

Geographies of deprivation and diversity in the Leeds City Region

Summary

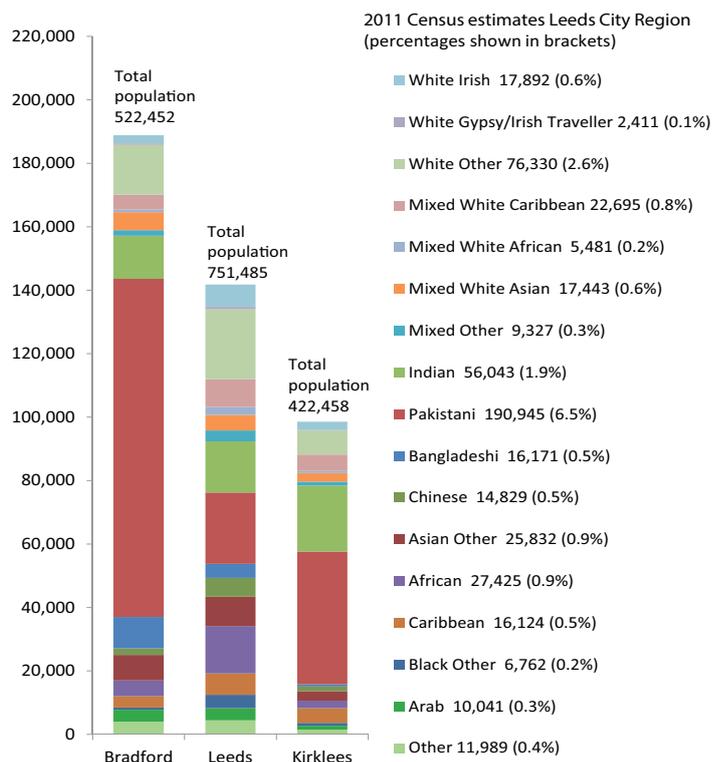
- The size of the ethnic minority population other than White in the Leeds City Region doubled in size between 1991 and 2011 from 191,766 to 431,107, increasing from 7% to 15% of the total population.
- In 2011 the largest ethnic minority groups in the Leeds City Region were the Pakistani (7%), White Other (3%), Indian (2%) and African (1%) groups.
- In Bradford a third of the population (36%) belongs to an ethnic minority group other than White British. In Leeds and Kirklees a fifth of the population identifies as other than White British (19% and 23% respectively).
- The Pakistani group accounts for a fifth of the total population in Bradford. In Kirklees and Leeds it accounts for 10% and 3% of the total population respectively.
- There is some geographical clustering by ethnic group within the Leeds City Region particularly for the Pakistani group.
- The Bangladeshi group is more likely to live in a deprived neighbourhood than any other group. In Bradford, three quarters (72%) of people from the Bangladeshi group live in areas of very high deprivation.
- The Pakistani group faces significantly worse labour market outcomes than the White British group in less deprived neighbourhoods, but experiences more similar outcomes to the White British group in deprived neighbourhoods.
- Poor English language proficiency is higher in Bradford and Kirklees than in the rest of the Leeds City Region which suggests a greater need for English language service provision although the majority of the population can speak English well.

Figure 1. Ethnic diversity in the Leeds City Region, 1991-2011

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



b) Ethnic minority groups in Bradford, Leeds and Kirklees in 2011



The growth of ethnic diversity 1991-2011

Between 1991 and 2011 the ethnic minority population (other than White) in the Leeds City Region—the area comprising the local authority districts of Barnsley, Bradford, Calderdale, Craven, Harrogate, Kirklees, Leeds, Selby, Wakefield and York—doubled in size from 191,766 to 431,107 (see figure 1a). In 2011, the ethnic minority groups other than White British accounted for 17% of the population with the largest ethnic minority groups being the Pakistani (7%), White Other (3%), Indian (2%) and African (1%) groups. In Bradford, a third of the population (36%) belonged to an ethnic minority group other than White British. In Leeds and Kirklees a fifth of the population is non White British (19% and 23% respectively).

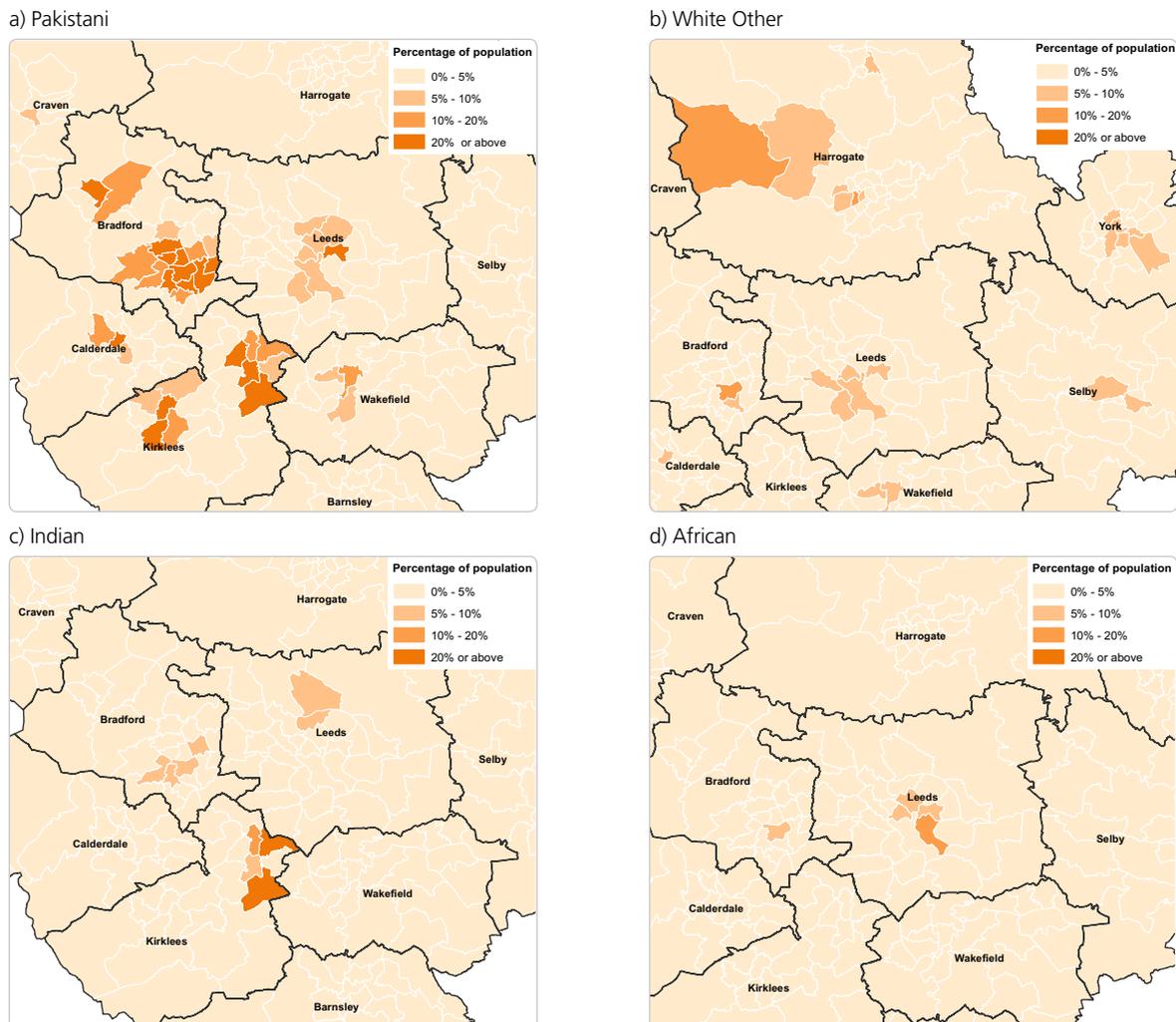
Geographical spread of diversity

Figures 2a-2d show the clustering of the largest ethnic minority groups across wards in the Leeds City Region. The Pakistani group is more clustered than other ethnic groups and accounts for more than half of the population in

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 the largest ethnic minority groups across the Leeds City Region, 2011



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four Bradford wards including Toller (72%), Bradford Moor (64%), Manningham (60%) and Heaton (50%). There are also large concentrations of the Pakistani group in Park (62%) in Calderdale and in Dewsbury West (41%), Greenhead (29%) and Crosland Moor and Netherton (27%) in Kirklees.

The White Other group accounts for 10% or more of the population in parts of Harrogate such as Low Harrogate (13%) and Nidd Valley (10%), in the City ward in Bradford (10%) and in Selby North (10%) in Selby.

The Indian ethnic group is more clustered in Kirklees Batley East (37%), Dewsbury South (23%) and Batley West (15%) while the Black African group is clustered in the Burmantofts and Richmond Hill ward in Leeds where it accounts for 10% of the ward population.

Ethnicity and deprivation

Ethnic minorities in England are more likely to live in a deprived neighbourhood than the White British population (see *Ethnicity and Deprivation in England* Briefing). Figure 3a shows that people from ethnic minority groups are more likely to live in a deprived area in Bradford than in other parts of the City Region.

The Bangladeshi group is far more likely to live in a deprived neighbourhood than any other ethnic group with two thirds of people from the Bangladeshi group (67%) living in a deprived neighbourhood in the Leeds City Region. The proportion of people from the Bangladeshi group who live in a deprived neighbourhood is higher in Bradford (72%) and lower in Kirklees (35%). In the Leeds City Region, half of the Pakistani (48%) and Black African (51%) group live in deprived areas. The Black African group is more likely to live

in a deprived area in Leeds than in other parts of the region. In contrast, 1 in 6 people from the Indian (18%) and Chinese (16%) groups in the sub-region live in deprived areas.

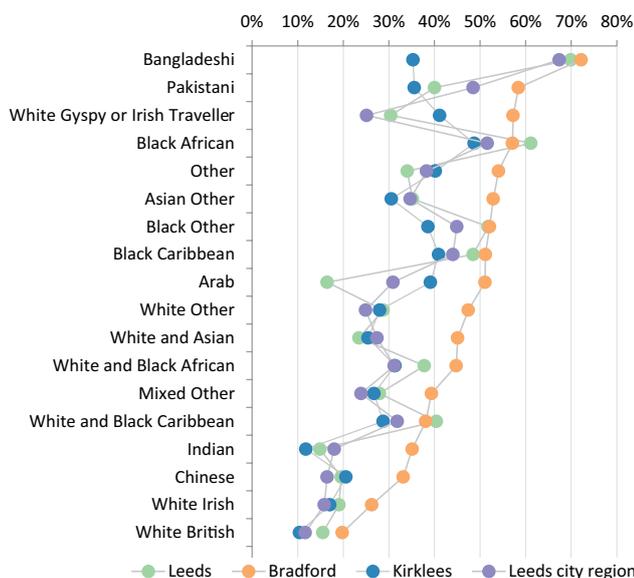
Ethnic minority groups in England and Wales are more likely to be disadvantaged in the labour market than the White British population and the disadvantage they face can be compounded if they live in deprived areas than outside them (see *Ethnic Inequalities in Labour Market Participation and Ethnicity and Deprivation in England* Briefings).

Figure 3b shows the unemployment rate of ethnic minority groups living in neighbourhoods (MSOAs) across the region that are among the 10% most deprived in England and the rest. As shown, ethnic minority groups have a higher unemployment rate in the most deprived areas than in less deprived areas but the difference in the unemployment rate between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest is greatest for the Arab group (32% compared with 15%) and the Mixed White and Black African group (25% compared with 10%). In contrast, the difference in the unemployment rate of the Indian, Pakistani and the White Other groups living in the most deprived and less deprived neighbourhoods is much lower.

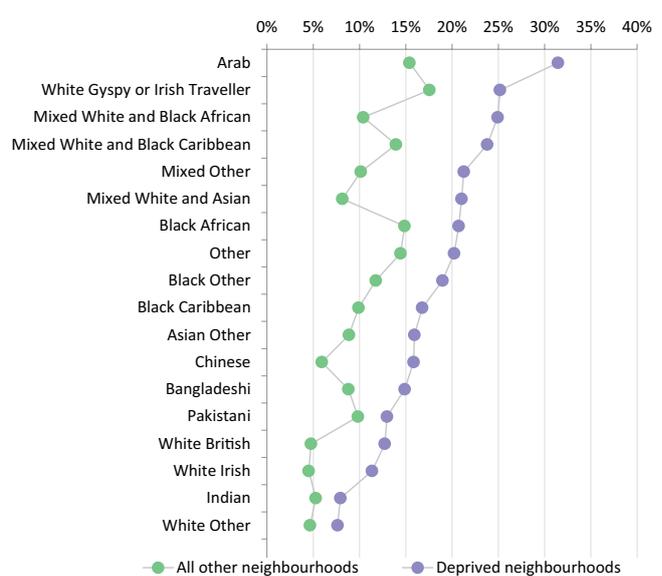
A comparison of the outcomes of ethnic minority groups and the White British shows that some groups have poorer outcomes than the White British in more deprived and less deprived areas. The unemployment rate of the Arab, White Gypsy and Mixed groups for example, is double (or more) that of the White British group in deprived areas. These groups have double the rate of unemployment of the White British group also in less deprived areas. In contrast, the unemployment rate of the Pakistani group is similar to that

Figure 3. Likelihood of living in a deprived neighbourhood and being unemployed by ethnic group

a) Percent living in a deprived neighbourhood



b) Percent unemployed in a deprived neighbourhood



Notes: Figure shows the percentage of each ethnic group in the 2011 Census that lived in an LSOA (Figure 3a) and an MSOA (Figure 3b) in the 10% most deprived nationally on the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010.

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of the White British group (13%) in deprived areas but it is double that of the White British group (10% compared with 5%) in less deprived areas. This suggests that the relative employment disadvantage of the Pakistani group is higher outside deprived areas.

The Other White group had a similar unemployment rate to the White British group outside the most deprived areas (5%) but a lower unemployment rate relative to the White British group in the most deprived neighbourhoods (8% compared to 13%).

Indicators of barriers to community participation

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 the UK, or have lived here for many years.

Figure 4 shows the proportion of people in each ward 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. The average proportion of people with a foreign identity in the Leeds City Region is 6% which is lower than the national average (8%).

The proportion of people with a foreign identity is strongly correlated ($R=0.9$) with the proportion of people who arrived in the UK during 2007-11. This shows that areas with higher proportions of people with a foreign identity have higher proportions of people who have recently arrived. Around a quarter of the population in the Heslington ward in York arrived in the 4 years prior to the 2011 Census (26%), a higher proportion than in any other ward.

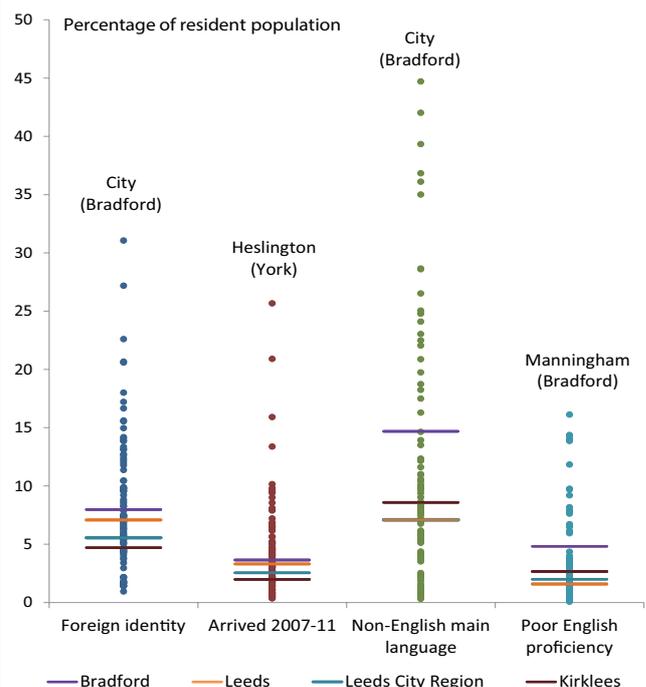
The City ward in Bradford has the highest proportion of people with a non UK national identity (31%) and the highest proportion of people with non English as a main language (45%). Bradford (14%) and Kirklees (9%) have a higher proportion of people with a main language other than English than Leeds and the region as a whole (7% each). Bradford (8%) and Leeds (7%) have a slightly higher proportion of people with a non UK identity than Kirklees (5%) and the rest of the region (6%).

The proportion of the population who cannot speak English well is not as strongly correlated with year of arrival ($R=0.5$) which suggests that the wards with the highest numbers of recent immigrants are not necessarily the wards with the highest need for English language provision.

The wards with the largest proportion of people who arrived in the UK between 2007 and 2011—Heslington (26%) in York, Hyde Park and Woodhouse (16%), and City and Hunslet in Leeds (13%)—are not the same as wards with the highest levels of poor English proficiency such as Manningham (16%), Toller and Bradford Moor (14% each) in Bradford, and Park in Calderdale (14%).

There is a higher proportion of people who cannot speak English well in Bradford (4%) and Kirklees (3%) compared with the rest of the region (2%) which suggests that there is a greater need for English language service provision in Bradford and Kirklees than other parts of the Leeds City Region. Nonetheless, the 2011 Census shows that as in the rest of the England, the vast majority of the population in the Leeds City Region can speak English well (see *Who Can and Cannot Speak English?* Briefing).

Figure 4. Alternative measures of immigrant history in Leeds City Region wards 2011



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

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

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