

The multiculturalism of London

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Ethnic Minorities Culture Series

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CULTURAL TOURISM

- tourism for cultural purpose
- approximately 30 million tourists from all over the world visit London each year. During the 2012 Summer Olympic Games, London welcomed 16.8 million tourists.



“Tourists don’t really come to London for the weather. What does attract them is culture. London has some of the best museums, galleries and theatres in the world. With over 300 languages spoken here, London is also a place that welcomes and values international arts and culture – as much as celebrating our own.”

(Mayor of London, Take a Closer Look, A Cultural Tourism Vision For London 2015-2017, GLA 2014)

THE TYPOLOGY OF CULTURAL TOURIST BY MCKERCHER AND DU CROS

- Purposeful cultural tourists – culture is the main reason for which they choose their destination.
- Sightseeing cultural tourists – despite the fact that culture is their main reason for visiting places, they do not experience it thoroughly. These types of tourists are usually students.

- Serendipitous cultural tourists – they do not just travel for tourism, but do not give up the opportunity to gain a cultural experience that usually makes a huge impression.
- Incidental cultural tourists – the culture does not motivate them to visit places; this group of tourists usually does not have deep cultural experiences.
- Casual cultural tourists – this group of tourists does not travel for cultural purposes and has insignificant cultural experience.

(B. McKercher, H. Du Cros, *Cultural Tourism: The Partnership between Tourism and Cultural Heritage Management*, New York 2014.)

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London

MAYOR OF LONDON

IS LONDON THE MOST MULTICULTURAL CITY IN THE WORLD?

- The organisers of the London 2012 Summer Olympic Games discovered that the British capital is home to the representatives of each country that applied for the competition at that time
- London community is represented by all the countries of the world

- The population of Greater London is over 8 million inhabitants but statisticians predict that by 2030 the number of Londoners will rise to 10 million.
- The Greater London region consists of 33 districts which include the 12 Inner London boroughs together with the City of London, and the 20 Outer London Boroughs.

ETHNIC DIVERSITY OF GREATER LONDON BOROUGH

BOROUGH	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	PERCENTAGE BORN ABROAD		BOROUGH	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	PERCENTAGE BORN ABROAD
1 City of London	-	-	18	Sutton	Philippines	21.2
2 City of Westminster	Iraq	50.9	19	Croydon	India	32.8
3 Kensington and Chelsea	France	51.8	20	Bromley	India	15.9
4 Hammersmith and Fulham	France	41.4	21	Lewisham	Jamaica	30.7
5 Wandsworth	South Africa	28.1	22	Greenwich	Nigeria	31.6
6 Lambeth	Jamaica	36.2	23	Bexley	Nigeria	36.2
7 Southwark	Nigeria	36.5	24	Havering	Nigeria	36.5
8 Tower Hamlets	Bangladesh	42.5	25	Barking and Dagenham	Bangladesh	42.5
9 Hackney	Turkey	38.8	26	Redbridge	Turkey	38.8
10 Islington	Ireland	32.0	27	Newham	Ireland	32.0
11 Camden	Bangladesh	44.2	28	Waltham Forest	Pakistan	39.7
12 Brent	India	53.3	29	Haringey	Turkey	36.3
13 Ealing	India	46.9	30	Enfield	Turkey	32.3
14 Hounslow	India	47.1	31	Barnet	India	35.9
15 Richmond upon Thames	Germany	22.8	32	Harrow	India	50.2
16 Kingston upon Thames	Poland	28.7	33	Hillingdon	India	30.4
17 Merton	Poland	38.9				



LANGUAGES OF LONDON

- Almost 78% of Londoners speak English of which approximately 20% use it as a second language
- The second most spoken language is Polish, used by nearly 150,000 of London residents, giving a total of 1.9%
- The third largest language is Bengali, used by almost 115,000 London residents, giving a total of 1.5%

- Over $\frac{1}{3}$ of London residents, i.e. 3 million inhabitants (36.7%), were born outside the UK, which makes London the second largest immigrant city. The largest emigrant city in the world is New York, where out of 8.5 million residents, 37% were born outside the United States.

LA LINEA

—The London Latin Music Festival



London Borough of HOUNSLOW



Gurdwara Sri Guru Singh Sabha – Hounslow



- The phenomenon of multiculturalism is debated on many levels of science. Disciplines i.e. sociology, political philosophy, anthropology or psychology are trying to prove whether the definition of multiculturalism is applicable in such diverse British society.

- Different opinions often state that multiculturalism in developed countries has failed.
- However, the most important thing is that Great Britain allowed the existence of multicultural community groups, letting them practice their culture within British borders, which we cannot deny looking at the life of the British capital city.



The presentation accompanying the digital lecture was prepared on the basis of the article by Teresa Folga-Naidoo, *Londyn wielu twarzy. Rozbudowa wielokulturowej piramidy miasta*, “Zeszyty Naukowe PUNO”, seria 3, nr 5, London 2017, p. 93-106.

Presentation based on the following sources:

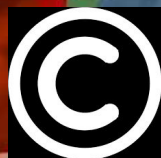
- *Census 2011*
- *Mastercard Global Cities Index*, Report 2014
- Mayor of London (Boris Johnson), *Take a Closer Look, A Cultural Tourism Vision For London 2015-2017*, GLA 2014)
- McKercher B., Du Cros H., *Cultural Tourism: The Partnership between Tourism and Cultural Heritage Management*, New York 2014
- Mirza J., *The People of Hyde Park (2005-2007)*, Delhi 2008
- Hounslow.gov.uk, Londoniscool.com, Londonist.com, Mylondon.news, Timeout.com, Theguardian.com, Visitlondon.com

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