Ethnicity & Deprivation in Bradford

About this release

Using 2011 Census ethnicity data this release examines the likelihood of ethnic groups living in the most deprived areas of Bradford; compares the type of neighbourhood deprivation across groups; and explores if ethnic minorities are better or worse off living in the most deprived areas.

Summary findings

- In absolute terms those resident in the most deprived areas in Bradford from non-White ethnic groups is around 88,300 persons, greater than White groups at 72,200 persons.
- The likelihood of ethnic minority groups living in a deprived area is greatest for Bangladeshi (59.2%) and Pakistani (56.4%), with the lowest for White British (19.4%).
- Deprivation domains of Income, Health, Education and Living Environment appear correlated with the overall ranking distribution for minority groups, implying these should be considered as 'drivers'.
- All ethnic groups see a gain when resident in non-deprived areas, in particular White and Mixed groups.
- The unemployment rate for ethnic minorities in areas not deprived remains more than 7% higher.

Contents

Responsible officer

Alan Yaqub
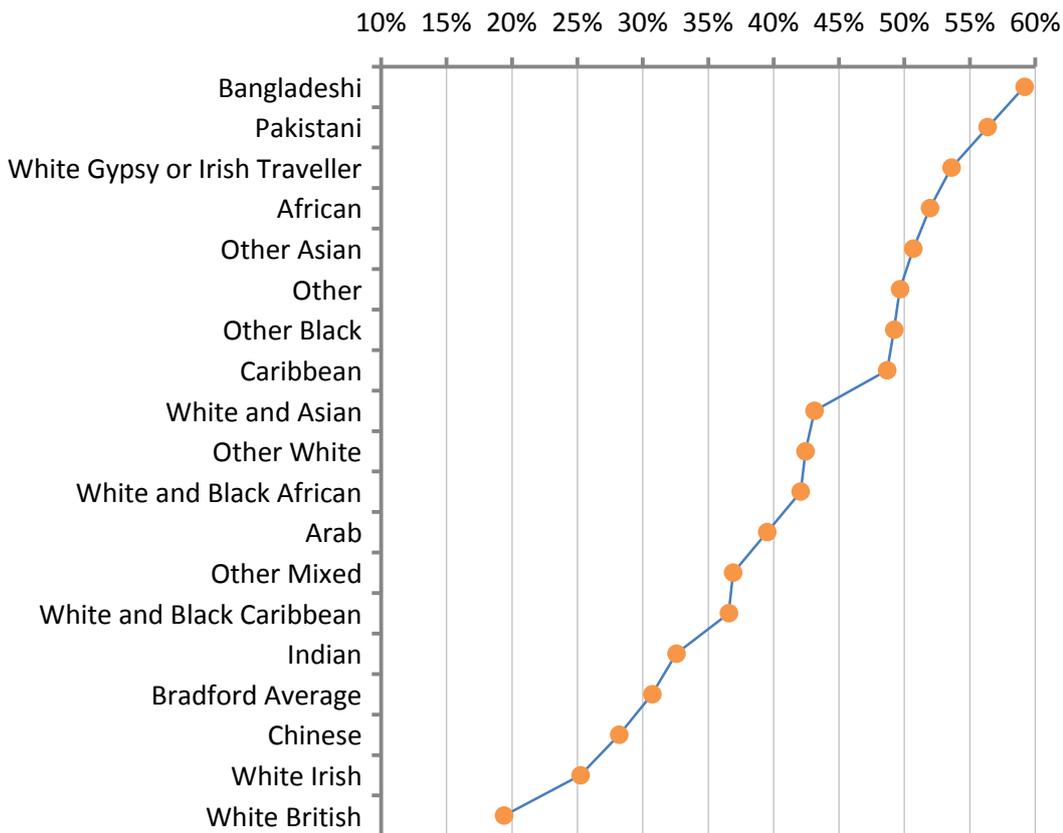alan.yaqub@bradford.gov.uk

Bradford District

1. Proportion of ethnic minorities living in deprived neighbourhoods

Analysis[1] of the 2011 Census show the unemployment rate of ethnic minorities in England is almost twice that of the White British population. One explanation for these inequalities is labour market discrimination; itself compounded by disadvantages in education, health and housing. The concentration of ethnic minorities in the poorest areas may further restrict employment opportunity in what some describe as a 'double disadvantage'.

Deprivation covers a broad range of issues and refers to unmet needs caused by a lack of resources of all kinds, not just financial. The English Indices of Deprivation attempt to measure a broader concept of multiple deprivation, made up of several distinct dimensions, or domains, of deprivation.

Figure 1 shows the ranked likelihood of each ethnic group living in a deprived area in Bradford[2], with Bangladeshi three times more likely than White British to live in these neighbourhoods. In particular absolute numbers resident in these neighbourhoods from Pakistani (60,100) and Bangladeshi (5,800) groups when combined is greater than White British (64,600).

Figure 1: Likelihood of ethnic groups living in 10% most deprived areas, 2011
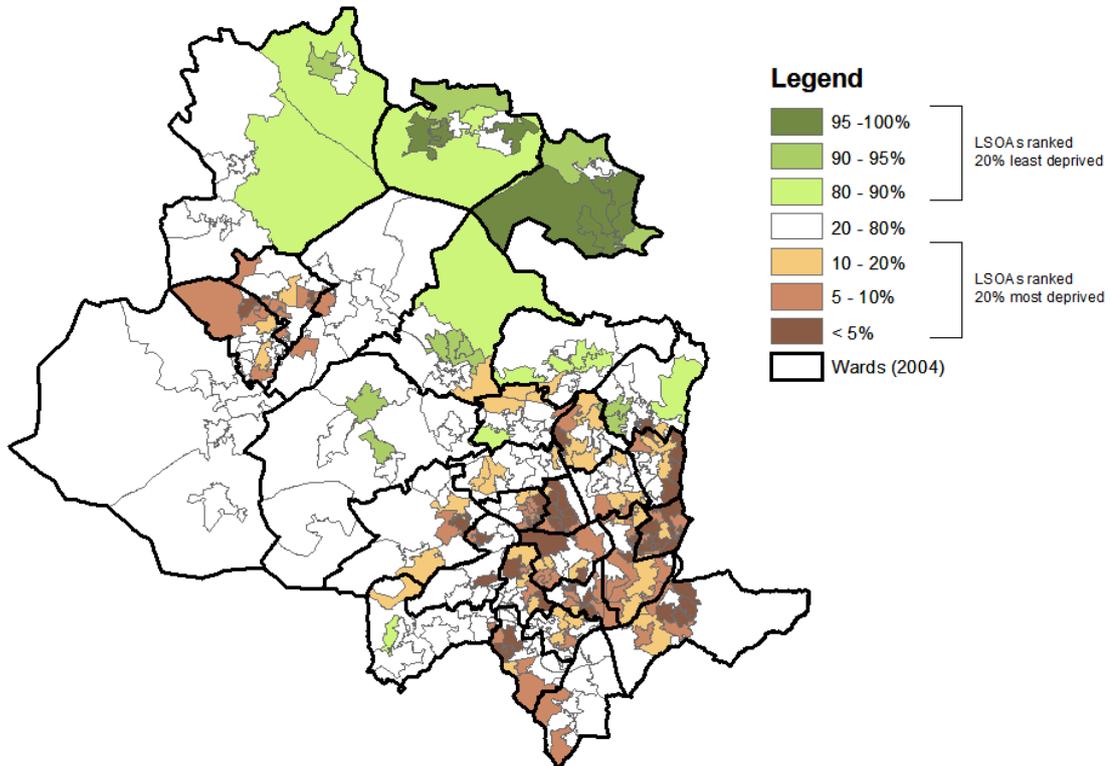

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[1] Ethnic inequalities in labour market participation?

[2] Ethnic group percentages have been calculated using 2011 Census data once the 10% most deprived areas had been identified, then by aggregation to obtain a Bradford figure for each ethnic group.

Indices of deprivation: how deprived areas are identified

The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 (IMD 2010) identifies neighbourhood concentrations of multiple deprivation. The term multiple deprivation refers to seven dimensions: income, employment, health, education, barriers to housing and services, crime, and living environment. The domains are brought together using a weighting scheme, where income and employment carry the most importance, to create an overall deprivation score. The overall score and domain scores are calculated for each Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA) in England defined using 2001 Census boundaries and have relatively even population size. We define a deprived neighbourhood using a cut off of the 10% most disadvantaged on the overall IMD and on each domain.

Figure 2: IMD 2010 rankings for the Bradford District

Legend

95 -100%	LSOAs ranked 20% least deprived
90 - 95%	
80 - 90%	
20 - 80%	
10 - 20%	LSOAs ranked 20% most deprived
5 - 10%	
< 5%	
Wards (2004)	

2. Type of deprivation across ethnic groups

Figure 3 shows the proportion of each ethnic group living in the most deprived areas for deprivation domains[3] in Bradford. The ranking order matches that for overall deprivation (IMD 2010) shown in Figure 1, which enables any correlations to be highlighted. In particular the Income, Health, Education and Living Environment domains appear correlated – meaning these can be considered underlying 'drivers' – for example low educational attainment impacts income through employment, affecting where residents live and the standard of housing; in turn affecting health.
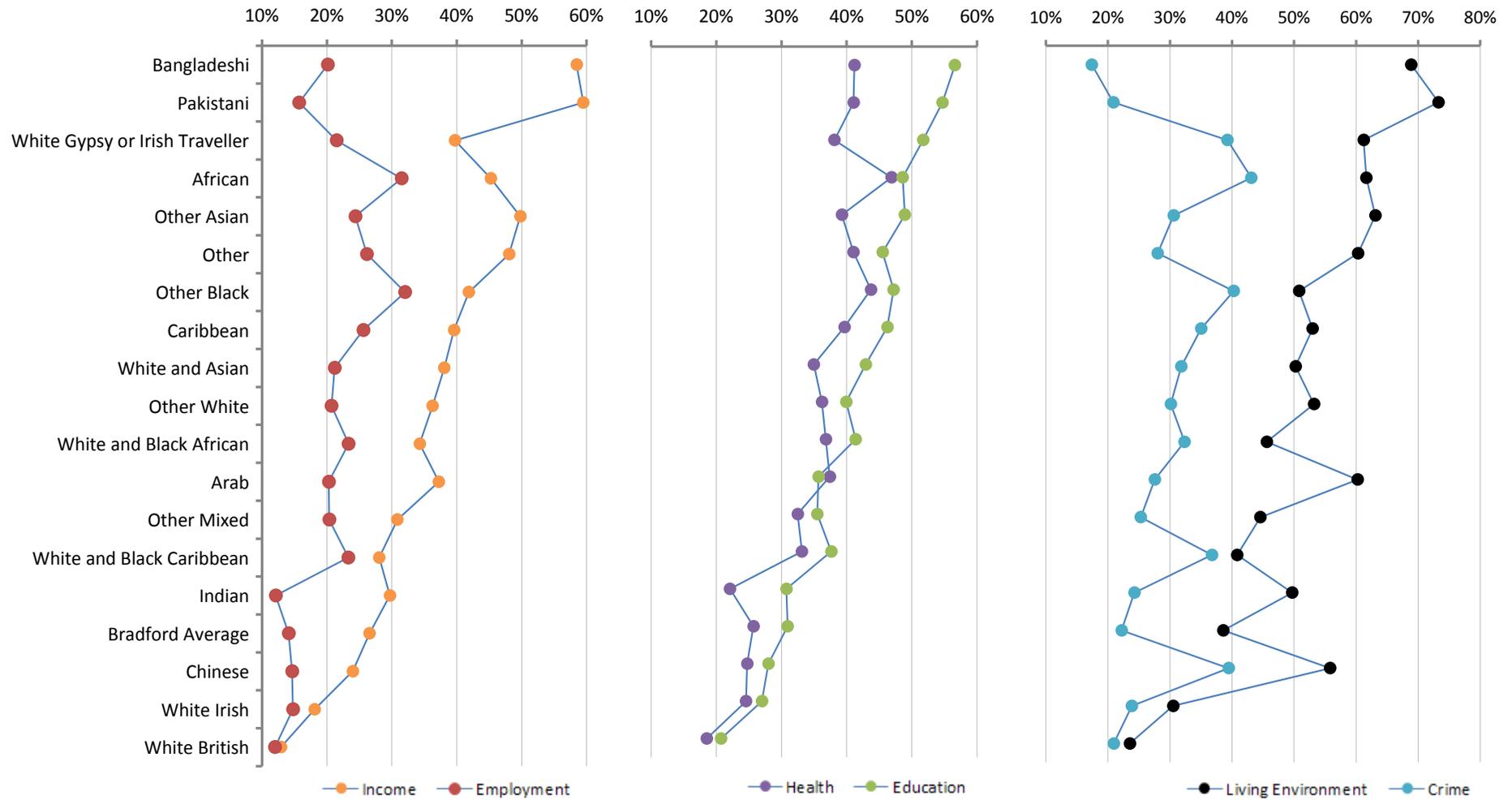
Income and Employment domains are considered the most important; being given a 45% combined weighting in the calculation of IMD 2010 scores.

Table 1: Domains correlated with overall deprivation for minority ethnic groups

Domain	Description / Measure
Income $r = 0.95$	The proportion of the population in an area that live in income deprived families. The definition includes both families that are out-of-work and families that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests).
Health $r = 0.92$	Premature death and the impairment of quality of life by poor health. It considers both physical and mental health. The domain measures morbidity, disability and premature mortality but not aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.
Education $r = 0.99$	Captures the extent of deprivation in education, skills and training in an area. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: one relating to children and young people and one relating to adult skills. These two sub-domains are designed to reflect the 'flow' and 'stock' of educational disadvantage within an area respectively.
Living Environment $r = 0.85$	The quality of individuals' immediate surroundings both within and outside the home. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: the 'indoors' living environment, which measures the quality of housing, and the 'outdoors' living environment which contains two measures relating to air quality and road traffic accidents.

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[3] For the Housing Domain none of the LSOAs in Bradford fall in the lowest 10% most deprived.

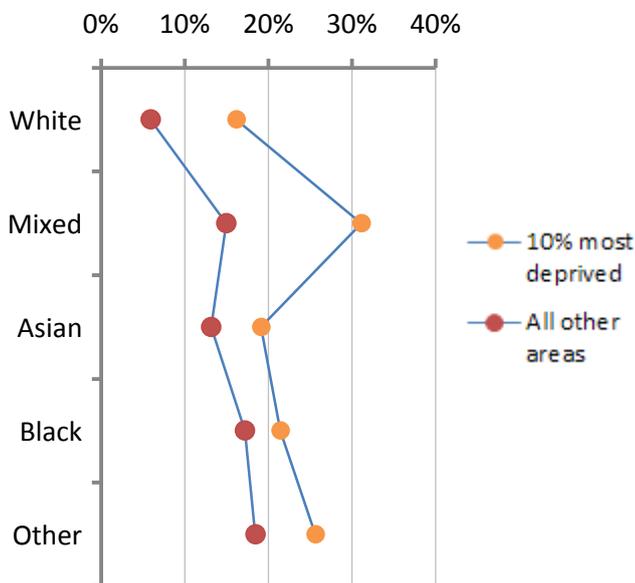**Figure 3: Disparity across ethnic groups in deprivation domains, 2011**

3. Unemployment rate[4] for the most deprived areas

To explore if ethnic minorities are better or worse off living in the most deprived areas, 2011 Census data on unemployment had been used for broad ethnic groups. Figure 4 compares the 10% most areas against all other areas in Bradford.

All ethnic groups see a gain for those resident in non-deprived areas, in particular the White and Mixed groups see more than a 10% reduction in the chance of being unemployed. However for ethnic minority groups the unemployment rate in non-deprived neighbourhood's remains more than 7% higher than for White groups.

Figure 4: Unemployment gap between deprived areas and the rest of Bradford

	White	Mixed	Asian	Black	Other
10% most deprived	16.2%	31.1%	19.1%	21.4%	25.6%
All other areas	5.9%	14.9%	13.1%	17.2%	18.4%

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[4] % is a proportion of economically active

4. Further Information

English Indices of Deprivation 2010
https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/english-indices-of-deprivation

Centre on Dynamics of Ethnicity (CoDE)
http://www.ethnicity.ac.uk/

Bradford Observatory hosts 2011 Census data including *area profiles* for standard geographies in Bradford and our blog site with news items, articles and further resources.

http://www.westyorkshireobservatory.org/bradford