

Oldham 2011 Census Ethnicity Report

This report analyses Oldham's 2011 Census results, and compares them to 2001 and the history of minority groups within Oldham.

Business Intelligence Service

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Summary

Population and ethnicity

- Oldham's history since the 1840's is one of in-migrations to meet industrial demand for cheap labour, which can then lead to tensions during times of economic hardship.
- After almost a century of decline, Oldham's population grew by around 7,000 people between 2001 and 2011, to 224,897, primarily due to growth in minority ethnic groups (22.5% of the population), notably Pakistani (10.1%) and Bangladeshi (7.3%).
- The Indian population has not grown in the same way- this appears to be due to a series of economic out-migrations.

Inequality and cohesion

- There appears to be little White and Asian social mixing, as expressed by dual heritage or mixed ethnicity households. Geographical segregation, particularly between White and Pakistani and White and Bangladeshi, is exceptionally high and showing little sign of improvement.
- Oldham ranks 4th highest nationally for inequalities between ethnic groups, according to University of Manchester research.

Work and skills

- Levels of economic inactivity, unemployment, part-time working and self-employment vary by ethnic group; all of these are generally higher in the South Asian communities, who also see less employment in high-paid professions.
- Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups are very poorly qualified- there are still only 10% of Bangladeshi's in Oldham who have a degree. There are signs of this picture changing with young people, but it is not clear to what extent this will change the long-term picture.
- There appear to be particular structural issues in the Bangladeshi community, where the food industry provides over one third of employment, dramatically different to norms for similar areas.

Housing

- Both Pakistani and Bangladeshi communities have spread geographically since the last census, partially due to overcrowding pressures but also due to the development of a small and more aspirational middle class seeking better quality housing.
- There are high levels of overcrowding in the Pakistani and Bangladeshi communities in Oldham, and this has grown since 2001 in absolute terms.

Health

- Rates of people in poor health are higher than nationally. Overall rates disguise a high level of poor health in older Asian people- which will become an increasing issue as this population reaches retirement age and eventually requires health and social care support.

1. Historical Context

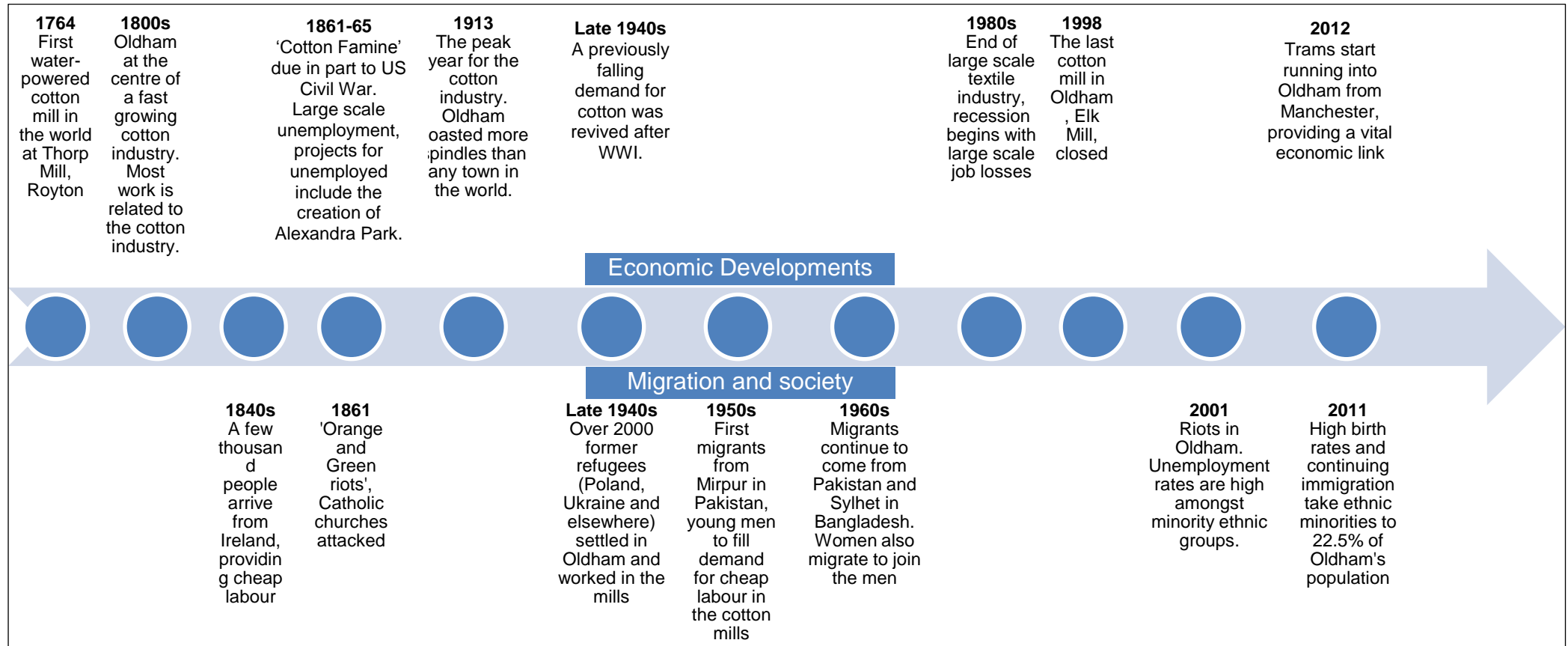


Figure 1a: Timeline of the development of Oldham, from Pennine village to cotton spinning capital to multicultural town

Following the Second World War people from the Caribbean and South Asian Commonwealth countries were recruited in significant numbers to meet the shortage of labour facing British industry. At the peak in 1947 around 40,000 people entered Britain from the New Commonwealth or Pakistan.

In Oldham, migrants were recruited from South Asia during the 1950s and 1960s to work in the declining cotton and woollen industries. Recruitment was specifically targeted towards men who would work night shifts in an industry with wage rates that were unacceptable to white workers (Kalra, 1999). Many of the migrants therefore came to Oldham with few formal educational qualifications and little English. The type of work available to people from ethnic minorities constrained where they could live, and the type and quality of housing available to them. Economic restructuring during the 1970s and 1980s resulted in dramatic job losses in the industries which had traditionally employed people from ethnic minority communities.

2. Ethnic group population and change

Table 2a: Population by Ethnic Group in Oldham 1981 to 2011

Ethnic group	Population				Percentage of population			
	1981*	1991	2001	2011	1981*	1991	2001	2011
White	209,149	200,000	187,162	174,326	95.3	91.3	86.1	77.5
Pakistani	5,000	9,000	13,754	22,686	2.3	4.1	6.3	10.1
Bangladeshi	2,000	5,200	9,817	16,310	0.9	2.4	4.5	7.3
Black	1,800	1,800	1,235	2,797	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.2
Indian	1,200	1,600	1,562	1,555	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
Chinese	313	400	408	726	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Mixed and Other		1,000	3,335	6,497		0.5	1.5	2.9
All ethnic minorities	10,313	19,000	29,437	50,571	4.7	8.7	13.9	22.5
Total Population	219,462	219,000	217,273	224,897	100	100	100	100

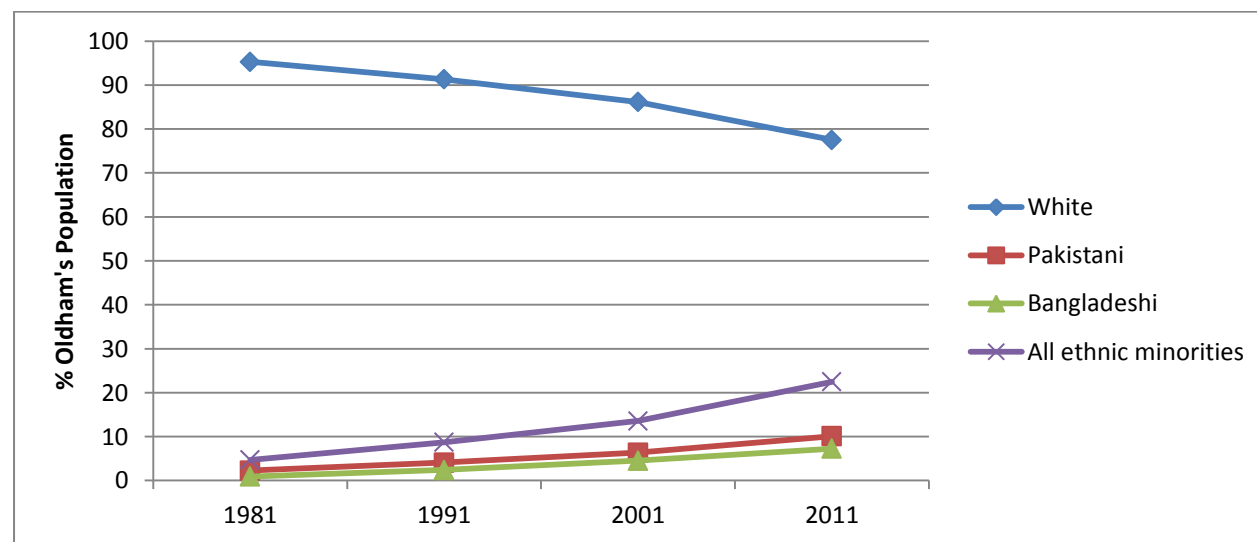


Figure 2a: Proportion of Oldham's population of larger ethnic groups, 1981-2011

Ethnicity Time Series

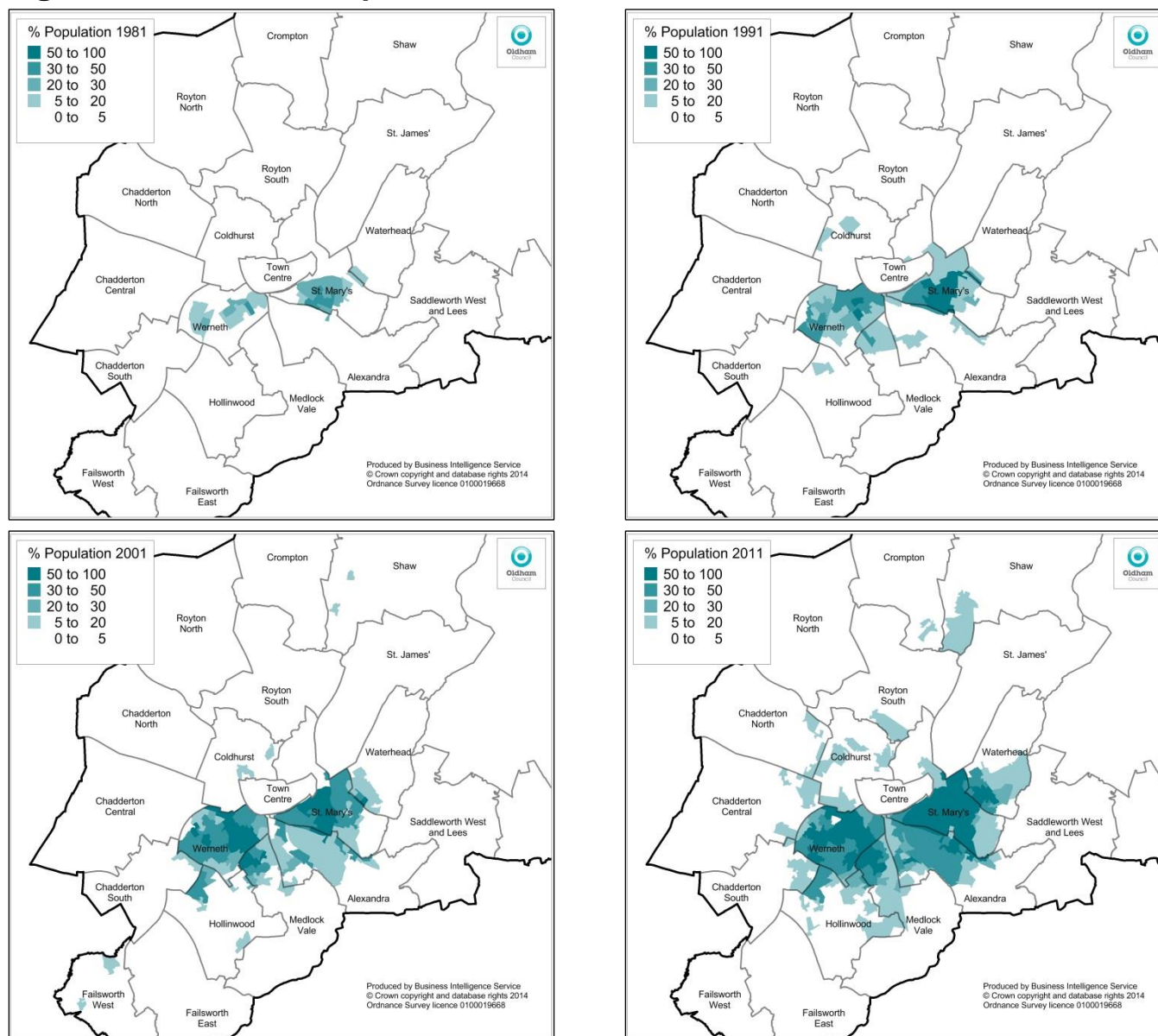
As can be seen in table 2a and Figure 2a, there has been a decline in the size of the white population- a continuation of a wider trend in Oldham since the 1920's. This has been offset, particularly between 2001 and 2011, by a rise in the minority ethnic group populations, most notably those of Pakistani and Bangladeshi heritage, leading to the first rise in population in Oldham in almost a century.

*Three successive censuses have asked a question on ethnicity, and the groups identified as consistent through those censuses are shown in table 2a. (See Appendix A and Appendix B for details of the ethnic groups census question and definition).

Although the 1981 Census did not include a question on ethnic origin, Oldham Council's 1991 Census Ethnicity Report (Penhale, 1993) included a set of estimates for 1981 that had been derived by using information about the country of birth of the head of household.

3. Ethnic group population distribution over time

Figure 3a: Pakistani Population distribution, 1981-2011



Ethnic Group Communities

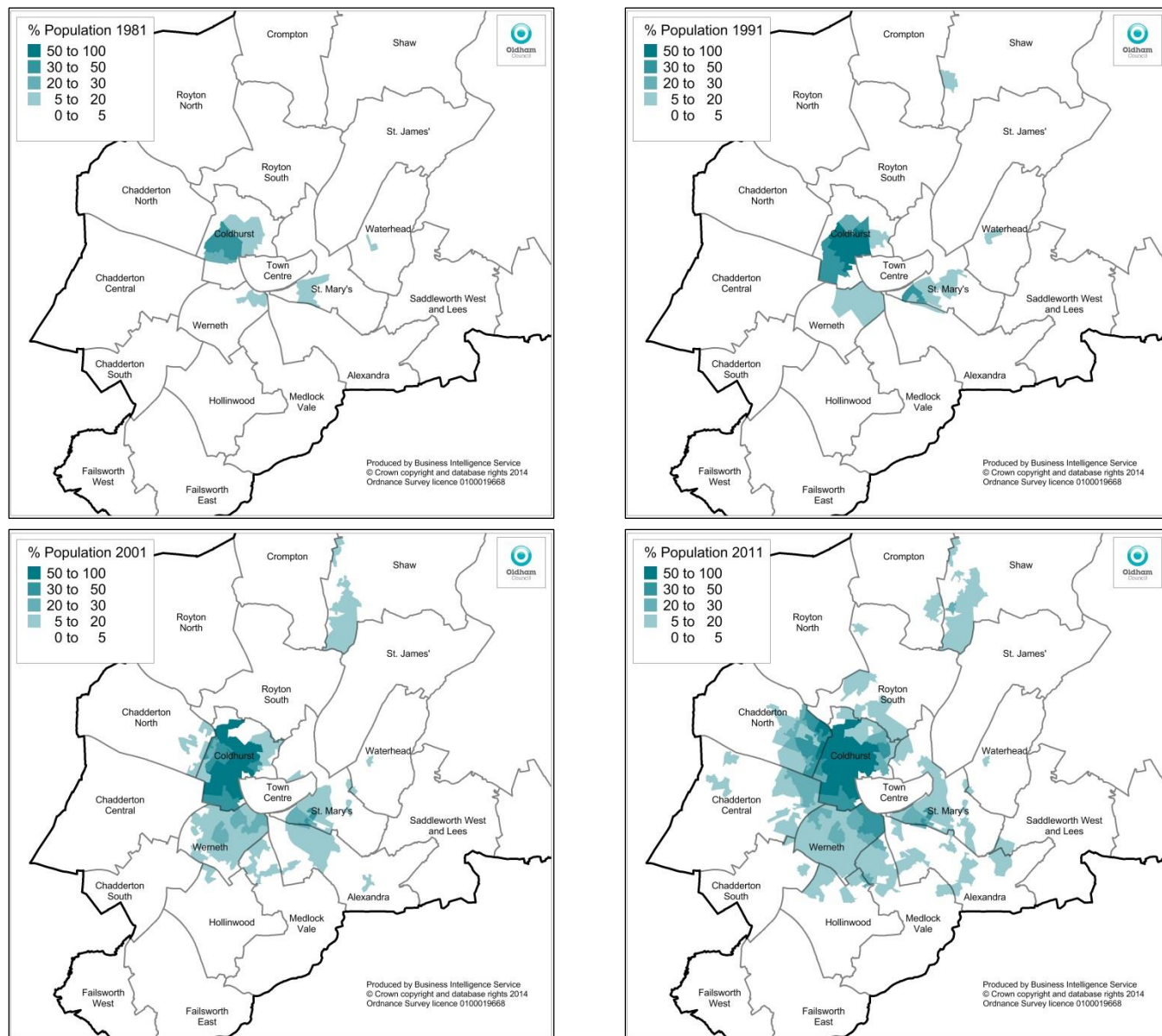
This series of maps shows the percentage of Pakistani people at a small area level at each census 1981 to 2011. Ward boundaries are shown as guidance, but boundaries for the smaller areas are not shown. See Appendix E for an explanation of the small areas used.

Pakistani migrants settled in areas of Oldham where the housing was cheaper. Areas to the south of Oldham around Coppice and Glodwick were established as the centres of the Pakistani community by 1981. These have remained the areas with the highest Pakistani populations.

By 2001, population pressures had seen increases in local concentration, and moves into adjoining areas of affordable housing.

By 2011, we are seeing the development of a more affluent section of the Pakistani community, and linked to that- movements to more desirable neighbourhoods, typically slightly further away from inner Oldham.

Figure 3b: Bangladeshi Population distribution, 1981-2011



Bangladeshi Communities

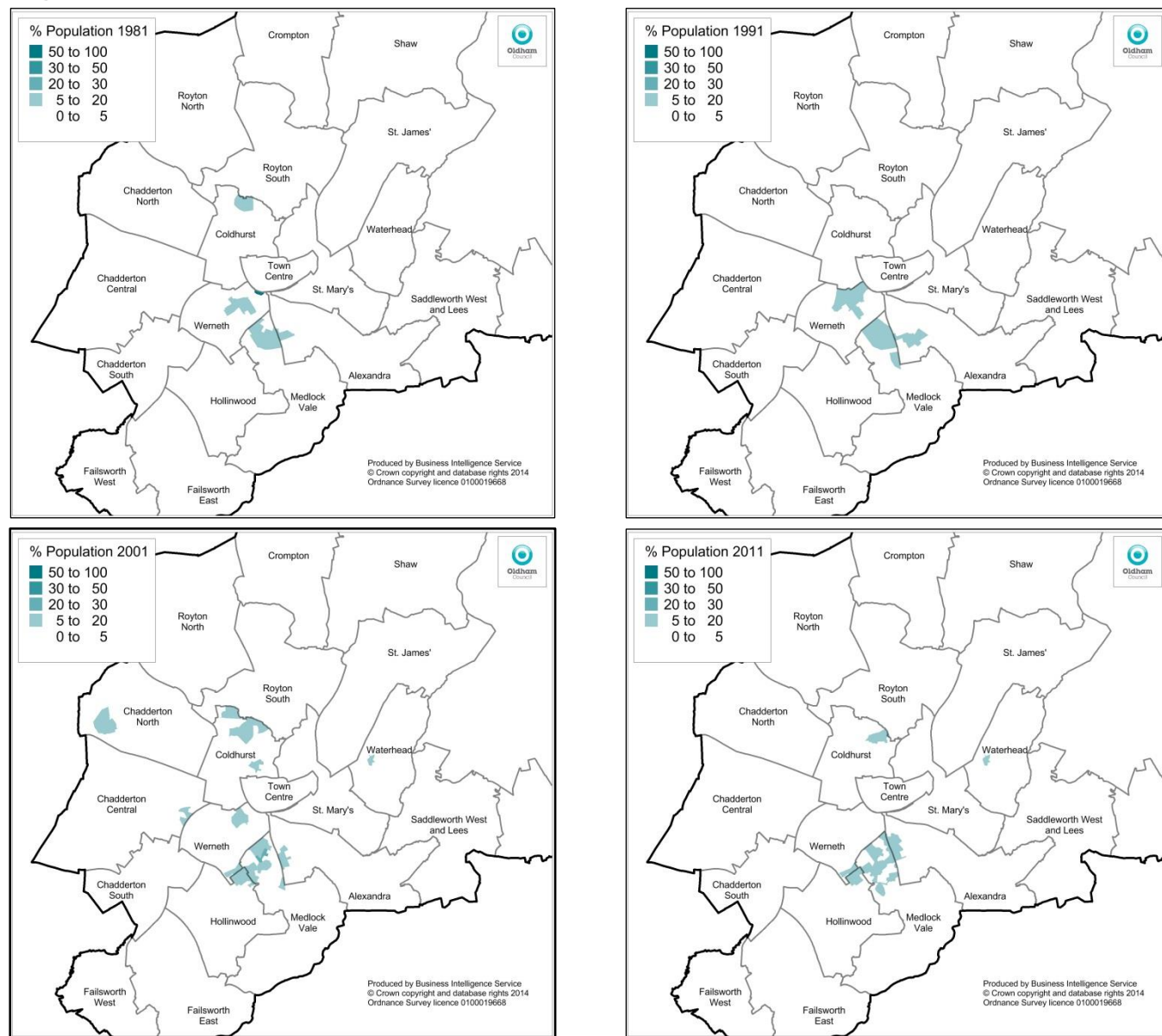
Migrants from Bangladesh began to arrive in Oldham in the 1960s, and settled in the Westwood area, just to the west of Oldham town centre.

Relatively few areas were home to the Bangladeshi community in 1981. Subsequent censuses show the community spreading out, but still remaining most dense in Coldhurst ward.

Whereas there is little mixing between Pakistani and Bangladeshi communities in the most dense areas, Werneth is now seeing a mix of South Asian groups.

As with the Pakistani community, more aspirant parts of the Bangladeshi community are by 2001 moving into slightly more prosperous areas, while at the same time the numbers of less prosperous residents increase within Coldhurst.

Figure 3c: Indian Population distribution, 1981-2011



Indian Communities

The Indian community in Oldham is much smaller than the Bangladeshi and Pakistani communities, and at the same time more geographically diverse.

The 1981 census shows three areas with small Indian communities, the largest of which was in Coppice. These communities have shown themselves to be very mobile over time, with the exception of a continued concentration within the Coppice area.

Largest minority ethnic groups 1991

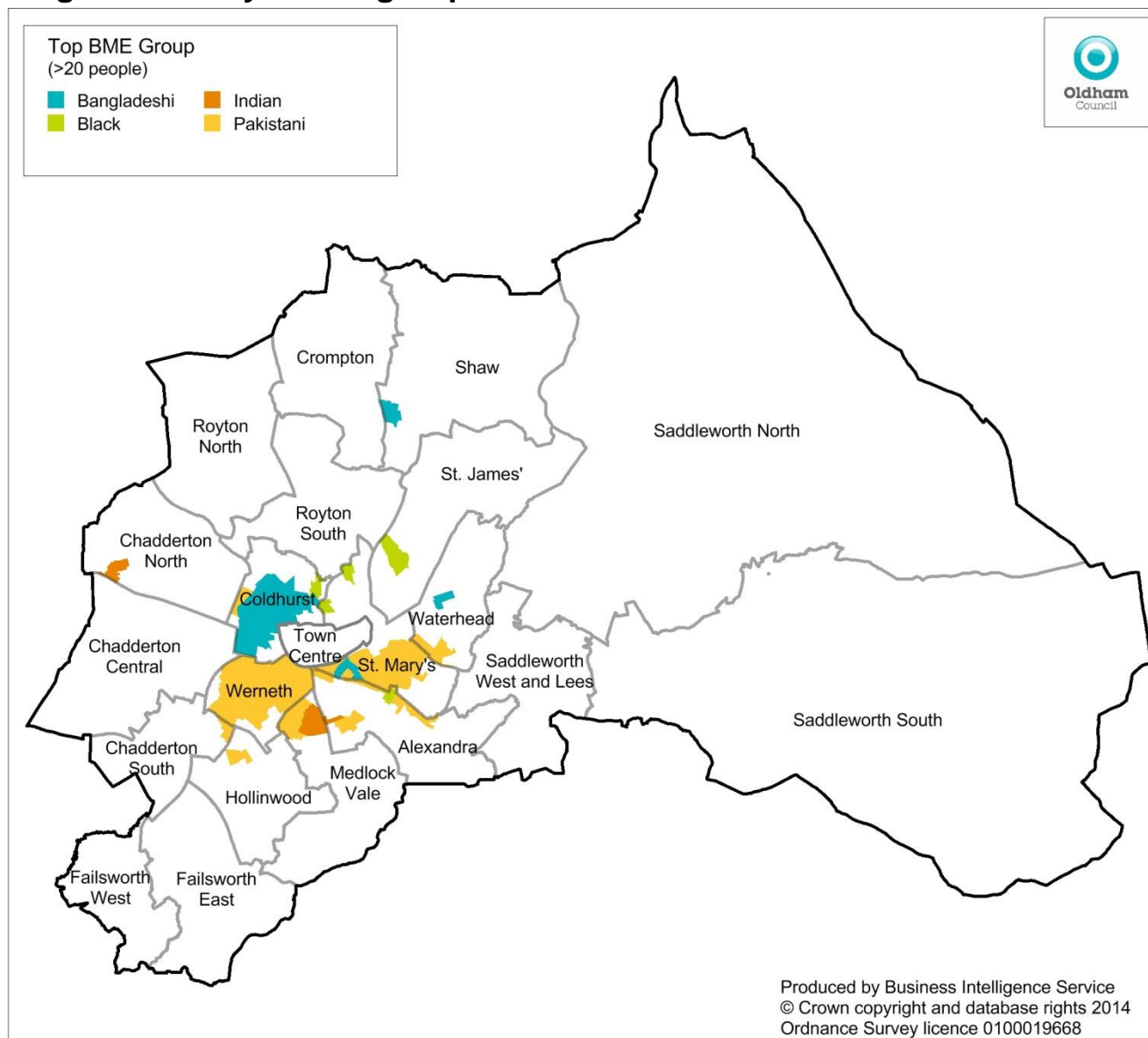


Figure 3d: Most populous minority ethnic group, 1991

Mapping larger minority ethnic groups

This map for 1991 excludes the White ethnic group, and shows the largest of the remaining ethnic groups in each small area where there were at least 20 people in that group. The areas of white on the map had no concentrations of minority ethnic groups.

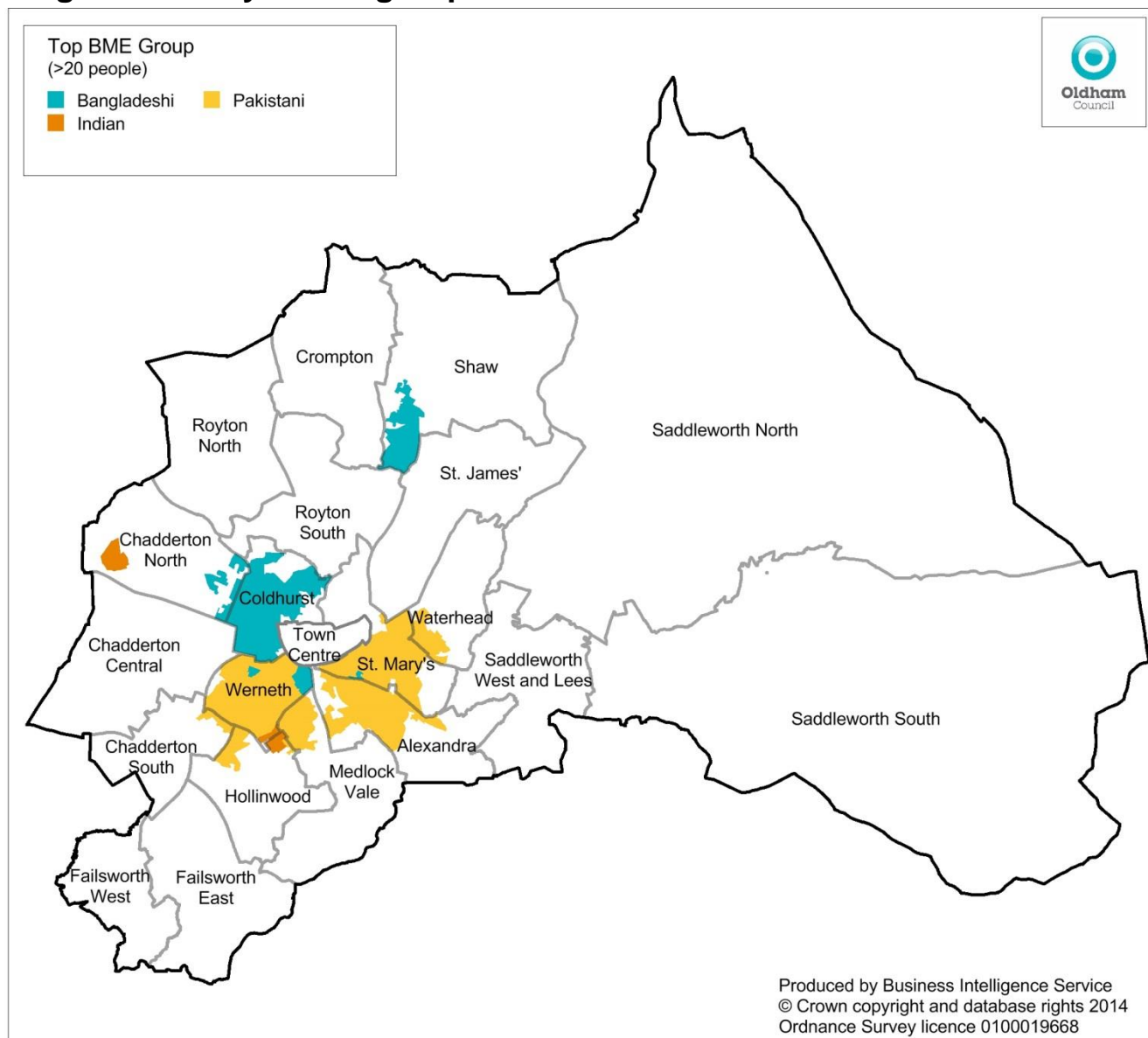
The map shows the established areas of Bangladeshi and Pakistani communities to the west and south of Oldham town centre respectively.

There are five Enumeration Districts* scattered around Oldham Edge where the Black ethnic groups were the largest after White, although the numbers were small.

There were also four Enumeration Districts, three of them around Coppice, where there was a clustering of people of Indian origin.

*Enumeration districts were small areas of Oldham, similar to LSOA's, that were used before 2001 to divide up census information.

Largest minority ethnic groups 2001



Minority ethnic groups in 2001

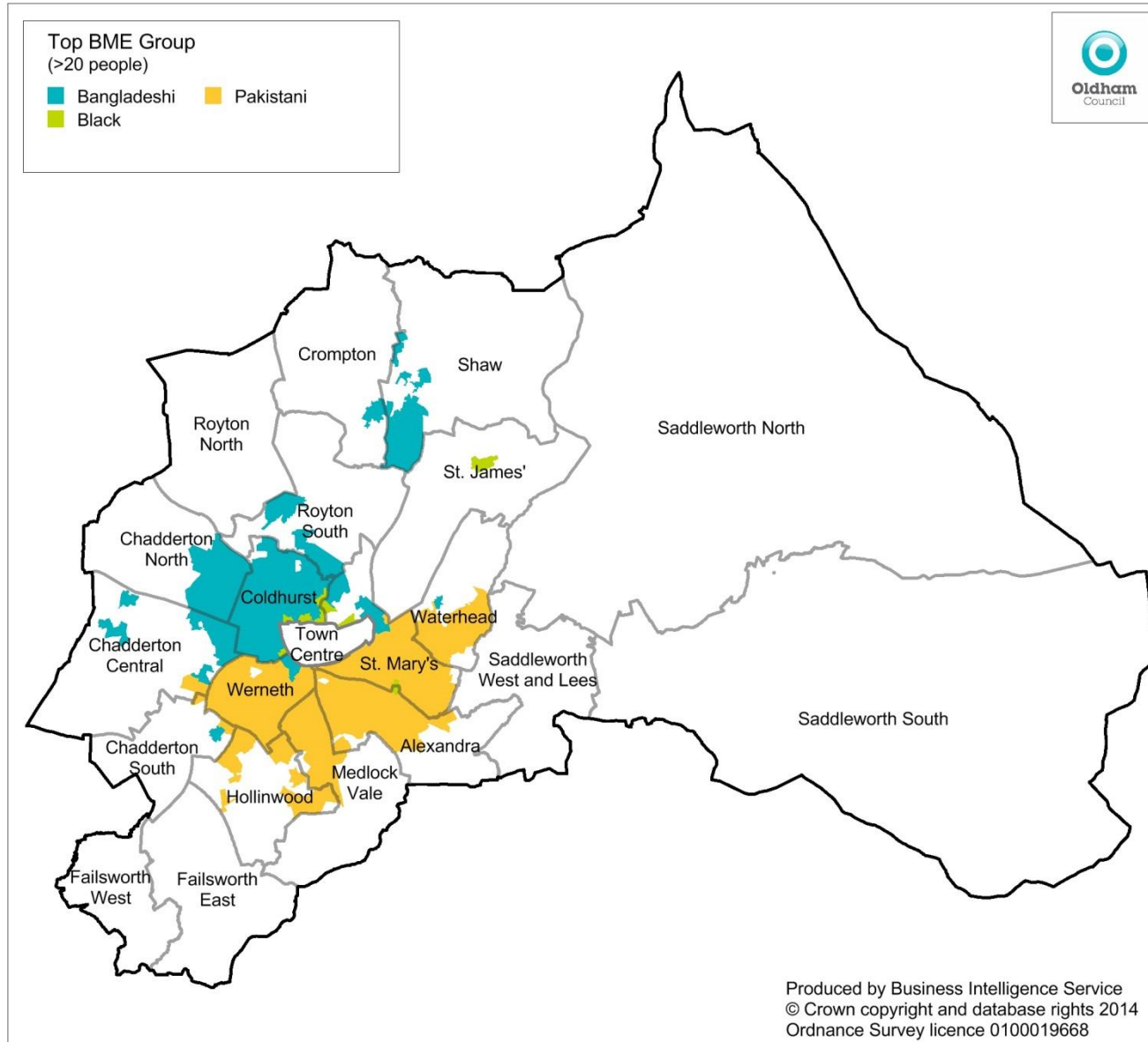
By 2001, we can see the spreading of the Pakistani and Bangladeshi communities, as previously described.

This map also shows a Bangladeshi community in the Shaw Side area.

Also by this date, we can see all of the previous areas with a Black presence have gone. This aligns well with the significant decrease in Black population in 2001.

Figure 3e: Most populous minority ethnic group, 2001

Largest minority ethnic groups 2011



2011

By 2011, we can see that the Bangladeshi and Pakistani communities have a presence in more areas of Oldham than previously. Conversely, there are no longer any areas where the Indian community is the largest minority group.

We can also see the re-emergence of some areas with clustering of Black ethnicity, probably associated with new arrivals. Population numbers are relatively small however.

Figure 3f: Most populous minority ethnic group, 2011

4. Demographic Composition

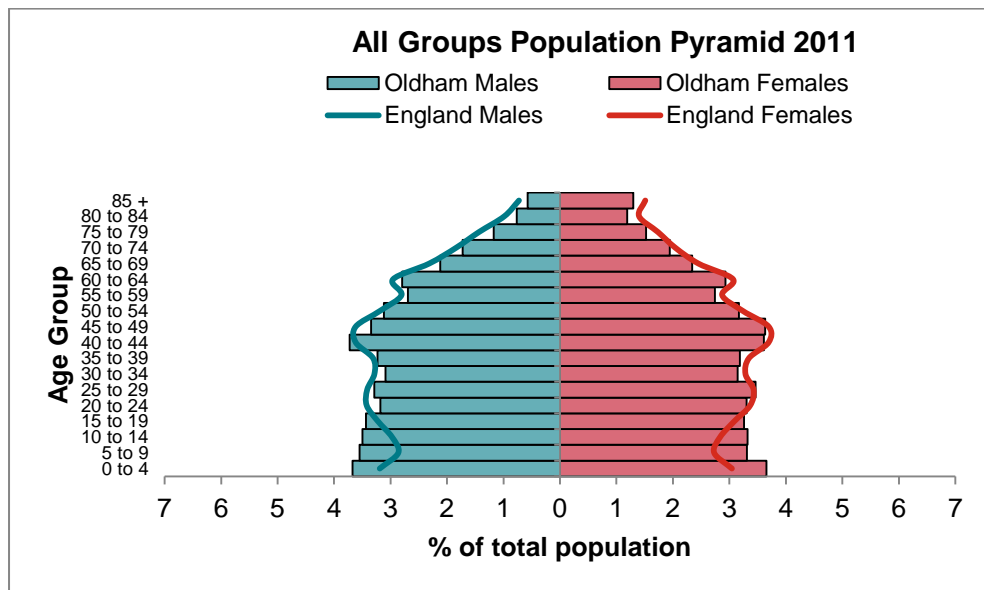


Figure 4a: Population pyramid for all ethnic groups in Oldham, 2011

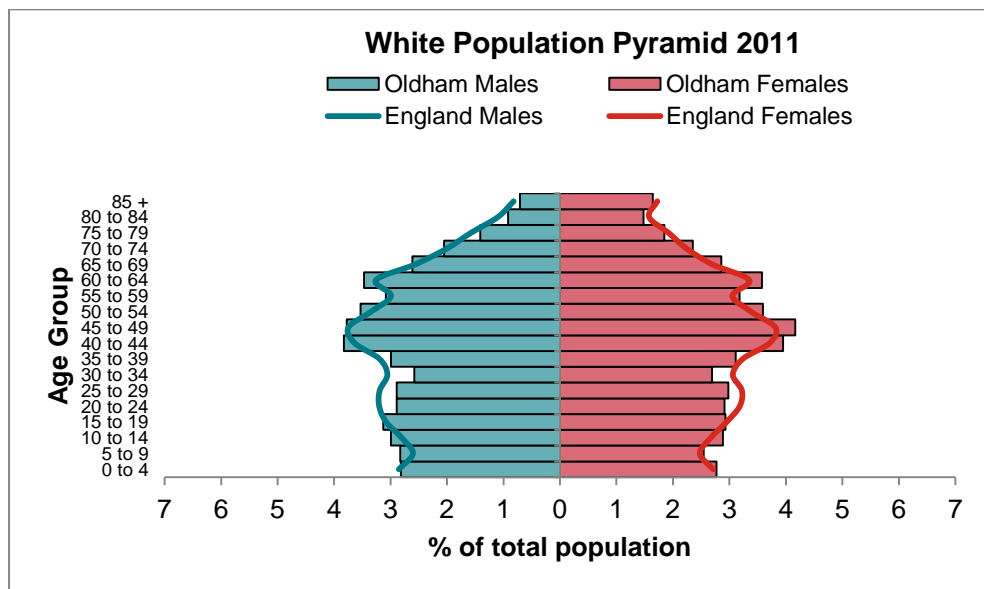


Figure 4b: Population pyramid for the white ethnic group in Oldham, 2011

Population Pyramids, 2011

Overall, Oldham's age structure is younger than the average for England and Wales.

There are higher than average levels of children, especially younger children, and lower than average numbers of over 75's.

This is mainly due to the large South Asian communities, who have a younger age structure than the white community.

This age structure suggests that the population of Oldham will continue to grow, although this will also be dependent on changing migration patterns in and out of Oldham.

The White Population

The white population of Oldham shows the profile of a population declining in number, with smaller numbers of children compared to the peak age group - baby boomers now in their 40s.

When compared to England (shown by the lines), there are somewhat lower proportions of people in their 20s and early 30s in Oldham.

Migration data suggests that this is largely as a result of young people leaving to go to university, not all of them returning to Oldham.

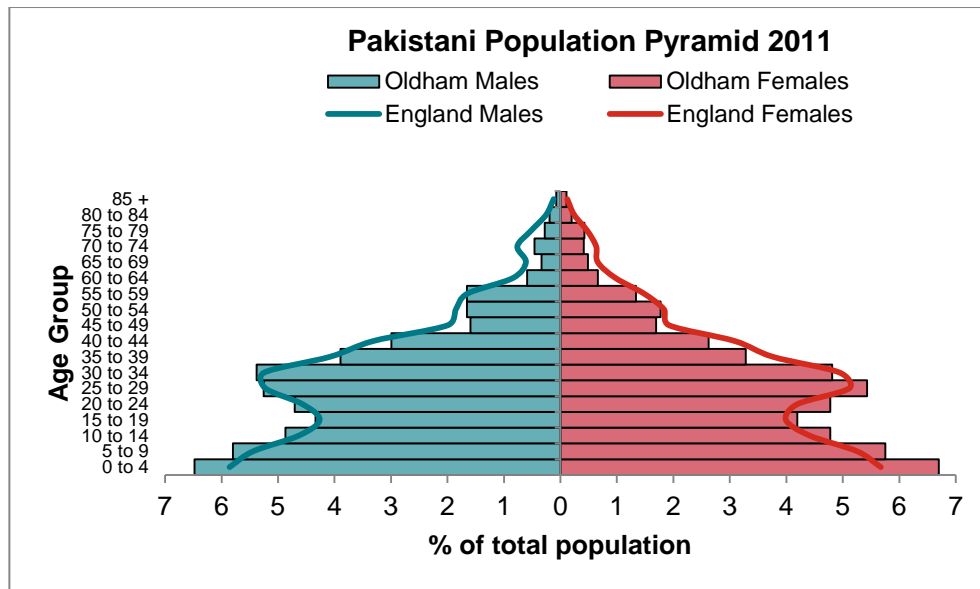


Figure 4c: Population pyramid for the Pakistani ethnic group in Oldham, 2011

The Pakistani Population

There is a large and growing Pakistani population in Oldham. At the 2011 census there were more than 22,000 people who identified themselves in this group.

The population is generally young, and hence will increase in size in the coming years.

The profile is similar to the Pakistani profile for England, but with a slightly lower proportion at the older ages, and higher proportion of young children.

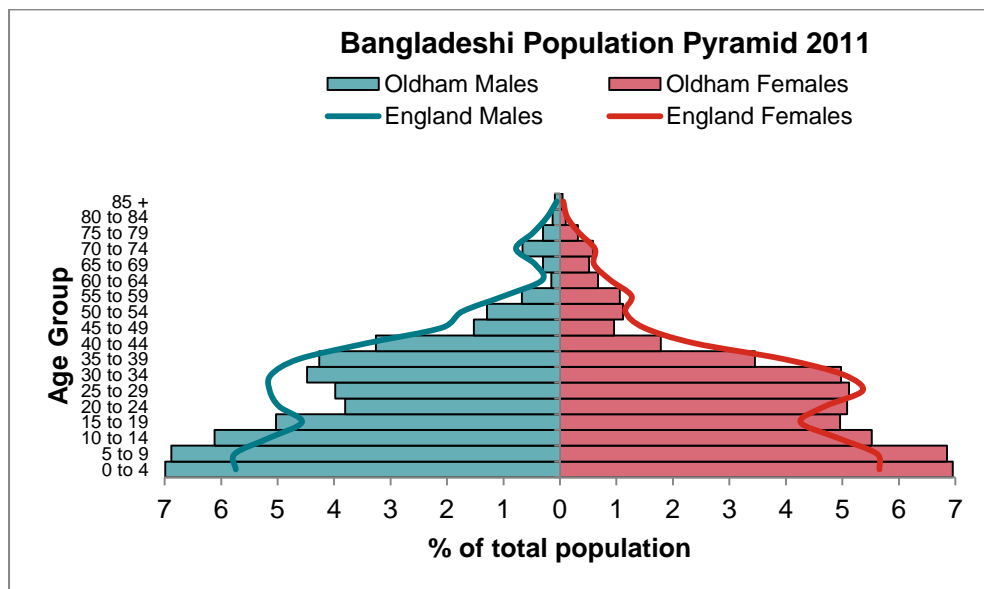


Figure 4d: Population pyramid for the Bangladeshi ethnic group in Oldham, 2011

The Bangladeshi Population

There were over 16,000 people identifying themselves in the Bangladeshi ethnic group in the 2011 census.

It is a very young population, even by comparison with the Bangladeshi profile for England, so this will continue to be a growing ethnic group.

There are notably less males than females in Oldham in their 20s and early 30s, which is not the case in England as a whole.

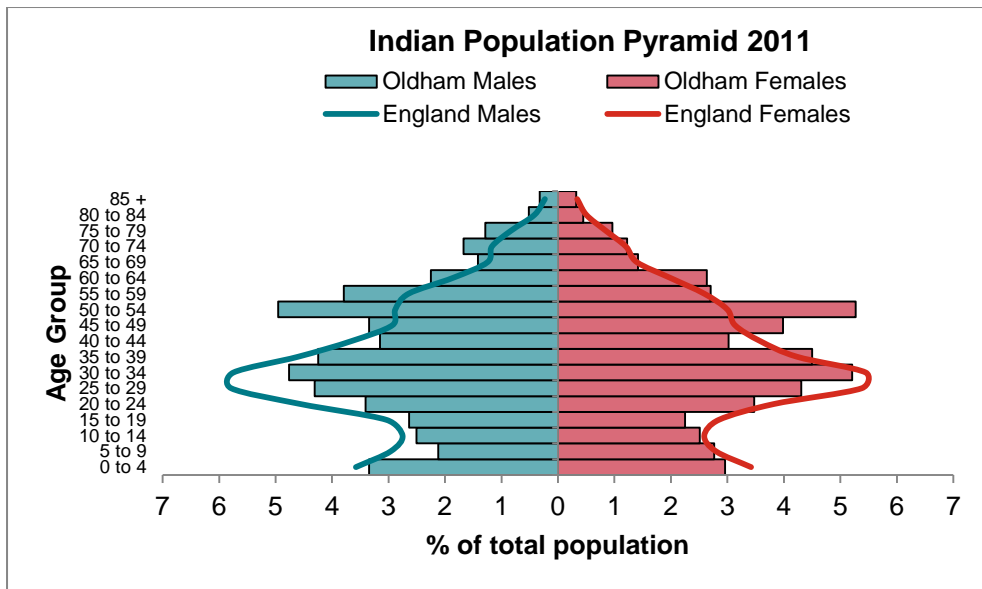


Figure 4e: Population pyramid for the Indian ethnic group in Oldham, 2011

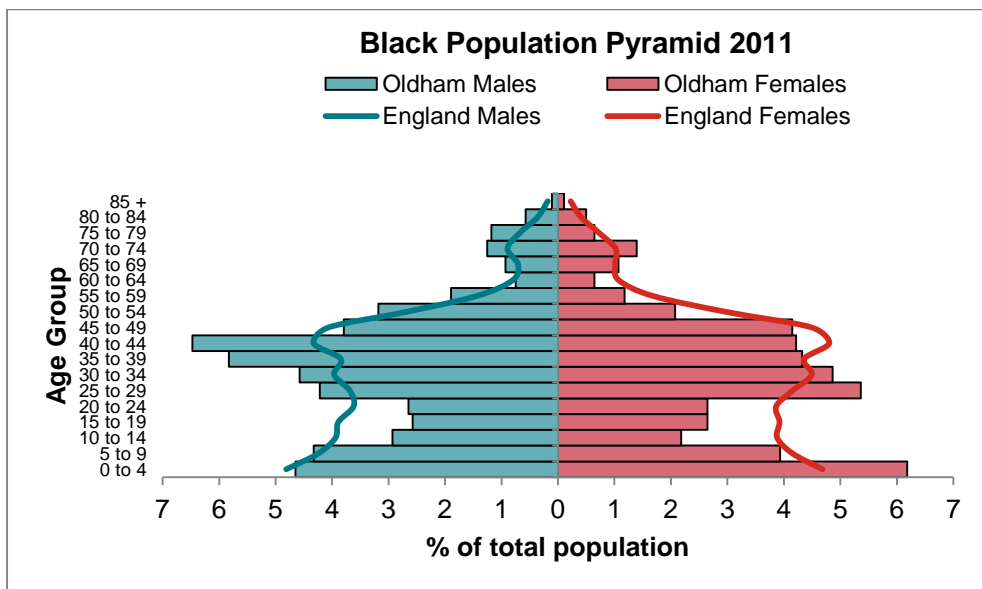


Figure 4f: Population pyramid for the Black ethnic group in Oldham, 2011

The Indian Population

The Indian ethnic group only has around 1,500 people in Oldham.

The Indian population structure in Oldham broadly follows that of the Indian population in England as a whole.

However, there is a notably higher proportion of people in their early 50s in Oldham. This may relate to out-migration from Oldham (to the South of England for economic reasons) in the 1980's/early 1990's of many of those in the age bands immediately above.

The Black Population

There were nearly 3000 people who identified themselves in Black ethnic groups at the 2011 census.

In the youngest (0-4) age group, there are notably more girls (173) than boys (130). At the 35-39 and 40-44 age groups there are notable more men than women. Equally, there is a highly unusual pyramid shape overall.

Further investigation of census data reveals that the difference is explained by the numbers of each gender who were born in Africa; it would seem likely that there were more male than female African migrants who arrived in Oldham prior to 2011, and this may well relate to adult refugees from, for example, Zimbabwe arriving in Oldham between 2001 and 2011.

Mixed ethnic groups

Table 4a: Make-up of the mixed ethnic group population of Oldham, 2001 and 2011

Year	Population						Percentage of the population				
	All people	Mixed Ethnic Groups	White and Black Caribbean	White and Black African	White and Asian	Other Mixed	Mixed Ethnic Groups	White and Black Caribbean	White and Black African	White and Asian	Other Mixed
2001	217,273	2,451	1,287	187	686	291	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1
2011	224,897	4,057	1,950	440	1,131	536	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.2

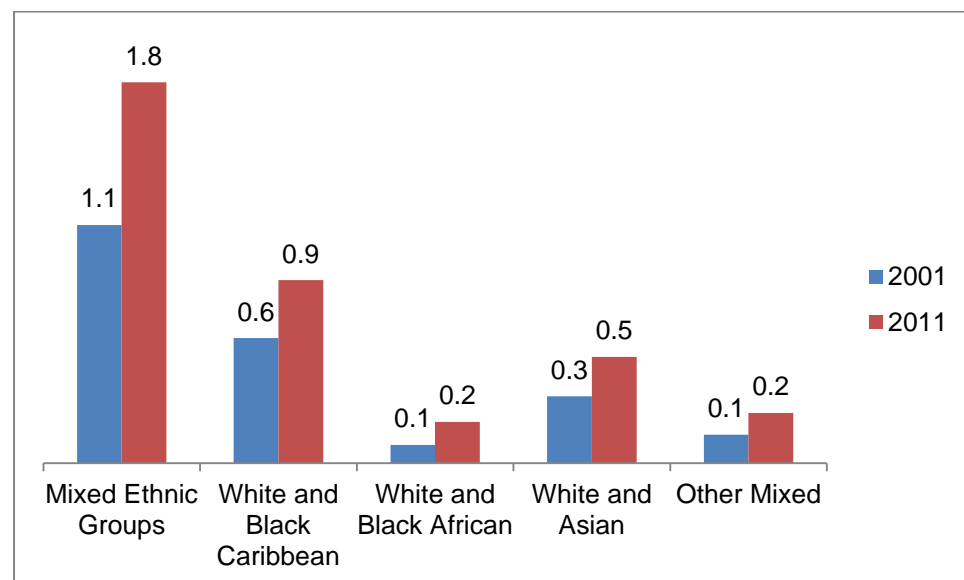


Figure 4g: Mixed ethnic groups in Oldham, 2001 and 2011

Multi-Ethnic households

There has been an increase of around 1,500 people between 2001 and 2011 who identify themselves as being in a mixed ethnic group.

The largest group is White and Caribbean, followed by White and Asian.

However, the proportion of the population who are in a mixed ethnic group is still smaller in Oldham than it is nationally; 2.2% of the population of England and Wales fall into this category.

Multi-ethnic households

Table 4b: Ethnic group makeup of households, 2011

Multiple Ethnic Group	Oldham Households	Oldham %	Greater Manchester %	England and Wales %
All households	89,703			
Multi-Ethnic Households	5,353	6.0	7.8	8.7
Different ethnic groups between the generations only	2,024	2.3	2.4	2.2
Different ethnic groups within partnerships (whether or not different ethnic groups between generations)	2,535	2.8	3.8	4.5
Any other combination of multiple ethnic groups	794	0.9	1.6	2.0
One person households	26,790	29.9	32.3	30.2
All household members have the same ethnic group	57,560	64.2	59.9	61.1

Multi-Ethnic households

In Oldham 6% of households are 'multi-ethnic households'.

These are households that contain residents from more than one ethnic group. Multi-ethnic households can have different ethnicities across the generations as well as those where partners are from different ethnic groups.

This rate is lower than Greater Manchester (7.8%) and England and Wales (8.7%).

Smaller ethnic groups

Table 4c: Ethnic groups over 100 people not shown separately elsewhere in this report

Ethnicity	Population 2011
Irish	1,484
Kashmiri	927
Polish	850
Filipino	173
Italian	170
Afghan	157
Arab	154
Kurdish	110

Smaller ethnic groups

There are further ethnic groups within Oldham, however these are all small.

Most of the smaller ethnic groups are spread out across Oldham, rather than being concentrated in a few wards. The exception is the Kashmiri population, who are concentrated in two distinct areas, around Coppice and Glodwick. This group is strongly linked to the Pakistani community.

The Irish population, unlike the other groups which represent relatively recent migration patterns, may be the remaining Irish-identifying proportion of far earlier migrations into the borough.

Country of birth and migration

Table 4d, Country of birth (populations >200)

Country of Birth	Number 2011
Pakistan	9,430
Bangladesh	6,883
Scotland	1,679
Poland	1,045
Wales	863
India	784
Northern Ireland	712
Germany	535
Zimbabwe	290
China	249
Nigeria	237
Kenya	217
Hong Kong	211

Table 4e, Country of origin of recent migrants (>20 people)

Home Country 2010	Number 2011
Pakistan	329
Bangladesh	103
Spain	83
Poland	68
Australia	48
Italy	45
Ireland	35
United States	30
France	29
Slovakia	29
United Arab Emirates	23
India	23
Czech Republic	22

International Migration

Census tables showing country of birth (4d) and recent migration (4e) show low levels of migration from a range of countries, in addition to the established migration routes from Bangladesh and Pakistan.

As before, these could be divided into economic migrants (e.g. Poland, Germany, China) , and political migrants (e.g. Zimbabwe, Nigeria) - this is of course a generalisation.

Figure 4e: Size, date of arrival and estimated % born in the UK of ethnic groups, 2011

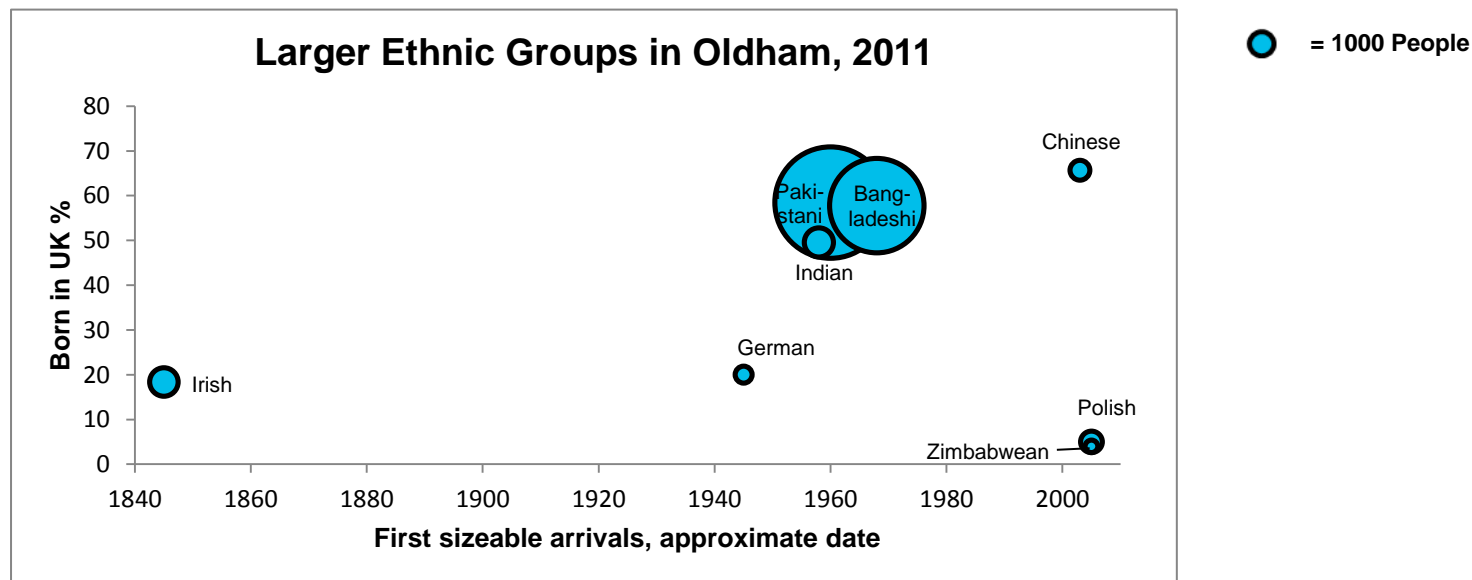


Figure 4e attempts to give a visual representation of Oldham's largest ethnic minority groups. The size of each circle is in proportion to the size of the ethnic groups. All dates of arrival of the first wave of each ethnicity are very approximate, as are the percentage born in the UK.

5. Inequality and segregation

This section consists of two pages, covering the related topics of inequality and segregation. Both draw on academic research and methods that utilise census data. The measures both reveal worrying divisions within Oldham.

Index of Multiple Inequality



Figure 5a: Indicators of inequality for Oldham , 2001 and 2011

LLTI=Limiting Long-Term Illness

●—● Minority Ethnic Groups
●—● White British

About the Index of Multiple Inequality

Researchers used census data on education, employment, health and housing to generate the *Index of Multiple Inequality* for 2001 and 2011 (Finney and Lymperopoulou, 2014). They describe the method as:

Absolute inequality is the difference in the proportion of the White British group and the ethnic minority group who experience disadvantage on a particular indicator.

The indicators of inequality used are:

- % aged 16–24 with no qualifications (education)
- % aged 25 and over who are unemployed (employment)
- % with a limiting long term illness (indirectly age standardised) (health)
- % living with an occupancy rating of -1 or below, indicating overcrowding (housing).

See Appendix D for notes on ethnic group definition.

Inequality in Oldham

The four indicators are shown for Oldham in Figure 5a for White British (in green) and BME groups (in blue) for 2001 (left) and 2011 (right).

An Index of Multiple Inequality (IMI) has been calculated as an average of the ranks of each indicator of inequality. Oldham's IMI ranked 4 highest inequalities among the 348 districts of England & Wales. It ranked 2 in 2001.

We can see an improvement in some of the indicators for the BME group (where the blue lines slope down from left to right), especially in Housing and Education. However, gaps are still apparent between the blue (BME) and green (White British) points on the right hand side of the graph (2011).

Index of Dissimilarity

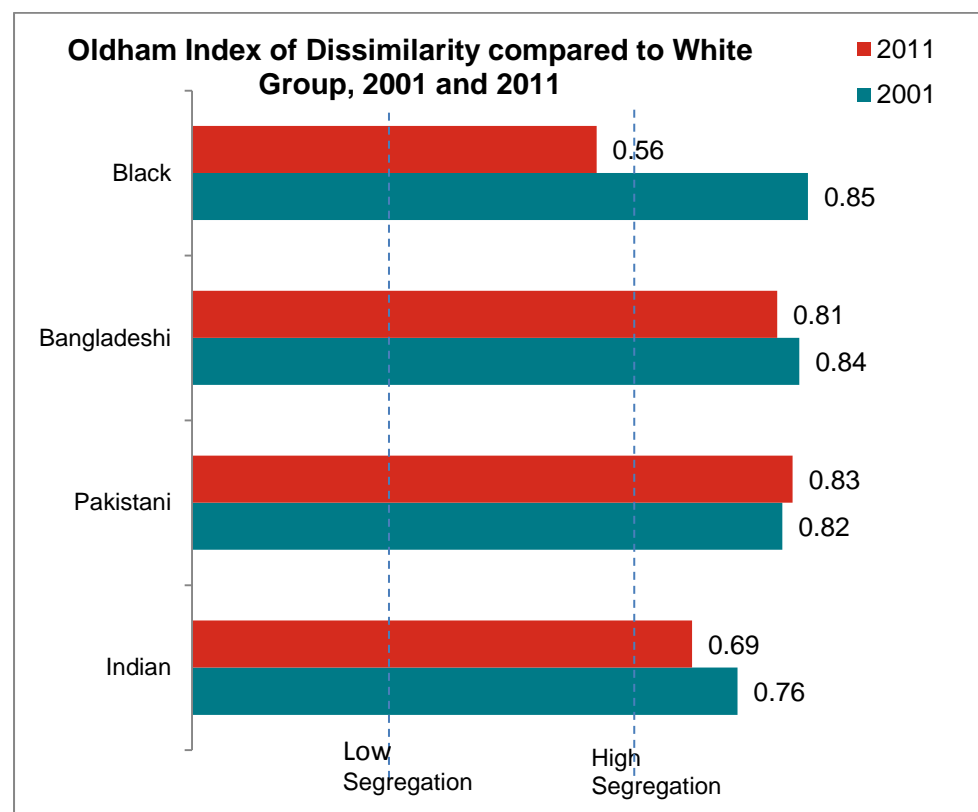


Figure 5b:

Index of Dissimilarity for ethnic groups compared to the White group, 2001 & 2011

Interpretation of the index

The Index of Dissimilarity is the most commonly used measure of segregation.

It is a measure of the evenness with which two groups are distributed across an area, by looking at the numbers of each group in small areas.

If two ethnic groups were completely integrated, i.e. identical patterns of residence across Oldham, then the index would be equal to zero. The opposite extreme is when the index equals 1, which would indicate complete segregation.

Another way to interpret the value of the index is that it is equal to the proportion of households (of either group) that would need to move house in order to achieve complete desegregation.

Index values between 0 and 0.3 indicate low segregation, values between 0.31 and 0.6 indicate moderate segregation, and values between 0.61 and 1 indicate a high level of segregation (Massey and Denton, 1993, p. 20)

The index in Oldham

Only the Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Black ethnic groups are large enough in Oldham to measure the index for. They have each been measured against the White ethnic group.

The values seen indicate extremely high levels of ethnic segregation, with Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups particularly high and not improving significantly. Black communities have changed in nature since 2001, and this may have brought lower segregation. There is marginal improvement in the Indian community, but even there values still fall well within “high segregation”

6. Economic Activity

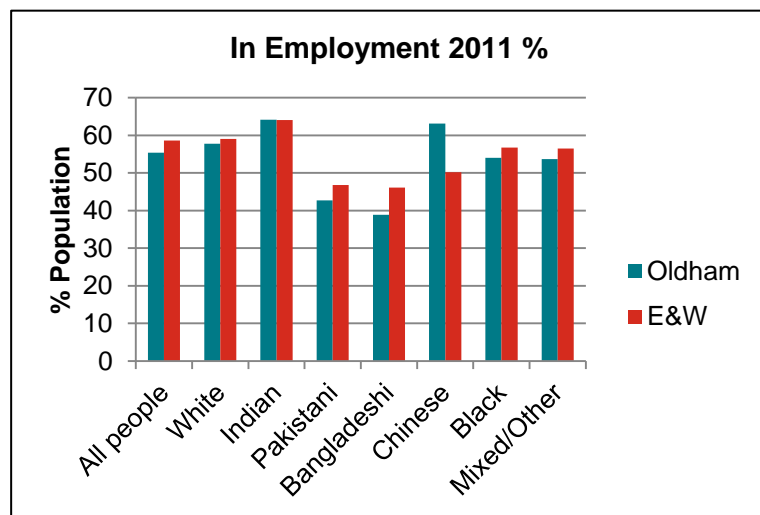


Figure 6a: employment aged 16+

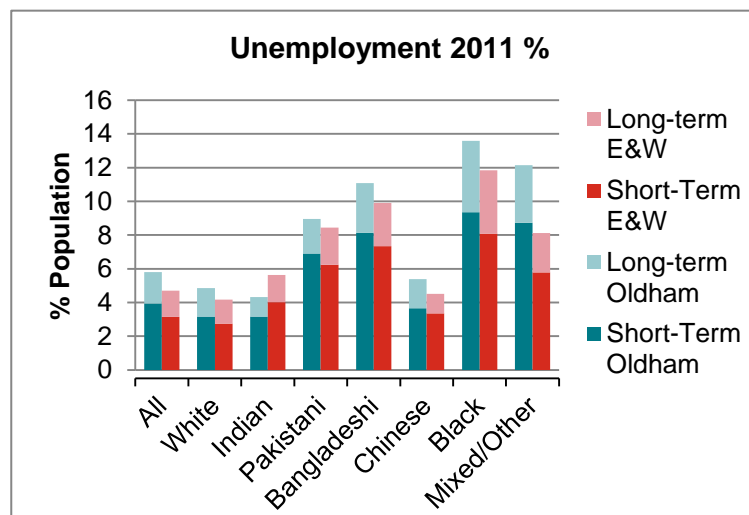


Figure 6b: Unemployment aged 16+

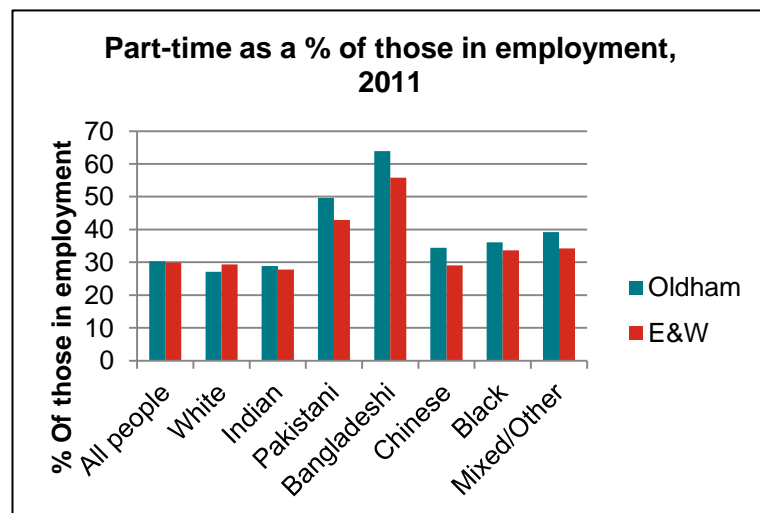


Figure 6c: Part-time employment, aged 16+

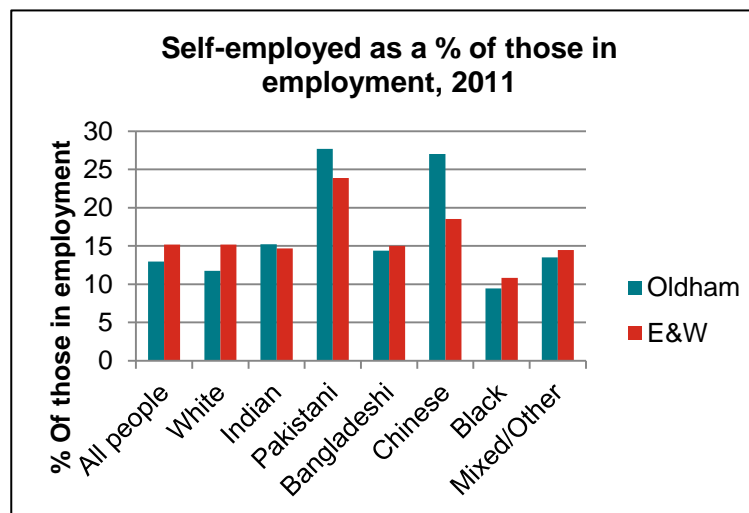


Figure 6d: self-employment, aged 16+

Varying Employment Patterns

Patterns of employment vary by ethnic group, sex and age. The charts on this page show all people over the age of 16.

Levels of employment are generally lower in the Pakistani and Bangladeshi community, even after taking account of the national pattern.

Unemployment is also high amongst Black and Mixed/Other ethnic groups.

Part-time work also varies by ethnic group; within the working Bangladeshi community, over 60% work part-time.

Self-employment is high in the Pakistani community, and also in the small Chinese community.

Unemployment and Economic Inactivity

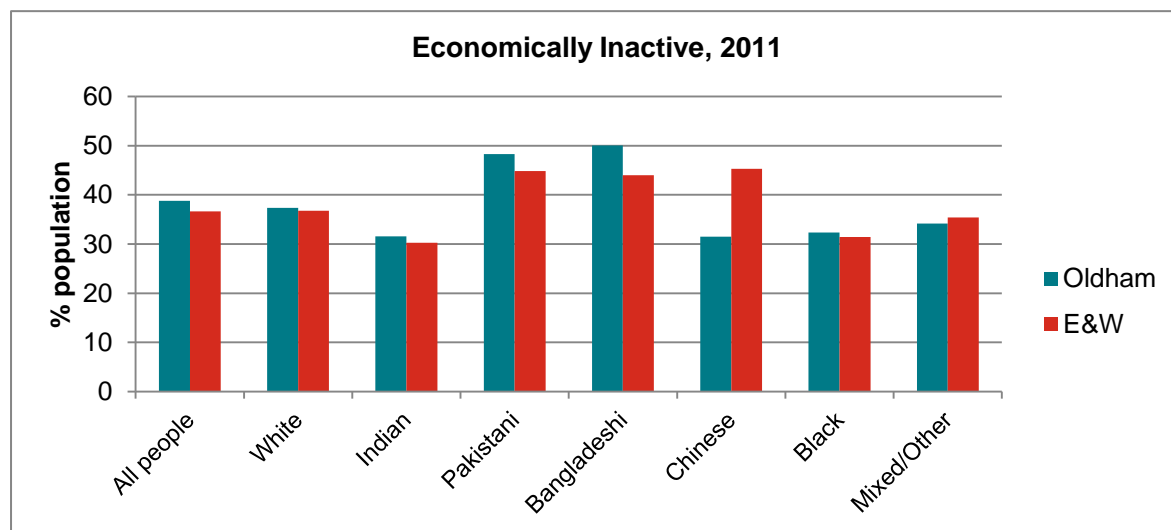


Figure 6e: Economic Inactivity

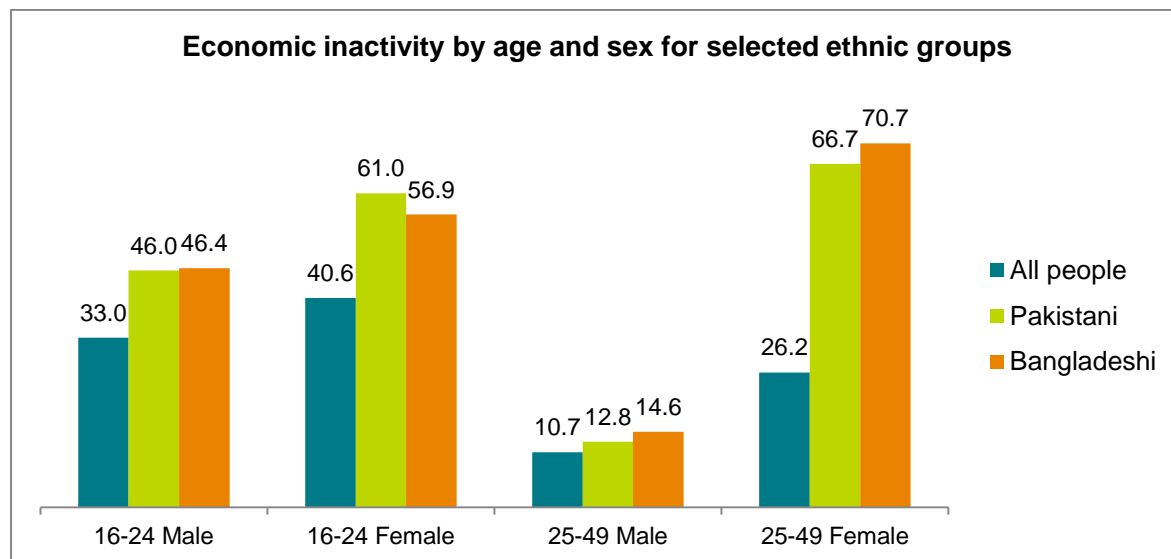


Figure 6f: Economic inactivity in Oldham by age and sex for selected ethnic groups

Economic Inactivity

Around 39% of Oldham's adult population are economically inactive; that is to say they aren't in the job market. This is more common in the Pakistani and Bangladeshi population, and more common for women than men.

Patterns are more revealing when broken down by age. At younger ages, the ethnic group differences are small. Patterns at this age are broadly similar to national.

In the 25-49 year-old age group, it is much more common for women in the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups to be economically inactive than men.

Work by Dale et al. (2002) interviewed Pakistani and Bangladeshi women in Oldham. They write *"Pakistani and Bangladeshi women do not follow a 'white' model of employment behaviour but appear to leave the labour market on forming a partnership and record very low levels of employment after family formation."*

They also note that *"Educational qualifications and fluency in English are closely related to each other and both were important in influencing women's labour market participation. Women who hold higher qualifications also record higher levels of economic activity and, for young single women with degree level qualification, participation levels appear to be as high as for other ethnic groups."*

Socio-economic classification (NS-SEC)

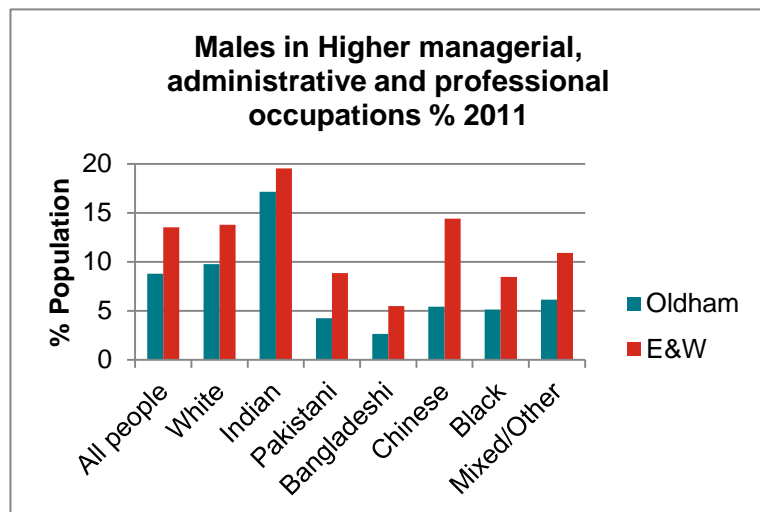


Figure 6g: Males in Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations

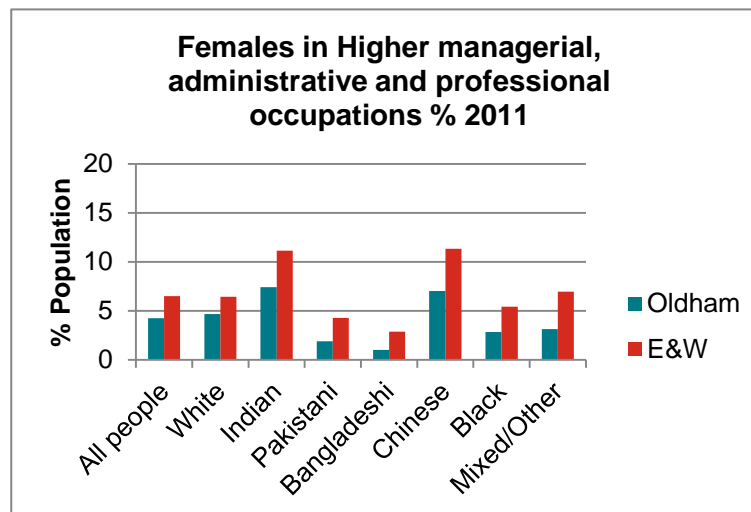


Figure 6h: Females in Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations

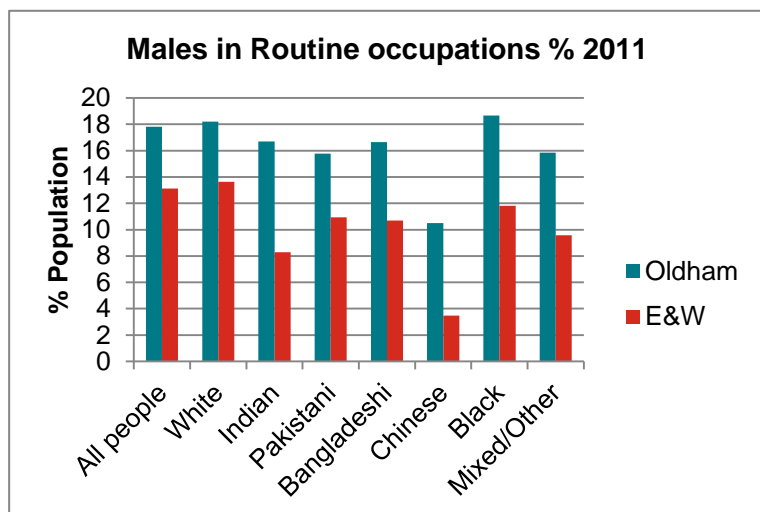


Figure 6i: Males in Routine occupations

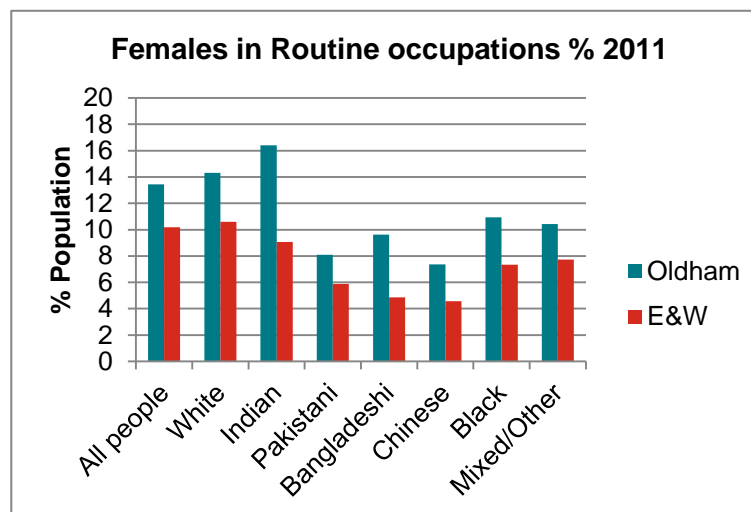


Figure 6j: Females in Routine occupations

Socio-economic classification

The National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) is the most commonly used social classification in the UK.

The version used in the census has eight categories, only two of these - representing the highest and lowest categories within employment - are shown here.

For managerial, administrative and professional occupations categories, rates are lower in Oldham than England and Wales. Rates vary by ethnic group in Oldham; the pattern being similar to England and Wales, with people in the Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups being less likely to be employed in these occupations. Generally men are more likely to work in this category than women.

A higher percentage of men than women work in routine occupations, and people in Oldham are more likely to work in this category than in England and Wales generally. Again the ethnic group pattern is broadly similar to England and Wales.

Industry

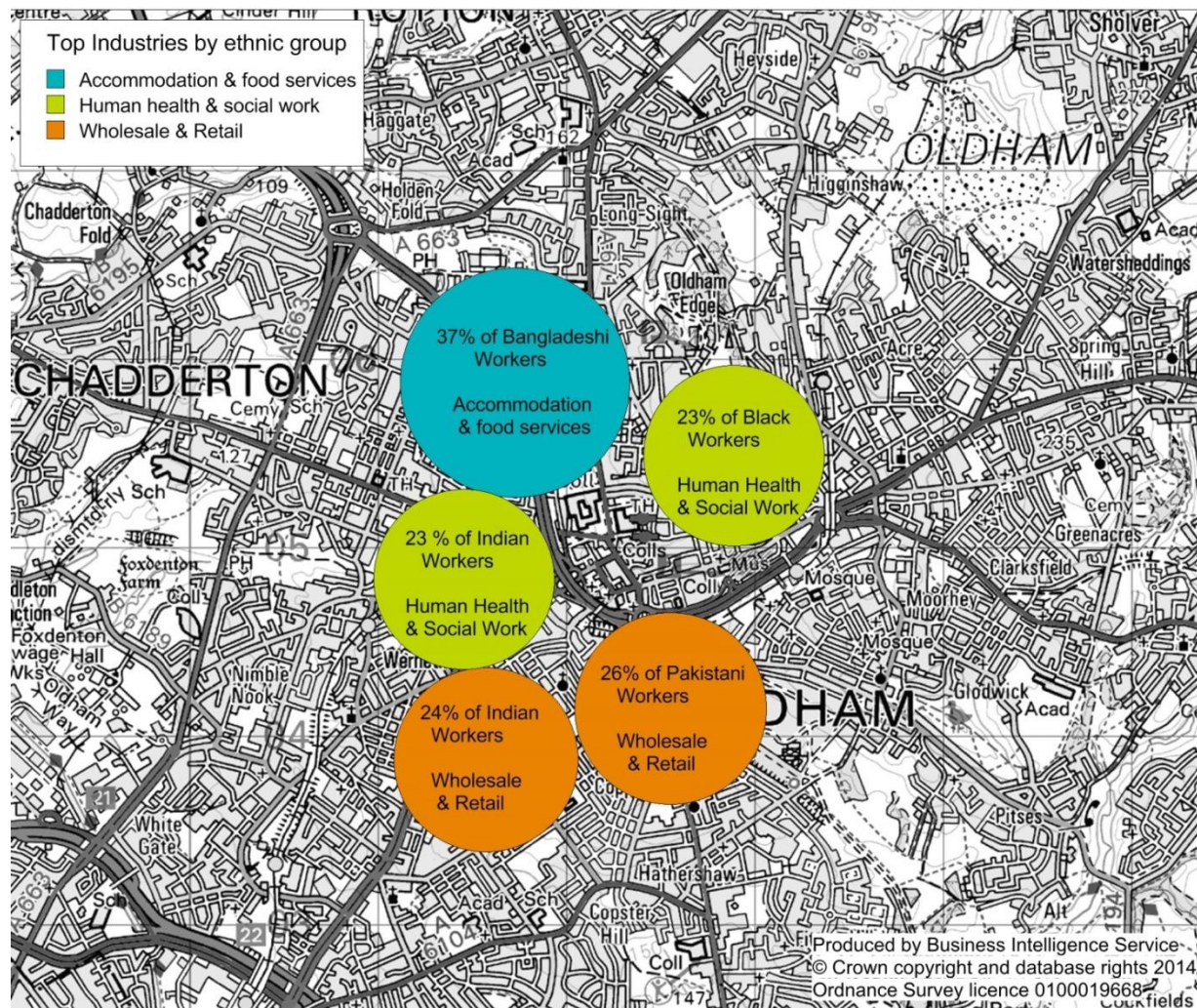


Figure 6k: Industries accounting for a significant percentage of workers in an ethnic group, 2011

Industries of ethnic groups

The census establishes the industry that people work in, and classifies this information using the Standard Industrial Classification.

Figure 6k only shows industries that employ at least 20% of one of the larger ethnic groups in Oldham, and the circles are positioned roughly in the area the majority of those workers live in.

The industries of the White ethnic group in Oldham is unremarkable and similar to the national profile; the largest group (around 18%) work in the “Wholesale and retail trade”.

Of ethnic minority groups, most of the employment patterns shown match broadly to national parallels.

There are significant (and negative) differences in the case of the Bangladeshi community however, with 37% working in “Accommodation and food service activities” (this is mainly work in restaurants). Nationally, around 27% of Bangladeshi’s work in this industry, which is mainly part time (Census) and is the lowest paid industry (Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings)

Only four metropolitan areas (Newcastle, Bradford, Sandwell) have higher concentrations of employment in this sector. Coldhurst, the central ward of Bangladeshi residence, has by far the highest concentration of employment in this industry nationally (23%), with the exception only of areas of significant tourism (Windermere, Blackpool, Matlock, Newquay, Skegness).

This presents a significant structural issue which may slow Oldham’s economic development.

7. Education

No qualifications

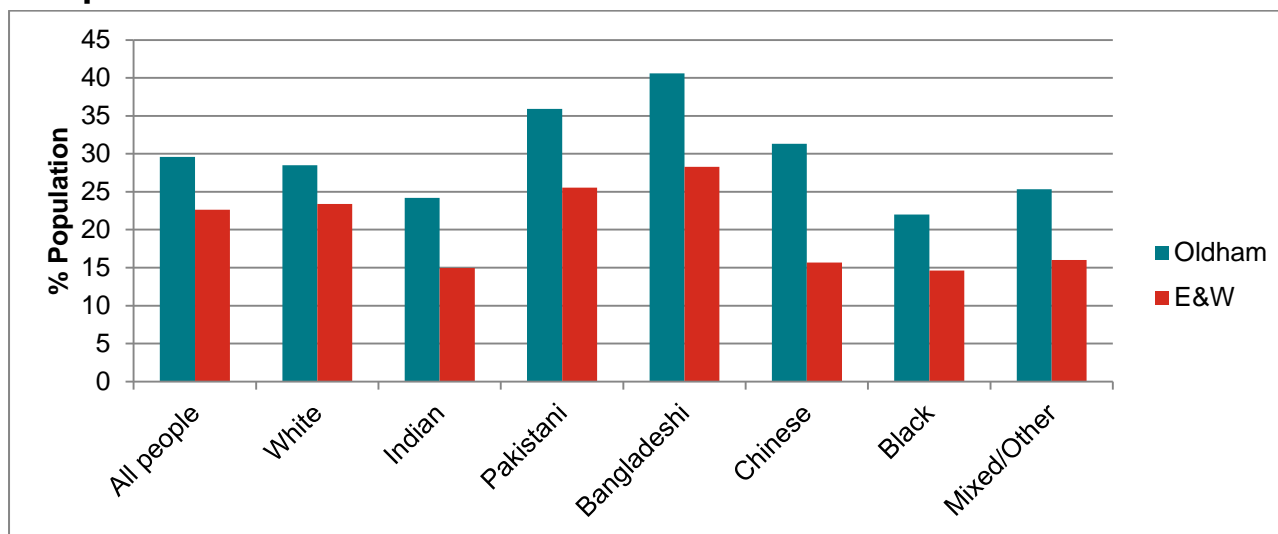


Figure 7a: People with no qualifications, 2011

Degree or higher degree

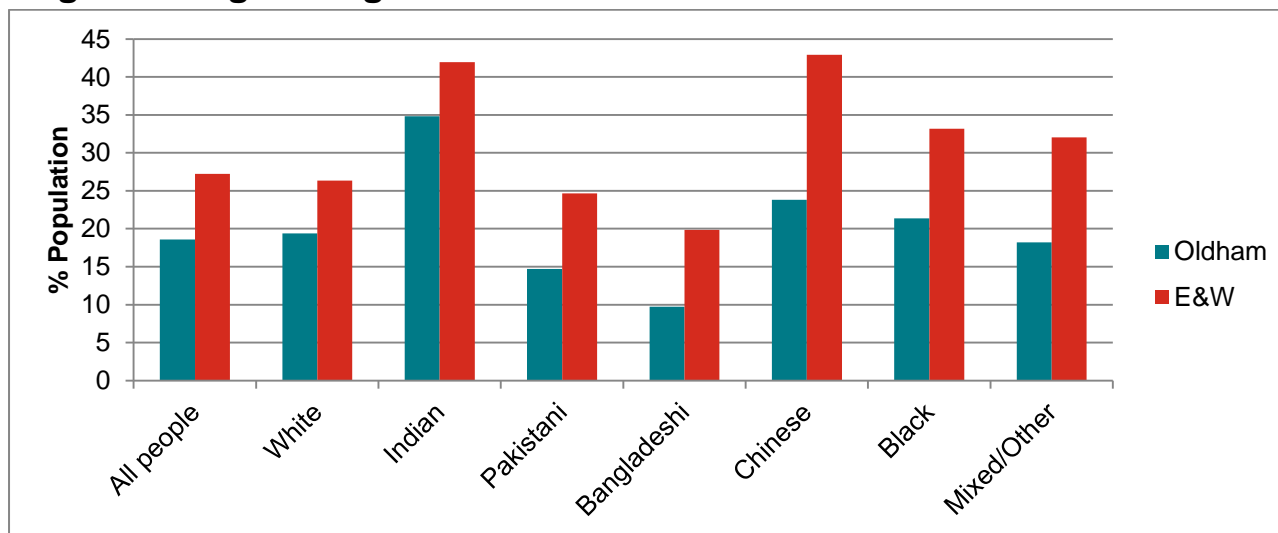


Figure 7b: People with a degree or higher degree, 2011

Qualifications

The census asks about the highest level of qualification each person holds, and about those with a degree or better.

Overall, Oldham has lower levels of qualifications than national norms, and this is true across all ethnic groups. The Indian community have the highest proportion with degrees within Oldham, though still lower than the national rate for the Indian ethnic group.

One third of the Pakistani community has no qualifications, and only one in six has a degree.

The Bangladeshi community is in an even more parlous position, with under 10% having degrees, and over 40% no qualifications.

No qualifications % by age and sex for selected ethnic groups

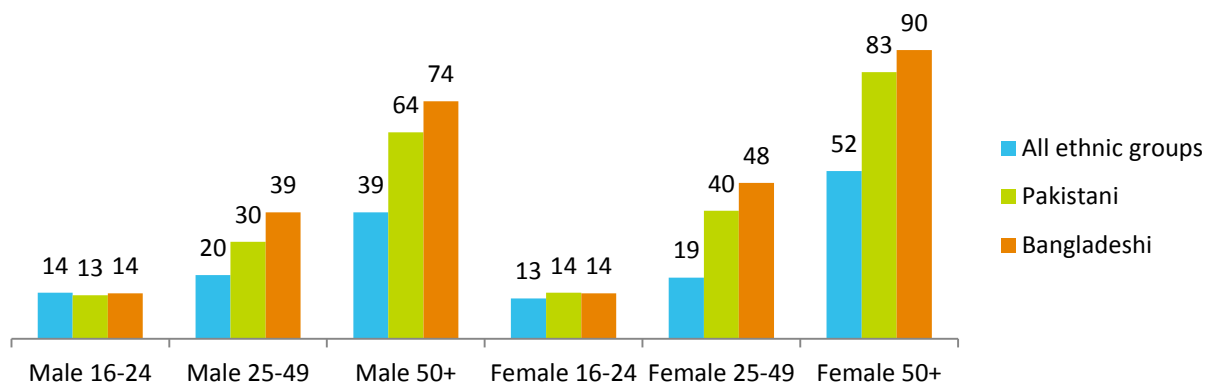


Figure 7c: % No qualifications by age and sex for selected ethnic groups 2011

Level 4+ qualifications % by age and sex for selected ethnic groups

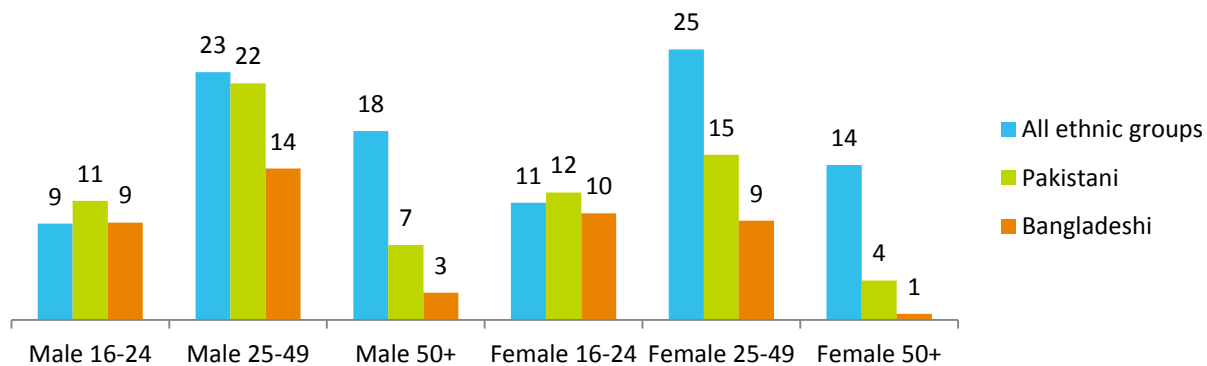


Figure 7d: % Degree-Level qualifications by age and sex for selected ethnic groups 2011

Qualifications by age group

The census allows us to break down level of qualifications by ethnic group, broad age group and sex.

At the youngest age group (16-24) the Asian ethnic groups have a very similar rate of young people with no qualifications or degrees to other ethnic groups in Oldham, suggesting that educational achievement is improving for Asian ethnic groups.

However, national data shows that the younger age groups Asian people show better educational achievement rates than the young population as a whole, so young Asian people in Oldham still have to make progress to match their peers nationally.

At older age groups, differences in qualifications by ethnic group are much more apparent. In Oldham, Bangladeshi rates are notably worse than Pakistani rates.

8. Housing

Overcrowding

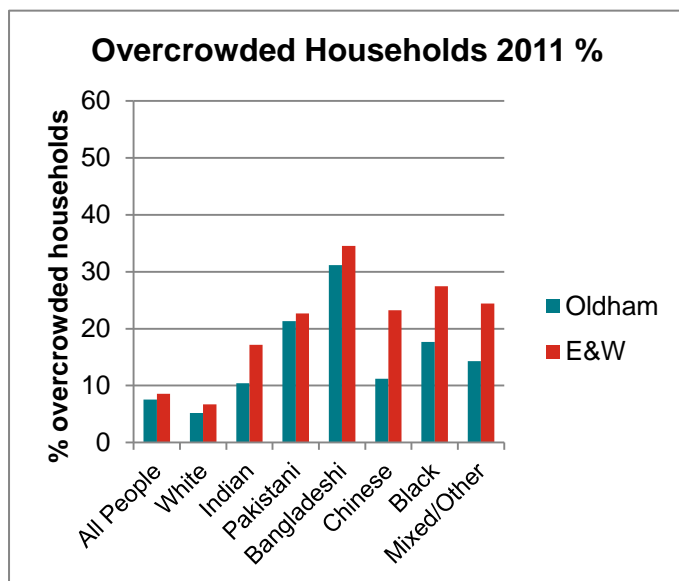


Figure 8a: % overcrowded households 2011

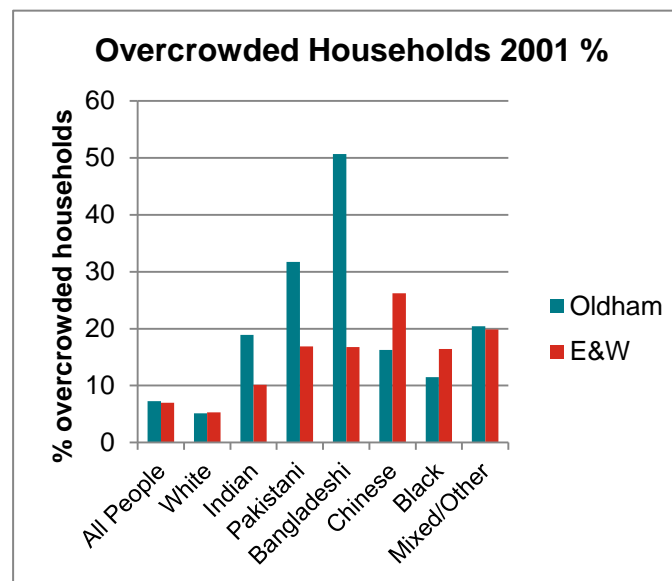


Figure 8b: % overcrowded households 2001

Table 8a: Overcrowded Household counts, 2011 and 2001

Ethnic Group	Overcrowded Households 2011	Overcrowded Households 2001
All People	6,772	6,403
White	4,031	4,166
Indian	57	87
Pakistani	1,128	924
Bangladeshi	1,063	974
Chinese	28	21
Black	227	80
Mixed/Other	238	151

Overcrowding in Oldham

Overcrowding in Oldham varies markedly by ethnic group; a high rate of Pakistani and Bangladeshi households are living in overcrowded homes. However, the percentage figures for Asian ethnic groups have fallen since 2001 for Oldham, while they have risen nationally for the same groups.

It should be noted that the absolute numbers of Asian households living in overcrowded accommodation has risen slightly (see table 8a) , but due to the large increase in the overall numbers of households in these communities, the percentage of overcrowding has fallen.

Overall levels of overcrowding have increased in Oldham between 2001 (7.3%) and 2011 (8.5%), which is due to previously low levels amongst the White population increasing from 5.1% to 6.7%.

Overcrowding is assessed by a value known as *occupancy rating*. An occupancy rating of -1 implies that a household has one fewer room than required, and this is usually the threshold at which a household is considered overcrowded. See Appendix C for more details.

Overcrowding by Area

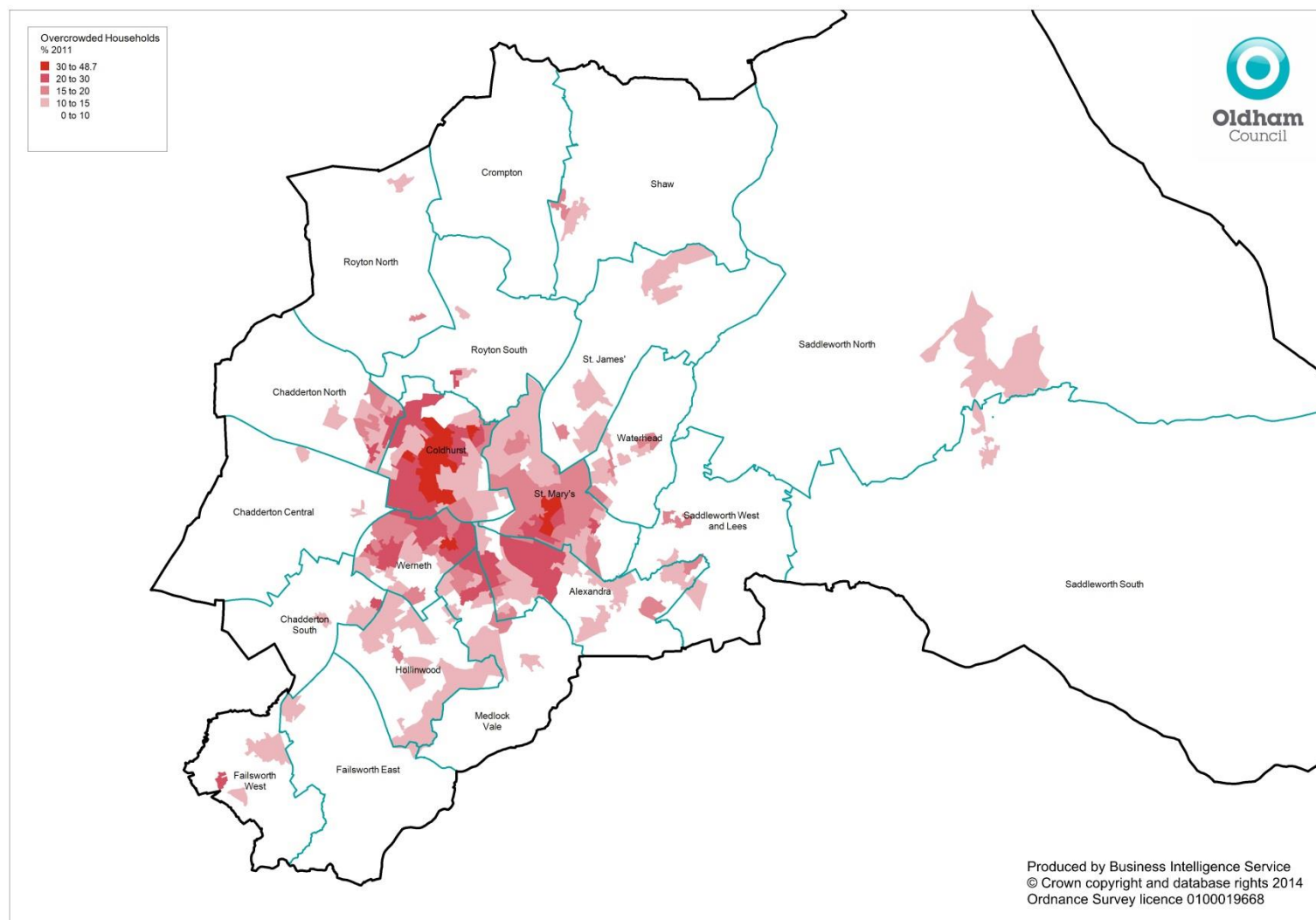


Figure 8c: % households living in overcrowded housing, 2011

Overcrowding by area

Figure 8c reveals the majority of the overcrowding to be in the areas immediately surrounding Oldham town centre.

The map is coloured according to the percentages of households that are in overcrowded properties in each small area (Output Area).

In the darker red areas, between 30 and nearly 50 percent of households are overcrowded. The properties largely consist of terraced housing, and are in areas where a large percentage of residents are of Pakistani or Bangladeshi ethnicity.

There are low levels of overcrowding (between 5 and 10 percent of households) over a wider area of Oldham borough.

Change in overcrowding 2001 to 2011

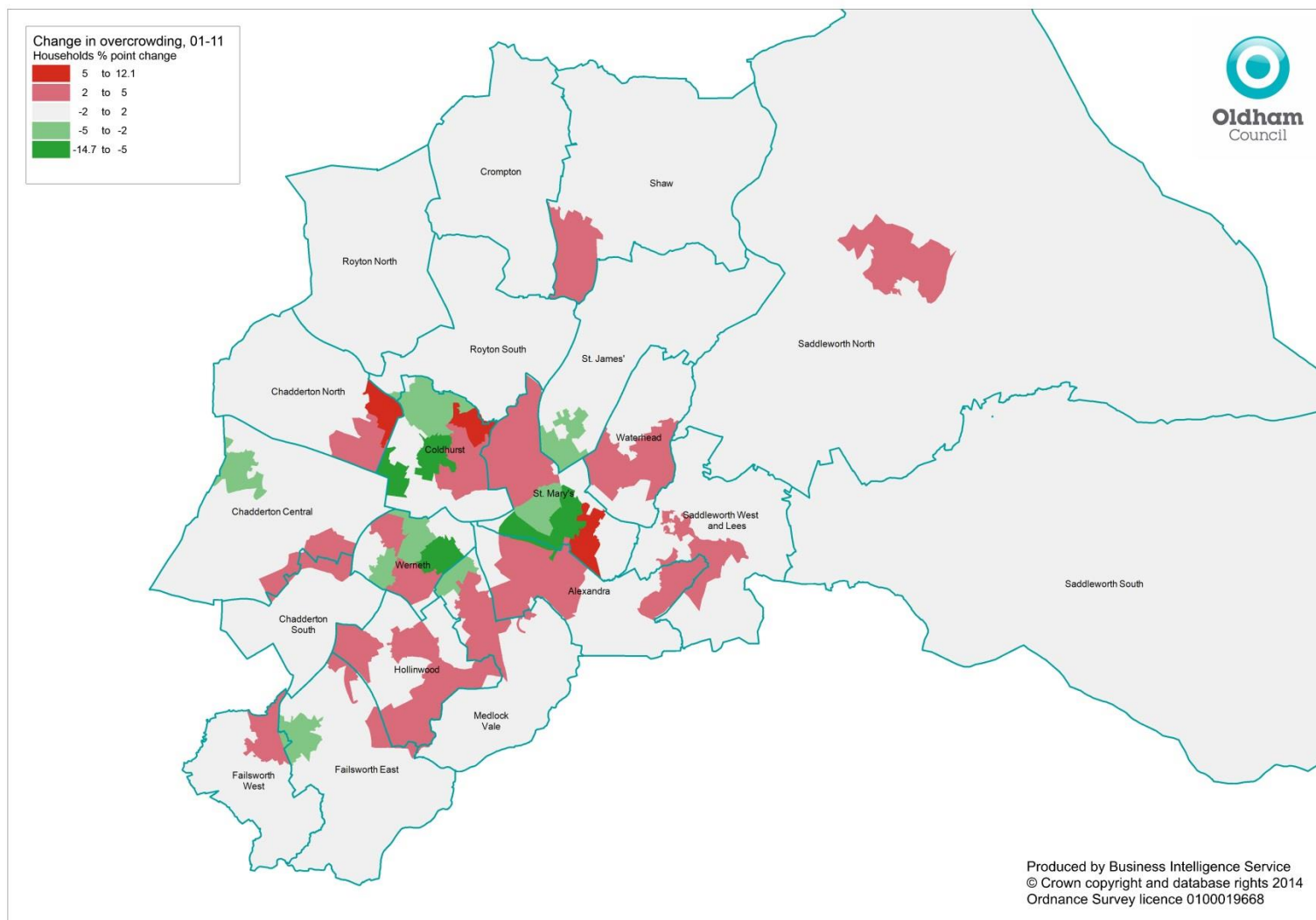


Figure 8d: % point change in households in overcrowded housing, 2001-2011

Change in Overcrowding

The highest rates of positive and negative changes in overcrowding between 2001 and 2011 were in neighbouring areas.

In central Oldham, this change relates primarily to communities of Pakistani and Bangladeshi expanding geographically. The formerly most overcrowded areas were at peak, and thus likely to see some falls in overcrowding, while neighbouring areas have become more densely occupied.

Some of the positive changes may also be associated with housing redevelopment, particularly Derker and Primrose Bank.

Housing Tenure

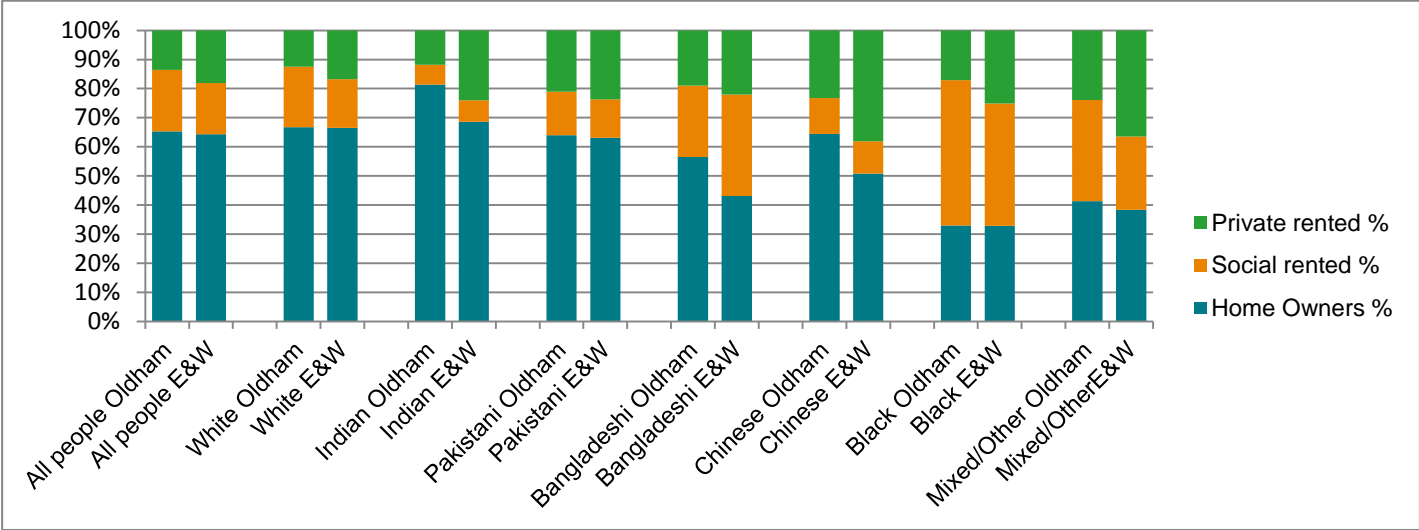


Figure 8e: Housing tenure by ethnic group, 2011

Housing Tenure in Oldham

Patterns of ownership and social renting are broadly similar in Oldham to the national picture, although there is slightly more of those two tenure types in Oldham than nationally.

People in Black ethnic groups are more likely to be in social housing than others in Oldham, and this is higher than the national rate.

There is less private renting in Oldham than nationally.

Housing Type

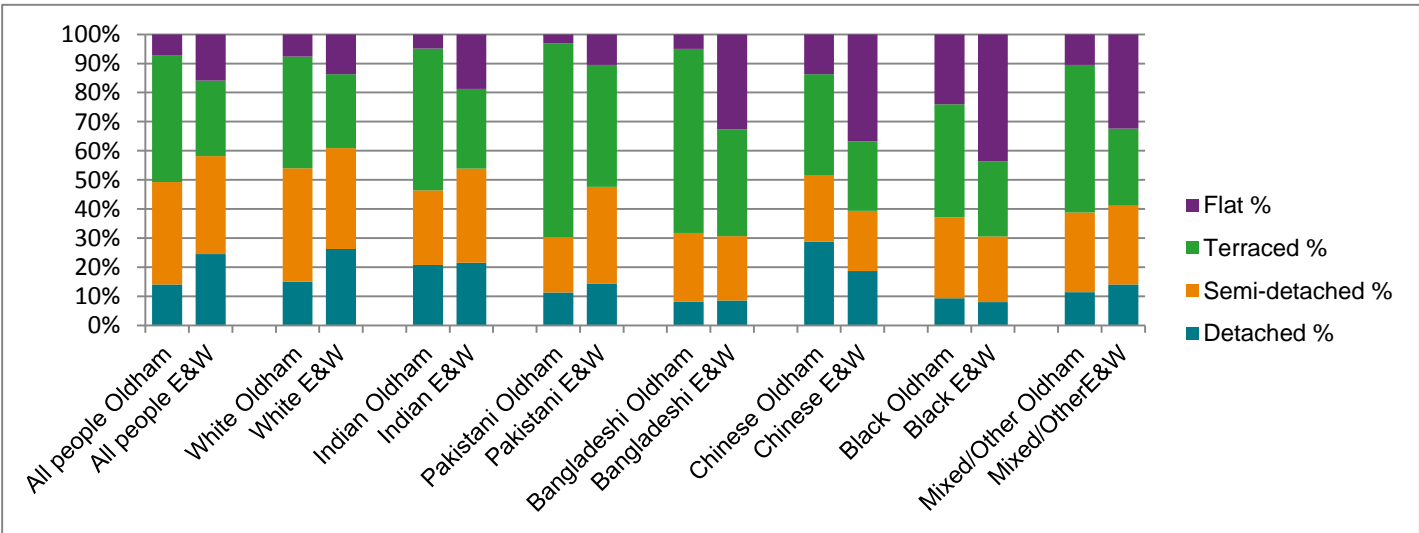


Figure 8f: Housing type by ethnic group, 2011

Housing Type in Oldham

The type of housing in Oldham is characterised by high levels of terraced housing, and relatively low levels of detached properties and flats.

People of Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic groups are more likely to live in terraced housing, and very unlikely to live in flats.

9. Health

General Health

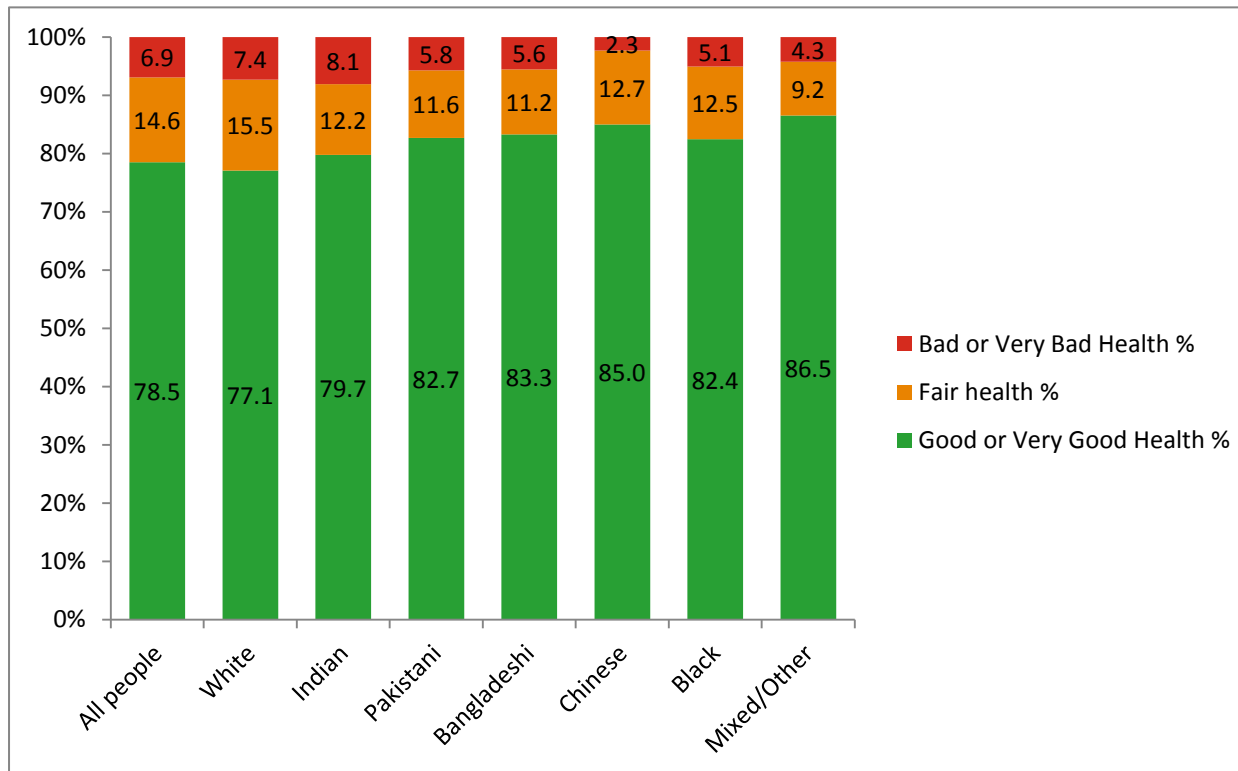


Figure 9a: % Self-reported health in Oldham

General Health in Oldham

The 2011 census asked people to rate their general health on a 5-point scale.

There is some variation in Oldham by ethnic group, with the lowest levels of self-reported good health in the White population.

However, further analysis shows that this picture is distorted by the fact that the age structure varies between ethnic groups; so higher levels of poor health in the white community are a result of the higher proportion of old people amongst the white population.

For this reason, the next page provides some analysis of health by age.

13 How is your health in general?

Very good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very bad
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Figure 9b: General health question in the 2011 census

General Health Aged 50 to 64

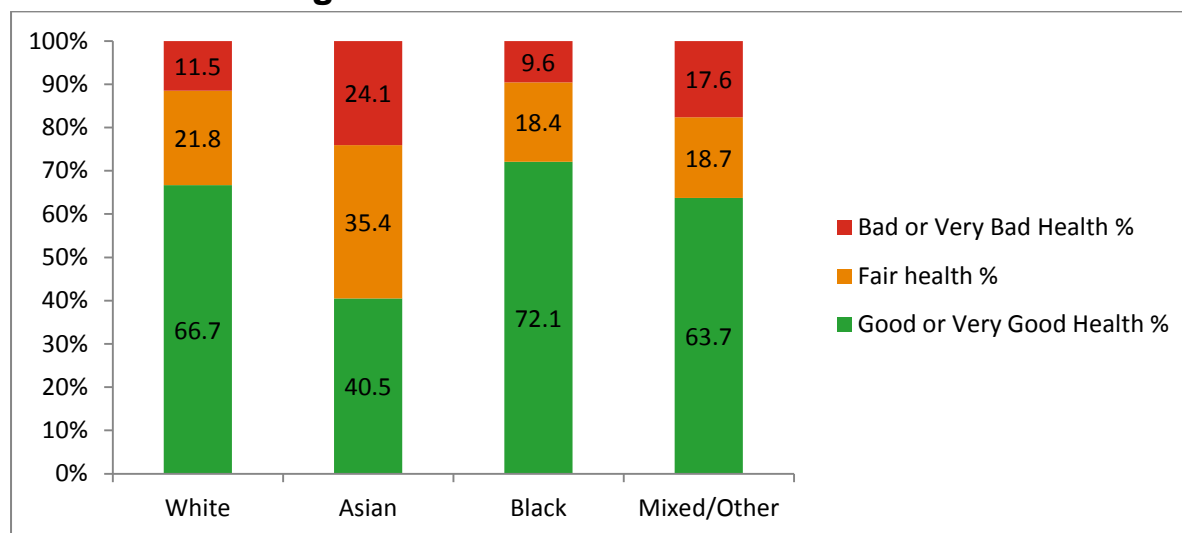


Figure 9c: % Self-reported health in Oldham, aged 50 to 64

General Health Aged 65+

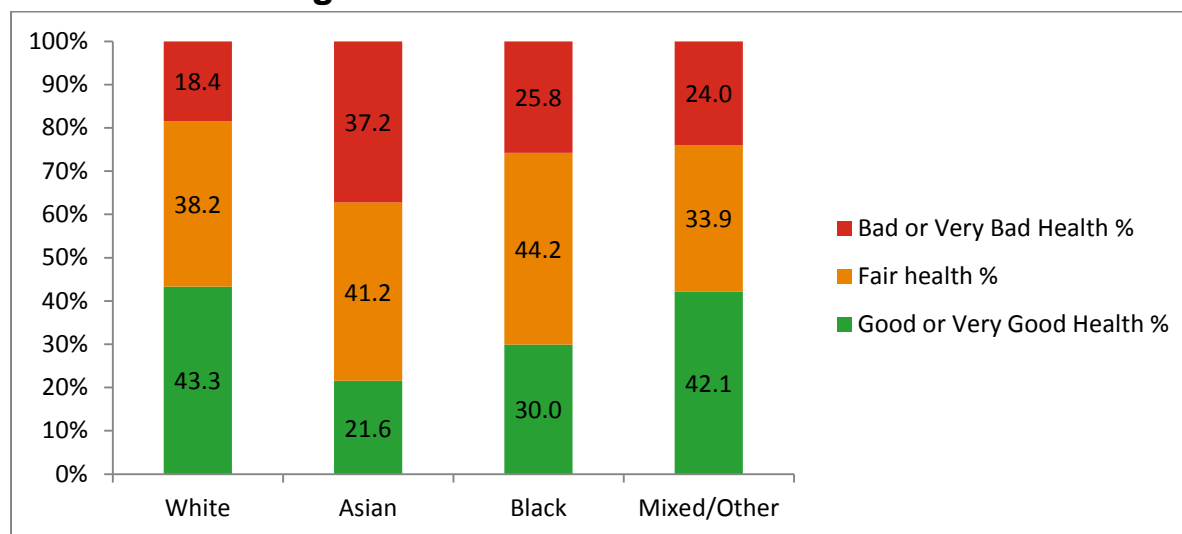


Figure 9d: % Self-reported health in Oldham, aged 65+

Health in older age groups

The census provides data on general health broken down by age as well as ethnicity, but only for the higher level ethnic groups, so the Asian group is not broken down into Bangladeshi and Pakistani here.

Nevertheless, we can see that a different pattern emerges when health is considered for certain age groups.

At younger age groups (not shown here), there is very little difference in rates of reported health by ethnic group.

At the older age groups differences are apparent, with Asian ethnic groups showing higher levels of poor health than other ethnic groups.

This will have implications on healthcare demands in the future. At the present time there are relatively few older people amongst South Asian ethnic groups. However, in around 20 years time, the larger numbers who are currently in middle age groups will enter old age.

Provision of unpaid care

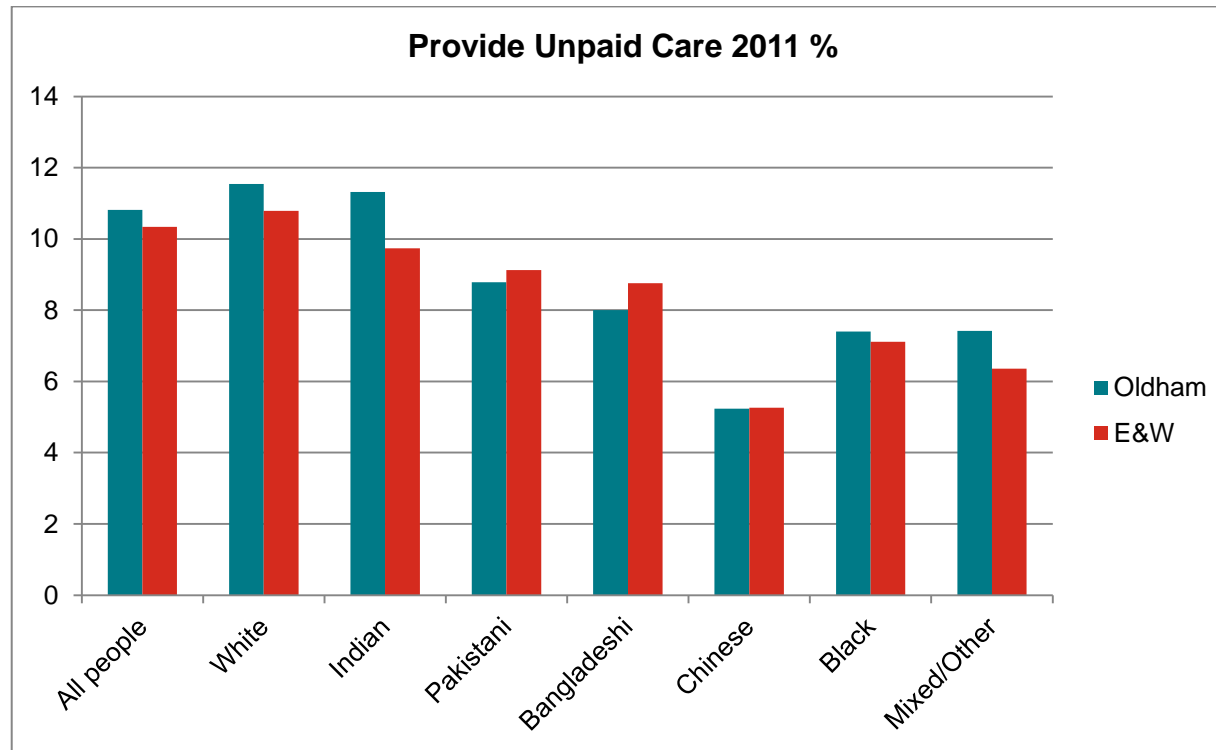


Figure 9e: % Provision of unpaid care

Provision of unpaid care in Oldham

The 2011 census asked whether people care for someone, other than as part of their job.

There is an ethnic element to the rates that may in part reflect the age structure of the different populations. Where there are more old people in an ethnic group, there is more likely to be a need for unpaid care.

People in the white and Indian ethnic groups are slightly more likely to be unpaid carers.

14 Do you look after, or give any help or support to family members, friends, neighbours or others because of either:

- long-term physical or mental ill-health/disability?
- problems related to old age?

➤ Do not count anything you do as part of your paid employment

☐ No

☐ Yes, 1 - 19 hours a week

☐ Yes, 20 - 49 hours a week

☐ Yes, 50 or more hours a week

Figure 9f: Provision of unpaid care question in the 2011 census

10. Language

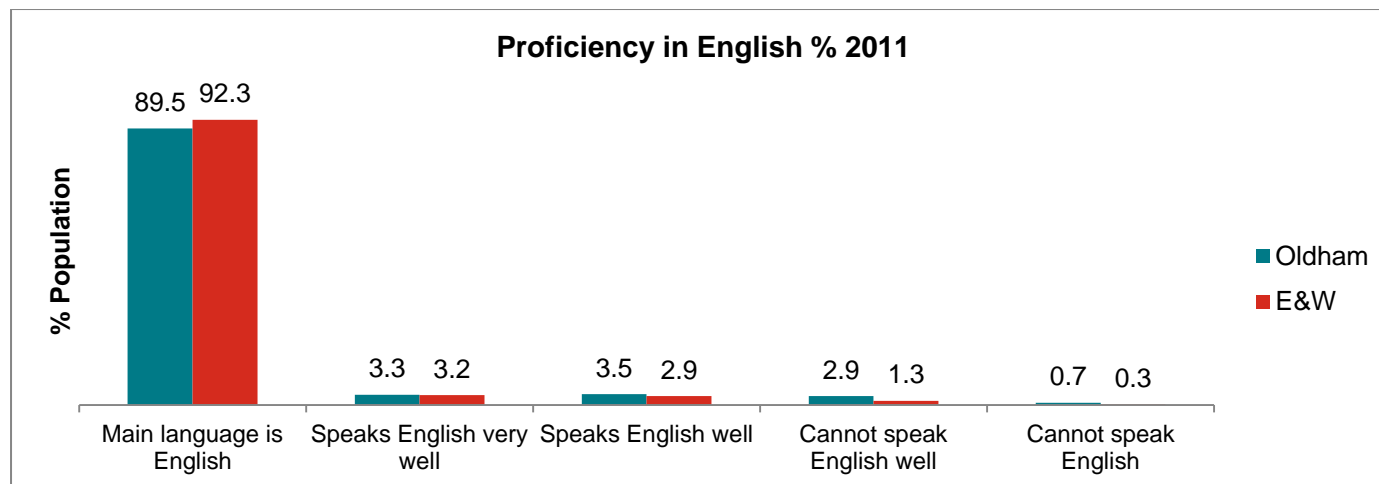


Figure 10a: Proficiency in English

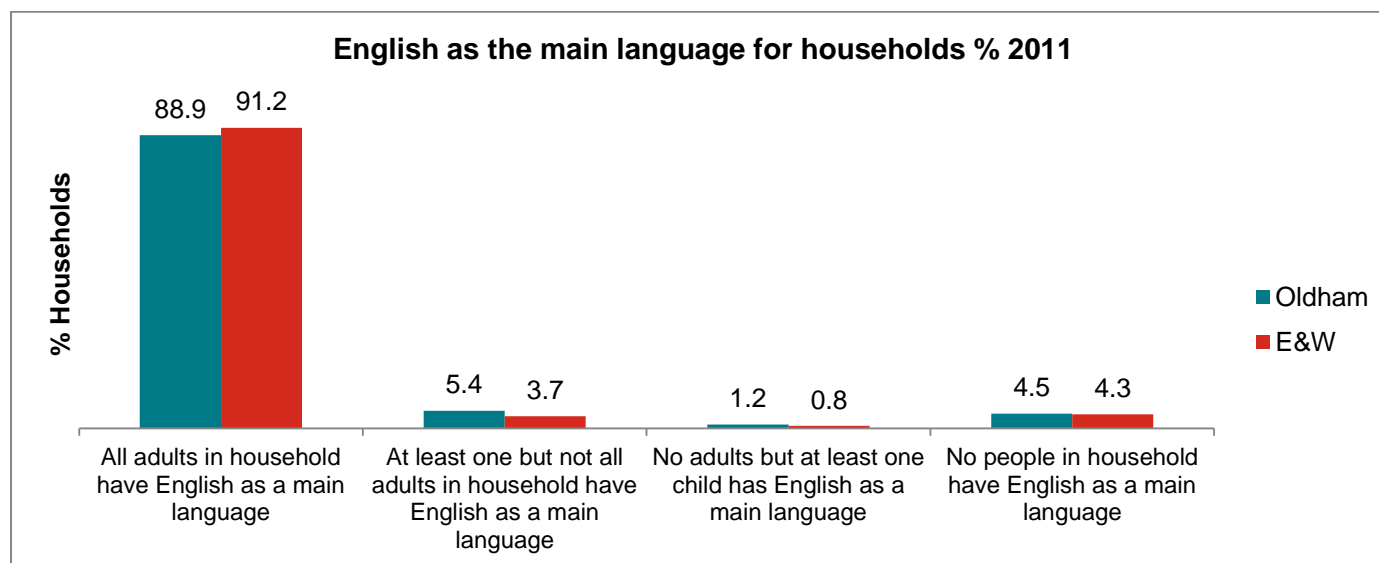


Figure 10b: English spoken within households

English speakers in Oldham

The 2011 census asked for main language, and also proficiency in English.

Rates in Oldham are very similar to national rates, but are not broken down by ethnic group.

Overall, 3.6% of Oldham's population, 8100 individuals, cannot speak English or cannot speak English well.

There are slightly more households in Oldham (5.4%) than E&W (3.7%) where not all of the adults have English as a main language.

18 What is your main language?

☐ English → Go to **20**

☐ Other, write in (including British Sign Language)

19 How well can you speak English?

Very well ☐ Well ☐ Not well ☐ Not at all ☐

Figure 10c: Language questions in the 2011 census

Speaking little or no English by area

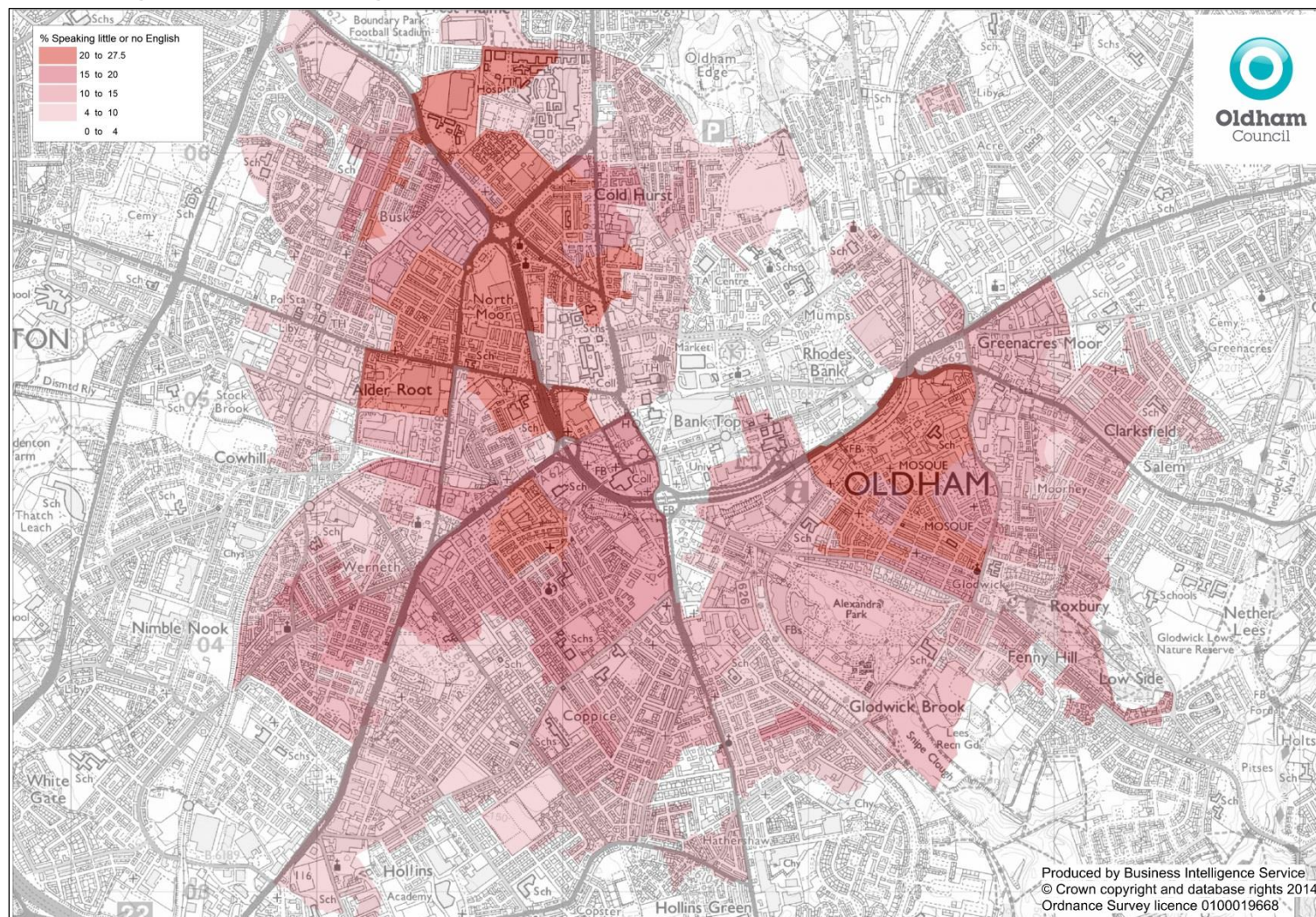


Figure 10d: % people speaking little or no English, 2011

Little or no English by Area

Although we do not have data on proficiency in English by ethnic group, we can map the data at the small geography of Output Area.

The only areas with significant numbers who speak little or no English are around Oldham town centre. The map reveals that the areas with the highest rates are home to the Bangladeshi and Pakistani populations.

In some areas, around a quarter of the population report that they can speak little or no English- it is important to note that this will not be representative of the English capabilities of South Asian communities as a whole.

Table 10a: Languages in Oldham spoken by more than 30 people

Main Language	Main Language Speakers	Main Language Speakers %
English	192530	89.50
Bengali (with Sylheti and Chatgaya)	8501	3.95
Urdu	4338	2.02
Panjabi	3910	1.82
Polish	873	0.41
Pashto	627	0.29
Gujarati	415	0.19
Pakistani Pahari (with Mirpuri and Potwari)	252	0.12
Kurdish	205	0.10
Portuguese	201	0.09
French	180	0.08
Czech	144	0.07
Arabic	138	0.06
Cantonese Chinese	137	0.06
Persian/Farsi	135	0.06
Italian	134	0.06
German	109	0.05
Slovak	102	0.05
Sign Language Total	101	0.05
Tagalog/Filipino	76	0.04
Spanish	69	0.03
Lithuanian	68	0.03
Malayalam	68	0.03
Somali	68	0.03
Ukrainian	67	0.03
Shona	65	0.03
Tigrinya	62	0.03
Latvian	60	0.03
Russian	59	0.03
Hungarian	55	0.03
Thai	50	0.02
Mandarin Chinese	48	0.02
Dutch	41	0.02
Swahili/Kiswahili	41	0.02
Tamil	39	0.02
Turkish	34	0.02
Hindi	33	0.02

Languages in Oldham

There were 80 languages spoken in Oldham as a main language in 2011 (including sign language).

38 of those were spoken by at least 20 people, and are listed here in descending order of number of speakers.

11. Religion

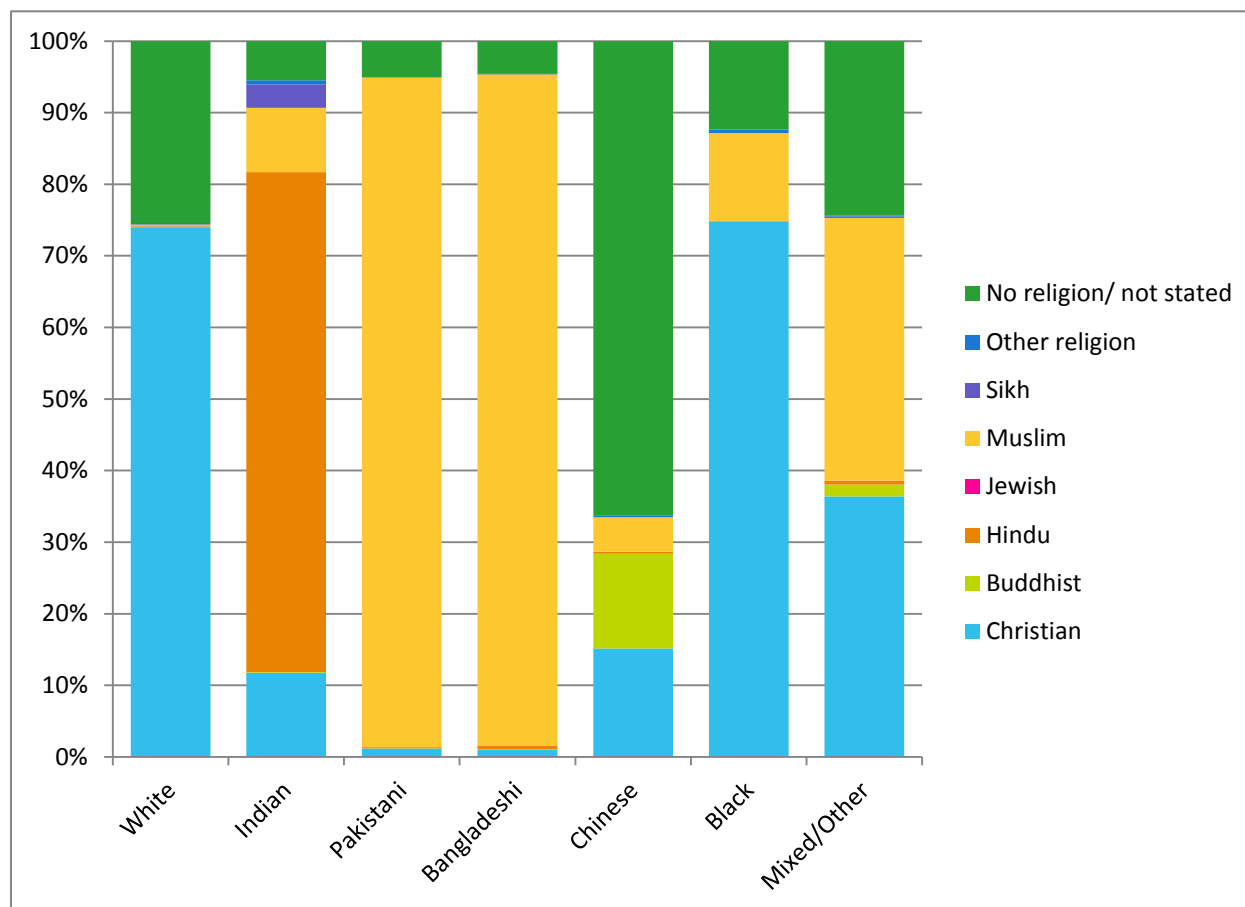


Figure 11a: Religions by ethnic group

Religion in Oldham

As would be expected, there is a strong link between ethnic and religious identities.

People in the South Asian communities are least likely to identify themselves as not religious. Of the small Chinese population, around 66% either did not answer the question or stated that they were not religious.

20 What is your religion?

☐ This question is voluntary

☐ No religion

☐ Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations)

☐ Buddhist

☐ Hindu

☐ Jewish

☐ Muslim

☐ Sikh

☐ Any other religion, write in

Figure 11b: Religion question in the 2011 census

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- Simpson, L., Jivraj, S., Warren, J. (2014) *The stability of ethnic group and religion in the Censuses of England and Wales 2001-2011*. CCSR/CoDE Working Paper 2014 University of Manchester.

Data Sources

Chapter 2

Table 2a and Figure 2a: Population by Ethnic Group in Oldham 1981 to 2011	UK Census 1991-2011 Chief Executive's Policy Unit 1981
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Chapter 3

Figures 3a-3f: Population distribution, 1981-2011	Census tables: SAS04 (1981), SAS06 (1991), KS006 (2001), KS201 (2011)
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Chapter 4

Figures 4a-4f: Population Pyramids	Census table DC2101EW
Table 4a: Make-up of the mixed ethnic group population of Oldham, 2001 and 2011	Census table KS006 (2001) Census Table KS201EW (2011)
Table 4b: Ethnic group makeup of households, 2011	Census Table QS202EW
Table 4c: Smaller ethnic groups	Census Table QS211EW
Table 4d, Country of birth	Census Table QS203EW
Table 4e, Country of origin of recent migrants	Census Table MF02UK

Chapter 5

Table 5a: Index of Multiple Inequality	University of Manchester, see http://www.runnymedetrust.org/uploads/Inequalities%20report-final%20v2.pdf
Figure 5b: Index of Dissimilarity	Index calculated from data from Census table KS006 (2001) and KS201EW (2011)

Chapter 6

Figures 6a, 6c,6d: Economic Activity	Census Table DC6201EW
Figure 6b: Unemployment	Census Tables DC6201EW and DC6206EW
Figures 6e-6f: Economic Inactivity	Census Table DC6206EW
Figures 6g-6j: Socio-Economic Classification	DC6206EW
Figure 6g: Industry	Census Table DC6211EW

Chapter 7

Figures 7a and 7b: Qualifications	Census Table DC5209EWIa
Figures 7c-7d: Qualifications by age	Census Table CT0260

Chapter 8

Figure 8a and 8c: Overcrowding 2011	Census Table DC4205EWIs
Figure 8b: Overcrowding 2001	Census Table UV059
Figure 8d: Change in overcrowding	Census Tables UV059 (2001) and QS408 (2011)

Chapter 9

9a: General Health	Census Table DC2301EW
9c-9d: General Health by age	Census Table LC3206EW
9e: Provision of unpaid care	Census Table DC2301EW

Chapter 10

Figures 10a and 10d: Proficiency in English	Census Table QS205EW
10b: Household Language	Census Table KS206EW

Chapter 11

Figure 11a: Religion	Census Table DC2201EW
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Appendix A

Census Ethnic Group Question

A question on ethnicity has appeared on the last three censuses. These are the questions and options used in census 1991-2011.

1991 Census

Ethnic group	
Please tick the appropriate box.	White <input type="checkbox"/> 0
	Black-Caribbean <input type="checkbox"/> 1
	Black-African <input type="checkbox"/> 2
	Black-Other <input type="checkbox"/>

	Indian <input type="checkbox"/> 3
	Pakistani <input type="checkbox"/> 4
	Bangladeshi <input type="checkbox"/> 5
	Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> 6
If the person is descended from more than one ethnic or racial group, please tick the group to which the person considers he/she belongs, or tick the 'Any other ethnic group' box and describe the person's ancestry in the space provided.	
Any other group <input type="checkbox"/>	

2001 Census

8 What is your ethnic group?
Choose ONE section from A to E, then tick the appropriate box to indicate your cultural background.

A White

☐ British ☐ Irish

☐ Any other White background, please write in _____

B Mixed

☐ White and Black Caribbean

☐ White and Black African

☐ White and Asian

☐ Any other Mixed background, please write in _____

C Asian or Asian British

☐ Indian ☐ Pakistani

☐ Bangladeshi

☐ Any other Asian background, please write in _____

D Black or Black British

☐ Caribbean ☐ African

☐ Any other Black background, please write in _____

E Chinese or other ethnic group

☐ Chinese

☐ Any other, please write in _____

2011 Census

16 What is your ethnic group?
Choose one section from A to E, then tick one box to best describe your ethnic group or background

A White

☐ English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British

☐ Irish

☐ Gypsy or Irish Traveller

☐ Any other White background, write in _____

B Mixed/multiple ethnic groups

☐ White and Black Caribbean

☐ White and Black African

☐ White and Asian

☐ Any other Mixed/multiple ethnic background, write in _____

C Asian/Asian British

☐ Indian

☐ Pakistani

☐ Bangladeshi

☐ Chinese

☐ Any other Asian background, write in _____

D Black/African/Caribbean/Black British

☐ African

☐ Caribbean

☐ Any other Black/African/Caribbean background, write in _____

E Other ethnic group

☐ Arab

☐ Any other ethnic group, write in _____

Appendix B

Ethnic Groups: Definitions and research

What constitutes an ethnic group?

Bulmer's (1996) definition is useful in encapsulating the concept of an ethnic group:

An ethnic group is a collectivity within a larger population having real or putative common ancestry, memories of a shared past, and a cultural focus upon one or more symbolic elements which define the group's identity, such as kinship, religion, language, shared territory, nationality or physical appearance. Members of an ethnic group are conscious of belonging to an ethnic group.

Ethnic Groups and the census

The census question on ethnic group was first asked in 1991. Before that there was only a question on country of birth. Data in this report is taken from the 2011 census, and refers to the usual resident population on 27th March 2011.

In 2001 and 2011 there were various changes to the ethnic group categories, and wording of the question (see Appendix A). Simpson et al (2014) used longitudinal census data to study the reasons why the same person may change ethnic group between censuses. This extended to looking at the stability of ethnic groups over time; that is, whether members of certain ethnic groups were more likely to change to a different ethnic group. (see Appendix B)

The report suggested a set of 7 ethnic groups that had relatively high stability from 1991 to 2001, and also to 2011. They are: White; Caribbean; African; Indian; Pakistani; Bangladeshi; Chinese; and Other (a residual category for completeness, but not comparable over time). Due to the relatively small numbers of people in the Black groups in Oldham, and for consistency with earlier census reports, for most analyses this report will use the higher-level 'Black' group as a whole, rather than disaggregating to Caribbean and African. This will leave us with the following 6 comparable groups, and a residual category:

1. White ; 2. Indian ; 3. Pakistani ; 4. Bangladeshi ; 5. Chinese ; 6. Black ; 7. Mixed/Other

They give a bit more detail on the stability of each ethnic group:

The largest ethnic group is most stable: 98.8% of those who identified as 'White British' in 2001 identified as the close equivalent 'White English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British' in 2011. 1.2% chose a different ethnic group category in 2011.

The 'single' ethnic minority groups Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Chinese, Indian, African, Caribbean and White Irish had progressively less stability than White British, with between 3.5% (Bangladeshi) and 26.2% (White Irish) of those who identified with the group in 2001 moving to another group in 2011.

The Mixed categories White & Caribbean, White & African and White & Asian had relatively low stability between 57% and 76%. Between 43% and 23% changed to a different group over the decade.

Appendix C: Occupancy Rating Calculation

In Chapter 8 we use the occupancy rating measure to assess levels of overcrowding.

The census established the number of people and also the number of rooms in each household.

The ages of the household members and their relationships to each other are used to derive the number of rooms they require, based on a standard formula. This allows the calculation of a measure known as the occupancy rating.

The occupancy rating provides a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under occupied.

An occupancy rating of -1 implies that a household has one fewer room than required, and this is usually the threshold at which a household is considered overcrowded.

Appendix D: Index of Multiple Inequality

The overall minority ethnic group definition used in the Index of Multiple Inequality work (see Chapter 5) includes White Irish and White Other, which differs from the definition used elsewhere in this report.

In every other part of this report the White subgroups are all considered as part of a White group, which is excluded from ethnic minority counts.

For more detail on the Index of Multiple Inequality, see the report published by the University of Manchester and the Runnymede Trust:

<http://www.runnymedetrust.org/uploads/Inequalities%20report-final%20v2.pdf>

Appendix E: Technical notes on maps in Chapter 3

Chapter 3 shows maps which use data from the smallest available geographical level.

The small areas used in 1981 and 1991 censuses (Enumeration Districts) were no longer used by 2001, being replaced by Output Areas, which remained largely the same in 2011.

Boundaries are not shown between these small areas, so neighbouring areas will appear as continuous colour if they contain a similar percentage of the population.

The 1991, 2001 and 2011 census published ethnic group counts at small geographic areas. In 1981 there wasn't a question on ethnic group, but here we use country of birth data instead.

Version Control

Document Version	Purpose / Changes	Author	Date
1.0	First draft	John Pritchard	16.11.15
2.0	Many changes after comments from Martin Burroughs	John Pritchard	22.12.15
3.0	Several changes after discussion with Martin Burroughs	John Pritchard	8.1.16
3.1	Minor changes in discussion with Martin	John Pritchard	15.1.16
3.3	Revision of text and summary	Martin Burroughs	22.1.16
3.4	Various changes suggested by Martin. Includes correcting a data error with the overcrowding by ethnic group calculations for 2011	John Pritchard	27.1.16
3.5	Last major text update, summary writing. Also added table showing overcrowding counts, and reduced tables on employment and NS-SEC.	Martin Burroughs and John Pritchard	3.2.16
4.0	(Hopefully) final version	Martin Burroughs and John Pritchard	4.2.16