



## **Shaping Ethnic Inequalities.**

### **The production and reproduction of social and spatial inequalities among ethnic minorities in England and Wales**

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## **Abstract**

This thesis is about the *production and reproduction of social and spatial inequalities among ethnic minorities in England and Wales*. More specifically, I study how the interaction of different forms of inequality shapes the opportunities of individuals in a series of outcomes. The main source of inequality explored here is that which derives from ethnicity and migration status. Alongside this, two dimensions of inequality are also explored: social origins and the characteristics of the neighbourhood of residence.

The analysis, carried out for second generation ethnic minorities (Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, Caribbean and African) and the white British, is based on rich individual, household and neighbourhood-level data: the ONS Longitudinal Study, a dataset that links census information for a 1% sample of the population of England and Wales and to which it is possible to attach household and neighbourhood information, and aggregated census data (1971-2011).

I show that 'ethnic penalties' in the labour market are, partly or totally, penalties related to the socio-economic origins of ethnic minorities, usually less advantaged as compared to that of the white British. This suggests that scholars in migration might overestimate the 'ethnic gap' if social origins are not considered. A second crucial finding is that the geographical space is a source of production and reproduction of ethnic inequalities. Three outcomes support this. First, I found evidence of ethnic enclave and place stratification spatial models: most ethnic minorities, but particularly individuals with lower educational and occupational attainments and Pakistani and Bangladeshi populations, are less likely than the white British to improve the neighbourhood in which they were raised, both in terms of deprivation levels and in terms of the share of non-whites. Second, I found evidence of neighbourhood effects: having been raised in areas with a high share of co-ethnics has a negative effect on the labour market outcomes of some groups, mainly Pakistani and Bangladeshi. Third, I found evidence of increasing spatial segregation: between 2001 and 2011, non-whites, and in particular Pakistani populations, increased their spatial clustering and their likelihood of sharing the space with other co-ethnics.



**Jury:** Héctor Cebolla-Boado (UNED Madrid), Anthony Heath (University of Oxford), Fabrizio Bernardi (EUI, Supervisor), Alessandra Venturini (EUI)

## Bio

Carolina Zuccotti is a sociologist with a strong background in urban studies, migration and quantitative methods. Her main research areas include: social inequality and social mobility, immigration and the role of ethnicity, and all the processes that connect individuals to the space, such as spatial segregation, neighbourhood effects and residential mobility. She has carried out research on these topics in her own country, Argentina, and in various European countries; in particular, her Ph.D. thesis deals with these topics in the UK.

Before starting her Ph.D. at the European University Institute, Carolina studied Sociology at the University of Buenos Aires and did two Masters (University of Urbino Carlo-Bo & University of Amsterdam) focused on human geography and urban sociology. Currently, she is a Research Fellow at the University of Brighton, where she is doing research for "STYLE", an EU-funded project that explores different dimensions of youth unemployment in Europe.

Carolina's most recent publication is: Zuccotti, Carolina (2015) "Do parents matter? Revisiting ethnic penalties in occupation among second generation ethnic minorities in England and Wales." *Sociology*, 49 (2): 229-251.