

Ethnic Residential Mixing and Occupational Structure Across Three Generations in Sydney and Melbourne, Australia



Presentation to RGS-IBG
Conference, Manchester
26 August 2009

Barbara Edgar
ADSRI, ANU



Acknowledgements

- Siew-Ean Khoo and Peter McDonald provided constructive comments on drafts of this paper
- The Australian Population Association and The Australian Demographic and Social Research Institute, Australian National University provided financial support for purchase of data and for travel to this conference



Today's talk

- Background
 - Large-scale immigration to Australia following World War 2
 - Theoretical models
 - Debate about immigrant concentrations and disadvantage in Australian cities
- Study - methods and data
- Findings
 - Residential mixing of ethnic groups
 - Ethnic mixing across three generations
 - Cross-generational change in occupational structure
- Preliminary conclusions



Large-scale immigration to Australia following World War 2

- Seven million settlers
- Top source countries 1947-1971
 - UK, Ireland, Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia, the Netherlands, Germany
- Top source countries in 2006
 - UK, New Zealand, China, India, Philippines, S Africa, Malaysia, Korea
- Sydney and Melbourne share of overseas-born
 - 2/3 of migrants from non-ES countries, 1/3 of migrants from ES countries
- 'Ethnic' neighbourhoods have developed
 - Italian - Leichhardt & Fairfield (Sydney), Carlton (Melbourne)
 - Chinatowns - city centres
 - Indochinese - Cabramatta (Sydney), Richmond (Melbourne)



Boal's classification system for cities

<i>Scenario</i>	<i>Ethnic residential segregation level</i>	<i>Urban fabric</i>
Assimilation	None (US cities early c20)	No contrasting ethnic neighbourhoods; some residual evidence from the past
Pluralism	Moderate-low (Toronto)	Some ethnic neighbourhoods but much mixing/sharing; some ethnic institutions; multiculturalism
Segmentation	Moderate-high (US black ghetto)	Mosaic of segregated residential areas but some shared; strong, active ethnic institutions; possible violence
Polarisation	Very high-total (Belfast, Jerusalem)	Ethnically/spatially divided city; duplication of urban functional areas

Immigrant concentrations and disadvantage in Sydney and Melbourne

- Link between ethnicity and disadvantage (Birrell 1999; 2004; Birrell et al. 1999; Healy and Birrell 2003)
 - Methodology criticized (Poulsen et al. 2004)
- An ethnic underclass – esp. males born in China, Indo-China, Lebanon and Turkey (Healy 1998)
- Residential segregation is class based (Castles & Miller 2003)
- Concentrations will dissipate over time (Jones 1996)
- Dominant scenario is assimilation; pluralism among Greek, Italian, Lebanese, Jewish language groups (Johnston et al. 2001)
- Research gap – specific ethnic groups, intergenerational trends, immigrant length of stay, occupational structure



This study

- Research questions

- Increasing residential mixing across recent & established migrant cohorts, 2nd & 3rd generations, consistent with *assimilation*?
- Evidence of *pluralism* (some 'ethnic' neighbourhoods) or *segmentation* (tendency towards separate neighbourhoods)
- Is cross-generational change in occupational structure associated with residential mixing?

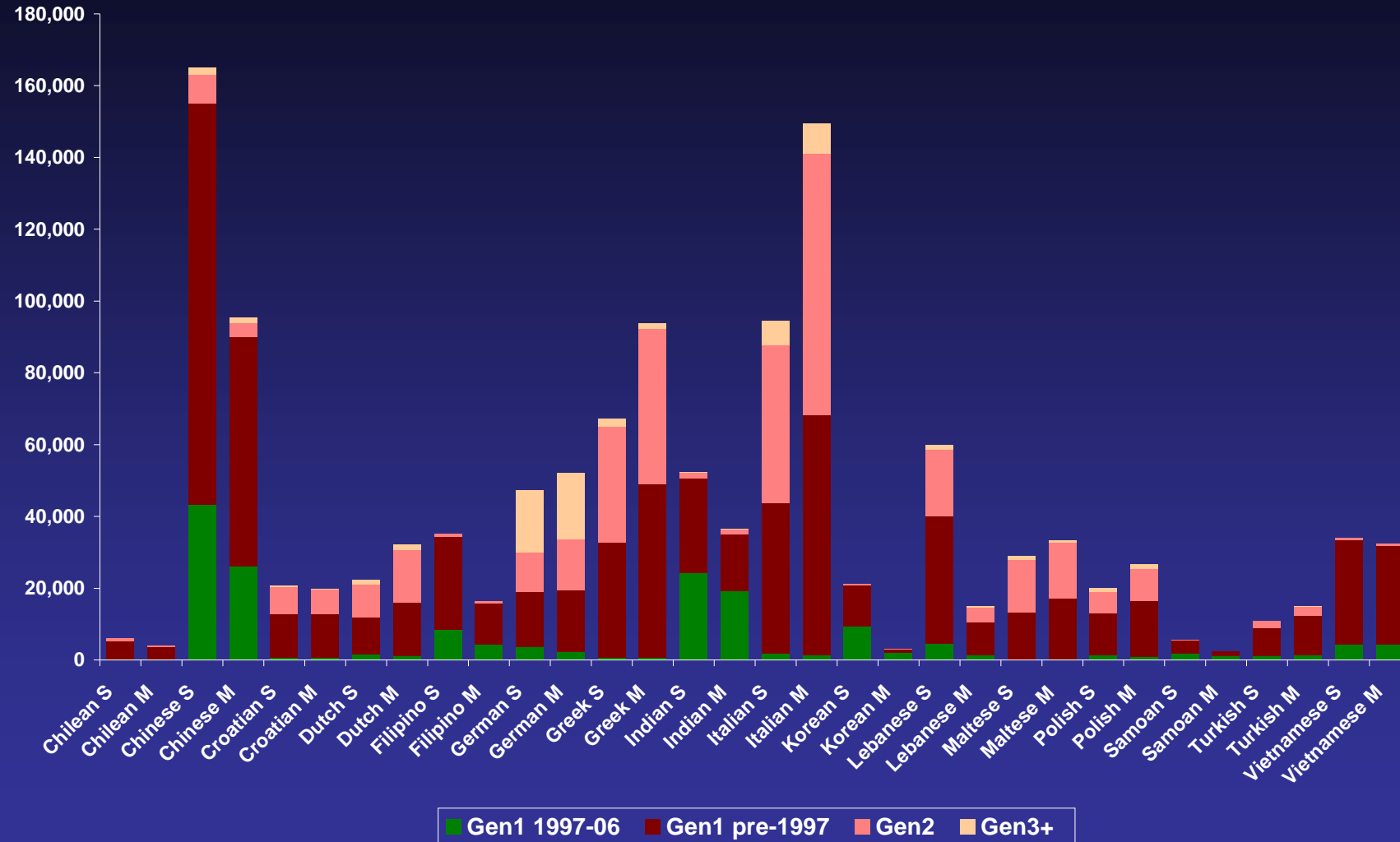
- 2006 census data

- 16 immigrant groups, age 25+ years, weighted ancestries

- Spatial segregation measures

- Index of dissimilarity - 'Anglo-Celtic' reference group, statistical local area
- Threshold analysis

Ethnic groups in Sydney and Melbourne, 2006

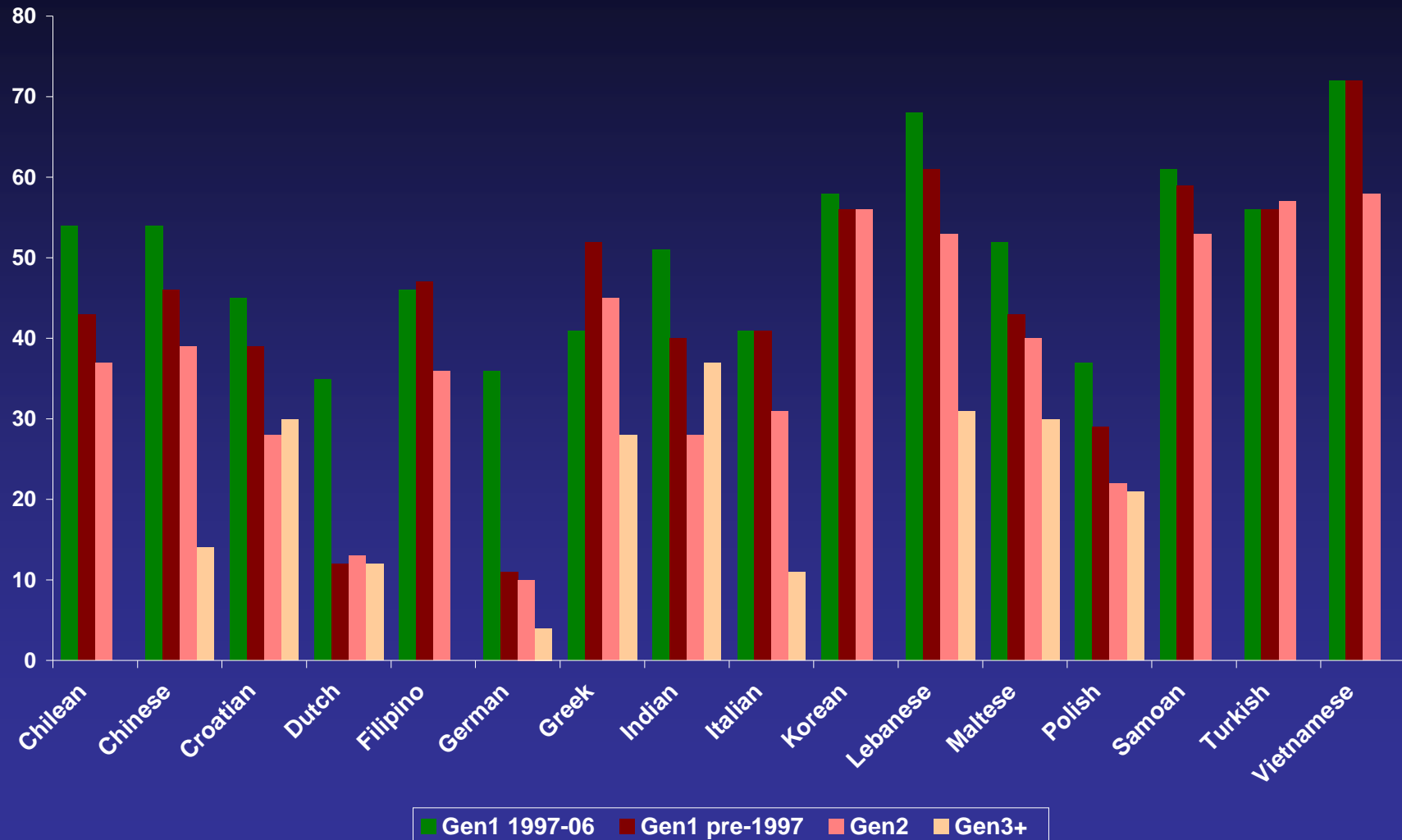


Source: 2006 Census, Australian Bureau of Statistics.
Note: Weighted ancestries; aged 25+ years.

Ethnic segregation and clustering, Sydney and Melbourne, 2006

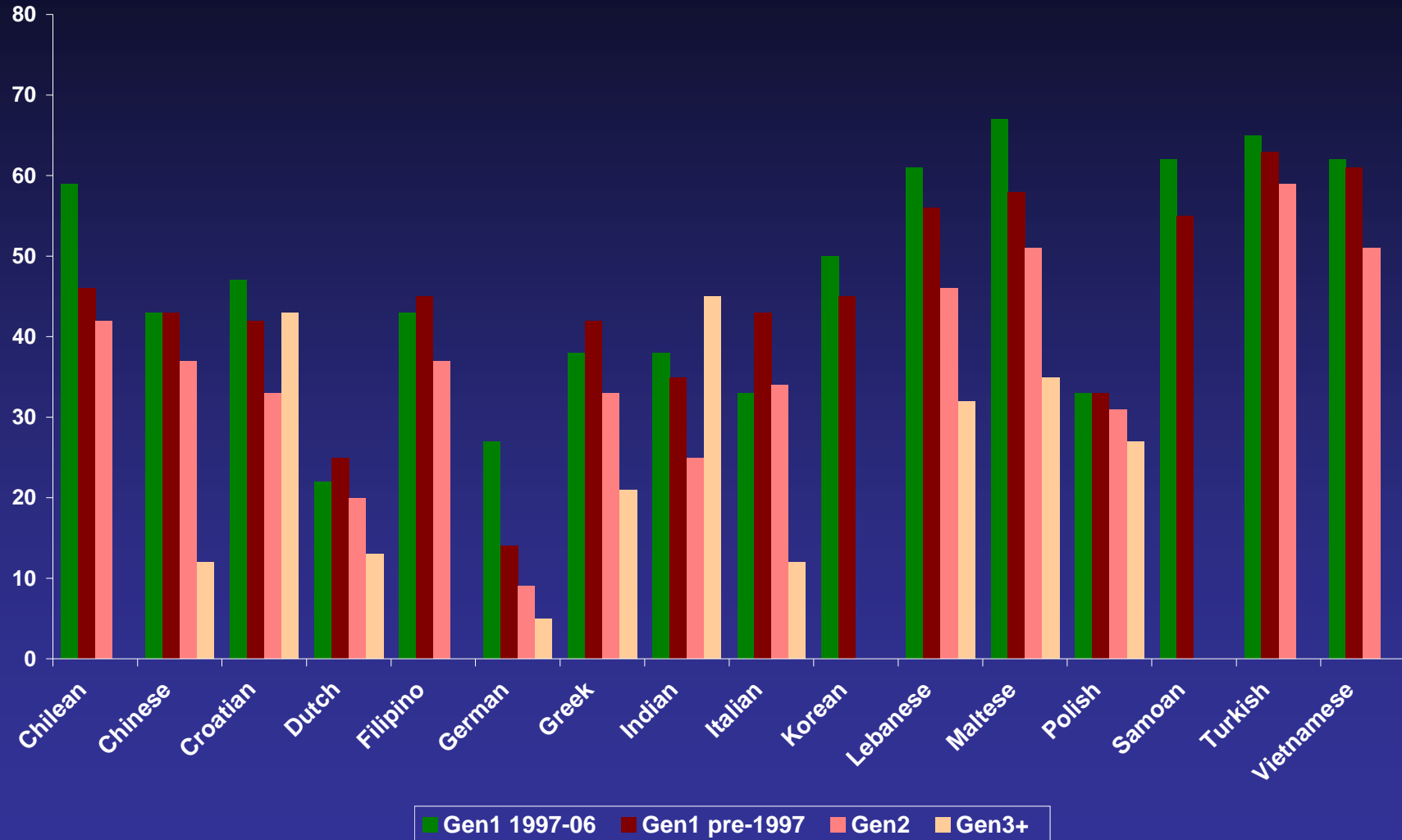
Ethnic group	Sydney			Melbourne		
	I.D.	SLA with largest number of group	% of group in city	I.D.	SLA with largest number of group	% of group in city
Chilean	42	Fairfield West	9.4	44	Brimbank Sunshine	4.7
Chinese	47	Canterbury	4.5	41	Manningham West	1.9
Croatian	35	Fairfield West	8.3	38	Brimbank Keilor	12.0
Dutch	11	Warringah	3.1	20	Yarra R Lilydale	4.0
Filipino	46	Blacktown SW	14.0	43	Brimbank Sunshine	5.8
German	7	Warringah	1.9	6	Knox North-East	3.4
Greek	47	Canterbury	14.7	37	Manningham West	3.8
Indian	43	Parramatta Inner	6.1	33	Kingston North	2.8
Italian	34	Fairfield East	4.4	36	Darebin Preston	4.5
Korean	56	Canterbury	7.1	47	Melb Inner/D'lands	8.7
Lebanese	58	Canterbury	6.6	53	Hume Broadm'dws	10.4
Maltese	40	Holroyd	8.2	54	Brimbank Sunshine	5.9
Polish	25	Waverley	4.3	30	Glen Eira Caulfield	12.4
Samoan	59	Blacktown SW	16.2	57	Casey Cranbourne	11.9
Turkish	56	Auburn	22.0	62	Hume Broadm'dws	24.9
Vietnamese	72	Fairfield East	29.5	61	Brimbank Sunshine	19.2
Anglo-Celtic	-	Warringah	2.8	-	Frankston West	1.4

Indices of dissimilarity, ethnic group by generation, Sydney, 2006



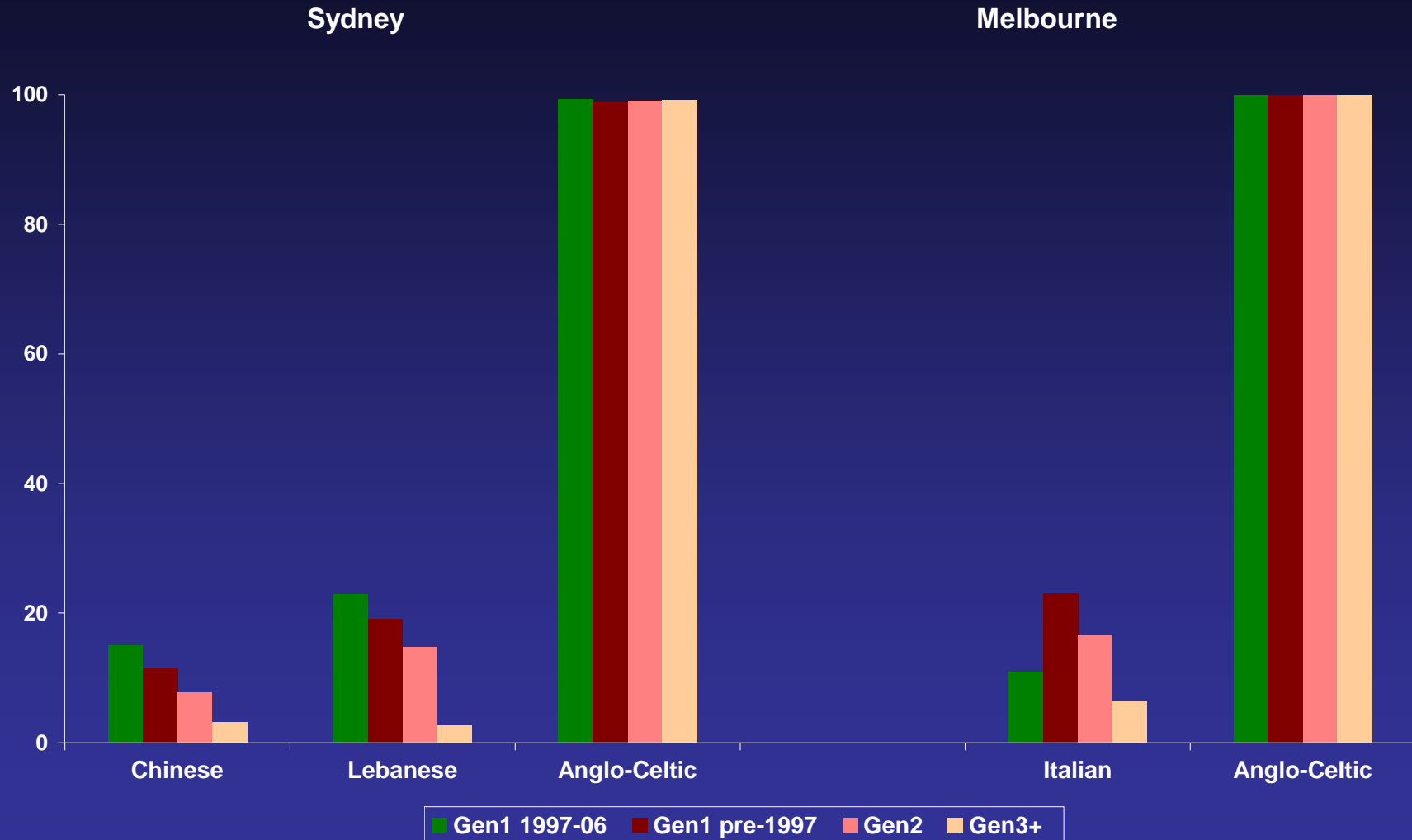
Source: 2006 Census, Australian Bureau of Statistics
Reference group: Anglo-Celtic managers and professionals

Indices of dissimilarity, ethnic group by generation, Melbourne, 2006



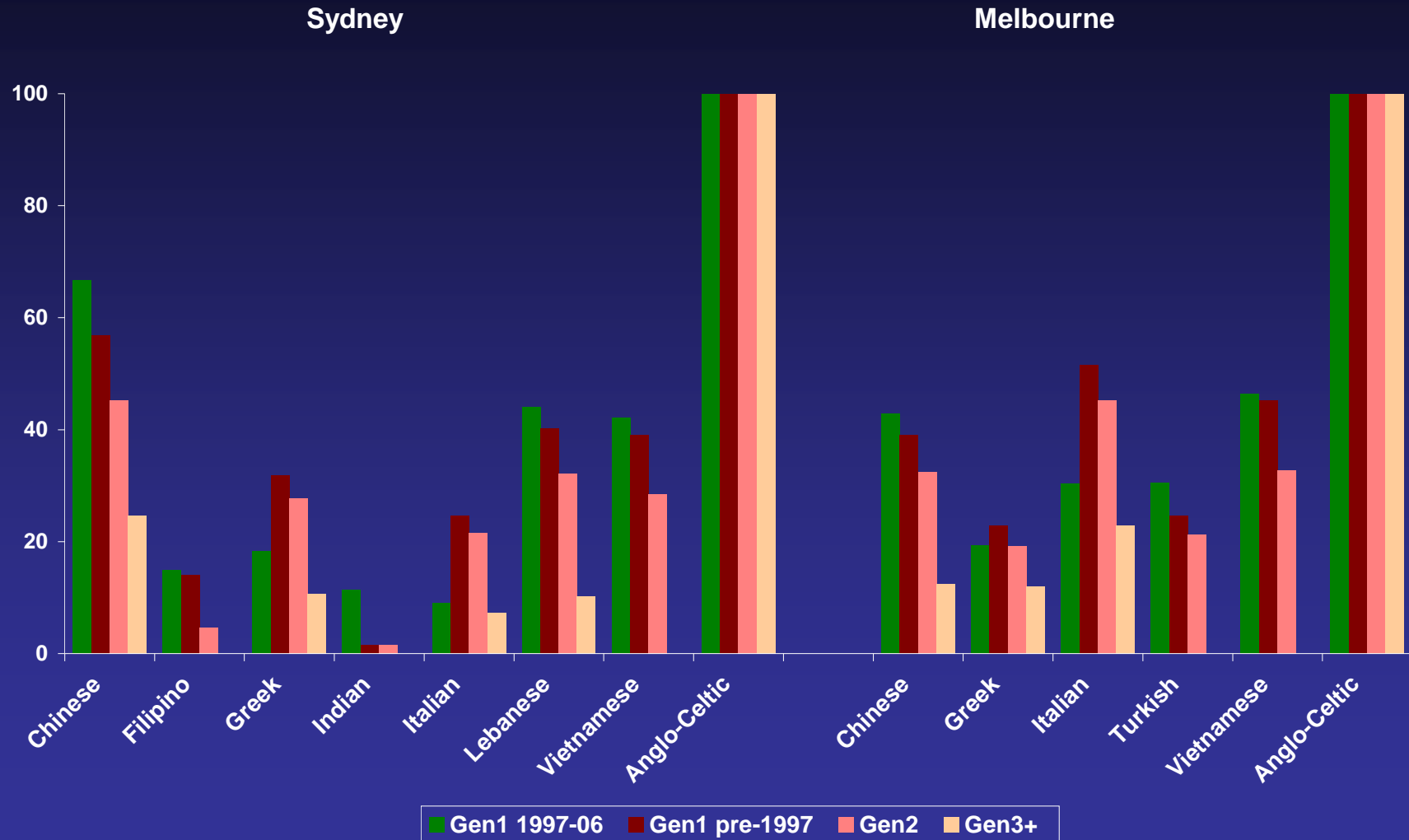
Source: 2006 Census, Australian Bureau of Statistics
Reference group: Anglo-Celtic managers and professionals

Percentage in SLAs where ethnic group (all gens) exceeds 20% of SLA population



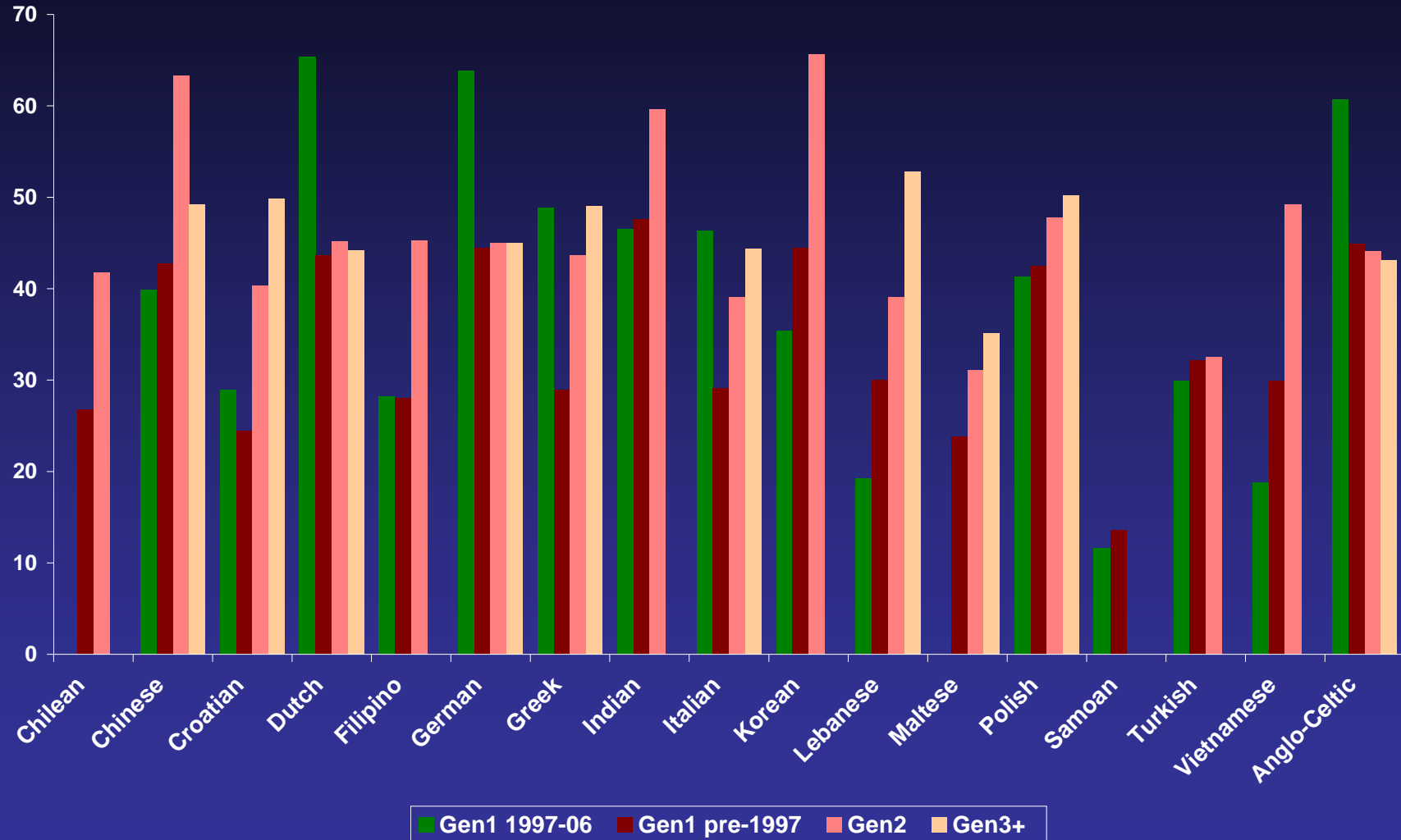
Source: 2006 Census, Australian Bureau of Statistics

Percentage in SLAs where ethnic group (all gens) exceeds 10% of SLA population



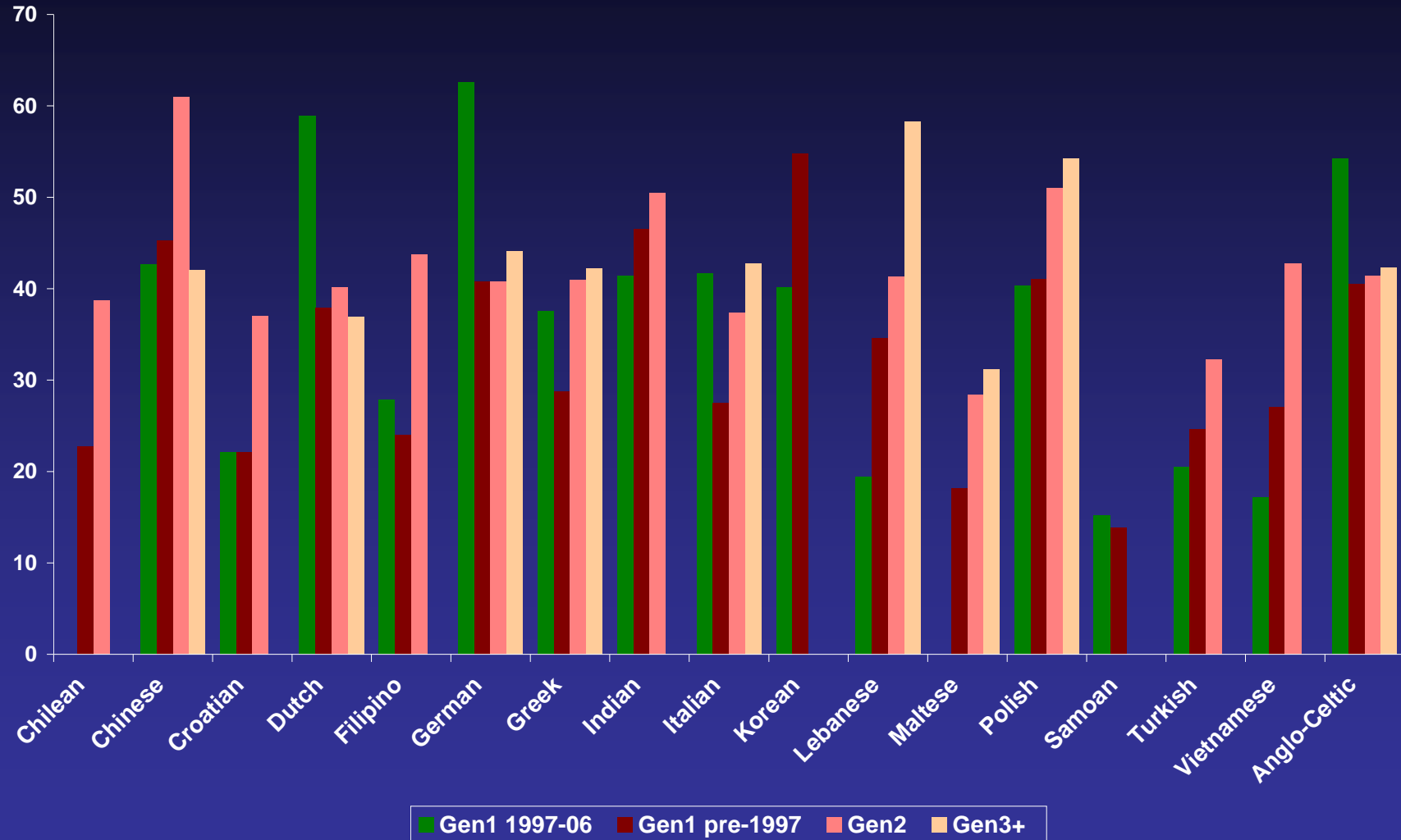
Source: 2006 Census, Australian Bureau of Statistics

Managers and professionals as percentage of employed, Sydney, 2006



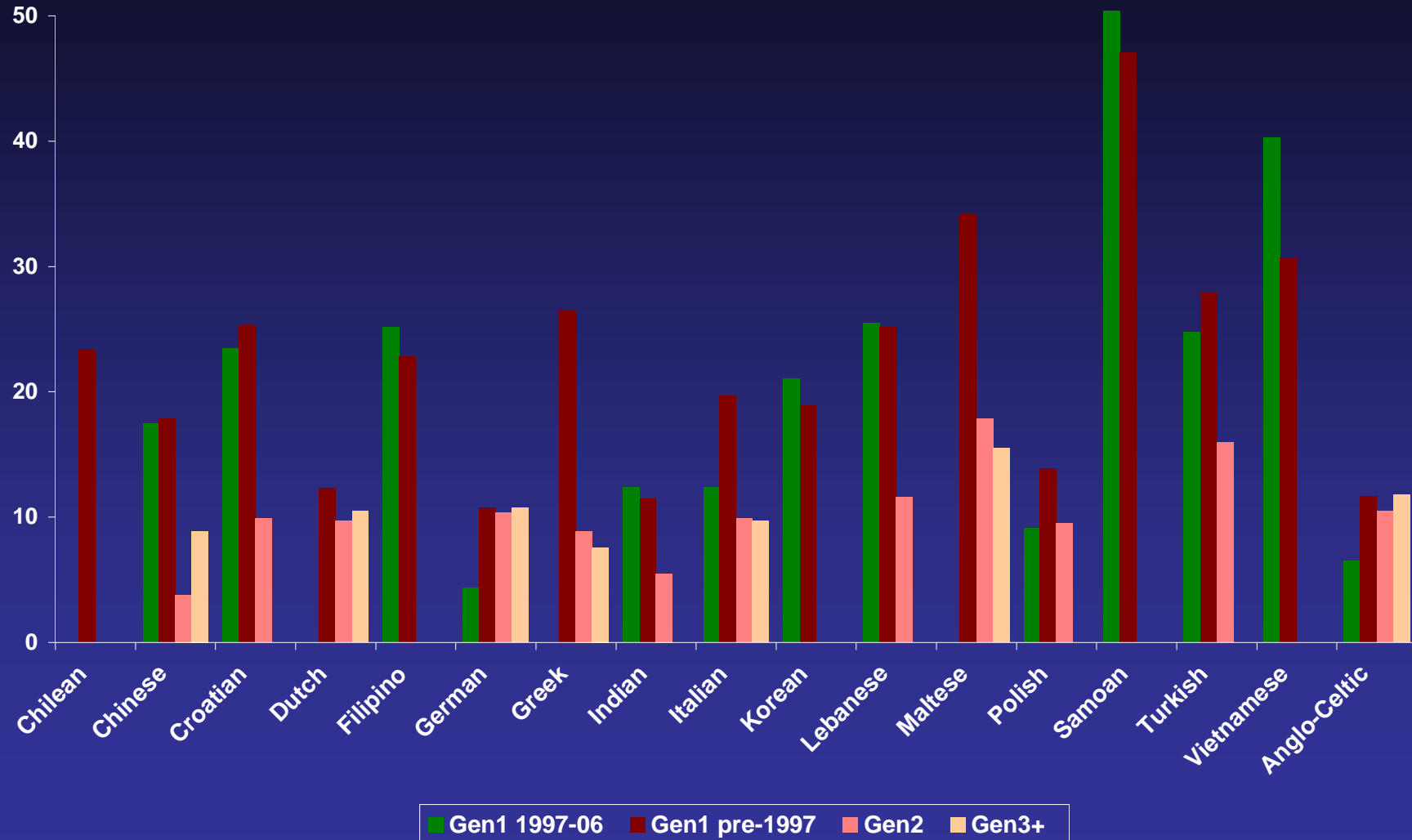
Source: 2006 Census, Australian Bureau of Statistics

Managers and professionals as percentage of employed, Melbourne, 2006



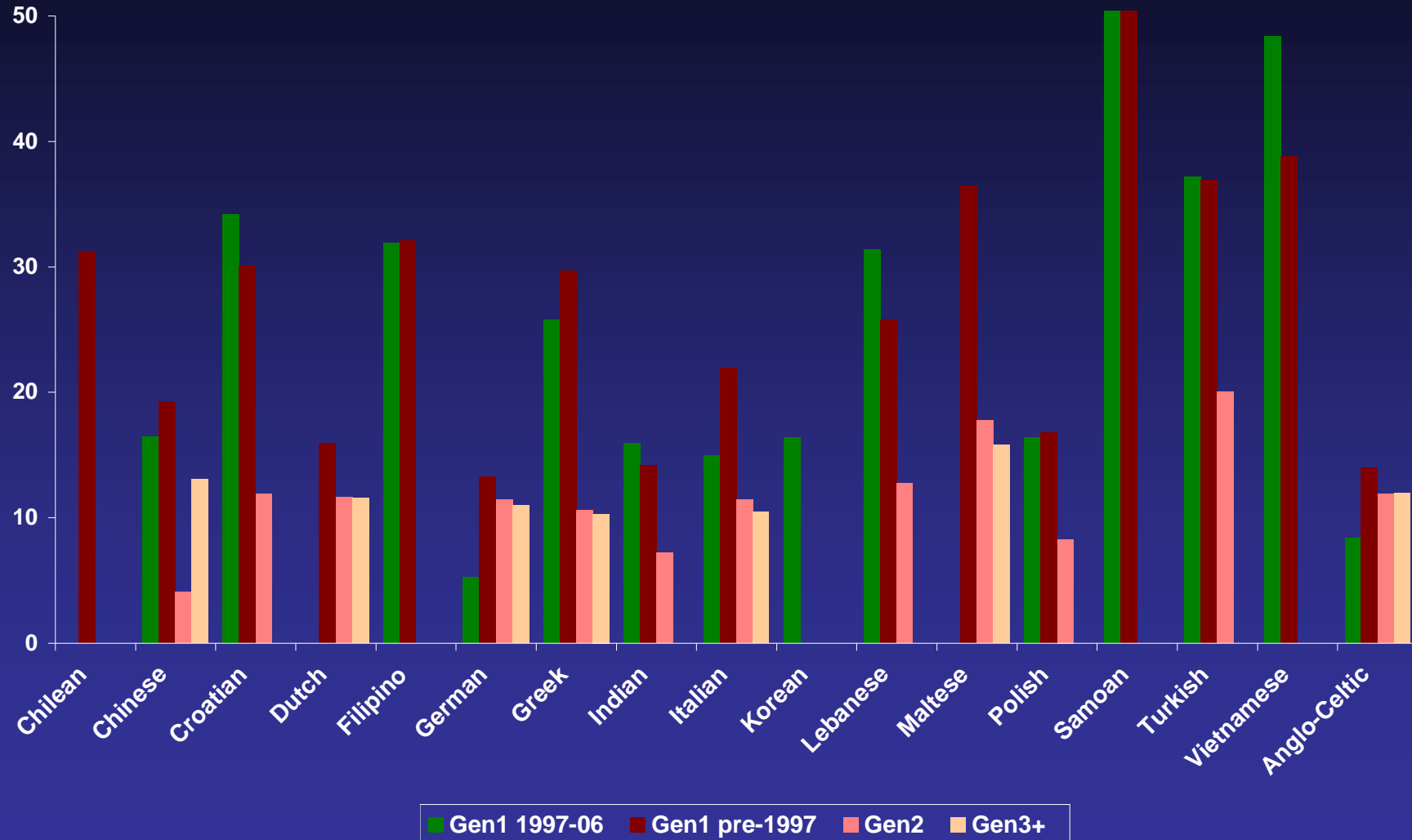
Source: 2006 Census, Australian Bureau of Statistics

Machinery operators/drivers and labourers as percentage of employed, Sydney, 2006



Source: 2006 Census, Australian Bureau of Statistics

Machinery operators/drivers and labourers as percentage of employed, Melbourne, 2006



Source: 2006 Census, Australian Bureau of Statistics

Preliminary Conclusions

- A range of groups show increased residential mixing in the 2nd generation, compared with pre-1997 migrants
 - European (Croatian, Greek, Italian), Middle Eastern (Lebanese), Asian (Chinese, Filipino, Indian, Vietnamese), South American (Chilean)
 - Residential mixing is associated with upward occupational mobility (more managers and professionals, fewer low skilled occupations)
 - consistent with assimilation
- BUT
 - Korean, Maltese (Sydney) and Chilean, Turkish (Melbourne) – upward occupational mobility but moderate segregation, little dispersion → pluralism?
 - Turkish (Sydney) – moderate segregation, little dispersion, little occupational mobility
 - Recent migrants not always more segregated than others
- Further studies needed on the emerging third generation

References

- Burnley, I. H. 1999. "Levels of immigrant residential concentration in Sydney and their relationship with disadvantage." *Urban Studies* 36:1295-1315.
- . 2001. "The Impact of Immigration in Australia: A Demographic Approach." Melbourne: Oxford University Press.
- Boal, Frederick, W. 1999. "From undivided cities to undivided cities: Assimilation to ethnic cleansing." *Housing Studies* 14:585-600.
- Castles, Stephen, and Mark J Miller. 2003. *Age of Migration: international population movements in the modern world*. New York: The Guilford Press.
- Healy, Ernest. 1998. "The emerging underclass: evidence from Melbourne and Sydney." *People and Place* 6.
- Healy, Ernest, and Bob Birrell. 2003. "Metropolis divided: the political dynamic of spatial inequality and migrant settlement in Sydney." *People and Place* 11:65-87.
- Johnston, Ron, James Forrest, and Michael Poulsen. 2001. "The geography of an EthniCity: Residential segregation of birthplace and language groups in Sydney, 1996." *Housing Studies* 16:569.
- Jones, Frank. L. 1996. "Ethnic enclaves: a transitory phenomenon." *People and Place* 4:32-33.
- Massey, Douglas S, and Nancy A. Denton. 1987. "Trends in the Residential Segregation of Blacks, Hispanics, and Asians: 1970-1980." *American Sociological Review* 52:802.
- Poulsen, Michael, Ron Johnston, and James Forrest. 2004. "Is Sydney a Divided City Ethnically?" *Australian Geographical Studies* 42:356-377.