Geographies of diversity and ethnic mixing

About this release

This release explores population change between censuses for ethnic minority groups in Bradford; describing the geographic distribution at ward level for each largest minority group. Segregation is considered using a dissimilarity index for ethnic minority group separation, including changes between censuses.

Summary findings

- The non-white population in Bradford has grown by 68,500 persons over the past decade, which is an increase of two-thirds.
- The ethnic minority population now represents one-third of the total population of Bradford.
- The White British group remains the largest population accounting for more than 3 out of every 5 residents.
- By far the largest ethnic minority group are Pakistani, accounting for around one-fifth of the population in Bradford.
- The Bangladeshi population has almost doubled over the past decade, now with around 10,000 residents.
- Black ethnic groups had the largest rate increase since 2001, however the Chinese population decreased by almost one-third.
- Ethnic minority groups tend to be clustered around inner city Wards, and Keighley Central.
- Residential mixing over the past decade had a general movement toward less separation for many ethnic minority groups.
- The degree of this separation varies between groups, with Bangladeshi and Pakistani the most segregated and White Irish the least.

Contents

Responsible officer
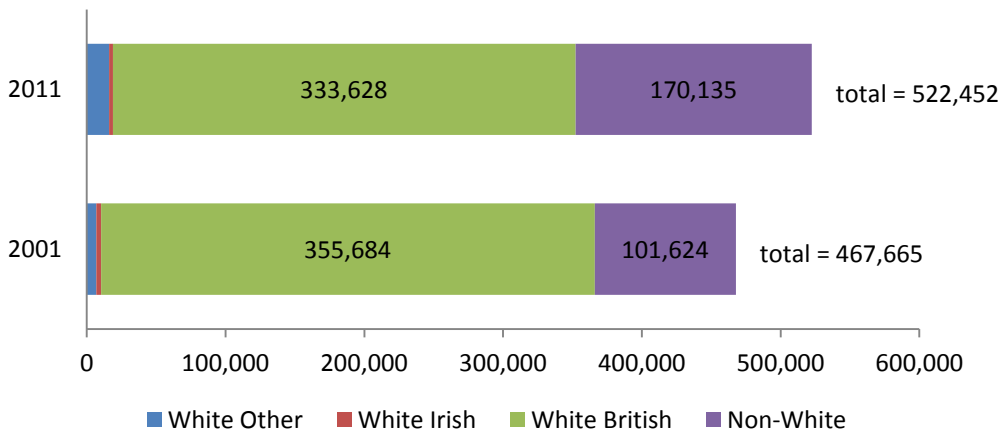
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Bradford District

Geographies of diversity
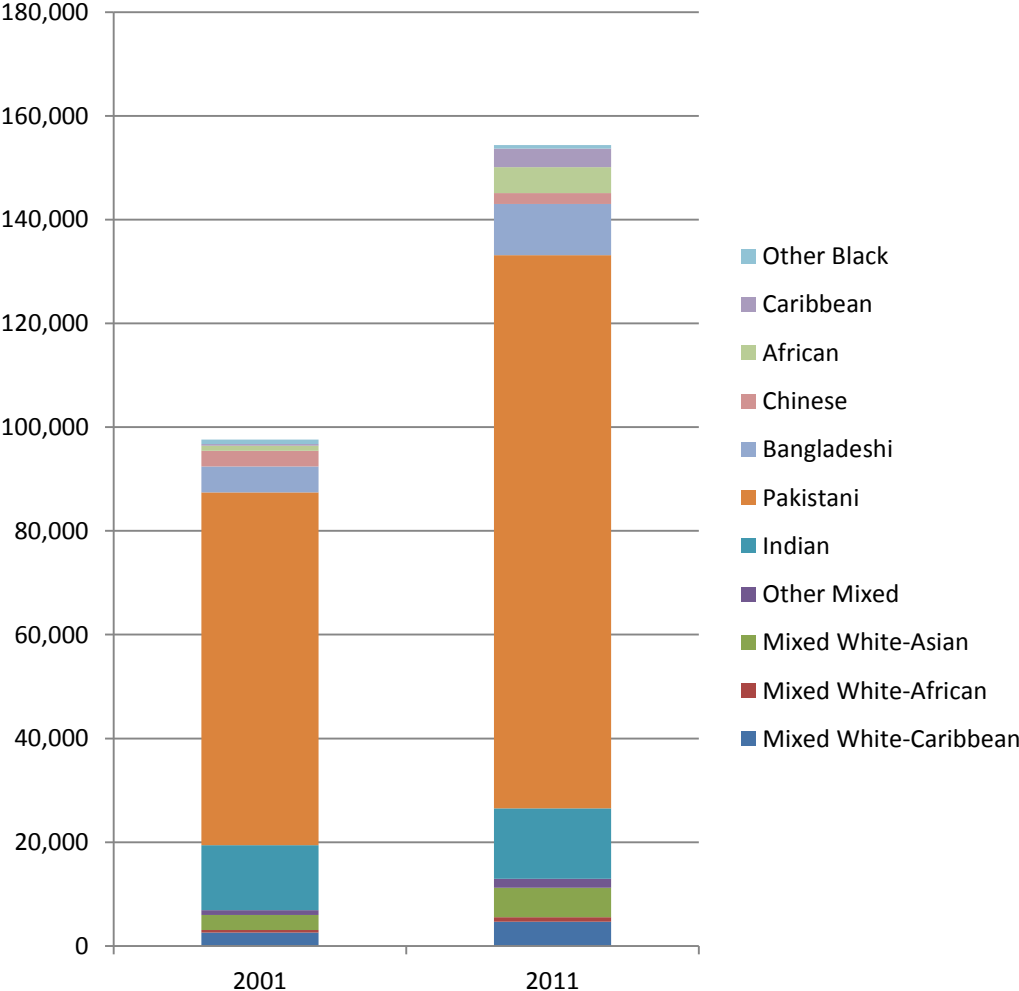
1. The growth of ethnic diversity

The ethnic minority (non-white) population grew by 68,500 persons in Bradford between 2001 and 2011, representing a 67% increase (see Figure 1). In 2011 the ethnic minority population represented around 33% of the total population of 522,452. The White British group remains the largest population at 2001 and 2011 accounting for more than 3 out of every 5 residents; however numbers have fallen between censuses by 6% or 22,000 persons.

Figure 1: Increased ethnic minority share of the population, 2001 - 2011

The largest ethnic minority group in Bradford are Pakistani, accounting for around 106,500 persons or 20% of the total population in 2011. The Pakistani group now makes-up more than 3 in 5 of all non-white residents in Bradford, having a 57% growth in its population over the past decade (see Figure 2). The Bangladeshi group had doubled its population between censuses now accounting for almost 10,000 persons. The growth of the Indian population has been much less (8%) having 13,500 residents in 2011. Black ethnic groups had the largest rate increase over the past 10 years, with African and Caribbean groups collectively with 9,500 persons. The Chinese group had its population decrease by almost a third over the past decade, with 2,000 people now resident in Bradford.
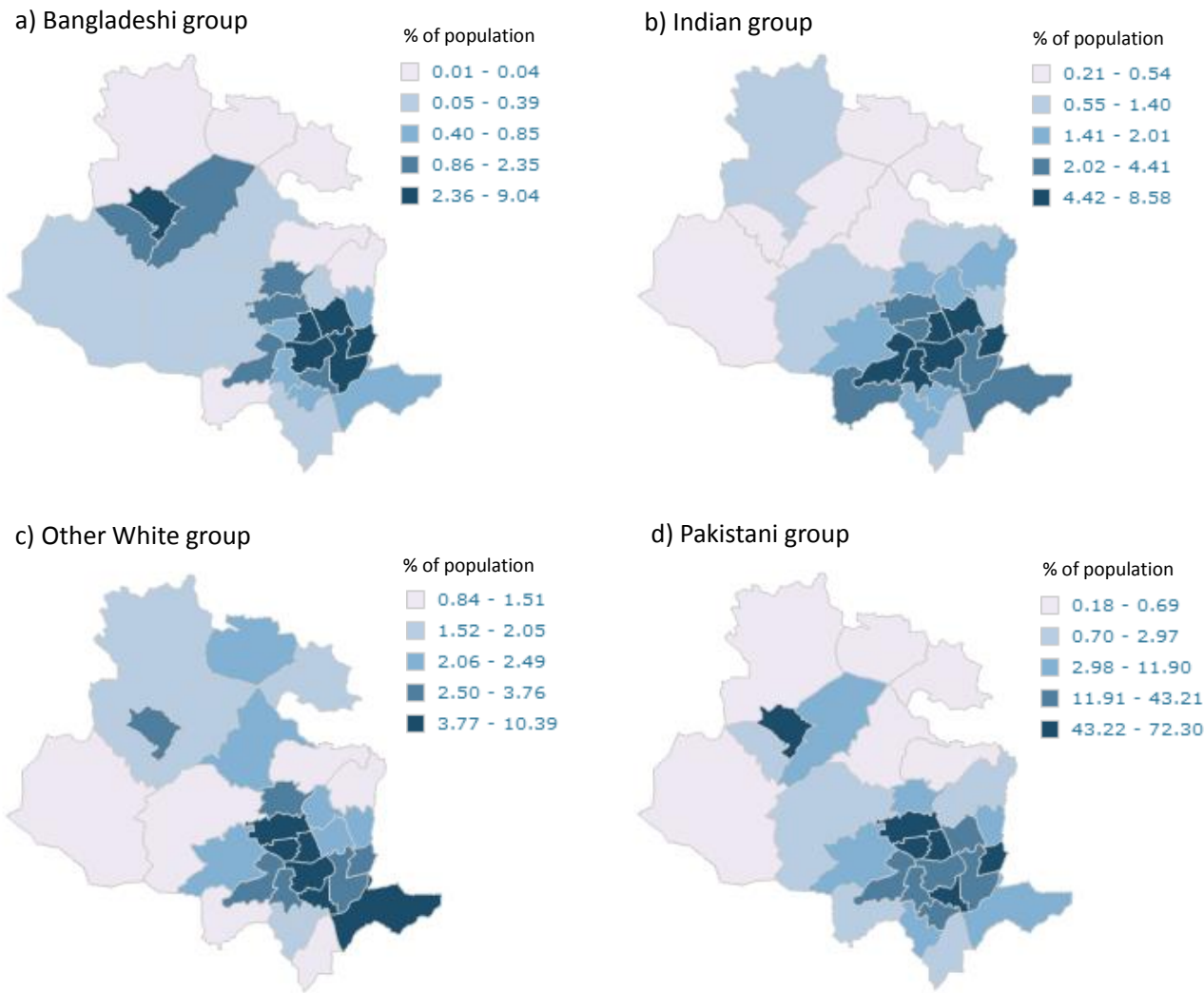
Figure 2: Growth of ethnic minority groups, 2001 - 2011

2. Geographical spread of diversity

Figure 3 a) to d) show the clustering or spatial spread of the largest non-White British groups in Bradford. Bangladeshi residents are most clustered in the following Wards: Keighley Central, Bolton & Undercliffe, Bowling & Barkerend, City, and Manningham. Similarly other groups b) to d) have different Ward clustering – see Section 4 for Ward names.

Figure 3: Geographical distribution[1] of the largest ethnic minority groups by ward, 2011

a) Bangladeshi group

% of population
- 0.01 - 0.04
- 0.05 - 0.39
- 0.40 - 0.85
- 0.86 - 2.35
- 2.36 - 9.04

b) Indian group

% of population
- 0.21 - 0.54
- 0.55 - 1.40
- 1.41 - 2.01
- 2.02 - 4.41
- 4.42 - 8.58

c) Other White group

% of population
- 0.84 - 1.51
- 1.52 - 2.05
- 2.06 - 2.49
- 2.50 - 3.76
- 3.77 - 10.39

d) Pakistani group

% of population
- 0.18 - 0.69
- 0.70 - 2.97
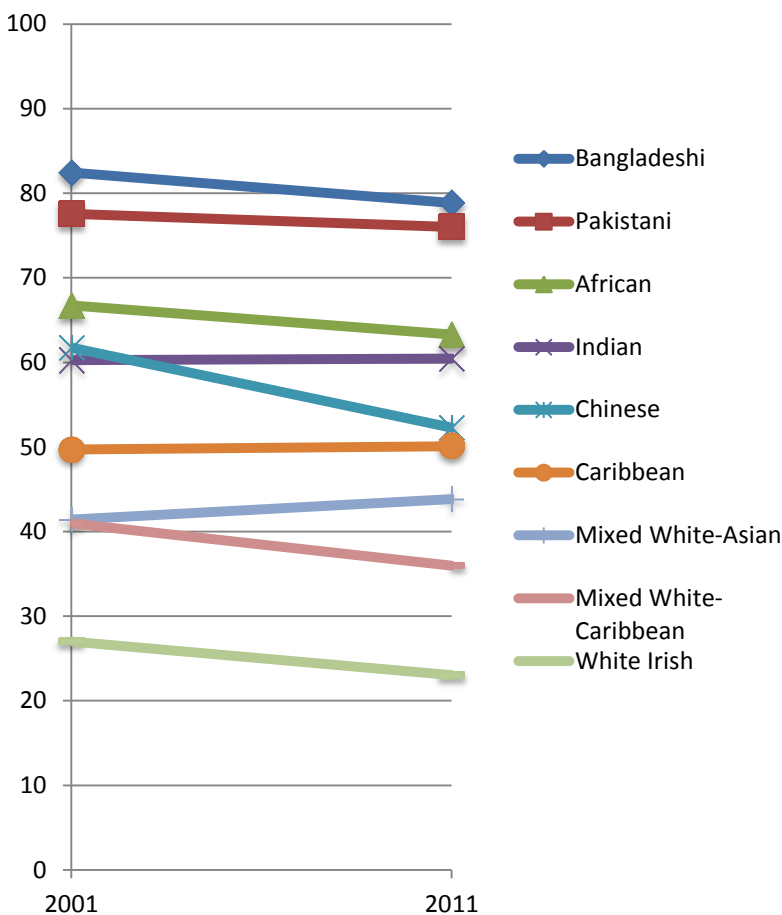- 2.98 - 11.90
- 11.91 - 43.21
- 43.22 - 72.30

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[1] maps can't be compared directly due to gradient scales (%) differing for each group

Ethnic mixing

3. Residential mixing

Measuring residential ethnic segregation is a challenge because its meaning and measurement have become a much debated political issue. The Index of Dissimilarity[2] is often used to measure segregation. Figure 4 shows the change in ethnic minority group residential separation from the majority White British population over the past decade. The general trend has been movement toward less residential separation for many ethnic minority groups, particularly for the Chinese population; the exceptions are Mixed White-Asian, Indian and Caribbean. However the degree of separation varies significantly between groups, with Bangladeshi (79%) and Pakistani (76%) the most segregated groups and White Irish (23%) the least.

Figure 4: Change in ethnic minority group segregation in Bradford, 2001 - 2011
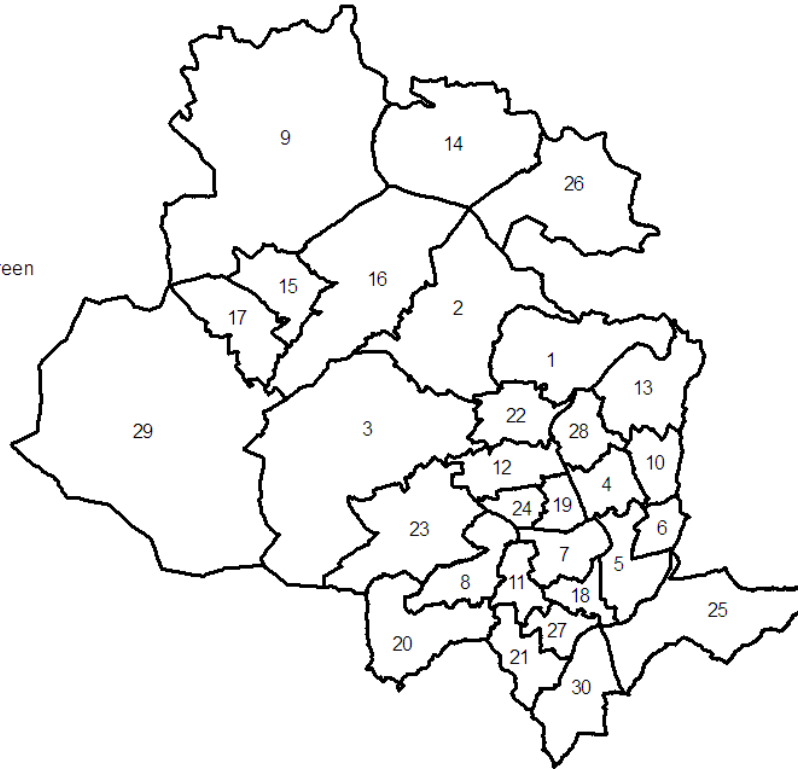

Measuring segregation
The most commonly used measure of segregation is the Index of Dissimilarity, which calculates a summary measure of the evenness of a minority group across geographic areas compared against the majority group population. It has been calculated for Bradford by comparing the percentage of a minority group's total population that lives in a Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) against the percentage of the White British population in the same LSOA. The absolute difference is added across all LSOAs, and then halved so that the index is between 0 and 100; with zero (0) indicating no separation.

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[2] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Index_of_dissimilarity

4. Wards map

WARD NAME
1. Baildon
2. Bingley
3. Bingley Rural
4. Bolton and Undercliffe
5. Bowling and Barkerend
6. Bradford Moor
7. City
8. Clayton and Fairweather Green
9. Craven
10. Eccleshill
11. Great Horton
12. Heaton
13. Idle and Thackley
14. Ilkley
15. Keighley Central
16. Keighley East
17. Keighley West
18. Little Horton
19. Manningham
20. Queensbury
21. Royds
22. Shipley
23. Thornton and Allerton
24. Toller
25. Tong
26. Wharfedale
27. Wibsey
28. Windhill and Wrose
29. Worth Valley
30. Wyke

5. Further information

The 2011 Census outputs provide a wealth of detailed and complex statistics about people and households at various geographies, including small areas. A key resource for 2011 Census data is www.nomisweb.co.uk which has easy to use tools to find, explore and map data tables.

UK Data Explorer has developed a thematic mapping tool holding over 400 Census variables. Topics include age, religion, national identity and housing tenure.

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://observatory.bradford.gov.uk/