

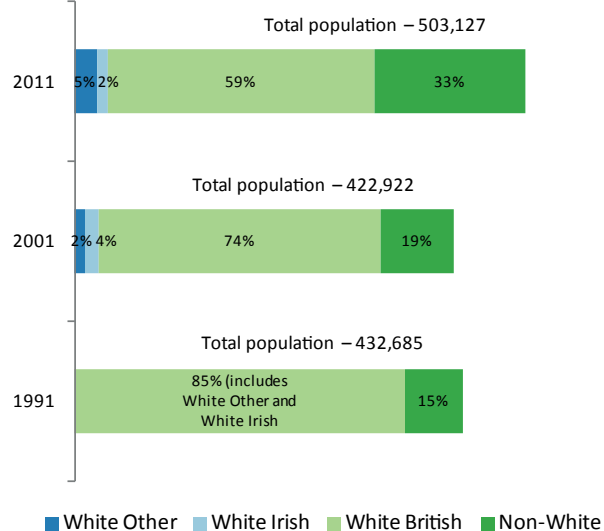
Geographies of diversity in Manchester

Summary

- **The ethnic minority population, as measured by non-white residents, increased between 1991 and 2011 by 104,300 in Manchester.**
- Despite this growth, the White British ethnic group, only measured since 2001, remains the largest ethnic group in the city, accounting for 59% of the population.
- Pakistani is the largest ethnic minority group in Manchester accounting for 9% of the population. The group is clustered in Longsight and Cheetham.
- The second largest ethnic minority group in Manchester is African, which has grown four-fold and faster than any other group since 1991. The group is fairly evenly distributed across the city with the largest cluster in Moss Side ward.
- **There is evidence of dispersal of ethnic minority groups from areas in which they have previously clustered.**
- The largest ethnic minority groups in Manchester (Pakistani, African and Other White) are growing more rapidly in wards where they are least clustered and slower in wards where they are most clustered.
- **New measures in the 2011 Census show that Manchester is not becoming less British, despite its increased ethnic diversity. More people report a British or English national identity in Manchester than report White British ethnic identity.**
- Poor English language proficiency is higher in Manchester than the national average reflecting a local need for support services. However, only a minority of residents cannot speak English well even in those areas where the need is greatest.

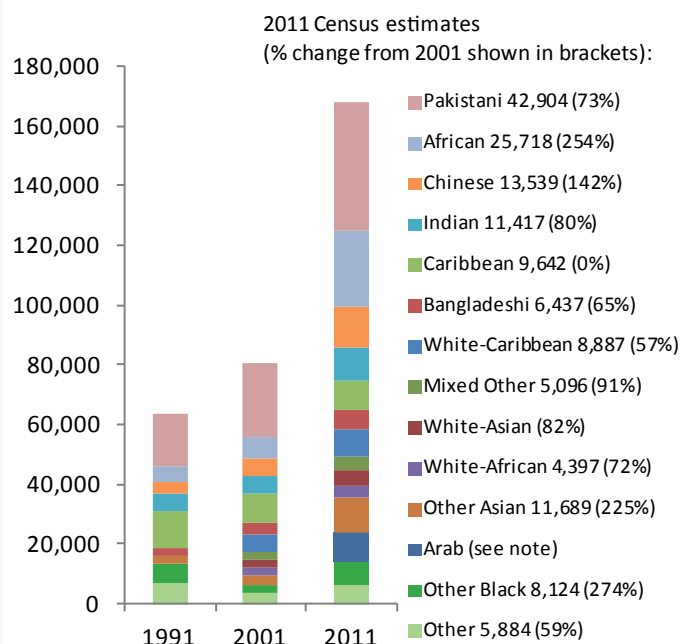
Figure 1. Ethnic diversity in Manchester, 1991-2011

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



Notes: Figures may not add due to rounding.

b) Growth of ethnic minority groups, 1991-2011



Notes: There are no Mixed categories in 1991; and no Arab category in 1991 & 2001. Excludes White Irish and White Other categories shown in Figure 1a.

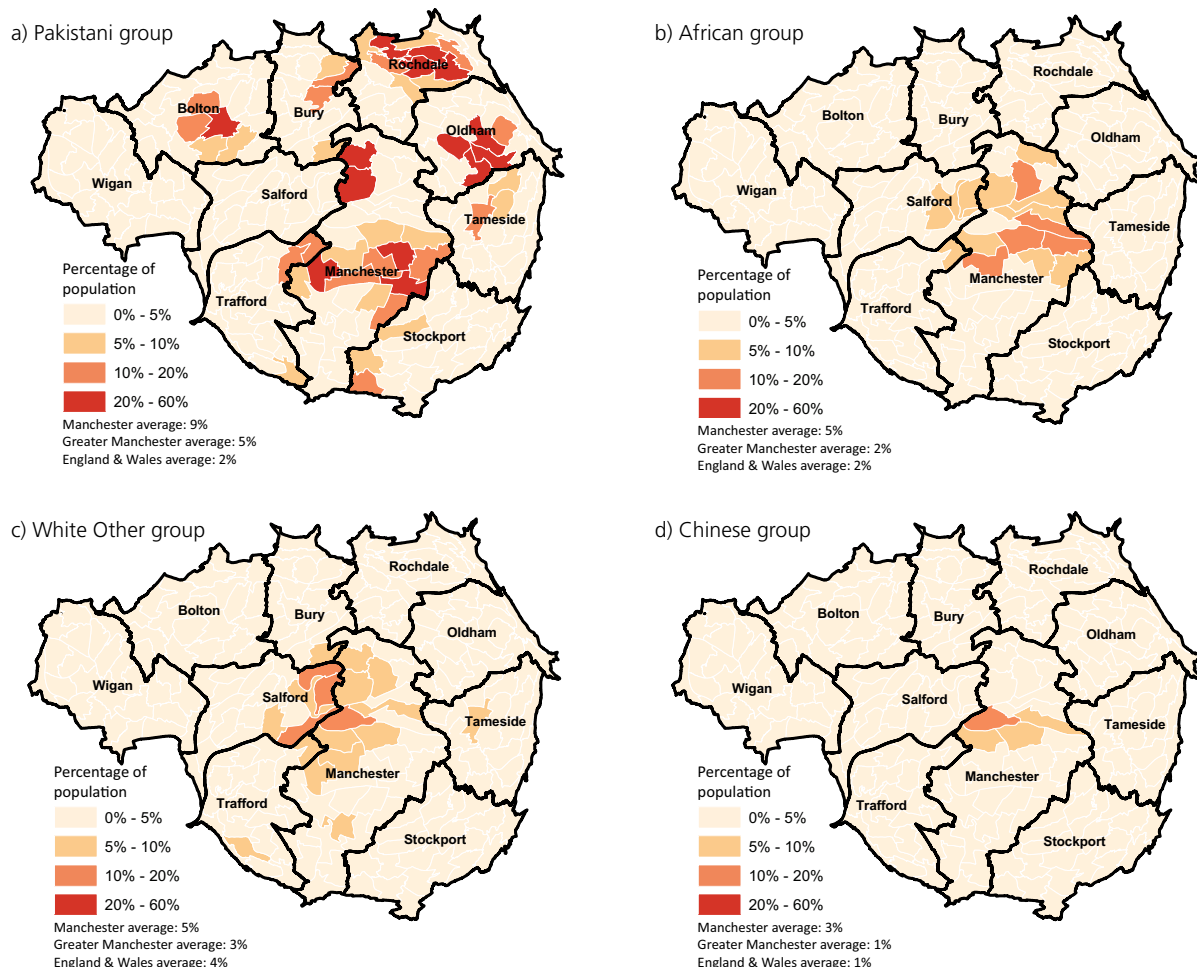
The growth of ethnic diversity 1991-2011

The ethnic minority population (or non-white population) increased by 104,300 or 164% in Manchester between 1991 and 2011 (see Figure 1a). Despite this growth, the White British ethnic group, only measured since 2001 (see box), remains the largest group in Manchester (59%) and Greater Manchester (80%). In Manchester, the Pakistani (9%), African (5%), Other White (5%) and Chinese (3%) are the largest ethnic minority groups (see Figure 1b). The remainder of the population comprises a diverse mix of ethnic groups, including White Irish (2%), Other Asian (2%), and Indian (2%). Since 1991, the African ethnic group has grown faster than any other ethnic group (by 430%).

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 Manchester's largest ethnic minority groups across Greater Manchester by ward, 2011



These maps are population cartograms where each ward is shown approximately proportional in size to its resident population.

Geographical spread of diversity

Figures 2a-2d show the clustering of the largest ethnic minority groups in Manchester across wards in Greater Manchester in 2011. The Pakistani ethnic group is clustered in wards in parts of Rochdale, Oldham, Manchester and Bolton (see Figure 2a). In Manchester, more than a third of the population in Longsight ward (36%), more than a quarter of the population in Cheetham ward (28%), and more than a fifth of the population in the wards of Whalley Range, Crumpsall and Levenshulme have a Pakistani ethnic identity.

The African ethnic group is clustered in Manchester accounting for more than a tenth of the population in the wards of Moss Side (17%), Bradford (11%), Harpurhey (11%), Ardwick, (11%) and Gorton North (10%) (see Figure 2b). The Chinese ethnic group accounts for fewer than 1 in 10 people in all wards in Greater Manchester except City Centre (13%) (see Figure 2d).

The Other White group is less clustered in Manchester and only accounts for more than 10% of the population in City Centre ward (12%) (see Figure 2c). The group accounts for more than 10% of the population in the Salford wards of Kersal (12%), Broughton (10%) and Ordsall (10%). The 2011 Census form asked people identifying with an 'Other' group

to write in their ethnic group. In Manchester, Polish (5,900) was the favoured written in category followed by Other Western European (3,400), European Mixed (3,000) and Other Eastern European (2,500).

Dispersal of ethnic diversity

Most ethnic minority groups are evenly spread residentially across Manchester and the rest of Greater Manchester. This even-ness is increasing: there is evidence of dispersal away from those areas where ethnic minority groups are most clustered. This is shown in Figure 3, which highlights the percentage change (2001-2011) in the population of the Pakistani, African, Other White and Chinese ethnic minority groups in Greater Manchester and Manchester wards where they are most clustered (those that contained a fifth of the population of each group in 2001), and the percentage change in each group in all other less clustered wards.

There is a clear pattern of greater population growth for each ethnic minority group in those wards where they are less clustered compared with smaller growth in the most clustered wards in the city and the wider region. The only exception is the Chinese group. The concentration of this group may reflect the recent rise in immigration to the urban centres for study at the region's Higher Education institutions.

Figure 3. Geographical spreading of the largest ethnic minority groups across wards in Greater Manchester and Manchester, 2001-2011



Notes: The 'most clustered wards' for each ethnic group contain a fifth of an ethnic group's population in 2001 in the wards with the highest percentage of the group, and the 'less clustered wards' contain the remaining four-fifths. The most clustered wards are as follows for each group: **Greater Manchester - Pakistani:** Milkstone & Deeplish, Werneth, St Mary's, Central Rochdale; **African:** Moss Side, Ardwick; **Other White:** City Centre, Kersal, Rusholme, Hulme, Ardwick, Didsbury West, Whalley Range, Moss Side, Clifford, Irwell Riverside, Cheetham, Chorlton; **Chinese:** City Centre, Ardwick, Hulme, Irwell Riverside, Rusholme, Bradford. **Manchester - Pakistani:** Longsight, Cheetham; **African:** Moss Side, Ardwick; **Other White:** City Centre, Rusholme, Hulme, Ardwick; **Chinese:** City Centre, Ardwick

Indicators of barriers to community participation

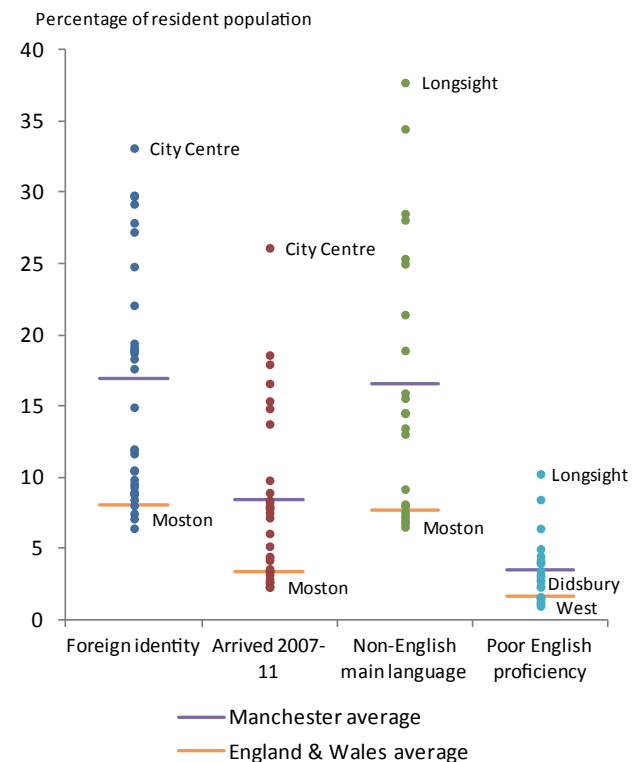
Ethnic identity does not provide a clear indication of the assistance some people will require from local authority services to participate in the communities in which they settle because many ethnic minority residents will have been born in the UK or have lived here for many years. Indeed, Britishness is multiethnic, as information first available in the 2011 Census tells us: in Manchester, more people report a British or English national identity than report a White British ethnic identity.

Figure 4 shows the proportion of people in each ward in Manchester who have a foreign national identity, arrived in the UK recently (2007-11), speak a non-English main language and cannot speak English well. The average proportion of people with a foreign identity is 17% in Manchester, double the national average of 8%. City Centre ward (33%) has the highest proportion and Moston ward (6%) has the lowest.

The proportion of people with a foreign identity is strongly correlated ($R=0.96$) with the proportion of people who arrived in the UK during 2007-11 across wards in Manchester. This shows that areas with higher proportions of people with a foreign identity have higher proportions of people who have recently arrived. City Centre ward has by far the greatest proportion of residents who arrived in the 4 years prior to the 2011 Census (26%). Moston ward (2%) has the lowest proportion of its population who recently arrived.

The proportion of the population who cannot speak English well is not as strongly correlated with foreign national identity ($R=0.7$). Thus, English tuition needs are not necessarily greatest in areas of recent immigration. The wards with the greatest proportion of the population who cannot speak English well are Longsight (10%) and Cheetham (8%). The average for Manchester is 9%, which is higher than the national average of 2%, suggesting a need for English language tuition in the city. Nonetheless, the 2011 Census shows that the vast majority of the population in Manchester, even in the areas where ethnic minorities are clustered, can speak English well.

Figure 4. Alternative measures of immigrant history in Manchester wards, 2011



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

Incompleteness of ethnic group data 1991-2001

Non-response (undercount) is thought to have been well-estimated within the 2011 Census, but incompletely estimated in 1991 and 2001. Non-response is concentrated in some ethnic groups. If this bias is not taken into account, comparisons of population can be misleading. In this briefing we have used the complete estimates for 1991 and 2001 available from the [UK Data Archive](#).

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

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