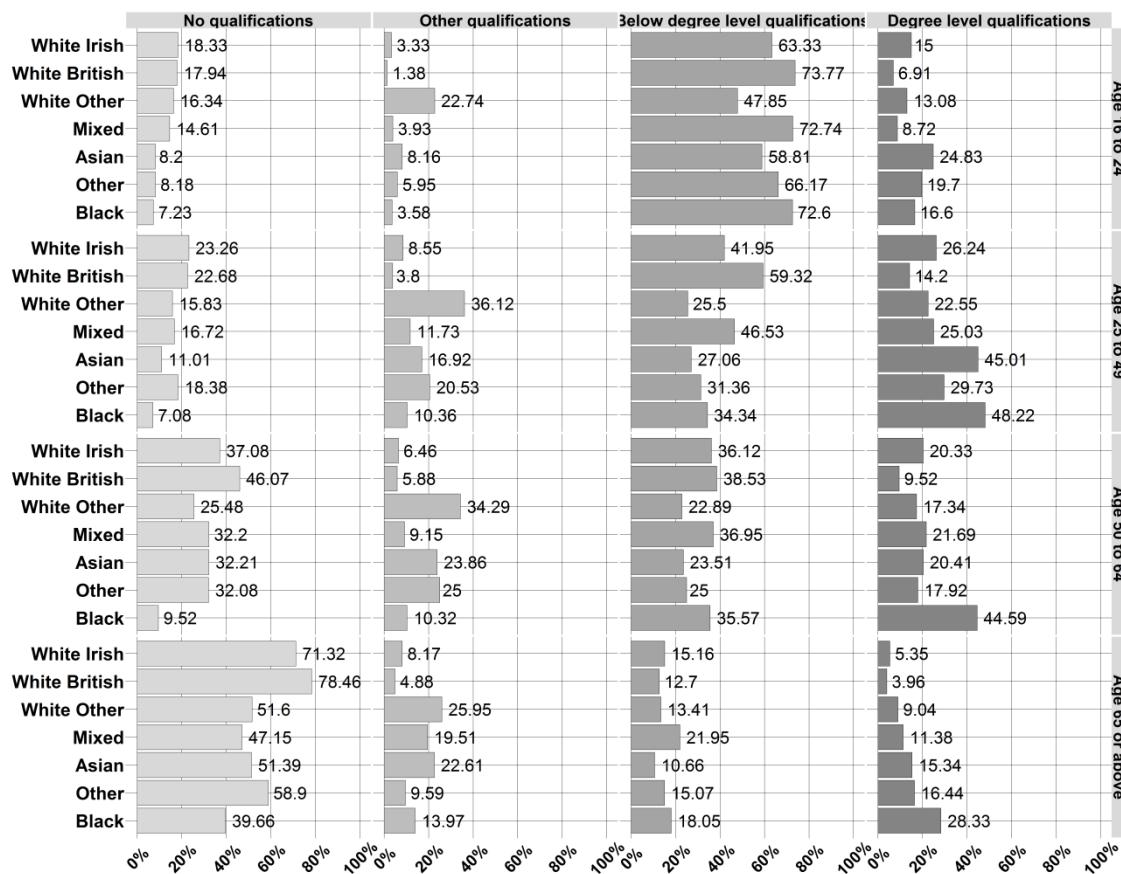
[FIG23 QUALIFICATIONS1 2011.tif]



Source: Own elaboration with data from the Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census: Aggregate data (England and Wales) [computer file]. UK Data Service Census Support. Downloaded from: <http://infuse.mimas.ac.uk>. This information is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence [<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/2>].

- There is a clear age effect over educational attainment. Population aged 65 and over show the higher proportions of people with no qualifications for all ethnic groups. On contrary, the lower proportions corresponds to those of population between 16 and 24 years. (FIGURE 23).
- Across all age groups members of ethnic minority groups were more likely to have degree level qualifications than people in the White British group (FIGURE 23).
- The White Other group has the higher proportion of population with other qualification between all ethnic and age groups. (FIGURE 23).

FIGURE 23: Qualifications by age and ethnic group, Barking and Dagenham 2011
[FIG24 QUALIFICATIONS2 2011.tif]

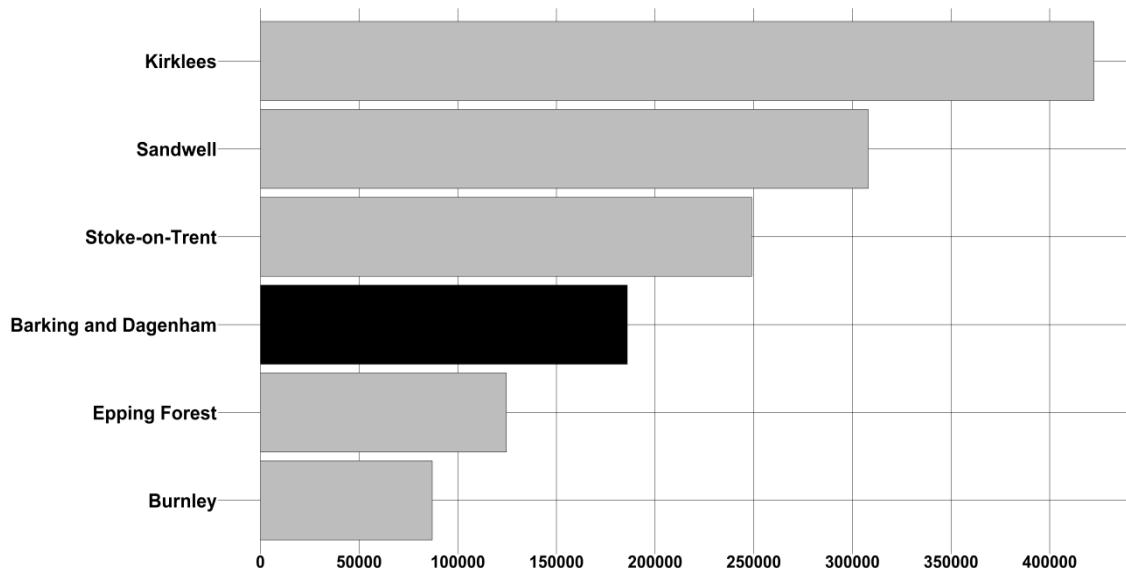


Source: Own elaboration with data from the Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census: Aggregate data (England and Wales) [computer file]. UK Data Service Census Support. Downloaded from: <http://infuse.mimas.ac.uk>. This information is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence [<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/2>].

SOME COMPARISON BETWEEN DISTRICTS WHERE THE BNP WON SEATS

- In term population size Barking and Dagenham ranks in middle position in comparison with other (selected) districts where the BNP won seats. (FIGURE 24)

FIGURE 24: Total Population 2011, Districts where the BNP won seats
[FIG25 POPULATION_districts_BNP 11.tiff]



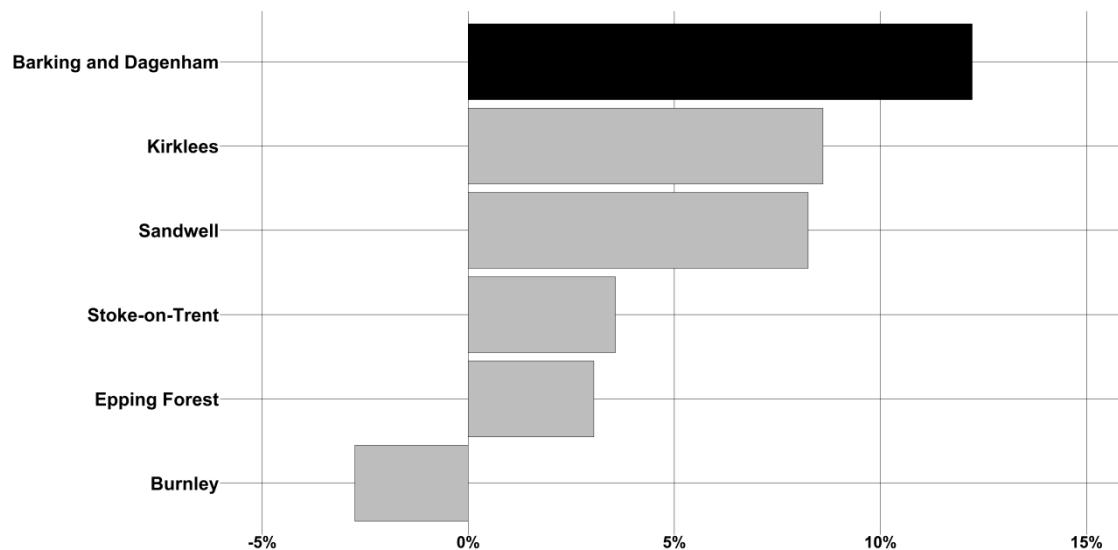
Source: Own elaboration with data from the “Area profiles for ethnicity and related census variables”, Centre on Dynamics of Ethnicity, University of Manchester. <http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/research/data-sources/area-profilers/>

- Except for Burnley, all other districts experienced population growth between 2001 and 2011, with Barking and Dagenham on top in relative terms (FIGURE 25).
- Despite the general population growth, all districts loose White British population between 2001 and 2011. Again, Barking and Dagenham on top, with a relative decrease of 30% (FIGURE 26).
- Increasing population diversity in this districts is a mix between loses on White British population and gains for ethnic groups other than white. Population diversity increased in all these district between 2001 and 2011 (FIGURE 27).
- In **Burnley** the increase in population diversity reflects mainly the increase of the Pakistani and Bangladeshi population, but the White Other, Other Asian and the Mixed White Asian groups also experienced significant population growth between 2001 and 2011.

- In **Epping Forest** the increase in population diversity reflects mainly the increase of the White Other and Indian population, but Caribbeans, Africans , Other Asian and all the Mixed groups also experienced significant population growth between 2001 and 2011.
- In **Stoke-on-Trent** the increase in population diversity reflects mainly the increase of the Pakistani, White Other and Other Asian population, but Indians, Africans, Chinese and all the Mixed groups also experienced significant population growth between 2001 and 2011.
- In **Sandwell** the increase in population diversity reflects mainly the increase of the White Other and Other Asian population, but Indians, Caribbeans, Pakistanies and all the Mixed groups also experienced significant population growth between 2001 and 2011.
- In **Kirklees** the increase in population diversity reflects mainly the increase of the Pakistani and Indian population, but the White Other, Other Asia and all the Mixed groups also experienced significant population growth between 2001 and 2011.

FIGURE 25: Relative total population growth 2011-2001, Districts where the BNP won seats

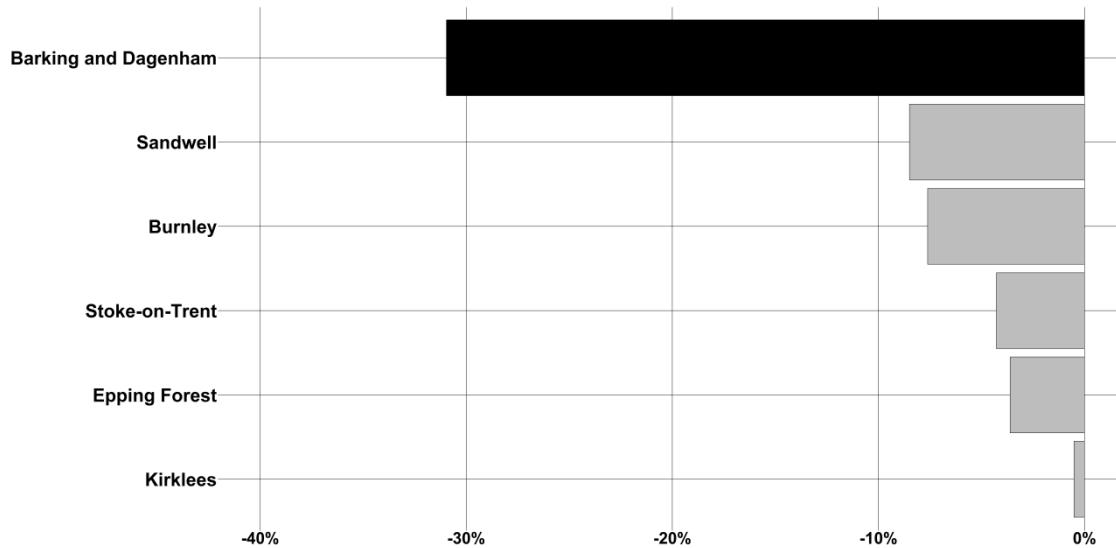
[FIG25 POPULATION districts BNP RELATIVE 01 11.tif]



Source: Own elaboration with data from the “Area profiles for ethnicity and related census variables”, Centre on Dynamics of Ethnicity, University of Manchester. <http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/research/data-sources/area-profilers/>

FIGURE 26: Relative White British population growth 2011-2001, Districts where the BNP won seats

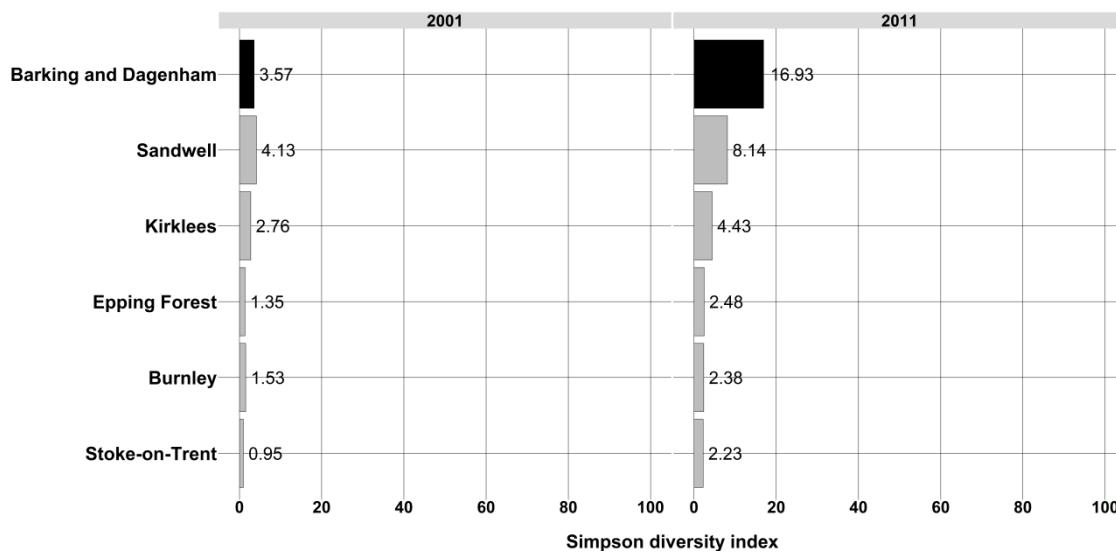
[FIG27 WHITE BRITISH POPULATION BNP RELATIVE 01 11.tif]



Source: Own elaboration with data from the “Area profiles for ethnicity and related census variables”, Centre on Dynamics of Ethnicity, University of Manchester. <http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/research/data-sources/area-profilers/>

FIGURE 27: Population Diversity, Districts BNP 2001 and 2011

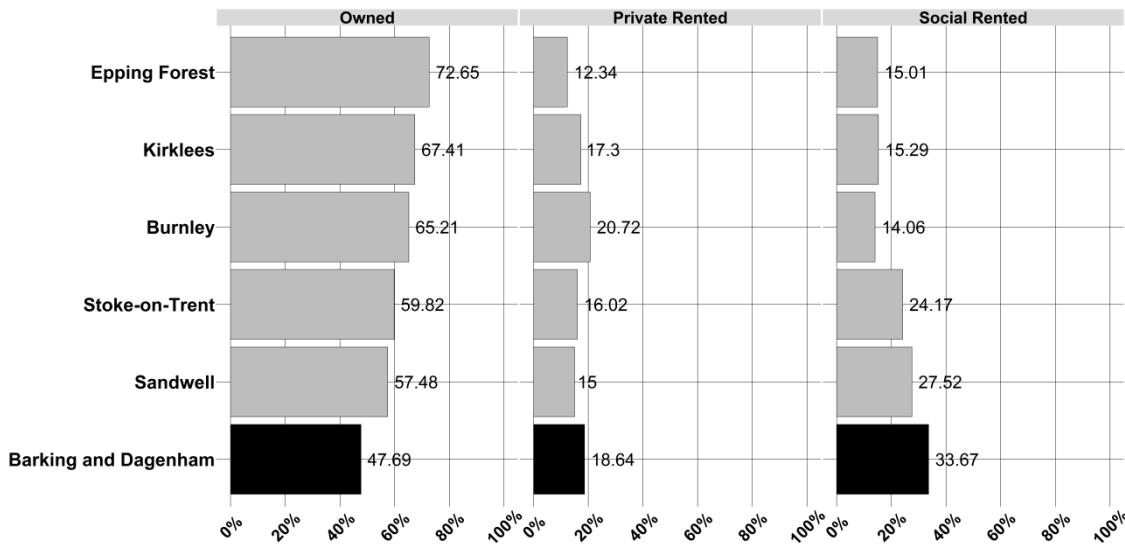
[FIG29 POPULATION DIVERSITY 01 11_BNP 11.tif]



Source: Own elaboration with data from the “Area profiles for ethnicity and related census variables”, Centre on Dynamics of Ethnicity, University of Manchester. <http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/research/data-sources/area-profilers/>

- Barking and Dagenham is the district where fewer families own their dwellings, and where more rely on social renting. (FIGRE 28).

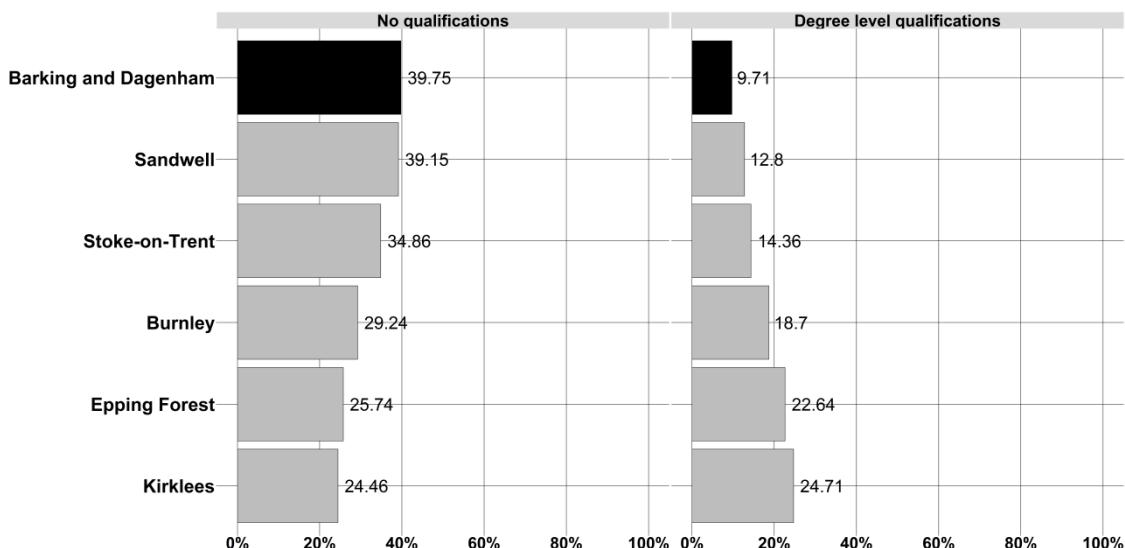
FIGURE 28: Variation in housing tenure between Districts BNP (household reference persons), 2011
[FIG28 TENURE_ALL_2011_BNP 11.tif]



Source: Own elaboration with data from the Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census: Aggregate data (England and Wales) [computer file]. UK Data Service Census Support. Downloaded from: <http://infuse.mimas.ac.uk>. This information is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence [<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/2>].

- Barking and Dagenham has the higher proportion of White British population with no qualification in comparison with the other districts, and the lower with degree level qualification (FIGURE 29).

FIGURE 29: White British population aged 16 and over with no qualifications and degree level qualifications by ethnic group, BNP districts 2011
[FIG30 QUALIFICATIONS1 2011 BNP.tif]



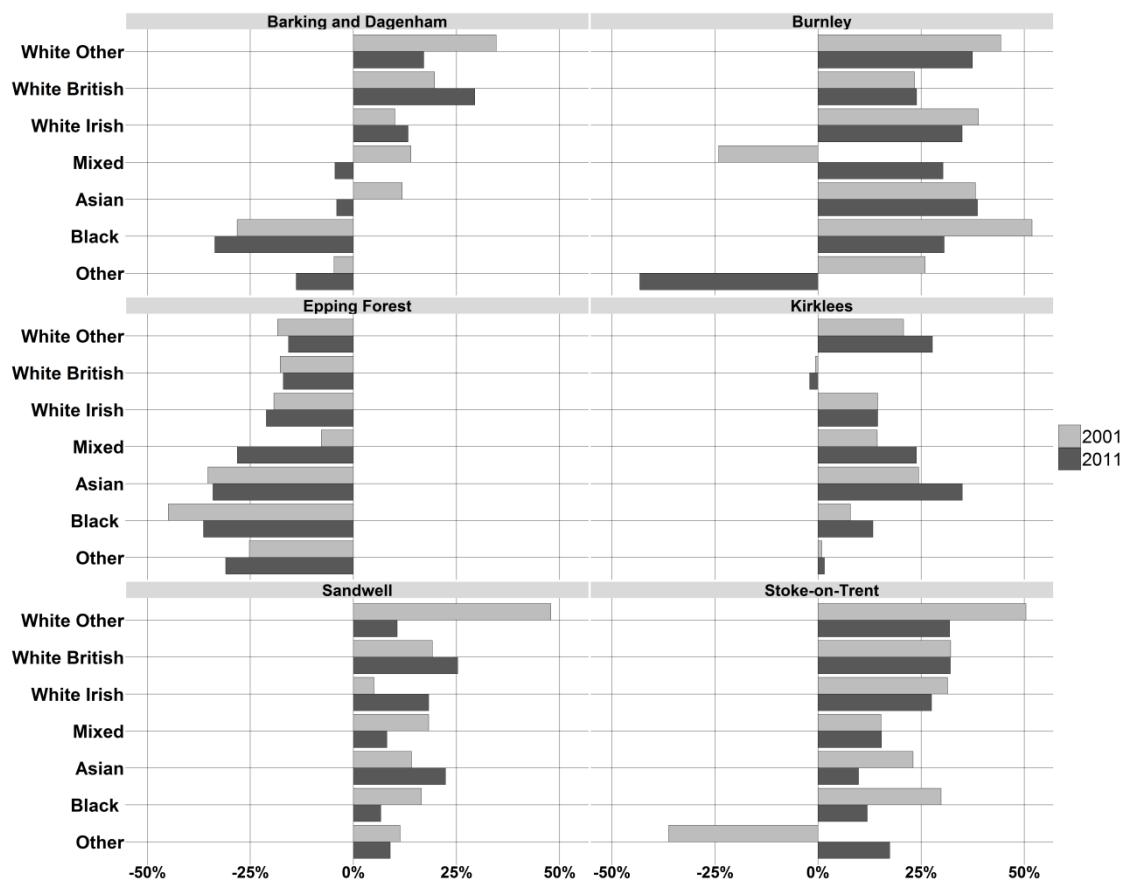
Source: Own elaboration with data from the Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census: Aggregate data (England and Wales) [computer file]. UK Data Service Census Support. Downloaded

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- Age and sex Standardised ratios allow us to compare population illness rates without need to be concern about the effect of different age and sex structures over the results. In terms of health, the White British groups living in all these districts (expect for Epping and Forest and Kirklees), experience a worst condition in comparison with the general situation of the White British population at the national level (England and Wales). (FIGURE 30).
- In fact, except for Epping Forest, we can say tha all groups experiences a worst health condition in these districts in comparison to the health situation of each group at the national level. (FIGURE 30).
- In Barking and Dagenham the gap between the national illness ratios and the local ones became larger between 2001 and 2011. (FIGURE 30).
- The non-White groups living in Barking and Dagenham have lower illness ratios (better health) than those groups at the national level. (FIGURE 30).

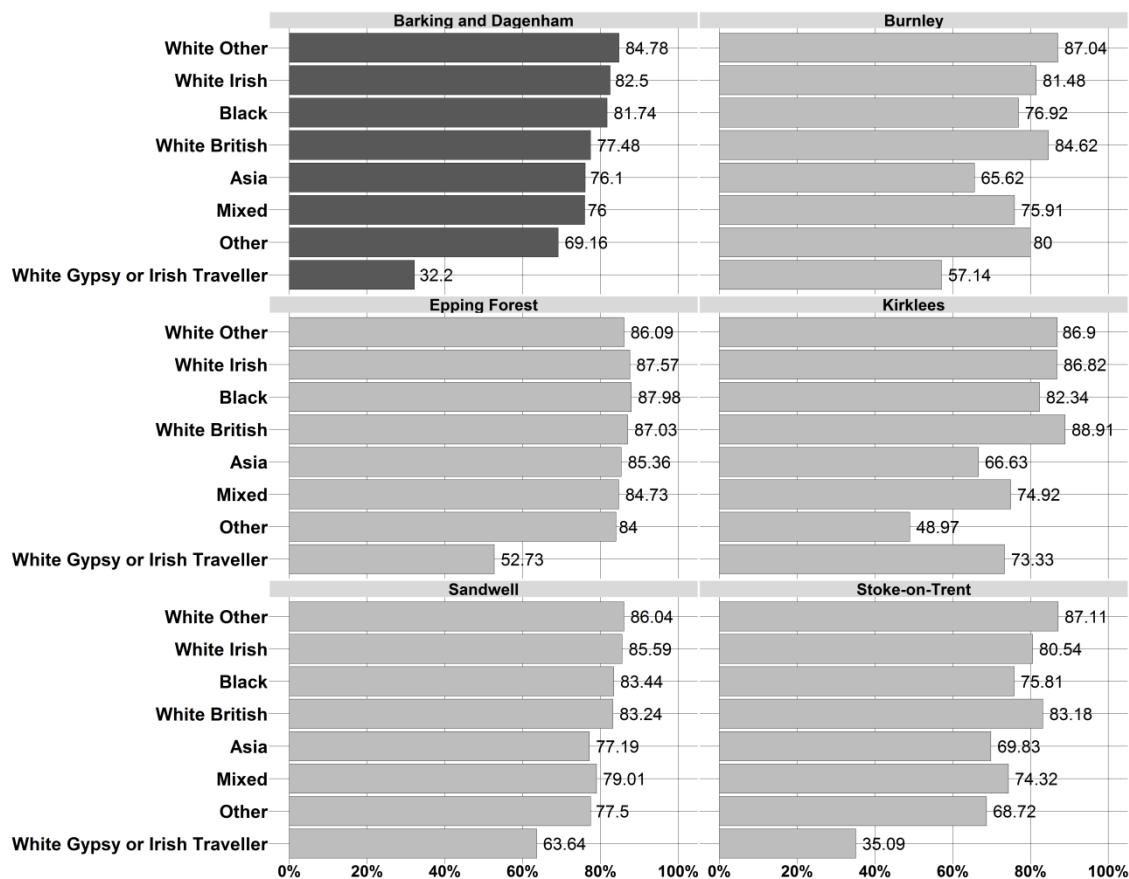
FIGURE 30: District inequalities in health 2011. Age-sex-standardised ratios of illness for ethnic groups, compared to each group (England and Wales)

[FIG31 illnes 01 11 BNP.tif]



Source: Own elaboration with data from the “Interactive Profiler for Ethnic Inequalities”, Centre on Dynamics of Ethnicity, University of Manchester. <http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/research/data-sources/area-profilers/>

FIGURE 31: Percent of population aged 25-49 working or looking for work by ethnic group, BNP districts 2011
[FIG34_ECONOMIC_ACTIVITY_ETHNIC_GROUPS_BNP_2011.tif]



Source: Own elaboration with data from the Office for National Statistics, 2011 Census: Aggregate data (England and Wales) [computer file]. UK Data Service Census Support. Downloaded from: <http://infuse.mimas.ac.uk>. This information is licensed under the terms of the Open Government Licence [<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/version/2>].

- Figure 31 depicts the percentage of population aged 25-49 working or looking for work by ethnic group in each district. Before commenting on the results it worth consider that when we calculate the average of this ratio for each district we get the following ranking: Epping Forest on top (81% of the population aged between 25-49 were working or looking for a job), Sandwell (79%), Kirklees and Burnley (76%), Barking and Dagenham (72%) and Stoke-on-Trent (71.8%).
- The White other group has the higher shares of active labour market participation in almost all of this districts (except for Kirklees)
- The White Gypsy or Irish traveller group has the lower active-participant share of its population in labour market in all districts (except for Kirklees).
- The White British population ranks on top position only in Kirklees. In Barking and Dagenham is where this ethnic group has the lower share of active

participation in the labour market for population aged between 25 and 49 years old.

- Asians do strangely bad (shares below 70%) in Stoke on Trent, Kirklees and Burnley: no idea why (maybe because a higher share of students who count as inactive population?)