

Measuring ethnic group population change for small areas using census microdata and demographic population estimates

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Session 10

Research Methods for Understanding Ethnic
Population Trends and Processes



How is the ethnic make-up of local populations changing?

The answers have implications for:

- Local service provision
- Community cohesion
- Theories of ethnic integration

The data problem

Limited demographic and migration data for small areas and ethnic groups:

- Census (1991, 2001)
 - Special Migration Statistics, Commissioned Tables, Microdata
- Population estimates
- Other estimates (Leeds, Southampton)

Two solutions

1) CAMS: Controlled Access Microdata Sample (2001)

- More detailed version of Individual microdata
- District geography
- 3% sample (1.84 million records)
- Must be accessed in secure ONS location

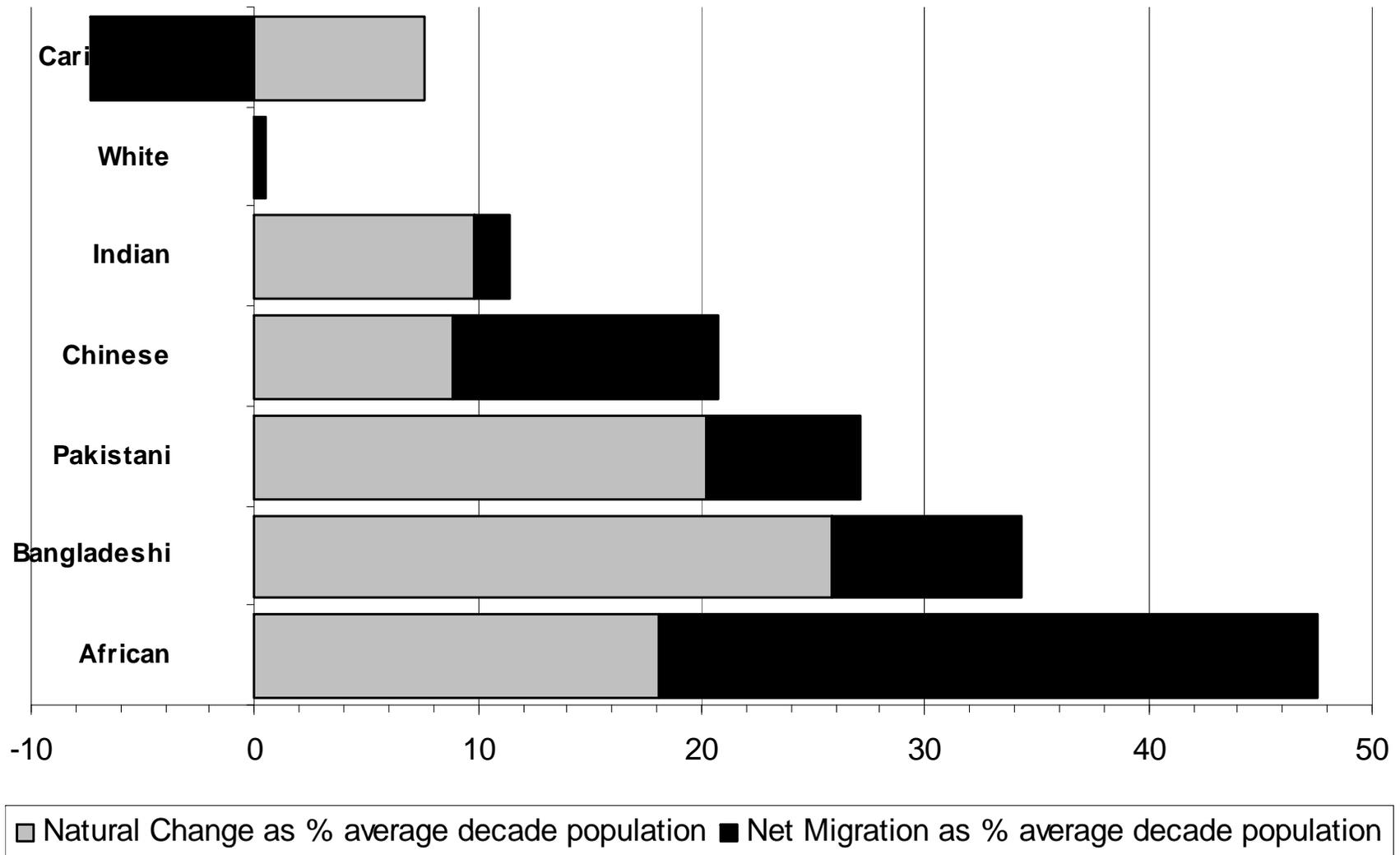
2) Components of population Change estimates

- Births, deaths and net migration by age and 8 ethnic groups for each ward of England and Wales 1991-2001
- Net migration calculated as a residual
- For methods see CCSR Working Papers: Sabater & Simpson 2007; Simpson, Finney & Lomax 2008

What do these data tell us about local ethnic group population dynamics?

- Overall, **natural change** contributed more to population growth than migration in 1990s
- Natural Change most important for young non-White groups
- **Migration** is what determines local ethnic group population **distribution**
- Migration patterns vary by **age**
- Minority **concentrations** gain **White** young adults (from Britain and overseas) but lose Whites of other ages (to Britain and overseas)
- Minority concentrations gain **Non-White** young adults (from overseas) and lose them (to elsewhere in Britain) on balance. Non whites of other ages migrate away from concentrations (to elsewhere in Britain and overseas)

Natural change V Net migration



Source: CCSR estimates, wards, England and Wales

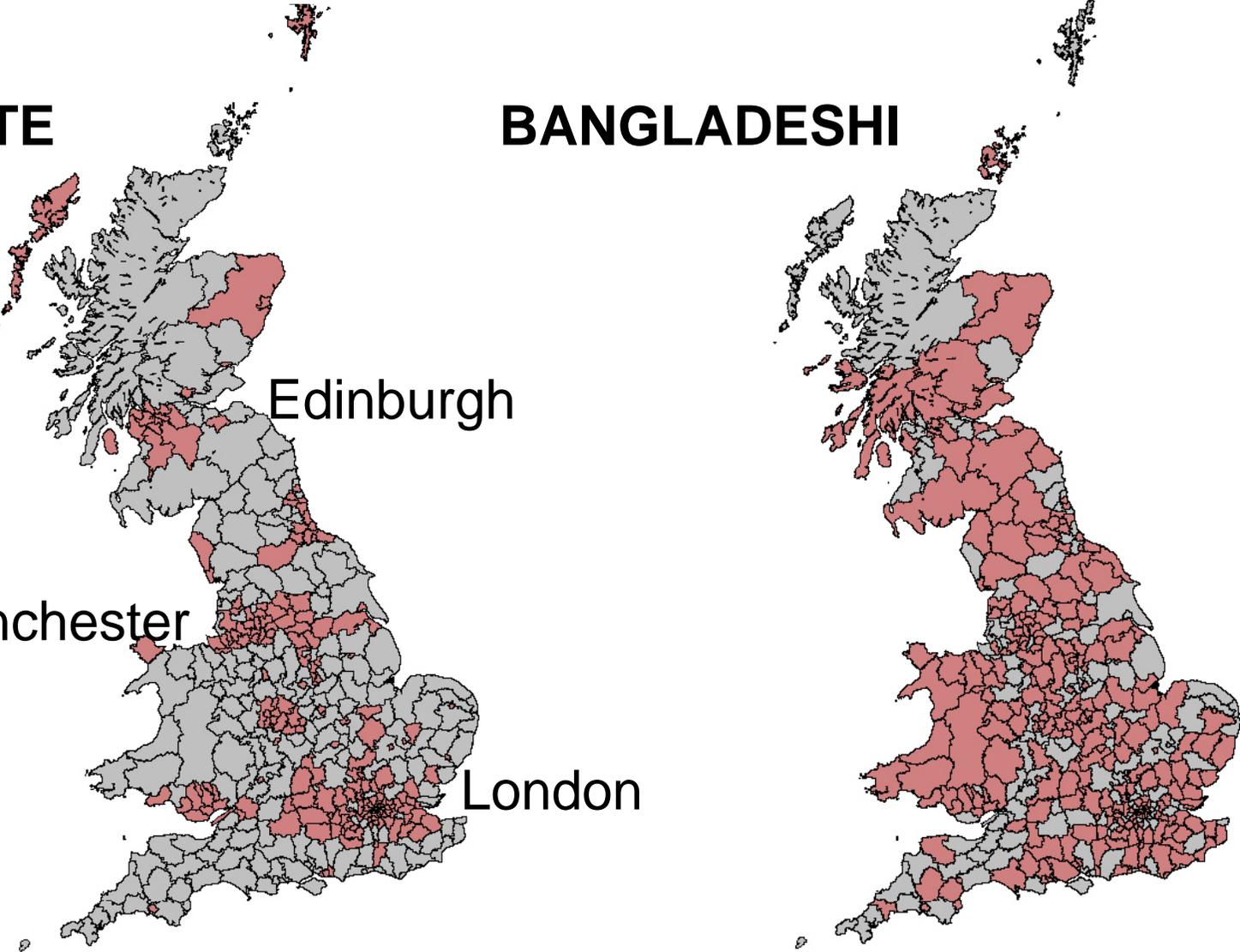
WHITE

BANGLADESHI

Manchester

Edinburgh

London



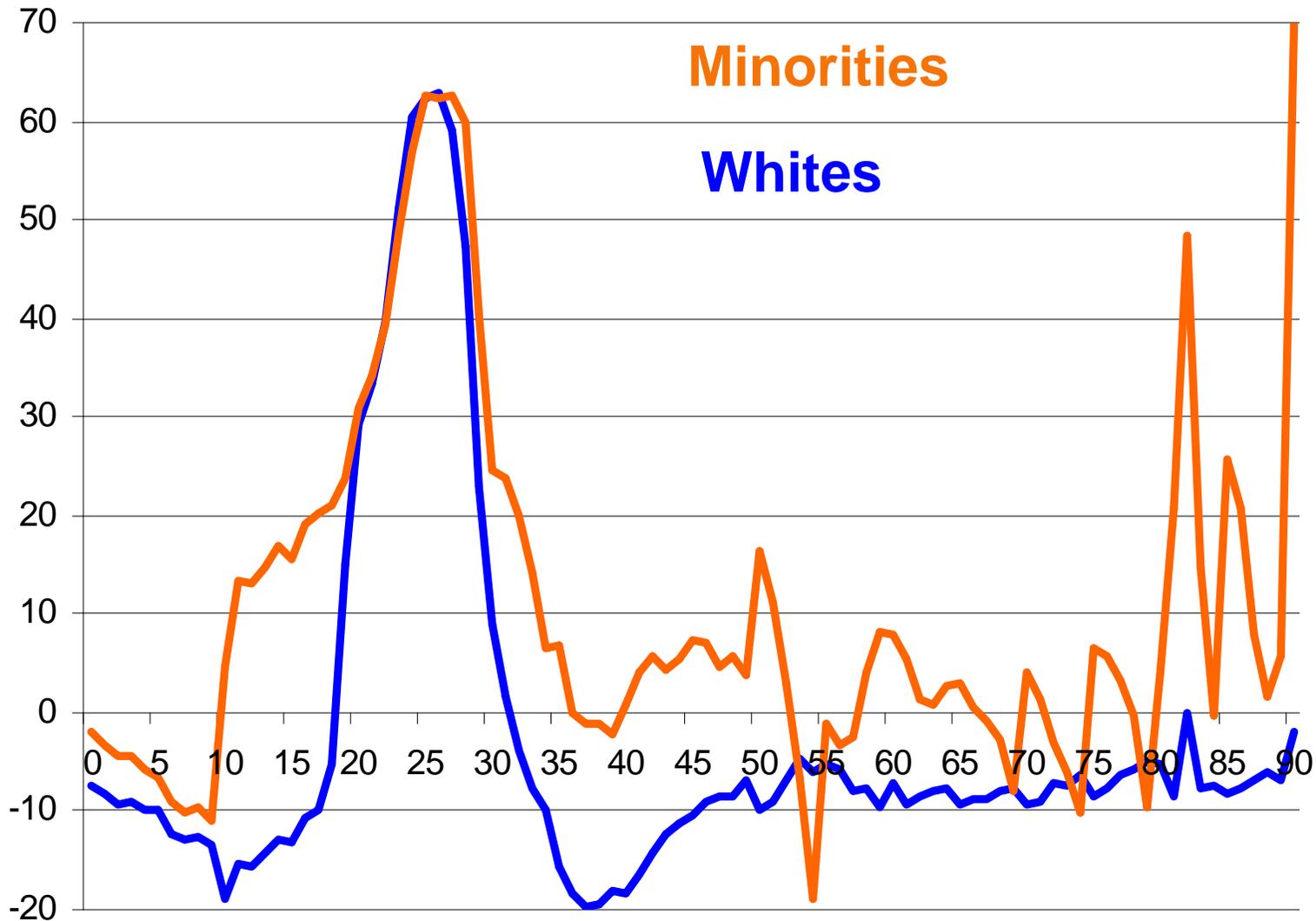
 Natural Change > Migration

Minority concentration and population dynamics, 1991-2001

	Net Migration (% 91 Population)		Natural Change (% 91 Population)	
	Whites	Minorities	Whites	Minorities
Districts of Highest Minority Population	-5.3	15.6	0.1	25.0

Source: CCSR estimates, districts of GB

Net Migration (%) for Minority Concentrations, 1991-2001



Source: CCSR estimates, districts of GB

Internal Migration (%) for Minority Concentrations, 2000-2001

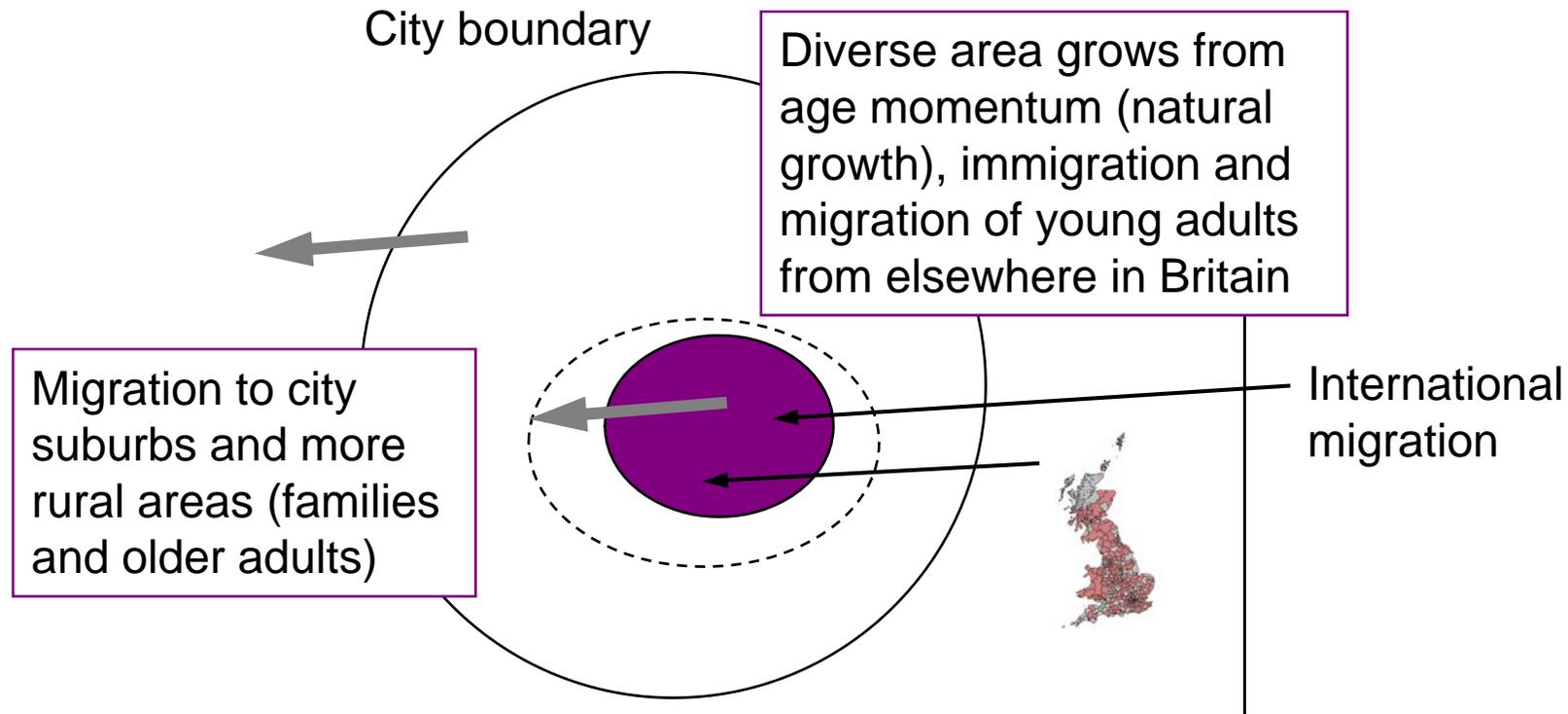
	Young adults (Age 18-29)	Others Age <19 & >29
Non-White	-59	-247
White	2199	-2303

Minority concentrations lost non-white population and Whites under 19/over 29 to elsewhere in Britain → dispersal & counterurbanisation

Minority concentrations gained young adult Whites from elsewhere in Britain → urbanisation

Source: 2001 Census CAMS, districts of GB

Immigration, population momentum, and non-racial suburbanisation



Results: changing racial composition, more mixed areas

Summary

Measuring ethnic group population change for small areas using census microdata and demographic population estimates tells us:

- The importance of examining the dynamics of natural change and migration
- Diverse areas are growing through family building, youth urbanisation and immigration; and experiencing out-migration to (suburbs and rural areas) elsewhere in Britain.
- Dynamics of local population change are non-racial, show more mixing and not 'self segregation'

A quick advertisement...

ESRC quantitative methods stand – drop
in session each lunchtime (come and chat
to me on Thursday!)