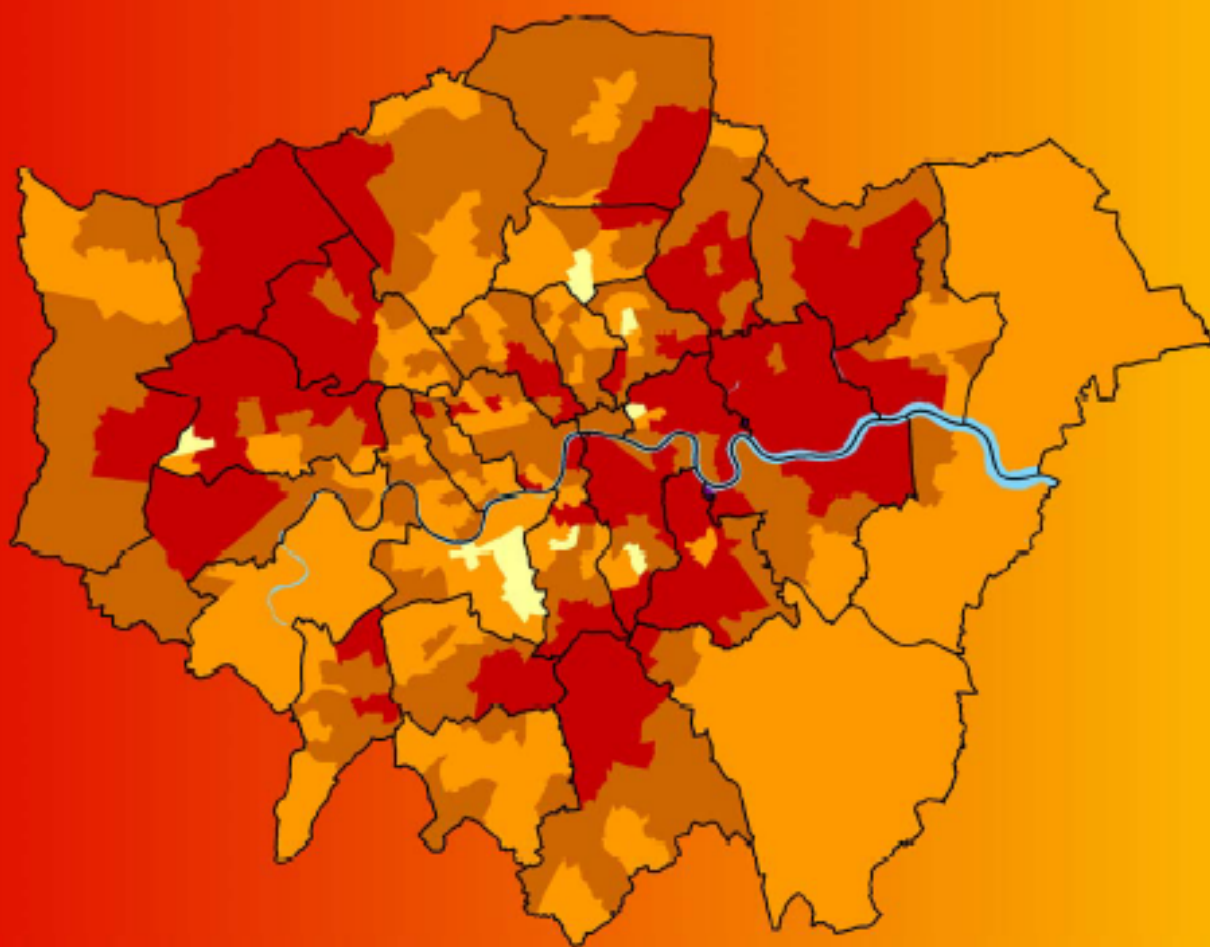


Data Management and Analysis Group

Patterns of Ethnic Segregation in London



DMAG Briefing 2005/38

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Patterns of Ethnic Segregation in London

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Maps

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Front Page

The Map presented on the front page of this *Briefing* presents a percentage point change in the proportions of the ward population that is of an ethnic group other than White between 1991 and 2001.

2001 and 1991 Census Data

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Executive Summary

- This *Briefing* is intended to inform the debate on the segregation of ethnic minority communities in London, following recent well publicised academic debate.
- Analysis is at ward level using data from the 1991 and 2001 Censuses. National comparisons have been made using 2001 data.
- Using established measures of segregation, the analysis reports no ethnic segregation in wards in London in 2001.
- There are 20 wards in London that fulfil the first criteria where over two-thirds of the population is from an ethnic group other than White. Such areas have been labelled as 'mixed enclaves'. No wards go on to fulfil the second of the three criteria. However there are two wards outside London, in Leicester and Pendle, which fulfil the first two of the three criteria for ethnic segregation and are referred to as a 'polarised enclaves'.
- No wards in England or Wales fulfil all three criteria of segregation, therefore there are no 'extreme polarised enclaves', commonly referred to as ghettos. This is the case in both 1991 and 2001 in London
- Since 1991 there has been an increase in the number of wards which have ethnic minority populations of over 66.6 per cent, from seven in 1991 to 20 in 2001.
- However segregation has declined over the decade since in 1991 there was one London ward that fulfilled the first two criteria of segregation. In 2001 there were no London wards that fulfilled both criteria.
- Two wards, Southall Broadway and Spitalfields & Banglatown, with high proportions of ethnic minority communities in 1991 saw a decline in the proportions of these communities in 2001.
- Evidence of dispersal is present in these analyses. The increase in the Bangladeshi population of Little Ilford, Newham since 1991 clearly shows the dispersal of the Bangladeshi population from neighbouring Tower Hamlets.

Introduction

The following measure of segregation was used in this analysis:

- 1) Where the host population (White) forms less than a third of the total population of the ward this is referred to as a *mixed enclave*.

If this condition is satisfied then;

- 2) The population of the ward from an ethnic group other than White must have one dominant ethnic community that comprises more than two thirds of the population of that ward. This is known as a *polarised enclave*.

If this condition is satisfied then:

- 3) The dominant ethnic community is present in that ward such that over 30 per cent of the community living in the local authority district are present in this ward. This is an *extreme polarised enclave*, more commonly referred to as a 'ghetto'.

Dr. Michael Poulsen¹ has previously used these measures of ethnic segregation. However the main disadvantage of any spatial segregation measure is that spatial analysis is limited by fixed boundaries and does not incorporate the fluid nature of human settlement and mobility in its measure. It also assumes that all settlement is a matter of choice which is not always the case, in particular amongst deprived and socially excluded communities. Dr Poulsen analysed 2001 Census data at output area level and 1991 Census data at enumeration district level. These two geographies are not comparable. Output areas are very small units of approximately 300 individuals. Statistics of such small areas are more likely to be affected by disclosure control, rounding and imputation than ward level statistics. Therefore our preferred geography for analysis of this type is at ward level. In this analysis the 1991 Census data has been reworked to ward boundaries consistent with the 2001 Census to allow for direct comparison.

¹ Senior Lecturer in Geography at Macquarie University, Australia. His paper "The 'new geography' of ethnicity in Britain?" was presented at the 2005 Annual Conference of the Royal Geographical Society, 31st August 2005.

Results

Table 1 shows 2001 Census ward level data for ethnic groups. Analysis has been done for GLA aggregate ethnic group categories since these are easily comparable with the 1991 Census data and are also the groups for which GLA ethnic group population projections are being prepared. The three White categories from the 2001 Census are aggregated to one. The mixed categories are subsumed in the following way; Mixed: White and Asian is aggregated with Asian Other, Mixed: White and Black Caribbean and Mixed: White and Black African re aggregated with Black Other and Mixed: Other is aggregated with Other.

The table shows national rankings for wards where the White population is less than a third, and hence the size of the remaining population, all ethnic groups other than White (EGOTW) is over two thirds.

Thirty-eight wards in England and Wales are mixed enclaves, where the White population is less than a third of the total population. Of these twenty are in London, representing Ealing, Newham, Brent, Redbridge, Tower Hamlets and Southwark. Seven are located in Newham, five in Ealing and four in Brent.

The 20 London wards in this ranking range from 67.0 per cent ethnic groups other than White (EGOTW) in Norwood Green, Ealing and 88.1 per cent in Southall Broadway, Ealing.

Five wards in Ealing and Newham rank the highest of all wards in England and Wales.

Areas outside London represented in the top 30 ranking are Leicester, Birmingham, Blackburn with Darwen, Bradford and Pendle. The highest ranking non-London ward is Latimer in Leicester, where 82.6 per cent of the population is from an ethnic group other than White.

Table 1: Wards in England and Wales ranked by highest proportion of population from an ethnic group other than White

Rank	Ward	LAD	EGOTW	%	Black										Other
					Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Asian Other	Caribbean	African	Black Other	Chinese			
1	Southall Broadway	Ealing	11,497	88.1	54.2	11.2	0.7	10.3	2.8	4.4	1.0	0.2	3.4		
2	Green Street East	Newham	11,161	84.5	30.0	16.3	15.4	4.2	6.3	8.4	1.7	0.2	1.8		
3	East Ham North	Newham	9,570	84.1	32.0	18.0	12.1	7.7	4.7	6.3	1.4	0.4	1.5		
4	Green Street West	Newham	10,786	83.9	29.0	17.8	16.3	3.2	5.5	8.3	1.6	0.3	1.8		
5	Southall Green	Ealing	10,799	83.7	54.1	9.1	0.5	7.0	3.6	4.4	1.1	0.4	3.6		
6	Latimer	Leicester	9,562	82.6	74.1	1.2	0.2	4.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.6		
7	Spinney Hills	Leicester	17,510	82.4	59.7	5.0	2.5	6.1	3.0	3.6	1.3	0.4	1.0		
8	Handsworth	Birmingham	21,124	81.5	18.7	25.2	10.9	2.6	15.3	1.7	3.9	0.6	2.6		
9	Bastwell	Blackburn with Darwen	6,001	81.2	32.2	41.9	2.1	4.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.5		
10	Wembley Central	Brent	8,660	78.7	39.6	6.0	0.7	9.3	11.1	6.8	2.5	0.4	2.2		
11	Sparkbrook	Birmingham	22,065	77.9	5.7	40.5	10.3	6.3	7.4	1.2	3.5	0.6	2.4		
12	Lady Margaret	Ealing	9,863	77.0	49.9	7.3	0.2	7.5	5.7	2.8	1.6	0.2	1.9		
13	Soho	Birmingham	19,522	76.2	26.8	14.0	3.9	3.1	18.1	1.4	5.4	0.7	2.7		
14	Shear-Brow	Blackburn with Darwen	5,611	75.8	52.4	17.9	0.3	4.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6		
15	Small Heath	Birmingham	26,321	75.0	4.1	50.6	8.7	3.5	3.8	0.9	1.8	0.2	1.4		
16	Dormers Wells	Ealing	9,693	74.1	40.6	8.3	0.6	7.0	5.5	6.7	1.9	0.5	3.1		
17	Belgrave	Leicester	7,596	73.8	63.2	1.2	0.6	5.1	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.7		
18	University	Bradford	16,668	73.6	7.8	54.9	3.4	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.1		
19	Toller	Bradford	13,910	73.4	4.7	61.9	1.0	2.9	6.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	1.1		
20	Sparkhill	Birmingham	21,812	72.7	10.4	45.4	3.8	4.1	3.9	1.0	2.0	0.3	1.6		
21	Alperton	Brent	8,899	72.2	32.4	4.6	0.6	13.2	9.9	5.7	2.4	0.8	2.8		
22	Manor Park	Newham	8,685	71.8	17.8	11.7	15.2	4.2	8.1	9.2	3.1	0.6	1.9		
23	Clementswood	Redbridge	8,067	71.5	25.6	19.0	4.0	6.4	5.6	7.0	2.1	0.4	1.4		
24	Loxford	Redbridge	9,621	70.8	18.2	18.6	4.8	7.2	8.2	8.3	2.7	1.0	1.8		
25	Little Ilford	Newham	9,426	70.7	11.6	9.0	16.1	4.7	9.6	14.0	3.4	0.3	2.1		
26	Wall End	Newham	9,142	70.7	19.5	11.9	7.8	12.2	5.0	8.6	1.9	0.8	3.1		
27	Aston	Birmingham	19,030	70.6	4.2	21.0	16.1	1.8	17.6	1.9	5.4	0.5	2.2		
28	Whitefield	Pendle	2,954	70.3	0.2	66.9	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4		
29	Spitalfields and Banglatown	Tower Hamlets	5,834	69.6	1.9	1.3	58.1	1.8	1.1	2.3	0.9	0.8	1.4		
30	Tokington	Brent	8,224	69.5	27.3	5.9	0.5	5.7	16.5	7.1	2.9	0.6	2.9		
31	Bradford Moor	Bradford	12,139	69.4	6.6	54.3	3.5	3.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.5		
32	Sandwell	Birmingham	19,030	68.9	36.8	6.7	2.6	2.7	13.2	1.1	3.9	0.3	1.7		
33	East Ham Central	Newham	8,322	68.4	18.6	16.7	6.4	8.9	4.5	7.7	2.1	0.4	3.0		
34	Peckham	Southwark	7,712	67.8	0.7	0.3	1.2	1.0	15.4	35.7	6.5	3.5	3.3		
35	Stoneygate	Leicester	11,467	67.2	44.8	4.7	5.6	4.7	2.7	2.0	1.3	0.3	1.1		
36	Stonebridge	Brent	10,679	67.0	7.0	2.5	0.5	4.1	22.1	19.9	7.1	0.5	3.4		
37	Norwood Green	Ealing	8,468	67.0	35.9	7.2	0.6	5.9	4.3	6.4	2.3	0.4	3.8		
38	Dallow	Luton	8,777	66.7	4.4	33.7	15.3	2.5	3.8	3.4	2.0	0.4	1.3		
39	Daneshouse with Stoneyholme	Burnley	4,033	65.4	1.9	41.0	19.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2		
40	Queensbury	Brent	8,623	65.4	37.4	4.5	0.4	7.9	4.4	5.1	2.0	1.4	2.5		
41	Biscot	Luton	8,428	65.0	3.2	29.7	19.2	2.3	4.0	3.3	1.6	1.0	0.7		
42	Heston East	Hounslow	6,960	64.6	41.8	7.5	0.5	5.5	1.1	2.8	1.2	0.7	3.4		
43	Kenton East	Harrow	6,366	64.4	45.4	1.8	0.3	6.9	3.6	2.6	1.3	0.5	2.0		
44	Sudbury	Brent	7,917	64.3	26.1	5.5	0.7	10.3	9.0	6.8	2.5	1.0	2.5		
45	Whitechapel	Tower Hamlets	7,720	64.1	2.1	1.2	51.8	2.2	1.5	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.4		
46	Forest Gate South	Newham	8,919	64.0	13.0	7.7	12.5	2.7	8.6	12.8	3.0	0.6	3.0		
47	Heston Central	Hounslow	7,009	63.7	37.3	10.0	0.6	6.2	1.4	2.7	1.4	1.0	3.2		
48	Plaistow North	Newham	8,419	63.6	9.3	7.6	10.7	3.0	8.6	15.4	3.7	0.8	4.5		
49	West Thornton	Croydon	10,490	63.6	19.7	6.4	1.4	6.2	15.8	7.8	4.0	0.7	1.6		
50	St. Pauls	Sandwell	7,292	63.5	31.0	9.0	9.1	3.1	7.2	0.3	2.7	0.2	0.8		

Source: 2001 Census, KS06, Crown Copyright

The next stage of the analysis is to check which ethnic group (other than White) is the dominant community in the ward and also whether this group is more than two thirds of the total population of the ward.

The dominant ethnic group for each of the top 50 wards is shown in yellow in Table 1. Any ethnic group that comprises more than two thirds of the total population of the ward is shown in blue with bold lettering. Two wards in England and Wales comprise less than a third of the population White and one ethnic group other than White comprising more than two thirds of the total population. These wards are Latimer, Leicester and Whiteside, Pendle. The results for these wards are below:

Table 2: Results for Latimer and Whitefield Wards

	Latimer Leicester	Whitefield Pendle
EGOTW	9,562	2,954
%	82.6	70.3
Indian	74.1	0.2
Pakistani	1.2	66.9
Bangladeshi	0.2	0.1
Asian Other	4.3	2.4
Black Caribbean	0.7	0.0
Black African	0.5	0.1
Black Other	0.8	0.1
Chinese	0.2	0.1
Other	0.6	0.4

Source: 2001 Census, KS06, Crown Copyright

Notably the population of Whitefield is very small, fewer than 3,000 people.

The Indian ethnic group is dominant in Latimer comprising 74.1% of the total population of that ward. The dominant population in Whitefield is Pakistani comprising just over two thirds of the total population of the ward, at 66.9%.

Table 3 shows the extent to which the final criteria of this measure of segregation is present in the two wards ranking highest for populations from ethnic groups other than White and also having one dominant ethnic group larger than two thirds of the population. This table shows the proportion of the dominant ethnic group of the relevant Local Authority District resides in the ward.

Table 3: Results for Latimer and Whitefield, all 3 segregation criteria

Rank	Ward	LAD	Indian	Pakistani	% of LAD
6	Latimer	Leicester	74.1	1.2	11.9
28	Whitefield	Pendle	0.2	66.9	23.5

Clearly both wards that satisfy the first two criteria do not satisfy this final condition. The Indian population of Latimer is only 11.9 per cent of the total Indian population of Leicester UA. Respectively the Pakistani population of Whitefield is 23.5 per cent of the total Pakistani population of Pendle. Any area to be classified as an extreme polarise enclave must fulfil all three of the criteria stipulated previously. Clearly using this analysis no wards in England and Wales can be classified as extreme polarised enclaves.

Tables 4 and 5 show the segregation analysis for 1991 and 2001 for London wards only.

Table 4: Wards in London ranked by highest proportion of population from an ethnic group other than White, 1991

Rank	Ward	LAD	EGOTW	%	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Asian Other	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Chinese	Other
1	Southall Broadway	Ealing	10,495	89.8	66.8	11.1	0.3	4.6	3.5	1.9	0.7	0.0	1.0
2	Southall Green	Ealing	9,758	81.8	61.3	8.1	0.5	2.4	5.4	1.3	0.9	0.1	2.0
3	Green Street West	Newham	8,554	76.0	33.7	12.9	9.4	2.4	7.9	6.5	1.4	0.3	1.6
4	Green Street East	Newham	8,319	73.8	32.2	11.3	9.4	3.1	8.8	5.8	1.3	0.4	1.5
5	Spitalfields and Banglatown	Tower Hamlets	5,911	73.4	2.0	2.9	60.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.2
6	East Ham North	Newham	7,945	72.7	37.6	11.9	5.7	5.6	4.8	3.8	1.1	0.6	1.6
7	Wembley Central	Brent	6,641	67.1	39.0	4.2	0.5	5.6	9.7	2.7	2.1	0.4	2.9
8	Lady Margaret	Ealing	8,008	66.6	48.5	4.9	0.2	2.7	5.3	1.9	1.0	0.3	1.9
9	Dormers Wells	Ealing	8,154	62.2	41.0	6.2	0.2	3.1	6.2	1.8	1.3	0.3	2.2
10	Whitechapel	Tower Hamlets	6,104	60.9	1.5	1.9	50.5	0.8	1.5	1.6	0.6	0.8	1.7
11	Alperton	Brent	6,407	60.8	31.3	3.7	0.2	7.8	9.7	3.0	1.5	0.8	2.8
12	Tokington	Brent	6,403	58.9	27.0	4.1	0.6	3.3	13.5	4.0	2.1	0.7	3.5
13	Manor Park	Newham	5,895	58.3	20.8	8.8	10.2	2.8	8.1	4.3	1.4	0.4	1.5
14	Stonebridge	Brent	7,874	55.8	7.6	1.7	0.2	1.3	26.0	8.7	5.7	0.7	3.8
15	Norwood Green	Ealing	4,873	55.7	38.7	5.5	0.2	2.6	4.2	1.4	0.6	0.4	2.1
16	Loxford	Redbridge	5,530	53.7	20.6	11.1	3.8	3.2	7.1	3.4	1.8	0.6	2.3
17	Clementswood	Redbridge	5,099	53.5	26.1	11.1	2.8	2.5	4.4	2.5	1.1	0.6	2.3
18	Harlesden	Brent	6,553	52.7	7.3	2.1	0.1	2.5	25.9	6.8	4.4	0.5	3.2
19	Hounslow West	Hounslow	5,186	52.1	38.4	5.1	0.4	3.3	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.3	2.0
20	Peckham	Southwark	7,622	51.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	2.0	15.9	22.6	4.2	3.6	2.2
21	East Ham Central	Newham	5,862	50.7	17.7	12.0	2.8	6.0	4.7	4.6	1.3	0.6	1.2
22	Queensbury	Brent	5,408	50.4	33.9	3.5	0.2	3.5	2.4	2.4	0.4	1.5	2.6
23	Shadwell	Tower Hamlets	4,817	50.3	0.7	1.0	40.2	0.9	2.6	2.1	0.8	0.5	1.4
24	Cranford	Hounslow	5,339	49.7	33.4	6.5	0.4	3.0	1.0	2.0	0.6	0.4	2.4
25	Forest Gate South	Newham	5,561	49.6	14.6	5.3	5.2	1.9	10.3	7.3	2.1	0.7	2.3
26	Little Ilford	Newham	5,821	49.5	13.6	5.6	9.0	2.8	9.1	6.1	1.6	0.2	1.5
27	Sudbury	Brent	5,053	48.8	24.9	4.0	0.3	3.6	7.0	2.6	1.9	1.2	3.4
28	Hounslow Heath	Hounslow	4,909	48.2	30.8	6.5	0.6	3.1	1.3	2.2	0.7	0.6	2.4
29	Wall End	Newham	5,258	47.9	18.1	8.1	3.3	7.1	3.9	4.0	1.1	0.9	1.4
30	Bruce Grove	Haringey	5,232	46.6	4.4	1.3	1.3	2.7	19.8	10.0	3.7	1.0	2.4
31	Coldharbour	Lambeth	6,148	46.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.3	22.3	11.8	4.4	1.8	3.0
32	Barnhill	Brent	6,411	46.2	14.6	2.3	0.7	6.8	10.0	5.4	2.3	1.3	2.8
33	Kenton East	Harrow	4,091	46.2	35.7	1.1	0.2	2.0	3.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.7
34	Queensbury	Harrow	4,801	46.2	32.9	1.5	0.4	3.5	2.2	1.7	0.8	1.4	1.9
35	Bethnal Green South	Tower Hamlets	4,409	46.1	0.8	0.7	33.9	1.4	2.8	3.2	0.9	0.6	1.6
36	Ferndale	Lambeth	5,212	45.2	1.5	0.6	0.9	1.6	21.9	10.4	3.6	2.6	2.0
37	West Thornton	Croydon	6,017	44.5	17.7	3.2	0.8	2.9	11.4	3.2	2.2	0.6	2.5
38	Tottenham Green	Haringey	4,540	44.4	3.6	0.7	1.6	4.0	16.8	9.5	3.5	1.1	3.7
39	Edgware	Harrow	3,993	44.4	30.1	1.5	0.5	3.2	2.1	2.3	0.6	2.1	1.8
40	Plaiestow North	Newham	4,895	44.3	11.4	5.2	3.9	3.8	8.9	6.5	1.9	0.7	1.9
41	Leabridge	Hackney	4,141	44.3	9.8	3.2	3.1	1.6	14.1	5.1	4.4	0.9	2.2
42	Williesden Green	Brent	5,138	44.0	13.8	4.5	0.1	4.2	11.1	4.5	2.1	1.2	2.6
43	Kensal Green	Brent	5,097	43.7	9.9	1.9	0.0	2.2	17.4	4.6	3.7	0.7	3.3
44	Heston East	Hounslow	4,389	43.5	29.7	4.0	0.4	2.7	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.9	2.6
45	King's Park	Hackney	4,386	43.5	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.0	17.0	10.0	5.8	0.9	2.6
46	Heston West	Hounslow	4,739	43.5	28.5	6.2	0.4	2.7	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.4	2.5
47	Hackney Downs	Hackney	4,709	43.4	6.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	16.2	7.4	4.7	0.8	3.1
48	Cathall	Waltham Forest	4,830	43.1	5.0	7.8	1.5	1.9	12.8	7.0	3.4	1.0	2.7
49	Graveney	Merton	3,681	43.0	9.3	2.9	0.8	6.5	12.3	5.3	2.4	0.6	2.9
50	Hounslow Central	Hounslow	4,105	42.6	26.0	4.2	0.8	4.4	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.1	2.5

Source: 1991 Census, Crown Copyright

Table 5: Wards in London ranked by highest proportion of population from an ethnic group other than White, 2001

Rank	Ward	LAD	EGOTW	%	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladeshi	Asian Other	Black Caribbean	Black African	Black Other	Chinese	Other
1	Southall Broadway	Ealing	11,497	88.1	54.2	11.2	0.7	10.3	2.8	4.4	1.0	0.2	3.4
2	Green Street East	Newham	11,161	84.5	30.0	16.3	15.4	4.2	6.3	8.4	1.7	0.2	1.8
3	East Ham North	Newham	9,570	84.1	32.0	18.0	12.1	7.7	4.7	6.3	1.4	0.4	1.5
4	Green Street West	Newham	10,786	83.9	29.0	17.8	16.3	3.2	5.5	8.3	1.6	0.3	1.8
5	Southall Green	Ealing	10,799	83.7	54.1	9.1	0.5	7.0	3.6	4.4	1.1	0.4	3.6
6	Wembley Central	Brent	8,660	78.7	39.6	6.0	0.7	9.3	11.1	6.8	2.5	0.4	2.2
7	Lady Margaret	Ealing	9,863	77.0	49.9	7.3	0.2	7.5	5.7	2.8	0.2	0.2	1.9
8	Dormers Wells	Ealing	9,693	74.1	40.6	8.3	0.6	7.0	5.5	6.7	1.9	0.5	3.1
9	Alperton	Brent	8,999	72.2	32.4	4.6	0.6	13.2	9.9	5.7	2.4	0.8	2.8
10	Manor Park	Newham	8,685	71.8	17.8	11.7	15.2	4.2	8.1	9.2	3.1	0.6	1.9
11	Clementswood	Redbridge	8,067	71.5	25.6	19.0	4.0	6.4	5.6	7.0	2.1	0.4	1.4
12	Loxford	Redbridge	9,621	70.8	18.2	18.6	4.8	7.2	8.2	8.3	2.7	1.0	1.8
13	Little Ilford	Newham	9,426	70.7	11.6	9.0	16.1	4.7	9.6	14.0	3.4	0.3	2.1
14	Wall End	Newham	9,142	70.7	19.5	11.9	7.8	12.2	5.0	8.6	1.9	0.8	3.1
15	Spitalfields and Banglatown	Tower Hamlets	5,834	69.6	1.9	1.3	58.1	1.8	1.1	2.3	0.9	0.8	1.4
16	Tokington	Brent	8,224	69.5	27.3	5.9	0.5	5.7	16.5	7.1	2.9	0.6	2.9
17	East Ham Central	Newham	8,322	68.4	18.6	16.7	6.4	8.9	4.5	7.7	2.1	0.4	3.0
18	Peckham	Southwark	7,712	67.8	0.7	0.3	1.2	1.0	15.4	35.7	6.5	3.5	3.3
19	Stonebridge	Brent	10,679	67.0	7.0	2.5	0.5	4.1	22.1	19.9	7.1	0.5	3.4
20	Nonwood Green	Ealing	8,623	65.4	35.9	7.2	0.6	5.9	4.3	6.4	2.3	0.4	3.8
21	Queensbury	Brent	8,623	65.4	37.4	4.5	0.4	7.9	4.4	5.1	2.0	1.4	2.5
22	Heston East	Hounslow	6,960	64.6	41.8	7.5	0.5	5.5	1.1	2.8	1.2	0.7	3.4
23	Kenton East	Harrow	6,366	64.4	45.4	1.8	0.3	6.9	3.6	2.6	1.3	0.5	2.0
24	Sudbury	Brent	7,917	64.3	26.1	5.5	0.7	10.3	9.0	6.8	2.5	1.0	2.5
25	Whitechapel	Tower Hamlets	7,720	64.1	2.1	1.2	51.8	2.2	1.5	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.4
26	Forest Gate South	Newham	8,919	64.0	13.0	7.7	12.5	2.7	8.6	12.8	3.0	0.6	3.0
27	Heston Central	Hounslow	7,009	63.7	37.3	10.0	0.6	6.2	1.4	2.7	1.4	1.0	3.2
28	Plaislow North	Newham	8,419	63.6	9.3	7.6	10.7	3.0	8.6	15.4	3.7	0.8	4.5
29	West Thornton	Croydon	10,490	63.6	19.7	6.4	1.4	6.2	15.8	7.8	4.0	0.7	1.6
30	Queensbury	Harrow	6,379	63.4	40.6	2.4	0.6	8.9	2.7	3.5	1.2	1.0	2.5
31	Hounslow West	Hounslow	6,548	63.2	39.1	7.8	0.6	6.2	1.3	2.7	1.2	0.8	3.5
32	Cranford	Hounslow	6,843	62.6	36.2	9.4	0.5	5.4	1.2	4.8	1.2	0.4	3.5
33	Harlesden	Brent	7,570	61.9	5.0	3.4	0.5	3.2	22.8	16.3	6.9	0.6	3.1
34	Bethnal Green South	Tower Hamlets	8,456	61.8	1.2	1.0	48.3	1.6	2.1	3.4	1.6	1.1	1.4
35	Heston West	Hounslow	6,977	61.6	34.7	9.6	0.7	5.8	1.2	4.3	1.4	0.5	3.5
36	Bensham Manor	Croydon	9,872	61.4	14.9	5.6	0.5	5.8	19.5	7.7	4.9	0.5	1.9
37	Shadwell	Tower Hamlets	7,398	61.3	1.4	0.9	49.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.4
38	Bromley-by-Bow	Tower Hamlets	7,044	60.8	1.4	0.7	40.1	1.2	4.0	6.1	2.8	2.1	2.5
39	Boleyn	Newham	7,371	60.0	13.3	11.4	8.1	3.9	6.7	10.4	2.3	0.9	3.1
40	Hounslow Heath	Hounslow	6,661	59.9	32.3	9.8	0.7	5.8	1.5	3.8	1.3	1.2	3.6
41	Edgware	Harrow	5,884	59.8	34.9	2.9	0.9	7.2	2.6	5.1	1.2	2.1	2.9
42	Kenton West	Harrow	6,095	59.3	40.4	2.8	0.4	5.4	4.1	1.9	1.6	0.9	1.8
43	Valentines	Redbridge	6,868	59.0	24.6	11.6	3.6	5.0	4.6	5.4	1.9	0.7	1.7
44	Preston	Brent	7,509	58.5	24.8	5.0	0.4	7.6	7.5	5.5	2.4	2.0	3.4
45	Northwick Park	Brent	7,048	57.9	29.3	4.9	0.3	7.0	6.1	3.4	1.9	1.5	3.4
46	Kenton	Brent	6,784	57.1	37.1	2.2	0.6	6.0	2.8	3.1	1.2	1.1	3.1
47	Forest Gate North	Newham	7,176	56.8	6.5	5.7	7.3	2.6	12.5	13.9	4.5	0.7	3.0
48	Cranbrook	Redbridge	6,661	56.2	24.9	13.5	1.9	4.1	5.5	2.9	1.5	0.4	1.3
49	Coldharbour	Lambeth	8,069	56.1	1.2	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	21.1	19.4	1.4	2.6
50	Newbury	Redbridge	7,317	56.0	23.3	7.7	2.0	7.5	6.0	5.1	2.2	0.6	1.7

Source: 2001 Census, KS06, Crown Copyright

1991 Census data has been reworked to ward boundaries consistent with the 2001 Census to allow for direct comparison. The method used a best-fit approach to matching 1991 enumeration districts to the 2001 Census wards. Some error is possible using this method although it is expected to be small.

In 1991 there were seven wards in London that fulfilled the first criteria, where the White population comprised less than a third of the total population of the ward. Respectively in 2001, there were some twenty wards that fulfilled this criterion. However in 1991 there was one ward in London that filled the first two criteria and therefore could be classified as a polarised enclave.

Eighty-nine per cent of the population in Southall Broadway was from an ethnic group other than White. The dominant ethnic group, Indian, also comprised more than two thirds of the ward population at 66.8 per cent. However the Indian population in Southall Broadway only accounts for 17 per cent of the total Indian population in Ealing and hence does not fulfil the final criteria.

On the basis that there was one ward in 1991 that fulfilled two of the three criteria for this measure of segregation and there are none in 2001 it may be argued that London is becoming less segregated.

There are a larger number of wards since 1991 that could be classified as mixed enclaves. This is where a number of different ethnic groups live together but where the White population is less than a third of the population. In 1991 seven wards were classified as mixed enclaves, in 2001 there were 20 wards in London.

There are a number of reasons why the size of an ethnic community becomes a larger proportion of the population of a given area. The ethnic communities in London (populations from all ethnic groups other than White) have grown by 51 per cent between 1991 and 2001 through natural growth and net migration. Ethnic communities in London generally have a younger age structure than their White counterparts, and therefore there is a larger proportion of the population in the reproductive age groups. The addition of births to the population, coupled with a relatively small loss due to deaths, will add to the size of the ethnic community. London's population is clearly mobile and often transient. Migration into and out of London has also played a part in changing the size and ethnic composition of the population. Notions of segregation assume that individuals have a choice in their area of settlement; this has not always been the case for populations that are deprived or experiencing poverty.

However for most of the established ethnic communities of London it is clear that those areas with larger communities of particular ethnic groups have been the place of first settlement for these communities, whether it is the Bangladeshi community in Tower Hamlets or the Indian community in Ealing and Newham. Over the decade there has been an increase in ethnic minority communities in areas where previously there was only small representation. There has also been a dispersal of the population away from areas of traditional settlement for many communities. Table 6 shows those wards that saw a decline in the proportional size of the population from an ethnic group other than White between 1991 and 2001.

Table 6: Decline in Proportional Size of population from an ethnic group other than White

Ward	LAD	Change
East Dulwich	Southwark	-0.08
Fairfield	Wandsworth	-0.26
Shaftesbury	Wandsworth	-0.39
Stroud Green	Haringey	-0.83
Stoke Newington Central	Hackney	-0.97
Northcote	Wandsworth	-1.21
Nightingale	Wandsworth	-1.33
Bedford	Wandsworth	-1.60
Southall Broadway	Ealing	-1.67
Balham	Wandsworth	-3.46
Ferndale	Lambeth	-3.73
Harringay	Haringey	-3.76
Spitalfields and Banglatown	Tower Hamlets	-3.78

Source: 1991 and 2001 Census, Crown Copyright

The change is the percentage point reduction in the proportion of the population from an ethnic group other than White of the ward.

Southall Broadway in 1991 was the only ward in London that fulfilled the first two criteria of the segregation measure. By 2001 it only satisfied the first condition. It has experienced a proportional decline in the size of the population from all ethnic groups other than White. The ward has also experienced a proportional decline in its dominant Indian population. Therefore it the area has become less segregated since 1991. Similarly Spitalfields and Banglatown has also become less segregated over the decade.

Little Ilford in Newham is an example of a ward that has changed due to the dispersal of an ethnic community.

Table 7: Results from Little Ilford, Newham

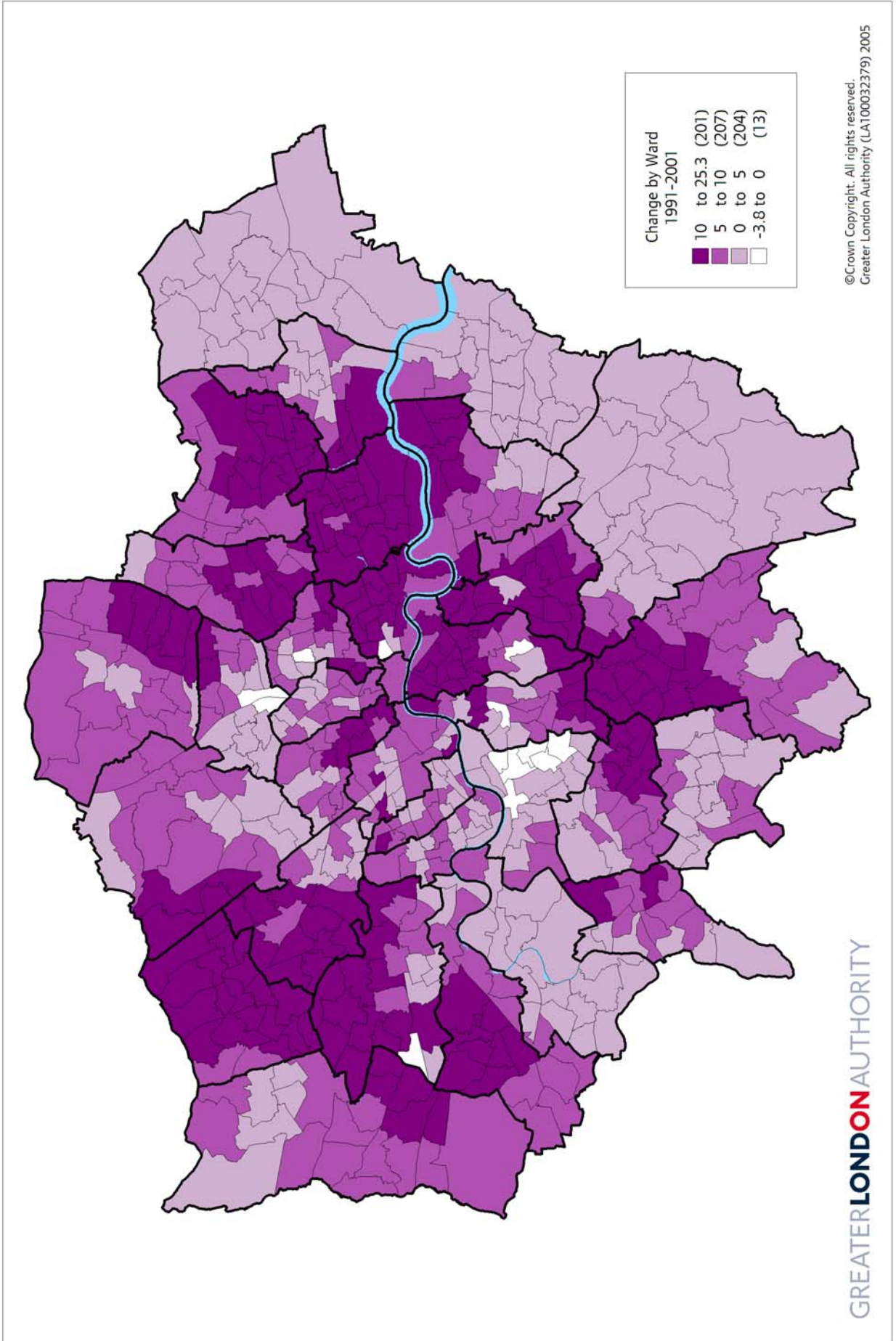
Ward LAD	1991	2001
	Little Ilford Newham	Little Ilford Newham
% EGOTW	49.5	70.7
Indian	13.6	11.6
Pakistani	5.6	9.0
Bangladesh	9.0	16.1
Other Asian	2.8	4.7
Black Caribt	9.1	9.6
Black Africa	6.1	14.0
Black Other	1.6	3.4
Chinese	0.2	0.3
Other	1.5	2.1

*Source: 1991 and 2001 Census,
Crown Copyright*

In 1991 49.5 per cent of the population of Little Ilford was from an ethnic group other than White and the dominant group was Indian at 16.56 per cent of the population. In 2001 the proportion had increased to over 70 per cent and the dominant ethnic group was now the Bangladeshis, many of whom will have come from the neighbouring borough Tower Hamlets.

The following map shows the percentage point change in the proportion of the ward population that is of an ethnic group other than White since 1991.

Change in Proportion of Population from an Ethnic Group other than White 1991-2001



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