Geographies of ethnic and social segregation in England and Wales, 1991-2011
(Leverhulme Trust Early Career Fellowship, ECF-2011-065)

Neighbourhood social relations: How has ethnic group segregation changed in England and Wales, 2001-2011?

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**

'Is Britain
Pulling Apart?'
RSS, London,
13th May 2013

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

The Leverhulme Trust

Ethnic group 'segregation' in Great Britain

Media and popular discourse – in GB, recent years have seen an increase in interest in several key issues:

- Immigration

- Population concentration and dispersal

- Community cohesion/multiculturalism/integration

(cont…)

- Identity, values and 'Britishness'

- Inequalities, social cohesion and social exclusion

- **2011 Census results: levels of 'White British' and 'foreign-born'**

Policy and politics:

- 'Integration' a policy issue; debate about how diversity is affecting our society,

- Monitor 'segregation' to understand how society is changing.

- Feed into more informed debates about these issues

- Relevance to issues such as **discrimination** and the persistence of **unequal opportunities** – eg in housing and the labour market.

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*)). Since 2001? All shall be revealed!

- "Segregation by income, wealth and employment is **greater** than segregation by ethnicity" (Parkinson et al. (2006) *State of the English Cities*: p.153)

(migrationmuseum.org)

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

Adapted from Platt *et al*. (2005) 'Stability and change in ethnic groups in England and Wales', *Population Trends*, 35-46. (page 44)

Ethnic group	2011 population	% point change 1991-2001	% point change 2001-11
White	48,209,395	-2.77	-5.34
Indian	1,412,958	0.33	0.53
Pakistani	1,124,511	0.46	0.63
Bangladeshi	447,201	0.22	0.26
Caribbean	594,825	0.08	-0.02
African	989,628	0.50	0.84
Chinese	393,141	0.14	0.27
Other	*2,904,253*	*1.04*	*2.84*
Total	56,075,912		

- The population of England and Wales has become more **diverse**, and more **mixed**.

- A reflection of increased **societal tolerance** and greater confidence in expressing mixed ethnicity:

Mixed or multiple ethnic group: c.660,000 **(1.3%)** in 2001 to over 1.2 million **(2.2%)** in 2011

- An outcome of intimate 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.

  - An **urban element** to this mixing: most predominant in areas with lower White British populations (London): diverse areas are the most 'integrated'.

Index of dissimilarity (*D*): population (un)eveness

Tests unevenness or unequal geographical spread

Comparison between groups e.g., Chinese compared to White British, or, usually more sensibly, Chinese compared to the rest of the population

$$D = 50 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left| \left(\frac{x_i}{X} \right) - \left(\frac{y_i}{Y} \right) \right|$$

- 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.**
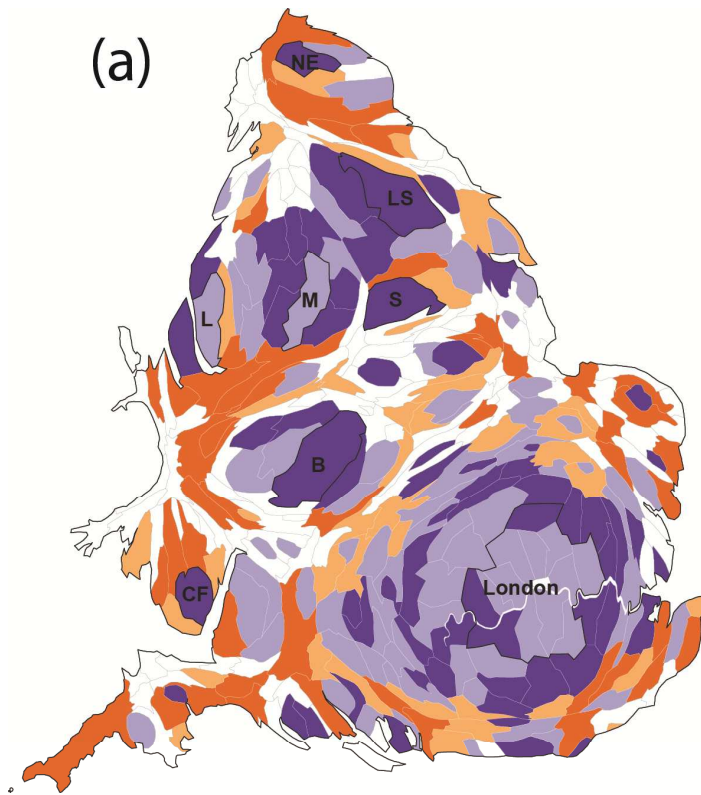
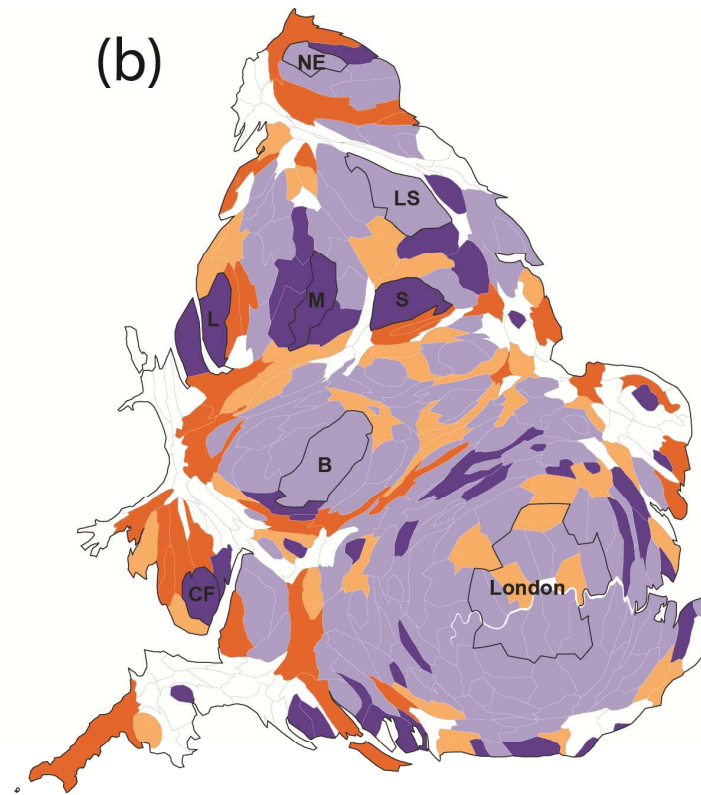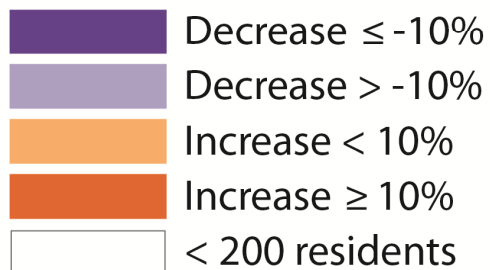| Ethnic group D (%)								
Year	Geog.	White	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Caribbean	African	Chinese
1991	District	53.3	58.8	61.8	61.6	62.8	67.3	32.4
2001	District	52.1	56.5	61.5	61.4	62.8	67.9	32.0
2011	District	49.4	50.7	60.8	58.4	58.3	54.5	33.6
1991	Ward	61.4	65.3	75.1	74.2	68.9	71.1	42.2
2001	Ward	58.8	62.1	71.7	71.6	67.0	70.6	41.3
2011	Ward	56.1	57.0	70.0	67.0	62.4	59.8	42.3
2001	OA	60.8	68.8	78.5	82.3	72.6	77.0	67.7
2011	OA	59.2	63.8	75.9	80.1	68.2	66.9	61.8

Case example: England and Wales, 2001-2011
Output areas within local authority districts
Districts with >200 pop. each ethnic group

% of districts

% change in segregation, 2001-2011

(a)

(b)
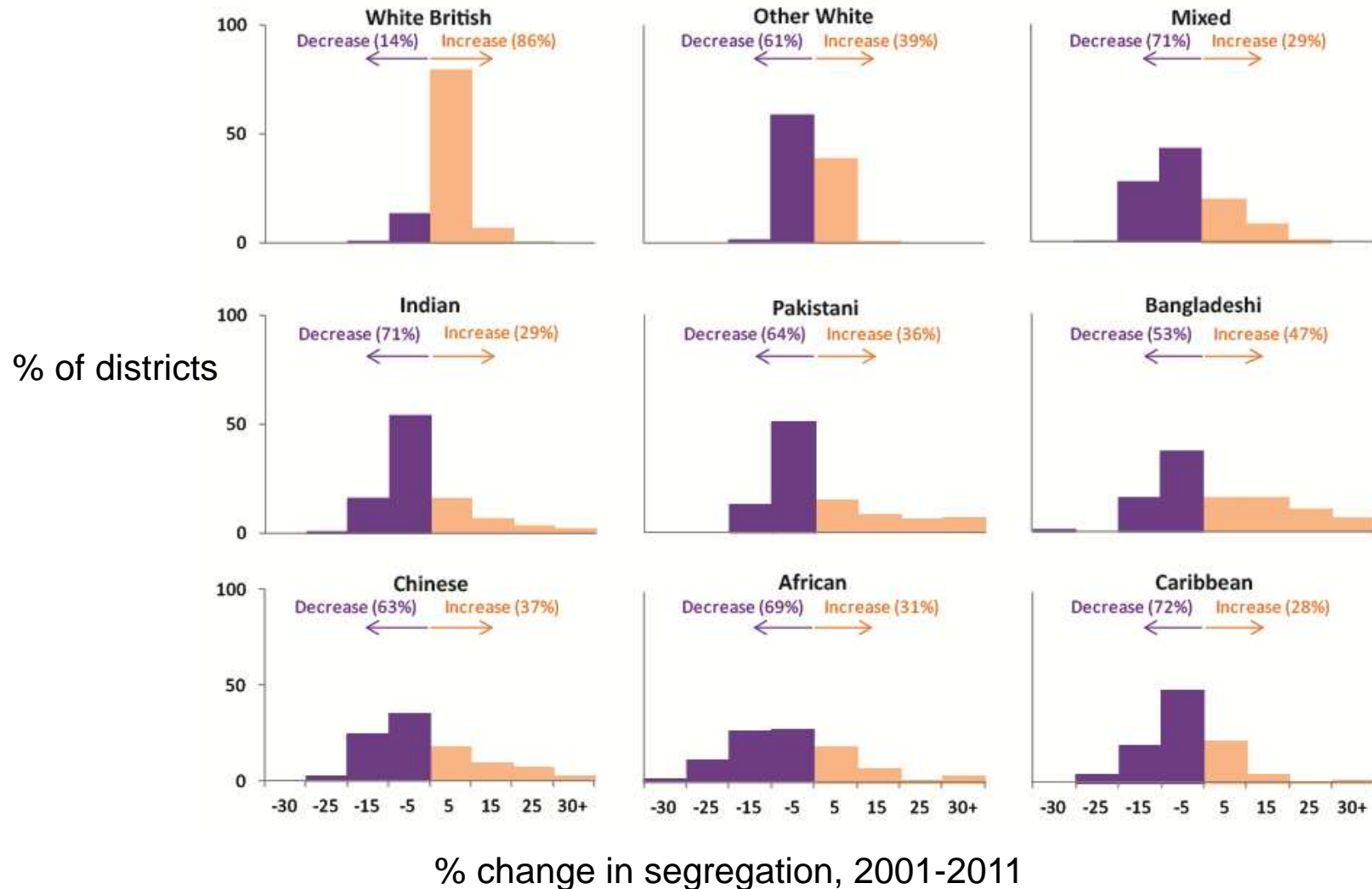
Change in segregation, Chinese
ethnic group, 2001-2011

- Decrease ≤ -10%
- Decrease > -10%
- Increase < 10%
- Increase ≥ 10%
- < 200 residents

Change in segregation, Indian
ethnic group, 2001-2011

- Decrease ≤ -10%
- Decrease > -10%
- Increase < 10%
- Increase ≥ 10%
- < 200 residents

Urban area typologies
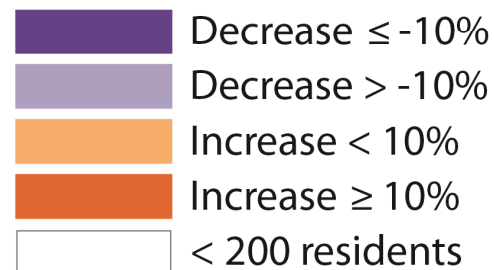
OPCS Area typologies: Champion (2005) *Focus on People and Migration* and www.ethncity.ac.uk/census
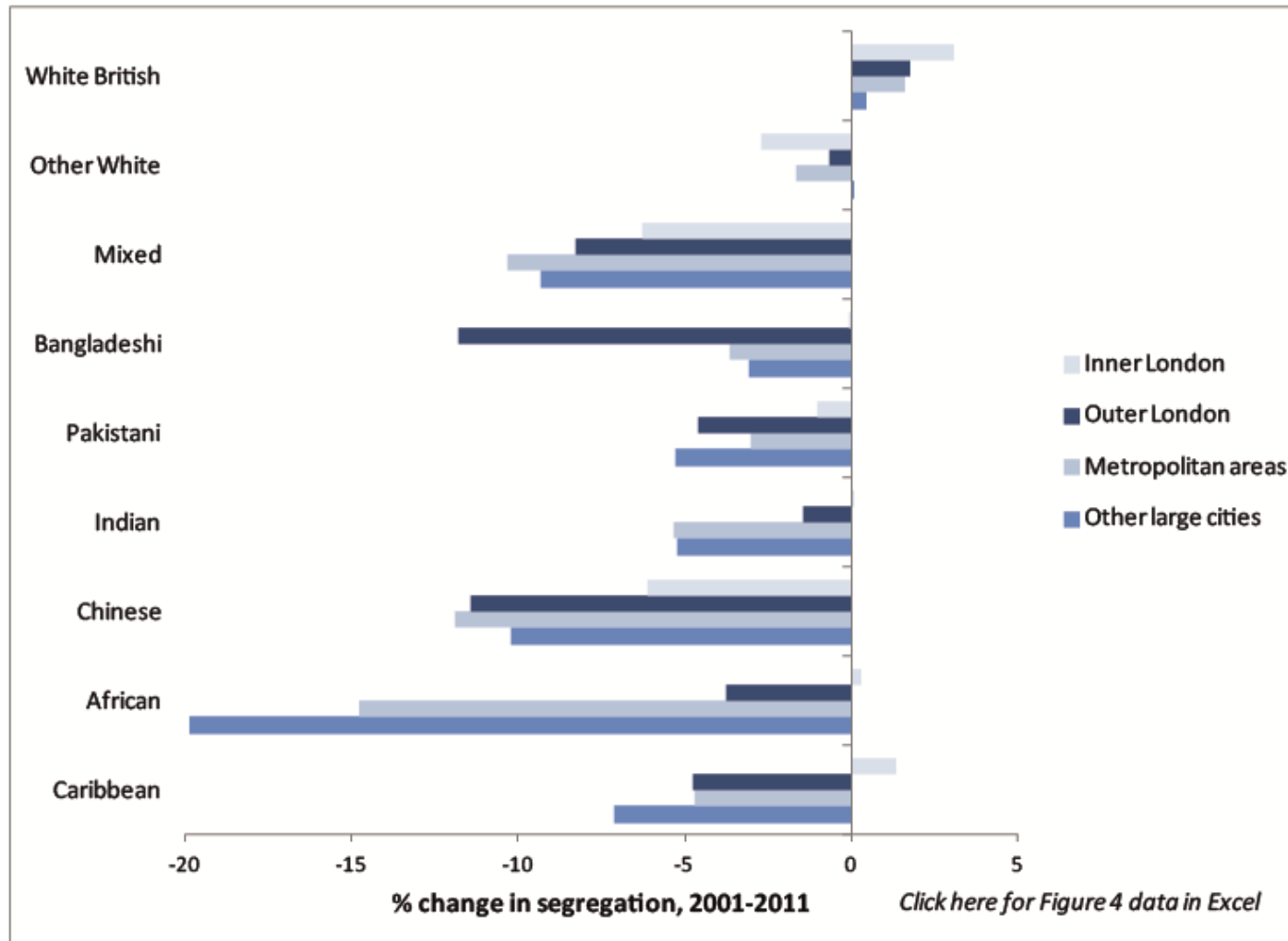
Processes of changing segregation

Hypothetical scenarios

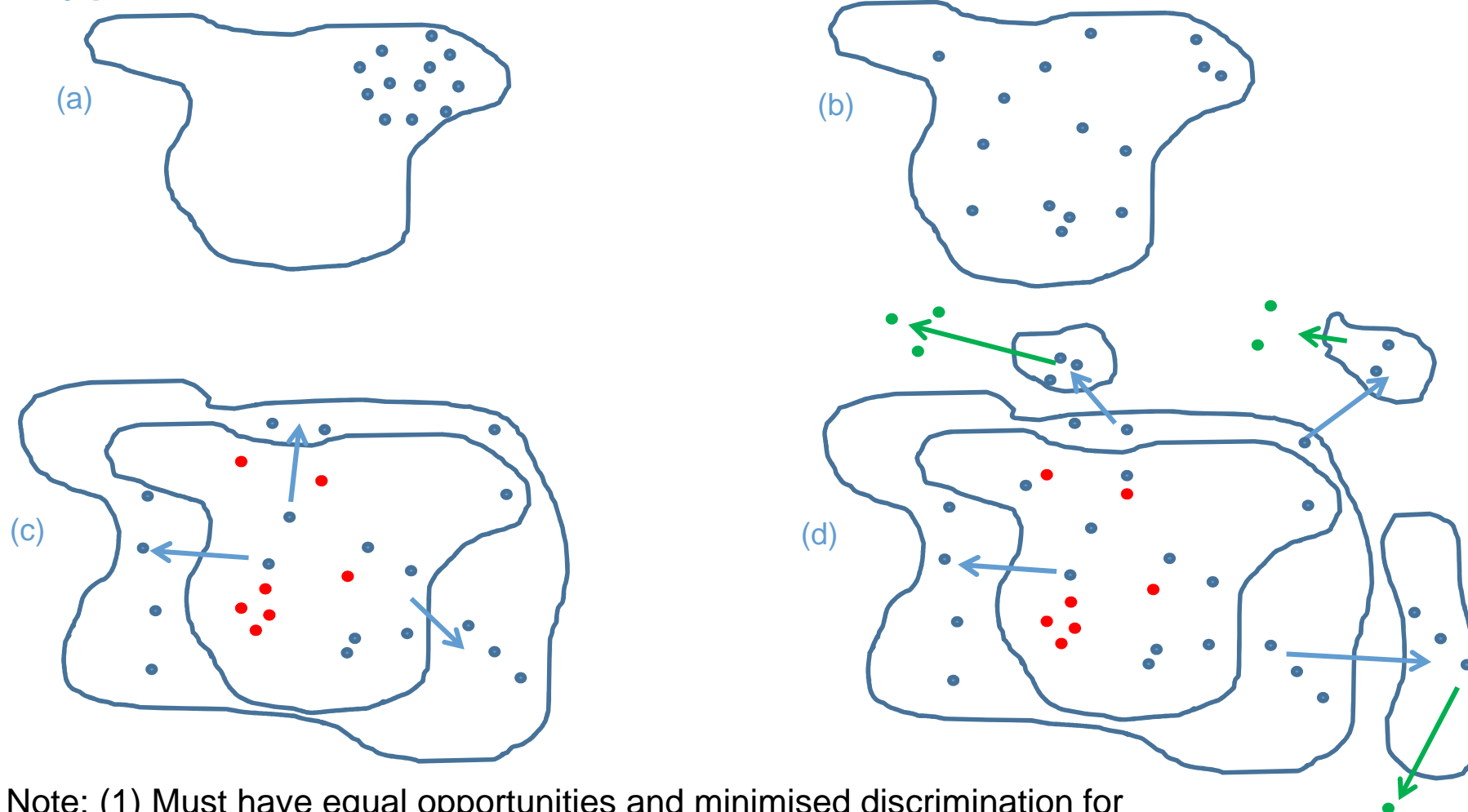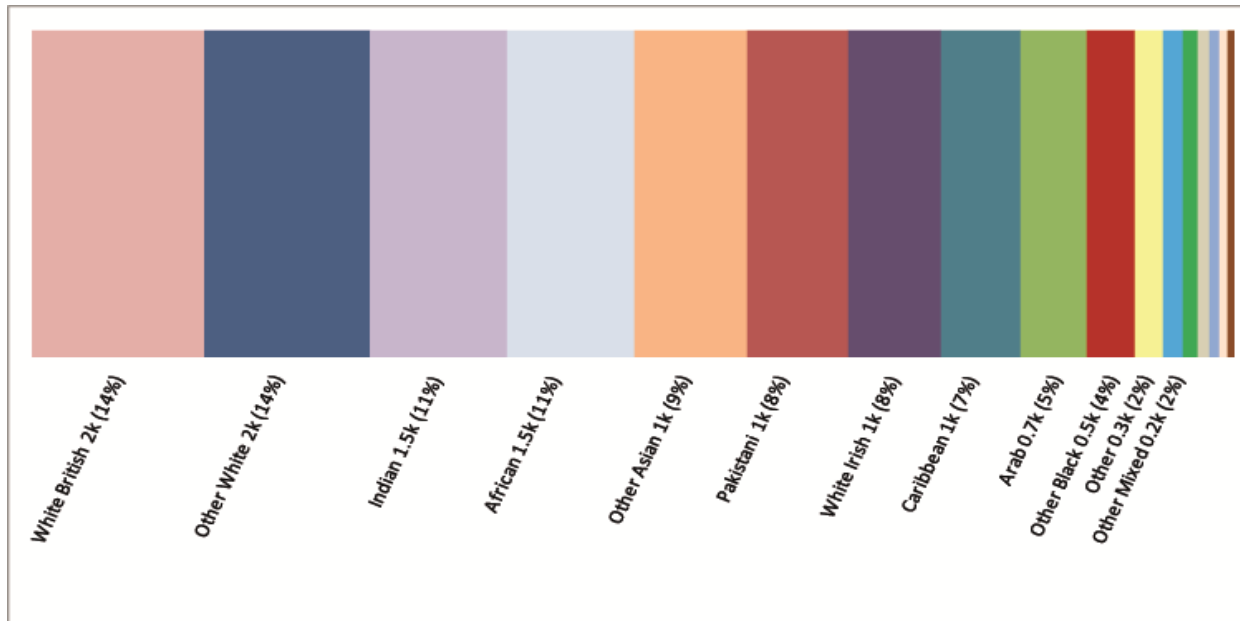Note: (1) Must have equal opportunities and minimised discrimination for these housing aspirations to be achieved, and (2) should not be assumed that this is an inevitable or preferred model for all (Peach 1996).

- RDI: standardised to give a value from 0 to 100 where 100 indicates that every group is in equal proportion in the area.

Chart labels: White British 2k (14%), Other White 2k (14%), Indian 1.5k (11%), African 1.5k (11%), Other Asian 1k (9%), Pakistani 1k (8%), White Irish 1k (8%), Caribbean 1k (7%), Arab 0.7k (5%), Other Black 0.5k (4%), Other 0.3k (2%), Other Mixed 0.2k (2%)

Most diverse electoral wards in E&W: Dollis Hill in Brent (RDI: 56) and Plaistow North in Newham (RDI: 49)
(E&W mean = 3)

- The most diverse local areas are in districts which have seen a **decrease** in segregation for most ethnic minority groups.
- Diverse areas are not dominated by one ethnic group and should not be understood as segregated, or as becoming more so.

The story so far…

- Minority groups: decreasing segregation in urban areas.
- Segregation for the White 'group' taken as a 'whole' goes down for neighbourhoods

- White British: decreasing segregation at the LA level, increases slightly for Output Areas.
- The White British continue to have **low** levels of segregation
  - **Why 'increasing' segregation for the White British?** Increased residential mixing 'on the ground', in previously 'homogenous' (suburban/rural) areas.

theguardian

News | Sport | Comment | Culture | Business | Money | Life & style | Travel | Environment | Tech | TV | Video | Dating | Offers | Jobs

News > Datablog

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.

Posted by
Ami Sedghi
Wednesday 27 F
2013 09.00 GMT
guardian.co.uk
Jump to com

Article history

UK news
Census

World news
Race issues

Society
Communities

0
Share

Mark Easton
Home editor
More from Mark | Follow Mark on Twitter

Why have the white British left London?

COMMENTS (2062)

Mail Online

Home | News | U.S. | Sport | TV&Showbiz | Femail | Health | Science | Money | RightMinds | Co

News Home | Arts | Headlines | Pictures | Most read | News Board

Rise of 'white flight': British families are 'self-segregating' as more Caucasians abandon urban areas for the countryside

- Trend has gone largely unnoticed because city centres appear diverse
- Well-off whites from diverse areas are moving to outer suburbs in droves
- Researchers say better schools, fresher air and background may be factors

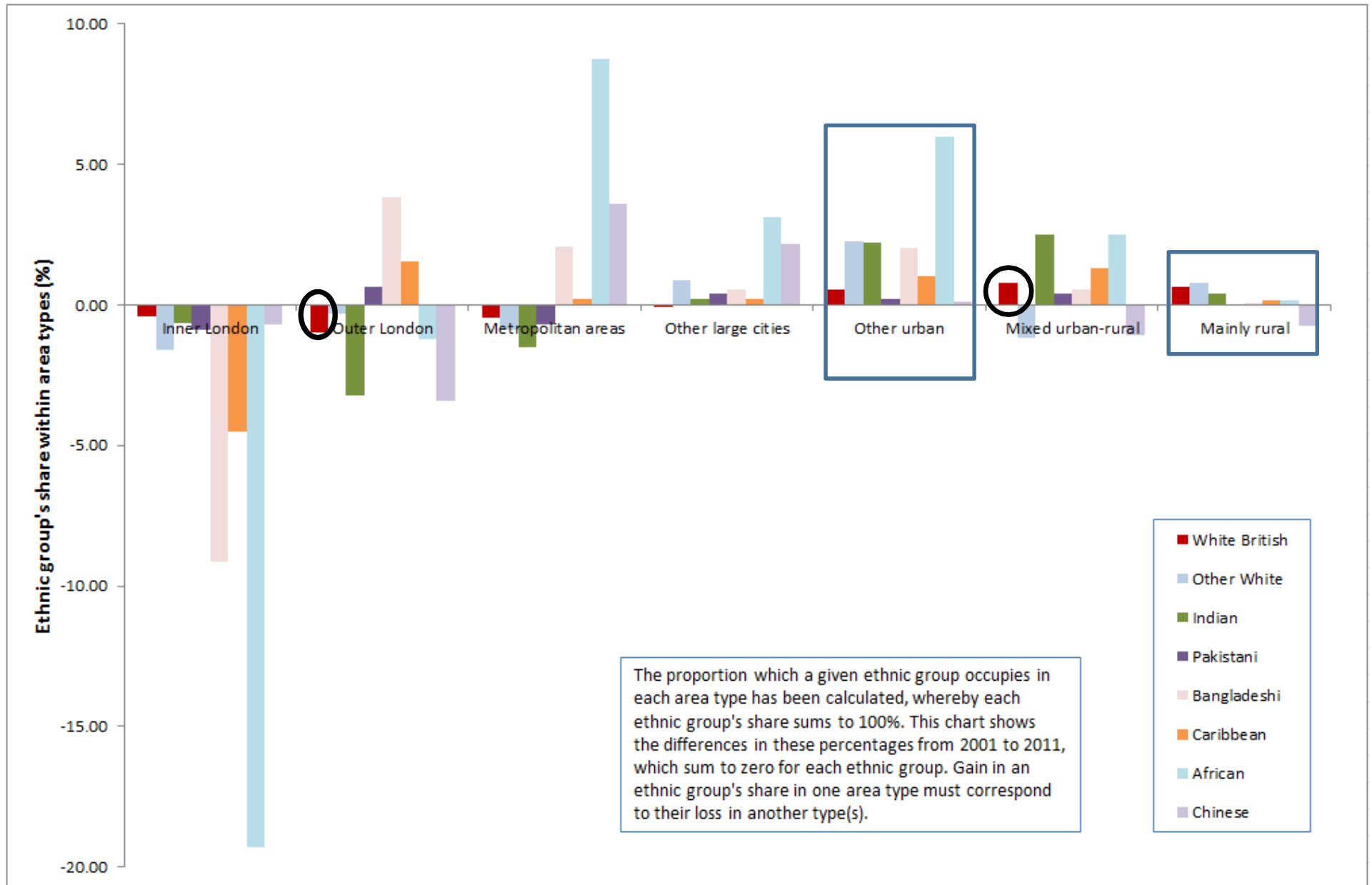By EMMA REYNOLDS

www.ethnicity.ac.uk

'White flight'?

- **British national identity** is commonly expressed.
- The White British population remains the **majority** population, at over 80%.

- White British population loss in England and Wales. London has received most attention (>600,000)
  - An **ageing population**
  - A continuation of **suburbanisation and counterurbanisation** seen in Britain for decades (housing aspirations common to all ethnic groups)
  - White British **less isolated** in 2011 than in 2001 (increase in index of exposure)

No (internal) migration data available yet. But **what's going on…?**

Classification of areas into urban/rural typologies

- For many ethnic minority groups, that group's **smallest** gains are in the areas where the White British have seen their greatest population loss.

- However, even more insightful is to consider a group's *share* within an urban/rural type

- E.g. 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).

What relevance to social relations?

Focusing on change 01-11, rather than pattern in 2011:

- Greater geographical spread of minority populations
  - Increased diversity in previously homogenous majority White areas
  - Decreased segregation

- Reduced isolation of the White British from minority populations

- More mixing between people, in relationships, in households, between generations