

United Kingdom

Ethnicity in United Kingdom

Group selection

The groups are selected according to ⁵⁴⁰²'s list, and are as follows:

English 81.5 percent, **Scots** 9.5 percent, **Asians** 2.8 percent, **Afro-Caribbeans** 2 percent, **Welsh** 1.9 percent, **Catholics in Northern Ireland** 1.2 percent, and **Protestants in Northern Ireland** 1 percent.

⁵⁴⁰² [Fearon & Laitin, 2003]

Power relations

According to the ⁵⁴⁰³, there are no laws limiting the participation of minorities in the political process.

⁵⁴⁰³ [United States State Department, 2016]

English: The majority of the executive government officials are English. The group is therefore coded as senior partner from 1946-2019. In 2020, the English become dominant. The English control national politics under the Johnson government, particularly in the context of Brexit and the Covid-19 crisis, with only token representation of other groups (see, e.g. ⁵⁴⁰⁴, ⁵⁴⁰⁵).

⁵⁴⁰⁴ [The Economist, 2021b]

⁵⁴⁰⁵ [Kenny, Rycroft and Sheldon, 2021]

Scots and Welsh: In the devolved government of the United Kingdom, with the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales, both ethnic groups are constitutionally represented. In September 2014, a referendum on the status of Scotland took place and a majority of the Scots expressed their willingness to remain within the United Kingdom and voted against Scottish independence. There are Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales. This ensures constitutionally the ethnic representation of the two groups. Before 2020, these representatives were regularly consulted in the policy-making process and exerted actual political influence in a union based on “voluntary consent” (⁵⁴⁰⁶). Hence, the Scots and Welsh are coded as juniors partners until 2019.

⁵⁴⁰⁶ [Kenny, Rycroft and Sheldon, 2021]

Since 2020 the Scots and Welsh are considered powerless with regional autonomy. In the context of Brexit, the second Johnson government consists primarily of English members, while the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales only exert token representation. The government under Boris Johnson pursues a hard Brexit and ignores demands of the devolved governments (see, e.g. ⁵⁴⁰⁷). Overall, the Union has become very weak in recent years (⁵⁴⁰⁸). The Economist writes in 2021: “Scotland has looked suddenly powerless: the views of its voters, their parliament and their MPs in Westminster have counted for little” (⁵⁴⁰⁹).

⁵⁴⁰⁷ [Kenny, Rycroft and Sheldon, 2021]

⁵⁴⁰⁸ [The Economist, 2021b]

⁵⁴⁰⁹ [The Economist, 2021a]

Asians and Afro-Caribbeans: Neither Asians nor Afro-Caribbeans play a role in the executive government. It seems questionable if the Asian and Afro-Caribbean communities in the UK fulfill the conditions for being included into the data set as politically relevant ethnic groups (they were included into Fearon's list⁵⁴¹⁰ as a result of their size only). Some political organizations claim to represent the interests of the communities (see list in⁵⁴¹¹) and gained some political significance as of the 70s and 80s mobilizing against racism and discrimination, for example in instances like the Black People's Day of Action in 1981, where 20'000 black people took the streets of London. Although it seems that the political relevance of such organizations has declined in recent years, there is still a sub organization of the Labour Party called "Black Sections" which claims to represent the interests of Asians, and Afro-Caribbeans. Therefore the communities are coded as being relevant.

⁵⁴¹⁰ [Fearon & Laitin, 2003]

⁵⁴¹¹ [Barberis et al., 2000]

As of 2021, there is no evidence for a continued existence of "Black Sections" within the Labour Party, representing the interests of Asians, and Afro-Caribbeans. However, affiliated to the Labour Party is a membership organisation called BAME Labour (BAME stands for Black Asian Minority Ethnic) that seeks to empower ethnic minority members within the Labour Party and that "campaigns for greater representation of ethnic minority communities in public life" (⁵⁴¹²). As a consequence and in line with the previous coding decisions, Afro-Caribbeans and Asians remain within the dataset and are coded as a powerless minority groups.

⁵⁴¹² [BAME Labour, 2017]

Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland: The Belfast Agreement was ratified by a referendum in May 1998 and subsequently gave legal force to the Northern Ireland Act, which led to the creation of a series of interrelated bodies, in particular the Northern Ireland Assembly, which has both legislative and executive authority for all matters that fall under the responsibility of the Northern Ireland Government Departments. Both groups are therefore coded as having regional autonomy.

As of 2021, the Catholics and Protestants continue to have regional autonomy on matters that fall under the responsibility of the Northern Ireland Government Departments. Both groups are also represented in the Northern Ireland Assembly. Although there is a Secretary of State for Northern Ireland (James Brokenshire MP) in the UK executive, no minister is representing Catholics or Protestants in Northern Ireland. Therefore, the Catholics in Northern Ireland and Protestants in Northern Ireland are coded as Powerless.

The snap general elections in June 2017 resulted in the Confidence-and-Supply agreement between the Conservatives and the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), which mostly represents Protestants in Northern Ireland (⁵⁴¹³). According to the agreement, DUP declared support for the Conservative minority Government led by Theresa May and by that entered the government coalition (⁵⁴¹⁴). Therefore, in the years 2018-2019 Protestants in N. Ireland are coded as Junior Partners. As a result of the general elections in 2019 Conservatives

⁵⁴¹³ [BBC, 2017]

⁵⁴¹⁴ [Freedom House, 2018]

gained a large governing majority under the PM Boris Jonson and the DUP is no longer part of the coalition (⁵⁴¹⁵). Therefore, a new period is added for 2020, when the Protestants in N. Ireland again become powerless.

⁵⁴¹⁵ [Freedom House, 2020]

Bibliography

- [BAME Labour, 2017] BAME Labour. (2017). About BAME Labour. Retrieved on 2.11.2017 from: http://www.bamelabour.org.uk/about_bamelabour
- [Barberis et al., 2000] Barberis, P., McHugh, J., & Tyldesley, M. (2000). Encyclopedia of British and Irish political organizations: Parties, groups and movements of the 20th century. Continuum.
- [BBC, 2017] BBC. (2017). Conservative agree pact with DUP to support May government. Retrieved on 5.11.2017 from: <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-40403434>
- [Fearon & Laitin, 2003] Fearon, J. D., & Laitin, D. D. (2003). Ethnicity, insurgency, and civil war. American political science review, 97(01), 75-90.
- [Freedom House, 2020] Freedom House. (2020). Freedom in the World 2020. United Kingdom. Retrieved on 30.09.2020 from: <https://freedomhouse.org/country/united-kingdom/freedom-world/2020>
- [Freedom House, 2018] Freedom House. (2018). Freedom in the World 2018. United Kingdom. Retrieved on 28.09.2020 from: <https://freedomhouse.org/country/united-kingdom/freedom-world/2018>
- [Kenny, Rycroft and Sheldon, 2021] Kenny, Michael, Philip Rycroft and Jack Sheldon. (2021). Union at the Crossroads, Can the British state handle the challenges of devolution?, The Constitution Society, Report.
- [The Economist, 2021a] The Economist. (2021a). Brexit has reinvigorated Scottish nationalism. Retrieved on 22.4.2021 from: <https://www.economist.com/briefing/2021/04/15/brexit-has-reinvigorated-scottish-nationalism>
- [The Economist, 2021b] The Economist. (2021b). From United Kingdom to Untied Kingdom. Retrieved on 22.4.2021 from: <https://www.economist.com/leaders/2021/04/15/from-united-kingdom-to-untied-kingdom>
- [United States State Department, 2016] United States State Department. (2016). 2016 Human Rights Report: United Kingdom.

Retrieved on 2.11.2017 from: <https://www.state.gov/j/drl/rls/hrrpt/humanrightsreport/index.htm#wrapper>

Political status of ethnic groups in U

From 1946 until 1963

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
English	0.815	SENIOR PARTNER
Scots	0.095	JUNIOR PARTNER
Catholics In N. Ireland	0.012	DISCRIMINATED
Protestants In N. Ireland	0.01	POWERLESS

From 1964 until 1971

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
English	0.815	SENIOR PARTNER
Scots	0.095	JUNIOR PARTNER
Welsh	0.019	JUNIOR PARTNER
Catholics In N. Ireland	0.012	DISCRIMINATED
Protestants In N. Ireland	0.01	POWERLESS

From 1972 until 1998

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
English	0.815	SENIOR PARTNER
Scots	0.095	JUNIOR PARTNER
Asians	0.028	POWERLESS
Afro-Caribbeans	0.02	POWERLESS
Welsh	0.019	JUNIOR PARTNER
Catholics In N. Ireland	0.012	POWERLESS
Protestants In N. Ireland	0.01	POWERLESS

From 1999 until 2017



Figure 1082: Political status of ethnic groups in United Kingdom during 1946-1963.



Figure 1083: Political status of ethnic groups in United Kingdom during 1964-1971.

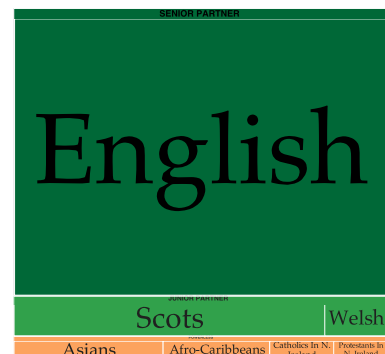


Figure 1084: Political status of ethnic groups in United Kingdom during 1972-1998.



Figure 1085: Political status of ethnic groups in United Kingdom during 1999-2017.

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
English	0.815	SENIOR PARTNER
Scots	0.095	JUNIOR PARTNER
Asians	0.028	POWERLESS
Afro-Caribbeans	0.02	POWERLESS
Welsh	0.019	JUNIOR PARTNER
Catholics In N. Ireland	0.012	POWERLESS
Protestants In N. Ireland	0.01	POWERLESS

From 2018 until 2019

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
English	0.815	SENIOR PARTNER
Scots	0.095	JUNIOR PARTNER
Asians	0.028	POWERLESS
Afro-Caribbeans	0.02	POWERLESS
Welsh	0.019	JUNIOR PARTNER
Catholics In N. Ireland	0.012	POWERLESS
Protestants In N. Ireland	0.01	JUNIOR PARTNER

From 2020 until 2021

Group name	Proportional size	Political status
English	0.815	DOMINANT
Scots	0.095	POWERLESS
Asians	0.028	POWERLESS
Afro-Caribbeans	0.02	POWERLESS
Welsh	0.019	POWERLESS
Catholics In N. Ireland	0.012	POWERLESS
Protestants In N. Ireland	0.01	POWERLESS

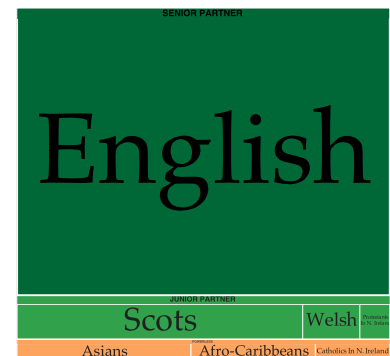


Figure 1086: Political status of ethnic groups in United Kingdom during 2018-2019.



Figure 1087: Political status of ethnic groups in United Kingdom during 2020-2021.

Geographical coverage of ethnic groups in United Kingdom

From 1946 until 1963

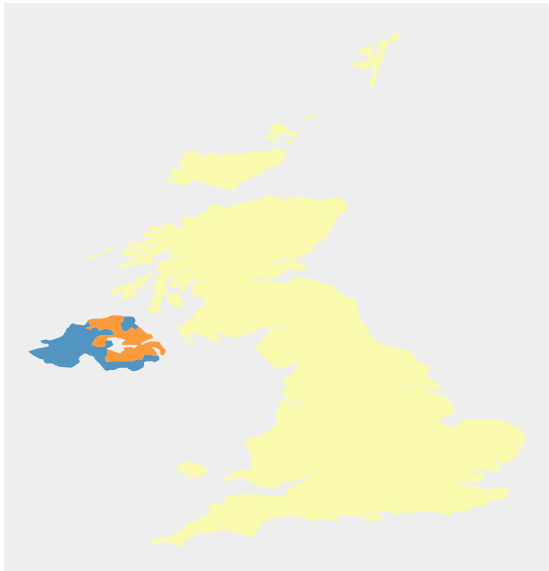


Figure 1088: Map of ethnic groups in United Kingdom during 1946-1963.

Group name		Area in km ²	Type
■	English	140 202	Regional & urban
■	Scots	67 731	Regional & urban
■	Catholics In N. Ireland	8323	Regional & urban
■	Protestants In N. Ireland	5230	Regional & urban

Table 394: List of ethnic groups in United Kingdom during 1946-1963.

From 1964 until 1971

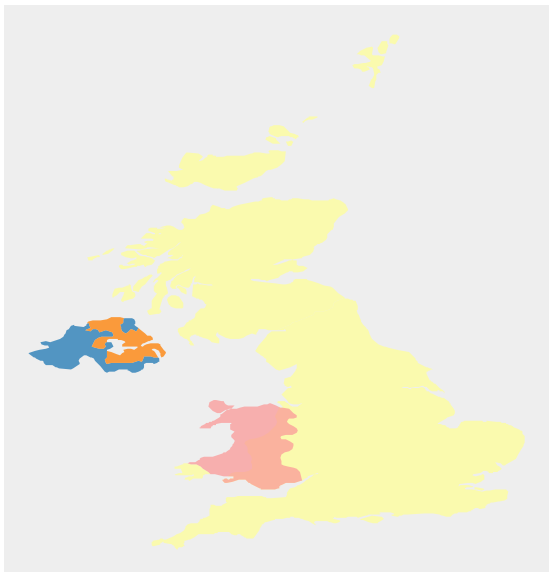


Figure 1089: Map of ethnic groups in United Kingdom during 1964-1971.

Group name		Area in km ²	Type
■	English	140 202	Regional & urban
■	Scots	67 731	Regional & urban
■	Welsh	20 020	Regional & urban
■	Catholics In N. Ireland	8 323	Regional & urban
■	Protestants In N. Ireland	5 230	Regional & urban

Table 395: List of ethnic groups in United Kingdom during 1964-1971.

From 1972 until 2021

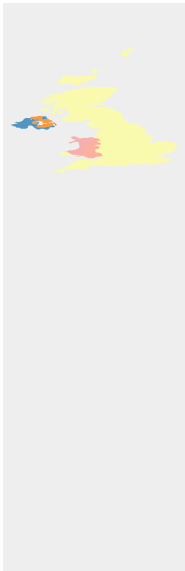


Figure 1090: Map of ethnic groups in United Kingdom during 1972-2021.








	Group name	Area in km ²	Type
	English	140 202	Regional & urban
	Scots	67 731	Regional & urban
	Welsh	20 020	Regional & urban
	Catholics In N. Ireland	8323	Regional & urban
	Protestants In N. Ireland	5230	Regional & urban
	Afro-Caribbeans	0	Urban
	Asians	0	Urban

Table 396: List of ethnic groups in United Kingdom during 1972-2021.

Conflicts in United Kingdom

Starting on 1946-10-21

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Albania	Government of United Kingdom		1946-10-21			

Starting on 1951-10-17

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Egypt	Government of United Kingdom		1951-10-17			

Starting on 1956-10-30

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Egypt	Government of France		1956-10-30			
Government of Egypt	Government of Israel		1956-10-30			
Government of Egypt	Government of United Kingdom		1956-10-30			

Starting on 1970-08-10

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of United Kingdom	PIRA	Catholics In N. Ireland	1970-08-10	Explicit	Yes	Yes
Government of United Kingdom	RIRA	Catholics In N. Ireland	1998-08-14	Explicit	Yes	No

Starting on 1982-04-01

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Argentina	Government of United Kingdom		1982-04-01			

Starting on 2001-10-06

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Afghanistan	Government of United Kingdom		2001-10-06			
Government of Afghanistan	Government of United States of America		2001-10-06			

Starting on 2003-03-19

Side A	Side B	Group name	Start	Claim	Recruitment	Support
Government of Australia	Government of Iraq		2003-03-19			
Government of United Kingdom	Government of Iraq		2003-03-19			
Government of United States of America	Government of Iraq		2003-03-19			