

# What does the 2011 census tell us about integration and diversity in the UK?

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## How rise of 'white flight' is creating a segregated UK: Study reveals white Brits are 'retreating' from areas dominated by ethnic minorities

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**Racial segregation**

## Everyone out

Whites are fleeing Britain's inner cities. But so is everybody else

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## Britain's new problem—segregation

### DAVID GOODHART

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## 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

## WHY DON'T WE JUST...

### ...END THE OBSESSION WITH SEGREGATION MYTHS



**Nissa Finney**

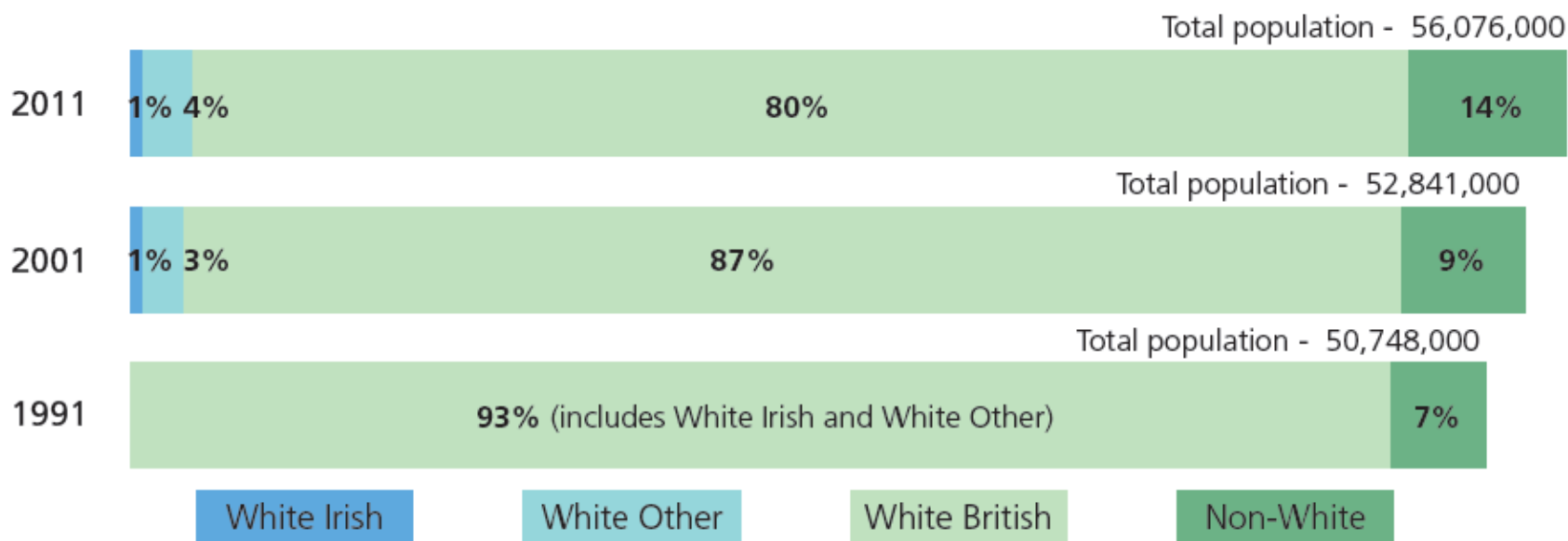
of population change for a neighbourhood: people move in (from elsewhere in the UK, or from abroad), people move out, people die and people are born.

# National Census Briefings

- How has ethnic diversity grown?
  - More segregation or more mixing?
  - Does Britain have plural cities?
  - How can we count immigration and integration?
  - Has neighbourhood ethnic segregation decreased?
  - Who feels British? National identity
- 
- Available at <http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/census/>
  - Funded by CoDE and JRF

1991 (9 categories)	2001 (5 headings, 16 categories)	2011 (5 headings, 18 categories)
White	White: British	White: British
Caribbean	White: Irish	White: Irish
African	White: Other	White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller
Other Black	Mixed: White-Caribbean	White: Other
Indian	Mixed: White-African	Mixed: White-Caribbean
Pakistani	Mixed: White-Asian	Mixed: White-African
Bangladeshi	Mixed: Other	Mixed: White-Asian
Chinese	Asian: Indian	Mixed: Other
Other	Asian: Pakistani	Asian: Indian
	Asian: Bangladeshi	Asian: Pakistani
	Asian: Other	Asian: Bangladeshi
	Black: Caribbean	Asian: Chinese
	Black: African	Asian: Other
	Black: Other	Black: Caribbean
	Chinese or other: Chinese	Black: African
	Chinese or other: Other	Black: Other
		Other: Arab
		Other: Other

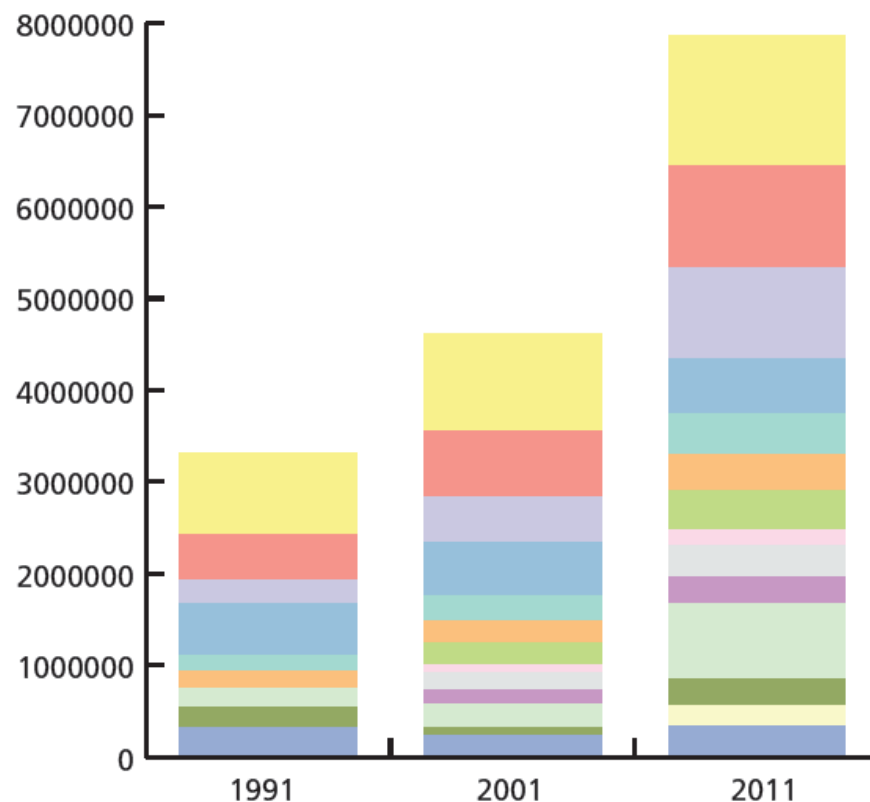
# Growth of ethnic minorities in England and Wales, 1991-2011



Notes: White Irish includes White Gypsy and Irish Traveller in 2011 (57,680 people).  
 Figures may not add due to rounding.

[Click here for Figure 1 data in Excel](#)

# Increased ethnic diversity in England & Wales, 1991-2011



2011 Census estimates  
(% change from 2001 shown in brackets):

Indian	1,412,958 (+34%)
Pakistani	1,124,511 (+55%)
African	989,628 (+100%)
Caribbean	594,825 (+4%)
Bangladeshi	447,201 (+56%)
Chinese	393,141 (+69%)

Mixed:

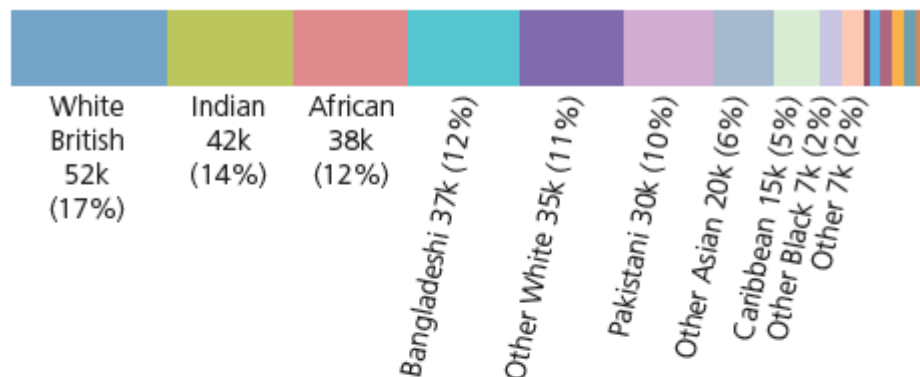
White-Caribbean	426,715 (+78%)
White-African	165,974 (+106%)
White-Asian	341,727 (+78%)
Mixed Other	289,984 (+83%)

Other Asian	835,720 (+238%)
Other Black	280,437 (+186%)
Arab	230,600 (see note)
Other	333,096 (+46%)

Notes: There are no Mixed categories in 1991; and no Arab category in 1991 & 2001.  
Excludes White Irish and White Other categories shown in Figure 1.

[Click here for Figure 2 data in Excel](#)

# “Super-diversity” in England & Wales, 2011

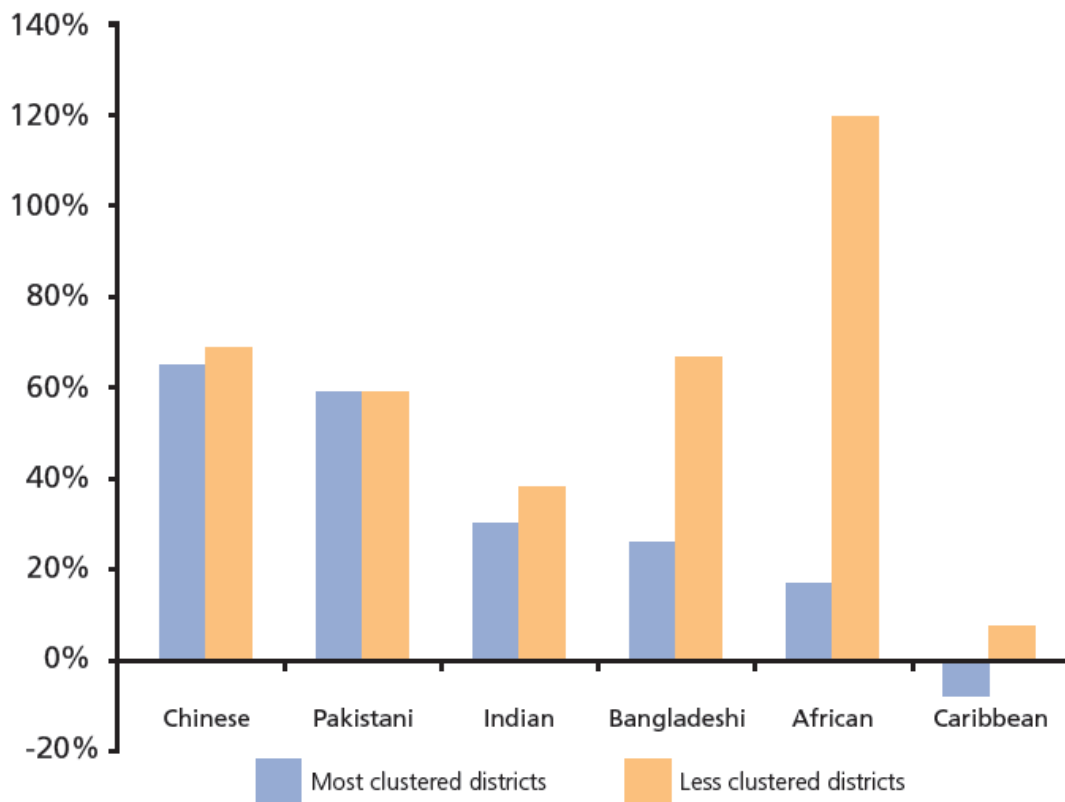


[Click here for District profiler in Excel](#)

## Newham

Newham is Britain's most ethnically diverse local authority; eight ethnic groups are represented by 5% or more of its residents. Of Newham's 308 thousand residents, 143 thousand were born in the UK. 52 thousand have ethnic group White British, while 203 thousand have a British identity. 34% of households have more than one ethnicity, and 5% residents are of mixed ethnicity themselves. Of the 165,414 born abroad, 47% arrived since 2004. 17 of the 18 ethnic groups counted in the 2011 Census have one thousand or more residents.

# Geographical spreading of ethnic minorities



Notes: The 'most clustered districts' for each ethnic group include a fifth of an ethnic group's population in 2001 with highest percentage of the group, and the 'less clustered districts' include the remaining four-fifths. The most clustered districts are as follows for each group:

**Chinese:** Barnet, Cambridge, Camden, City of London, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Kingston upon Thames, Lewisham, Manchester, Merton, Oxford, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Westminster

**Pakistani:** Bradford, Pendle, Slough

**Indian:** Brent, Harrow, Hounslow, Leicester

**Bangladeshi:** Tower Hamlets

**African:** Hackney, Newham, Southwark

**Caribbean:** Brent, Hackney, Lambeth, Lewisham

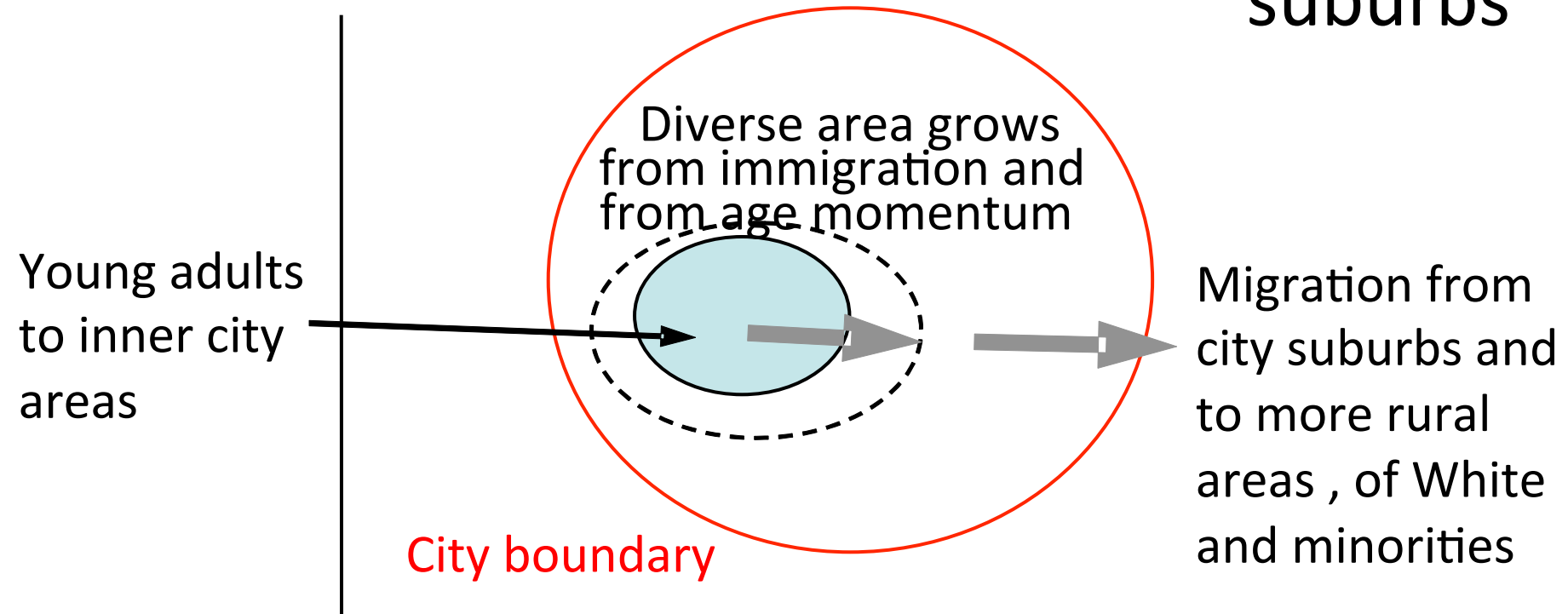
[Click here for Figure 4 data in Excel](#)



Immigration

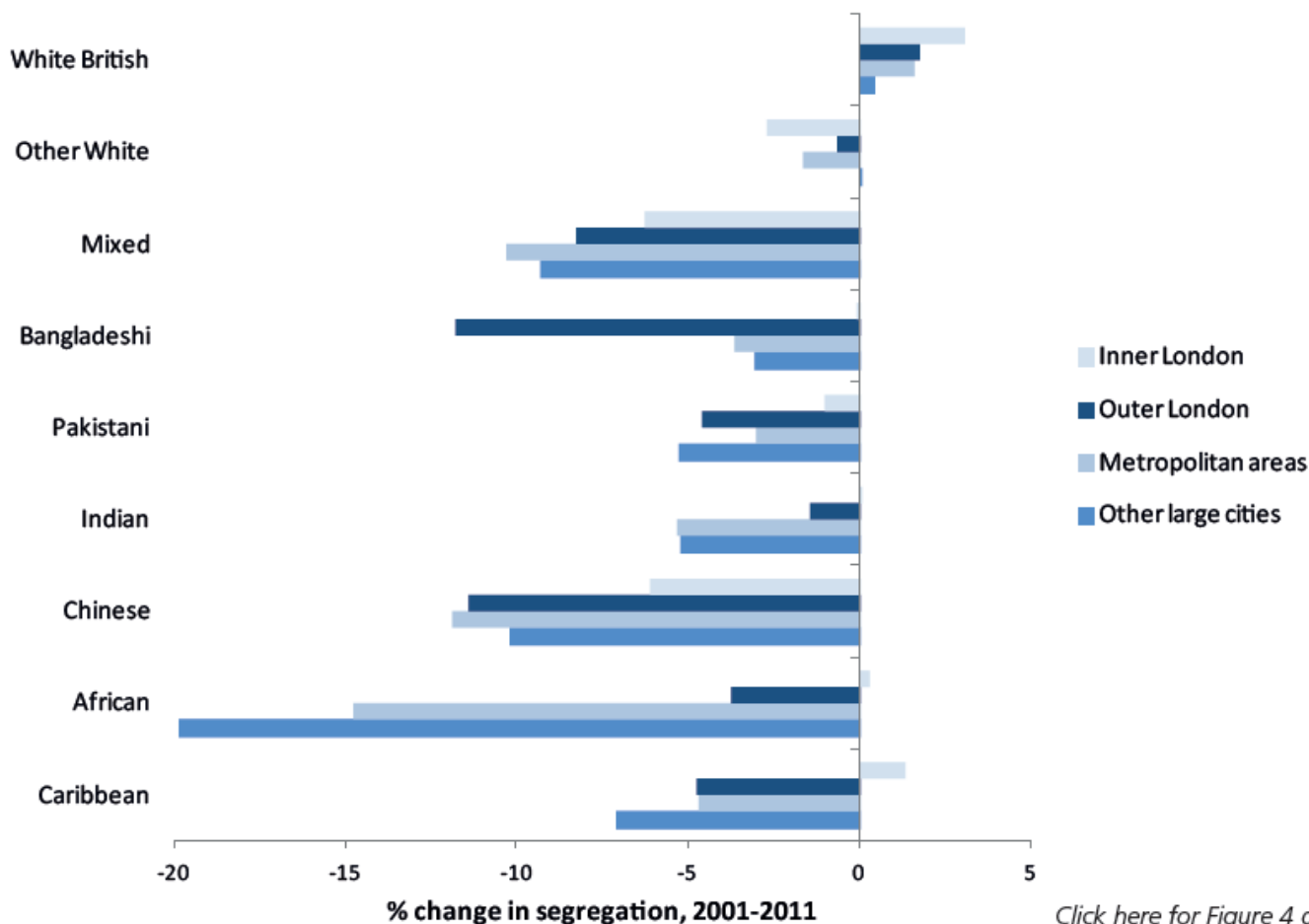
Growth of  
minority  
populations

Movement  
to the  
suburbs



**Consequences:** ☒ Lower %White in ethnically diverse areas  
☒ White flight nor Self-segregation

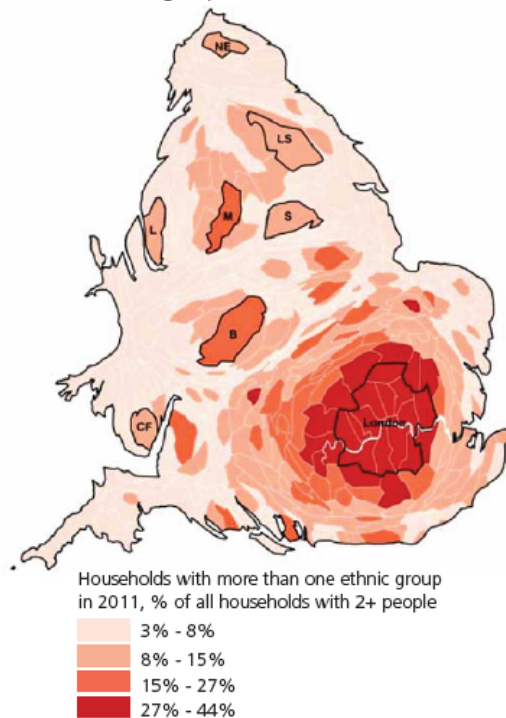
# Decreased urban segregation



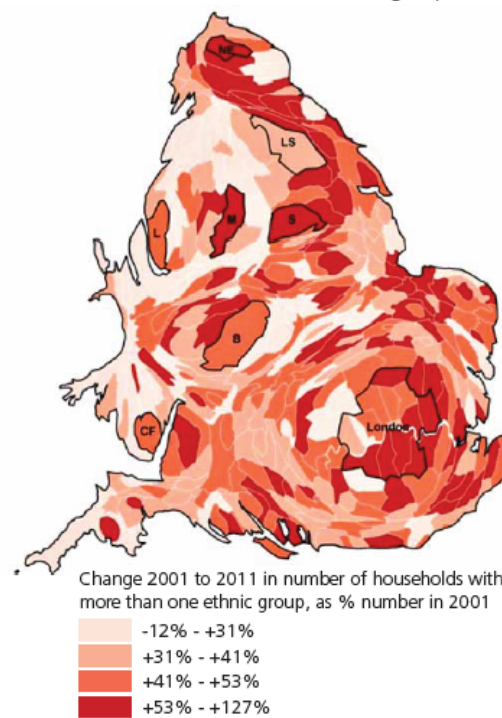
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# Growth of multiple ethnic group households

**Figure 4a.** Households with more than one ethnic group in 2011



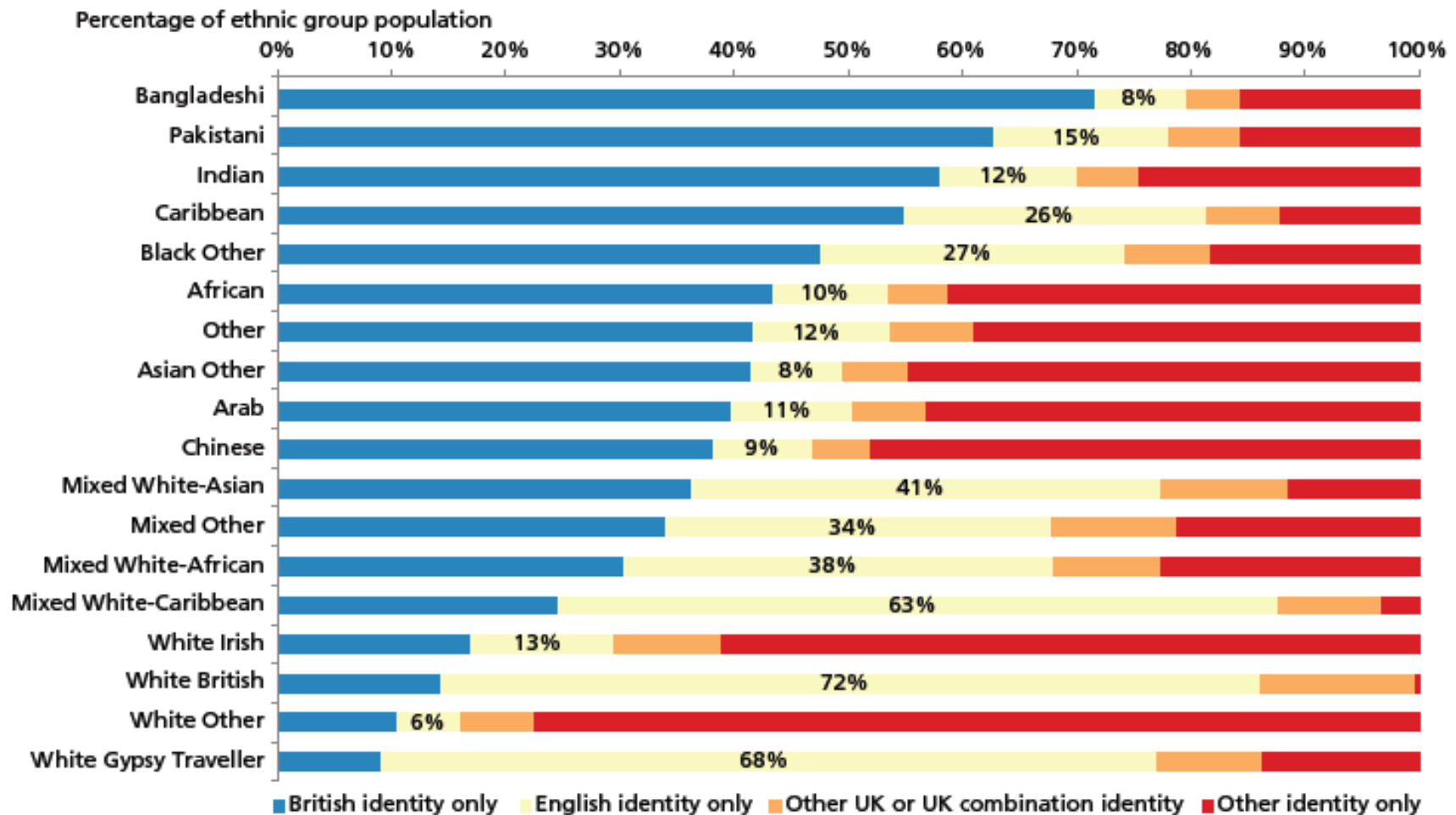
**Figure 4b.** Change 2001 to 2011 in number of households with more than one ethnic group in 2011



[Click here for Figure 4 data in Excel](#)

Notes: These maps are population cartograms where each local authority district is shown approximately proportional in size to its resident population\*. The highlighted areas are intended to act as reference points: Inner London and other principal cities: Manchester (M), Liverpool (L), Sheffield (S), Newcastle upon Tyne (NE), Birmingham (B), Leeds (LS), and Cardiff (CF). For a more detailed key of each local authority district click [here](#).

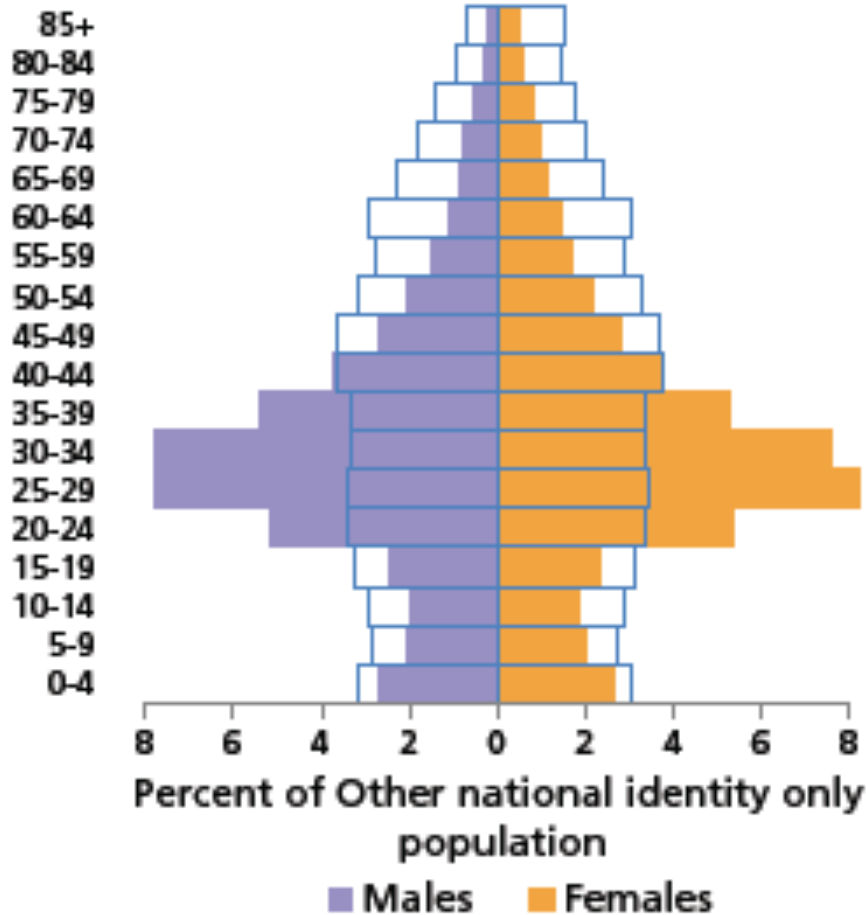
# Who feels British? National identity



Note: Percent label shown for 'English identity only' to aid comparison across ethnic groups.

d) Other identity only

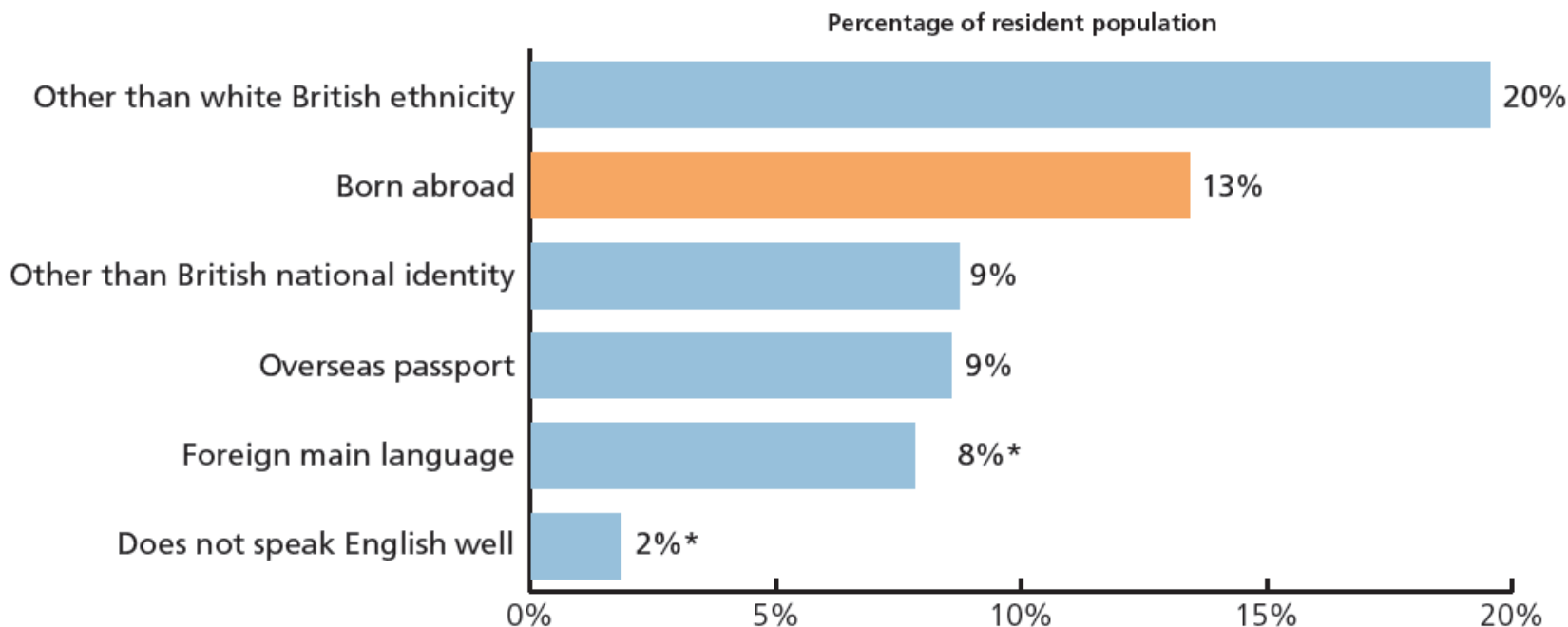
Age group



Those not  
feeling  
'UK' are  
likely to  
be mostly  
recent  
migrants

# What can the census say about minority *integration*?

**Figure 4.** Comparing measures of 'foreign identity' in England and Wales, 2011



Notes: Base resident population, 56,075,912.

\*Base includes resident population aged 3 and above – 53,961,451.

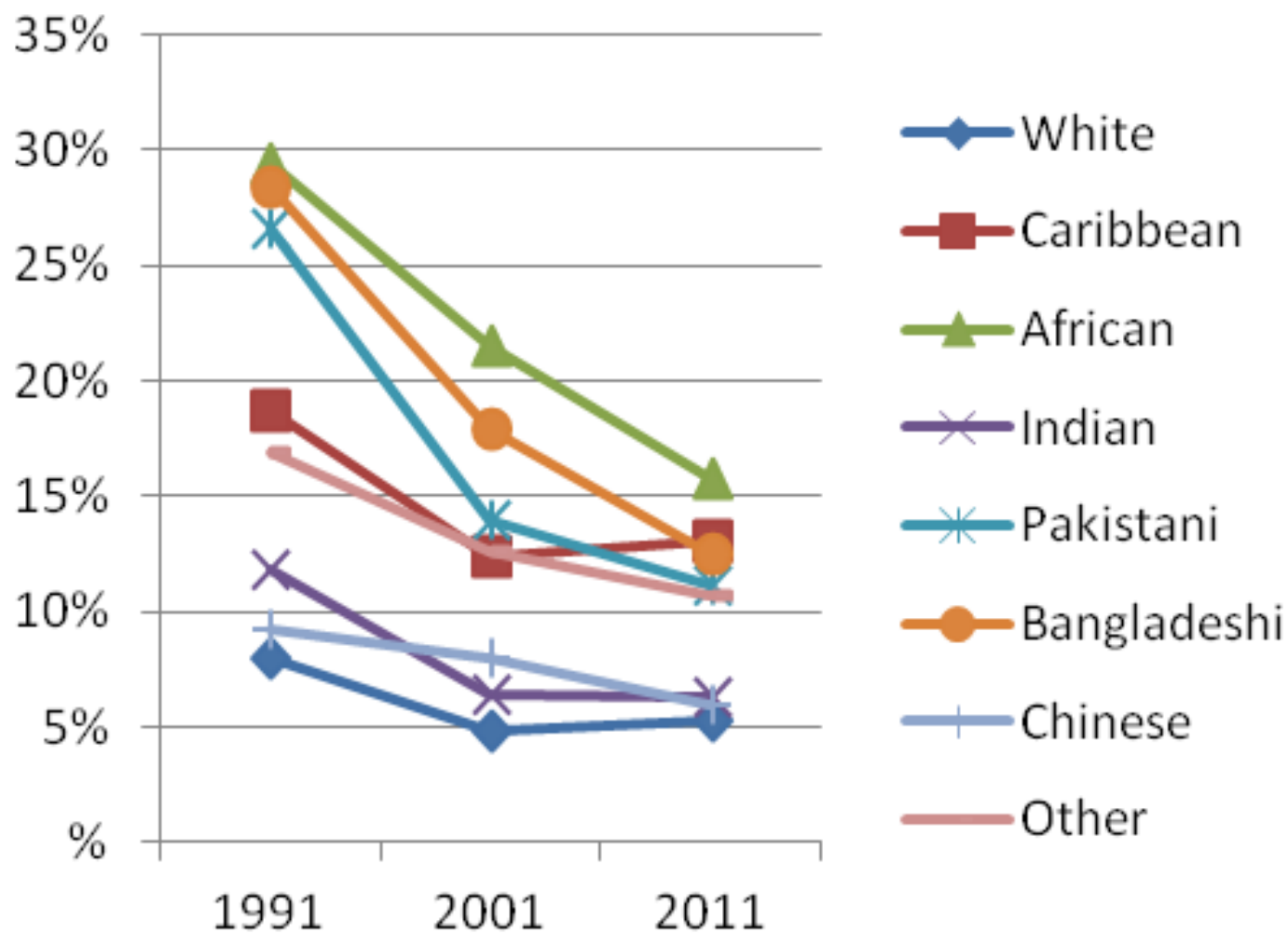
[Click here for Figure 4 data in Excel](#)

# Forthcoming CoDE Briefings

*Dynamic of Diversity: Evidence from the 2011 Census*

- Age-sex structure and demographic change
- Employment inequalities
- Occupational class
- Educational attainment
- Health inequalities
- Housing disadvantage and overcrowding
- Household composition
- Caring

# Aged 24-49, unemployment





# BUT ...

## this valuable small area data is under threat...

- Evidence like we have shown cannot be produced without data for small areas.
- Office for National Statistics (ONS) Beyond 2011 programme will consult from July 2013 on alternatives to the census .
- If a case is not made to retain production of small area statistics, the alternatives to the census will not include them.

# Implications for policy

- Relaxed about more mixing and diversity in residential areas, households, families, work. No pulling apart.
- Accept the dual challenge of
  - disadvantage of many minority groups vis-à-vis the 'White British' majority, and
  - The inequality within all ethnic groups including White British: substandard jobs, education, housing

# Humanity within diversity

- Residential mixing makes it easier
- Community development is universal
  - ‘Profiling’ of areas of limited use
  - Resident integration
  - Equality of treatment
- Avert stigmatisation and stereotyping
  - Understanding and contact between groups and areas

# Make use of census evidence

- Language – most highly prioritised by refugees for integration
  - Language need is not only for recent immigrants
- The census allows tailoring services and solutions, enabling local provision to respond to local needs
  - Diversity in cities and outside cities
  - From cradle to grave