



## **ETHNICITY AND RELIGION IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE**

**Prepared by Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group**

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This report presents information from the 2001 Census about ethnicity and religion in Cambridgeshire. It is one of a series of 2001 Census reports prepared by Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group. This report, along with others in the series, is available on-line at:

<http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/sub/resrchgp/census2001/index.htm>

This website also holds 2001 Census profiles for Cambridgeshire and its constituent districts, urban wards and parishes.



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## INTRODUCTION

This report presents information about ethnicity and religion in Cambridgeshire. The data used throughout the report come from the 2001 Census. The 2001 Census was the second decennial census to provide information on the ethnic composition of the Country, the first to recognise a “Mixed” ethnicity category, and the first to include a question on religion.

The 2001 Census recognised 16 ethnic groups, which nest into 5 broad groupings (shown in bold):

### **White**

White: British  
White: Irish  
White: Other White

### **Mixed**

Mixed: White and Black Caribbean  
Mixed: White and Black African  
Mixed: White and Asian  
Mixed: Other Mixed

### **Asian or Asian British**

Asian or Asian British: Indian  
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani  
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi  
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian

### **Black or Black British**

Black or Black British: Black Caribbean  
Black or Black British: Black African  
Black or Black British: Other Black

### **Chinese or Other Ethnic Group**

Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese  
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group

## How this report is structured

This report begins by providing background information to help the user interpret and understand statistics relating to ethnicity, and those from the 2001 Census in particular. Section 2 outlines the ethnic and religious composition of the County, before presenting information on the age and sex structure and geographical distribution of each ethnic group, along with information on the religious composition and birth places of residents in each ethnic group. The final section of the report presents information on the social, economic and housing characteristics of Cambridgeshire’s ethnic groups.

Some information is presented by “broad” ethnic group. This refers to the less detailed groupings of White British, Other White (including White Irish), Mixed, Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British, Chinese and Other Ethnic Group. This helps avoid analysis of very small populations, and simplifies presentation of the data. Data for the Chinese and the Other Ethnic Groups populations are presented separately as these are both sizeable populations in Cambridgeshire.

In some cases people’s ethnicity is described as, for example, “Indian”. This is shorthand for “Asian or Asian British: Indian” and does not imply that the individual would necessarily define their primary identity as Indian rather than British.

At the end of the report, a number of appendices present raw data for reference use. This information can be reproduced by other parties, but must be referenced as “2001 Census. Crown Copyright”.



# SECTION 1: BACKGROUND TO ETHNICITY AND RELIGION STATISTICS

## 1.1 What do we mean by ethnicity?

By categorising and trying to measure ethnicity, we are attempting to find a way to describe the enormous variation we perceive between different people. When we consider ethnicity it is easy to view it simply as a product of skin colour, but really we mean far more. We are trying to describe an individual's cultural and biological background or "origin". Ethnicity is a product of many factors, including heredity (of which skin colour is the most noticeable, but by no means the only, dimension), culture, heritage, geography, language, tradition, religion and history.

Human variation does not fall naturally into discrete and tidy categories, particularly as we live in an increasingly mobile world, with people with all sorts of different biological and cultural histories living alongside each other. There is as much variation within any ethnic group as there is between groups. If we accept ethnicity to be a fuzzy, flexible concept, it follows that people's self-definitions of their own ethnicity will be situational and will vary with time, place and context. In order to obtain reliable and valid statistics on ethnicity, it is practically necessary to attempt to define meaningful categories, which we call "ethnic groups". It is important to remember that these categories are not "real"; they simply reflect how we find it useful to measure ethnicity today.

The terms we currently use to describe people with different ethnic backgrounds are varied. Some categories, such as White and Black, define ethnicity on the basis of skin colour. Others, such as Indian or Bangladeshi, refer to a specific geographical location. The "Chinese" ethnic group simultaneously refers to a Country, culture and linguistic group.

Despite the problems associated with trying to define and measure ethnic groups, there is a need for data relating to ethnicity. The points below set out reasons for collecting information on ethnicity<sup>1</sup>.

1. Some sources of government funding have been available for work on or with minority ethnic groups. Local authorities and partner agencies need figures for the numbers and make-up of minority groups in their area when they apply for funds.
2. Detailed and appropriate statistics allow authorities and other agencies to tailor their services appropriately.
3. Ethnicity statistics can help site services appropriately.
4. Ethnicity statistics can provide information on discrimination, which can then be tackled.
5. Ethnicity statistics provide baseline or targeted data for policy formulation and implementation.
6. Minority ethnic groups can use such research for campaigning purposes.

Decennial censuses remain the best source of information about the ethnic composition of the Country. Not only does the census provide simple information about the number of people in different ethnic groups, it also provides information on demographic, socio-economic, economic and household characteristics by ethnic group. It is this information that is of particular value to policy makers.

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<sup>1</sup> After Ahmad (1999) "Ethnic Statistics: better than nothing or worse than nothing" in D. Dorling and S. Simpson (eds) (1999) *Statistics in Society: The Arithmetic of Politics*. Arnold.

## 1.2 The ethnicity question in the 2001 Census

**8 What is your ethnic group?**

◆ Choose ONE section from A to E, then ✓ the appropriate box to indicate your cultural background.

**A White**

British       Irish

Any other White background, please write in

**B Mixed**

White and Black Caribbean

White and Black African

White and Asian

Any other Mixed background, please write in

**C Asian or Asian British**

Indian       Pakistani

Bangladeshi

Any other Asian background, please write in

**D Black or Black British**

Caribbean       African

Any other Black background, please write in

**E Chinese or other ethnic group**

Chinese

Any other, please write in

The panel on the left shows the question on ethnicity as it appeared in the 2001 Census. The question followed one on country of birth and preceded one on religion. This question was asked to every household and communal establishment member.

No specific guidance was given on how you were expected to define ethnicity, but the instructions point the respondent to cultural background. This means they were likely to be influenced towards a more cultural (language, religion, history, community) self-definition and perhaps away from a more geographical or hereditary definition.

People who do not identify themselves with one of the sub-group options are given the opportunity to write an ethnic group in themselves. For the purposes of the main Census data releases, the Office for National Statistics would have coded these either into one of the groups given, or into the “Other Ethnic Group” category. It will be possible to obtain a more detailed breakdown of responses through specially commissioned output, but this is not likely to be available for areas like Local Authorities or wards.

The census relies on self-definition of ethnicity, which is the only practical way to obtain information for every person in the Country. This approach is good because it accepts that ethnicity is not inherently a categorisable variable, and also that perceived identity is as important as any sort of absolute measure. It does, however, leave the question open to interpretation, and, to some extent, to abuse. It is potentially valid for someone to define as, for example, Black Caribbean, without having any biological association with that group. There are further questions over what should be counted as a separate ethnic group. There was a demand for “Welsh” to be included as a separate category alongside Irish, and some people would have liked “Romany Gypsy” to have been a specific option. Some people who would have liked to choose one of these groups may have refused to answer the question, or they may have chosen “Other Ethnic Group”.

A final consideration when using information from the census is to consider who would have filled in the census form in each household. While the question is asked to every individual, it is probable that often the household representative would have completed the form on behalf of other household members. In some cases that person might define, for example, their children’s ethnicity differently to how they would choose to themselves.

Source: Office for National Statistics  
(<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/censusform.asp>, accessed 12/03/04)

### 1.3 The religion question in the 2001 Census

**10 What is your religion?**

◆ This question is voluntary.

◆ ✓ *one box only.*

None

Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations)

Buddhist

Hindu

Jewish

Muslim

Sikh

Any other religion, *please write in*


This question was voluntary. In Cambridge City, nearly one in ten people chose not to answer it, so it should be borne in mind that the resulting data might not be representative of the population as a whole. It is possible that non-respondents were more likely not to subscribe to a particular religion. Alternatively, people who did subscribe to a particular religion might have been more likely to see it as a personal matter and chose not disclose it.

The question is also problematic because different people interpret their religion in different ways. The question does not ask about beliefs, and therefore people who self-define as a particular religion may include those who associate with that religion in a cultural sense, but may not practice the religion or even particularly subscribe to the doctrine.

Source: Office for National Statistics  
(<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/censusform.asp>; accessed 12/03/04)

## 1.4 Under-enumeration of non-White ethnic groups

It is suspected that, nationally, non-White ethnic groups were among the groups most likely to have been missed by the Census. The 2001 Census adjusted for people who had been missed through a process called the One Number Census Procedure. The number, and characteristics of, missing people were estimated through the use of a post-Census survey called the Census Coverage Survey. This estimated how the Census counts should be adjusted so that they would reflect the whole population, rather than just those who were counted by the initial survey.

The figures in Table 1.1 below show the amount the initial Census results were adjusted in order that the published results reflected the whole population. The percentages, therefore, represent an estimate of the proportion of each group likely not to have been enumerated. Imputation rates were clearly higher in non-White groups, and in Black or Black British, Bangladeshi and Chinese groups in particular. In general it is reasonable to assume that the higher the level of imputation across a population, the higher the level of uncertainty attached to results for that population group. It is impossible to know to what extent the estimated rates of under-enumeration were accurate, and also how accurate the characteristics of the imputed population were likely to have been.

**Table 1.1: Imputation rates by ethnic group and district**

Source: Office for National Statistics – One Number Census Imputation Rates by Key Variables

Ethnic Group	Cambridge City	East Cambs	Fenland	Hunts	South Cambs
White: British	7.8%	6.8%	2.9%	4.3%	3.4%
White: Irish	8.3%	8.9%	3.9%	4.3%	2.6%
White: Other White	6.9%	9.4%	2.3%	7.7%	2.9%
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	6.9%	5.4%	0.0%	5.7%	3.1%
Mixed: White and Black African	5.8%	2.4%	4.3%	9.4%	6.5%
Mixed: White and Asian	5.8%	1.8%	0.6%	5.5%	2.7%
Mixed: Other Mixed	7.9%	8.0%	2.0%	4.7%	2.5%
Asian or Asian British: Indian	15.6%	9.7%	2.1%	8.6%	5.5%
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	9.4%	2.2%	0.0%	9.0%	3.6%
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	16.2%	24.2%	11.6%	5.4%	9.8%
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	7.1%	2.2%	2.0%	5.4%	1.3%
Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	24.9%	14.3%	1.6%	7.0%	18.3%
Black or Black British: Black African	28.1%	22.7%	15.4%	11.1%	23.3%
Black or Black British: Other Black	13.0%	9.2%	0.0%	11.6%	9.3%
Other: Chinese	22.6%	22.7%	2.9%	10.6%	12.8%
Other: Other ethnic group	13.8%	9.9%	0.0%	8.2%	6.6%

## 1.5 Non-White ethnic groups in Cambridgeshire

The analysis of Cambridgeshire's non-White population is complicated by several factors. One of the principal problems is the small populations involved. This is apparent even at a district level, where East Cambridgeshire and Fenland had only 1,500 and 1,200 non-White residents respectively. These small numbers should be borne in mind when interpreting the information presented and care should be taken when drawing conclusions from apparent patterns in the data.

A significant proportion of the non-White population in Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire is composed of students and people associated with the universities. In Huntingdonshire, and some other parishes in the County, there were a large number of African-American personnel serving at US Air Force bases in Cambridgeshire or Suffolk. These people are likely to have very different social characteristics to the more long-term resident non-White population.

## 1.6 Comparison with 1991

The religion question in the 2001 Census was new, so there is no comparable information available from the 1991 Census. Comparing other results from the 2001 Census with those from 1991 is problematic for a number of reasons. Firstly, the resident population base has a different definition to 1991. In 2001, students were enumerated at their term-time address, whereas in 1991 they were counted as resident in their parental home. This has implications for a place like Cambridge, where students form a significant proportion of the population.

Secondly, the 2001 Census included an adjustment to allow for people who did not complete a Census form. This was called the One Number Census Procedure. Shortly after the Census, a second survey, called the Census Coverage Survey, was carried out, covering approximately 10,000 households across the Country. By comparing the results from the Coverage Survey with those from the Census, it was possible for the Office for National Statistics to estimate the proportion of people who did not fill in their forms, and also the characteristics of these people. They could then be added to the Census database, so that the results reflect the whole population.

Thirdly, the ethnicity question in 2001 included a "Mixed" category, which was not included in 1991. Not only can the results for the Mixed population not be compared with 1991, we do not know how people who self-defined as Mixed in 2001 would have self-defined in 1991. This means none of the ethnic categories are directly comparable.

There are further issues with comparing ethnicity over time that are not specifically related to the Census question. As society evolves, people's perceptions of their ethnicity may change, which is likely to influence the way they choose to define their ethnicity. It is also important to consider who fills in the Census form in each household. The head of the household may, for example, define his or her children differently to how they would choose to self-define if given the option.



## SECTION 2: PROFILE OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE'S POPULATION

### 2.1 ETHNICITY

The 2001 Census counted a total of 552,653 people as resident in Cambridgeshire. Of these, just over half were female (50.5%) and just under half were male (49.5%). The overwhelming majority of the population (91.0%) described themselves as being "White British". A further 5% of people described themselves as "White Irish" or "White Other". Table 2.1 presents the full ethnic composition of the County by sex.

**Table 2.1: Cambridgeshire's ethnic composition by sex**

Source: 2001 Census ST101

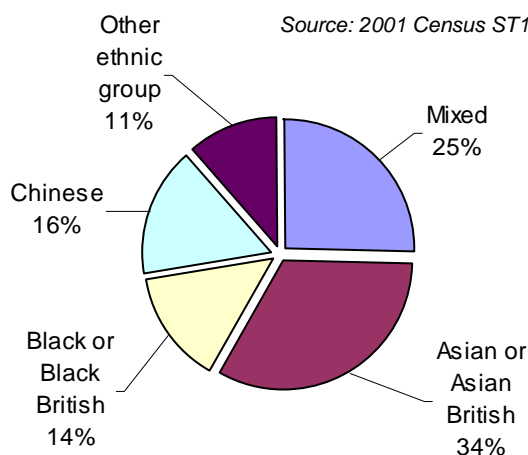
	All people	% All people	Males	% Males	Females	% Females
ALL PEOPLE	552,653	100%	273,640	100%	279,013	100%
White: British	502,876	91.0%	249,176	91.1%	253,700	90.9%
White: Irish	4,902	0.9%	2,341	0.9%	2,561	0.9%
White: Other White	22,386	4.1%	10,776	3.9%	11,610	4.2%
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	1,318	0.2%	675	0.2%	643	0.2%
Mixed: White and Black African	652	0.1%	348	0.1%	304	0.1%
Mixed: White and Asian	1,941	0.4%	966	0.4%	975	0.3%
Mixed: Other Mixed	1,801	0.3%	883	0.3%	918	0.3%
Asian or Asian British: Indian	3,619	0.7%	1,880	0.7%	1,739	0.6%
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	1,310	0.2%	658	0.2%	652	0.2%
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	1,270	0.2%	660	0.2%	610	0.2%
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	1,127	0.2%	617	0.2%	510	0.2%
Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	1,285	0.2%	666	0.2%	619	0.2%
Black or Black British: Black African	1,366	0.2%	708	0.3%	658	0.2%
Black or Black British: Other Black	578	0.1%	366	0.1%	212	0.1%
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese	3,666	0.7%	1,849	0.7%	1,817	0.7%
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group	2,556	0.5%	1,071	0.4%	1,485	0.5%

### Cambridgeshire's non-White population

22,489 Cambridgeshire residents (4% of the population) described themselves as coming from a non-White ethnic group. The broad ethnic breakdown of the non-White population is shown in Figure 2.1 below.

**Figure 2.1: Broad composition of Cambridgeshire's non-White population**

Source: 2001 Census ST101



The largest non-White ethnic group in Cambridgeshire was composed of people who described themselves as Asian or Asian British. About a third of non-White residents were in this group, and the majority were Indian. The next largest group was residents of mixed ethnicity, who constituted a quarter of the non-White population. The Chinese population was the third largest, at 16% of the non-White population, followed by the 14% who described themselves as Black or Black British. 11% of the ethnic minority population defined themselves as belonging to an "Other Ethnic Group".

## The National Picture

Table 2.2 below compares the ethnic composition of Cambridgeshire with that of England. It shows that Cambridgeshire had a higher proportion of White British residents than England as a whole, and a similar or lower proportion of residents from the majority of the other ethnic groups. The exceptions to this were White Other, where Cambridgeshire's 4.2% compared to only 2.7% nationally; Chinese, where Cambridgeshire's 0.7% compared to England's 0.4%; and Other Ethnic Groups, where Cambridgeshire's 0.5% compared to 0.4% nationally. In England as a whole, 9.1% of the population defined themselves as belonging to a non-White ethnic group; this was more than double the proportion in Cambridgeshire.

**Table 2.2: Ethnic composition of Cambridgeshire and England**

Source: 2001 Census ST101

	Cambridgeshire	%	England	%
ALL PEOPLE	552,653	100%	49,138,831	100%
White: British	502,876	91.0%	42,747,136	87.0%
White: Irish	4,902	0.9%	624,115	1.3%
White: Other White	22,386	4.1%	1,308,110	2.7%
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	1,318	0.2%	231,424	0.5%
Mixed: White and Black African	652	0.1%	76,498	0.2%
Mixed: White and Asian	1,941	0.4%	184,014	0.4%
Mixed: Other Mixed	1,801	0.3%	151,437	0.3%
Asian or Asian British: Indian	3,619	0.7%	1,028,546	2.1%
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	1,310	0.2%	706,539	1.4%
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	1,270	0.2%	275,394	0.6%
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	1,127	0.2%	237,810	0.5%
Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	1,285	0.2%	561,246	1.1%
Black or Black British: Black African	1,366	0.2%	475,938	1.0%
Black or Black British: Other Black	578	0.1%	95,324	0.2%
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese	3,666	0.7%	220,681	0.4%
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group	2,556	0.5%	214,619	0.4%

## England's non-White population

Nationally, the largest non-White ethnic group was Indian. There were more than one million Indian residents in the Country, and this ethnic group constituted nearly a quarter of the non-White population. The next largest group was Pakistani, which comprised 16% of the non-White population. All together, over half of all the Country's non-White residents described themselves as belonging to an Asian or British Asian ethnic group. About a quarter of the non-White population belonged to a Black or Black British ethnic group; around 13% defined their ethnicity as Black Caribbean and a further 11% defined themselves as Black African. 14% of the non-White population defined themselves as being of mixed ethnicity, 5% as Chinese, and a further 5% as belonging to an "Other Ethnic Group".

## Ethnic composition within Cambridgeshire

The ethnic composition of Cambridgeshire's population varied between different parts of the County. Table 2.3 shows that Cambridge City had the highest proportion of non-White residents (11%), and Fenland had the lowest (1%). Cambridge City had a particularly high proportion of Chinese (2.1%) and Indian (1.8%) residents. East Cambridgeshire's largest non-White ethnic group was Chinese (0.4%); Fenland's was Indian (0.2%); Huntingdonshire's were Indian (0.4%) and Pakistani (0.4%); South Cambridgeshire's were Indian (0.5%) and Chinese (0.4%).

**Table 2.3: Resident population by ethnic group and district***Source: 2001 Census ST101*

	Cambridge City (%)	East Cambs (%)	Fenland (%)	Hunts (%)	South Cambs (%)
ALL PEOPLE	108,861 100%	73,241 100%	83,486 100%	156,974 100%	130,098 100%
White: British	85,472 78.5	68,545 93.6	80,911 96.9	146,570 93.4	121,378 93.3
White: Irish	1,708 1.6	494 0.7	426 0.5	1,189 0.8	1,072 0.8
White: Other White	10,185 9.4	2,631 3.6	1,000 1.2	4,725 3.0	3,844 3.0
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	453 0.4	91 0.1	159 0.2	381 0.2	239 0.2
Mixed: White and Black African	214 0.2	49 0.1	53 0.1	208 0.1	141 0.1
Mixed: White and Asian	735 0.7	169 0.2	164 0.2	459 0.3	420 0.3
Mixed: Other Mixed	740 0.7	199 0.3	101 0.1	428 0.3	338 0.3
Asian or Asian British: Indian	1,947 1.8	210 0.3	204 0.2	598 0.4	665 0.5
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	506 0.5	54 0.1	18 0.0	564 0.4	173 0.1
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	976 0.9	33 0.0	37 0.0	149 0.1	62 0.0
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	647 0.6	50 0.1	43 0.1	153 0.1	228 0.2
Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	552 0.5	86 0.1	92 0.1	324 0.2	229 0.2
Black or Black British: Black African	779 0.7	69 0.1	62 0.1	225 0.1	233 0.2
Black or Black British: Other Black	135 0.1	84 0.1	16 0.0	249 0.2	93 0.1
Chinese	2,325 2.1	299 0.4	132 0.2	360 0.2	545 0.4
Other Ethnic Group	1,487 1.4	178 0.2	68 0.1	392 0.2	438 0.3

There was further variation in the distribution of ethnic groups between small areas within the County. Section 3 of this report details the distribution of each ethnic group. Table 2.4 below details the 20 wards in the County with the highest proportion of residents from non-White ethnic groups. The top 14 of these were all the Cambridge City wards; Teversham, Milton and Girton are on the fringe of the City. Away from Cambridge, the areas with the highest proportions were the market towns of Huntingdon and Ely.

**Table 2.4: Top 20 wards with the highest proportion of non-White residents***Source: 2001 Census KS06*

Rank	Ward	% non-White	Rank	Ward	% non-White
1	Market (Cambridge)	14.3%	11	Abbey (Cambridge)	8.7%
2	Newnham (Cambridge)	14.2%	12	West Chesterton (Cambridge)	8.7%
3	Castle (Cambridge)	12.3%	13	East Chesterton (Cambridge)	8.6%
4	Queen Edith's (Cambridge)	11.3%	14	Cherry Hinton (Cambridge)	8.1%
5	Petersfield (Cambridge)	11.0%	15	Teversham	8.1%
6	Arbury (Cambridge)	11.0%	16	Milton	7.5%
7	Trumpington (Cambridge)	10.8%	17	Huntingdon North	7.5%
8	Coleridge (Cambridge)	10.7%	18	Huntingdon West	6.1%
9	King's Hedges (Cambridge)	9.7%	19	Girton	5.9%
10	Romsey (Cambridge)	9.1%	20	Ely East	5.8%

## 2.2 RELIGION

Just over 70% of Cambridgeshire residents defined themselves as Christian, which was similar to the proportion in England as a whole. 18% of residents defined themselves as having no religion, which was higher than England's 15%. A further 8% chose not to answer the question, which was similar to the proportion in the whole Country.

As Table 2.5 shows, only a small proportion (2%) of Cambridgeshire residents defined themselves as belonging to a religion other than Christianity, which was considerably lower than the 6% shown in England as a whole. In Cambridgeshire, there were lower proportions of residents in each religious group than across England as a whole, with the exception of Buddhist. 0.4% of Cambridgeshire residents defined themselves as Buddhist, which was slightly higher than the 0.3% shown in England as a whole. Cambridgeshire's largest non-Christian religion was Islam. This was the same as in England as a whole, although the proportion of Muslim residents in Cambridgeshire was considerably lower.

**Table 2.5: Religion of Cambridgeshire and England residents**

Source: 2001 Census ST104

	Cambridgeshire	%	England	%
ALL PEOPLE	552,652	100%	49,138,831	100%
Christian	394,148	71.3%	35,251,244	71.7%
Buddhist	2,006	0.4%	139,046	0.3%
Hindu	2,200	0.4%	546,982	1.1%
Jewish	1,510	0.3%	257,671	0.5%
Muslim	4,622	0.8%	1,524,887	3.1%
Sikh	690	0.1%	327,343	0.7%
Any other religion	1,663	0.3%	143,811	0.3%
No religion	100,345	18.2%	7,171,332	14.6%
Religion not stated	45,468	8.2%	3,776,515	7.7%

As Table 2.6 shows, there was considerable variation between districts. As might be expected, Cambridge City showed the highest proportion of residents who defined themselves as having no religion, the lowest proportion who defined themselves as Christian, and the highest proportion of residents who defined themselves as belonging to a religion other than Christianity. Fenland showed the highest proportion of Christian residents and the lowest proportion of residents who defined themselves as having no religion.

**Table 2.6: Religion by district**

Source: 2001 Census ST104

	Cambridge City (%)	East Cambs (%)	Fenland (%)	Hunts (%)	South Cambs (%)
ALL PEOPLE	108,849 100%	73,224 100%	83,525 100%	156,948 100%	130,098 100%
Christian	62,765 57.7%	54,738 74.8%	64,878 77.7%	116,887 74.5%	94,883 72.9%
Buddhist	1,136 1.0%	132 0.2%	103 0.1%	262 0.2%	369 0.3%
Hindu	1,293 1.2%	105 0.1%	102 0.1%	292 0.2%	412 0.3%
Jewish	846 0.8%	91 0.1%	68 0.1%	205 0.1%	293 0.2%
Muslim	2,650 2.4%	164 0.2%	215 0.3%	982 0.6%	611 0.5%
Sikh	200 0.2%	103 0.1%	80 0.1%	188 0.1%	119 0.1%
Any other religion	529 0.5%	236 0.3%	126 0.2%	454 0.3%	315 0.2%
No religion	28,965 26.6%	11,321 15.5%	10,872 13.0%	25,934 16.5%	23,248 17.9%
Religion not stated	10,465 9.6%	6,334 8.7%	7,081 8.5%	11,744 7.5%	9,848 7.6%

## 2.3 COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Across the County, over 90% of residents were born in the United Kingdom and 87% were born in England. The most common places of birth were as follows:

**Table 2.7: Common birth places of Cambridgeshire residents**

*Source: 2001 Census ST102*

Country/place of birth	Number of residents	% of residents
England	482,869	87.4%
Scotland	11,443	2.1%
Other EU countries in Western Europe	11,361	2.1%
USA	6,850	1.2%
Wales	6,772	1.2%
Other Far East (not China)	5,008	0.9%
Republic of Ireland	3,541	0.6%
Northern Ireland	2,945	0.5%
Eastern Europe	2,513	0.5%
Oceania (Australia, New Zealand and islands of the Central and South Pacific)	2,351	0.4%
India	2,033	0.4%
Middle East	1,844	0.3%
South Africa	1,797	0.3%
China	1,213	0.2%
Other South and Eastern Africa	1,187	0.2%
Canada	1,079	0.2%
Non-EU countries in Western Europe	1,079	0.2%

A full list of places of birth is provided in Appendix 4, and more information is given by ethnic group in Section 3.