

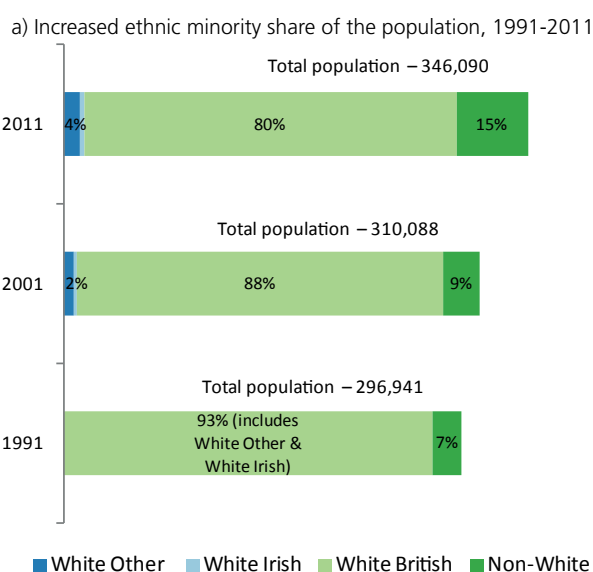
OCTOBER 2013

# Geographies of diversity in Cardiff

## Summary

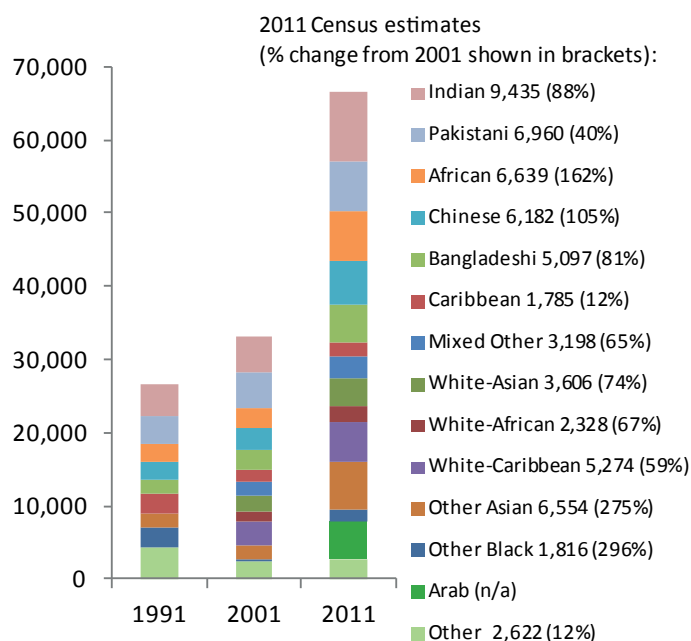
- **The ethnic minority population, as measured by non-white residents, increased between 1991 and 2011 by 31,800 in Cardiff.**
- Despite this growth, the White British ethnic group, only measured since 2001, remains the largest ethnic group in the city accounting for 80% of the population.
- Other White is the largest ethnic minority group in Cardiff accounting for 3.5% of the population. The group is clustered in the centre of the city.
- The other main ethnic minority groups in Cardiff are Indian, Pakistani and African. These groups are less evenly spread in the city and wider region than the Other White group and are clustered in historic settlement areas, including Riverside and Grangetown wards.
- **There is evidence of dispersal of ethnic minority groups from areas in which they have previously clustered.**
- The Indian, African and Other White ethnic minority groups are growing more rapidly in wards where they are least clustered and slower in wards where they are most clustered.
- **New measures in the 2011 Census show that Cardiff is not becoming less British, despite its increased ethnic diversity. More people report a British, Welsh or English national identity in Cardiff than report White British ethnic identity.**
- Poor English language proficiency is greatest in those areas where the South Asian ethnic minorities are most clustered. This may reflect a difficulty that a small minority of residents will face in participating in the wider community.

**Figure 1. Ethnic diversity in Cardiff, 1991-2011**



Notes: White Irish <1% in 2001 and 2011. Figures may not add due to rounding.

b) Growth of ethnic minority groups, 1991-2011



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 1a.

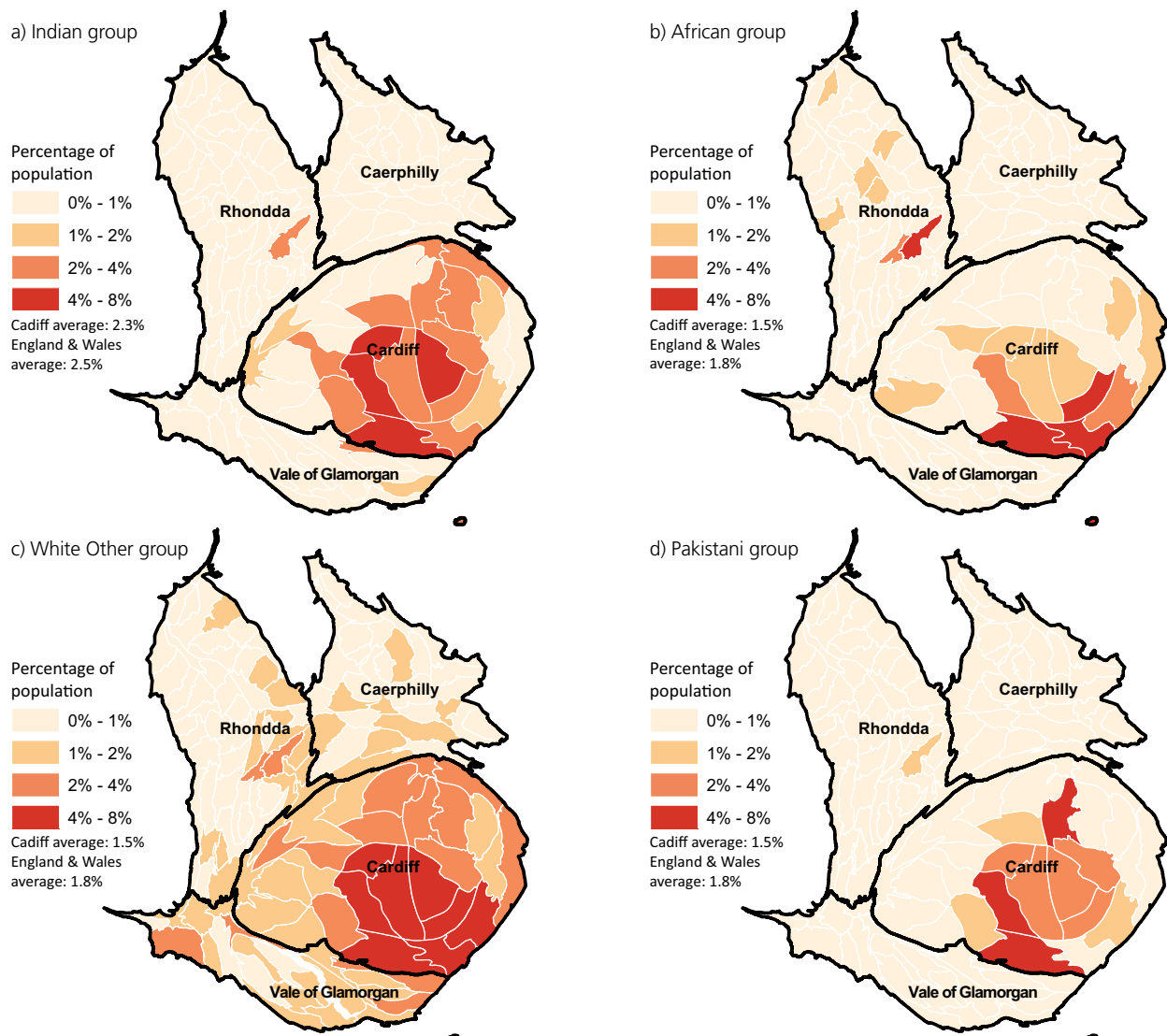
## The growth of ethnic diversity 1991-2011

The ethnic minority population (or non-white population) increased by 31,800 or 150% in Cardiff between 1991 and 2011 (see Figure 1a). Despite this growth, the White British ethnic group, only measured since 2001 (see box), remains the largest group in Cardiff (80%). In Cardiff, the Other White (4%), Indian (2%), Pakistani (2%) and African (2%) are the largest ethnic minority groups. The remainder of the population comprises a diverse mix of ethnic groups, including Chinese (1%), Arab (1%) and Bangladeshi (1%) (see Figure 1b). The fastest growing ethnic groups since 1991 are Other Asian (237%), Chinese (192%) and Bangladeshi (154%). The Caribbean (-2%) and White Irish (-9%) groups have reduced in size since 2001.

## Census ethnic group question

There has been a question on ethnicity in the UK Census since 1991. The question has changed over time in terms of how it is framed and the pre-defined response categories offered for people to choose from. In 1991, the census asked 'which ethnic group do you descend from: White; Black-Caribbean; Black-African; Black-Other; Indian; Pakistani; Bangladeshi and Chinese.' But in 2001, it asked about 'your ethnic group in terms of cultural background.' There were additional pre-defined categories of Mixed and White Irish in 2001 as well as an 'Other' category for each broad group of White, Mixed, Asian and Black. The 2011 question changed again, simply asking about 'your ethnic group or background' and there were categories added for White Gypsy or Irish Traveller and Arab. The changes in the phrasing of the question and the tick box response categories restrict comparison across censuses.

**Figure 2.** Geographical distribution of Cardiff's largest ethnic minority groups across Greater Cardiff by ward, 2011



These maps are population cartograms where each ward is shown approximately proportional in size to its resident population.

## Geographical spread of diversity

Figures 2a-2d show the clustering of the largest ethnic minority groups in Cardiff across wards in Greater Cardiff in 2011. The Other White ethnic group is clustered in wards in the centre of Cardiff, including Adamsdown (8%), Plasnewydd (8%), Riverside (7%), Butetown (6%), Grangetown (6%) and Cathays (5%). The 2011 Census form asked people identifying with an 'Other' group to write in their ethnic group. Polish (2,400) was the favoured written in category in Cardiff followed by Other Western European (2,100), European Mixed (1,300) and Other Eastern European (1,200).

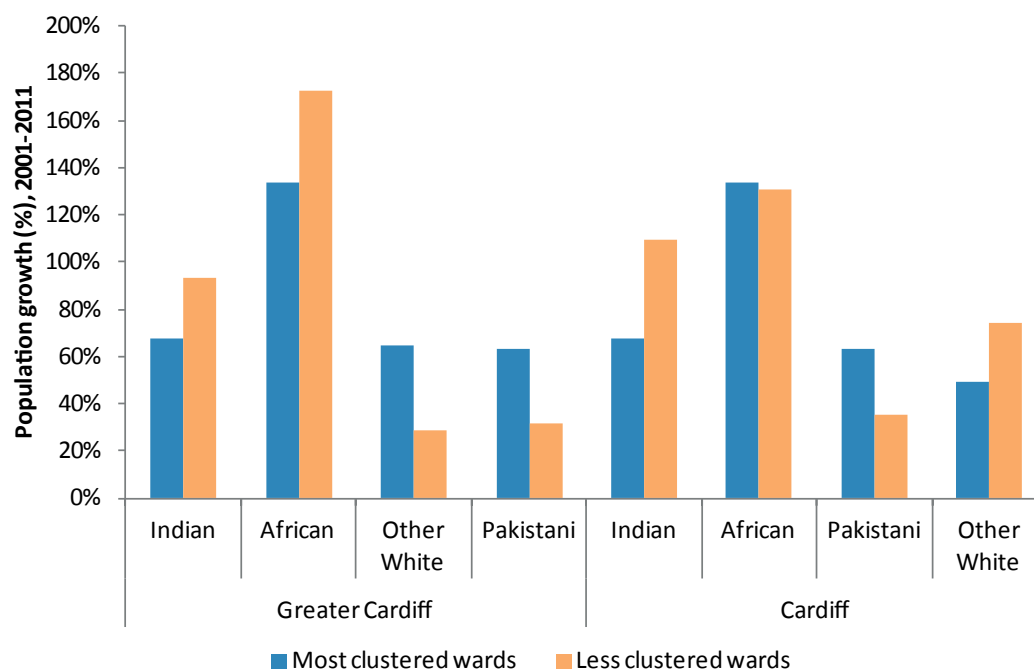
The Indian ethnic group is clustered in Cardiff accounting for more than 4% of the population in the wards of Riverside (5%), Grangetown (5%), Gabalfa (5%) and Plasnewydd (4%). The Pakistani population is clustered in similar areas accounting for more than 4% of the population in Grangetown (8%), Riverside (5%) and Cyncoed (5%). The African ethnic group is also clustered in the centre of Cardiff, including Butetown (6%), Grangetown (5%) and Adamsdown (5%). Treforest (8%), Rhondda Cynon Taf, has the greatest percentage of its population in the African group in Greater Cardiff.

## Dispersal of ethnic diversity

Despite the fairly even spread of most ethnic minority groups in Cardiff and the rest of Greater Cardiff, there is evidence of dispersal away from those areas where they are most clustered. This is shown in Figure 3, which highlights the percentage change (2001-2011) in the population of the Other White, Indian, Pakistani and African ethnic minority groups in Greater Cardiff and Cardiff wards where they are most clustered (those that contained a fifth of the population of each group in 2001), and the percentage change in each group in all other less clustered wards.

There is a clear pattern of greater population growth for the Indian and African ethnic minority groups in those wards where they are less clustered as compared with those where they are most clustered within the wider region. In Cardiff, the Indian and Other White ethnic groups were growing faster in those areas where they are least represented. The growth of the Pakistani group in the more clustered parts of Cardiff may reflect a greater level of natural growth of this population compared with other ethnic minority groups

**Figure 3.** Geographical spread of the largest ethnic minority groups across wards in Greater Cardiff and Cardiff, 2001-2011



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

**Greater Cardiff - Indian:** Grangetown, Riverside; **African:** Butetown, Grangetown; **Other White:** Treforest, Cathays, Gabalfa, Plasnewydd, Butetown, Riverside; **Pakistani:** Grangetown, Riverside.

**Cardiff - Indian:** Grangetown, Riverside; **African:** Butetown, Grangetown; **Other White:** Cathays, Gabalfa, Plasnewydd; **Pakistani:** Grangetown, Riverside.

## Indicators of barriers to community participation

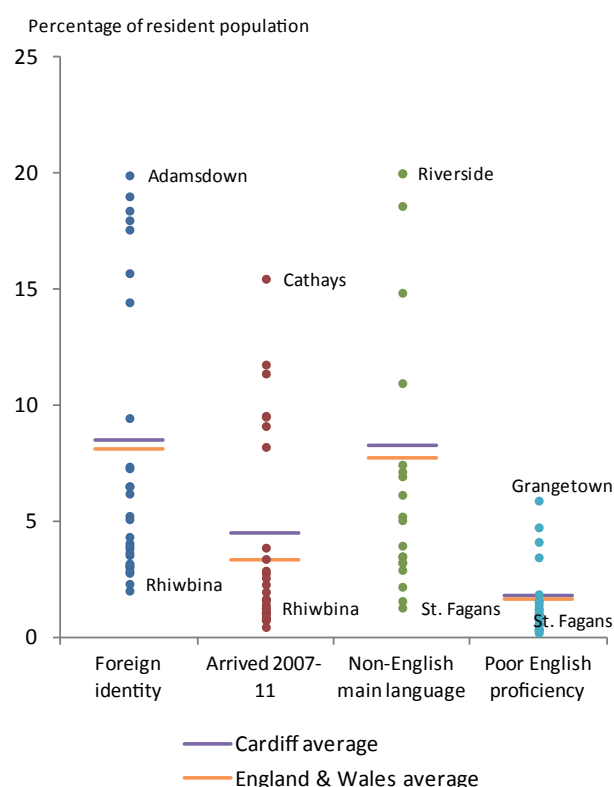
Ethnic identity does not provide a clear indication of the assistance some people will require from local authority services to participate in the communities they settle because many ethnic minority residents will have been born in the UK or have lived here for many years. Indeed, Britishness is multiethnic, as information first available in the 2011 Census tells us: in Cardiff, more people report a British, Welsh or English national identity than report a White British ethnic identity.

Figure 4 shows the proportion of people in each ward in Cardiff who have a foreign national identity, arrived in the UK recently (2007-11), speak a non-English or non-Welsh main language and cannot speak English well. The average proportion of people with a foreign identity is 9% in Cardiff, similar to the national average of 8%. Adamsdown (20%), Cathays (19%) and Plasnewydd (18%) have the highest proportions whereas St. Fagan's (2%) and Rhiwbina (2%) have the lowest.

The proportion of people with a foreign identity is strongly correlated ( $R=0.98$ ) with the proportion of people who arrived in the UK during 2007-11 across wards in Cardiff. This shows that areas with higher proportions of people with a foreign identity have higher proportions of people who have recently arrived. Cathays ward has by far the greatest proportion of residents who arrived in the 4 years prior to the 2011 Census (15%). Rhiwbina ward has the lowest proportion of its population who recently arrived with fewer than 0.5% arriving since 2007.

The proportion of the population who cannot speak English or Welsh well is not as strongly correlated with foreign national identity ( $R=0.85$ ). Thus, English and Welsh tuition needs are not necessarily greatest in areas of recent immigration. The wards with the greatest proportion of the population who cannot speak English or Welsh well are Riverside (6%) and Grangetown (5%). The average for Cardiff is 2%, which is the same as the national average. This suggests that the majority of the population in Cardiff, even in the areas where ethnic minorities are clustered, can speak English or Welsh well.

**Figure 4.** Alternative measures of immigrant history in Cardiff wards, 2011



**Notes:** Base population for 'Cannot speak English well' only includes people aged 3 and over.

## Incompleteness of ethnic group data 1991-2001

Non-response (undercount) is thought to have been well-estimated within the 2011 Census, but incompletely estimated in 1991 and 2001. Non-response is concentrated in some ethnic groups. If this bias is not taken into account, comparisons of population can be misleading. In this briefing we have used the complete estimates for 1991 and 2001 available from the [UK Data Archive](#).

This briefing is one in a series, *Local dynamics of diversity: evidence from the 2011 Census*.

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