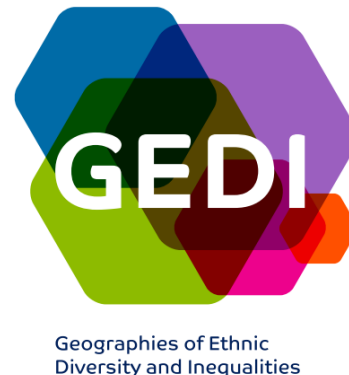


**Prof. Gemma Catney**

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**Geography at Queen's and  
The Geographical Association**

# The Changing Geographies of Ethnic Diversity: Insights from the 2021 Census for England and Wales



# The Changing Geographies of Ethnic Diversity

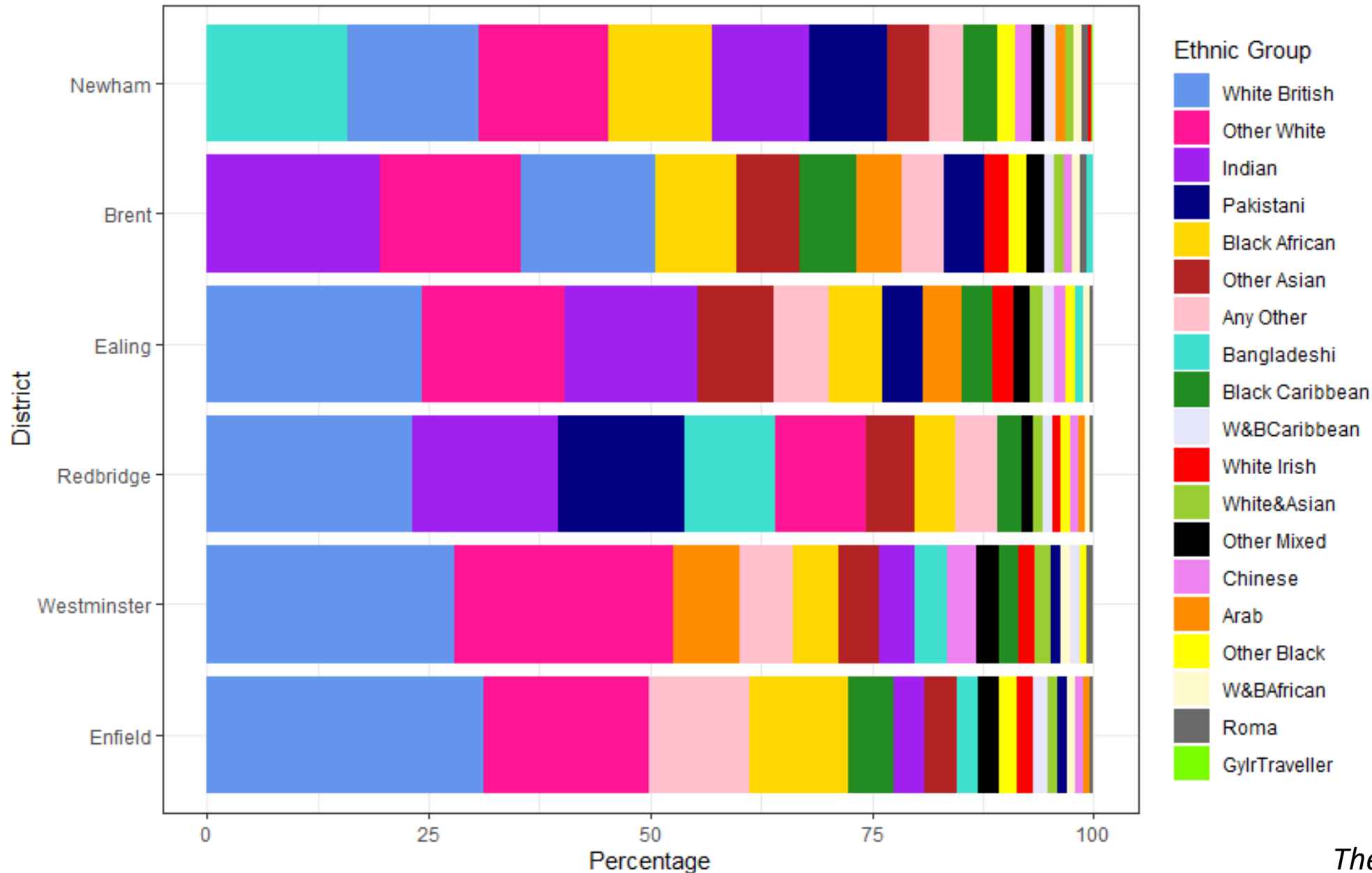
**CCEA's Geography Unit A2 Option C - Ethnic Diversity - Section 2**

Case Study: England and Wales

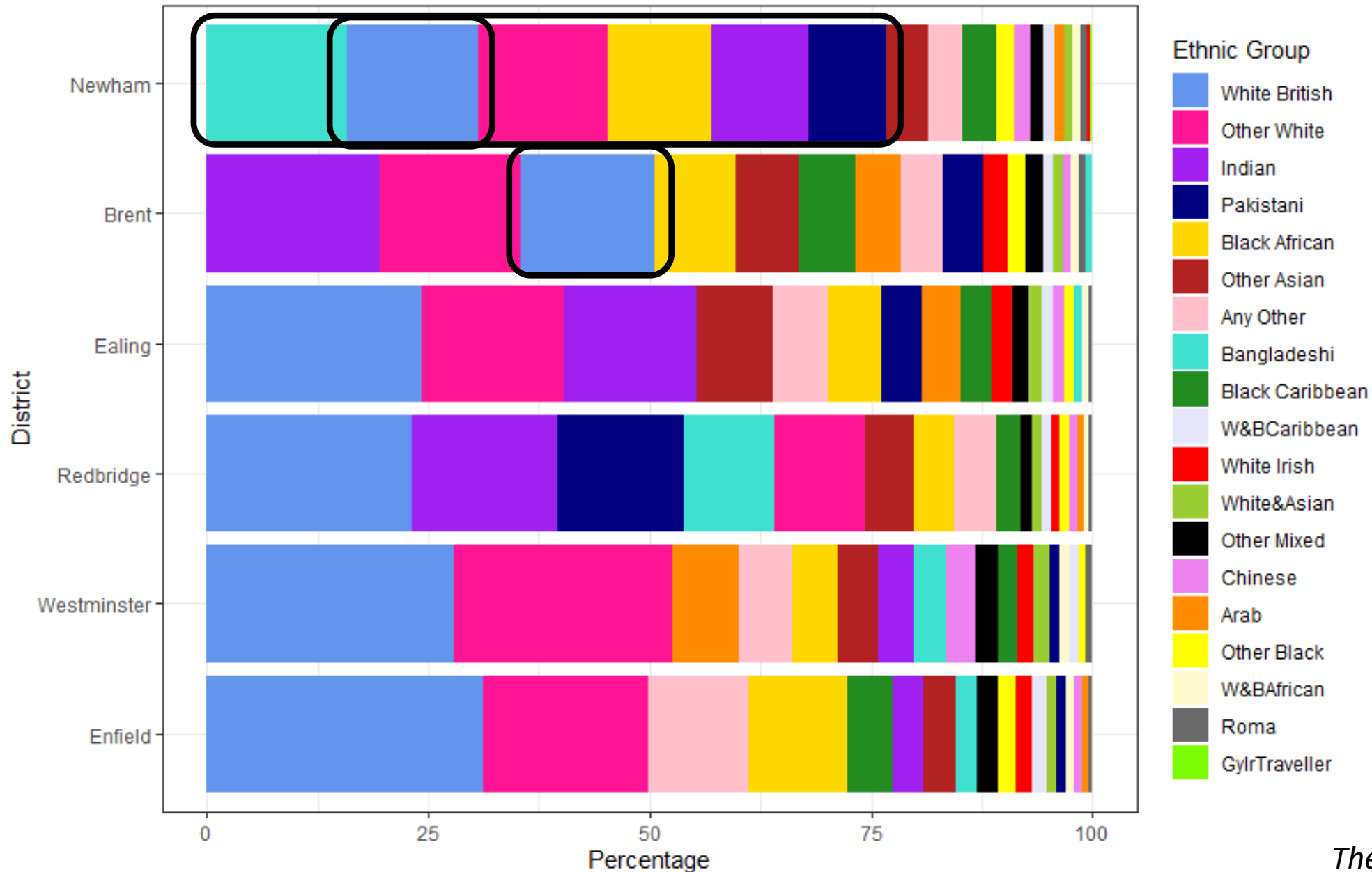
Recent findings from the 2021 Census

**census**  
2021

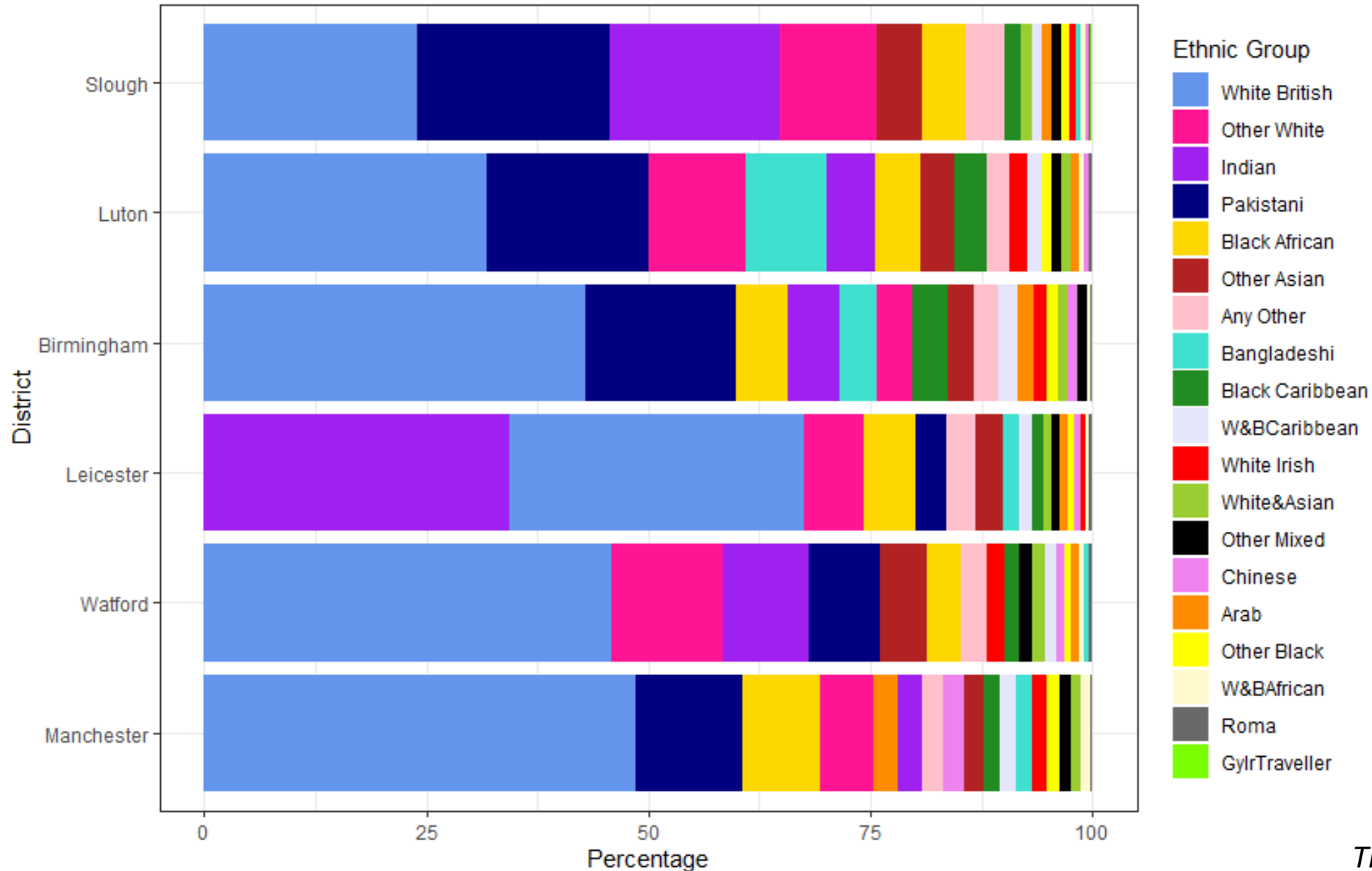
# Ethnic group composition of the most ethnically diverse districts in London, 2021



# Ethnic group composition of the most ethnically diverse districts in London, 2021



# Ethnic group composition of the most ethnically diverse districts in England and Wales (outside of London), 2021



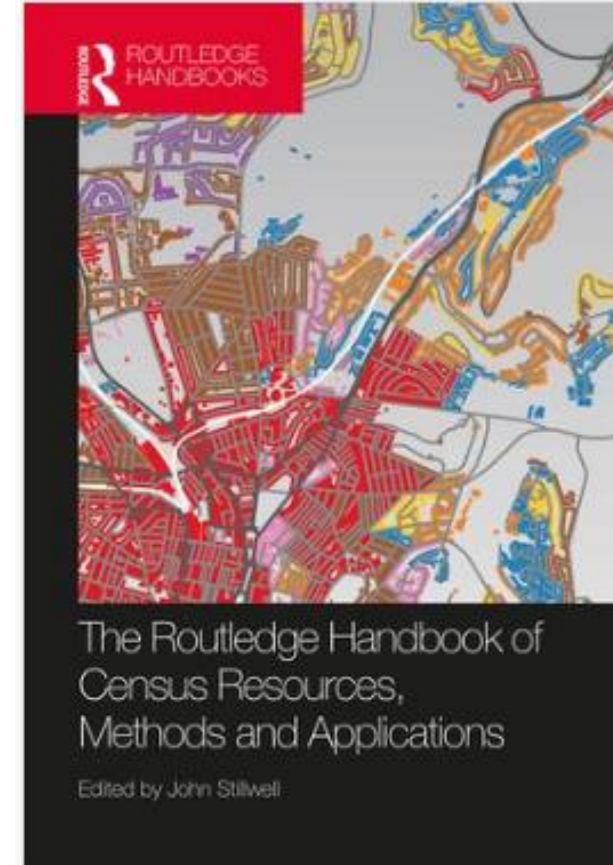
It's time  
to complete  
your **census**  
questionnaire

... your census.  
... Member, see  
... to everyone  
... did not included in the  
... health and oversight  
... plan and fund  
... services like transp

... your cen  
... 2011, or  
... the cen

# The UK Censuses

- Every ten years since 1801 except 1941 (WW2) and 1921 in Ireland
- Essential demographic information
- Core tool for resource allocation and service delivery by central and local government
- A wealth of data on multiple aspects of life:  
Age and sex, Ethnicity and religion,  
Employment and economic activity,  
Education, Housing, Health, Deprivation,  
Migration...and more
- 2021 (England and Wales, NI); 2022 (Scotland)
- Future of Census



Three main motivations:

1. **Understanding the population and the need for data to support decision-making**
2. **Shaping government policy**
3. **Equalities monitoring**

“...decision-makers need to be able to address **unfairness and inequality in society**. For example, in 2017 ‘Ethnicity Facts and Figures’ showed that monitoring of ethnicity across public services does not happen consistently and in some areas does not happen at all. Data on religion are rarely collected. Many communities are concerned about **ensuring that the needs of their communities should be understood and met on an ongoing basis...** The census also provides information that is of fundamental importance for **planning to meet these needs...** **The user need for data on ethnic group is higher than any other topic except age, sex and household relationships. The data are particularly important for local authorities, service planning, and meeting duties under the Equality Act 2010.**”



arrow that this applies to the other people on the form.  
For a child born since the 21st April 1990, tick the 'Child under one' box.

### 10 Country of birth

Please tick the appropriate box.

If the 'Elsewhere' box is ticked, please write in the present name of the country in which the birthplace is now situated.

BLOCK CAPITALS		BLOCK CAPITALS	
Post-code		Post-code	

- England  1
- Scotland  2
- Wales  3
- Northern Ireland  4
- Irish Republic  5
- Elsewhere

If elsewhere, please write in the present name of the country

\_\_\_\_\_

- England  1
- Scotland  2
- Wales  3
- Northern Ireland  4
- Irish Republic  5
- Elsewhere

If elsewhere, please write in the present name of the country

\_\_\_\_\_

### 11 Ethnic group

Please tick the appropriate box.

If the person is descended from more than one ethnic or racial group, please tick the group to which the person considers he/she belongs, or tick the 'Any other ethnic group' box and describe the person's ancestry in the space provided.

- White  0
  - Black-Caribbean  1
  - Black-African  2
  - Black-Other
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

- Indian  3
  - Pakistani  4
  - Bangladeshi  5
  - Chinese  6
  - Any other ethnic group
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

- Yes, has a health problem which limits activities  1
- Has no such health problem  2

- White  0
  - Black-Caribbean  1
  - Black-African  2
  - Black-Other
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

- Indian  3
  - Pakistani  4
  - Bangladeshi  5
  - Chinese  6
  - Any other ethnic group
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

- Yes, has a health problem which limits activities  1
- Has no such health problem  2

### 12 Long-term illness

Does the person have any long-term illness, health problem or handicap which limits his/her daily activities or the work he/she can do?

Include problems which are due to old age.

1991

**1 What is your name? (Person 1 in Table 1)**  
First name and surname

**2 What is your sex?**  
 Male  Female

**3 What is your date of birth?**  
Day Month Year

**4 What is your marital status (on 29 April 2001)?**  
 Single (never married)  
 Married (first marriage)  
 Re-married  
 Separated (but still legally married)  
 Divorced  
 Widowed

**5 Are you a schoolchild or student in full-time education?**  
 Yes **Go to 6**  
 No **Go to 7**

**6 Do you live at the address shown on the front of this form during the school, college or university term?**  
 Yes, I live at this address during the school/college/university term **Go to 7**  
 No, I live elsewhere during school/college/university term **Go to 36**

**7 What is your country of birth?**  
 England  Wales  
 Scotland  
 Northern Ireland  
 Republic of Ireland  
 Elsewhere, please write in the present name of the country

**8 What is your ethnic group?**  
Choose ONE section from A to E, then tick the appropriate box to indicate your cultural background.

**A White**  
 British  Irish  
 Any other White background, please write in

**B Mixed**  
 White and Black Caribbean  
 White and Black African  
 White and Asian  
 Any other Mixed background, please write in

**C Asian or Asian British**  
 Indian  Pakistani  
 Bangladeshi  
 Any other Asian background, please write in

**D Black or Black British**  
 Caribbean  African  
 Any other Black background, please write in

**E Chinese or other ethnic group**  
 Chinese  
 Any other, please write in

**9 This question is not applicable in England.**  
**Go to 10**

**10 What is your religion?**  
This question is voluntary.  
Tick one box only.  
 None  
 Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations)  
 Buddhist  
 Hindu  
 Muslim  
 Sikh  
 Any other religion, please write in

**11 Over the last twelve months would you say your health has in the whole been:**  
 Good?  
 Fairly good?  
 Not good?

**12 Do you look after, or give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of long-term physical or mental ill-health or disability, or problems related to old age?**  
Do not count anything you do as part of your paid employment.  
Time spent in a typical week.  
 No  
 Yes, 1 - 19 hours a week  
 Yes, 20 - 49 hours a week  
 Yes, 50+ hours a week

Page 6

2001

**Person 1 - continued**

**15 How would you describe your national identity?**  
Tick all that apply.  
 English  
 Welsh  
 Scottish  
 Northern Irish  
 British  
 Other, write in

**16 What is your ethnic group?**  
Choose one section from A to E, then tick one box to best describe your ethnic group or background.

**A White**  
 English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British  
 Irish  
 Gypsy or Irish Traveller  
 Any other White background, write in

**B Mixed/multiple ethnic groups**  
 White and Black Caribbean  
 White and Black African  
 White and Asian  
 Any other Mixed/multiple ethnic background, write in

**C Asian/Asian British**  
 Indian  
 Pakistani  
 Bangladeshi  
 Chinese  
 Any other Asian background, write in

**D Black/African/Caribbean/Black British**  
 African  
 Caribbean  
 Any other Black/African/Caribbean background, write in

**E Other ethnic group**  
 Arab  
 Any other ethnic group, write in

**17 This question is intentionally left blank. Go to 18**

**18 What is your main language?**  
 English **Go to 20**  
 Other, write in (including British Sign Language)

**19 How well can you speak English?**  
Very well Well Not well Not at all

**20 What is your religion?**  
This question is voluntary.  
 No religion  
 Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations)  
 Buddhist  
 Hindu  
 Jewish  
 Muslim  
 Sikh  
 Any other religion, write in

**21 One year ago, what was your usual address?**  
If you had no usual address one year ago, state the address where you were staying.  
The address on the front of this questionnaire  
Student term time/boarding school address in the UK, write in term time address below  
Another address in the UK, write in below  
Outside the UK, write in country

Page 8

2011

## Individual questions – Person 1 continued

**11** If you were not born in the United Kingdom, when did you most recently arrive to live here?

Do not count short visits away from the UK

Month Year

If you arrived before 21 March 2020 → GO TO 13

If you arrived on or after 21 March 2020 → GO TO 12

**12** Including the time you have already spent here, how long do you intend to stay in the United Kingdom?

- Less than 12 months  
 12 months or more

**13** One year ago, what was your usual address?

If you had no usual address one year ago, state the address where you were staying

- The address on the front of this questionnaire  
 Student term-time or boarding school address in the UK, write in term-time address below  
 Another address in the UK, write in below

Postcode

OR outside the UK, write in country

**14** How would you describe your national identity?

Tick all that apply

- British  
 English  
 Welsh  
 Scottish  
 Northern Irish  
 Other, write in

**15** What is your ethnic group?

Choose one section from A to E, then tick one box to best describe your ethnic group or background

### A White

- English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British  
 Irish  
 Gypsy or Irish Traveller  
 Roma  
 Any other White background, write in

### B Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups

- White and Black Caribbean  
 White and Black African  
 White and Asian  
 Any other Mixed or Multiple background, write in

### C Asian or Asian British

- Indian  
 Pakistani  
 Bangladeshi  
 Chinese  
 Any other Asian background, write in

### D Black, Black British, Caribbean or African

- Caribbean  
 African background, write in below  
 Any other Black, Black British or Caribbean background, write in

### E Other ethnic group

- Arab  
 Any other ethnic group, write in

# Census maps

Use our maps to find out what people's lives were like across England and Wales in March 2021.

Map  
Census 2021

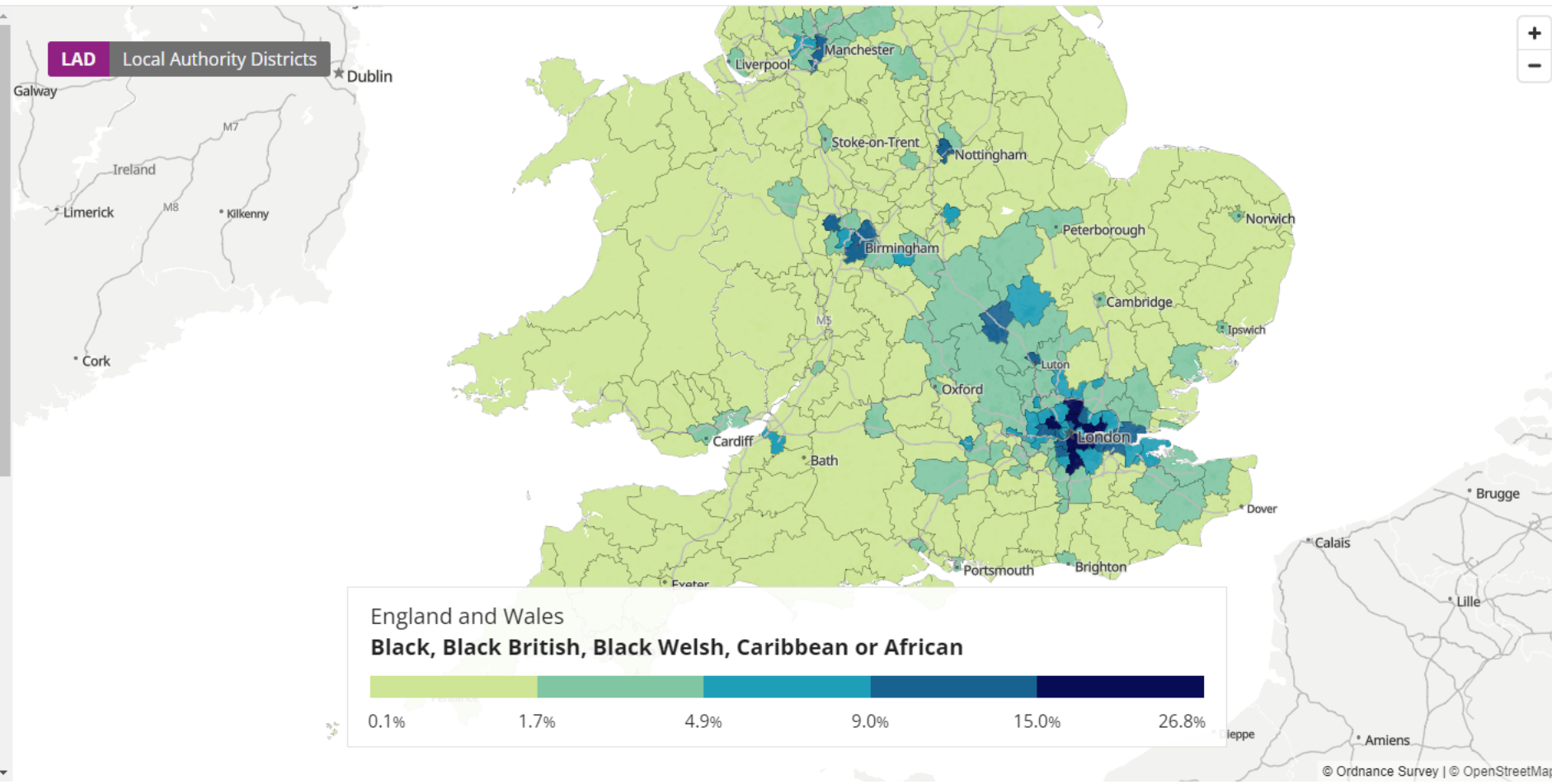
Area  
England and Wales

Topic  
[Home](#) > [Identity](#) > Ethnic group

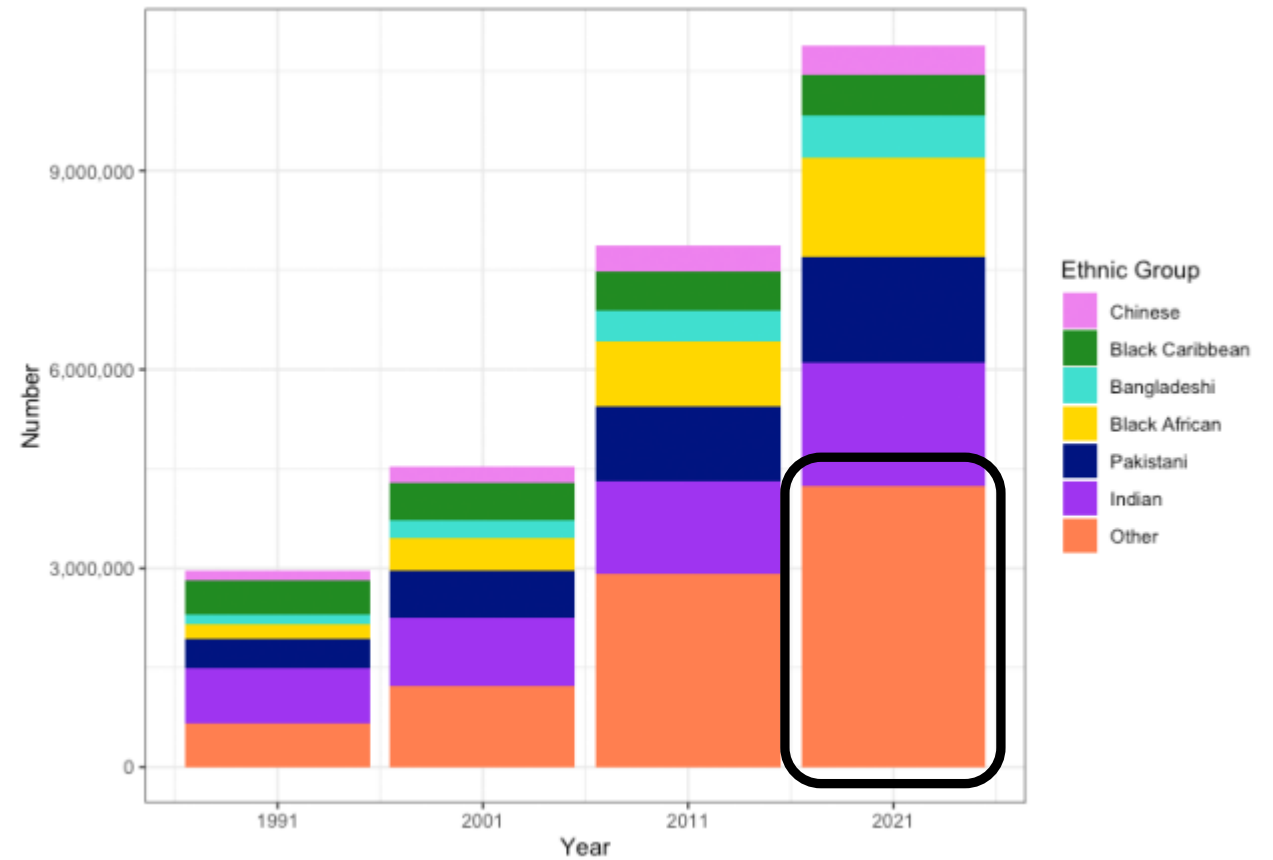
The ethnic group a person identifies with.

- Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh
- Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African
- Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups
- White
- Other ethnic group

[More categories](#) >



1991 ethnic groups	2001 ethnic groups	2011 ethnic groups	2021 ethnic groups
<b>Total pop: 49,890,277</b>	<b>Total pop: 52,041,916</b>	<b>Total pop: 56,075,912</b>	<b>Total pop: 59,597,542</b>
White (46,937,861; 94.08%)	White British (45,533,741; 87.49%) White Irish (641,804; 1.23%) Other White (1,345,321; 2.59%)	White British (45,134,686; 80.49%) White Irish (531,087; 0.95%) Gypsy or Irish Traveller (57,680; 0.10%) Other White (2,485,942; 4.43%)	White British (44,355,038; 74.42%) White Irish (507,465; 0.85%) Gypsy or Irish Traveller (67,768; 0.11%) Roma (100,981; 0.17%) Other White (3,667,997; 6.15%)
Indian (830,205; 1.66%)	Indian (1,036,807; 1.99%)	Indian (1,412,958; 2.52%)	Indian (1,864,318; 3.13%)
Pakistani (455,363; 0.91%)	Pakistani (714,826; 1.37%)	Pakistani (1,124,511; 2.01%)	Pakistani (1,587,819; 2.66%)
Bangladeshi (161,701; 0.32%)	Bangladeshi (280,830; 0.54%)	Bangladeshi (447,201; 0.80%)	Bangladeshi (644,881; 1.08%)
Chinese (146,462; 0.29%)	Chinese (226,948; 0.44%)	Chinese (393,141; 0.70%)	Chinese (445,619; 0.75%)
Black African (209,589; 0.42%)	Black African (479,665; 0.92%)	Black African (989,628; 1.76%)	Black African (1,488,381; 2.50%)
Black Caribbean (499,030; 1.00%)	Black Caribbean (563,843; 1.08%)	Black Caribbean (594,825; 1.06%)	Black Caribbean (623,119; 1.05%)
Other Asian (192,930; 0.39%)	Mixed White and Black Caribbean (237,420; 0.46%)	Mixed White and Black Caribbean (426,715; 0.76%)	Mixed White and Black Caribbean (513,042; 0.86%)
Other Black (175,755; 0.35%)	Mixed White and Black African (78,911; 0.15%)	Mixed White and Black African (165,974; 0.30%)	Mixed White and Black African (249,596; 0.42%)
Any Other (281,381; 0.56%)	Mixed White and Asian (189,015; 0.36%) Other Mixed (155,688; 0.30%) Other Asian (241,274; 0.46%) Other Black (96,069; 0.18%) Any Other (219,754; 0.42%)	Mixed White and Asian (341,727; 0.61%) Other Mixed (289,984; 0.52%) Other Asian (835,720; 1.49%) Other Black (280,437; 0.50%) Arab (230,600; 0.41%) Any Other (333,096; 0.59%)	Mixed White and Asian (488,225; 0.82%) Other Mixed (467,113; 0.78%) Other Asian (972,783; 1.63%) Other Black (297,778; 0.50%) Arab (331,844; 0.56%) Any Other (923,775; 1.55%)



# How diverse are we?

# Where does ethnic diversity come from?

## 1. Immigration

### *UK Immigration Trends, 1940s-present*

- Minority ethnic groups very small in Britain prior to the 1950s, concentrated mainly in dockland areas
- Post-war immigration mainly from the Caribbean ('Windrush generation' 1948 to early 1970s)
- South Asian immigration – India, Pakistan (including Bangladesh)
- Layered on established and new immigration streams from Ireland and Europe

## Example: immigration to Bradford

- Immigration from Pakistan in response to post-war labour shortages
- Britain used Empire links to encourage immigration to assist with labour shortages
  - 1950s: labour opportunities in textiles, engineering
  - Mirpur District of southern Azad Kashmir - poor economic prospects
  - Further immigration encouraged by labour migrants, through stories sent alongside remittances
- Conditions of over-crowding in cheap sub-standard housing near employment, work difficult and long hours, cold climate





# Example: immigration to Bradford

- 1960s: world's largest earth-filled dam built in Mirpur -> further emigration
- Establishment of settled communities in Bradford, with families joining -> re-creation of Pakistan's (now nearly empty) villages
- Many intended to return to Pakistan, but did not want to leave their UK-born children and grandchildren
- Links with GB evidenced in the Mirpur landscape – banks, travel agents, shops ('Bradford shoe shop', 'British barbers!'). Investment from remittance funds.
- Strong links reinforced through marriages and burials, but subsequent generations' lives strongly rooted to the UK





# Example: immigration to Bradford

- 1960s: world's largest earth-filled dam built in Mirpur -> further emigration

"Old people come over and build houses with the hope that their children will return and settle in Mirpur. But my own experience is that they are wrong. When their children are born in Bradford or Birmingham, they belong to that land. The parents want them to come back but the children say 'No, England is my country, I can't stay here. You were born here, you stay here, but I am going.'"



Bradford, with  
now nearly  
not want to  
en  
cape – banks,  
British

barbers'!). Investment from remittance funds

- Strong links reinforced through marriages and burials, but subsequent generations' lives strongly rooted to the UK



# UK Immigration Trends, 1940s-present

Labour-motivated, subsequent family reunification, alongside new immigration streams from China, Africa, Europe

Changes to balance of European in- and out-migration

- UK joins European Economic Community (EEC) 1973
- EEC transforms into European Union (EU) early 1990s
- EU enlargements in 2000s
- Rapid growth immigration to UK, especially from Poland and Romania



Student immigration steadily increasing, particularly from India and China

Alongside flows from multiple African countries

New flows

## *Why* immigration to the UK?

Most has been for formal **study**, **work** and **family** reasons, with a comparatively small proportion migrating for **humanitarian/asylum** reasons



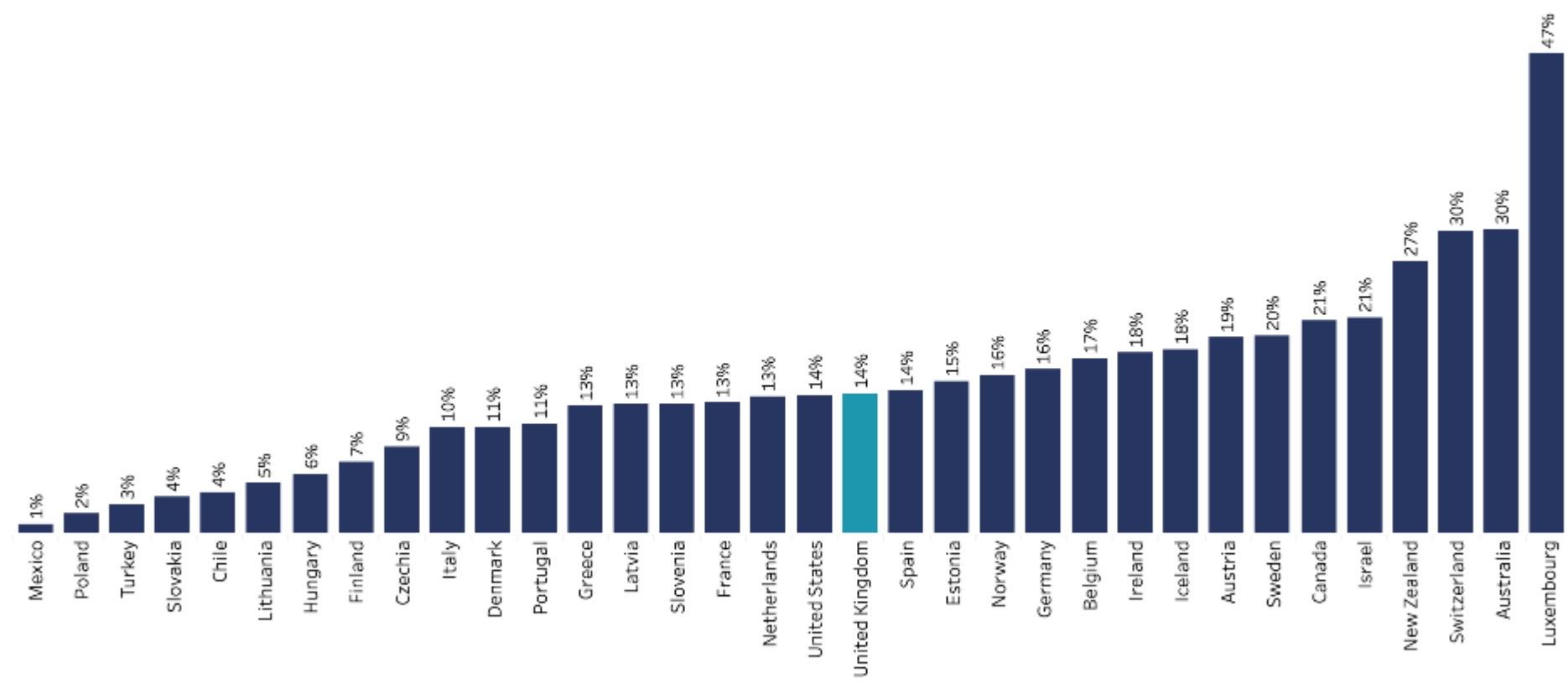


BRIEFING  
Net migration to the UK

AUTHORS: Madeleine Sumption,  
Peter William Webb,  
Ben Brindle  
PUBLISHED: 06/08/2023  
NEXT UPDATE: 05/08/2024  
Trust for London  
COMPAS  
GRI no. 402  
www.migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk

Figure 1

### Foreign-born population as share of total population OECD countries, in 2019 or latest date available



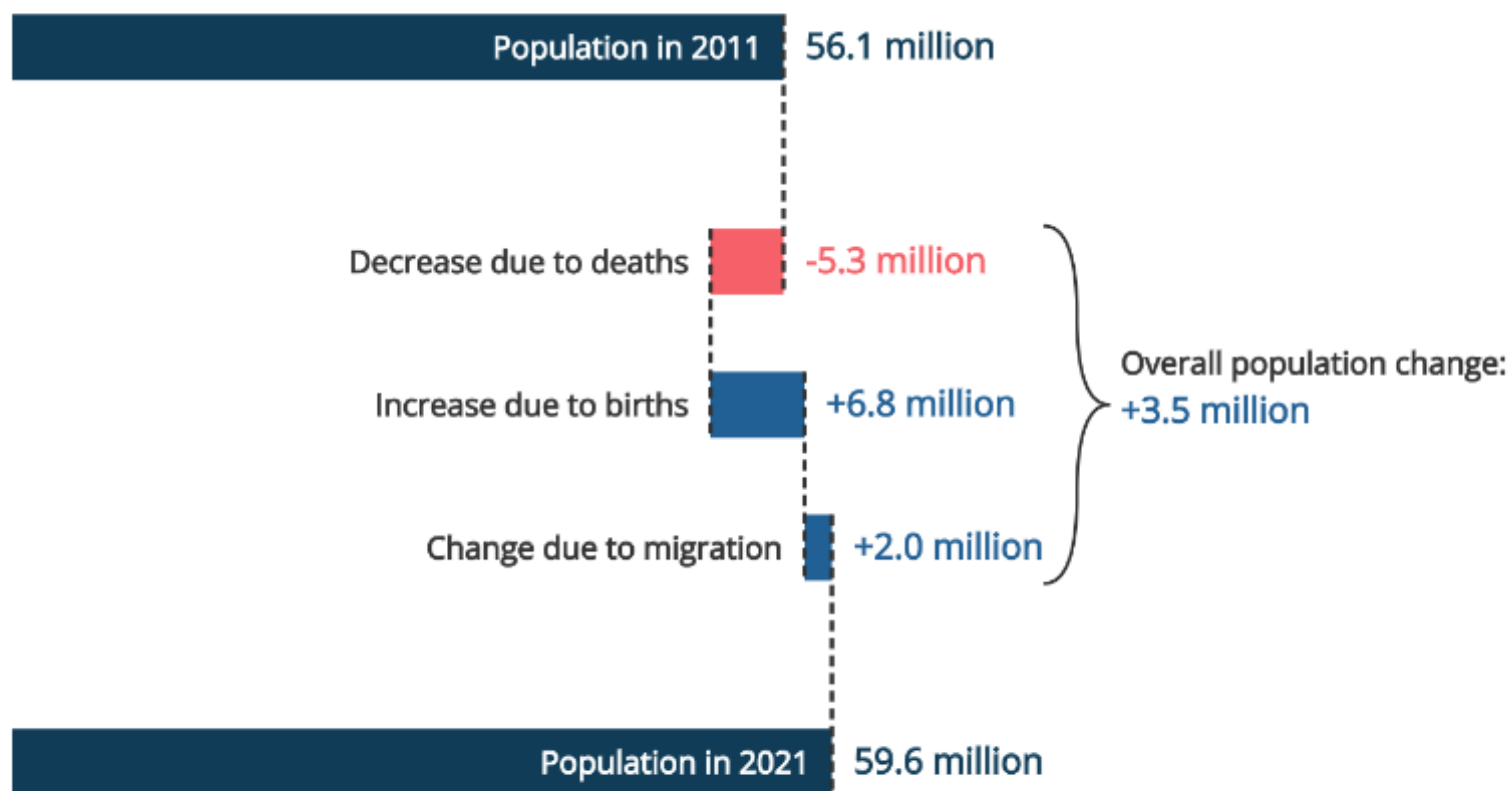
Source: Migration Observatory analysis of OECD, International Migration Database.

Note: OECD estimates are provided to OECD by the governments of particular countries, and may have methodological limitations, which have not been scrutinised by the Migration Observatory.

Sumption et al. (2023)



## Components of population change between the 2011 and 2021 Censuses, England and Wales



Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2021

### International migration, England and Wales: Census 2021

International migration, including country of birth, passports held and year of arrival, Census 2021 data.



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Release date:  
2 November 2022

Next release:  
To be announced

#### Table of contents

- [1. Main points](#)
- [2. Migration between censuses](#)
- [3. Country of birth](#)
- [4. Passports held](#)
- [5. How country of birth and passports held varies across England and Wales](#)

## International migration, England and Wales: Census 2021

International migration, including country of birth, passports held and year of arrival, Census 2021 data.



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2 November 2022

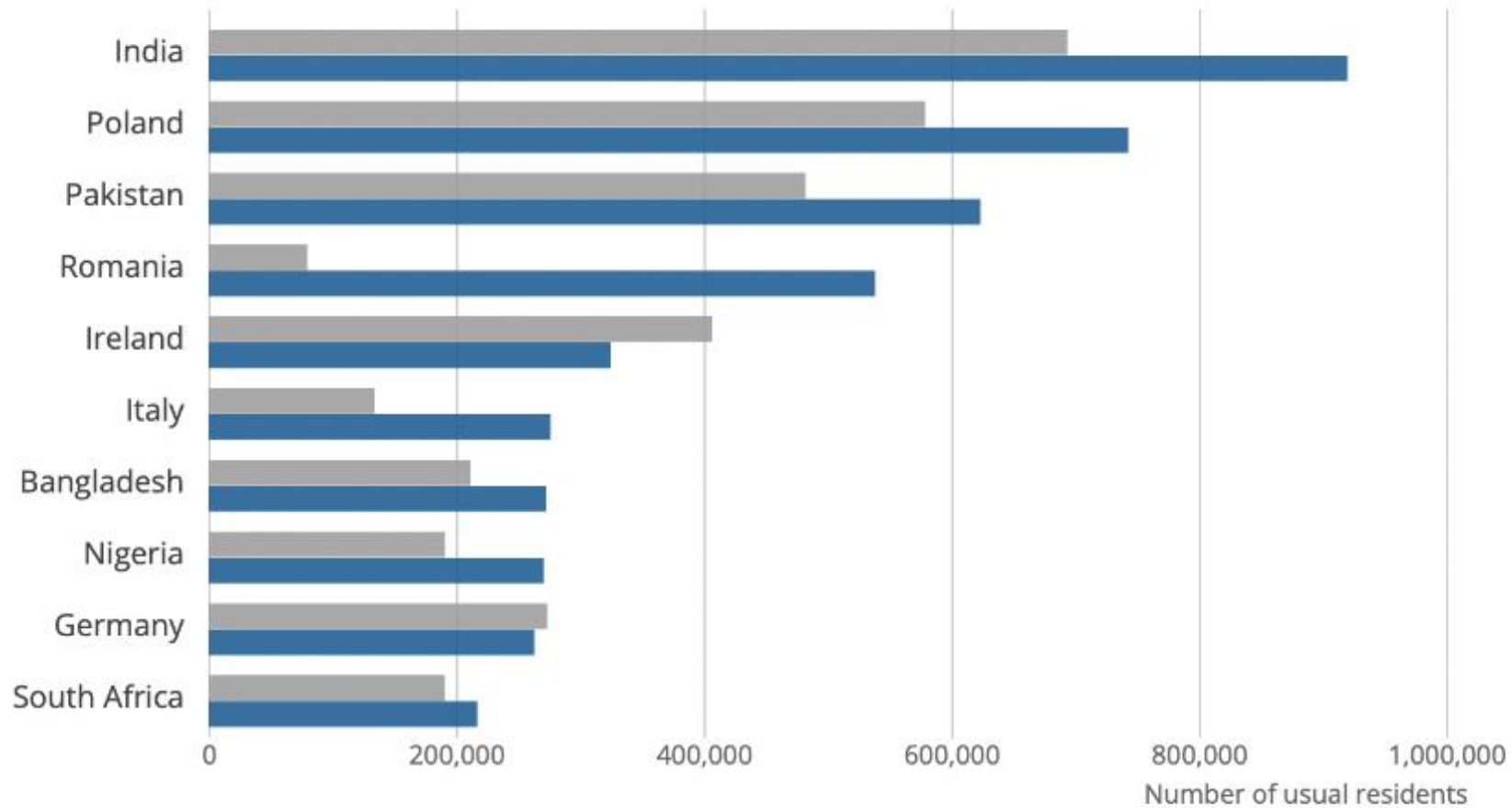
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- 4 [Passports held](#)
- 5 [How country of birth and passports held varies across England and Wales](#)

## Top 10 non-UK countries of birth in 2021, with 2011 figures for comparison, England and Wales

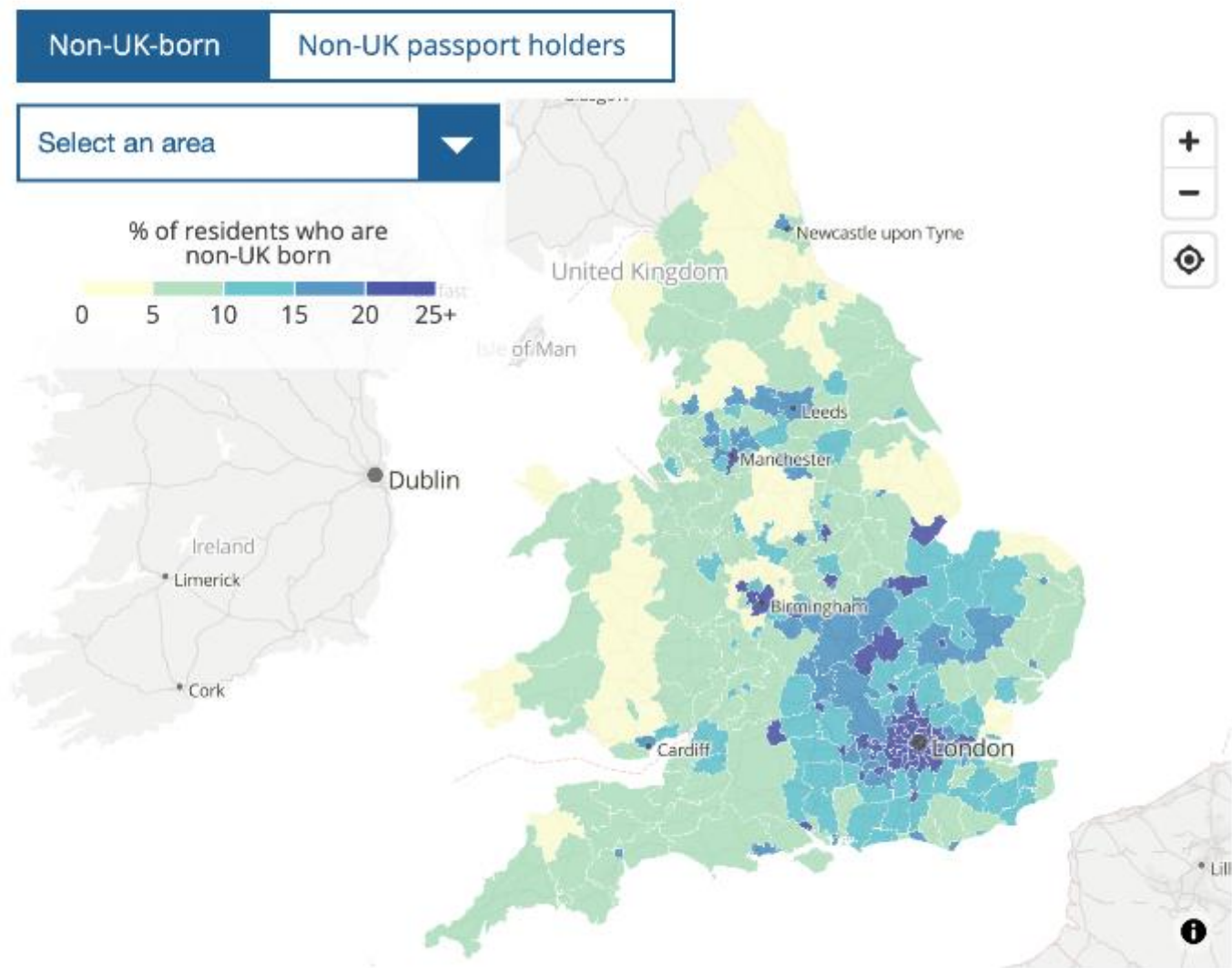
● 2011 ● 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2021

## Figure 4: The local authorities with the highest percentage of non-UK born residents and non-UK passport holders were in London

Country of birth and passports held, 2011 and 2021, local authorities in England and Wales



Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2021

### International migration, England and Wales: Census 2021

International migration, including country of birth, passports held and year of arrival, Census 2021 data.



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2 November 2022

Next release:  
To be announced

#### Table of contents

- 1 Main points
- 2 Migration between censuses
- 3 Country of birth
- 4 Passports held
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## Our Migration Story

### The Making of Britain

This website presents the often untold stories of the generations of migrants who came to and shaped the British Isles.

[About this site](#)

**AD43-1500**  
Early & Medieval Migrations

**1500-1750**  
Early Modern Migrations

**1750-1900**  
Industrial & Imperial Migrations

**1900-2000s**  
20<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> Century Migrations



# Where does ethnic diversity come from?

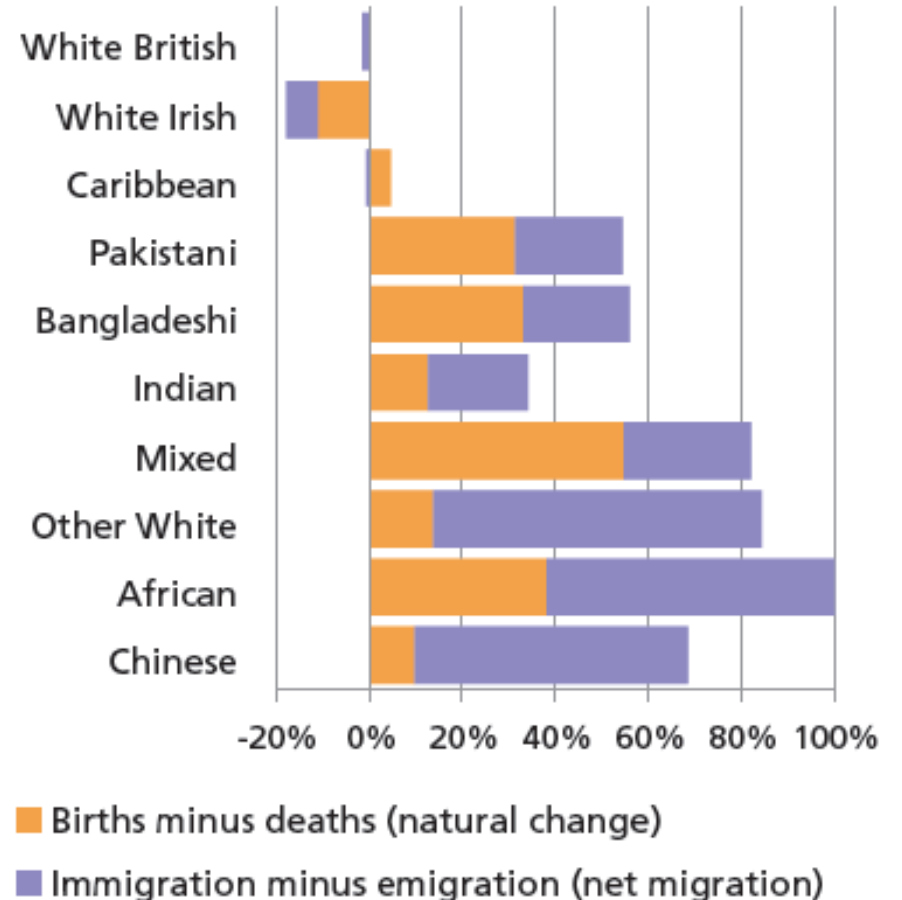
## 2. Natural change

### *Balance of births and deaths*

Generally **high fertility** for new immigrant groups (young age structures, family reunification) and **low mortality**

- Ethnic groups whose origins were in immigration over a generation ago grew more through fertility than migration (Pakistani, Bangladeshi)
- Indian group an exception – grew more through immigration
- Immigration main component of growth for: Other White (Eastern Europeans included in this group), Chinese (students), African
- Mixed groups very youthful – grew through natural change
- White Irish declined (ageing population, less immigration, except by younger people)

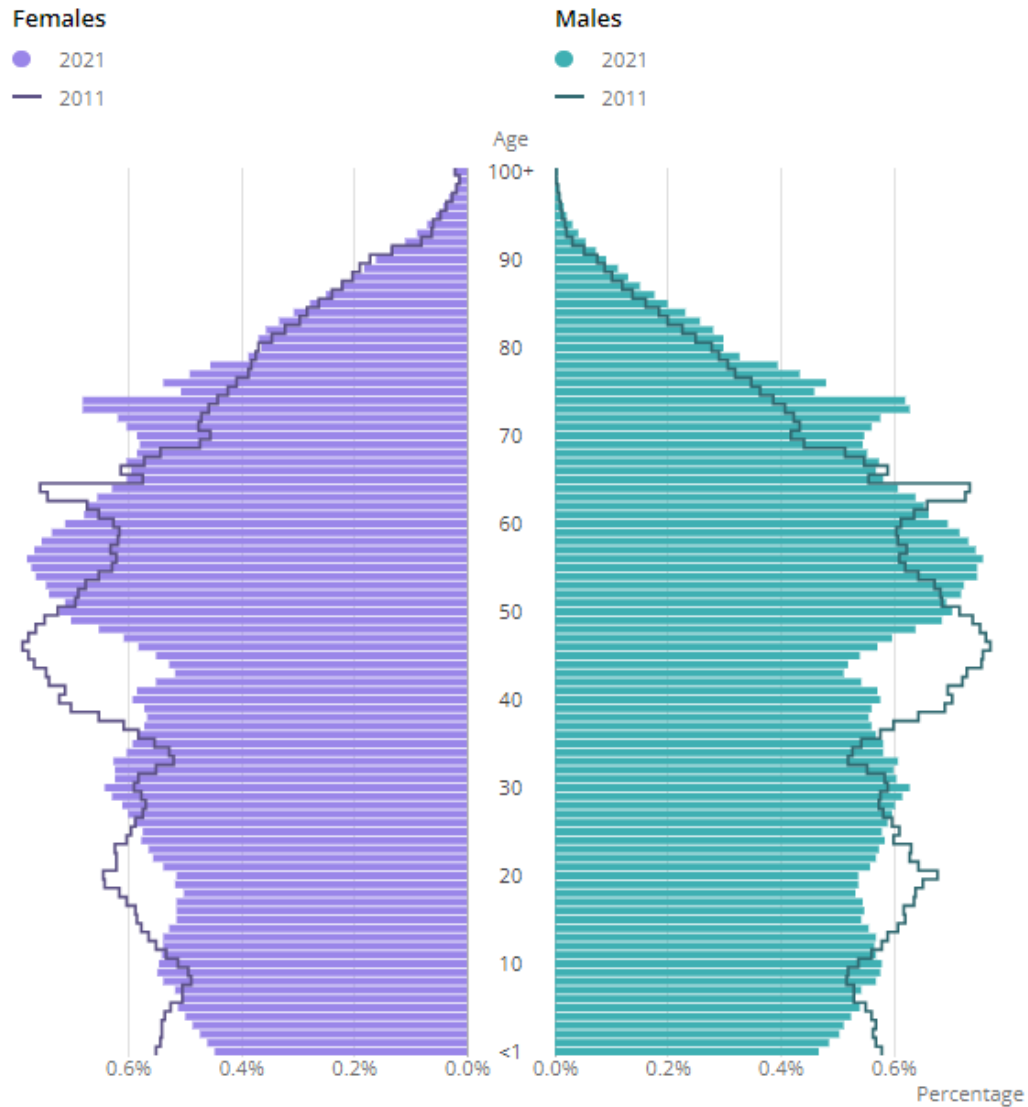
England and Wales (% of population in 2001)





**Figure 3: More people within the “White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British” were aged 65 years and over in 2021**

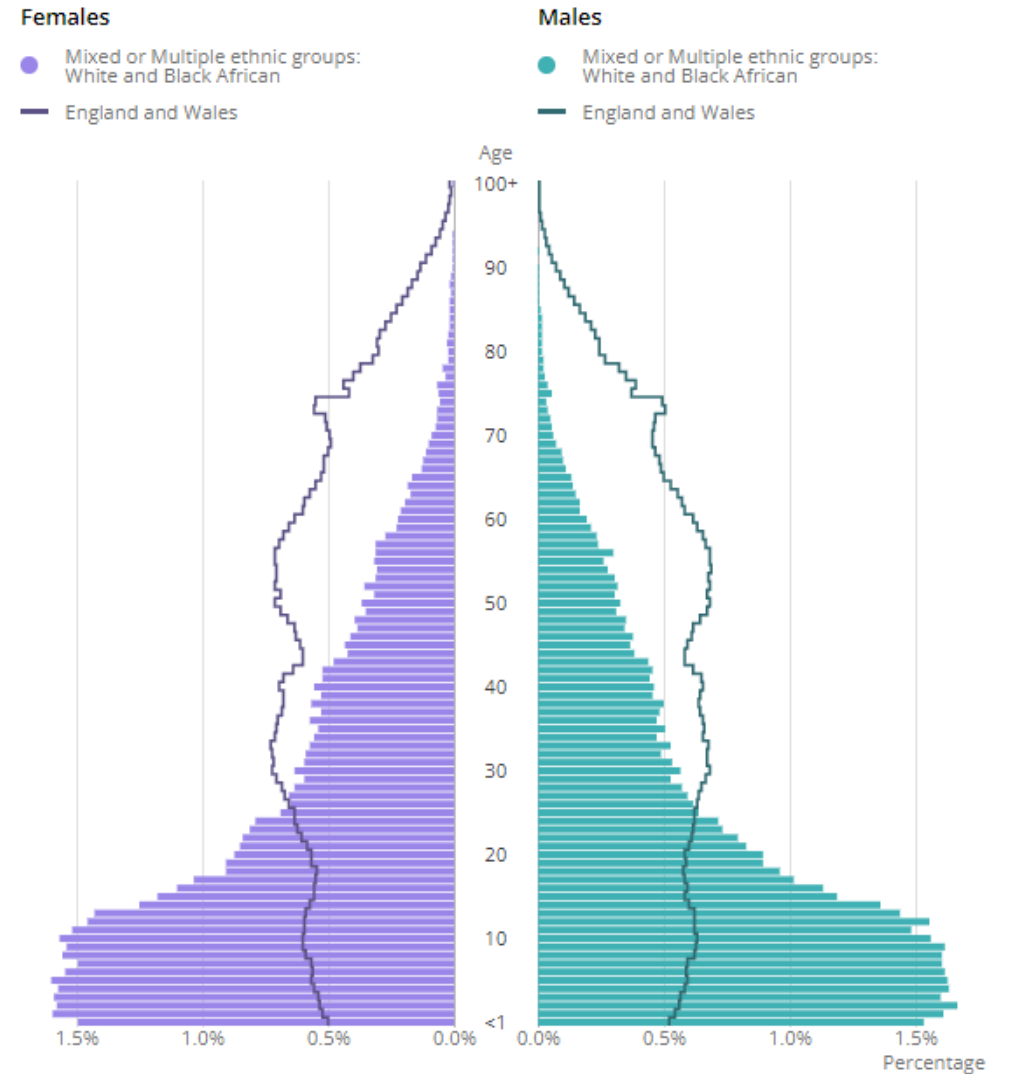
Population pyramid for the “White: English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British” ethnic group, England and Wales, 2011 and 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Census 2011 and Census 2021

**Figure 7: The “Mixed or Multiple: White and Black African” has a young age profile when compared with the usual resident population of England and Wales**

Population pyramid for “Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups: White and Black African”, England and Wales, 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Census 2021

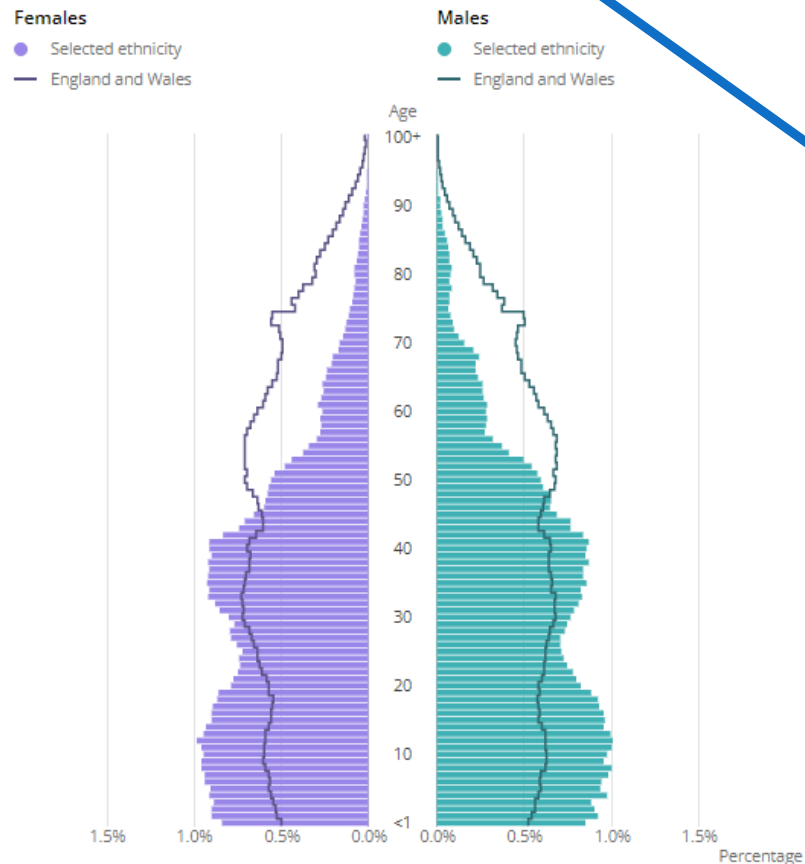
## Diverse age and sex profiles across the 19 ethnic groups

Age profiles across the 19 tick-box ethnic groups can be further explored in our interactive population pyramid in Figure 8, comparing the overall population of England and Wales.

**Figure 8: Age and sex profiles for ethnic groups and the overall population of England and Wales**

Population pyramid for the 19 ethnic groups and the usual residents population, England and Wales, 2021

Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh: Pakistani



Source: Office for National Statistics - Census 2021

Article

## Ethnic group by age and sex, England and Wales: Census 2021

Information from Census 2021 on the sex and age characteristics of ethnic groups and how this has changed since 2011 in England and Wales.



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Release date:  
23 January 2023

Next release:  
To be announced

### Table of contents

- [1. Main points](#)
- [2. The ethnic group question's two stages](#)
- [3. Ethnic group by age](#)
- [4. Ethnic group by sex](#)
- [5. Ethnic group by age and sex](#)
- [6. Age and sex insights from the detailed ethnic group classification](#)
- [7. Ethnic group by age and sex, England and Wales: Census 2021 data](#)
- [8. Future publications](#)
- [9. Glossary](#)
- [10. Data sources and quality](#)
- [11. Related links](#)
- [12. Cite this article](#)

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/people-populationandcommunity/culturalidentity/ethnicity/articles/ethnicgroupbyageandsexenglandandwales/census2021>

# Where does ethnic diversity come from?

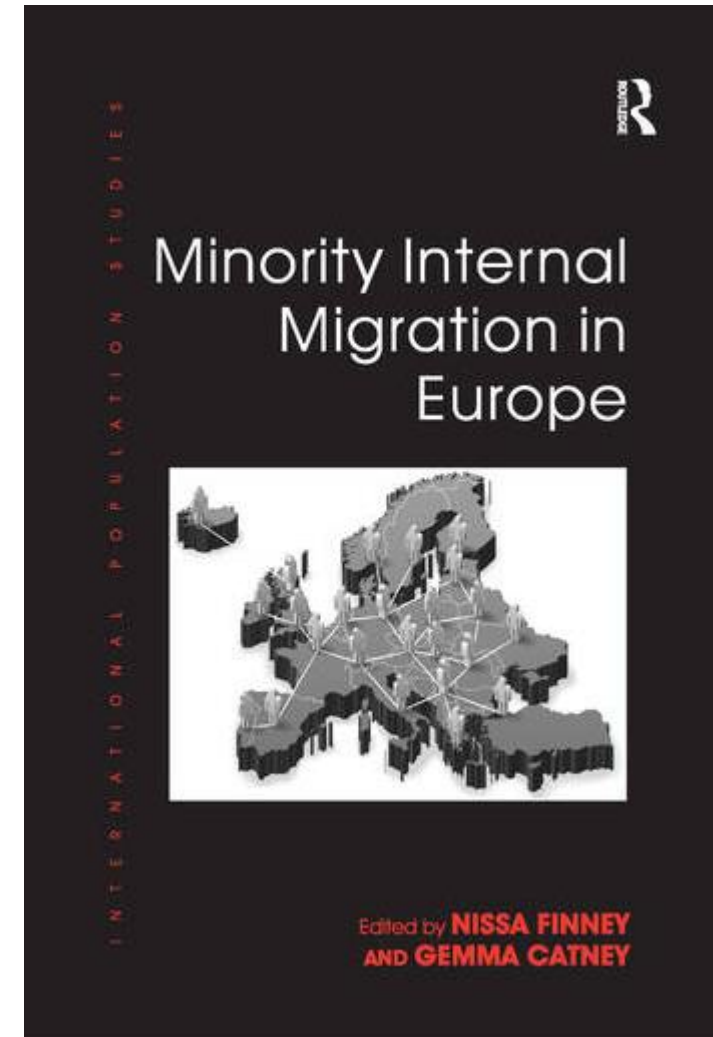
ONS (2023: 3)

## 3. Internal migration

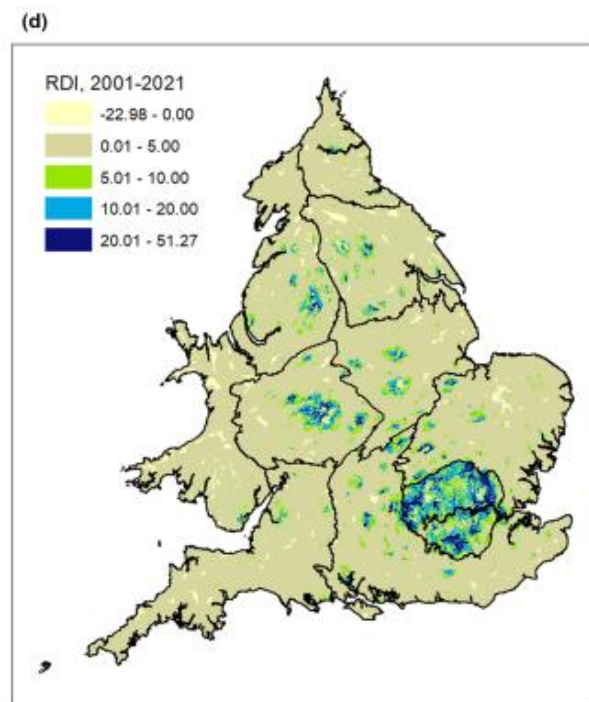
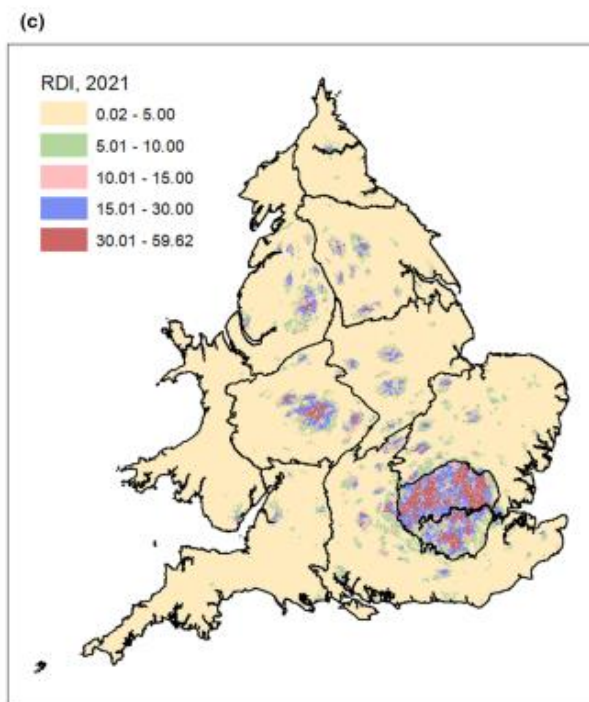
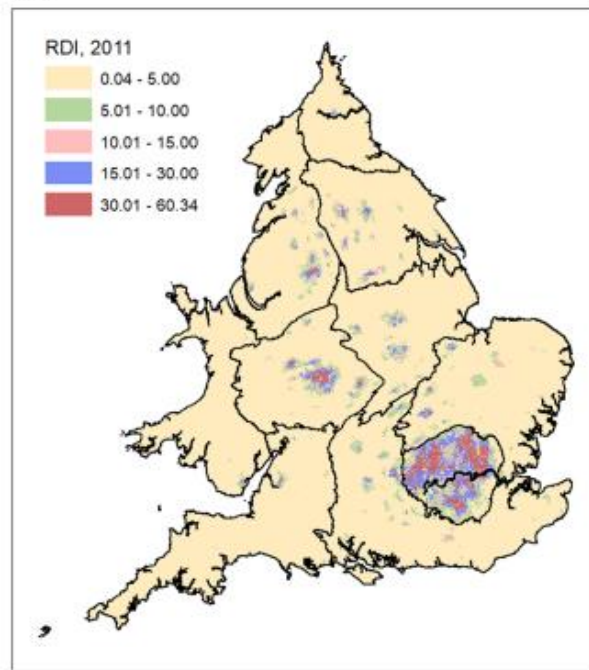
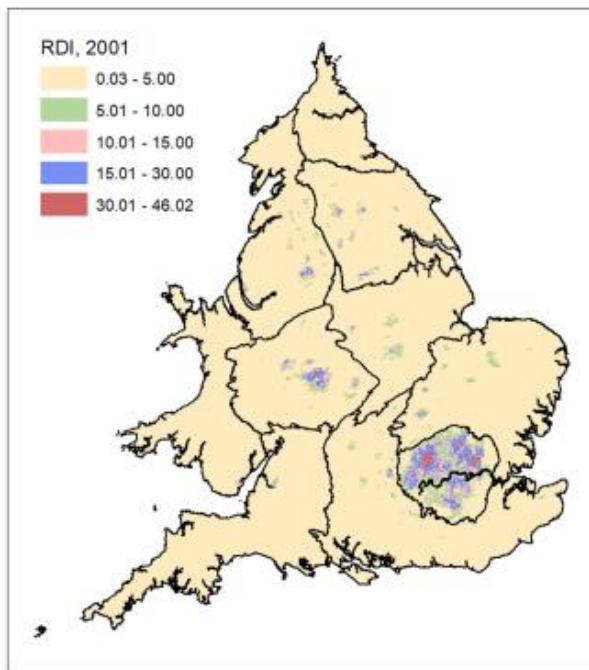
In 2021, 5.9 million people in England and Wales had a different address in the UK one year before Census Day

- 10.1% of usual residents aged one year and over
- Decrease from 6.1 million (11.1%) in 2011

In the year prior to Census 2021, London was the only region with a net outflow, where more people had moved away from London to elsewhere in England and Wales (3.8% of the population of London) than had moved from elsewhere in England and Wales into London (1.7% of the population of London)



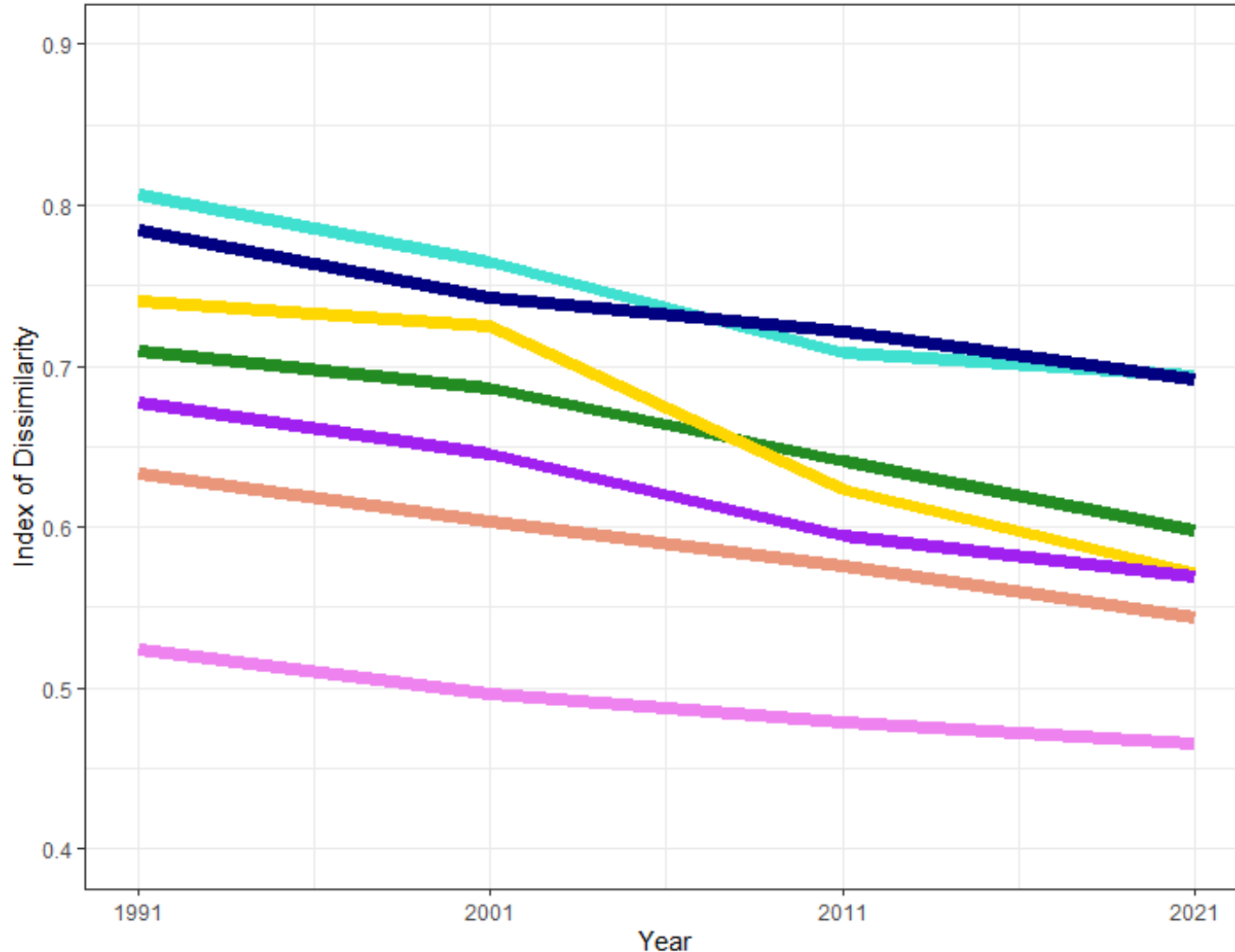
# Neighbourhood-level geographies of ethnic diversity, and how these have changed over time



# Change in ethnic residential segregation

**Pronounced declines in spatial unevenness between all ethnic groups: White and minority**

**Neighbourhood segregation**



1991 ethnic groups	2001 ethnic groups	2011 ethnic groups	2021 ethnic groups
<b>Total pop: 49,890,277</b>	<b>Total pop: 52,041,916</b>	<b>Total pop: 56,075,912</b>	<b>Total pop: 59,597,542</b>
White (46,937,861; 94.08%)	White British (45,533,741; 87.49%) White Irish (641,804; 1.23%) Other White (1,345,321; 2.59%)	White British (45,134,686; 80.49%) White Irish (531,087; 0.95%) Gypsy or Irish Traveller (57,680; 0.10%) Other White (2,485,942; 4.43%)	White British (44,355,038; 74.42%) White Irish (507,465; 0.85%) Gypsy or Irish Traveller (67,768; 0.11%) Roma (100,981; 0.17%) Other White (3,667,997; 6.15%)
Indian (830,205; 1.66%)	Indian (1,036,807; 1.99%)	Indian (1,412,958; 2.52%)	Indian (1,864,318; 3.13%)
Pakistani (455,363; 0.91%)	Pakistani (714,826; 1.37%)	Pakistani (1,124,511; 2.01%)	Pakistani (1,587,819; 2.66%)
Bangladeshi (161,701; 0.32%)	Bangladeshi (280,830; 0.54%)	Bangladeshi (447,201; 0.80%)	Bangladeshi (644,881; 1.08%)
Chinese (146,462; 0.29%)	Chinese (226,948; 0.44%)	Chinese (393,141; 0.70%)	Chinese (445,619; 0.75%)
Black African (209,589; 0.42%)	Black African (479,665; 0.92%)	Black African (989,628; 1.76%)	Black African (1,488,381; 2.50%)
Black Caribbean (499,030; 1.00%)	Black Caribbean (563,843; 1.08%)	Black Caribbean (594,825; 1.06%)	Black Caribbean (623,119; 1.05%)
Other Asian (192,930; 0.39%) Other Black (175,755; 0.35%) Any Other (281,381; 0.56%)	Mixed White and Black Caribbean (237,420; 0.46%) Mixed White and Black African (78,911; 0.15%) Mixed White and Asian (189,015; 0.36%) Other Mixed (155,688; 0.30%) Other Asian (241,274; 0.46%) Other Black (96,069; 0.18%) Any Other (219,754; 0.42%)	Mixed White and Black Caribbean (426,715; 0.76%) Mixed White and Black African (165,974; 0.30%) Mixed White and Asian (341,727; 0.61%) Other Mixed (289,984; 0.52%) Other Asian (835,720; 1.49%) Other Black (280,437; 0.50%) Arab (230,600; 0.41%) Any Other (333,096; 0.59%)	Mixed White and Black Caribbean (513,042; 0.86%) Mixed White and Black African (249,596; 0.42%) Mixed White and Asian (488,225; 0.82%) Other Mixed (467,113; 0.78%) Other Asian (972,783; 1.63%) Other Black (297,778; 0.50%) Arab (331,844; 0.56%) Any Other (923,775; 1.55%)

# How diverse are we?

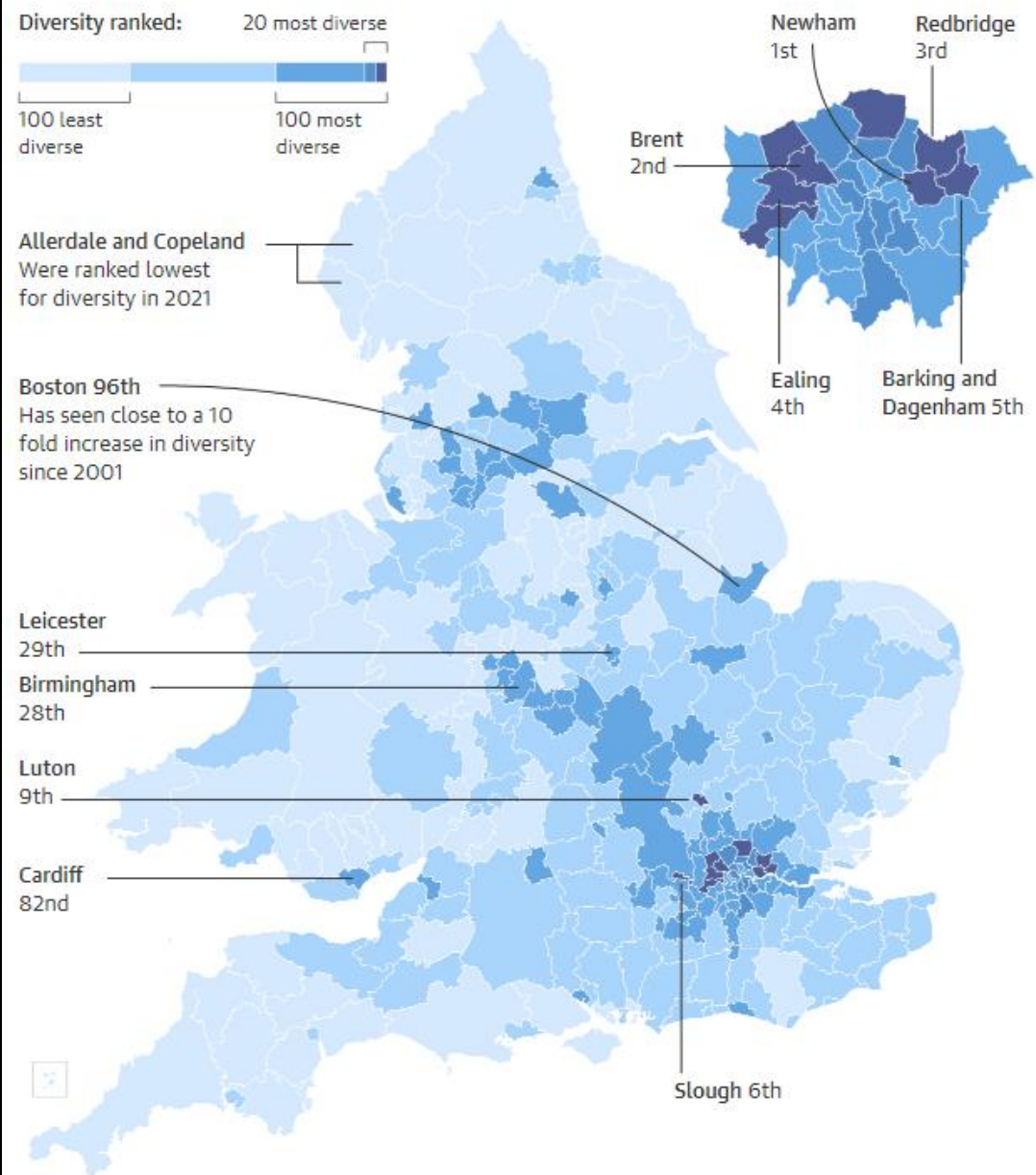


In England and Wales in 2021, **10.1%** (2.5 million) of households consisted of members identifying with two or more different ethnic groups

Increase from **8.7%** (2.0 million) in 2011

**15% of multi-person households were ethnically mixed**

# Eight of the 10 most diverse districts in England and Wales are in London



Guardian graphic. Source: Ethnic diversification and neighbourhood mixing: A rapid response analysis of the 2021 Census of England and Wales. Gemma Catney, Christopher D Lloyd, Mark Ellis, Richard A Wright, Nissa Finney, Stephen Jivraj and David Manley

## Huge rise in ethnic diversity in England and Wales, study finds

### Ethnic segregation in England and Wales on the wane, research finds

Census data analysis shows growth of 'rainbow' towns and cities, as more people live with neighbours of different backgrounds

Robert Booth Social affairs correspondent

12 Dec 2022 11:11 GMT

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2021 census data is telling a reassuringly positive message, the study found. When that message is broken down by the way census households should be analysed, it shows that ethnic segregation has fallen since 2001, with some places becoming more diverse. The study also found that ethnic segregation has fallen since 2001, with some places becoming more diverse. The study also found that ethnic segregation has fallen since 2001, with some places becoming more diverse.

### Trending papers

This section – powered by [Altmetrics](#) – shows the top 50 papers (out of 774 papers) published in January 2023 in the category 'Geography' with their respective *Altmetric Attention Scores* max. 14 days after their publication.

« December 2022 **January 2023** February 2023 »

Week 0 Week 1 Week 2 Week 3 Week 4 Week 5

**Ethnic diversification and neighbourhood mixing: A rapid response analysis of the 2021 Census of England and Wales**

Geographical Journal | 66060455

116

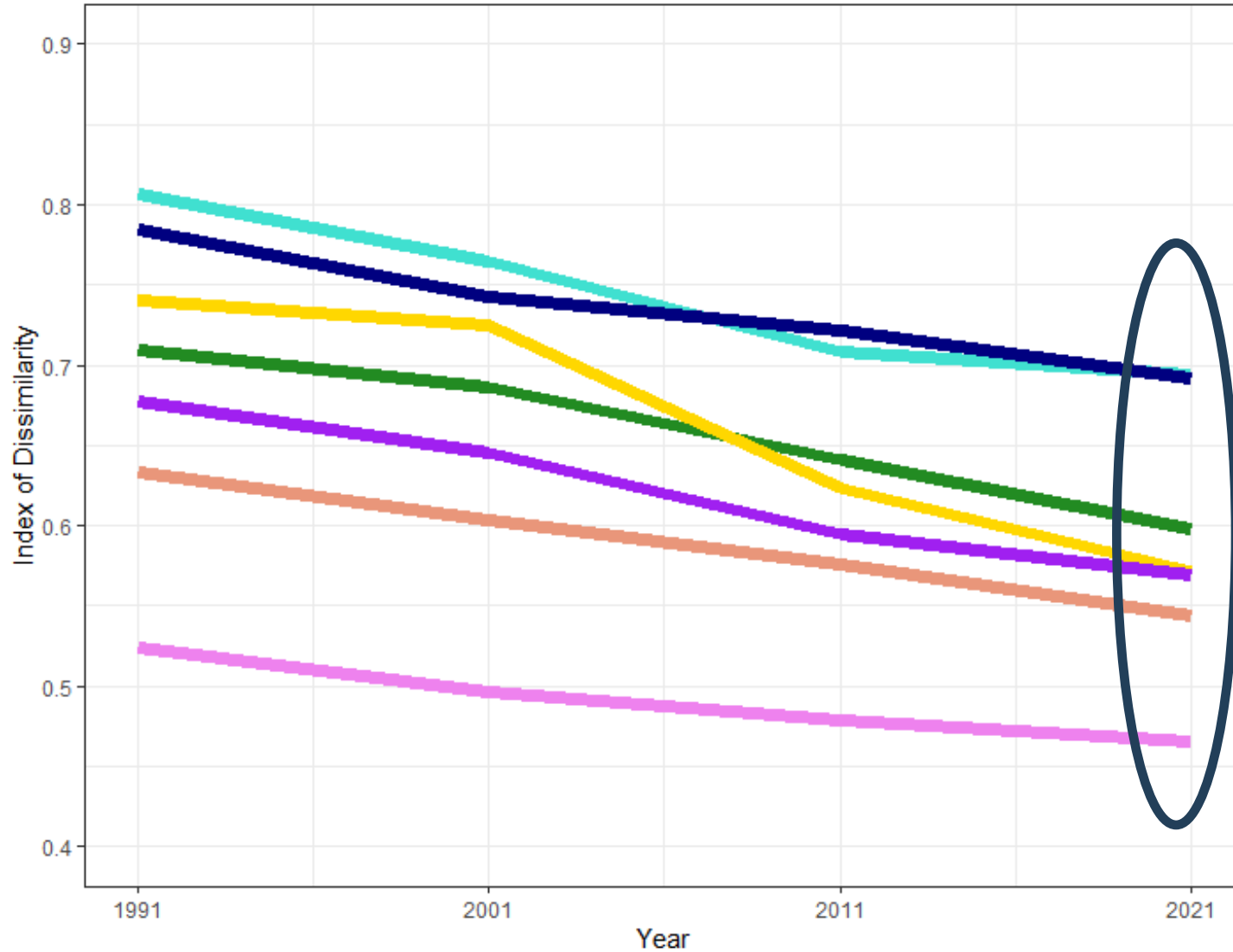
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# Change in ethnic residential segregation

**Pronounced declines in spatial unevenness between all ethnic groups: White and minority**

Neighbourhood segregation ↓



- Ethnic Group
- Bangladeshi
  - Pakistani
  - Black Caribbean
  - Black African
  - Indian
  - White
  - Chinese

# Settlement, networks, support, shared culture and practice



## Traditional 'immigrant settlement areas'

- Major cities: London, Birmingham, Manchester
- 'Gateway areas': Liverpool
- Historic labour opportunities: Bradford



## Maintained residential patterning because of voluntary (preferential) and forced (protective) factors

- Strong links with place of origin
- Support and social networks: information about access to housing, jobs, etc. (especially important for new arrivals)
- Religious institutions and other services (e.g., specialist retail - culinary, clothing)
- Protection from racism/discrimination
- Sense of community and neighbourhood belonging



# Housing and labour market barriers to mobility

Initial clustering in areas of cheap inner-city housing

Studies expose biased treatment by housing institutions (estate agents, housing providers)

- Exclusion from full array of housing options, stereotyping of neighbourhood preferences: “Asian areas”, “White areas”

Common housing and locational aspirations across ethnic groups

- Movement out of inner city to suburban and rural locales
- Attracted by more space, better schools, and lower crime rates (e.g. of Leeds and Bradford)
- Constrained by economic position - persistent ethnic inequalities

(Phillips 2006; Stillwell and Phillips, 2006; Reeve and Robinson, 2007)



*“As one young man of Pakistani origin explained: “Your average Pakistani person wants to move... . I know people who want to move out of this area as soon as possible... , but they can't really do anything about it.” Another told us: “I went to look at a house [in the suburbs] last week ... £135,000, on my salary. Am I dreaming ... ? I've got to be realistic ... . For me to move out of the inner-city I'd have to work for another ten years without spending a penny.”” (Phillips, 2006: 34)*

*“Everything is here, our culture, our shops, mosque... and the best thing about this area [Manningham]: no racism.” (Phillips, 2006: 36)*

*““I went back to live in Liverpool 8 with my children because I know racism can exist anywhere, but I think the likelihood of it happening [...] is a lot less likely when you're living in a diverse area such as Liverpool 8. That was the ultimate reason why I moved to Liverpool 8 with my kids” (40–49, Female, Black mixed heritage)” (Frost et al., 2022: 1580)*

*““I was seeing people from mixed race families who looked like me. Who had a Black father but looked like me. [...]. It was great. It had its problems [...] poverty and education and housing ... [but] there was a community there [...] that didn't judge me and [...] encouraged me to be me, that was just fantastic as a young person growing up.” (50–59, female, Mixed heritage Irish and Chinese)” (Frost et al., 2022: 1582)*

# Ethnic inequalities in COVID-19 mortality: A consequence of persistent racism

James Nazroo and Laia Bécáres

## Key points

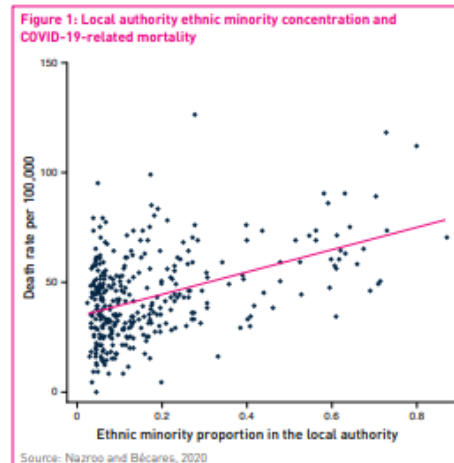
- Ethnic minority people experience a much higher risk of COVID-19-related death, a stark inequality that impacts on all ethnic minority groups, including white minority groups such as Gypsies and Irish Travellers.
- Local authorities with higher proportions of ethnic minority residents are likely to have higher numbers of COVID-19-related deaths.
- These inequalities reflect increased risk of exposure to the virus because of where people live, the type of accommodation they live in, household size, the types of jobs they do and the means of transport they use to get to work.
- Ethnic inequalities in relation to COVID-19 mirror longstanding ethnic inequalities in health. A large body of evidence has shown that these inequalities are driven by social and economic inequalities, many of which are the result of racial discrimination.
- Ethnic minorities are also at increased risk of complications and mortality post COVID-19 infection; greater risk of serious illness with COVID-19 is more likely the result of pre-existing social and economic inequalities manifesting in the form of particular chronic illnesses. There is no evidence for genetic or genetically related biological factors underlying this increased risk, including vitamin D deficiency.
- Unless racism is understood as a key driver of the inequalities which increase the chances of exposure to and mortality from COVID-19, government and public sector policy responses to the coronavirus pandemic risk further increasing ethnic inequalities in the UK.

## Ethnicity and COVID-19 mortality

There are marked ethnic inequalities in COVID-19-related deaths. A focus on these inequalities has been brought into sharp relief by growing public and government recognition that a disproportionate number of the NHS and care staff who were dying were from ethnic minority backgrounds. This concern was reinforced by academic studies clearly illustrating an increased risk of COVID-19-related mortality for ethnic minority groups (ONS, 2020; Platt and Warwick, 2020).

Our own analysis of Office for National Statistics (ONS) data shows that the risk of COVID-19-related mortality in a local authority is strongly related to the proportion of the population who are from an ethnic minority group (Nazroo and Bécáres, 2020).

This is summarised in Figure 1, which shows the relationship between mortality rates [the vertical axis] and the proportion of the population that is ethnic minority [the horizontal axis].



# Ethnic identity and inequalities in Britain

The dynamics of diversity

Edited by  
Stephen Jivraj and Ludi Simpson

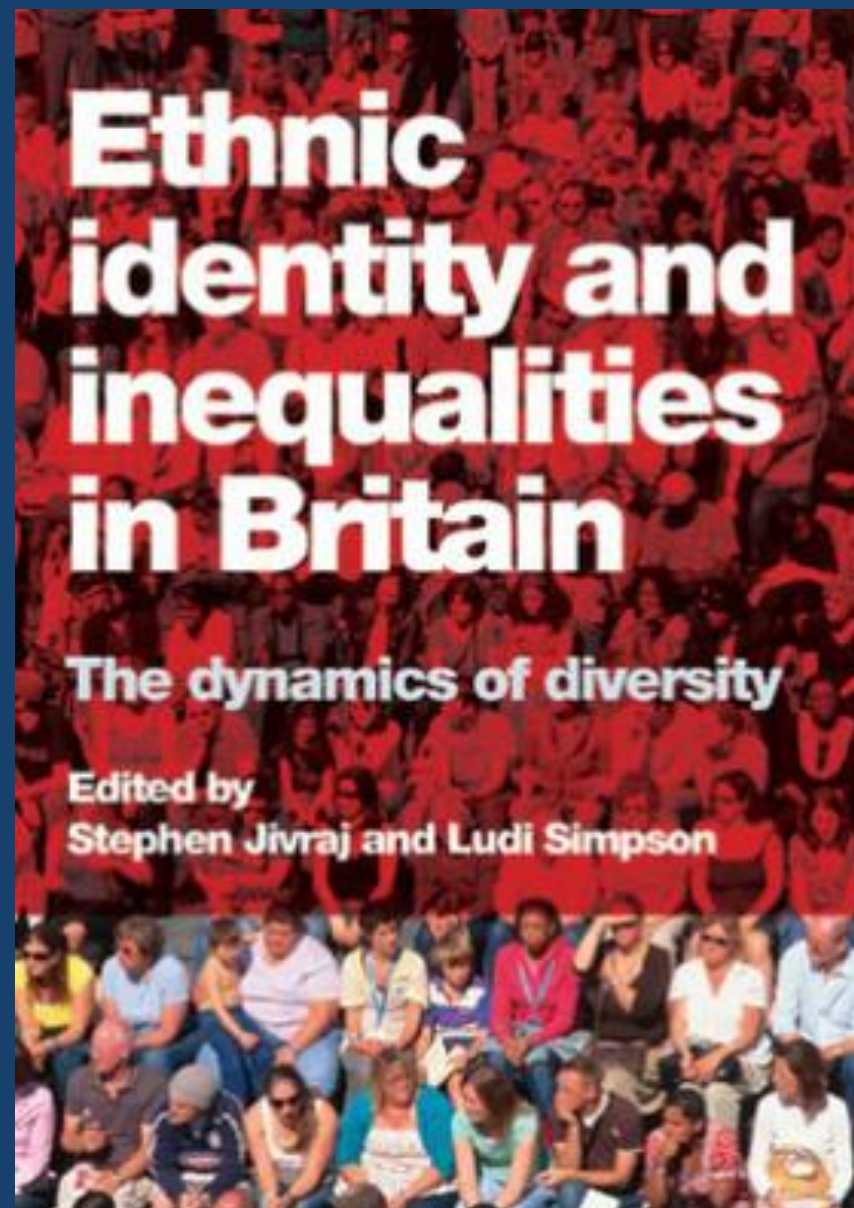


Figure 8: All unemployed aged 16+, by gender; percentage point difference from White British for each ethnic minority group. England and Wales, 2011

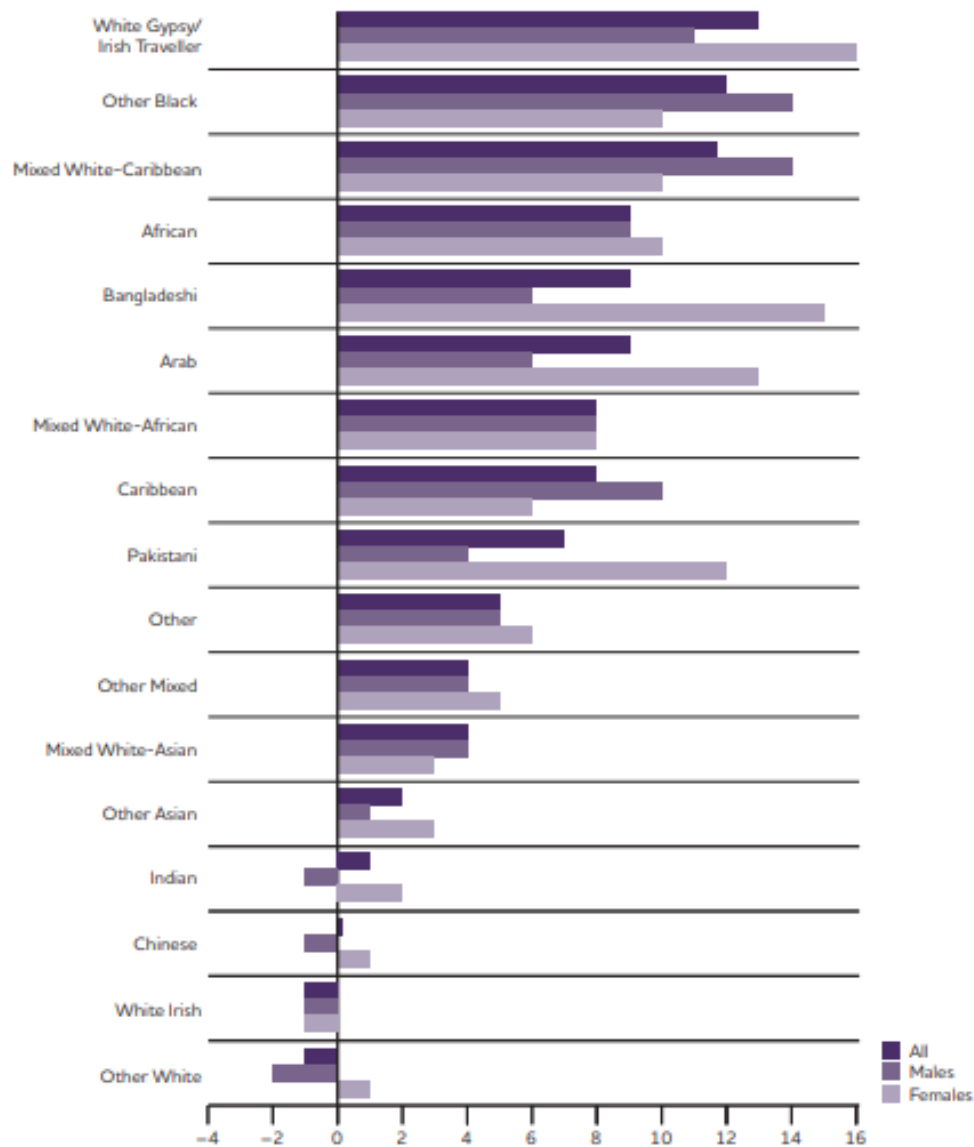
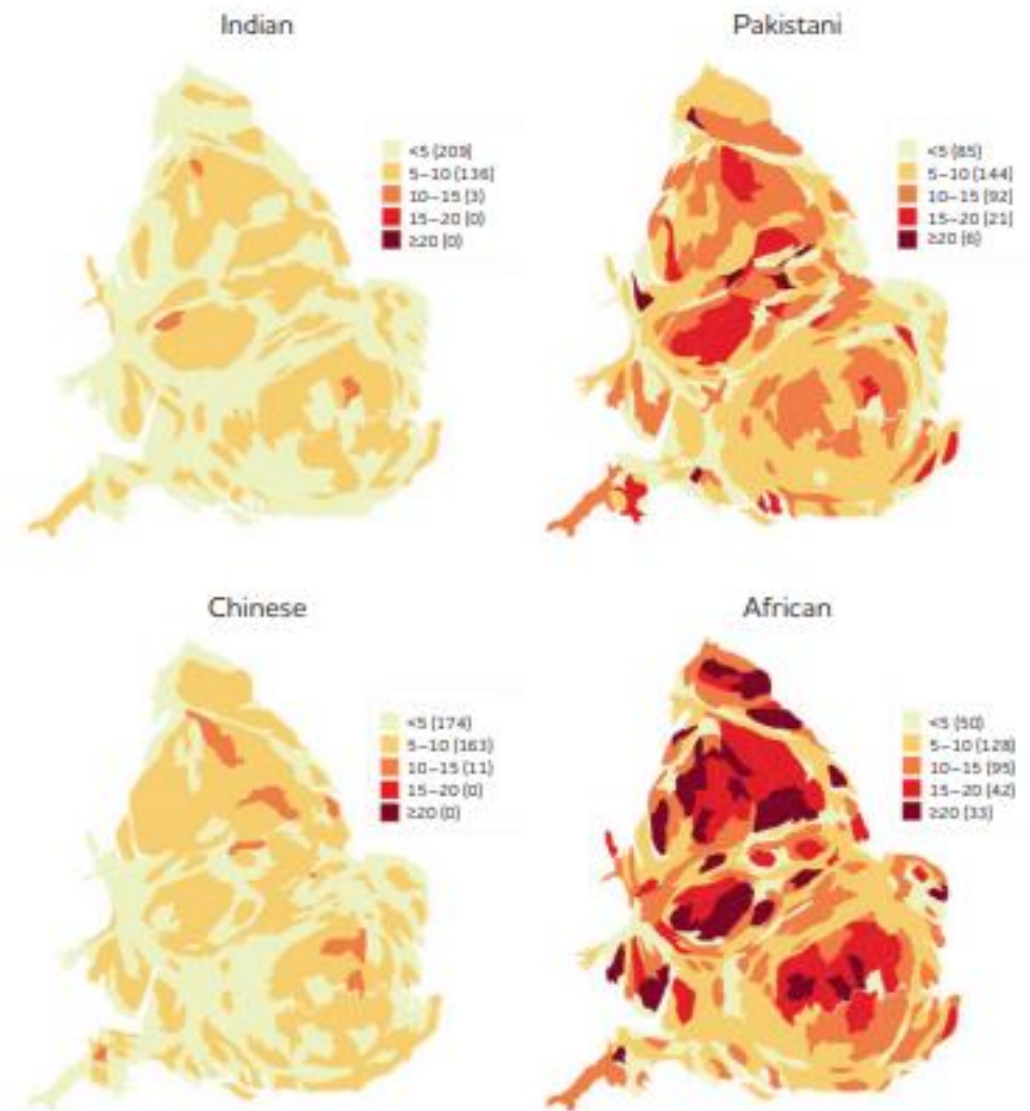


Figure 11: Unemployed aged 16+ (%), by selected ethnic group. Local Authorities in England and Wales, 2011





“Immigration created Britain’s ethnic diversity, but its legacy of settlement and home-making, subsequent mobility within the country, new generations of UK-born ethnic minority groups, and inter-group mixing, continue to shape the geography of that diversity”

(Catney and Lloyd, 2020: 220)

# Highlights from 2021 NI Census

3.4% of the NI pop. belonged to a minority ethnic group (65.6k people)

- Nearly doubled since 2011 (1.8%; 32.4k)
- 4x 2001 pop (0.8%; 14.3k)

**As the population has become more ethnically diverse, it has also become more ethnically mixed**

- The largest minority ethnic group is Mixed
- Nearly 14,400 people ticked the 'Mixed ethnic group' box
- 1.2% of Belfast's population (>4k people) identified as Mixed

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/system/files/statistics/census-2021-main-statistics-for-northern-ireland-phase-1-statistical-bulletin-ethnic-group.pdf>

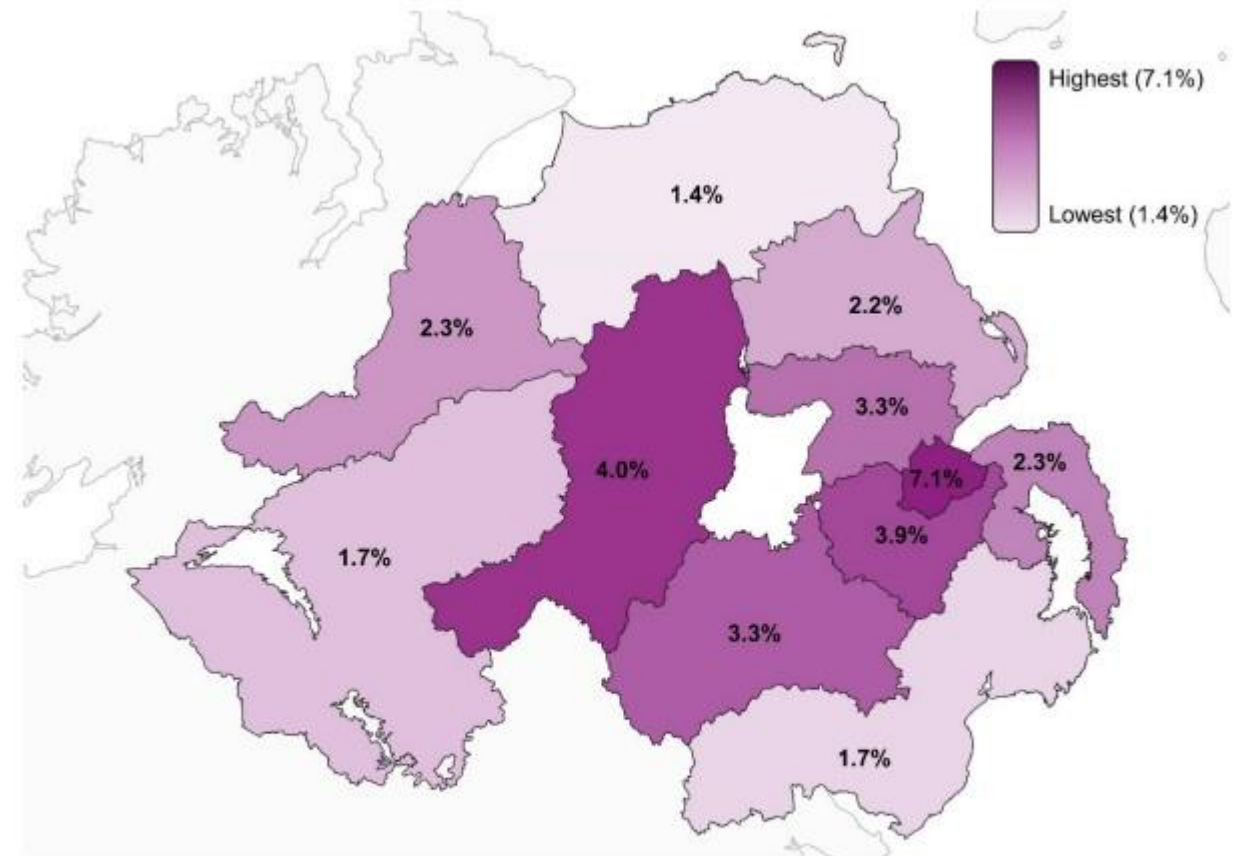


## Belfast has the highest level of ethnic diversity in NI

7% of Belfast's population identified with an ethnic group other than White in 2021 - increase from 3% 2011

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/system/files/statistics/census-2021-main-statistics-for-northern-ireland-phase-1-statistical-bulletin-ethnic-group.pdf>

Figure 4: Percentage of the population with a minority ethnic group by LGD (Census 2021)

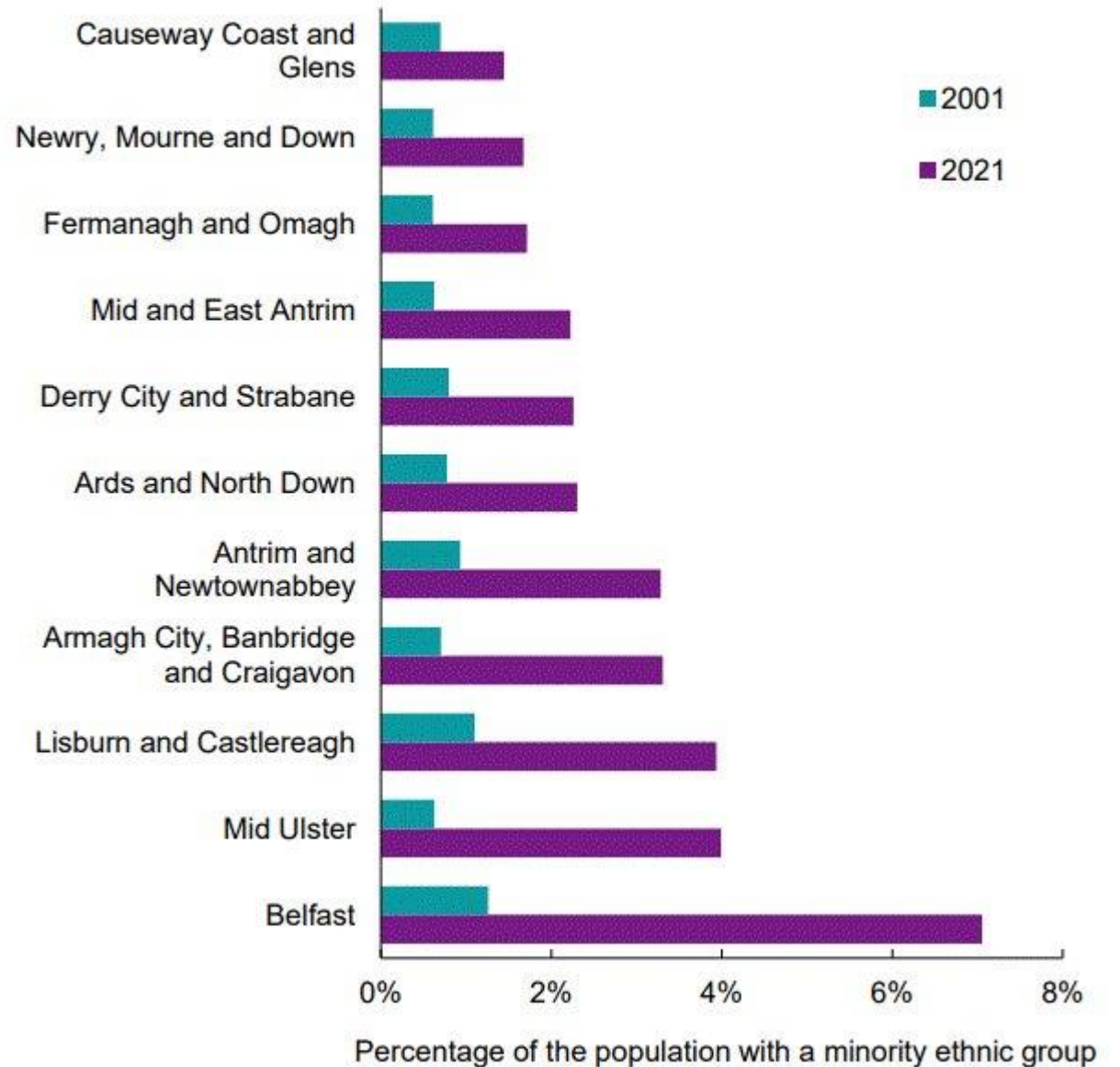


Thus the most diverse Local Government Districts are Belfast (7.1% of the population with a minority ethnic group), Mid Ulster (4.0%) and Lisburn and Castlereagh (3.9%).

Each Local Government District has seen a marked growth in ethnic diversity

"the least diverse LGD in 2021 (Causeway Coast and Glens, 1.4%) is now more diverse than was the most diverse LGD in 2001 (Belfast, 1.3%)" (NISRA, 2022)

Figure 5: Percentage of the population with a minority ethnic group by LGD (2001 and 2021)



<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/system/files/statistics/census-2021-main-statistics-for-northern-ireland-phase-1-statistical-bulletin-ethnic-group.pdf>

Ethnic diversity in NI is growing  
(but remains very low: 96.6% White)

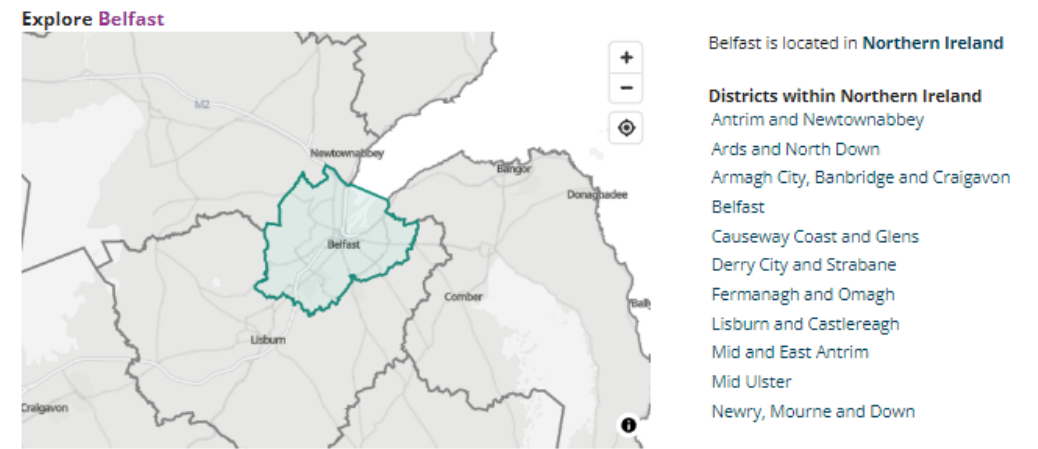
Table 1: Ethnic group of usual residents (Census 2021)

Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
White	1,837,600	96.6%
Minority Ethnic Group	65,600	3.4%
Black	11,000	0.6%
Indian	9,900	0.5%
Chinese	9,500	0.5%
Filipino	4,500	0.2%
Irish Traveller	2,600	0.1%
Arab	1,800	0.1%
Pakistani	1,600	0.1%
Roma	1,500	0.1%
Mixed Ethnicities	14,400	0.8%
Other Asian	5,200	0.3%
Other Ethnicities	3,600	0.2%
<b>All usual residents</b>	<b>1,903,200</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<https://www.nisra.gov.uk/system/files/statistics/census-2021-main-statistics-for-northern-ireland-phase-1-statistical-bulletin-ethnic-group.pdf>

# Check out NISRA's Census Area Explorer tool

<https://explore.nisra.gov.uk/area-explorer-2021/N09000003/>



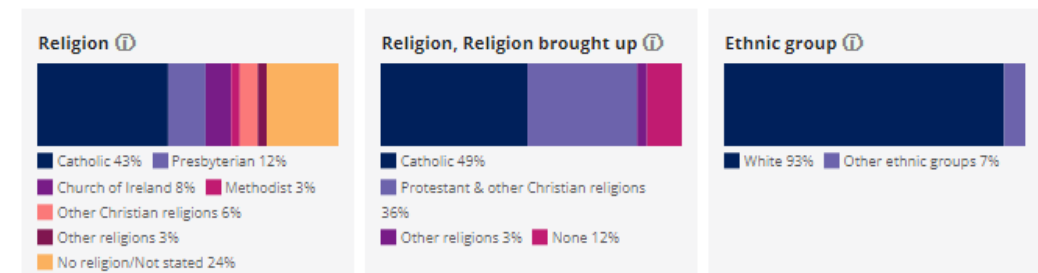
## Country of Birth and Nationality Statistics Belfast - Census 2021



## Language Statistics Belfast - Census 2021



## Religion and Ethnicity Statistics Belfast - Census 2021



# The first analysis of the changing geographies of ethnic diversity and segregation in England and Wales using 2021 Census data

Published 16<sup>th</sup> January 2023

*The Geographical Journal* 189(1): 63-77








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## ARTICLE

### Ethnic diversification and neighbourhood mixing: A rapid response analysis of the 2021 Census of England and Wales

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#### Funding information

Economic and Social Research Council, Grant/Award Number: ES/W012499/1

#### Abstract

This paper provides a rapid response analysis of the changing geographies of ethnic diversity and segregation in England and Wales using Census data covering the last 30 years (1991, 2001, 2011 and 2021), a period of significant social, economic and political change. Presenting the first detailed analysis of 2021 Census small area ethnic group data, we find that the growth of ethnic diversity at the national level is mirrored across residential neighbourhoods. Increasing numbers of neighbourhoods are home to a substantial mix of people from different ethnic groups, and this growing neighbourhood ethnic diversity has been spatially diffusing across all regions of England and Wales. We argue that to understand the ethnic mosaic across England and Wales, it is more illuminating to consider mix than majority: places labelled as 'minority-majority' are, in fact, ethnically diverse spaces, home to sizable proportions of people from many ethnic groups. Increasing ethnic diversity is matched by decreasing residential segregation, for all ethnic groups—majority and minority.

#### KEYWORDS

census, diversity, ethnicity, mixing, neighbourhood, segregation

## 1 | INTRODUCTION

The population composition of England and Wales has become increasingly ethnically diverse and mixed (Catney et al., 2021; Jivraj & Simpson, 2015; Johnston et al., 2013). This is mirrored within and between regions, in suburban and rural locales with historically smaller ethnic minority populations, in traditionally diverse urban centres, and in residential neighbourhoods (Catney, 2016a; Catney & Lloyd, 2020; Johnston et al., 2015). In conjunction with this growing diversity, segregation has steadily declined over time, for all ethnic groups and across multiple spatial scales, from the local to the regional (Catney, 2016b; Johnston et al., 2013, 2016). The ways in which ethnic diversity has grown and been shaped have, predictably, been subject to considerable public attention since 2021 Census data on ethnic groups were released, on 29 November 2022. Regardless of the editorial direction, the issue of the day was ethnic diversity, and indeed



# Census data shows England and Wales are more ethnically diverse – and less segregated – than ever before

Published: January 17, 2023 6.07am GMT

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National census data is the best tool – the gold standard – for obtaining the full, detailed picture of how the UK’s population is changing at the local level. In November 2022, publication of 2021 census data on [ethnic groups](#) presented an unrivalled opportunity to gain insights into the changing ethnic mosaic of England and Wales.

Many media reports on the data focused on the growth of minority ethnic

## Authors



**Gemma Catney**

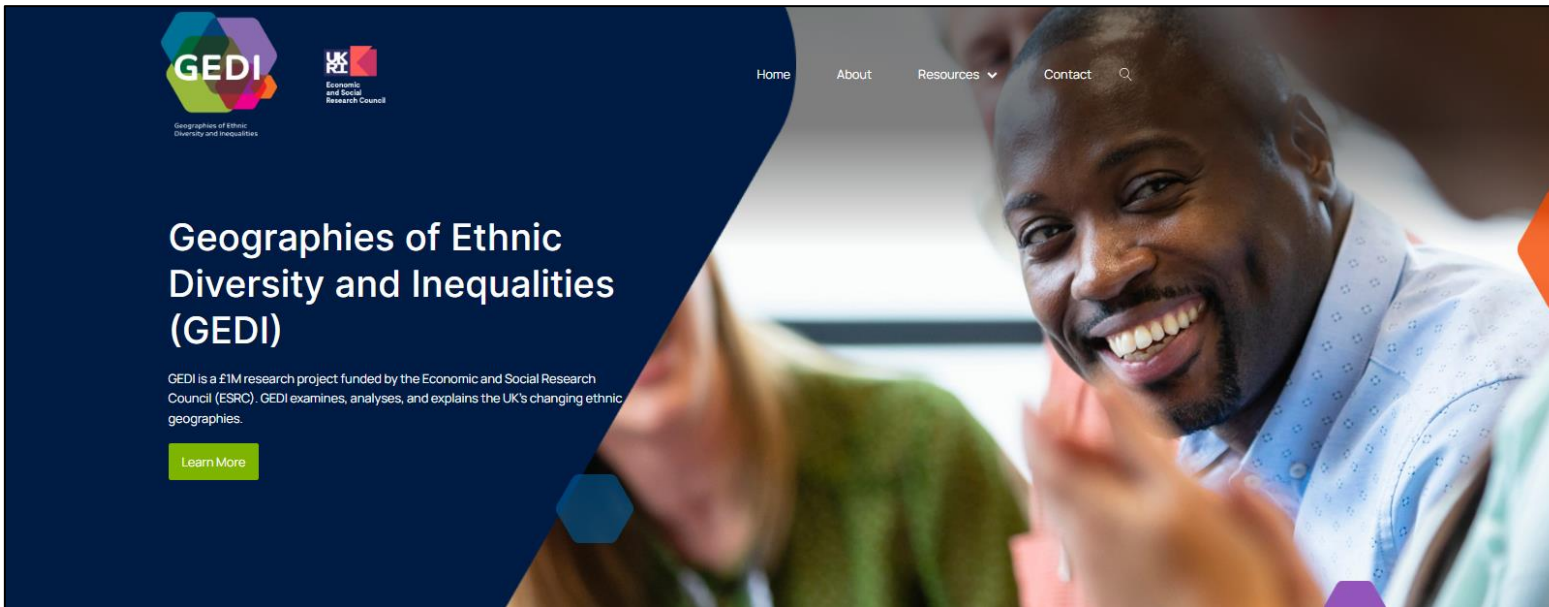
Senior Lecturer in Human Geography, Queen's University Belfast



**Richard Wright**

Professor of Geography, Dartmouth College

# Website: gedi.ac.uk



**GEDI**  
Geographies of Ethnic Diversity and Inequalities

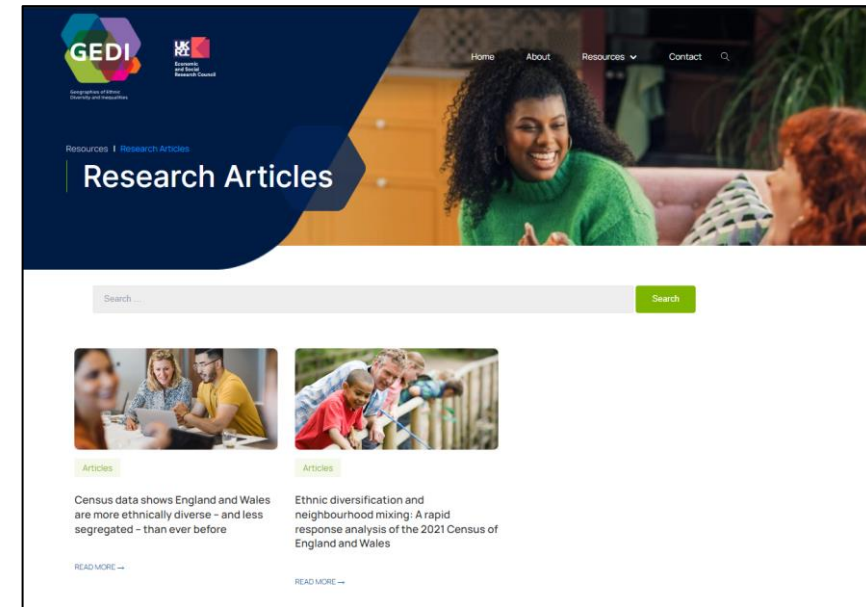
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## Geographies of Ethnic Diversity and Inequalities (GEDI)

GEDI is a £1M research project funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC). GEDI examines, analyses, and explains the UK's changing ethnic geographies.

[Learn More](#)



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## About

**ABOUT US**

### Understanding the UK's changing ethnic geographies

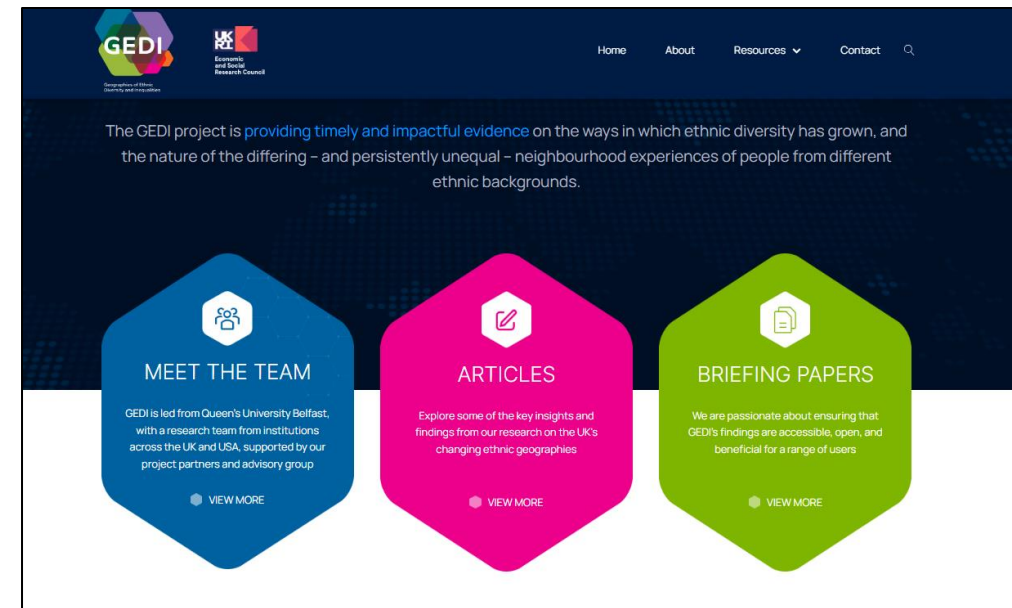
The UK's population, households and neighbourhoods are becoming increasingly ethnically and racially mixed and diverse. Alongside these demographic changes, the uneven impacts of, for example, the COVID-19 pandemic and austerity measures, have shone a light on persistent ethnic and racial disadvantages, between people and across local areas.

- Where, and why, are neighbourhoods becoming more ethnically diverse?
- What are the processes that shape these local patterns?
- Have ethnic inequalities widened, and what is the geography of disadvantage?

We are answering these, and related, questions through an innovative integration of previously disparate research strands on ethnic diversity, residential segregation, ethnic inequalities, and internal migration.



Geographies of Ethnic Diversity and Inequalities



**GEDI**  
Geographies of Ethnic Diversity and Inequalities

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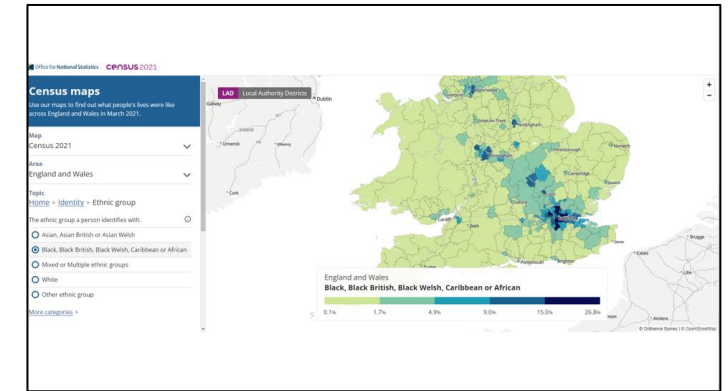
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The GEDI project is providing timely and impactful evidence on the ways in which ethnic diversity has grown, and the nature of the differing – and persistently unequal – neighbourhood experiences of people from different ethnic backgrounds.

- MEET THE TEAM**  
GEDI is led from Queen's University Belfast, with a research team from institutions across the UK and USA, supported by our project partners and advisory group.  
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- ARTICLES**  
Explore some of the key insights and findings from our research on the UK's changing ethnic geographies.  
[VIEW MORE](#)
- BRIEFING PAPERS**  
We are passionate about ensuring that GEDI's findings are accessible, open, and beneficial for a range of users.  
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# URLs in presentation

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/maps/>

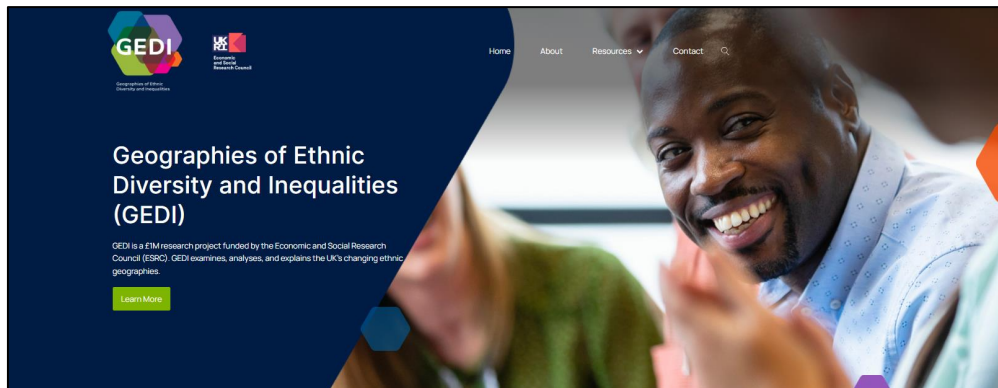


<https://youtu.be/pJGb8hTnndM> and  
<https://www.ourmigrationstory.org.uk/>

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/ethnicity/articles/ethnicgroupbyageandsexenglandandwales/census2021>



<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/ethnicity/articles/ethnicgroupbyageandsexenglandandwales/census2021>



[www.gedi.ac.uk](http://www.gedi.ac.uk)



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