An overview of change in ethnic diversity and 'segregation' in England and Wales, 1991-2011

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>1991 Category</th>
<th>2001 Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>White British, White Irish, Other White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+ White Gypsy Irish Traveller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>Indian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>Pakistani</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean</td>
<td>Black Caribbean</td>
<td>Black Caribbean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Other Black</td>
<td>Other Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other Asian</td>
<td>Other Asian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White and Caribbean</td>
<td>White and Caribbean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White and African</td>
<td>White and African</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White and Asian</td>
<td>White and Asian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Any Other Mixed</td>
<td>Any Other Mixed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted from Platt et al. (2005) ‘Stability and change in ethnic groups in England and Wales’, Population Trends, 35-46. (page 44)
An increasingly diverse England and Wales

• ‘non-White’ groups now 14% of the population (7.9m) – up by 8% points since 1991 (natural change / immigration)

• Minority groups now 20%; White British still remains the considerable majority

• Greater individual mixing:
  • Mixed or multiple ethnic group: approx. 660,000 (1.3%) in 2001 to over 1.2 million (2.2%) in 2011

• Greater household mixing:
  • 12% of households of 2+ persons now with residents with multiple ethnic groups
  • 6.5% of households of 2+ persons living with a spouse or partner with a different ethnic group to their own.
What do we know so far? (in brief)

- Britain does **not** have ‘ghettoes’ (Peach 1996 (TIBG) and 2009 (JEMS))
- Segregation **decreased** between 1991 and 2001 (Simpson 2007 (JRSSA), Rees and Butt 2004 (Area)).
- “Segregation by income, wealth and employment is **greater** than segregation by ethnicity” (Parkinson et al. (2006) State of the English Cities: p.153)
- Positive reasons for co-ethnic concentration

(migrationmuseum.org)
Why measure ethnic group ‘segregation’?
Media and popular discourse; policy and politics; persistent inequalities (housing, labour market, education)

Index of Dissimilarity ($D$): population (un)eveness
Tests unevenness or unequal geographical spread
Comparison between groups e.g., Chinese compared to the rest of the population
• How much of the given group would have to move areas to be distributed evenly.
0% indicates a completely even spread of the population, and 100% means complete separation.
At the neighbourhood level, segregation decreased in the majority of districts for all minority groups.

Increasing residential mixing in inner and outer London and major urban centres (eg in inner London by 12% for the Bangladeshi ethnic group and 11% for the Chinese ethnic group).

Large cities inc. Leicester, Birmingham, Manchester and Bradford have seen a decrease in segregation for most ethnic groups.

Partly (largely?) driven by migration from cities to suburbs/rural areas: a process of deconcentration common to all ethnic groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic group</th>
<th>Change in separation 2001-2011 (% point)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White British</td>
<td>1.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Irish</td>
<td>-3.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other White</td>
<td>-2.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>-5.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistani</td>
<td>-2.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladeshi</td>
<td>-2.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African</td>
<td>-10.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean</td>
<td>-4.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>-5.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>-7.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>-4.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Neighbourhood ethnic segregation: has it decreased?

A new study by Dr Gemma Catney, using Census 2011 data, has delved deep into output areas in England and Wales to show how ethnic group segregation has changed in neighbourhoods over the last decade. See her results below

- More census data
- More data journalism and data visualisations from the Guardian

Histograms of change in segregation. Click on the image to see a full size graphic.

The release of Census 2011 statistics has created some interesting opportunities for analysis and scrutiny at local levels. A new study, using Census data, has delved deep into output areas to show how ethnic group segregation has changed in neighbourhoods over the last decade.
6% of the White British in outer London districts in 01; 5% in 11 = 1% decrease in share

The proportion which a given ethnic group occupies in each area type has been calculated, whereby each ethnic group’s share sums to 100%. This chart shows the differences in these percentages from 2001 to 2011, which sum to zero for each ethnic group. Gain in an ethnic group’s share in one area type must correspond to their loss in another type(s).
Change in diversity 1991-2011
Increased White British residential mixing with all other ethnic groups
The checkerboard problem

So what?

- **Geographically-weighted segregation measures** provide better understandings of the local geographies of population distributions.
- Insight into the **processes** which might lead to persistent or changing patterns, for example:
  - an urban cluster refuelled by continued immigration might have stable levels of clustering over time, or new forms as new immigrant groups arrive
  - a suburban area might see changes in its composition (1) as time since immigration increases and there is more internal migration by minority groups; (2) as 2nd/3rd UK-born generations grow, (3) as minority groups may achieve more equal housing, education and labour market attainment/access

Better inform **debates** about segregation, dispersal, diversity

Local $D$ is effectively the components of geographically-weighted global $D$. This enables an assessment of **which areas** contribute to unevenness most (/least)

A global measure obscures, for example, if there are moderately high levels everywhere, or a few ‘extremes’
Local $D$: White

1. Largest contributions to $D$ from London and Birmingham
2. Very consistent pattern over time
3. White unevenness more ‘messy’ through time: link to increasing diversity discussed earlier

Red is a low value, blue is a high value (wards, 20nn)
Local $D$: African

1. Largest contributions to $D$ from only London: unevenness here suggests dispersal (or increases by other groups) and immigration to new areas
2. Generally less segregation over time (as with global measures discussed earlier – this allows us to see which areas are (and aren’t) contributing to this global pattern)
Local $D$: Chinese

1. Most dispersed group by far…
2. …and becoming more dispersed over time
3. Provide insight into district level $D$ values, eg students in small university towns
On-going developments

• Correlations between segregation measures (e.g., unevenness and isolation) to better understand the dynamics of ethnic group mixing
• Geographical profiles
• Correlations between ethnic group ‘segregation’ and deprivation: does segregation matter?
To close…

• Compelling evidence of greater ethnic group mixing between 1991 and 2011 (especially the last 10 years)
  • Between people
  • Between places …and in new places

• Why is the Census useful (necessary!) for this research?
  • No comparable ethnic group data
  • Small area statistics for superior insight into neighbourhood dynamics
  • Of genuine policy relevance and public interest
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