

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

Dr Gemma Catney

Leverhulme Trust Early Career Fellow
Department of Geography and Planning,
School of Environmental Sciences
Email g.catney@liverpool.ac.uk
Twitter [@gemmacatney](https://twitter.com/gemmacatney)

Census Research User Conference,
Birkbeck College, London
27th September 2013



The Leverhulme Trust

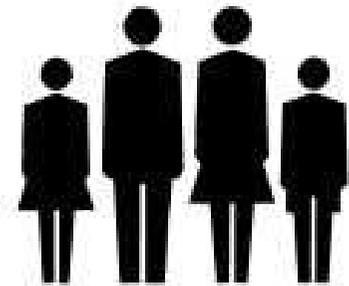
Group	1991 Category	2001 Category
White	White	White British White Irish Other White
		+ White Gypsy Irish Traveller
Indian	Indian	Indian
Pakistani	Pakistani	Pakistani
Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi
Caribbean	Black Caribbean	Black Caribbean
African	Black African	Black African
Chinese	Chinese	Chinese
Other	Other Black Other Asian Other	Other Black Other Asian Other White and Caribbean White and African White and Asian Any Other Mixed
		+ Arab

Group	2001 Category	2011 Category
White British	White British	White British
White Irish	White Irish	White Irish
Other White	Other White	Other White & Irish Traveller
Indian	Indian	Indian
Pakistani	Pakistani	Pakistani
Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi	Bangladeshi
Caribbean	Black Caribbean	Black Caribbean
African	Black African	Black African
Chinese	Chinese	Chinese
Other Black	Other Black	Other Black
Other	Other & Other Asian	Other & Other Asian & Arab
White and Caribbean	White and Caribbean	White and Caribbean
White and African	White and African	White and African
White and Asian	White and Asian	White and Asian
Any Other Mixed	Any Other Mixed	Any Other Mixed

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 ‘ghettos’ (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)evenness

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.



Ethnic group	Change in separation 2001-2011 (% point)
White British	1.23
White Irish	-3.25
Other White	-2.01
Indian	-5.03
Pakistani	-2.63
Bangladeshi	-2.17
African	-10.13
Caribbean	-4.49
Chinese	-5.90
Mixed	-7.30
Other	-4.90

OAs (mean 300 people) in England and Wales
Increase in pace since 1991

- 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

DATABLOG

Facts are sacred

[Previous](#) [Blog home](#)

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](#)

[Share](#) 0
[Tweet](#) 2
[+1](#) 0
[Share](#) 0
[Email](#)



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.

Take your unwanted clothes to an M&S store.

Posted by
 Ami Sedghi
 Wednesday 27 February
 2013 09:00 GMT
[guardian.co.uk](#)
[Jump to comments \(0\)](#)

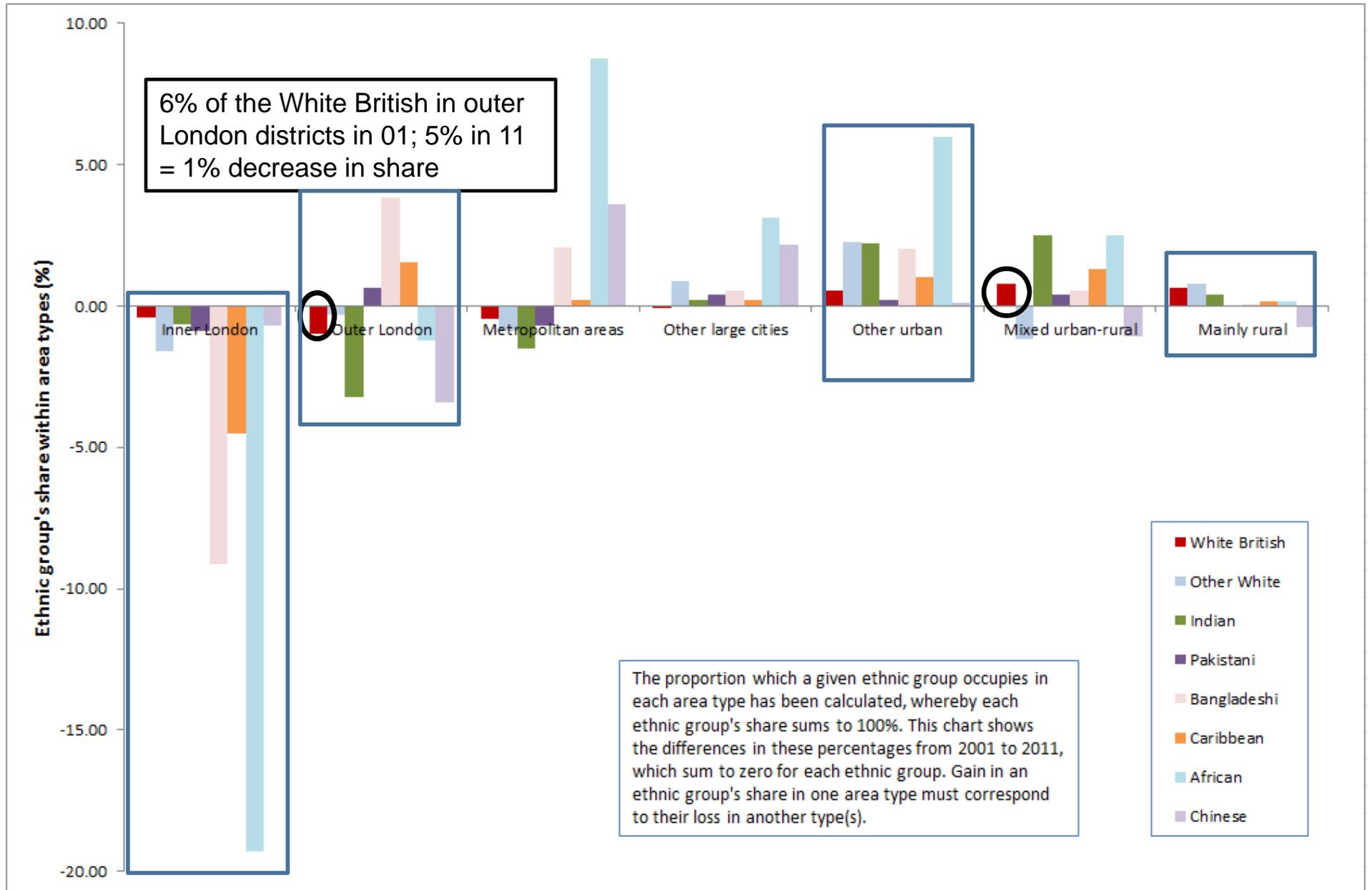
[Article history](#)

[UK news](#)
[Census](#)
[World news](#)
[Race issues · Population](#)
[Society](#)

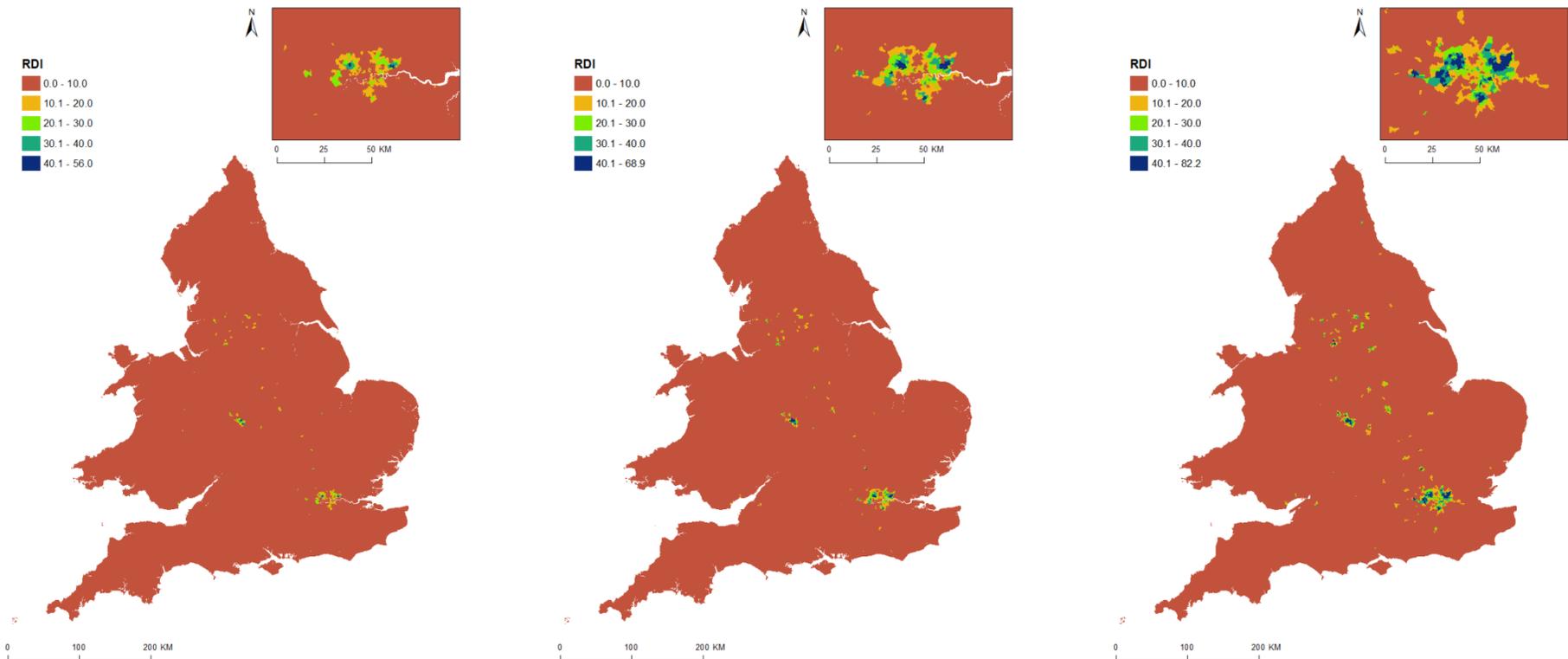
Today's best video



0
[Share](#)



Change in diversity 1991-2011

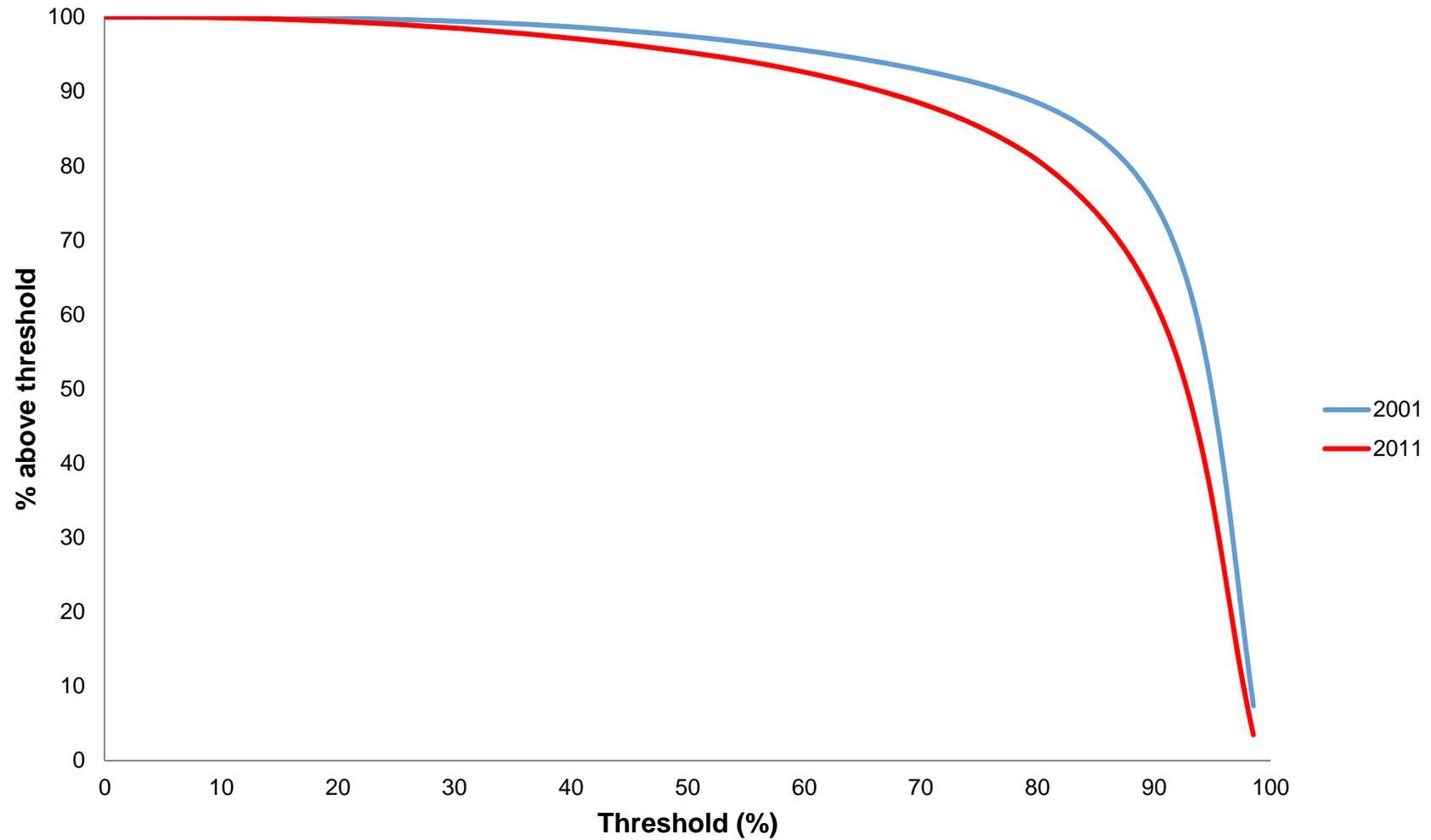


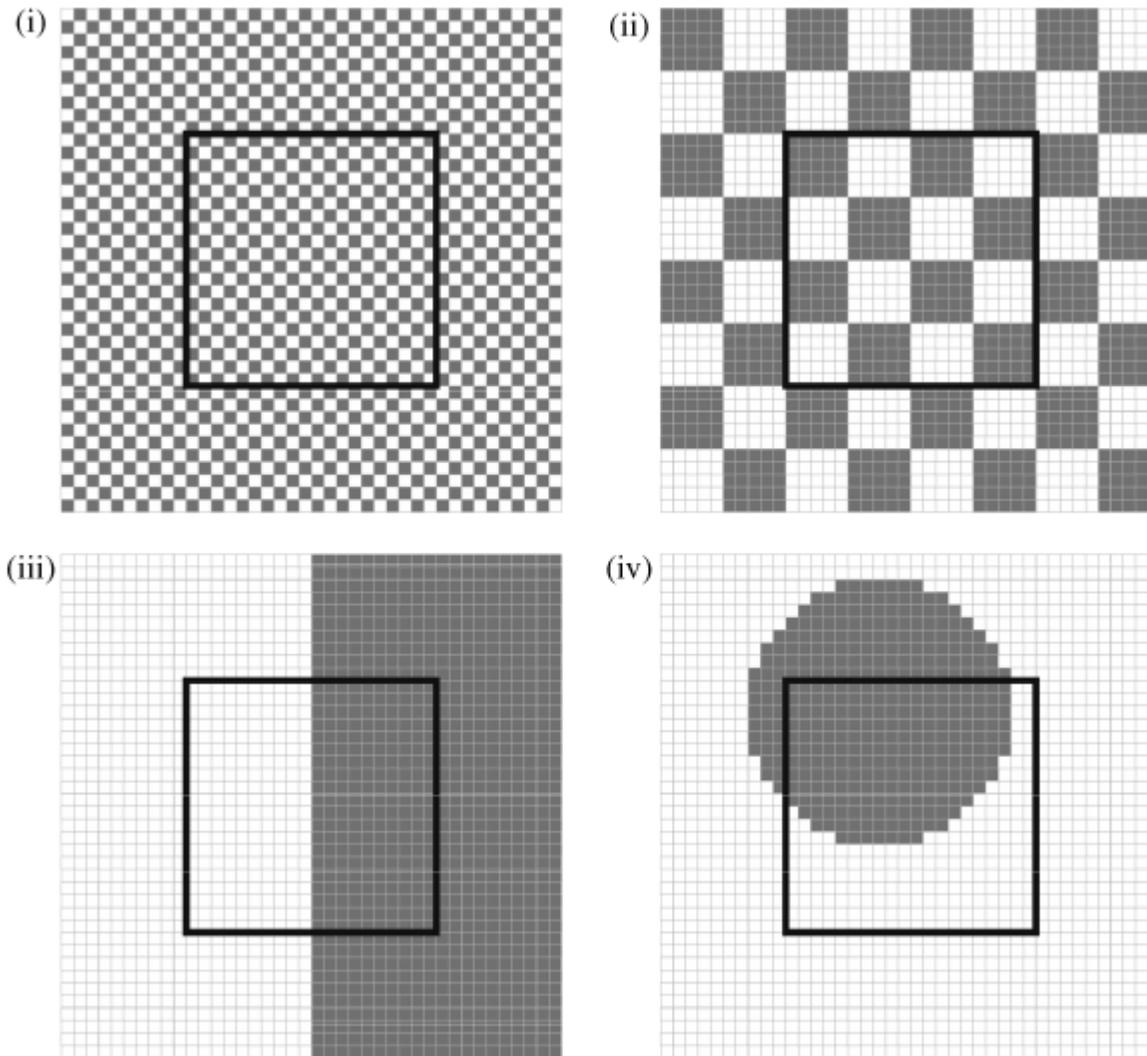
1991

2001

2011

Increased White British residential mixing with all other ethnic groups





The checkerboard problem

O'Sullivan, D. and Wong, D. (2007) A surface-based approach to measuring spatial segregation.
Geographical Analysis 39:147–168.

So what?

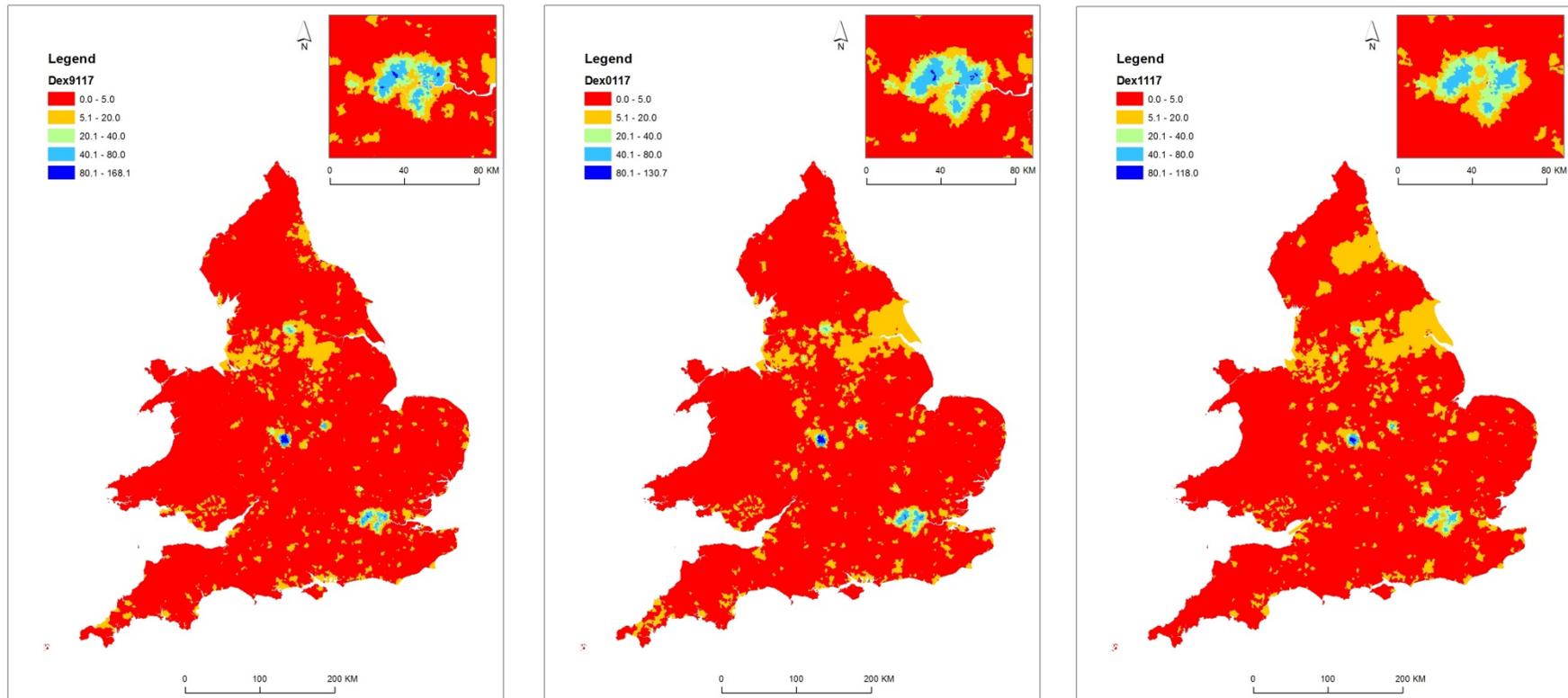
- **Geographically-weighted segregation measures** provide better understandings of the local geographies of population distributions.
- Insight into the **processes** which might lead to persistent or changing patterns, for example:
 - an urban cluster refuelled by continued immigration might have stable 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'

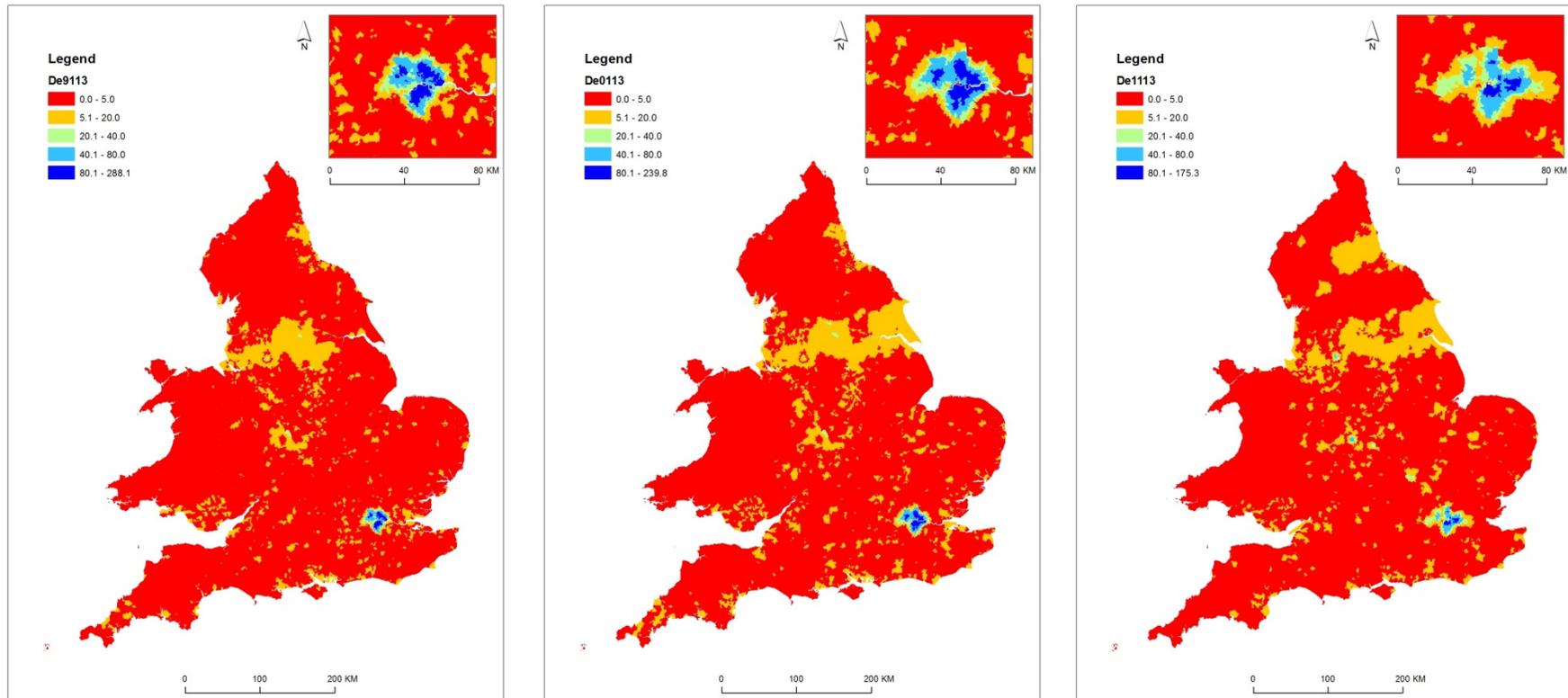
Local D : White

Red is a low value, blue is a high value (wards, 20nn)



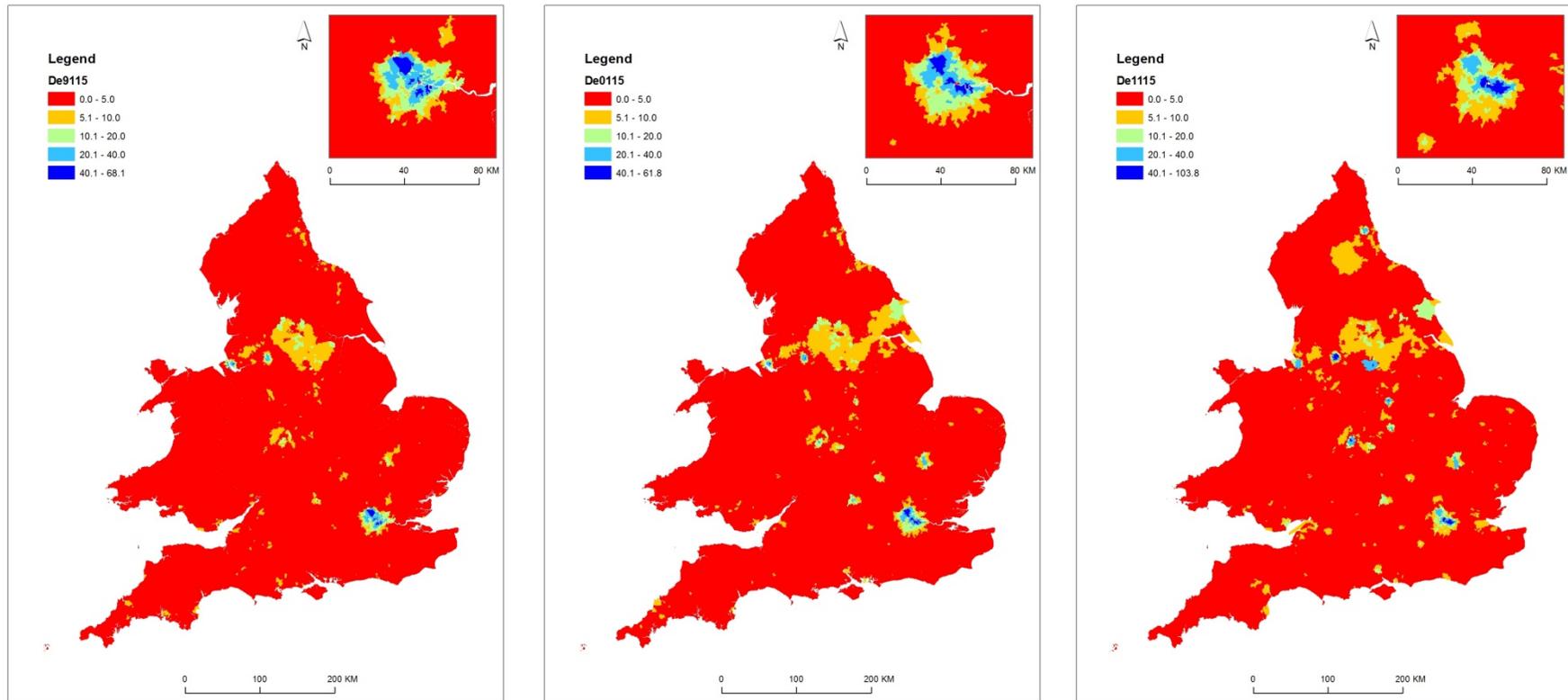
1. Largest contributions to D from London and Birmingham
2. Very consistent pattern over time
3. White unevenness more 'messy' through time: link to increasing diversity discussed earlier

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 (eg 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

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

Dr Gemma Catney

Leverhulme Trust Early Career Fellow
Department of Geography and Planning,
School of Environmental Sciences
Email g.catney@liverpool.ac.uk
Twitter [@gemmacatney](https://twitter.com/gemmacatney)

Census Research User Conference,
Birkbeck College, London
27th September 2013



UNIVERSITY OF
LIVERPOOL



The Leverhulme Trust