

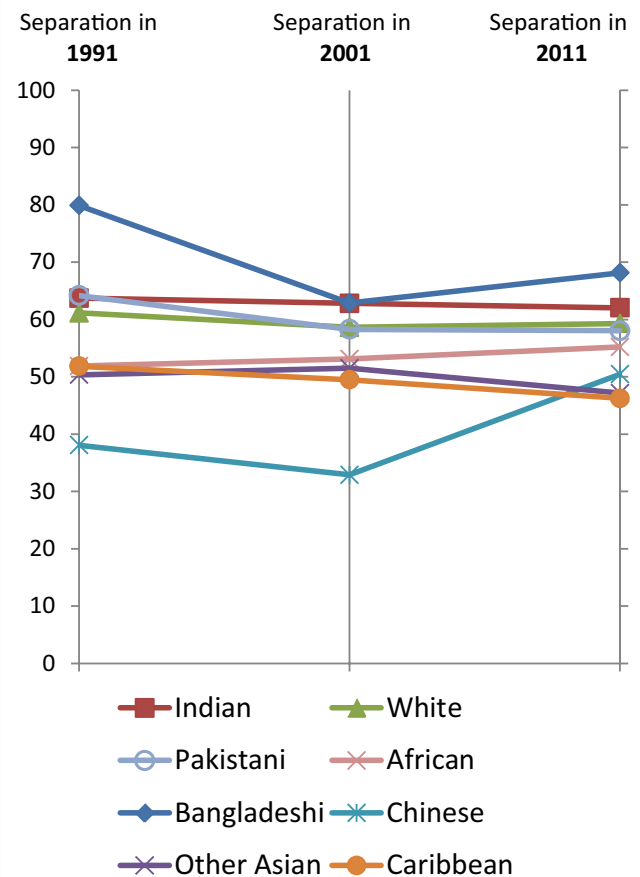
Ethnic and religious mixing in Leicestershire



Summary

- **Ethnic minority groups, other than White British, in Leicestershire and Leicester City have grown, and live in more mixed areas in 2011 than before.**
- The White, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Caribbean ethnic groups are all more evenly spread in 2011 than 1991.
- There has been a concentration of the Chinese and African groups since 1991 and Bangladeshi and White Other groups since 2001. This will be a result of natural growth as well as new immigration, which will vary in importance by ethnic group.
- All religious groups are less segregated than in 2001, reflecting a process of dispersal within the area.
- Eight out of 10 of the most diverse wards in the City and County are in Leicester. Diversity is measured by how close a ward is to having an equal number of residents in each ethnic group.
 - **Stoneygate is the most diverse ward in Leicester City.**
 - Oadby Grange and Oadby Uplands are the most diverse wards in Leicestershire.
- The population in Leicestershire and Leicester City is not only becoming more ethnically mixed residentially, but also within households.
 - **The proportion of people living in multiple ethnic group households has increased in all districts in Leicestershire and in Leicester City.** Excluding one person households, 7% of households have more than one ethnic group in Leicestershire and 18% in Leicester City.
 - **The Mixed ethnic group has increased by more than three-quarters and accounts for 1% of the population (or 8,600) in Leicestershire and 4% of the population (or 11,600) in Leicester City.**

Figure 1. Change in ethnic group segregation in Leicestershire and Leicester City, 1991-2011



Notes: Index of Dissimilarity across 155 wards of Leicestershire and Leicester City. 100% indicates complete separation. 0% indicates completely even spread of a group.

Measuring segregation

The most commonly used measure of segregation is the Index of Dissimilarity, which calculates a summary measure of the spread of a group across space compared with the spread of the rest of the population. It is often referred to as the Segregation Index. The Segregation Index is calculated by comparing the percentage of a group's total population in Leicestershire and Leicester City that

lives in a ward with the percentage of the rest of the population that lives in the same ward. The absolute difference is added up across the 155 wards, and then halved so that the index is between 0 and 100, with 0% indicating a completely even spread of the population and 100% meaning complete separation. Values of the Segregation Index tend to be higher when they are based on smaller areas because they magnify the differences between places.

Residential mixing

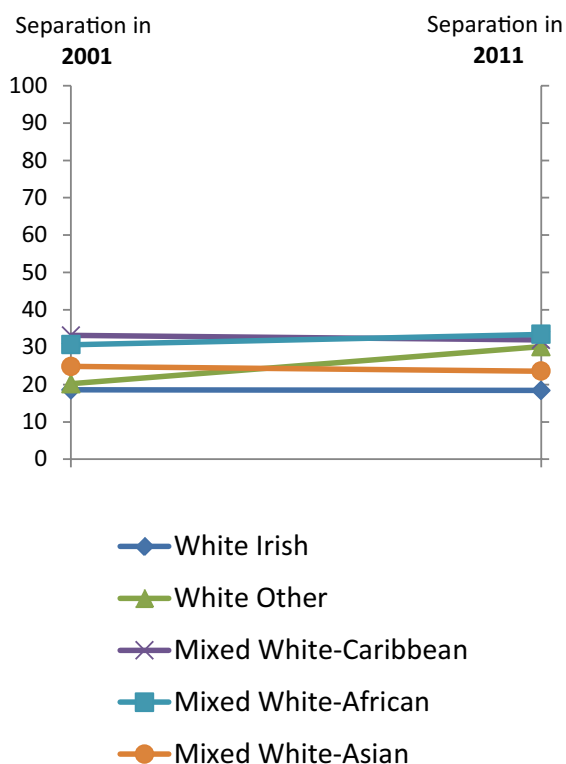
Measuring residential ethnic segregation is a challenge because its meaning and measurement have become politically loaded. Figure 1 (see Page 1) shows the change in the Segregation Index (see box, Page 1) for the largest ethnic groups in Leicestershire and Leicester City that can be measured in each of the last three censuses. The Segregation Index shows that the Bangladeshi group (80%) was most separated and the Chinese group (38%) was the least separated in 1991.

During the 1990s the separation of each ethnic group decreased, except for the African and Asian Other groups. There has been continued spreading out during the 2000s for the Indian and Pakistani groups as well as renewed spreading out of the Asian Other group. There has been increased separation of the Chinese, Bangladeshi, African and White groups. This could be due, in part, to an in-situ growth through natural change (more births than deaths) as well as new immigration to historic settlement areas. Natural growth is most likely for the Bangladeshi group whereas growth of the universities in the area may account for new immigration of African and Chinese people.

The groups that have only been identified by the census since 2001 are shown in Figure 2. The White Irish, White Other and Mixed groups are more evenly spread through Leicestershire and Leicester City than other ethnic groups. There has been very little change in the separation of the Mixed ethnic groups during the 2000s. The White Irish population, which is the least segregated ethnic group throughout Leicestershire and Leicester City, remained evenly spread during this period. The White Other group increased its separation between 2001 and 2011. This group has doubled in size during the decade and its increased segregation is likely to reflect immigration of new migrant groups to 'gateway' parts of Leicester City. Nonetheless, the group is less segregated than most other ethnic groups with an index value of 30%.

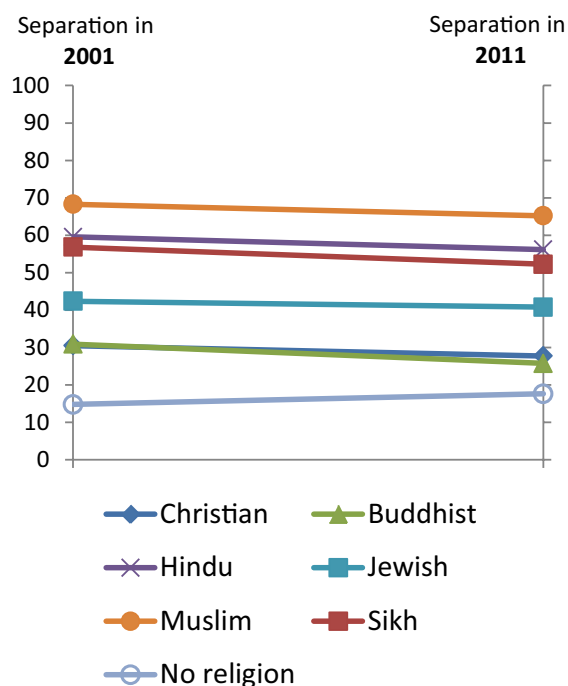
Religion overlaps with ethnicity to some extent and has been asked through a voluntary question on the last two censuses. Segregation has decreased for all religious groups since 2001, with Muslims remaining the most separated (65%) and Buddhists (31%) and Christians (31%) the least separated in 2011 (see Figure 3). The spread of the population with 'no religion' is very even across Leicestershire and Leicester City.

Figure 2. Change in ethnic group segregation in Leicestershire and Leicester City, 2001-2011



Notes: Index of Dissimilarity across 155 wards of Leicestershire and Leicester City. 100% indicates complete separation. 0% indicates completely even spread of a group.

Figure 3. Change in religious group segregation in Leicestershire and Leicester City, 2001-2011



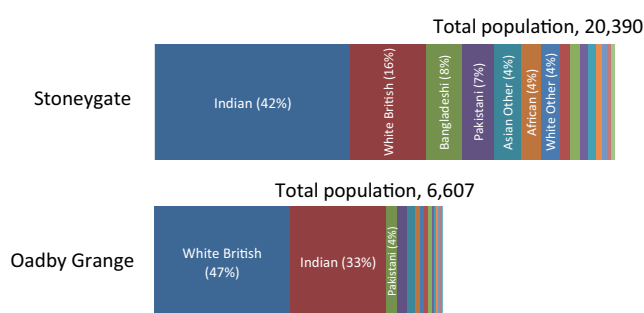
Notes: Index of Dissimilarity across 155 wards of Leicestershire and Leicester City. 100% indicates complete separation. 0% indicates completely even spread of a group.

Ethnically diverse wards in Leicestershire

Diversity can be measured by calculating how close a ward is to having an equal number of residents in each ethnic group (see box, right). The most diverse ward in Leicester City is Stoneygate with a standardised value (0 to 100) of 20. The average for England and Wales is 3.6, with the most diverse wards in parts of inner London where the value is as high as 55. Figure 4 shows that no one ethnic group is in the majority in Stoneygate, with the Indian group being the

largest (42%) and 10 other ethnic groups accounting for more than 2% of the population. The most diverse ward in Leicestershire is Oadby Grange with a diversity index value of 12. The White British and Indian ethnic groups account for more than four-fifths of Oadby Grange's population, with a diverse mix of ethnic groups accounting for the other fifth. The ten most diverse wards in the City and County are Stoneygate, Charnwood, Castle, Evington, Humberstone & Hamilton, Westcotes, Coleman, Oadby Grange, Beaumont Leys and Oadby Uplands.

Figure 4. "Ethnic diversity in Leicester City's and Leicestershire's most diverse ward in 2011

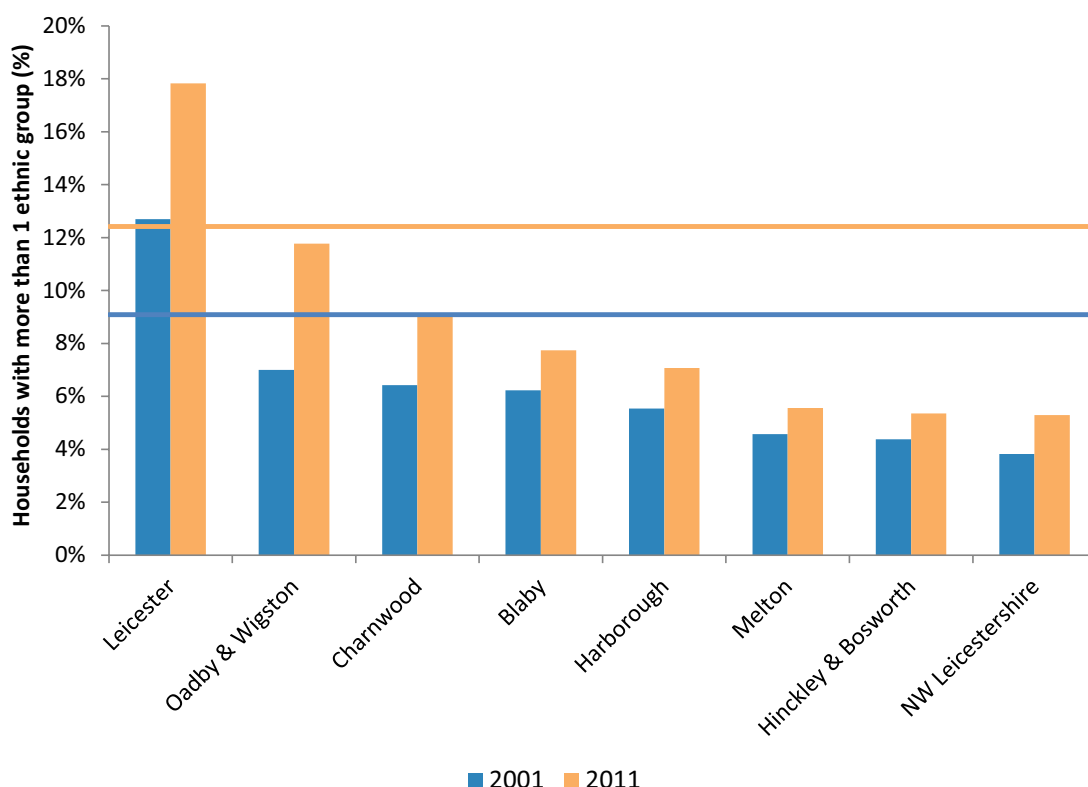


Notes: labels only shown for ethnic groups which account for more than 4% of the ward's population.

Measuring diversity

Ecologists have a very useful notion of diversity which is applied to calculate how closely each ward in Leicestershire and Leicester City is to having an equal number of each ethnic group measured in the census. Called the 'Reciprocal Diversity Index' the ecologists sum each of the eighteen ethnic group proportions, first squaring them, and divide into 1. The Index is greatest when there are equal numbers in each group, when it is equal to 18, and lowest when there is only one group in an area, when it is equal to 1. The index is standardised by stretching it to be always within the range 0 to 100. The average across Leicestershire is 1.5, Leicester City is 14.4, and England & Wales is 3.6.

Figure 5. Growth in households with more than one ethnic group in Leicestershire districts and Leicester City, 2001-2011



Notes: horizontal line indicates national average. Measured as a proportion of households with two or more people.

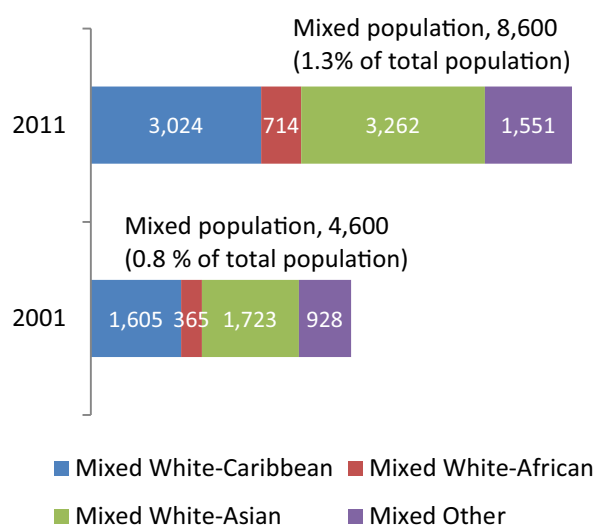
Mixing within households and families

The population in Leicestershire is not only becoming more mixed residentially, but also in terms of the ethnic diversity within households and families. Figure 5 (see Page 3) shows that the proportion of households with two or more people that contain more than one ethnic group (i.e. multiple ethnic group households) grew during the 2000s in each Leicestershire district and in Leicester City. The proportion of multiple ethnic group households is 18% in Leicester City, above the national average of 12%. In each district in Leicestershire, the proportion of multiple ethnic group households is below the national average, with the greatest proportion in Oadby & Wigston (12%) and the lowest proportion in North West Leicestershire (5%).

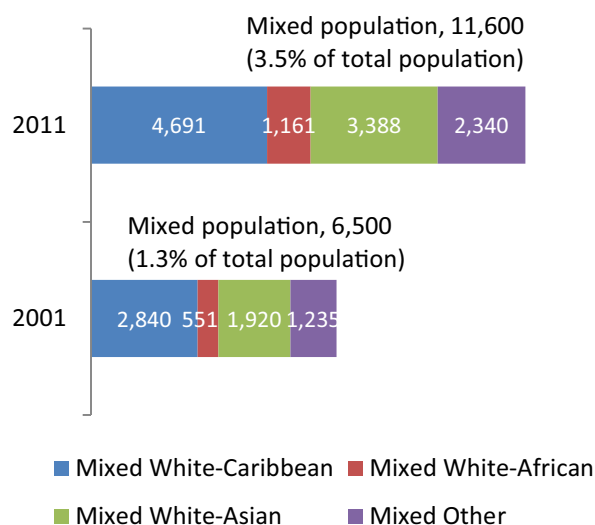
The number of people with a Mixed ethnic identity provides an indication of the most intimate form of integration of peoples. Nationally, the proportion of people with a Mixed ethnic identity is 1.2 million or 2.2% of the population. It has increased by more than three quarters from 672,000 in 2001. There has been a similar level of increase in Leicestershire and Leicester City (see Figures 6a-6b). The Mixed population accounts for 1% and 4% of the population in the County and City, respectively. The largest Mixed ethnic group in both Leicestershire and Leicester City is the White-Caribbean group, closely followed by the White-Asian group. Each of the Mixed ethnic groups have grown by more than three quarters in both the City and the County since 2001.

Figure 6. Growth of Mixed ethnic groups population, 2001-11

a) Leicestershire



b) Leicester City



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

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