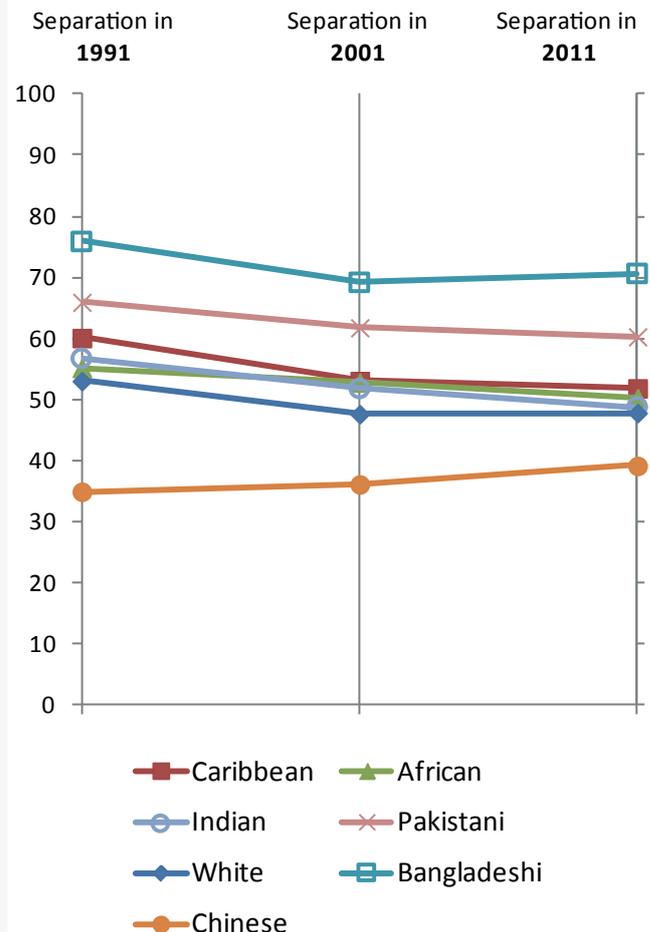


# Ethnic mixing in Manchester

## Summary

- **Ethnic minority groups in Manchester (those other than White British) have grown, and live in more even mixed areas in 2011 than before.**
  - Every ethnic group measured in the census, except Chinese, is more evenly spread in 2011 than 1991 across Greater Manchester wards.
  - The decreased separation of the White, Caribbean, African, Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups is a result of dispersal away from the areas where they have been traditionally clustered.
  - Eight out of 10 of the most diverse wards in Greater Manchester are in Manchester.
- Moss Side is the most diverse ward in Manchester.**
- The population in Manchester and the rest of Greater Manchester 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 Greater Manchester.** Excluding one person households, 25% of households in Manchester include people from more than one ethnic group as compared with 12% nationally.
- The Mixed ethnic group has increased by 71% and accounts for 4% of the population (or 23,200) in Manchester.**

**Figure 1.** Change in ethnic group segregation in Greater Manchester, 1991-2011



Notes: Separation (Index of Dissimilarity) across 215 wards in Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford, Wigan. 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 Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford and Wigan 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 215 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

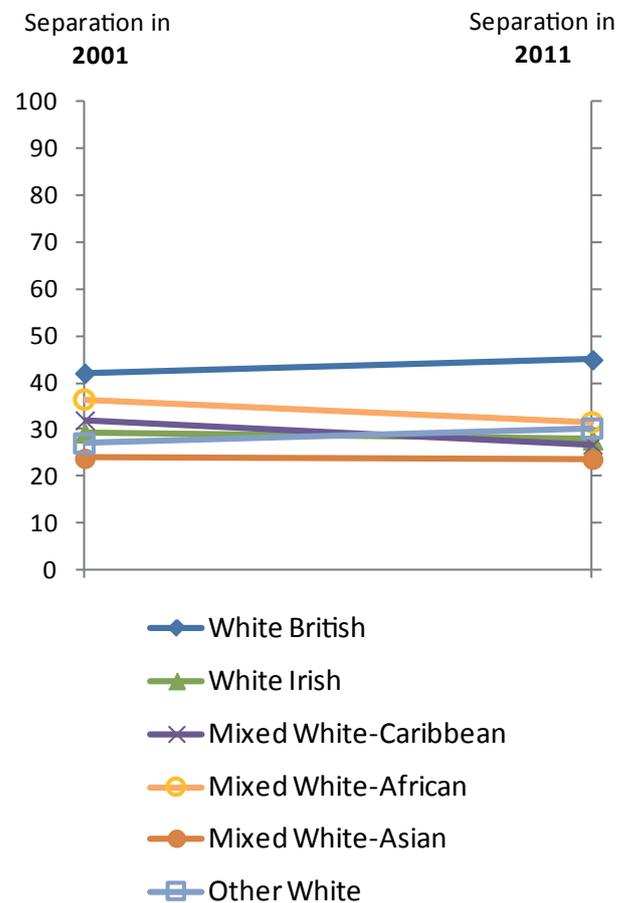
Measuring residential ethnic segregation is a challenge because its meaning and measurement have become politically loaded. Figure 1 shows the Segregation Index (see box) for Greater Manchester<sup>1</sup> for ethnic groups that can be measured in each of the last three censuses. The Segregation Index shows that the Bangladeshi group (76%) was most separated and the Chinese group (35%) was the least separated in 1991.

<sup>1</sup> includes Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford, Wigan.

During the 1990s the separation of each ethnic group decreased, except for the Chinese group. There has been continued spreading out during the 2000s for the African, Indian, Caribbean and Pakistani groups. The increased separation of the Chinese group from a very low base reflects a national trend and is likely to be a result of the settlement of new migrants attending higher education institutions which grew rapidly during this period. The decreased separation of other minority groups represents residential dispersal across Greater Manchester and beyond.

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 Greater Manchester than other ethnic groups. They have all become more evenly spread throughout the region, except for the White Other group. This group almost doubled in size during the decade and its increased segregation is likely to reflect immigration of new migrant groups to 'gateway' parts of Manchester, including City Centre ward. Nonetheless, the group is less segregated than most other ethnic groups with an index value of 30%.

**Figure 2.** Change in ethnic group segregation in Greater Manchester, 2001-2011 (White and Mixed ethnic groups)

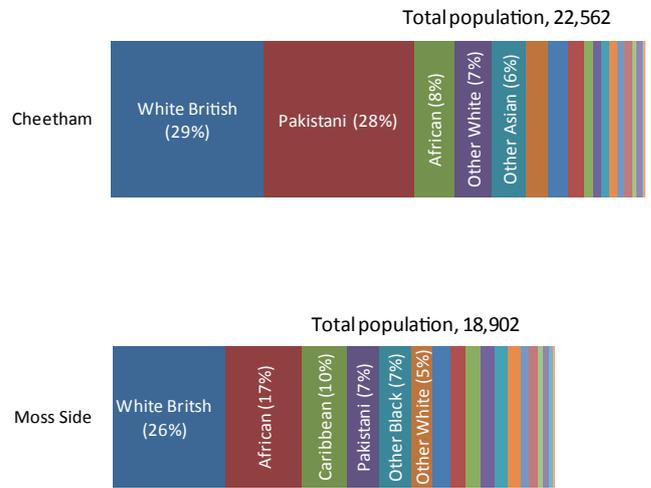


**Notes:** Separation (Index of Dissimilarity) across 215 wards in Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford, Wigan. 100% indicates complete separation. 0% indicates completely even spread of a group.

## Ethnically diverse wards in Greater Manchester

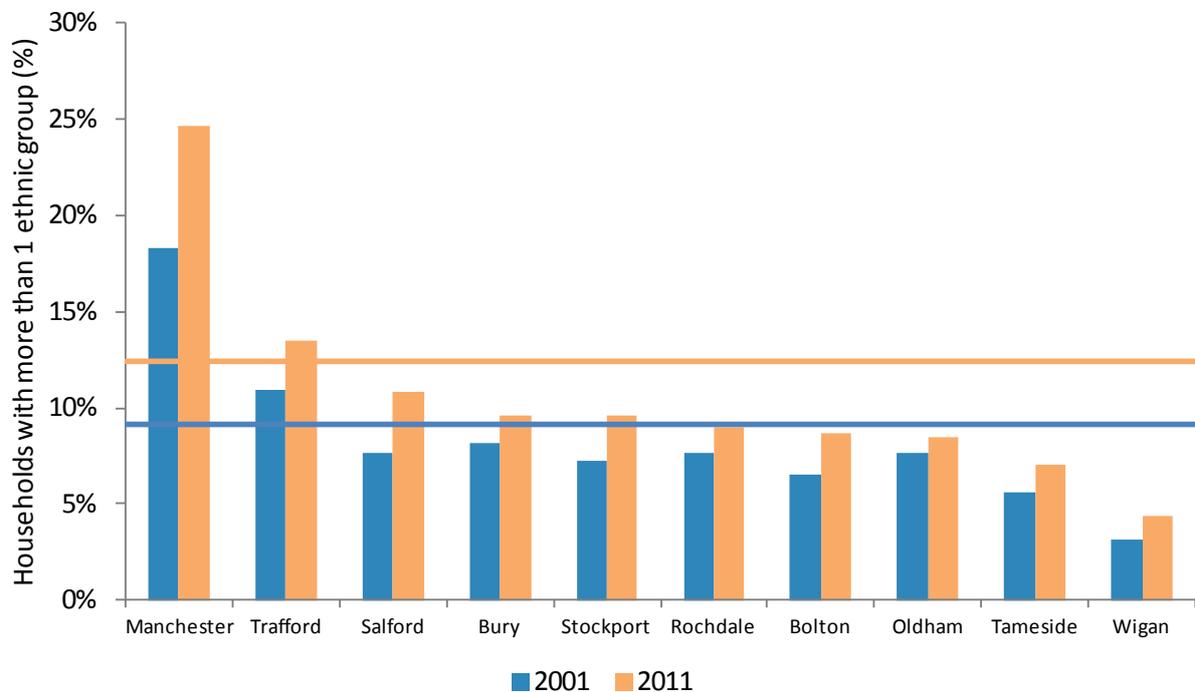
Diversity can be measured by calculating how close a ward is to having an equal number of residents in each ethnic group (see box). The most diverse ward in Manchester is Moss Side with a standardised value (0 to 100) of 40. The average for England and Wales is 3.6, with the most diverse wards in parts of inner London where the value is as high as 50. Figure 3 shows that no one ethnic group accounts for more than a third of the population in Moss Side and Cheetham wards. In Moss Side, the White British group is the largest (26%), followed by African (17%), Caribbean (10%), Pakistani (7%), Other Black (7%) and Other White (5%). Eight of the 10 most diverse wards in Greater Manchester are in Manchester: Moss Side, Ardwick, Cheetham, Rusholme, Longsight, Whalley Range, Hulme and Crumpsall. Clifford ward, Trafford and Central Rochdale ward, Rochdale are the only wards outside Manchester that are among the ten most diverse wards in Greater Manchester.

**Figure 3.** Super-diversity in Manchester, 2011



Notes: labels show ethnic groups which account more than 5% of the population.

**Figure 4.** Growth in households with more than one ethnic group in Greater Manchester districts, 2001-2011



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

## Measuring diversity

Ecologists have a very useful notion of diversity which is applied to calculate how closely each ward in Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford, and Wigan 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 Manchester is 11 and England & Wales is 3.6.

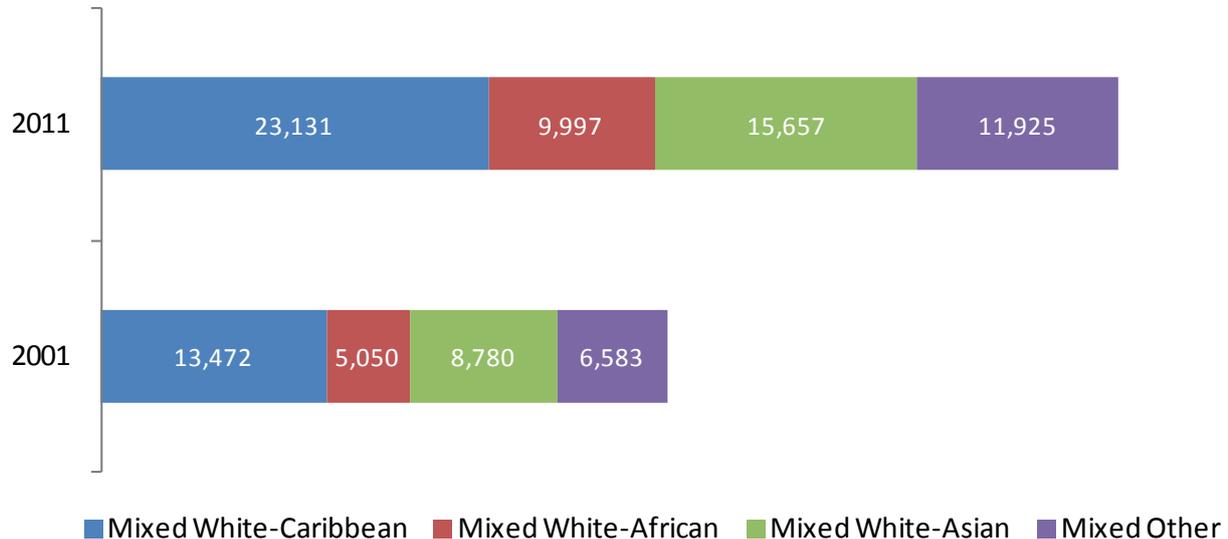
## Mixing within households and families

The population in Manchester and the rest of England and Wales is not only becoming more mixed residentially,

but also in terms of the ethnic diversity within households and families. Figure 4 shows that the proportion of households with two or more people that contain people from more than one ethnic group (i.e. multiple ethnic group households) grew during the 2000s in each Greater Manchester district. Multiple ethnic group households account for a quarter of households in Manchester, above the national average of 12%. The proportion is considerably higher than any other district in Greater Manchester. The proportion is lowest in Wigan (4%).

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 Manchester (see Figure 5). The Mixed population accounts for 4% of the population in Manchester. The largest Mixed ethnic group in Manchester is the White-Caribbean group (8,877). Each of the Mixed ethnic groups has grown by more than three-quarters since 2001.

**Figure 5.** Growth of Mixed ethnic group population in Manchester, 2001-2011



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

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