



# Bradford Integration / Cohesion Data



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Office of the Chief Executive  
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## Key data about Bradford District

The Office for National Statistics has recently published some amended population estimates from mid-2012 to mid-2016. Bradford's population has been reduced by 1,800 people (0.3%) to 532,500.

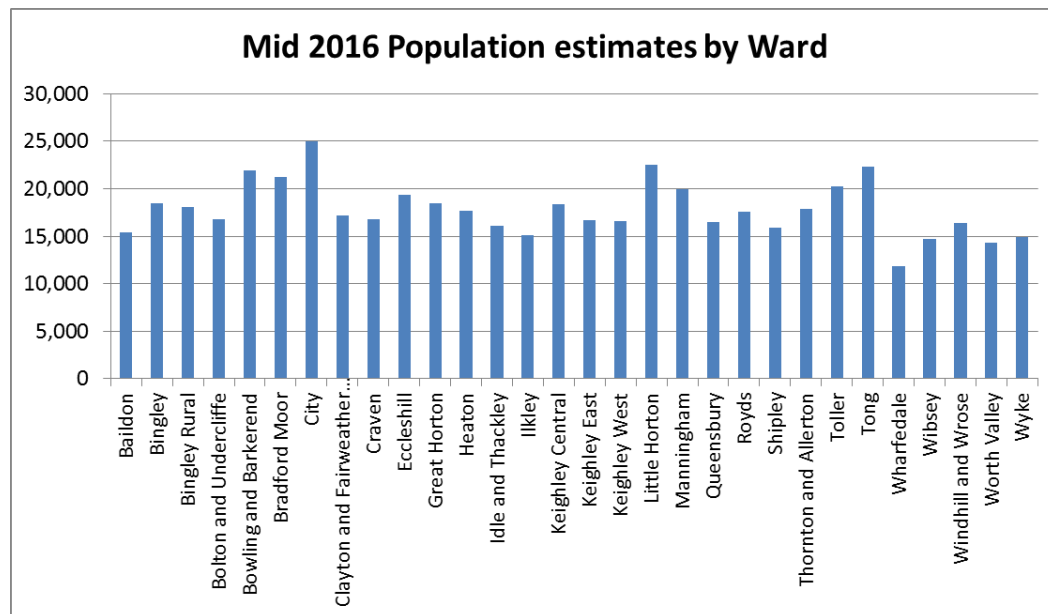
The largest change has been in the number of international migrants with 600 fewer people coming to live in Bradford and 200 fewer people moving overseas.

The number of young people have seen the largest decreases with each of the 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 age groups losing around 1% each.

Bradford still has the highest percentage of the under 18 population (26.5%) for a city authority.

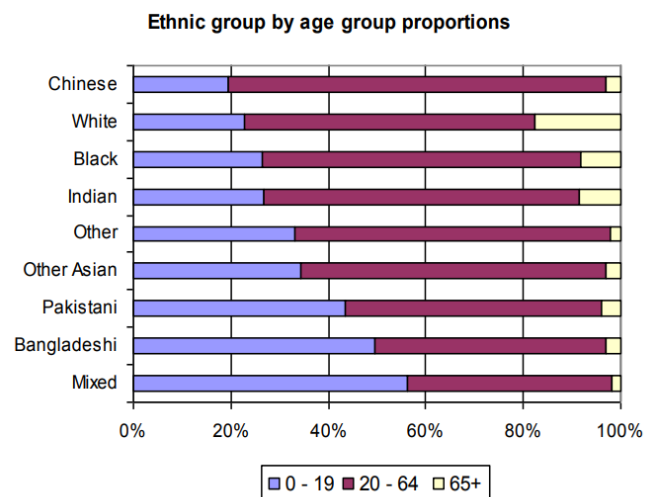
Bradford is still the sixth largest city authority in the UK, in terms of population, after Birmingham, Leeds, Glasgow, Sheffield and Manchester.

### Population by Ward



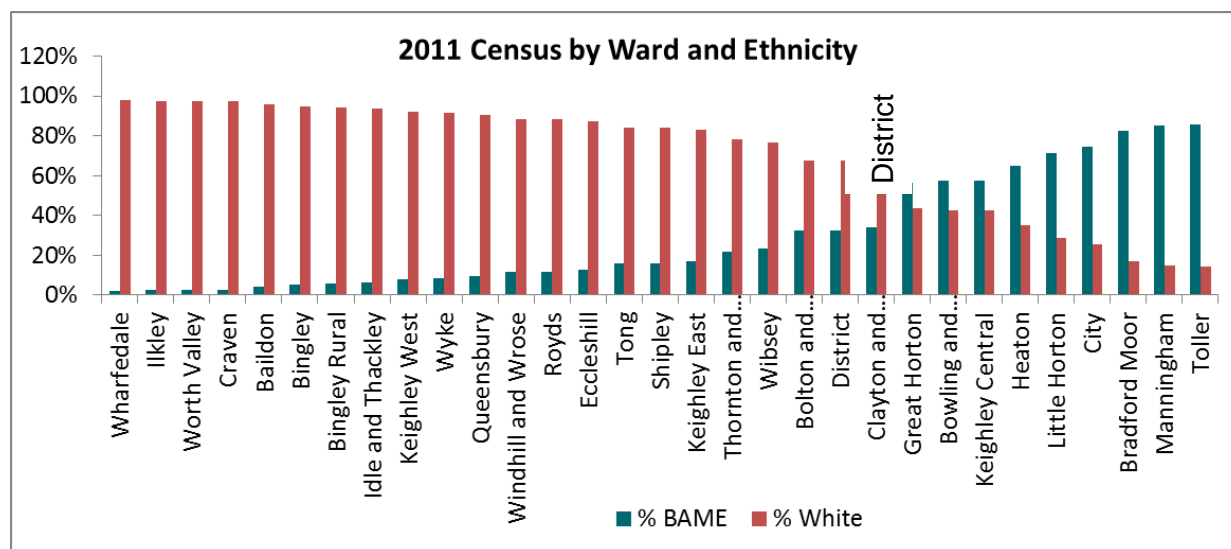
City has the highest number of people at 24,999 and Wharfedale the fewest with 11,885.

The most recent population data broken down by ethnicity comes from the 2011 Census. The results of this Census showed that the 64% of the District's population identified themselves as White British – the largest proportion of the population.



Different ethnic groups have very different age profiles. The Pakistani community has a large population of children and young people. Looking at the age groups proportions for each ethnic group: the Mixed, Bangladeshi and Pakistani groups have similar proportions of children and young people, and working age populations. All other groups have a working age population which is more than twice as big as the population for children and young people. Only the White population has a significant proportion of older people aged 65+

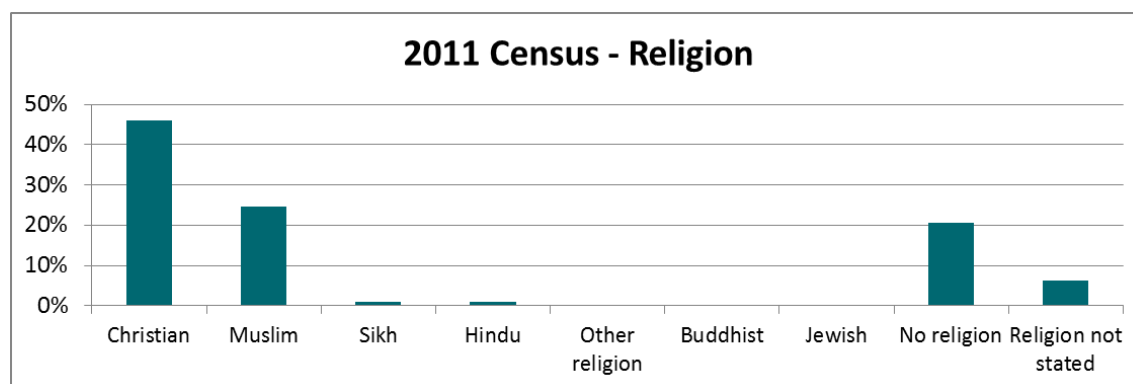
## Ethnic Groups by Ward



The most recent data available to look at residential segregation comes from the 2011 Census. Using this data the Chart on the left shows the proportions of people from BAME and White backgrounds by Ward.

Bolton & Undercliffe is the Ward that most closely reflects the proportion of BAME in the District.

## Faith



46% of people in the 2011 census listed their religion as Christian. 25% listed their religion as Muslim.

Note: The voluntary question on religion in the 2011 Census was intended to capture people's religious affiliation and identification at the time of the Census irrespective of whether they practised or believed in that religion or how important it was in their lives. Care should be taken when using these data not to infer, or allow the inference by others, that the practice of a religion or specific religious activities that are expected of believers has been measured.

## Migration

Bradford has become more ethnically diverse since the last Census in 2001. There are lower proportions of the White ethnic group and higher proportions of the Mixed multiple ethnic group (which comprises the following groups: White and Black Caribbean, White and Black African, White and Asian, and Any other White background) and Asian/Asian British ethnic groups than regional or national averages.

Compared to 2001, there has been a decline in the proportion of the population born in the UK and an increase in the proportion born elsewhere.

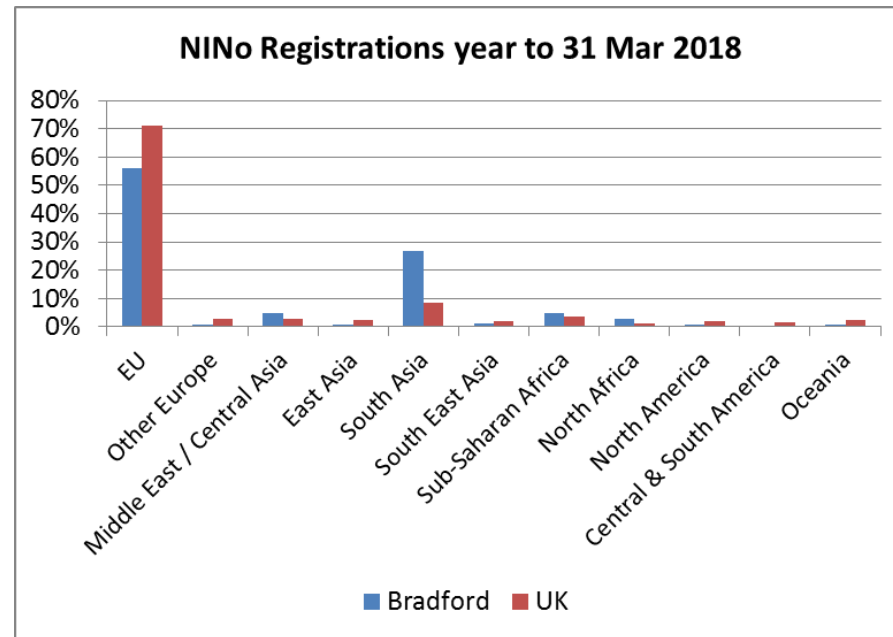
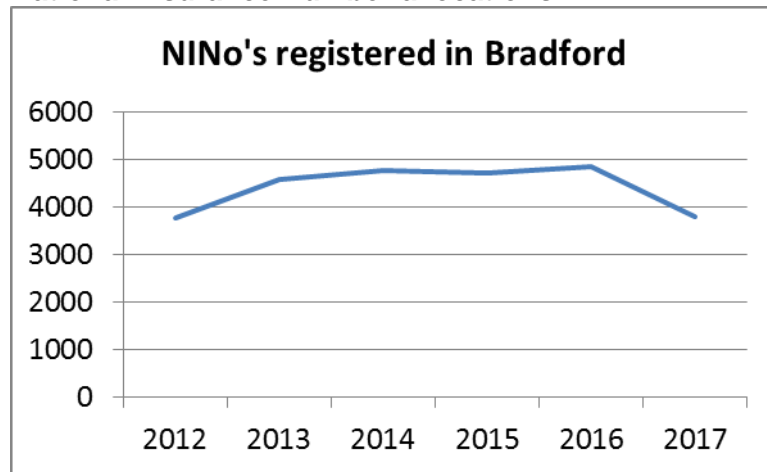
It is not possible to make a direct comparison between wards in 2001 and 2011 due to boundary changes which were implemented in 2004.

Taking the ward boundary changes into account, an analysis of the population by ethnic groups shows a dispersal of the South Asian population from the inner city. This does not lead to lower segregation as the inner city wards are in turn, “re-populated” by natural growth and immigration by broadly the same ethnic groups. The location of migrants to Bradford follows a traditional pattern with the most recent immigrants located in the areas of cheapest housing – available to immigrants for several centuries.

A broad comparison of the population data from the 2001 and 2011 censuses shows that inner city wards like Toller, Heaton, Bradford Moor, Little Horton and Keighley Central have become less ethnically diverse whereas the surrounding wards of Clayton and Fairweather Green, Bolton and Undercliffe, Wibsey, Thornton and Allerton and Keighley West have become more ethnically diverse.

To a large extent those leaving the inner city are those people who can afford to move to areas with higher property and rental prices. The towns and villages in the outlying areas like Worth Valley, Wharfedale and Ilkley – areas of high cost housing – have seen very little change in the ethnicity of their population.

### National Insurance Number allocations



There were 3821 NINo's registered in Bradford in the year to March 2018. 57% of NINo registrations in Bradford were from the EU compared to 71% for the UK. Bradford has more registrations from South Asia compared to the UK as a whole.

WHYUK15 WHYUK15	UALA - Unitary/Local Authority CX Bradford
1 For employment	17,296
2 For study	578
4 As a spouse/partner/child under 18 of a UK citizen or person	46,819
5 As a spouse/partner/child under 18 of someone coming to the	3,245
6 Seeking asylum	3,028
7 As a visitor	1,975
8 Other reasons	7,401

Source: Labour Force Survey JM18, weighted 2017

### Asylum-seekers supported under Section 95 per head of the population in Bradford

(Data from Migration Yorkshire - Local Migration Profile - Dec 2017)

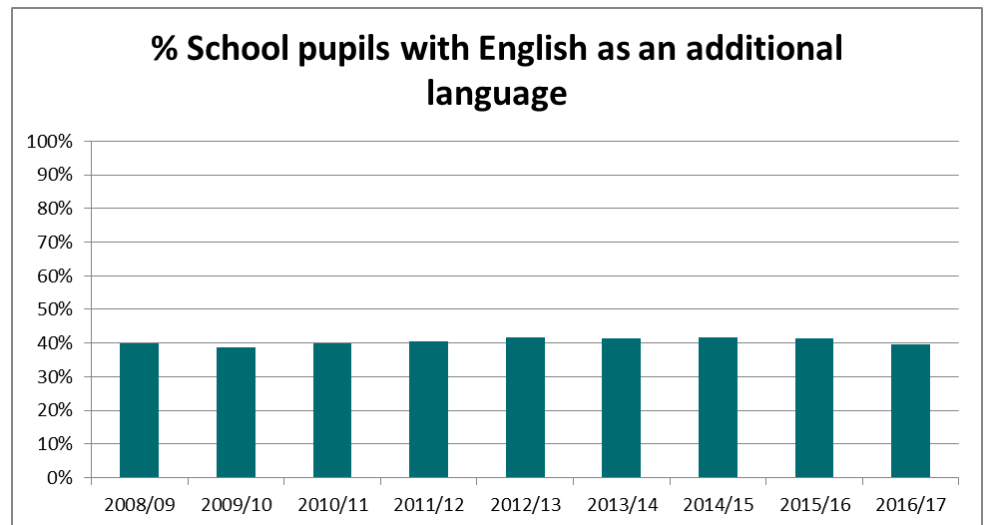
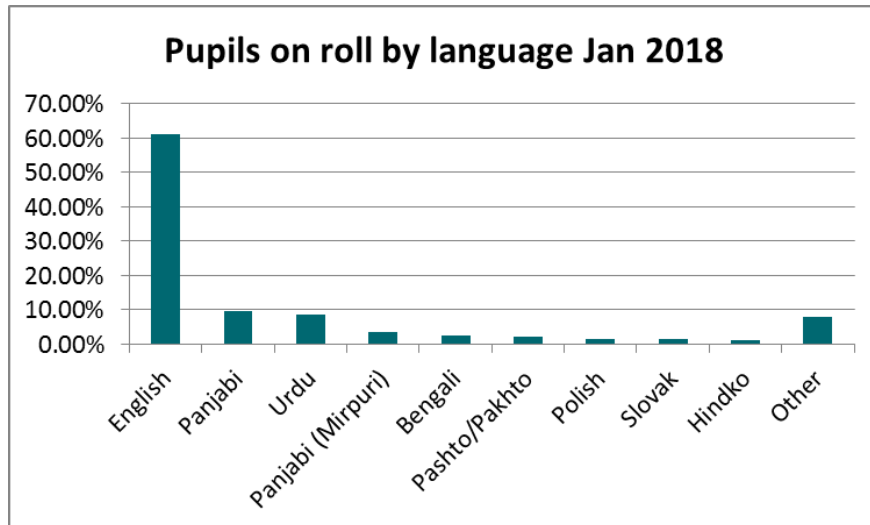
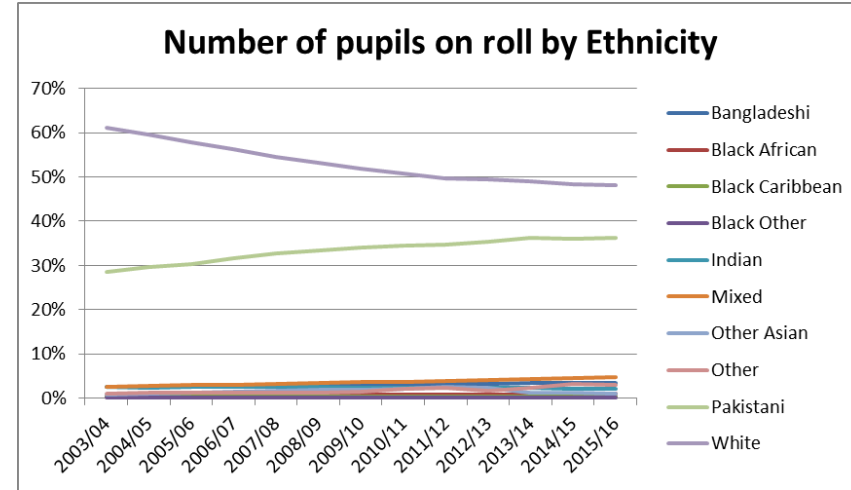
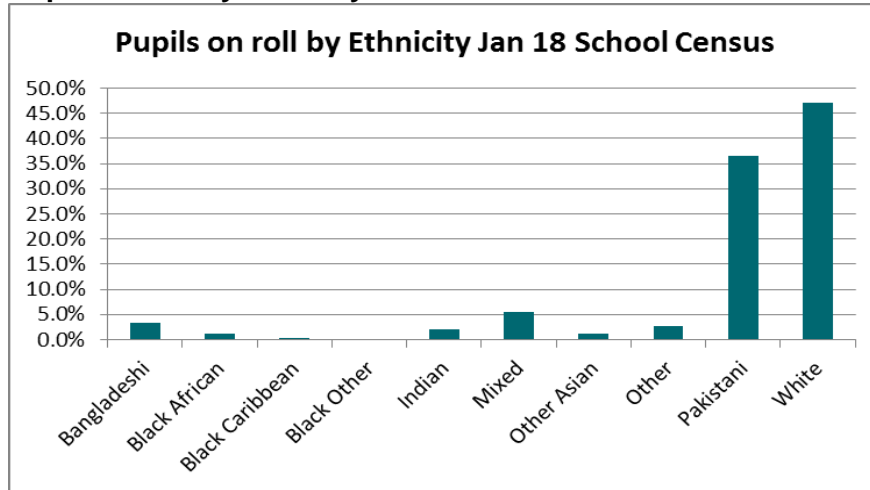
Some asylum seekers are housed and supported here through the Home Office dispersal system. Published Home Office figures show that at the start of October 2017, 781 people were being supported in Bradford while awaiting a decision on their claim [known as Section 95 support]: 751 people were being accommodated, and there were 30 people receiving subsistence-only support i.e. no accommodation.

HE student enrolments by HE provider 2016/17				
	Female	Male	Other	Total
The University of Bradford	6065	4895	0	10,960
full-time	4630	3615	0	8245
part-time	1435	1285	0	2715
	UK	Non EU	Other EU	Total
Domicile	9355	1070	535	10960
	85%	10%	5%	

The table on the left shows the main reason for coming to the UK as collected through the Labour Force Survey. 58% of people came to the UK as a spouse/partner or child of a UK citizen. 22% of people came for employment.

85% of student enrolments at Bradford University were from UK nationals, compared to 81% for the UK universities as a whole.

## Pupils on roll by ethnicity in Bradford





### **Pupils on roll with English as an additional language (Jan 2018)**

	EAL Group	
	EAL	Not EAL
% of Total Number of Records along Table	38.84%	61.16%
Number of Records	38,935	61,306

### **New Communities – CEE Data**

The following countries have been included in the CEE data:

A8, 2004: Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia

A2, 2007: Bulgaria and Romania

2013: Croatia

Census Data – 12,096 (2.3%) people born in EU accession countries (2011 census)

82.8% of the District's population was born in the UK and 17.2% was born elsewhere. The number of people born in the EU Accession countries has increased by 10,000 since 2001. The number of people born in Poland has increased by nearly 5,000 since 2001.

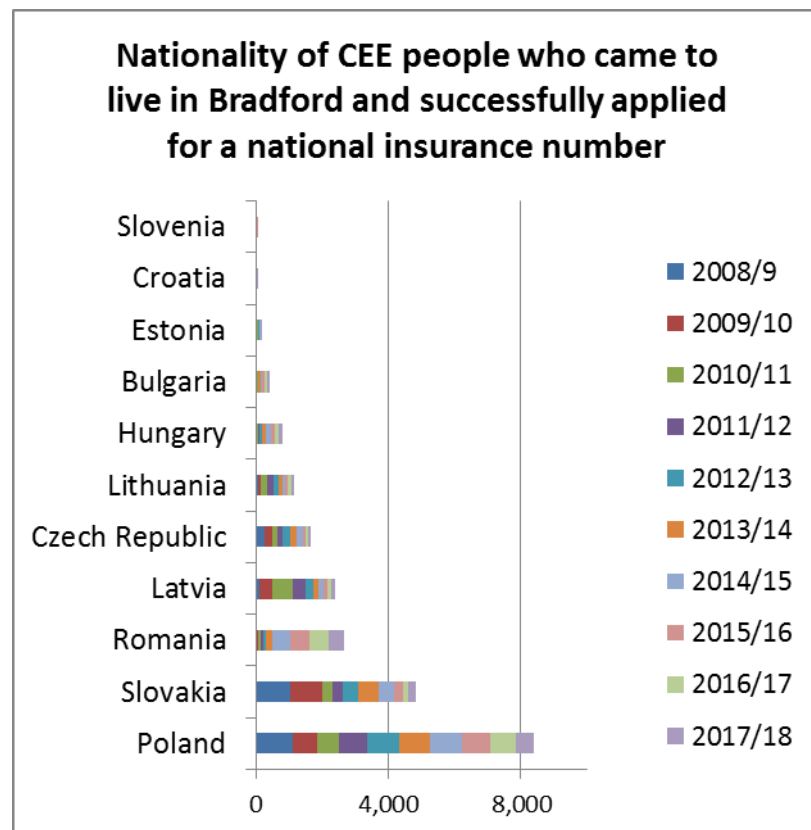
## Country of birth

	Bradford 2001		Bradford 2011		West Yorkshire	Yorkshire & Humber	England
	Number	%	Number	%	%	%	%
<b>People born in the UK</b>	<b>412,493</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>432,843</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>86.2</b>
People born in the Republic of Ireland	2,586	0.6	2,123	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7
People born in EU member countries as at March 2001	3,773	0.8	4,288	0.8	2.5	2.5	3.7
People born in Germany	1,349	0.3	1,402	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
People born in Italy	1,002	0.2	1,149	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
People born in EU Accession countries April 2001 – March 2011	2,004	0.4	12,096	2.3	1.7	1.6	2.0
People born in Poland	935	0.2	5,848	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1
People born in Romania	40	0.01	306	0.1	0.04	0.04	0.1
People born in Africa	3,128	0.7	7,081	1.4	1.4	1.1	2.4
People born in South Asia	36,583	7.8	51,540	9.9	4.7	2.6	3.0
People born in Bangladesh	2,516	0.5	4,017	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4
People born in India	6,249	1.3	6,279	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.3
People born in Pakistan	27,603	5.9	40,316	7.7	3.2	1.6	0.9
People born in North America	2,152	0.5	763	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5
People born elsewhere	4,946	1.1	11,718	2.2	0.4	0.4	1.5

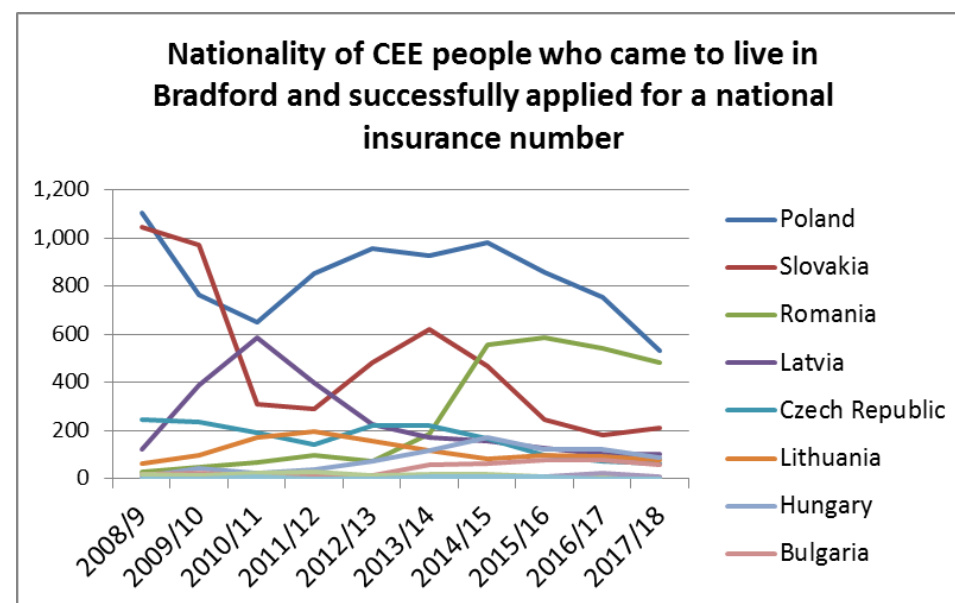
Source: ONS Census 2011 table QS203EW

## NINO Registration Data

Nationality of people who came to live in Bradford and successfully applied for a national insurance number (NINo)

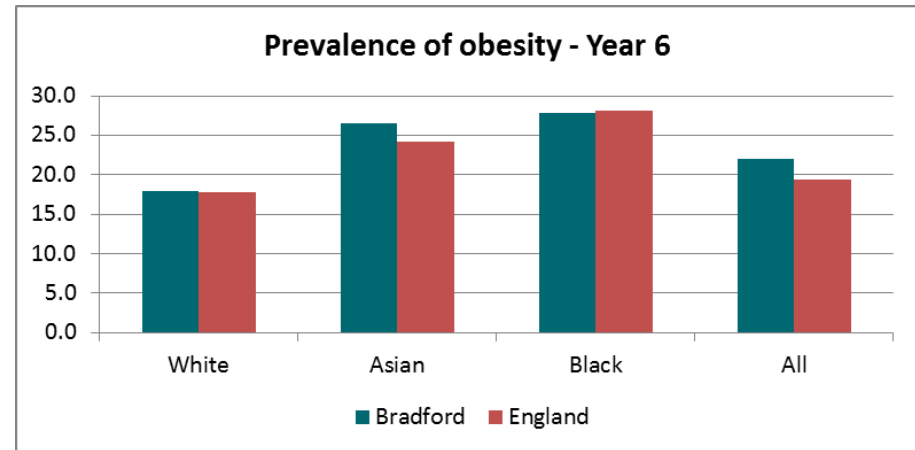
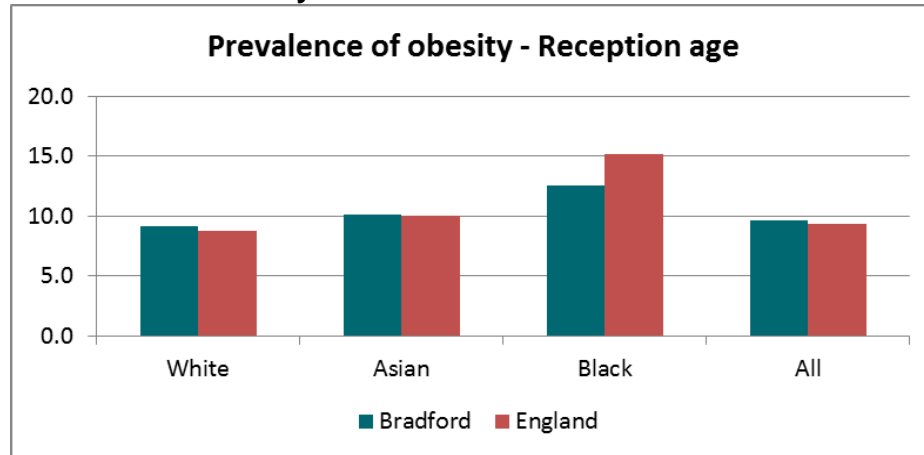


There have been a total of 31,925 NINo registrations from CEE countries since 2002. Of these, 42% were from Poland, 23% from Slovakia, 10% from Latvia and, 9% from Romania and 7% from the Czech Republic.



## Equality of Opportunity

### Prevalence of obesity in children



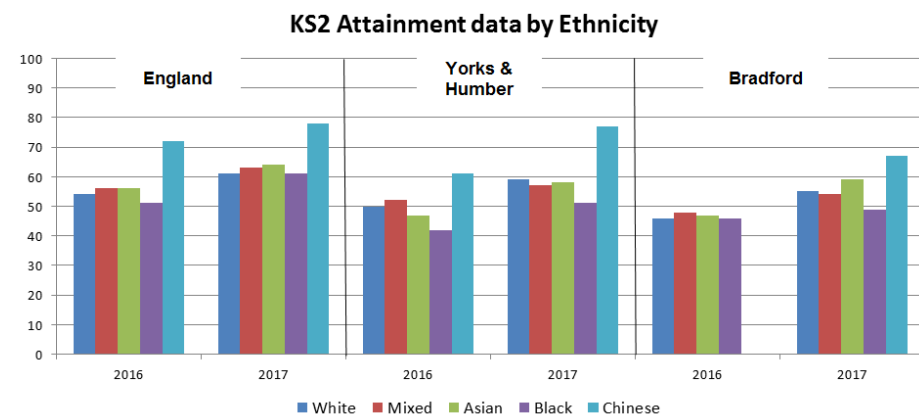
3 year average data for 2012/13 - 16/17 in Bradford shows that 9.6% of children in Reception and 22.1% of children in year 6 were overweight. Black African children were the most likely to be overweight in Bradford and Nationally.

### Homeless Applications by Ethnicity 2016-17

	Service Users	%	Not accepted	%	Accepted	%	% Accepted
White British	610	57%	406	62%	204	49%	33%
White Irish	6	1%	5	1%	1	0%	17%
White Other	40	4%	32	5%	8	2%	20%
African/Caribbea	68	6%	37	6%	31	8%	46%
Pakistani	178	17%	93	14%	85	21%	48%
Indian	14	1%	8	1%	6	1%	43%
Bangladeshi	19	2%	6	1%	13	3%	68%
Other Asian	50	5%	25	4%	25	6%	50%
Refused	19	2%	12	2%	7	2%	37%
Other	59	6%	26	4%	33	8%	56%
Total	1063		650		413		

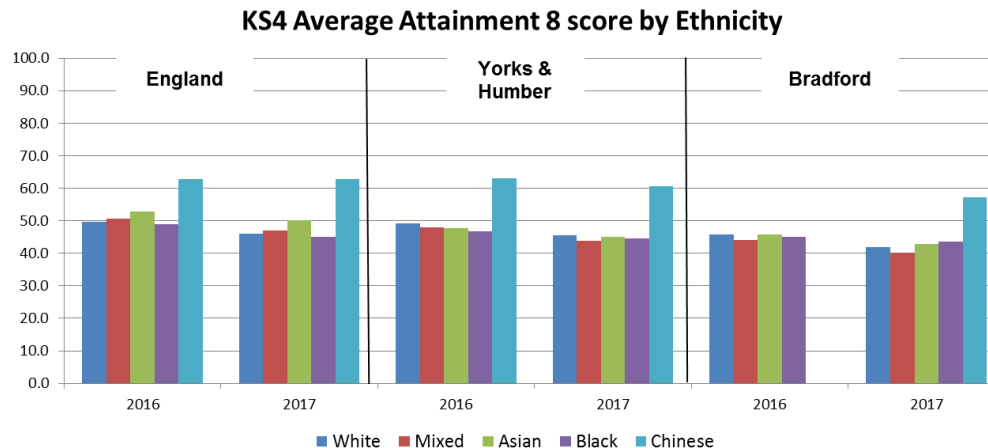
## Educational attainment by ethnicity at KS2 and KS4

School – pupil educational outcome data by ethnicity



		Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics by Ethnicity					
Region/LA	Year	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese	All pupils
England	2016	54	56	56	51	72	54
England	2017	61	63	64	61	78	62
Yorkshire & Humber	2016	50	52	47	42	61	50
Yorkshire & Humber	2017	59	57	58	51	77	58
Bradford	2016	46	48	47	46	x	47.0
Bradford	2017	55	54	59	49	67	57

Note: Bradford figure for Chinese pupils for 2016 was suppressed due to low numbers

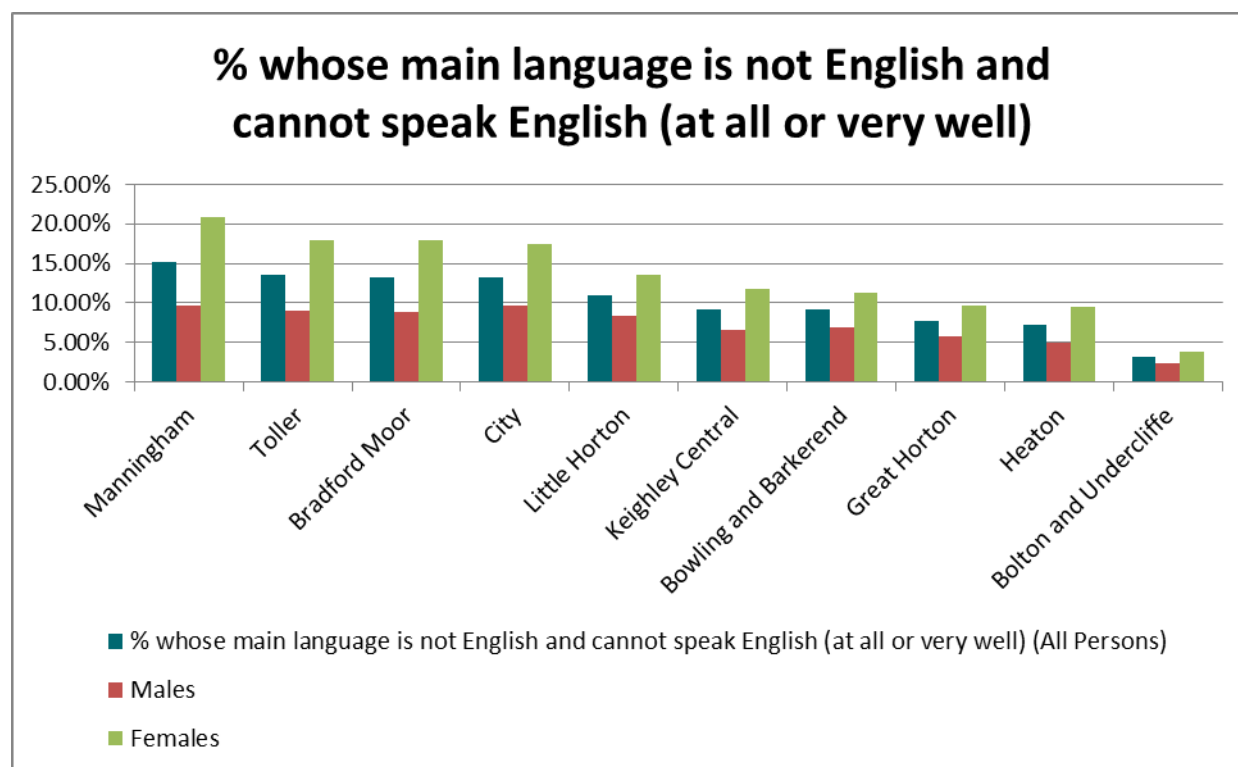


		Average Attainment 8 score per pupil					
Region/LA	Year	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Chinese	All pupils
England	2016	49.8	50.6	52.9	48.9	63.0	50.1
England	2017	46.0	47.1	50.2	45.0	63.0	46.4
Yorkshire & Humber	2016	49.2	48.1	47.7	46.7	63.1	48.9
Yorkshire & Humber	2017	46	43.8	45.0	44.6	60.8	45.4
Bradford	2016	45.8	44.2	45.8	45.2	x	45.7
Bradford	2017	42	40.3	43.0	43.7	57.2	42.4

## People not speaking English well or at all

In 2011 the Census included a question about language spoken - 85.3% of the population stated that English was their main language. 9.5% of the population have a South Asian language as their main language and 2.6% another European language. Bradford District has the highest proportion of Pashto speakers in England and Wales (0.7%).

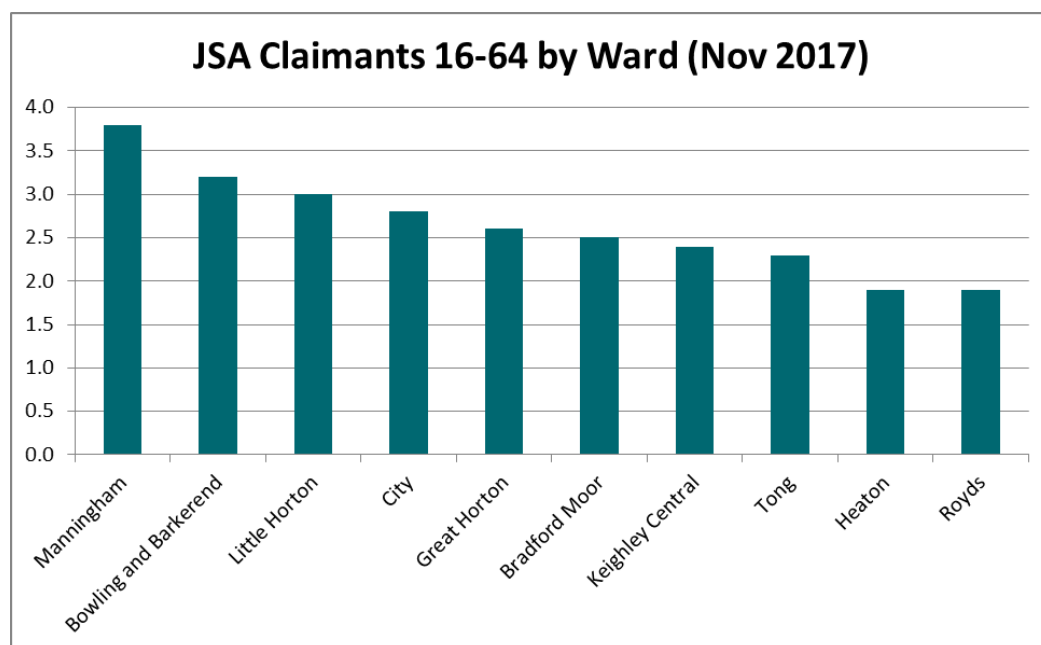
The Chart below provides a breakdown, by Ward and gender, of the percentage of all usual residents, aged 3 and over, whose main language is not English and cannot speak English at all or very well. The Wards with the highest proportion are Manningham, Toller, Bradford Moor and City. There is a disparity in English proficiency by gender.



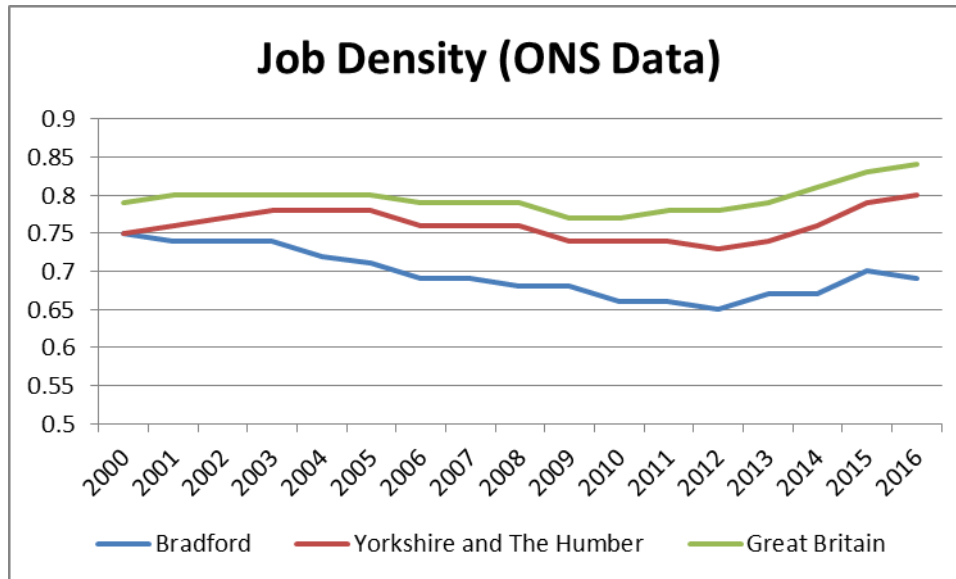
## Economic Activity by Ethnic Group and gender

The working age population accounts for more than 60% of the District's population. Over the last ten years it has increased by more than 10%, a faster rate than the regional or national average. The most recent population projections indicate that the rate of growth of the working age population is projected to decrease over the next ten years, from 1,250 more people in 2016 to 520 more people by 2025. To maintain Bradford's current employment rate of 65%, an additional 10,000 people will need to find employment by 2021.

The table below shows the JSA Claimant rates by Ward for 16-64 year olds (data as at November 2017). The 5 wards in Bradford where the concentration of BAME populations is the highest are all above the average JSA rate for the District.

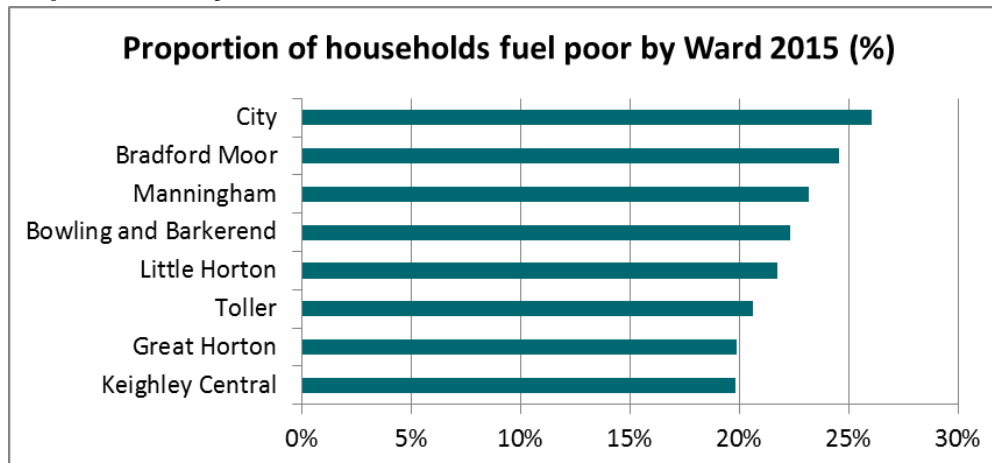




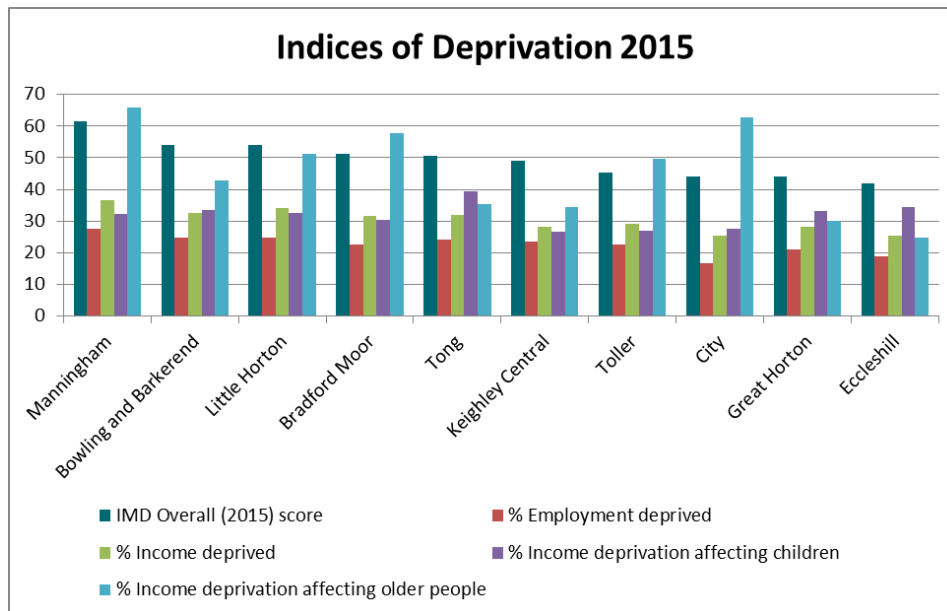


Job density represents the ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64 - the lower the figure the indication is a shortage of jobs. The job density rate is low compared to the Yorkshire and Humber average and the average for Great Britain.

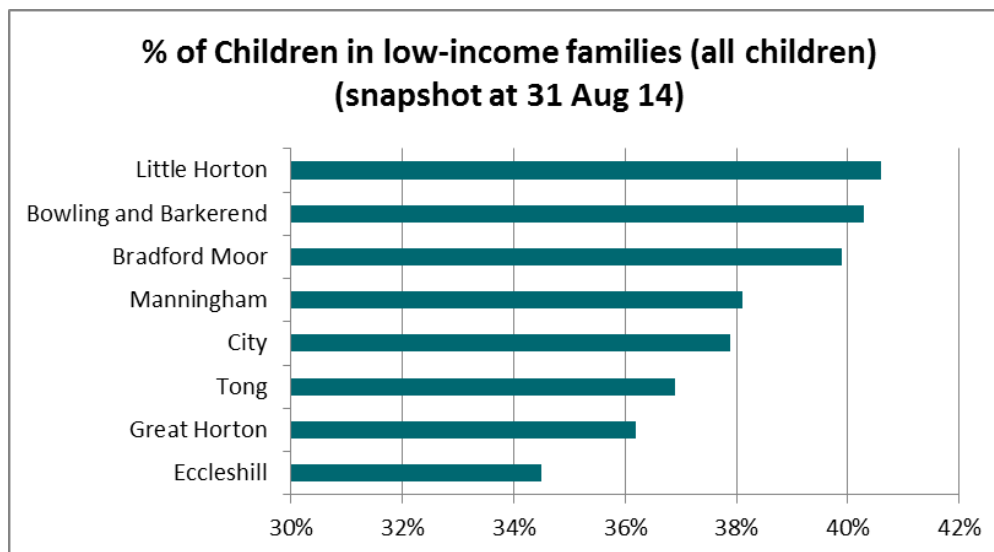
## Deprivation by Ward



The chart on the left shows the 8 Wards with the highest proportion of households that are fuel poor in 2015. These Wards also have the highest proportion of people who are BAME in the District.



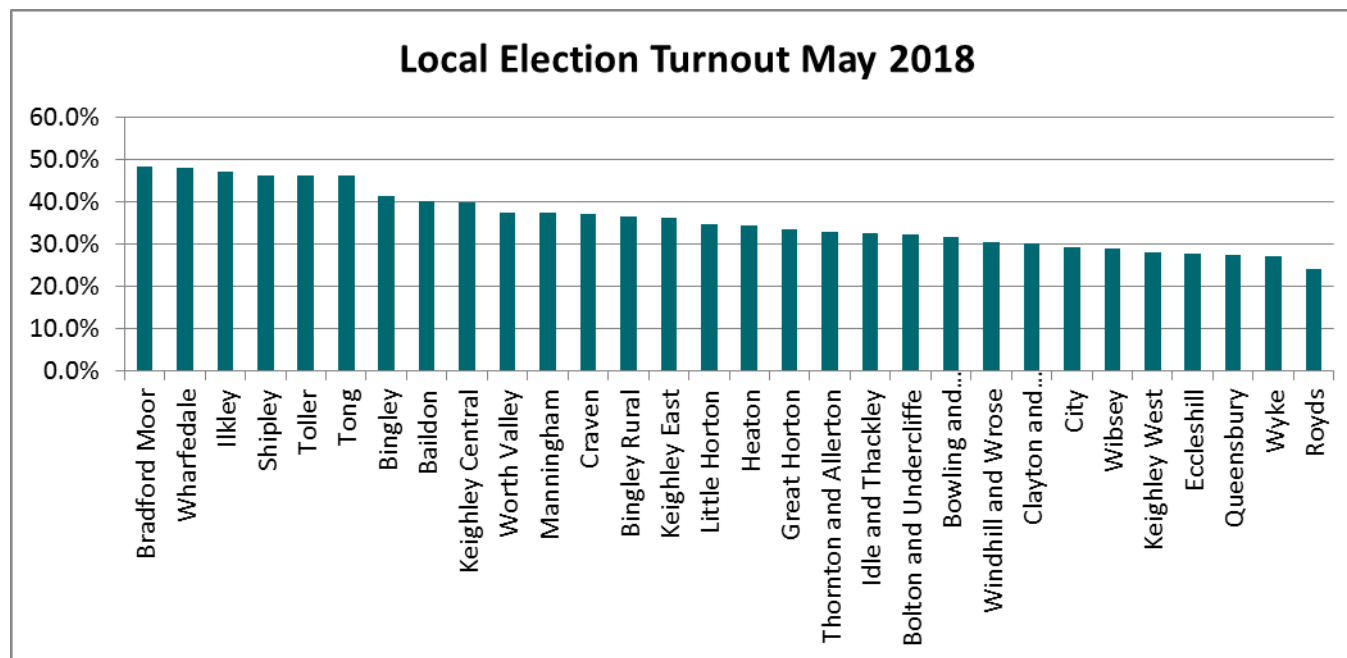
The chart on the left shows the Wards with the highest IMD score in 2015.



The chart on the left shows the 8 Wards with the highest proportion of children in low income families.

## Participation and Civic Pride

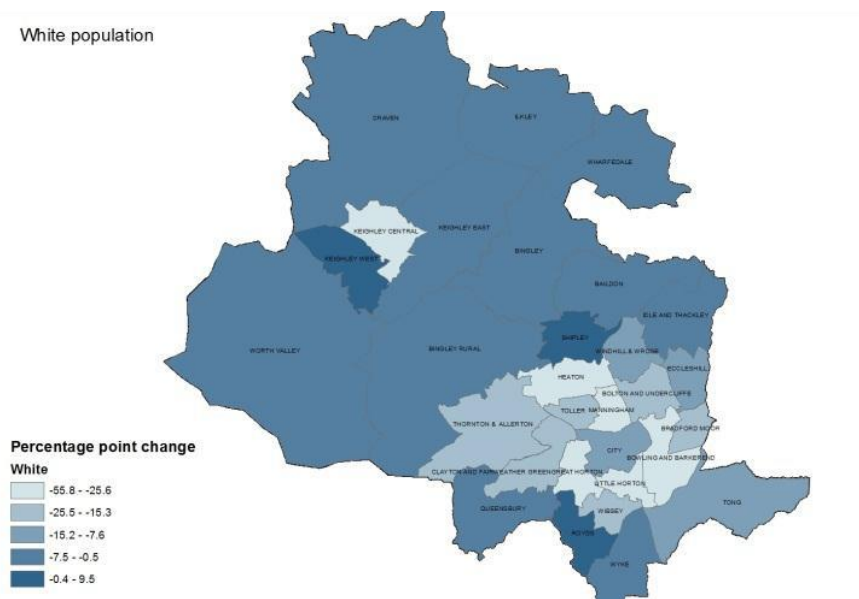
### Local election turnout data



## Community Relations (and social mixing)

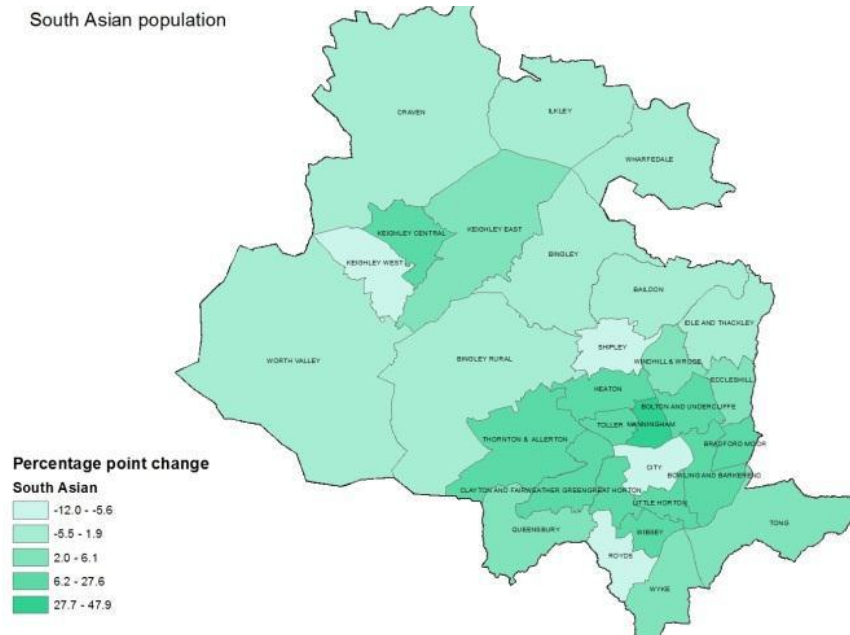
### Change in distribution of ethnic groups by Ward between censuses

The following maps show the percentage point change for each broad ethnic group by ward:



The White population in the District has been falling steadily since the 1970s due to the declining birthrate and a greater number of people moving to other parts of the UK than came to live here. The wards with the greatest percentage decrease in the White population between 2001 and 2011 are generally in the inner city and include: Keighley Central, Little Horton, Great Horton and Heaton. The wards of Royds, Keighley West and Shipley have all seen an increase in the White population.

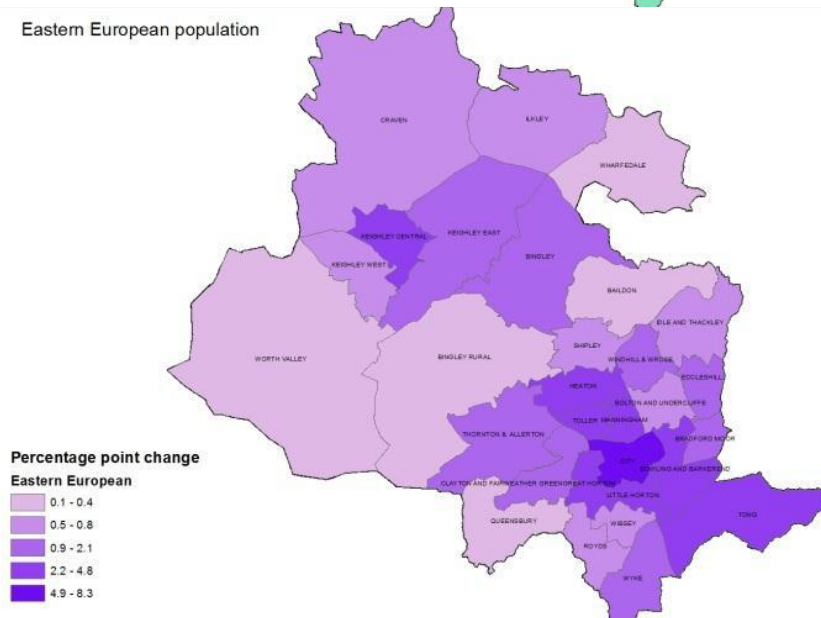
South Asian population



The wards with the greatest population increase in the South Asian population between 2001 and 2011 are generally the inner city wards of Keighley Central, Heaton and Bradford Moor.

The surrounding wards of Bowling and Barkerend, Clayton and Fairweather Green, Great Horton, Bolton and Undercliffe, Wibsey and Thornton and Allerton which can be seen as “aspirational areas” have all seen a percentage increase of more than 10%.

Eastern European population



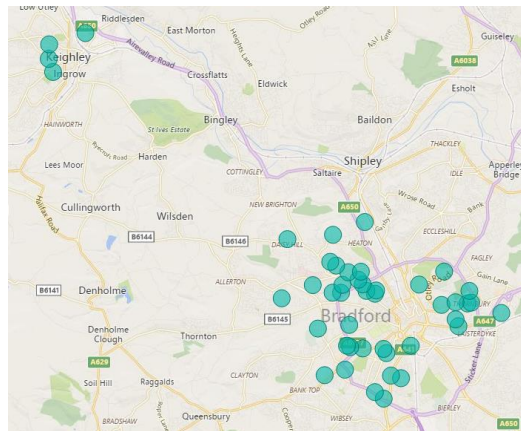
Legislative changes to enable the free flow of people within the European Union led to an increase in the District’s Eastern European population from 2,000 in 2001 to 10,100 by 2011.

Although City and Little Horton wards experienced the largest population increases, the population was dispersed more widely throughout the District than previous immigrants. National figures for Polish migrants who form the largest proportion of Eastern European migrants suggest that three-quarters speak English proficiently, have higher levels of qualifications and are more likely to find employment.

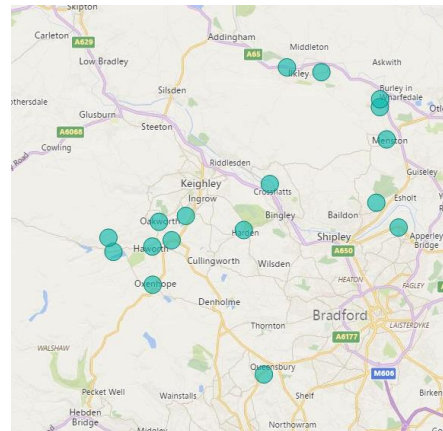
## Number and percentage of segregated schools in Bradford District

In 'Understanding School Segregation in England 2011-2016'<sup>1</sup> the study set out to assess whether schools are segregated by socio-economic status and ethnicity. The study found that in 58% of primary schools and 79% of secondary schools were classed as ethnically segregated schools; this was a decrease from 2011 where 63% of primary and 89% of secondary schools were segregated.

### Primary Schools:



proportion of BAME pupils is over 90%  
(mainly Bradford Mood, City, Manningham  
and Toller)

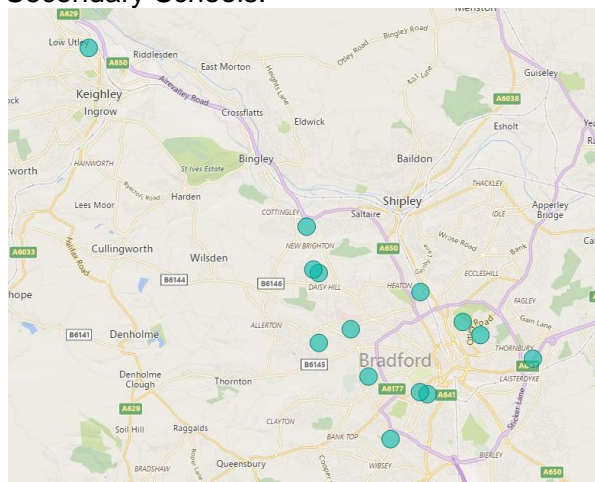


proportion of White British pupils is over 90%  
(mainly Wharfedale, Worth Valley and Ilkley  
Wards)

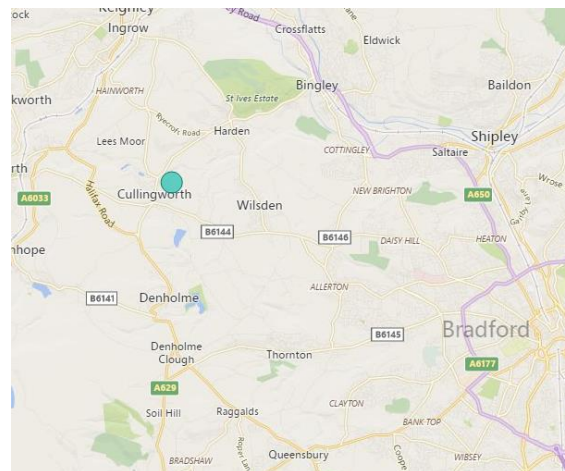
The maps on the left show the location of the primary schools in Bradford where the proportion of BAME pupils is over 90% and where the proportion of White British pupils is over 90% (data from the Jan 18 school census)

<sup>1</sup> <https://the-challenge.org/uploads/documents/TCN-Understanding-School-Segregation-in-England-2011-to-2016.pdf>

## Secondary Schools:



proportion of BAME pupils is over 90%



proportion of White British pupils is over 90%

The maps on the left show the location of the secondary schools in Bradford where the proportion of BAME pupils is over 90% and where the proportion of White British pupils is over 90% (data from the Jan 18 school census). Parkside is the only secondary school with over 90% White British pupils.

The following table shows the 10 schools with the highest proportion of BAME pupils

Stage	Ward	Estab No.	School	% BAME
Primary	Manningham	3802184	Atlas Community Primary School	100
Primary	Manningham	3802195	Iqra Academy	100
Primary	Manningham	3802185	Miriam Lord Community Primary School	100
Primary	Toller	3802022	St Philip's CoFE Primary Academy	100
Secondary	Bolton and Undercliffe	3804613	Feversham College	100
Primary	City	3802186	Copthorne Primary School	99.6
Primary	Manningham	3802012	Whetley Primary Academy	99.6
Primary	Manningham	3802025	Dixons Manningham Primary Academy	99.5
Primary	Bradford Moor	3802041	Lapage Primary School and Nursery	99.5
Primary	Toller	3802179	Margaret McMillan Primary School	99.5



The following table shows the 10 schools with the highest proportion of White British pupils:

Stage	Ward	Estab No.	School	White: Bri
Primary	Worth Valley	3802134	Stanbury Village School	99.07
Primary	Worth Valley	3802127	Lees Primary School	97.16
Primary	Worth Valley	3802121	Haworth Primary Academy	96.38
Primary	Worth Valley	3805205	Oakworth Primary School	94.5
Primary	Wharfedale	3802203	Burley Oaks Primary School	94.39
Primary	Bingley Rural	3802114	Harden Primary School	94.17
Primary	Worth Valley	3803375	Oxenhope CE Primary School	93.91
Primary	Worth Valley	3802130	Oldfield Primary School	93.44
Primary	Baildon	3803360	Baildon CE Primary School	92.9
Primary	Queensbury	3802178	Shibden Head Primary Academy	92.14

### Perceptions of cohesion

The West Yorkshire Police & Crime Commissioners 'Your Views' survey was launched in June 2017 and replaced the previous Public Perception Survey following a period of consultation with partners and the public. Unfortunately we don't have enough data from the new survey to provide meaningful analysis; therefore the analysis below is based on the last 12 months' worth of data from the old survey.

The chart below shows the ten Wards with the highest proportion of people who think that their local area is a place where people live together harmoniously:

