

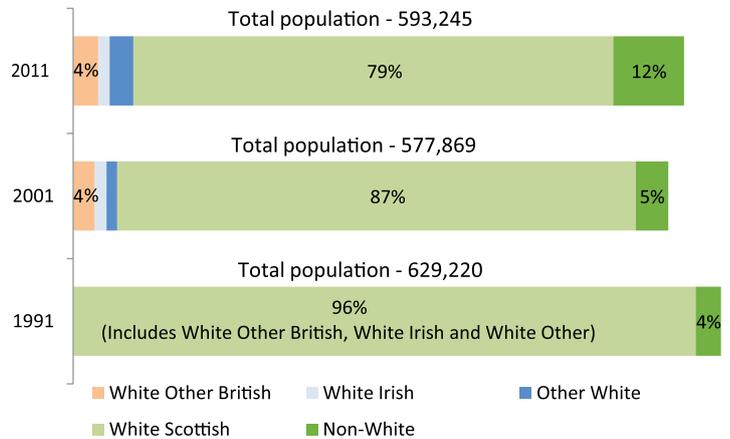
Geographies of deprivation and diversity in Glasgow

Summary

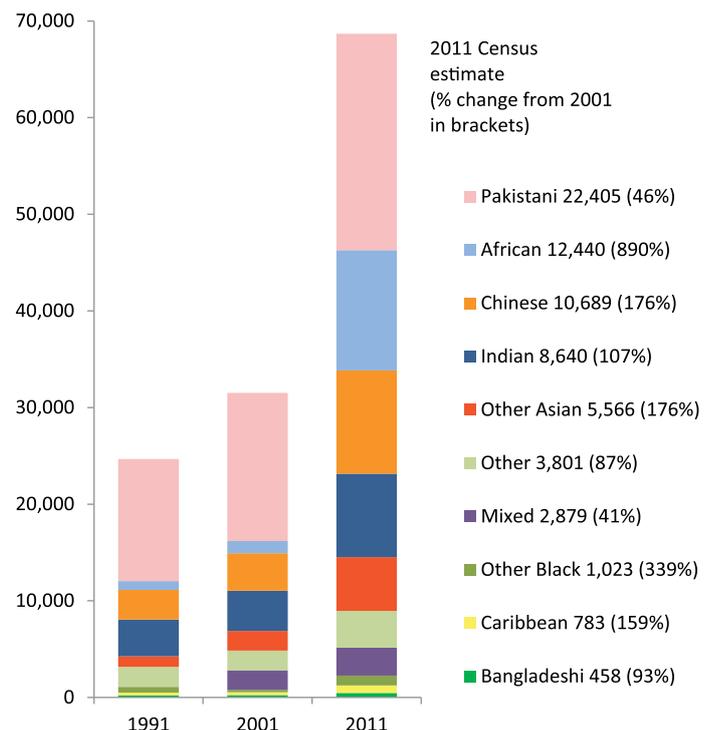
- The size of the ethnic minority population in Glasgow increased from 74,300 in 2001 to 127,000 in 2011, an increase from 13% to 21% of the total population. The non-White population in Glasgow increased from 24,700 between 1991 and 2011, an increase from 4% to 12% of the total population.
- In 2011 the White Scottish group accounted for 79% of the population in Glasgow. The largest ethnic minority groups in Glasgow were Pakistani (4%), White Other British (4%), White Other (4%), African (2%) and Chinese groups (2%).
- The ethnic groups that increased most between 2001 and 2011 in Glasgow were African (an increase of 890%), Other Black (339%), Chinese (176%) and Other Asian groups (176%).
- The Pakistani and White Other British groups are the most geographically clustered groups, while most other ethnic groups are more evenly distributed across a wider geographical area.
- In 2011, unemployment rates for Black and Asian groups are up to three times higher than for White groups in Glasgow.
- More of the African, Caribbean, White Other and Chinese ethnic groups were living in Glasgow's most deprived neighbourhoods in 2011 than in 2001. While the proportion of White Scottish and White Other British in the 10% most deprived areas in the city remained stable, the proportion of White Irish and Mixed ethnic groups living in these areas decreased during the decade.

Figure 1. Ethnic diversity in Glasgow, 1991-2011

a) Increased ethnic minority share of the population, 1991-2011



b) Growth of ethnic minority groups, 1991-2011



The growth of ethnic diversity 1991-2011

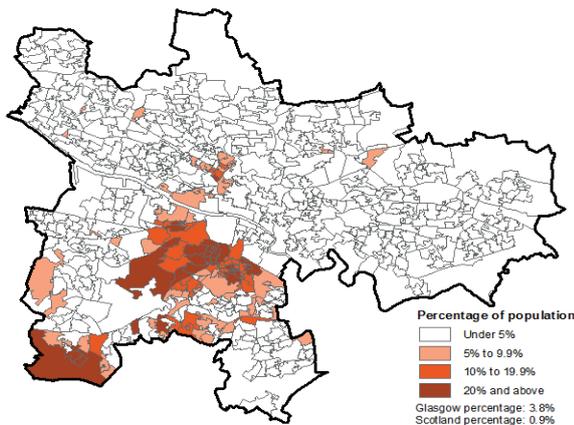
Between 1991 and 2011 the non-white population in Glasgow increased by 44,000 (178%), see figure 1a. Between 2001 and 2011 the ethnic minority population in Glasgow (including white ethnic minority groups) increased by 52,700 (71%). In 2011 the largest ethnic minority groups in Glasgow are Pakistani (4%), White Other British (4%), White Other (4%), African (2%) and Chinese groups (2%). Since 1991, the African ethnic group has grown by 1285% (from 898 to 12,440), more than any other ethnic group. The Other Black ethnic group has grown by 71% (from 598 to 1,023). Figure 1b also shows that the Chinese ethnic group has grown by 248% (3,069 to 10,689), and the Other Asian group by 410% (from 1,092 to 5,566). While there have been changes to the ethnic categories used in the Census, Figures 1a and 1b illustrate comparable groups (for more detail see *How has ethnic diversity changed in Scotland?* Briefing).

Geographical distribution of Glasgow ethnic groups

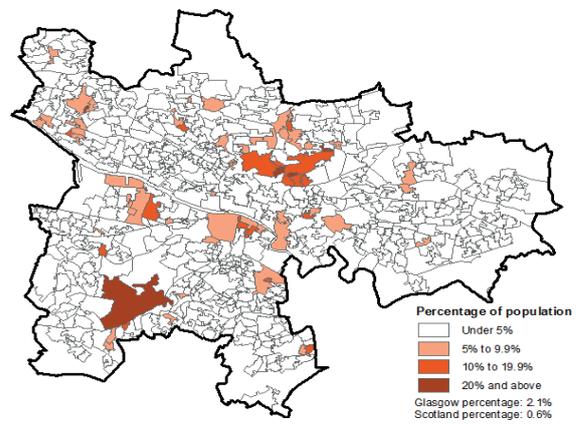
Figure 2 illustrates the geographic distribution of the largest ethnic minority groups in Glasgow in 2011. The Pakistani ethnic group predominantly resides in the south of the city. A quarter of the population in Pollokshields ward and 12% of the population in Southside Central ward have a Pakistani ethnic identity. The White Other British are mostly clustered in the centre and the west of the city; 13% of the population of Hillhead ward, 9% of the Anderston/ City ward and 8% of the Partick West ward have a White Other British ethnic identity. These wards also have the highest proportion of the population from the White Other group, though this group is more evenly spread across a wider geographical area in Glasgow than the White Other British group. The African ethnic group is geographically less concentrated, making up 11% of the population of Springburn ward, but more evenly spread across other areas of Glasgow.

Figure 2. Geographical distribution of the largest ethnic minority groups across Glasgow by data zone, 2011

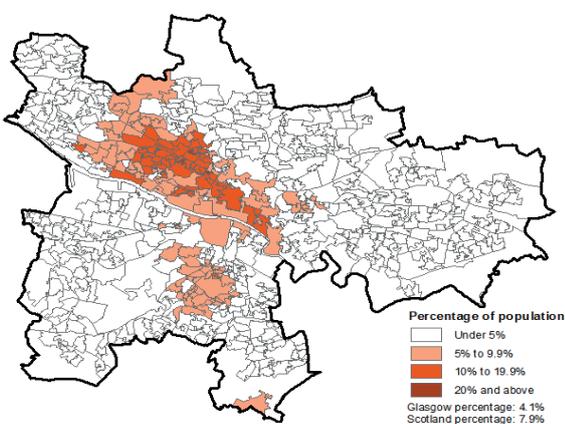
a) Pakistani



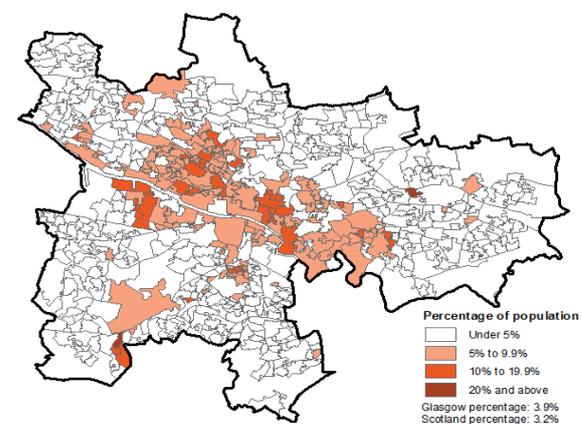
b) African



c) White Other British



d) White Other



Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation: what is a deprived neighbourhood?

At the neighbourhood level, the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD 2012 and 2004) identifies concentrated areas experiencing multiple causes of deprivation. The overall deprivation score is derived from seven domains: income, employment, health, education, housing, geographic access and housing. These domains are brought together using a weighting scheme, with income and employment having the greatest weighing, to produce an overall deprivation score. Overall scores and domain scores are calculated for each data zone in Scotland. Data zones are designed to have a relatively even population size, the vast majority contain between 500 and 1000 people. We define a deprived neighbourhood using a cut off of the 10% most disadvantaged on the overall SIMD and on each domain.

Ethnicity, unemployment and neighbourhood deprivation

The 2011 Census found unemployment rates are higher for ethnic minority groups in Scotland and Glasgow. In Scotland, unemployment as a percentage of economically active adults is higher for African (22%), Caribbean (16%), and Asian (11%) groups compared to White groups (8%). In Glasgow this disparity in unemployment rates for ethnic minority groups is generally higher, with African (32%), Caribbean (21%), and Asian (15%) compared to White groups (11%).

One explanation for these inequalities is labour market discrimination which itself is compounded by disadvantages in education, health and housing.¹ Moreover, concentrations of ethnic minorities in poorer neighbourhoods may

further restrict their employment opportunities in what can be described as a 'double disadvantage'. This refers to the combined effect of individual and neighbourhood disadvantage, for example, being unemployed in an area of high unemployment.

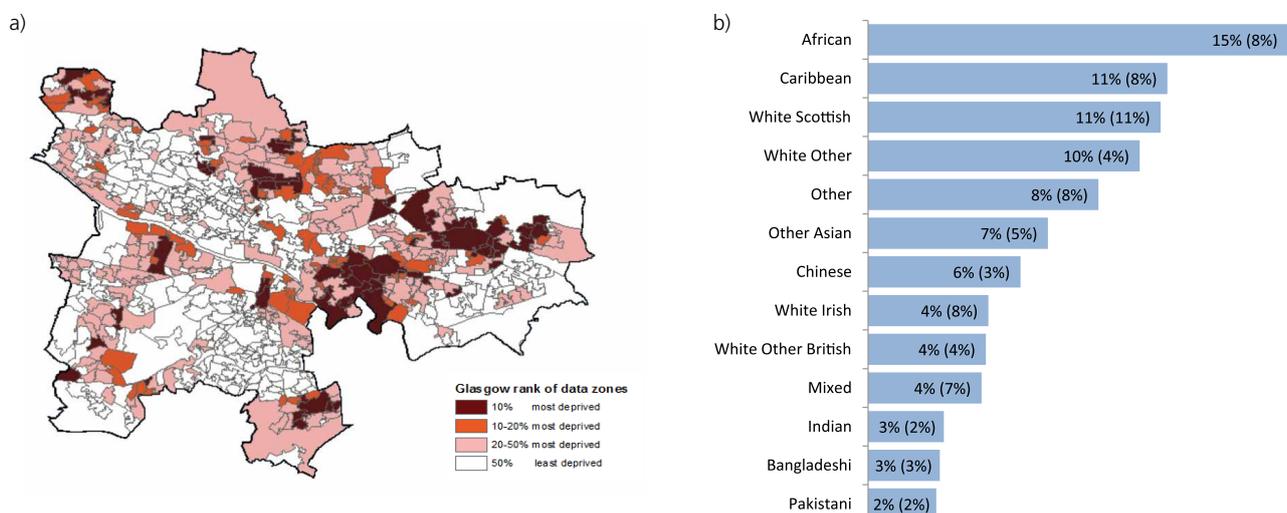
What proportion of ethnic minorities live in deprived neighbourhoods?

It is possible to consider whether different ethnic groups are more likely to live in a deprived neighbourhood, and whether this has changed over time (see box for a definition of neighbourhood deprivation).

The proportion of each ethnic minority groups living in the 10% most deprived areas in Glasgow and in Scotland between 2001 and 2011 reveals a dynamic and varied picture. Some groups have remained relatively stable in terms of the percentage living in the most deprived areas in Glasgow, such as White Scottish, White Other British, Indian, Other Asian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi. During this period the percentage of the African (+7%), Caribbean (+3%), Chinese (+3%) and White Other (+6%) groups has shown more marked increases in the percentage living in the 10% most deprived areas. Furthermore, the percentage of the White Irish (-4%) and Mixed (-3%) groups have shown the largest decreases in the percentage living in the 10% most deprived areas.

In Scotland 28% of African, 17% of Caribbean, 12% of White Other and 12% of Other Asian groups live in the most deprived neighbourhoods in 2011, compared to 10% of the White Scottish population. The situation in Scotland, and in particular Glasgow, is different to that in England. In England all ethnic minority groups are more likely than White British majority group to live in the most deprived neighbourhoods (see *Ethnicity and deprivation in England* Briefing).

Figure 3. a) Index of Multiple Deprivation 2012, by data zone, and **b)** percentage of ethnic group living in the 10% most deprived data zones 2011 (percentage in 2001 shown in brackets)



The percentage of each ethnic group in Glasgow in 2011 living in the most deprived neighbourhoods for the different domains of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) is similar to the overall SIMD score described above, with the exception of the housing domain which is measured by the number of people in households that are overcrowded and the lack of central heating. 8% of White Scottish groups live in the most deprived neighbourhoods on the housing domain, compared to 20% of Pakistani and 11% of Caribbean and 11% of White Other groups.

Mapping diversity: immigrant history and language

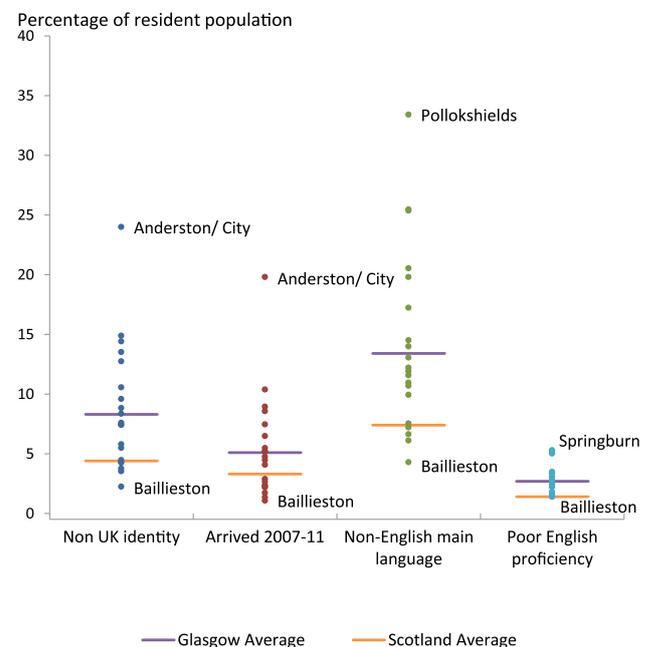
Ethnic diversity does not provide a clear indication of the assistance some people will require from local authority services to participate in the communities in which they settle because many ethnic minority residents will have been born in Scotland, or the UK, or have lived here for many years.

Figure 4 shows the proportion of people in each ward in Glasgow who have a non-UK national identity, who arrived in the UK recently (2007-11), whose main language is not English and who have poor English proficiency (see also *Who can and cannot speak English?* and *What languages are spoken in England and Wales?* Briefings). Those wards in Glasgow with a higher proportion of people with a non-UK identity also have a higher proportion of people who arrived in the UK between 2007 and 2011. The Anderston/City ward has the highest proportion of people with a non-UK national identity (24%) and the highest proportion of people who arrived between 2007 and 2011 (20%). In contrast Baillieston ward has the lowest proportion of people with a non-UK identity (2%) and the lowest proportion of people who arrived between 2007 and 2011 (1%).

Wards with the largest proportion of the population of people who arrived in the UK between 2007 and 2011, such as Anderston/ City (20%), Hillhead (10%) and Calton (9%) are not the same as wards with the highest levels of poor English

proficiency, such as Pollokshields, Southside Central and Springburn (all 5%). Though differences in the proportion of people with poor English proficiency by ward are small. Wards with higher proportions of people who arrived in the UK between 2007 and 2011 have low proportions (2.5%) of people with poor English proficiency, and Baillieston ward has the lowest proportion of the population who have poor English proficiency (1.5%). The vast majority of the population in Glasgow (97%) can speak English well, though this is slightly lower than Scotland as a whole (99%).

Figure 4. Alternative measures of immigrant history in Glasgow wards 2011



¹Fieldhouse, E. (1999). Ethnic Minority Unemployment and Spatial Mismatch: The Case of London. *Urban Studies*, 36(9), 1569-1596; Platt, L. (2006). *Pay Gaps: The Position of Ethnic Minority Women and Men*, Manchester: Equal Opportunities Commission; Wood, M., Hales, J., Purdon, S., Sejerssen, T., & Hayllar, O. (2009). *A test for racial discrimination in recruitment practice in British cities*, London: Department for Work and Pensions.

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

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