



University
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Economic segregation, deprived neighbourhoods & selective migration

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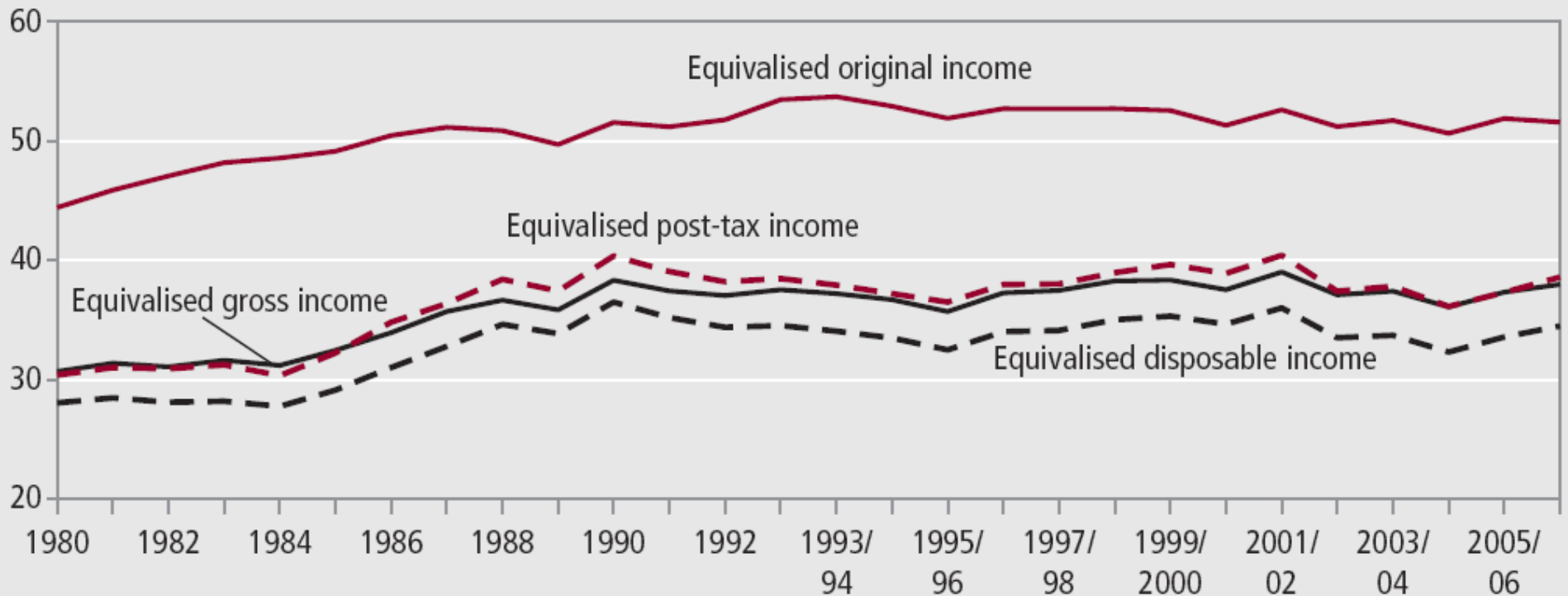
- What produces economic segregation and, as a result, deprived nhds?
- What changes segregation and, as a result, worsens or reduces problems in deprived nhds?
 - Role of migration
- What evidence? What implications for policy and for research?

- Economic segregation reflects social inequalities
- Rising social inequality has led to increasing economic segregation
 - Conditions in most deprived nhds have worsened as a result
- Evidence
 - Income inequality unchanged over last 15 yrs

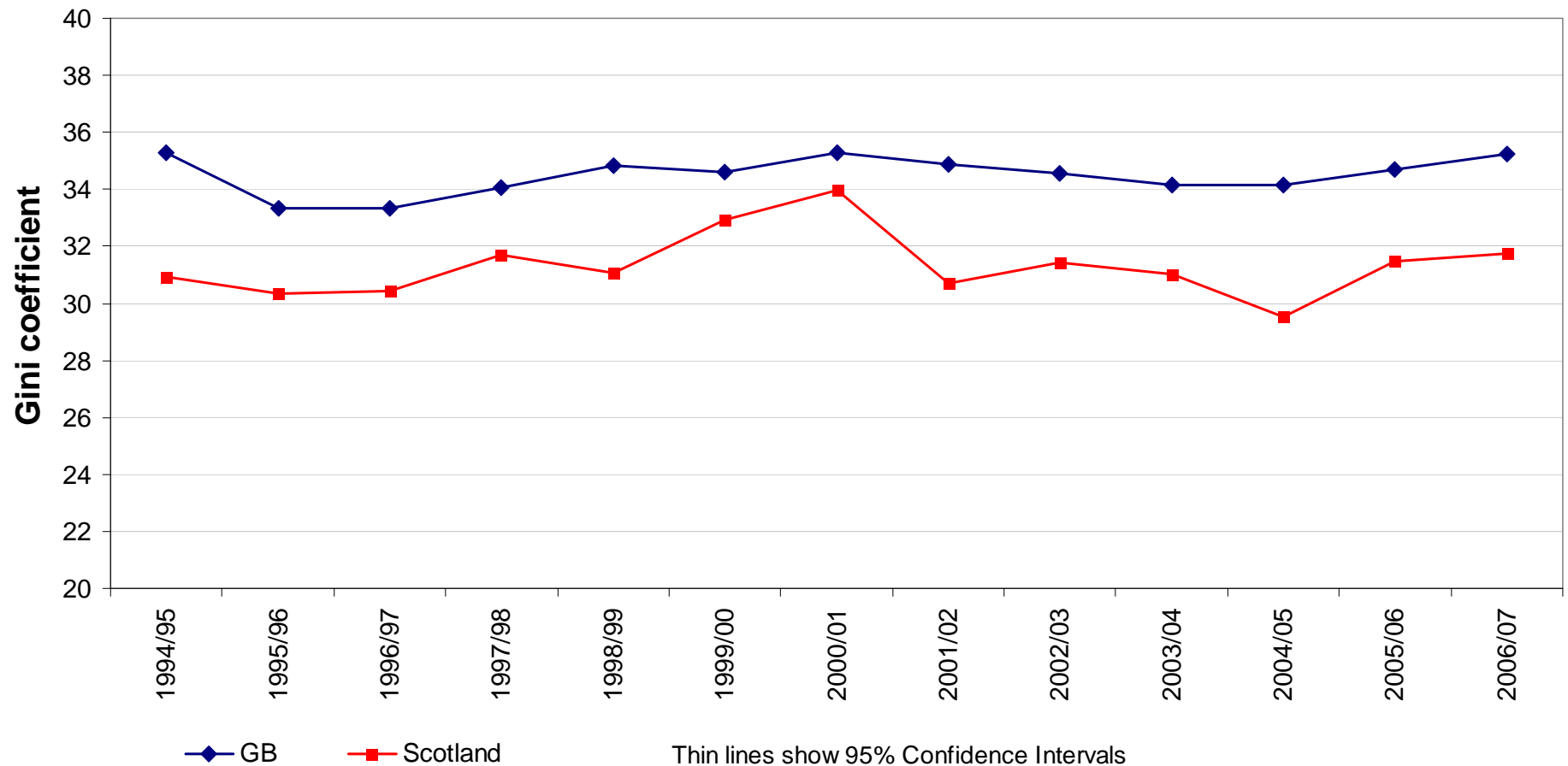
Figure 6

Gini coefficients, 1980 to 2006/07

Percentages



Equality of household income as measured by the Gini coefficient, Great Britain and Scotland 1994/95 - 2006/07 (Smaller figures signify greater equality)



- Economic segregation reflects social inequalities
 - Selective migration maintains segregation
- Rising social inequality has led to increasing economic segregation
 - Conditions in most deprived nhds have worsened as a result
- Evidence
 - Income inequality unchanged over last 15 yrs
 - Trends in segregation complex
 - No good analysis for Scotland(?)

- Dorling and Rees (2003) - segregation continued to rise in 1990s
 - Reflects rising income inequalities, aided by rising car and home ownership
- Complex pattern for different groups
 - ‘Never worked’, ‘no car’ – shrank, more polarised
 - ‘With degrees’ – grew, more polarised
 - ‘1+ cars’ – grew, less polarised
- Local authority level, not neighbourhoods
- No detailed Scottish analysis
- Poor proxies for income/deprivation

Selective migration thesis

- Selective migration maintains segregation
 - “get on, get out”
- Selective migration is the link between rising social inequality and rising segregation
- Selective migration undermines ABIs
 - “People” vs “place” debate
- Evidence
 - Indirect - rising social inequality leads to widening gap in house prices between areas (Cheshire et al)
 - Direct – very weak

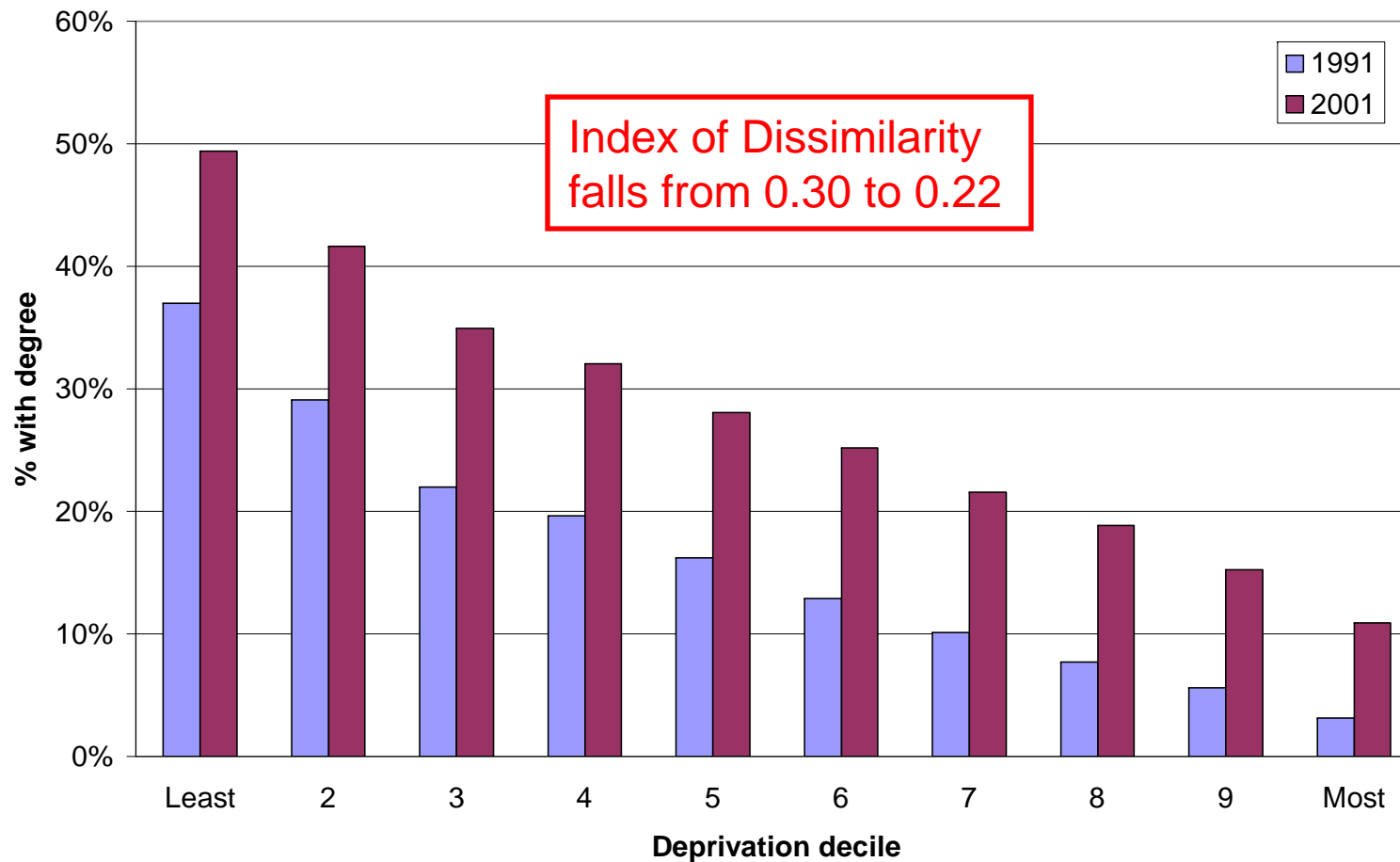
- Most migration driven by housing needs rather than neighbourhood views
- Place attachment constrains residential mobility when income changes
- Some households sheltered from need to move when income falls (outright owners, most renters)
- Barriers for lower income groups of affordability and social allocations

- Selective migration does not appear as strong as previous studies have suggested
 - Deprived neighbourhoods lose qualified and non-qualified at nearly the same rate
 - Half of all moves from deprived neighbourhoods are ‘horizontal’
 - Young adults move into more deprived neighbourhoods, older adults move out
- Key limitation: migration only

Bailey and Livingston (2007, 2008)

- *Scottish Longitudinal Study* links records from 1991 and 2001 Censuses
 - 5 per cent sample
 - Fixed neighbourhood boundaries (CATTs)
- Decompose change in economic segregation into full range of possible processes:
 - Selective migration
 - Selective natural change
 - Social mobility
 - Ageing

People 25-65 with degree by nhd deprivation



	Dissimilarity Index	%
1991	0.30	
Death		
Ageing (55-64)		
Status change		
Ageing (15-24)		
Migration		
2001	0.22	-29%

- Initial results support earlier work
 - Weakness of selective migration
 - Implications for policy
- Further potential
 - Wider range of indicators
 - Individual neighbourhoods
 - Variations between cohorts
- Value of longitudinal data for studying neighbourhood change
 - Importance of stable geographies
 - Links to other data would enhance further

- Root of the problem remains social inequality but segregation may create its own dynamics
- Migration may not be the problem it is sometimes thought to be
 - Question balance between people- and place-based strategies
- Migration as opportunity
 - Demographics
 - Place attachment as key?
- Greater focus needed on status of residents
 - Selection effects or area effects?

Analytical challenges

- Identifying changes in economic segregation in Scotland
 - Relating changes in segregation to changes in social inequality
- Accounting for changes
 - Migration, status change, natural change
- Individual neighbourhoods and regional variations
 - Link types with trajectories
- Investment in longitudinal data linked to fixed areas
 - Scottish Longitudinal Study
 - ‘Understanding Society’

Acknowledgements

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