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Centre for Spatial Demographics Research Launch and Symposium, University of Liverpool 11th-12th June 2015
2011 Census: 1 in 5 with an ethnic ‘minority’ affiliation

The increased diversity of Britain:
• Has provided…
  • Diversity of experiences, sharing of cultures in many environments
  • ‘Superdiversity’ (Vertovec, 2007)
  • A changing ethnic and religious landscape
• Has been a hot topic in…
  • Media and popular discourse
  • Immigration: numbers and diversity of flows
  • Population concentration and dispersal
  • Identity, values and ‘Britishness’
  • Community cohesion/multiculturalism/integration: ‘parallel lives’ debate
  • Inequalities, social cohesion and social exclusion, in context of economic recession and joblessness
• The Academy
  • Britain does not have ‘ghettoes’ (Peach, 1996; Simpson, 2007)
  • Critique of ‘self-segregation’ claims (Finney and Simpson, 2009)
Understanding ethnic diversity and segregation...

• To better inform public debates and policy
• Understanding spatial inequalities of relevance to, the persistence of unequal opportunities, discrimination, ethnic group inequalities – eg in housing and the labour market
• Theoretical, empirical, methodological academic contributions drawing on 2011 Census
  • Decreasing segregation and a geographical ‘spreading out’ of ethnic diversity: new diversity between people, within places…and in new places

New geographies of ethnic diversity:

• Challenges our associations of diversity as exclusively urban
• Call for greater attention to challenges for rural areas and new spaces of diversity
Simpson (2013) An increasingly diverse England and Wales
Groups other than White 14% of the population (7.9m) – up by 8% points since 1991
Minority groups now 20%; White British still remains the considerable majority
Liverpool’s Diversity

Princess Park 10th most diverse in NW (305/8570 in E&W)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Liverpool 2011</th>
<th>E&amp;W 2011</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National identity British (incl. with other)</td>
<td>92.7%</td>
<td>91.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National identity other (inc. with British)</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National identity only other than British</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passports UK</td>
<td>76.3%</td>
<td>75.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English main language All in household of all households</td>
<td>92.8%</td>
<td>91.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple ethnicity in household of all households</td>
<td>10.8%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Born outside UK of all people</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrived 2004 or since of all born abroad</td>
<td>55.3%</td>
<td>39.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrived at age 16-44 of all born abroad</td>
<td>53.8%</td>
<td>49.4%</td>
</tr>
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Summarised at ethnicity.ac.uk
An increasingly mixed England and Wales

- 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.

- Mixed ethnicity has grown throughout the country; growth in mixed ethnicity households not confined to London
Local authority districts: 348 (mean pop. c.161,000)

Wards: 8,588 (mean pop. c.6,540)

Output areas: 181,408 (mean pop. c.300)

http://census.ukdataservice.ac.uk/use-data/guides/boundary-data.aspx
Measuring diversity: Reciprocal Diversity Index

• Square each ethnic group’s proportion in an area, then sum those values. Divide the sum into one.

• Standardise to give a value from 0 to 100 where 100 indicates that every group is in equal proportion in the area.

• Average England and Wales: Districts = 3.45 (18 groups)

Most diverse electoral wards in E&W: Dollis Hill in Brent (RDI: 56) and Plaistow North in Newham (RDI: 49)
Change in ethnic diversity, 1991-2011
Index of Dissimilarity ($D$): population (un)evenness

Tests unevenness or unequal geographical spread
Comparison between groups e.g., Chinese compared to White British, or, more usually, Chinese compared to the rest of the population

How do we interpret this?
0% indicates a completely even spread of the population, and 100% means complete separation.

Decreasing urban segregation

Figure 2: The counter-urbanisation cascade

Champion T 2000 Flight From Cities? In Bate R, Best R and Holmans A eds *On the Move: The Housing Consequences of Migration*
Challenges and Opportunities

• New opportunities in methods
  • How best to capture (and understand) the changing geographies of segregation and diversity
    • Spatial measures and spatial scales of segregation…

The checkerboard problem
O’Sullivan and Wong (2007)
Geographical Analysis
Local segregation example: PAKISTANI

-2.59% points
= 61.7% in 2011

Adaptive bandwidth: nearest neighbours
Challenges and Opportunities

• New opportunities in methods
  • How best to capture (and understand) the changing geographies of segregation and diversity
    • Spatial measures and spatial scales of segregation…
    • Measuring segregation and diversity transitions: future scenarios

• New opportunities in data sources
  • ‘Informal’ data sources
  • Individual level data

• The ‘why’, ‘so what’ and policy implications of segregation: its causes and consequences

• Getting the message across
  • Raises policy issues about:
    • Equal opportunities for residential mixing
    • Issues facing newly diversifying local places

O’Sullivan and Wong (2007) Geographical Analysis

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