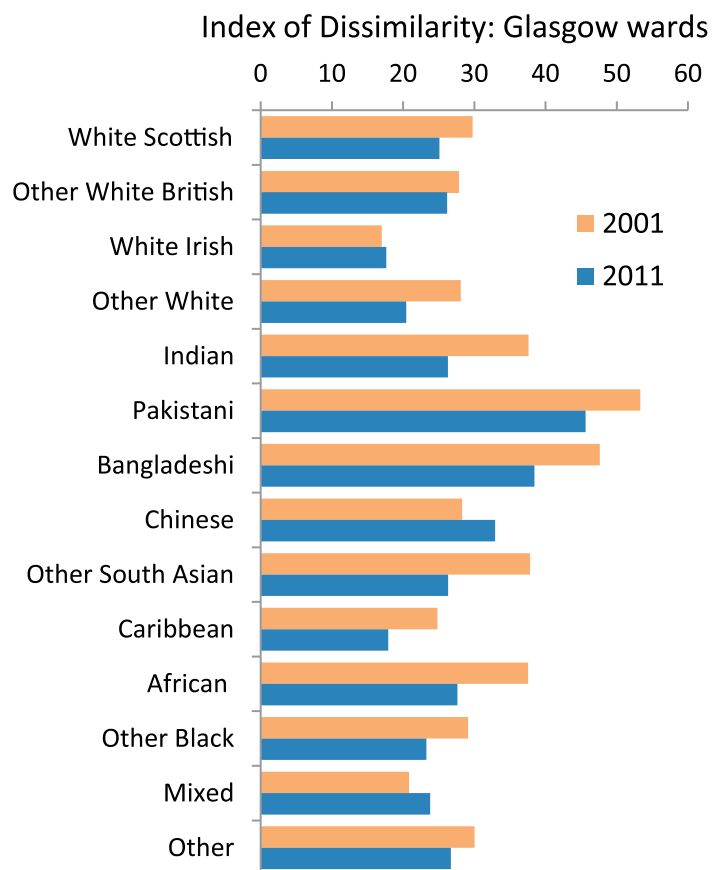


# Ethnic mixing in Glasgow

## Summary

- Ethnic minority groups in Glasgow have grown in size between 2001 and 2011, and generally, lived in more mixed areas in 2011, compared to 2001.
- All wards in Glasgow have become more ethnically diverse as a result, with the Anderston/City, Pollokshields and Hillhead wards being the most ethnically diverse wards in 2011.
- There has been a decrease in segregation for most ethnic groups in Glasgow between 2001 and 2011. This is a result of most ethnic groups residing in a greater number of wards throughout the city.
- There has also been an increase in the proportion of Glasgow residents born outside Scotland.
- The proportion of households that contain multiple ethnic groups increased between 2001 and 2011. These now represent 15% of all households in Glasgow, with more than one individual.
- Integration of Glasgow's diverse communities increased between 2001 and 2011, indicated by residential location, mixed ethnicity, and households with more than one ethnicity. It should be noted that the Census does not provide data about other important aspects of mixing such as neighbourhood interactions or social networks.

**Figure 1.** Change in ethnic group segregation in Glasgow, 2001-2011



**Notes:** Segregation across the 21 wards in Glasgow. 100% indicates complete segregation. 0% indicates completely even spread of a group.

## Ethnic diversity

The population of Scotland has become more ethnically diverse between 2001 and 2011. This increased diversity has occurred mostly in Glasgow and the other main cities of Aberdeen, Dundee and Edinburgh. More detail is available in the CODE briefing *How has ethnic diversity changed in Scotland?*

In 2011 21% of the population of Glasgow was from ethnic groups other than White Scottish. This is only slightly lower than the other main cities of Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee combined (26%). While overall ethnic diversity is higher in these other Scottish cities, this is due to higher proportions of White Other British and White Other groups.

Glasgow has a lower proportion of the population from White Other British groups (4.1%) compared to the three other main cities (9.5%) and the rest of Scotland (8.1%). In Glasgow the proportion of the population who identify as White Other British has only marginally increased from 3.6% in 2001 to 4.1% in 2011. The proportion of the population who identify as White Other has increased in Glasgow from 1.5% in 2001 to 3.9% in 2011, as well as in Scotland as a whole 1.8% in 2001 to 3.2% in 2011.

Glasgow has a higher proportion of the population from Black and Asian ethnic minorities compared to the other main cities in Scotland and the rest of the country as a whole. In 2011 Glasgow contained 11% of the total Scottish population, while 45% of Pakistani, 42% of African, 32% of Chinese, 28% of Arab, 28% of Caribbean, and 26% of Indian groups in Scotland lived in Glasgow.

The proportion of the population in Glasgow from Black or Asian ethnic minority groups increased from 4.7% in 2001 to 10.5% in 2011, a larger proportion and greater increase than in Scotland as a whole (1.6% in 2001 and 3.3% in 2011).

## Measuring segregation

The most commonly used measure of segregation is the Index of Dissimilarity, which calculates a summary measure of the spread of an ethnic 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 an ethnic group's total population in wards in Glasgow with the percentage of all other ethnic groups that live in the same ward. The absolute difference is added up across the 21 wards, and then halved so that the index is between 0 and 100, with 0 indicating a completely even spread of a particular ethnic group across wards, and 100 meaning complete segregation, with all members of the ethnic group living in one ward. Values of the Segregation Index tend to be higher when they are based on smaller areas, for example in wards compared to local authority districts, because smaller geographical areas generally contain more similar populations than larger geographical areas.

## Residential mixing

Measuring residential ethnic segregation raises many challenges because its meaning and measurement are a matter of considerable political debate.<sup>1</sup> Figure 1 shows the Segregation Index for Glasgow for ethnic groups in 2001 and 2011.

The Segregation Index shows that in 2011 the least segregated groups are the White Irish (18), Caribbean (18) White Other (20) and Other Black (23). The most segregated groups in Glasgow are Pakistani (46) and Bangladeshi groups (38), though it should be noted that segregation levels for these, and most other groups, have decreased between 2001 and 2011.

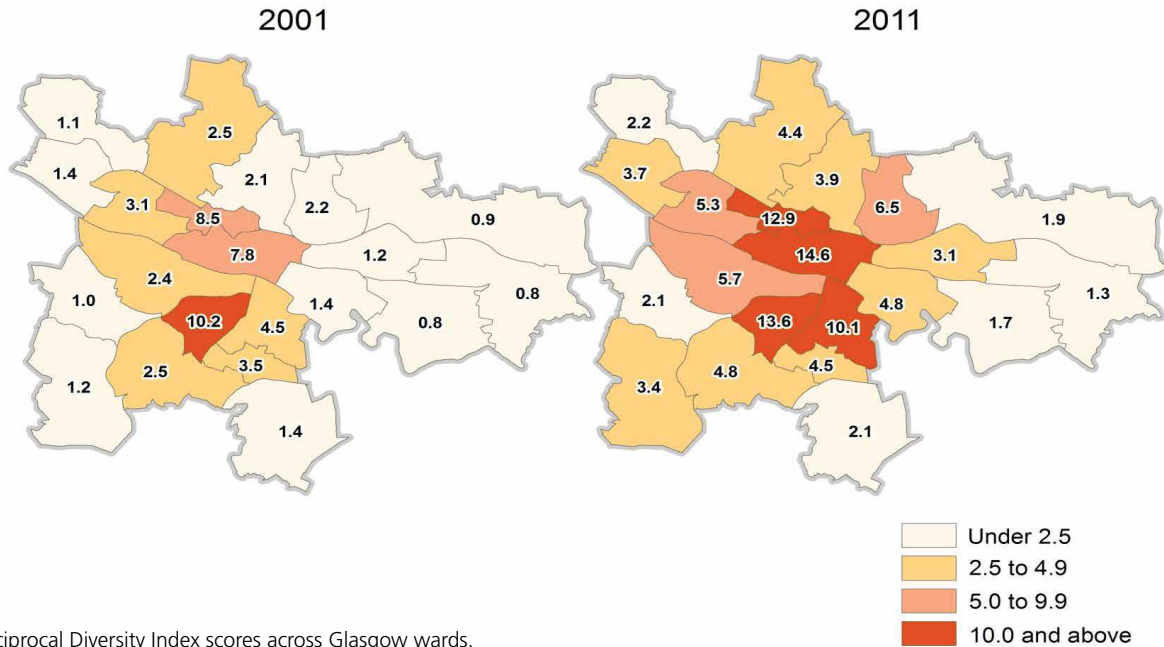
Residential segregation has fallen for most groups, see figure 1, even though the size of the population has increased. All ethnic minorities have increased as a proportion of the population in Glasgow, apart from the White Other British and White Irish who have remained fairly constant. While the Pakistani population in Glasgow increased from 15,300 to 22,400 between 2001 and 2011 (an increase of 46%), their Segregation Index fell from 53 to 46. The Black Caribbean population in Glasgow increased from 302 to 783 between 2001 and 2011, while their Segregation Index fell from 25 to 18. The African population in Glasgow increased from 1,300 to 12,500 between 2001 and 2011, while their Segregation Index also fell from 38 to 28. For these and other groups the fall in segregation is a result of the increasing population being more equally spread throughout wards in Glasgow.

The Chinese population in Glasgow increased from 3,900 to 10,700 between 2001 and 2011 (an increase of 176%). There has been a small increase in the Segregation Index for the Chinese groups from 28 to 33, but as in the rest of the UK this has probably been driven by student migration settling close to university areas.

In terms of living in mixed residential areas, the White Scottish group in Glasgow has also become less segregated between 2001 and 2011, with their segregation score falling from 30 to 25. In 2011 the segregation of White British (white Scottish and White Other British together), is lower in Glasgow (34) and Scotland (35) compared to the segregation of White British in England and Wales (47) (see *More segregation or more mixing in England and Wales Briefing*).

Though direct comparison is not possible for different geographical areas, overall the segregation scores for minority ethnic groups are lower in Glasgow than other cities in England and Wales. For example, in 2011, the segregation score for Pakistani groups is 46 in Glasgow, lower than Newham (49), Manchester (60), Bradford (63) and Cardiff (62). See other *CODE local briefings on ethnic mixing* for details of these areas.

**Figure 2.** Diversity in Glasgow wards 2001 and 2011



Note: Reciprocal Diversity Index scores across Glasgow wards.

## Ethnically diverse wards in Glasgow

Diversity can be measured by calculating how close a ward is to having an equal number of the population in each ethnic group (see box).

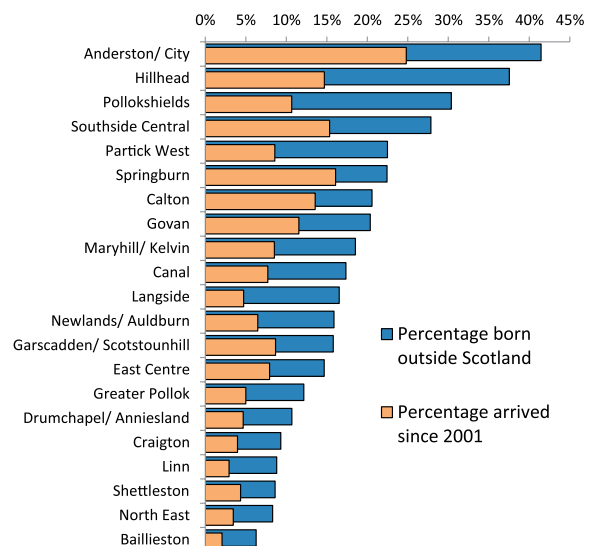
Figure 2 shows the Diversity Index scores for Glasgow wards for 2001 and 2011. This illustrates that diversity has increased in every ward in Glasgow. Those wards with the highest diversity in 2001 are also those with the largest diversity in 2011, and generally are the wards with the greatest increase in diversity over the period (though some wards, for example Springburn, with relatively low diversity in 2001 have increased substantially over the period as well).

The average diversity score for Glasgow wards was 2.9 in 2001 and 5.4 in 2011, this is higher than Scotland as a whole (2.1 in 2001 and 3.1 in 2011). There has also been a larger increase in Glasgow, compared to Scotland as a whole between 2001 and 2011.

The most diverse wards in Glasgow in 2011 were Anderston/ City (14.6), Pollokshields (13.6) and Hillhead (12.9). In Glasgow, the Anderston/ City ward is diverse as a result of having a relatively large proportion population from a range of ethnic groups. The Pollokshields ward is diverse as a result of 25% of the population being from Pakistani groups. The Hillhead ward is diverse primarily as a result of relatively large numbers of White Other British, and Other White groups. This could be a result of the Hillhead ward having a sizeable student population. Wards in the east of the city, Baillieston (1.3), Shettleston (1.7) and North East (1.9) remain the least diverse in 2011.

There has also been an increase in the proportion of Glasgow's population that were born outside Scotland, which increased from 10% in 2001 to 18% in 2011. However, there is much variation between Glasgow wards in terms of the percentage of residents who were born outside Scotland. The proportion born outside Scotland ranges from 6% in Baillieston to 41% in the Anderston/ City ward, see figure 3, which also illustrates the proportion arriving since 2001.

**Figure 3.** Percentage of Glasgow ward residents born outside Scotland 2011, and those that arrived in 2001 or later.



## Measuring diversity

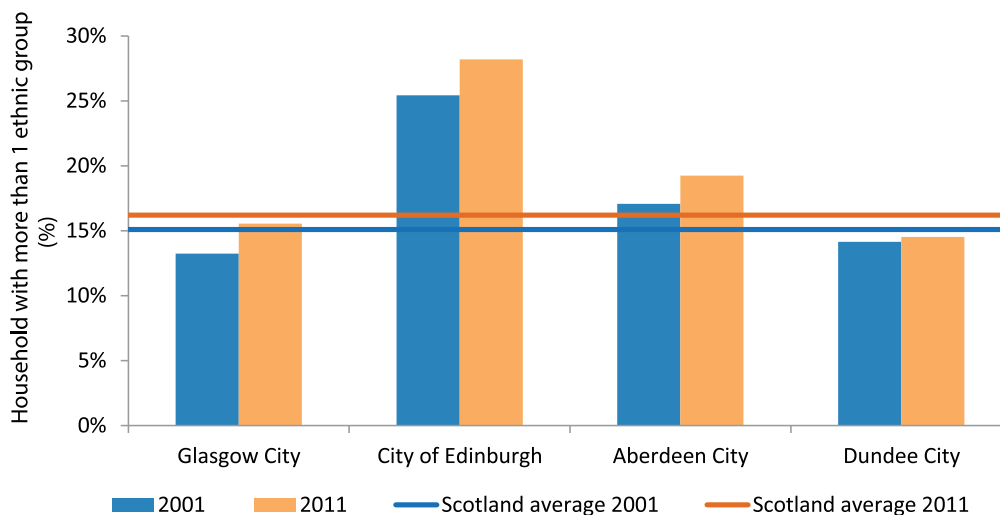
Ecologists have a very useful notion of diversity, the 'Reciprocal Diversity Index'. This is applied to 2011 census data for wards in Glasgow to calculate how closely each ward is to having an equal number of the 14 ethnic groups measured in the census. The index is produced by calculating, for all ethnic groups, the size of that group in the ward as a proportion of the total ward population, this is then squared, summed for all eighteen ethnic groups and then divided into 1. The index is greatest when there are equal numbers of ethnic groups in the ward, when it is equal to 14, and lowest when there is only one ethnic group in a ward, when it is equal to 1. The index is standardised by stretching it to always be within the range of 0 to 100.

## Mixing within households and families

As well as becoming more mixed residentially, the population in Glasgow, like the rest of Scotland, is also becoming more diverse within households and families, see figure 4. In 2011 multiple ethnic households account for 15% of all households, with more than one individual, in Glasgow. This is slightly lower than the Scottish average and considerably lower than Edinburgh. However it should be noted that, for Scotland, households with White Scottish and Whiter Other British can be categorised as multiple ethnic.

The proportion of the population with mixed ethnic identity has also increased between 2001 and 2011. In Glasgow the mixed ethnic group increased from 2,046 in 2001, to 2,879 in 2011. Though it should be noted, the proportion of the population is relatively low in Scotland (0.3% in 2001 and 0.4% in 2011) and Glasgow (0.4% in 2001 and 0.5% in 2011).

**Figure 4.** Growth in households with more than one ethnic group in Glasgow and other Scottish cities 2001 to 2011



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

<sup>1</sup>For a further discussion of this debate, see Finney, N., & Simpson, L. (2009) 'Sleepwalking to Segregation?': *Challenging Myths About Race and Migration*. Policy Press.

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

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