

# Understanding Bradford District (UBD)

Ethnicity, language and religion

August 2013

## Introduction

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.

For the first time, 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%).

Between 2001 and 2011 the proportion of the population who identified themselves as Christian fell from 60.1% to 45.9%. The proportion of Muslims increased by eight percentage points to 24.7%.

## Ethnicity

- In addition to the higher number of people from Southern Asian ethnic groups, there has also been an increase in the numbers of people from Other Asian groups which includes Chinese, Kashmiri, Filipino and Afghani. The District has also seen an increase in people of Other ethnic groups which includes: people with Kurdish ethnicity, from the Baltic States (Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia), the Commonwealth of Independent States (countries from the former Soviet Union) and Iran.
- The Census also gave residents the opportunity to identify themselves as Arab, or Gypsy or Irish Traveller. 0.7% of the Bradford population identified themselves as Arab and 0.1% identified themselves as Gypsy or Irish Traveller.

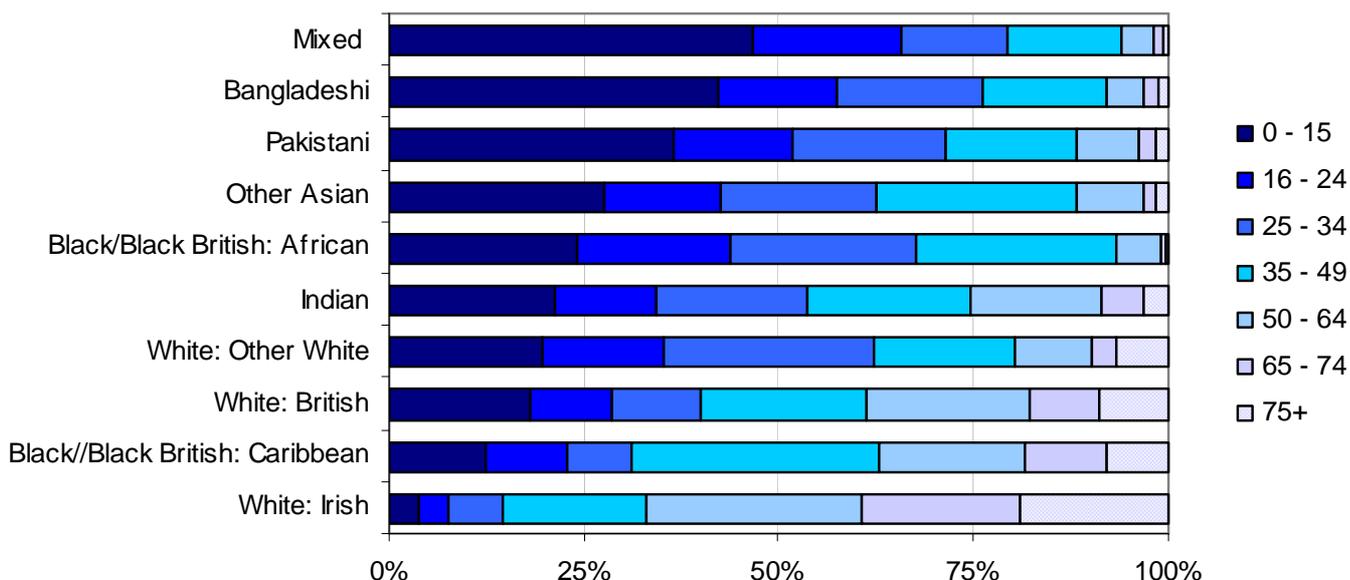
### Links to data:

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/qs201ew>

## Ethnicity by age

- Different ethnic groups have very different age profiles. The Mixed ethnic group has the youngest age profile, with 65.8% under 25 years of age. Of the South Asian ethnic groups, the Bangladeshi ethnic group has the youngest age profile - 42.2% are under 16 years of age and 57.4% under 24 years of age. In line with national trends the Irish ethnic group is the oldest in the District, with nearly 40% over 65 years of age.

**Figure 1: Ethnic group by age band**



**Links to data:**

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/qs201ew>  
<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/dc2101ew>

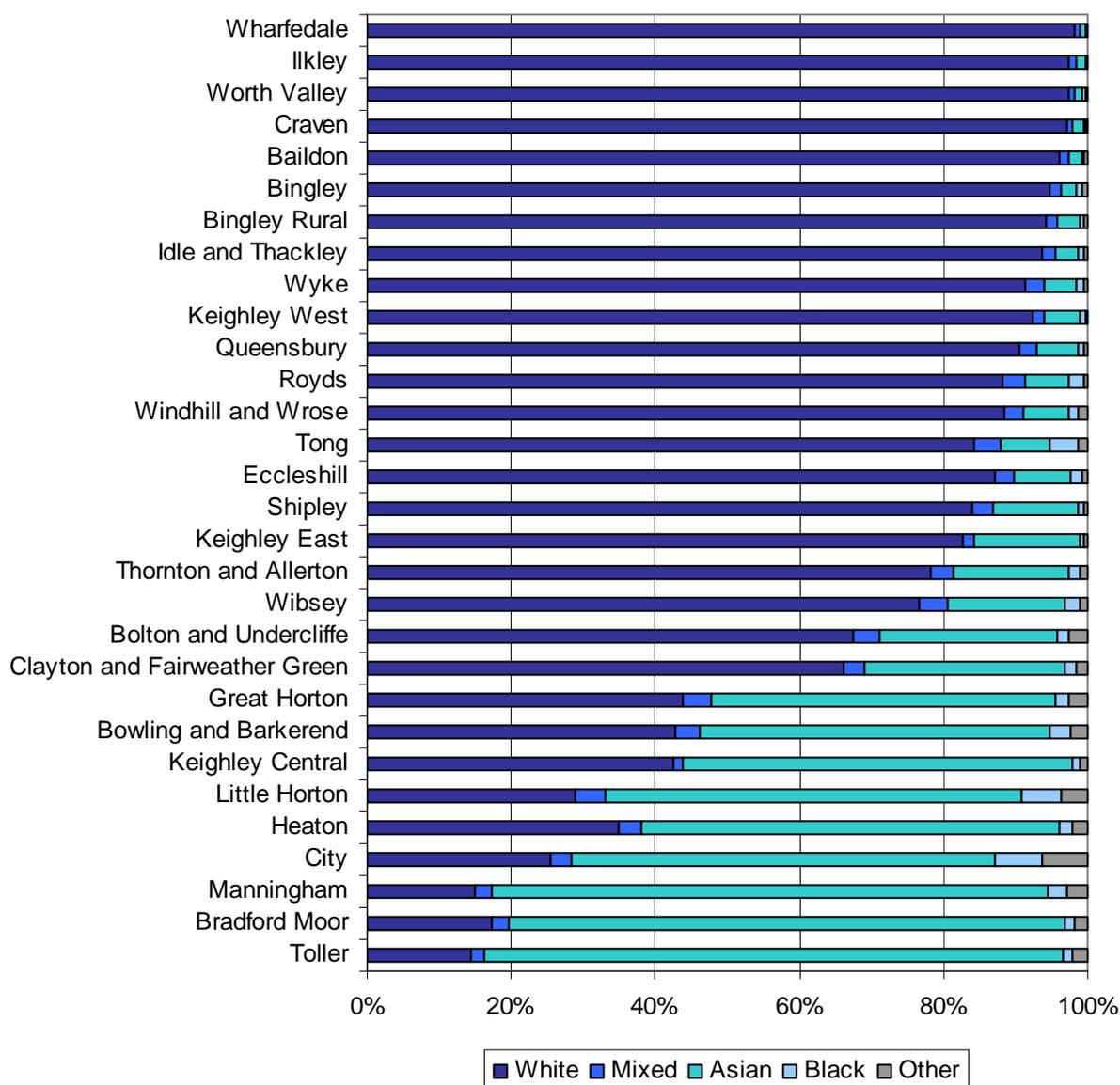
**Ethnicity by ward**

- Keighley Central and the wards close to Bradford City Centre have a more diverse population.
- The wards with the largest proportions of Asian residents are Toller (80.1%), Bradford Moor (77.2%), and Manningham (77.1%) and the wards with the lowest proportions are Wharfedale (0.67%), Ilkley (1.1%) and Worth Valley (0.35%).
- The wards with the largest proportions of Mixed residents are Little Horton (4.2%) and Great Horton (3.99%) and the ward with the largest proportion of Black residents is City ward (6.56%).
- The wards with the largest proportions of White residents are: Wharfedale (98.07%), Ilkley (97.29%) and Worth Valley (97.29%) and the wards with the lowest proportions are Manningham (14.89%) and Toller (14.34%).

**Links to data:**

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/qs201ew>  
<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/dc2101ew>

### Main ethnic groups by ward



### Country of birth

- 82.8% of the population was born in the UK. People born in South Asia form the largest group of non-UK born residents. 9.9% of the population was born in South Asia, 7.7% in Pakistan.
- In addition to 40,000 people born in Pakistan, there were 6,200 people born in India and 4,000 people born in Bangladesh. The most significant numbers of people born elsewhere in South East Asia include 1,100 people born in the Philippines and 1,000 born in China.
- The most significant numbers for people born in Africa are for Zimbabwe (1,100), Nigeria (988) and Kenya (865).
- The number of people born in the original EU countries is lower than those born in the EU Accession countries and includes 1,400 people born in Germany and 1,100 born in Italy who have chosen to stay in this country and are generally older than recent migrants from the EU Accession countries.

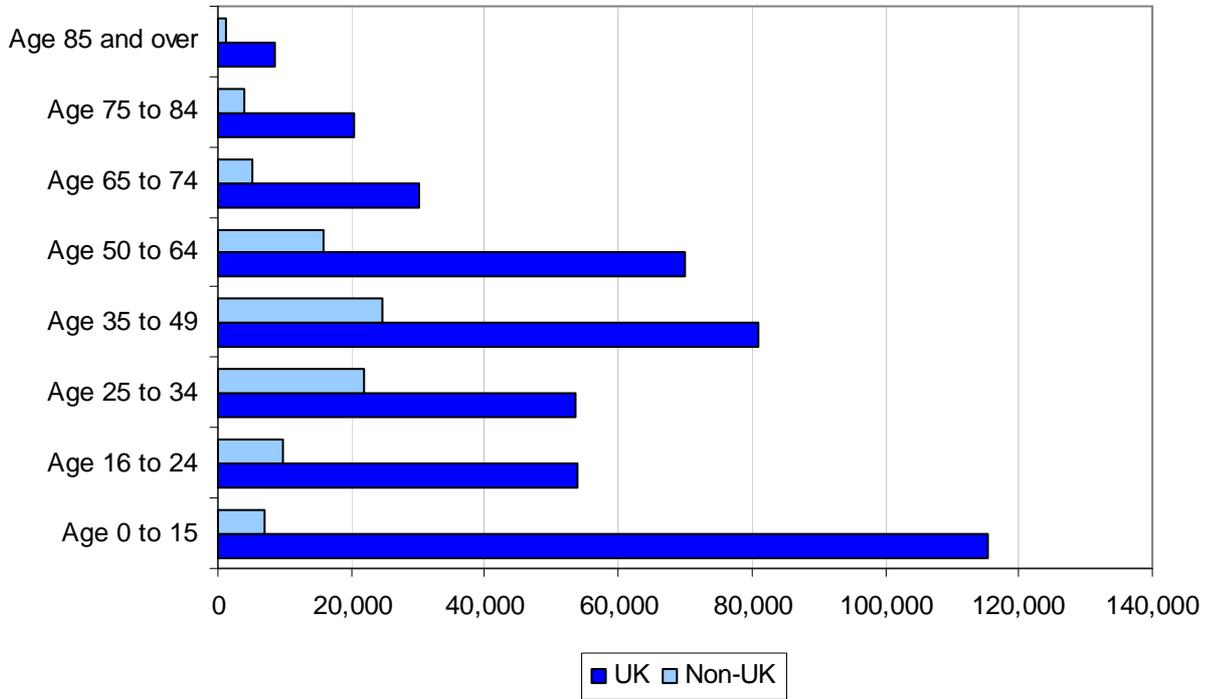
**Links to data:**

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/qs203ew>

**Country of birth by age**

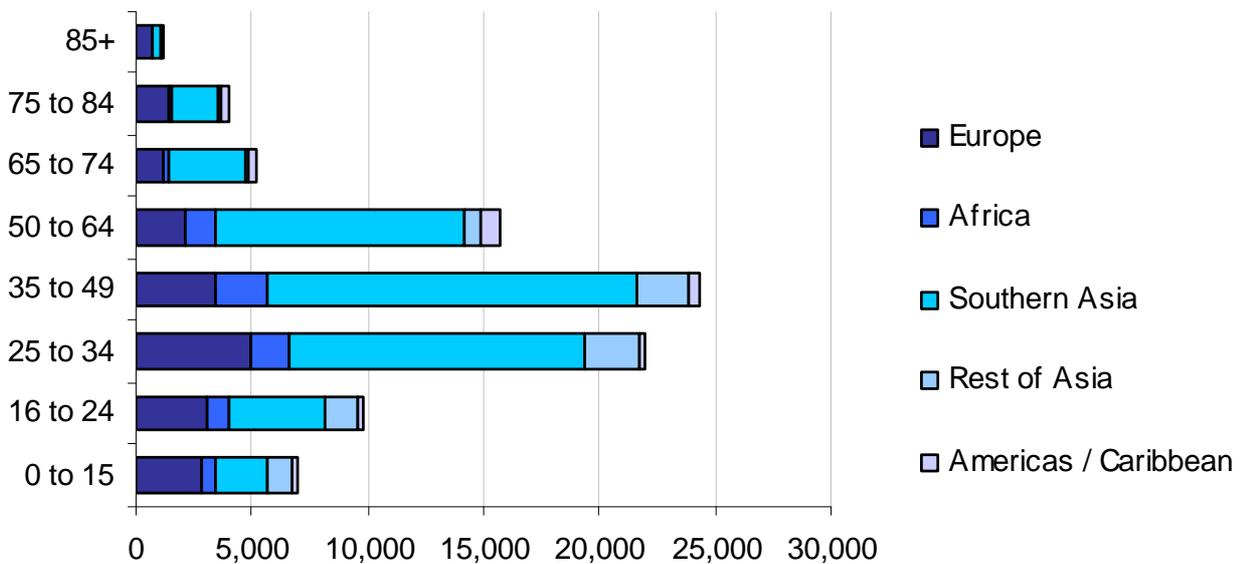
- UK born residents form the largest proportion of all age groups. 94.3% of 0 to 15 year olds were born in the UK. The smallest proportion is 70.9% for 25 to 34 year olds.

**Figure 2: UK born and non-UK born population by age**



- People born in other European countries form significant proportions of the younger age groups (below 50) - largely as a result of younger people migrating to the UK to find employment.

**Figure 3: Age of non-UK born population by country of birth**



**Links to data:**

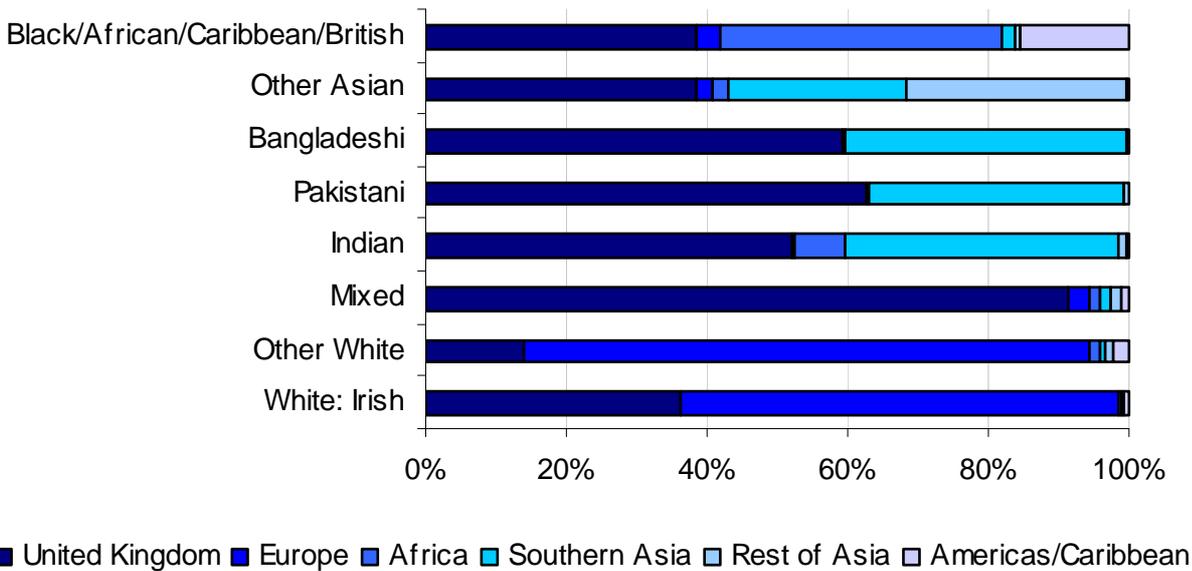
<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/qs203ew>  
<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/dc2103ew>

**Ethnicity by country of birth**

The census asked people to identify the ethnic group<sup>1</sup> to which they consider they belong, as well as their country of birth. This is useful as second and third generations have often been born since the main periods of migration.

- The White British ethnic group is the largest in the District, accounting for 63.9% of the population. The Pakistani ethnic group is the second largest, representing 20.4% of the total population.
- The chart below provides details of ethnicity by country of birth - excluding White British.
- Over 90% of the Mixed ethnic group were born in the UK. This is the largest proportion of any ethnic group other than White British.
- Over 60% of people with a Pakistani heritage were born in the UK, probably as second or third generations. More than 50% of the Indian and Bangladeshi population were born in the UK.

**Figure 4: Ethnic group by country of birth (excluding White British)**



**Links to data:**

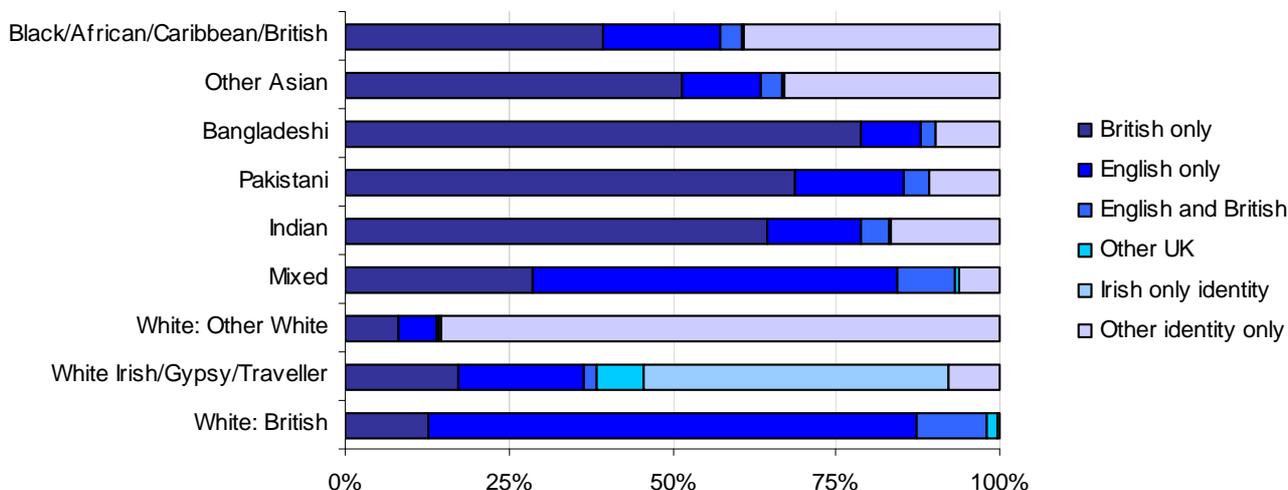
<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/qs201ew>  
<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/dc2205ew>  
[http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776\\_290558.pdf](http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_290558.pdf)

<sup>1</sup> Varying definitions of ethnicity exist – Bulmer, M. “The ethnic group question in the 1991 Census of Population” described ethnicity as “a collectivity within a larger population having...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”.

## National identity by ethnic group

- In the 2011 Census, people were asked to record their national identity. The table below shows ethnic group by self-defining national identity.
- Around  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the White British ethnic group reported an English only national identity.
- The majority of respondents in most ethnic groups considered themselves to have a UK national identity. 87.6% of respondents from the Pakistani ethnic group reported a UK national identity.
- The Other White ethnic group has the highest Other identity, likely to be recent migrants from Central and Eastern Europe.

**Figure 5: Ethnic group by national identity**



### Links to data:

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/dc2202ew>

## Language

- The 2011 Census collected information for the first time about the main language spoken by individuals and English language skills within households.
- In Bradford, there are lower proportions than regionally or nationally of households where English is the main language of all adults, but higher proportions where English is the main language of at least one adult or child or where there are no residents who have English as a main language.
- 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%) – Pashto is one of the official languages of Afghanistan and is also spoken in Pakistan, Iran, India and Tajikistan.
- Some of the other main languages spoken include: 2,400 Arabic speakers, 2,100 Slovak speakers, 985 Latvian speakers and 642 Czech speakers from the EU Accession countries; 897 Chinese speakers and 640 Filipino speakers from South East Asia; 1,270 Kurdish speakers and 592 Persian/Farsi speakers from the Middle East.

- City ward has nearly one third of the District’s Arabic speakers – possibly due to the university’s international links.
- The wards with the largest numbers of Slovak speakers are close to the City Centre: Little Horton (330), Heaton (261) and City (237); and the largest number of Polish speakers live in City ward (682).
- Bradford Moor has the largest numbers of Urdu (2,448) and Pashto speakers (1,043); Toller has the largest number of Punjabi speakers and Manningham has the largest number of Bengali speakers.

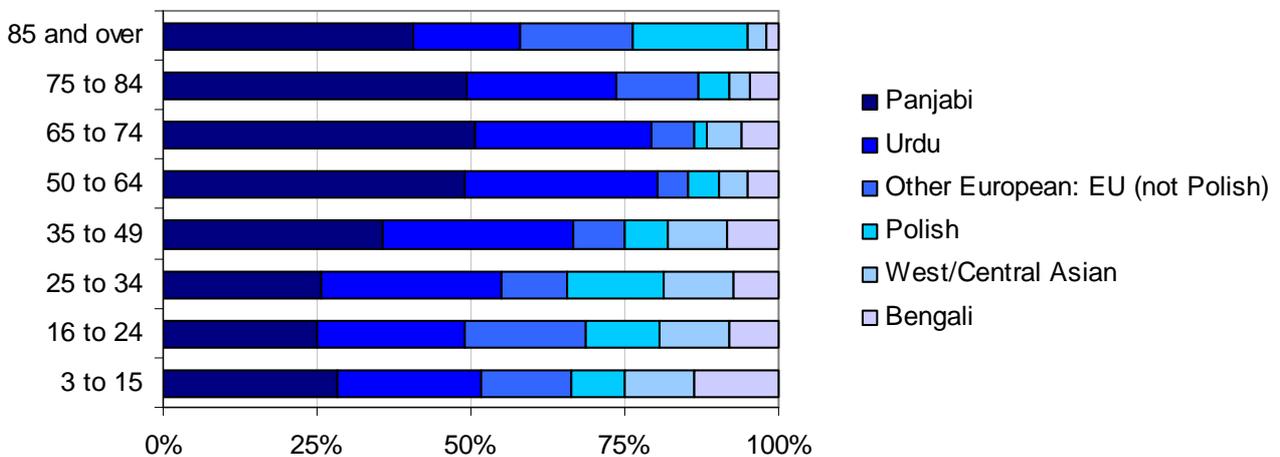
**Links to data:**

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/ks206ew>  
<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/qs204ew>

**Main language by age**

- The chart below shows the proportion of the population, by age, who speak one of the most common main languages after English, as their main language.
- Over 75% of 50 to 64 year olds with a main language other than English speak either Panjabi or Urdu. This compares to less than 50% of 16 to 24 year olds, with more speaking other European languages, reflecting recent migration patterns from Central and Eastern Europe. The high proportion of over 85 year olds speaking Polish and other EU languages may also be a reflection of earlier migration trends.

**Figure 6: Main language by age (excluding English)**



**Links to data:**

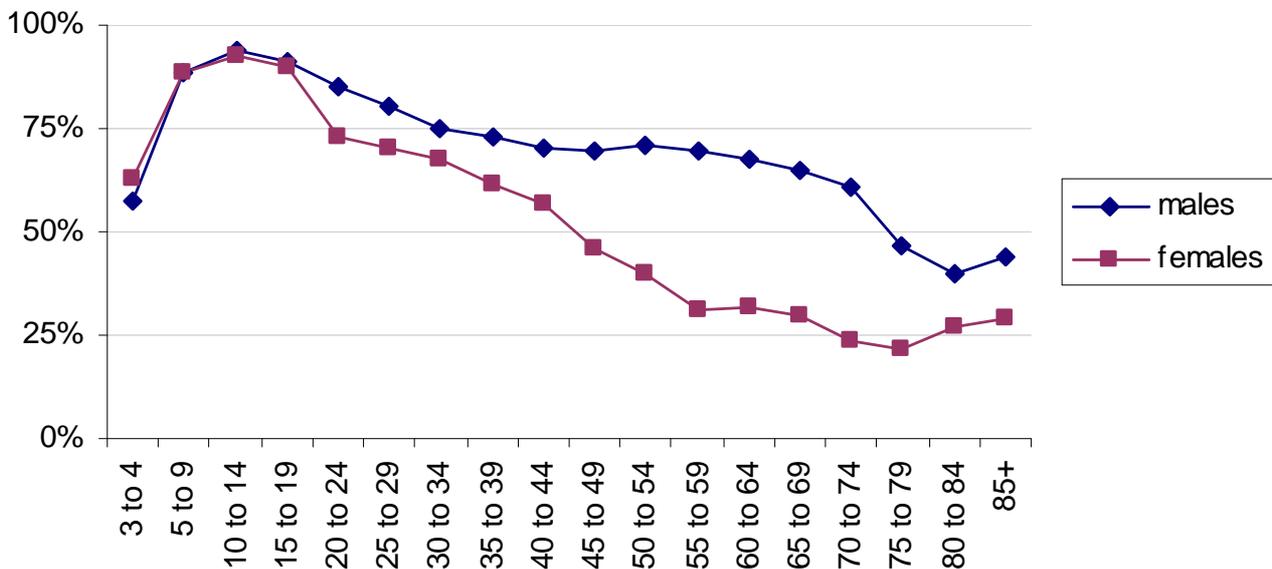
<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/qs204ew>  
<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/dc2104ew>

**Proficiency in English by age and sex**

- 67.2% of the population aged 3 and above, whose main language is not English, can speak English well or very well.
- The graph below shows a breakdown by age and sex. Over 90% of 10 to 19 year olds whose main language is not English speak English well or very well.

- Older women tend to be less likely to speak English well or very well. Only 25.6% of over 65 year old women whose main language is not English, speak English well or very well, compared to 53.5% of men.

**Figure 7: Main language is not English: speak English well or very well**



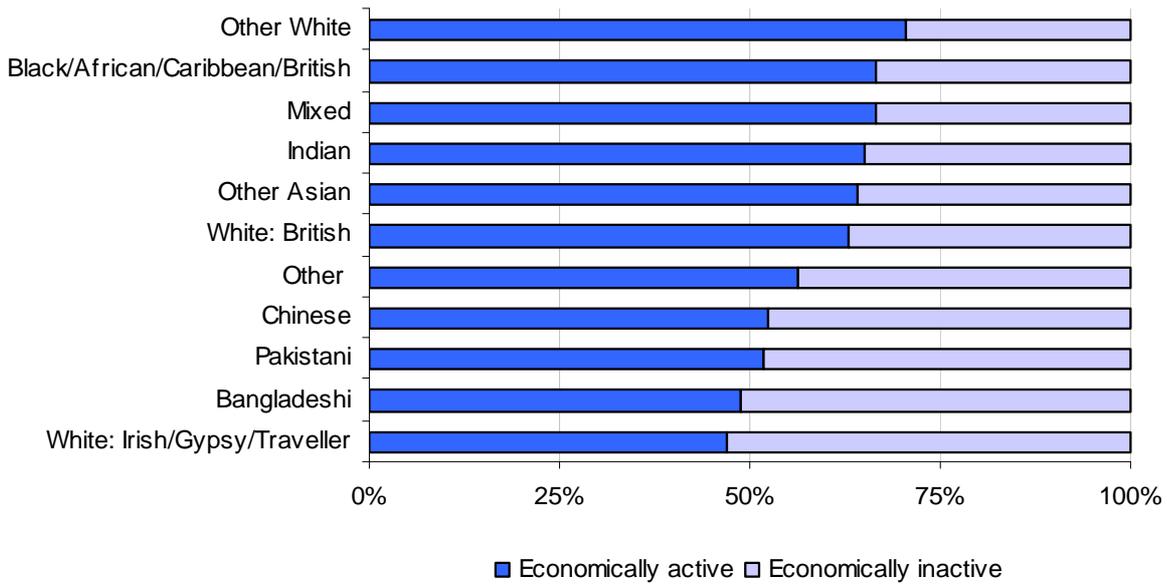
**Links to data:**

- <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/qs205ew>
- <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/dc2105ew>

**Economic activity by ethnic group**

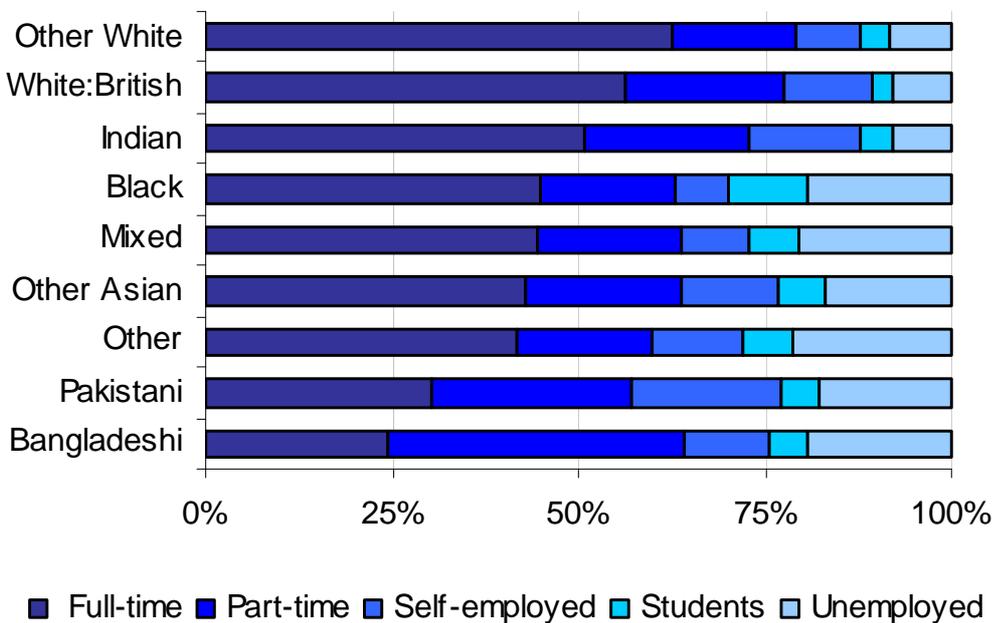
- The chart overleaf shows the proportion of the over 16 population of each ethnic group by economic activity status.
- 70.5% of the Other White ethnic group is economically active, reflecting its age profile and the recent increased migration from Central and Eastern Europe of people seeking employment.
- The White British ethnic group has an economic activity rate of 63.1%.
- Just over 50% of the Pakistani over 16 year old population is economically active and just under 50% of the Bangladeshi. Bangladeshi women are nearly three times more likely to be economically inactive than Bangladeshi men. 51% of the economically inactive Bangladeshi women age 16+ are looking after their home or family. Less than 2% of the total population for Bangladeshi women age 16+ are self employed, compared with 9.6% of Bangladeshi men.

**Figure 8: Ethnic group by economic activity**



- The chart below provides a breakdown by the different economically active categories.
- The Other White ethnic group has the largest proportion of full-time employees. 62.5% of the economically active Other White population is in full-time employment.
- 30.5% of the economically active Pakistani population is in full-time employment, 26.8% work part-time and 20% are self employed.

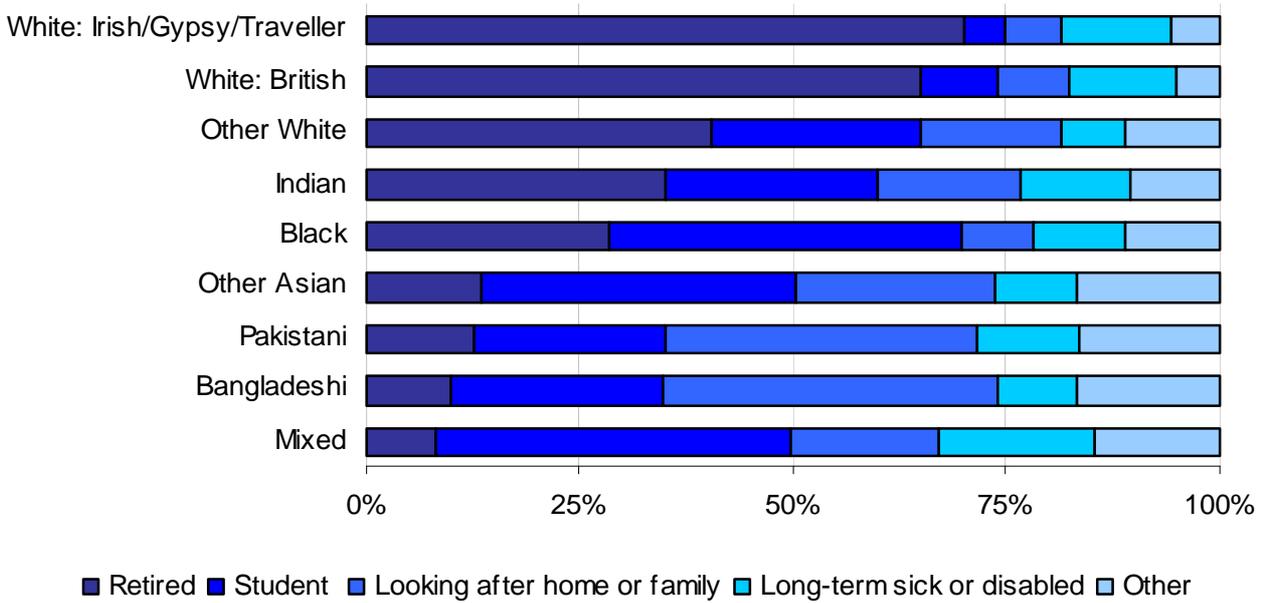
**Figure 9: Ethnic group by economically active categories**



- The chart below provides a breakdown by the different economically inactive categories.
- The White Irish/Gypsy/Traveller ethnic group has the largest proportion of retired people. 65.1% of the economically inactive White British population is retired, compared to only 8.2% for the Mixed ethnic group, reflecting the different age profiles.

- The Bangladeshi population has the largest proportion of people looking after home or family - 39.2% of economically inactive Bangladeshis.

**Figure 10: Ethnic group by economically inactive categories**



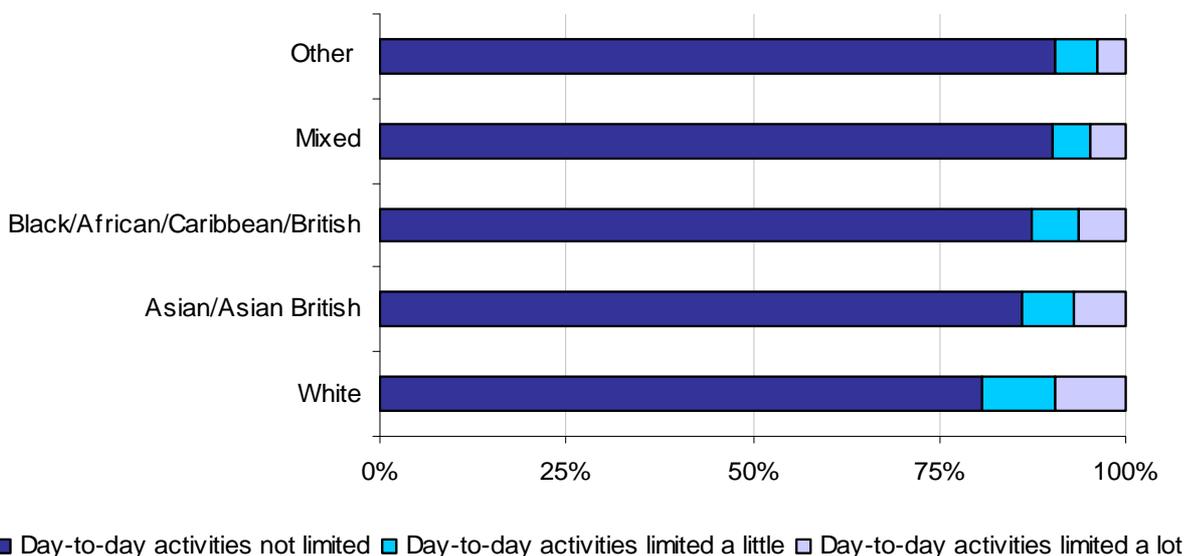
**Links to data:**

- <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/qs601ew>
- <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/dc6201ew>

**Health and disability by ethnic group**

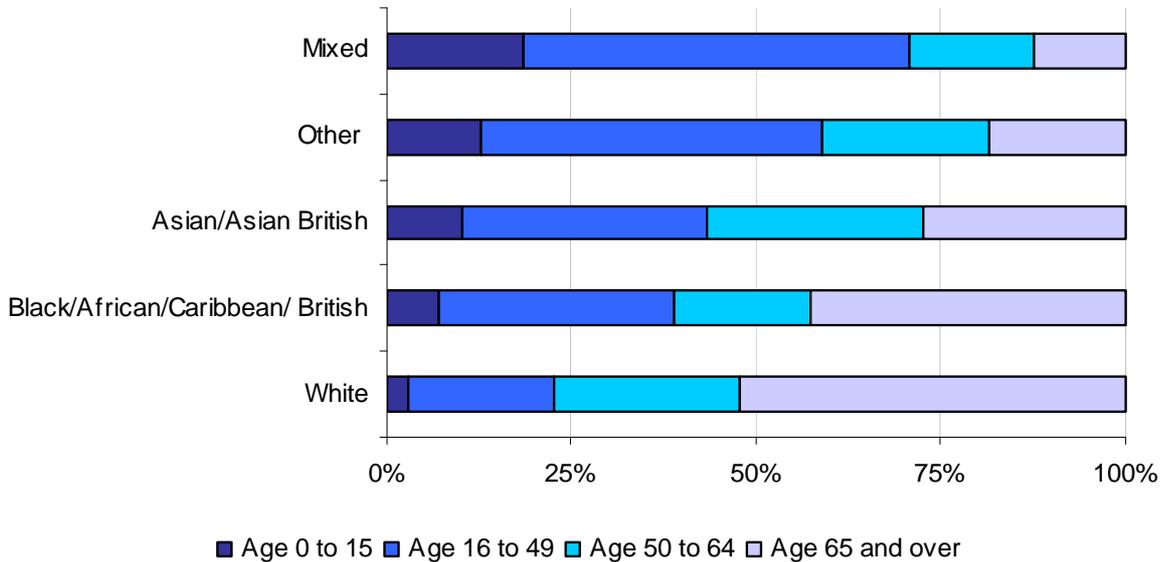
- The Census asked people to rank their general health and ability to carry out day-to-day activities. 80.4% of the population described their general health as good or very good. 8.4% of the population stated they had a long term health problem or disability.
- The White population were more likely to describe their day-to-day activities as limited a lot (9%) or a little (10%) rather than not at all limited.

**Figure 11: Ethnic group by long term health problems and disability**



- An age breakdown of people whose daily lives are limited a lot by health, age or disability, shows that for the White population these are more likely to be people in the 65+ age category (over 50%), whereas for the Asian population the larger proportions are in the 16-49 age group – around one third.

**Figure 12: Day-to-day activities limited a lot by ethnic group by age**



**Links to data:**

- <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/qs302ew>
- <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/qs303ew>
- <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/dc3201ew>

**Religion**

- Although the proportion of the population who have identified themselves as Christian has fallen since 2001, they are still the largest religious group in Bradford District. Between 2001 and 2011 the proportion fell from 60.1% to 45.9%. Not surprisingly 90% of Christians were born in the UK, 4% were born in EU Accession countries, 2% were born in Africa.
- Nearly one quarter of the population identified themselves as Muslims - the second largest group and an increase of eight percentage points to 24.7% since 2001. Bradford District has the fourth highest proportion of Muslims in England. A larger proportion of Bradford's Muslims (60%) were born in the UK than in the Middle East and Asia (37%).
- A larger proportion of the District's Buddhists were born in the UK (51%) than Eastern Asia, Southern Asia and South-East Asia (45%), whereas a higher proportion of Hindus were born in the Southern Asia (48%) than the UK (38%) or Africa (13%).
- Just over one-fifth of the District's population (20.7%) stated that they had no religion – lower than regional or national figures and an increase from 13.3% in 2001.
- The ward with the largest proportion of Muslims is Toller (76.1%) and Craven (67.5%) ward has the largest proportion of Christians. Manningham (12.7%) ward had the lowest proportion of Christians and Wharfedale (0.3%) had the lowest proportion of Muslims. Eccleshill (31.4%) had the largest proportion of people who stated that they have no religion and Toller (3.4%) had the lowest proportion.

- The question about religion was voluntary and 6.2% of the District's population chose not to give an answer.

**Links to data:**

<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/ks209ew>

## More information

ONS 2011 Census website: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html>

Bradford Observatory: <http://www.westyorkshireobservatory.org/>

Centre on Dynamics of Ethnicity (CoDE), Manchester University: <http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/census/>

## Contacts

For further details or feedback on 2011 Census, please contact:

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