

First Key Census Statistics for Bradford district

The first batch of detailed results from the 2001 Census was released on 13 February 2003. The "Key Statistics" provide summary results for local authority areas, and include information on age groups, living arrangements, ethnicity, religion, economic activity, housing and other topics.

What is in this document

Below you will find an initial analysis of the results for the Bradford District, comparing it to other parts of the country and where possible showing how it has changed since the last Census, 10 years ago. It summarises the Census results in four parts: *Population, Living Together, The Economy, and Housing*.

All the Key Statistics, as % and actual numbers, are included as an appendix together with comparable information for 1991, where this is available, and also results for West Yorkshire, Yorkshire and Humberside and England & Wales, to give a regional and national comparison.

Where you can find more

The Key Statistics for Bradford, and all the other local authorities in the country can be found on the National Statistics websites at: www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/profiles/00cx.asp and www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk.

What's coming next

Remember, only a summary of the results are available at present. However, more detailed results, plus information for smaller areas such as wards will be released shortly. More detailed analyses will take place when additional results are made available over the next few months. You will be able to find it on the Bradford Census website www.bradford.gov.uk/census2001.

This document was compiled by the Council's Research and Consultation Service with the active help of other members of the Bradford Census Group. If you wish to join an email list advising of discussions of census results and preparation of further analyses, please email karen.fuller@bradford.gov.uk.

Introduction: Changing Bradford

Population

In one important way Bradford is unique because it is not changing! Bradford's population is estimated by Government to have decreased by under half of one percent, a change of only 1,100 in ten years. By contrast, most big cities have lost population: Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and Salford by between 5% and 10%, Birmingham, Bristol, Nottingham and Sheffield by between 1% and 5%.

More people leave Bradford than come to Bradford from other parts of the UK, like those other cities. But that loss is compensated by Bradford's young population structure that produces more births than deaths. The continuing immigration from the Indian sub-continent also keeps the population steady.

For the first time people were asked about their religion on the census form. In the Bradford district, 60 per cent of the population are Christian, 16 per cent Muslim, 13 per cent said they had no religion and 8 per cent did not state their

religion. The remainder are from other religions. Bradford has become more multi-cultural over the decade. One in five of Bradfordians report a background other than 'White': 15 per cent Pakistani; 3 per cent Indian; 1 per cent Bangladeshi; 1 per cent African/ Caribbean and 2 per cent other.

Living together

The 'married couple' family is no longer the norm. Nearly, half of all adults live on their own, in extended families, or with others unrelated to them. Single parenthood (7% of all households), and cohabiting (8%) have both increased, sometimes as long-term arrangements.

48,000 people are providing unpaid care in Bradford, one third of them for a substantial time each week (more than 20 hours). The number of people reporting a long term illness that limits their daily activities has risen significantly in the last ten years (at least one person in 36% of all the District's households). These will include many of the District's elderly population but will be a subject of closer scrutiny in the coming weeks.

The economy

The census figures show that overall more people are employed and the percentage of the workforce who were unemployed fell to 4.4% at the time of the Census.

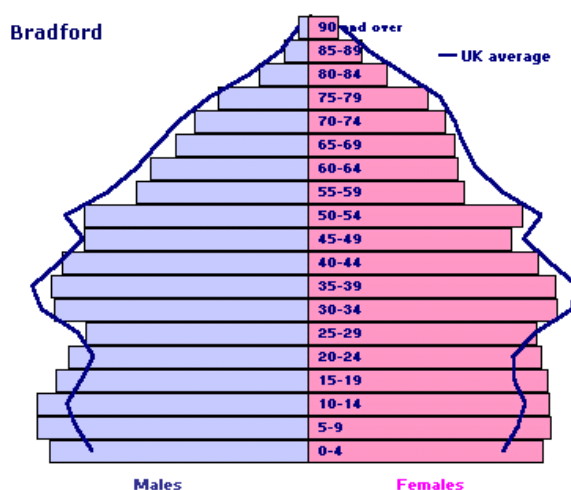
The results show a continuing shift in employment, away from the manufacturing sector to services, with more people working part time. Manufacturing now accounts for 19% of the workforce. This is lower than in 1991, but still higher than the national average.

Housing

12% of households live in council properties compared with 17% in 1991. Housing Associations, Housing Co-operatives and Charitable Trusts provide accommodation for 5% of households now. By the end of this month (Feb) all Council stock will have been transferred to the Bradford Community Housing Trust.

Today 77% of households have central heating compared to 63% in 1991. Only 0.5% of households do not have exclusive use of their own bathroom and toilet.

Population



According to the new census results, Bradford's population has remained stable during the last twenty years, dropping by just 1,100 between 1991 and 2001, from 468,800 to 467,700.

The census confirms that like other city Districts of Britain, more people leave Bradford than come to it from other parts of the UK. This is partly a result of industry closing or moving away

from inner areas. There has also been an increase in commuting to city jobs from outer and rural areas.

Bradford is different from other city Districts. It has a relatively younger population and therefore fewer deaths when compared to the number of births in the district. It grows too from migration from overseas, particularly from its community ties with Pakistan, Bangladesh and India.

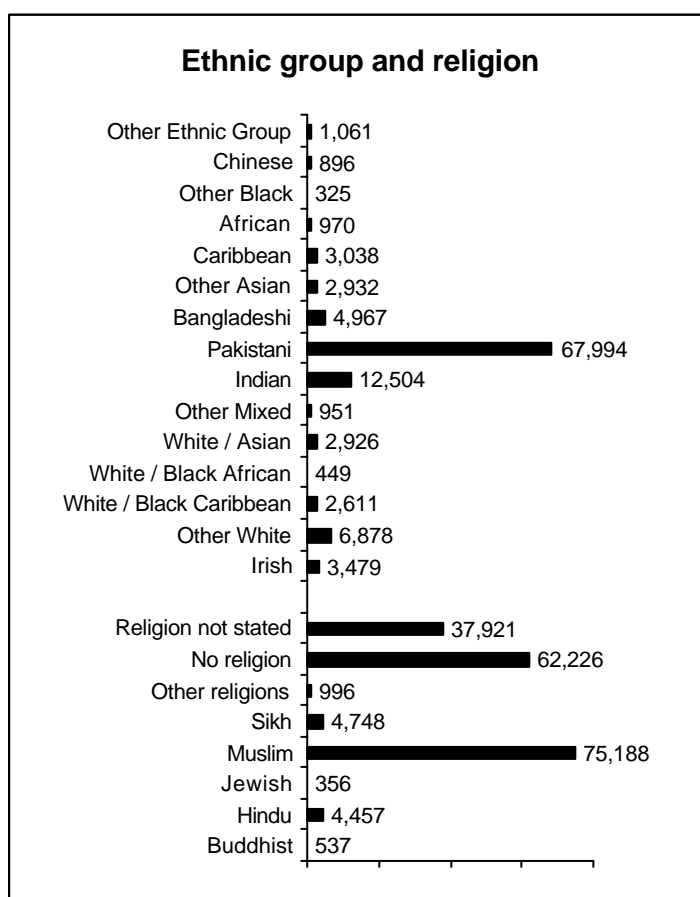
So while other northern cities have lost 5% to 10% of their population since 1991, Bradford has not.

Young people make up a larger proportion of the population in Bradford than in the national population.

When the composition of Bradford's population in 2001 is compared to 1991 it indicates that the workforce is getting older. As expected there are also more people over the age of 75 years. This will have implications for service delivery.

87% of Bradford's residents were born in England or Wales, slightly less than 10 years ago (88%). The equivalent national figure is only slightly greater, at 89%. The number of Bradfordians born outside the UK, Ireland or the EU has increased slightly, from 9% to 10%, and is higher than the national average 7%.

The composition of the District is now more firmly multicultural, with 22% in the ethnic groups other than White. Indian, Bangladeshi, Caribbean have all maintained their numbers, while the most significant increase being the Pakistani group, now 15% of residents, and the number stating mixed origins, now 7,000 residents. Bradford has the highest percentage of people with Pakistani origins in Britain.



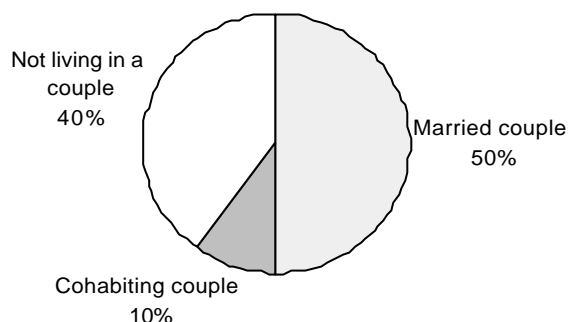
While growing in size, the Black and Asian population has also spread out of Bradford – the Census records more who have left the District than entered it from other parts of Britain.

The census asked religion of residents for the first time, as an optional question. In Bradford 8% did not answer the question and 13% stated that they had no religion. 60% said they were Christian compared to 72% for England and Wales. 16% were Muslim, making this the fourth highest in England and Wales, behind Tower Hamlets, Newham and Blackburn.

Living Arrangements

60% of the population over 16 years are living in couple households (married or cohabiting). This is very similar to the national picture but is a slight decrease from 1991. The remaining 40% of the population over 16 are either living on their own, as lone parents or as part of larger households.

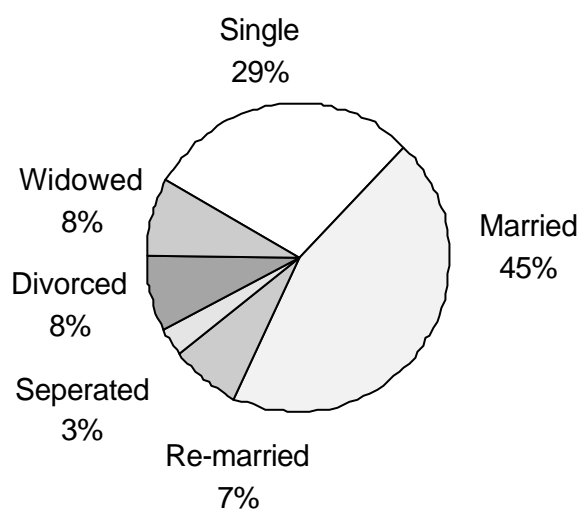
People over 16 living in couples in 2001



Across the Bradford District 29% of people over 16 were single in 2001 compared to 26% in 1991. In 2001 44% of adults were married, 7% were re-married and 3% were separated. 8% of the adult population of the Bradford District were divorced compared to 7% in 1991. The proportion of people who are widowed

has fallen from 10% in 1991 to 8% in 2001.

Marital Status of People over 16 in 2001



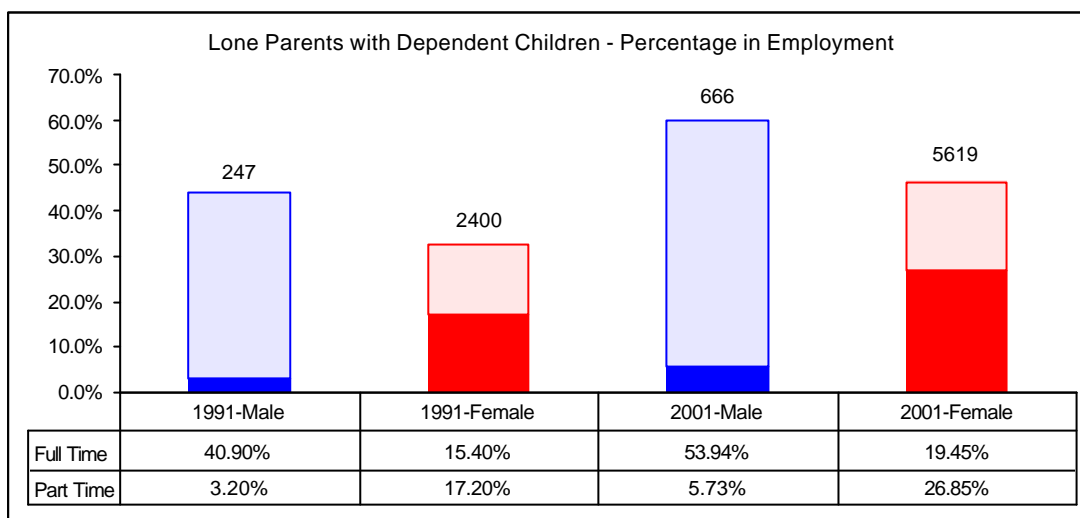
Households with Dependent Children

33.9% of households in Bradford have dependent children, compared to 29.5% nationally. The proportion has decreased from 32.9% since the 1991 Census.

Lone Parents with Dependent Children

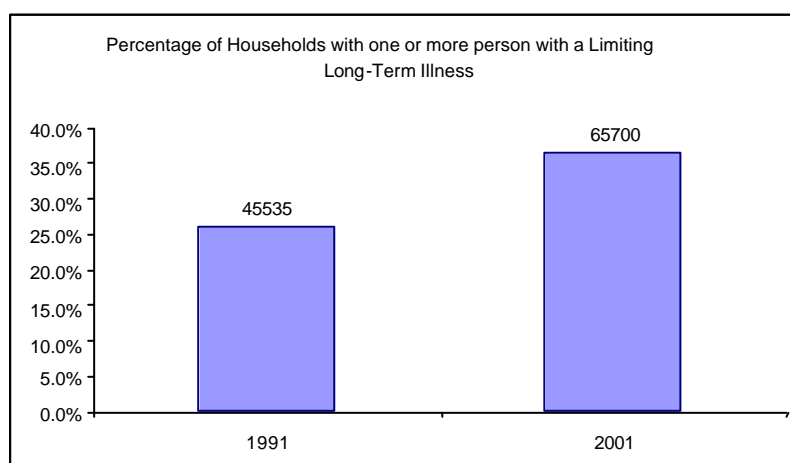
Since the 1991 census the total number of lone parent households with dependent children in Bradford has almost doubled from 7900 to 13000. The proportion of male lone parent households shows a slight increase of 1.3%.

The proportion of all lone parents in employment in Bradford has increased overall since 1991, the proportion being slightly less than that for England & Wales.



Limiting Long-Term Illness

36.5% of households in Bradford have one or more persons with a Limiting Long-term Illness compared to 34% nationally. This is an increase from 26.2% since the 1991 Census.



Health and Provision of unpaid care

18.5% of Bradford population (86,500 people) and 14.6% of people of working age have a limiting long term illness. The proportion of people with limiting long term illness has increased by 5% since the 1991 Census. This represents an additional 25,000 people.

The percentage of people with limiting long term illness in Bradford is slightly higher than national average. 90% of people are reporting that their health is good or fairly good, the remaining 10% are reporting poor health. A higher proportion of people (+1%) are reporting bad health in Bradford than the national average.

48, 000 people are providing unpaid care in Bradford and 16,000 are providing more than 20 hours a week of care. This is a new question therefore this data cannot be compared with 1991 Census. The proportion of people providing unpaid care in Bradford is similar to the national average.

Communal establishment residents

The number of people in nursing care is only showing a small decline 1991 (-70). The number of people in private residential care has also decreased (-290). The larger change is within Local Authority homes (see note below) from 1500 residents in 1991 to 400 in 2001. This is reflecting the closure of many local authority homes over that period. The reduction in residential placements within the district is partly due to the implementation of care in the community policies which are aiming at providing people with support in their own homes rather than placing them in residential accommodation.

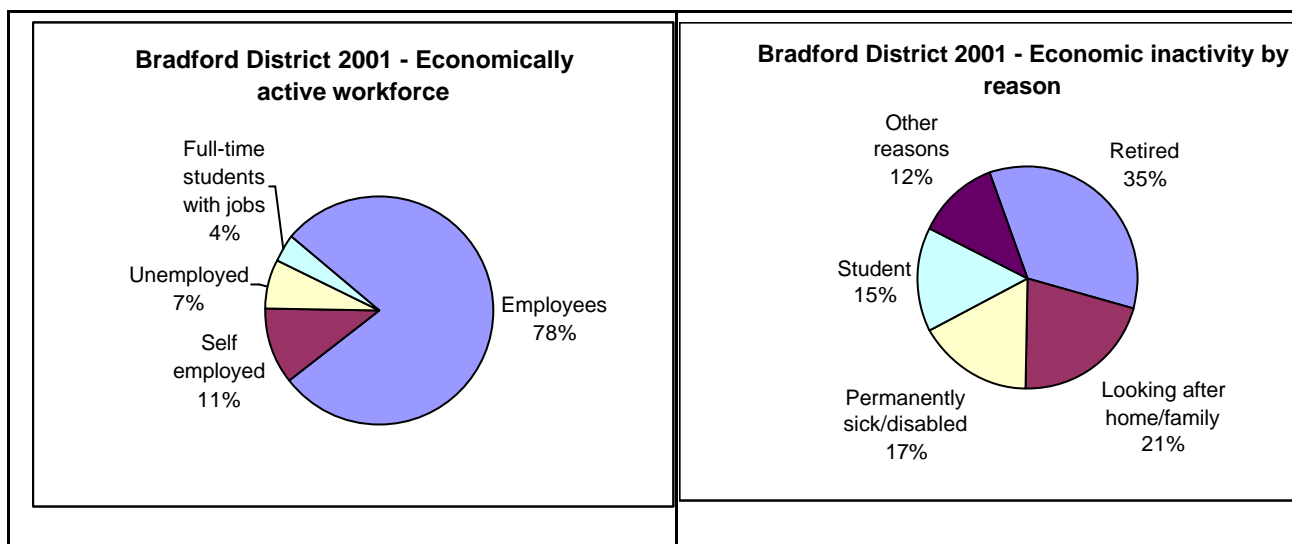
Work

This section brings together all the Census results covering work, qualifications and how people get to work in the district.

The Workforce

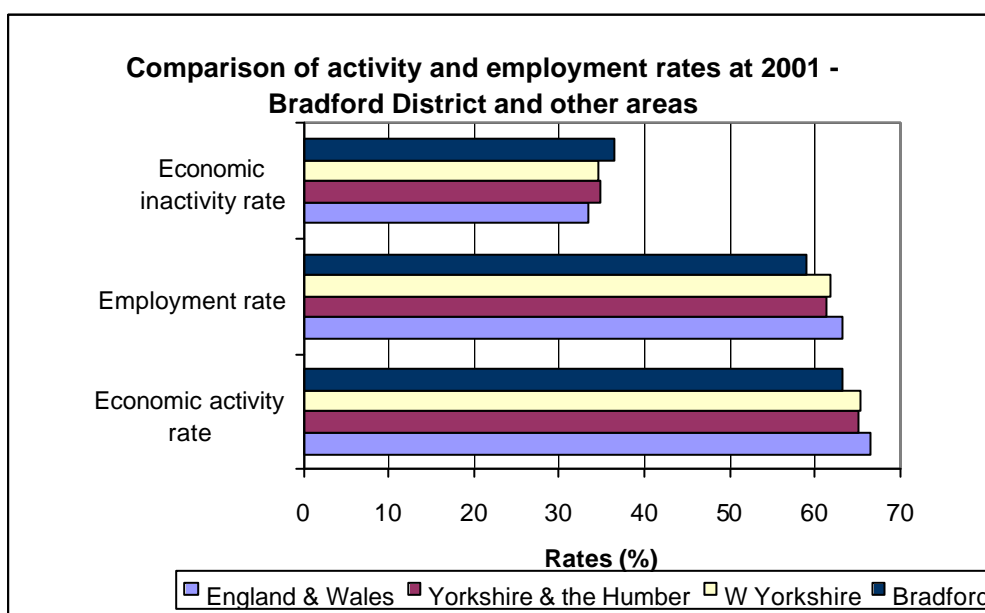
The economically active population is 207,122. Almost 80% of the economically active were employees although the self-employed also formed a sizeable proportion of the workforce at 11%. The overall employment rate (all people in employment including full time students in work as proportion of all aged 16-74) was 58.5%. The unemployed accounted for 7% of the economically active and 4.4% of the population aged between 16 and 74.

The number of people aged 16-74 who were economically inactive at 2001 was 119,656, an inactivity rate of 36.6%. The main reason for inactivity was retirement, not surprising as the age group includes those aged up to 74 years of age. The second largest economically inactive group was those looking after a home/family, followed by those permanently sick or disabled. Nearly two thirds of those who are economically inactive are women. The main reason for this is that women account for 92% of all those who are economically inactive and are looking after the family/home.



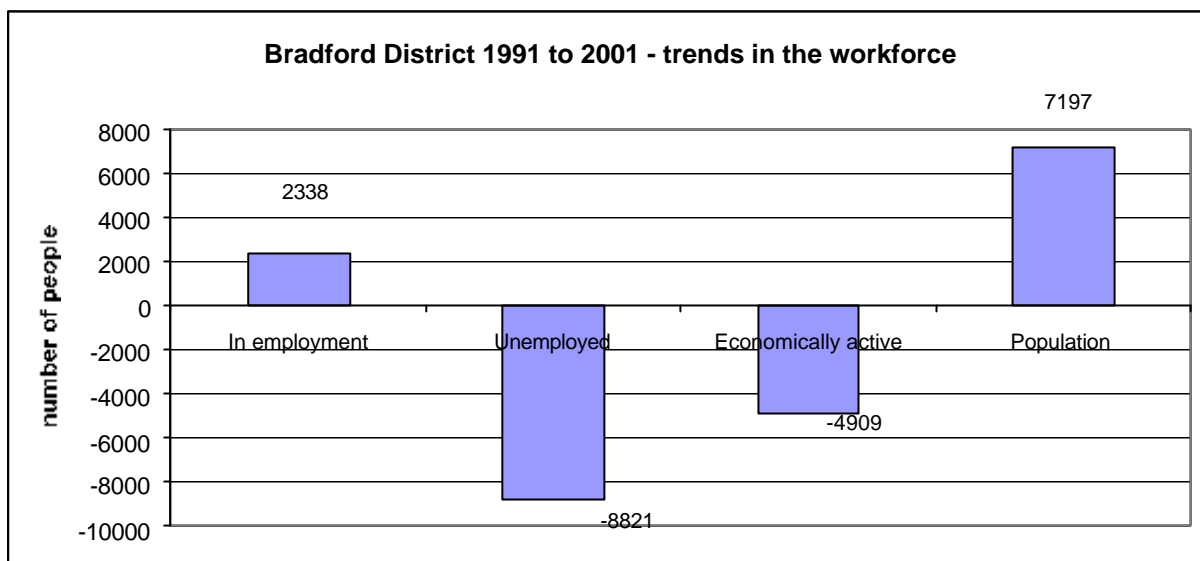
Although there have been improvements in the District in terms of increases in employment and decreases in unemployment, Bradford does not compare favourably with other areas as the chart below clearly shows.

Bradford has a lower economic activity rate than West Yorkshire, the regional average for Yorkshire and the Humber and the national average. Conversely Bradford has a higher economic inactivity rate than all these areas and also has a lower employment rate.



How the workforce has changed 1991-2001

Census figures show that although there are over 2000 more people in employment in the District than ten years earlier and the total number unemployed has fallen by around 8,800 there are still some worrying trends taking place in the local labour market.



Between 1991 and 2001 unemployment in the District fell by 8,838 to 14,281. The number of people in employment, however, increased by less than a third of this figure whilst at the same time the population aged 16 – 74 years increased by 7,197. These trends brought about a decrease in the workforce (those economically active) of 4,909 and an increase in the number of economically inactive of 12,092. The majority of the growth in economic inactivity was attributable to men.

Full-time to Part-time Work

Total employment in the District increased over the ten-year period. However, within this trend there has been a shift away from full-time work to part-time work and a move towards self-employment. The number of people working as employees fell by 5,651. Of these, full time employees fell by 6,822 whilst part time employees rose by 1,171. The percentage of male employees working part-time rose from 3.5% in 1991 to 4.1% in 2001, a rise of 926. It also worth noting that the proportion of male employees working over 49 hours a week rose from 7.8% in 1991 to 19.7% in 2001

Industry and Occupations

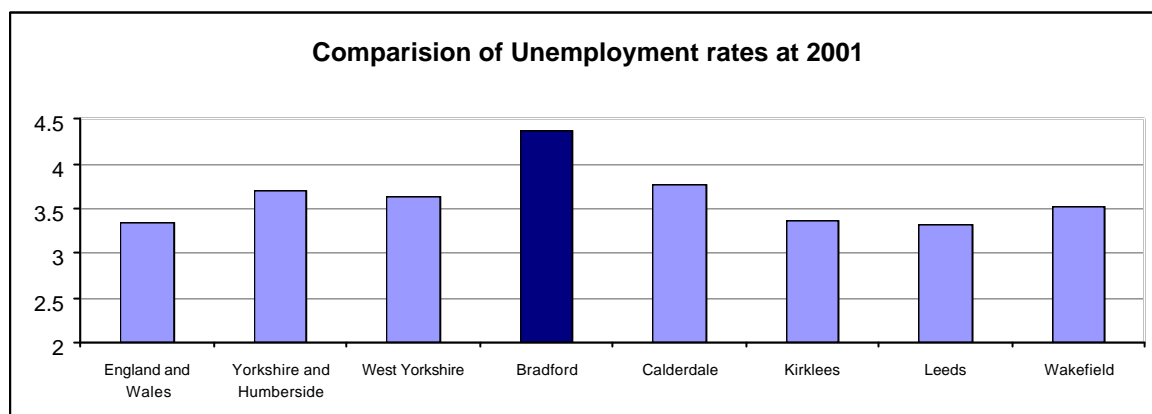
Looking at employment by industry, the proportion of people working in is now 18.6% in 2001. This is closer to the national average than in 1991. Service sector employment rose now accounts for 75% of employment.

Looking at occupations, the decline of manufacturing employment was mirrored by a fall in the proportion of employees working in skilled trade occupations and as process, plant and machine operatives from 13.0% in 1991 to 10.8% in 2001. Sales and customer service occupations rose but administrative and secretarial occupations fell. Looking at the higher occupations, the percentage of those in employment working as managers and senior officials fell from 15.1% to 13.4%. However the percentage of employment in professional and associate professional occupations rose from 4.4% to 9.4% This could suggest a move towards higher skilled occupations.

Unemployment

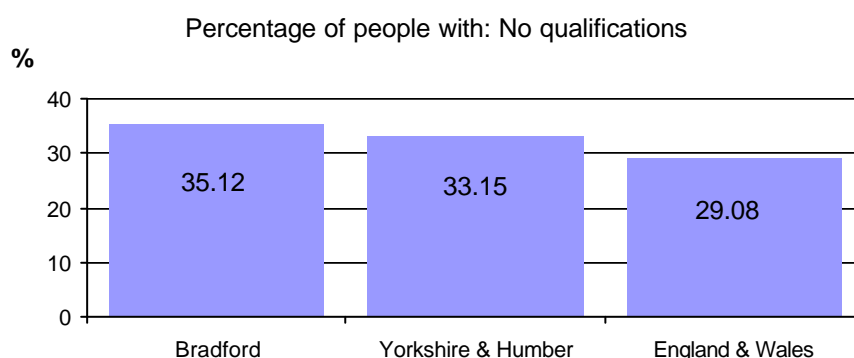
Overall the number of unemployed persons fell from 23,119 in 1991 to 14,281 in 2001. Of those who were unemployed in 2001 9,768 were men. The census

expresses unemployment rates as a proportion of the population aged 16 to 74 years rather than as a proportion of those of working age who are economically active used by ONS to calculate the claimant count unemployment rate and the ILO unemployment rate. This has the effect of giving a lower unemployment rate from the census than would be expected from the official ILO rate. The ONS Local Area Labour Force Survey estimated unemployment in the District to be 6.9% in 2001. This compares to a rate of 4.4% from the 2001 Census. However the chart below shows that Bradford's unemployment rate is the highest in West Yorkshire and significantly higher than regional and national rates. Across Yorkshire and Humberside only Hull and North East Lincolnshire have higher unemployment.

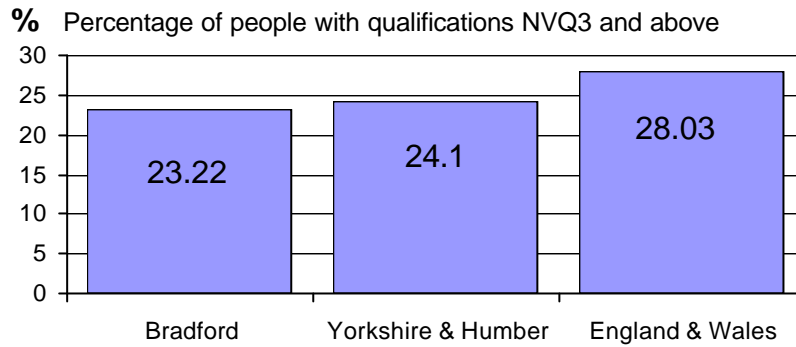


Qualifications and students

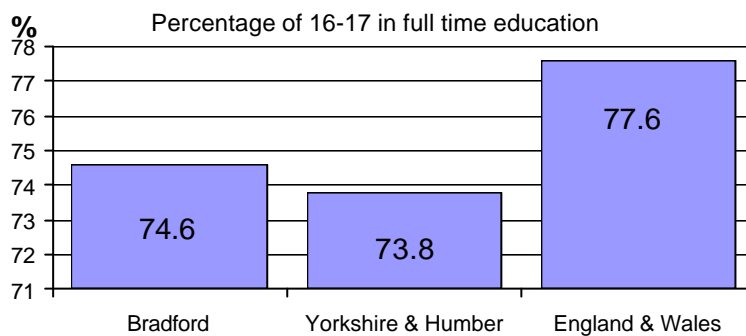
A high proportion (35.12%) of the Bradford population aged 16 to 74 years do not have any qualifications. In comparison, both the Yorkshire & Humber region and England & Wales have lower averages



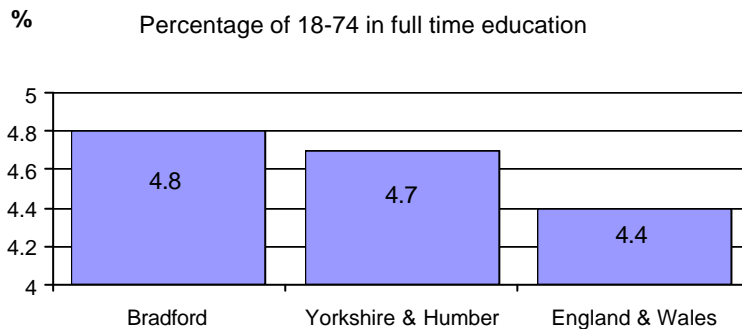
Similarly, the proportion of the population having qualifications equivalent to 2+ "A" levels / NVQ level 3 and above is on average far lower than both regional and national trends.



Bradford District has a higher proportion 16-17 year olds in full time education compared to the regional average but is still 3% behind national trends.



Bradford District has, on average the highest proportion of full-time students and school children aged 18 to 74.



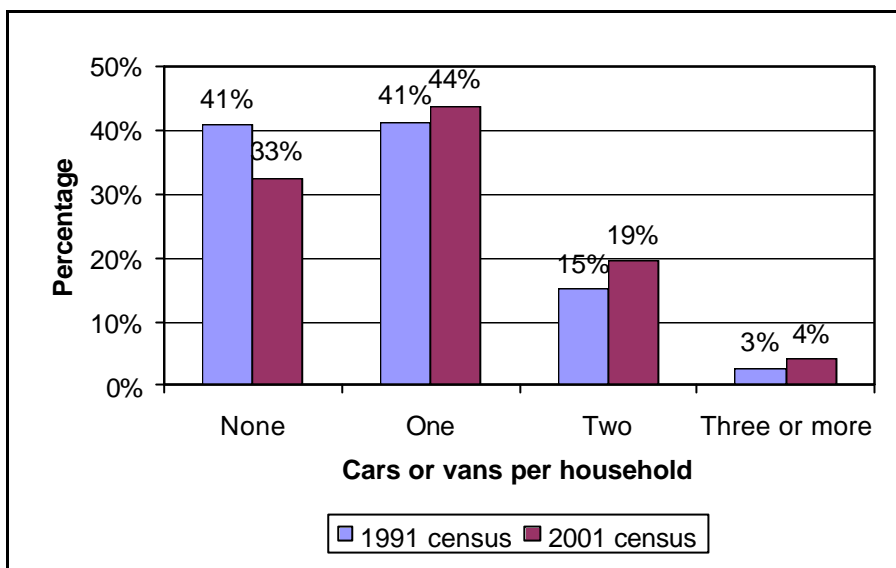
These Bradford students are, on average, less likely to be economically active. And those, who are economically active, have more chance to be looking for employment.

1 in 5 economically active full-time students in Bradford are currently looking for a job compared to 1 in 7 regionally and nationally.

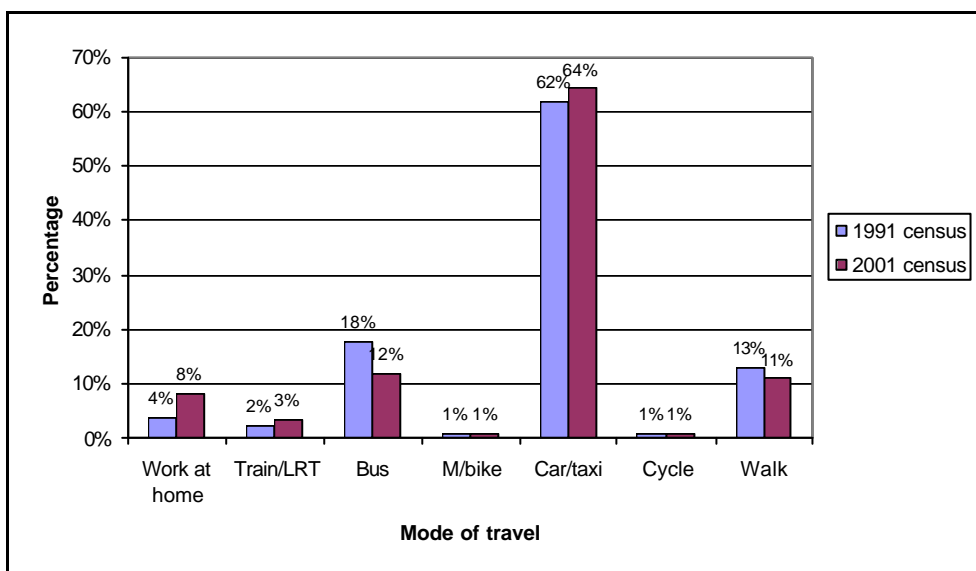
Car ownership and travel to work.

The results of the 2001 Census show that car ownership in Bradford District is increasing. Over the ten years since the 1991 Census the proportion of households without a car or van has fallen from 41% to 33%, although this

remains higher than the average for England and Wales which is 27%. Almost a quarter of Bradford households now have two or more cars or vans.



The journey to work in Bradford District is dominated by the car, with almost two thirds of Bradford residents using a car or taxi in 2001. This is slightly above the average for England and Wales and represents a 4% increase since the 1991 Census. Over the same period use of the train has increased significantly although the overall numbers remain small, while bus use has fallen. Fewer people now walk or use a motorcycle to travel to work, while those choosing to cycle has stayed the same. The number of people working at home has more than doubled although it is slightly below the average for England and Wales.

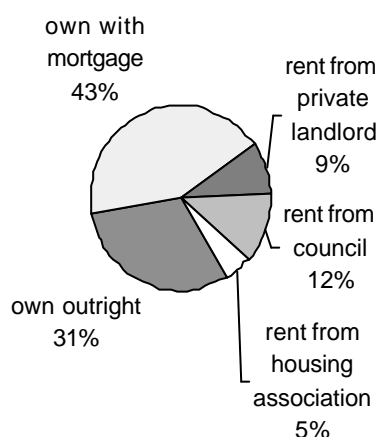


Housing

The average household size in the Bradford District has fallen from 2.63 in 1991 to 2.55 in 2001. This is higher than the figure for England and Wales. At the same time average number of rooms per household has increased from 4.90 in 1991 to 5.23 in 2001. Despite this 14906 or 8.3% of households in the Bradford District are overcrowded. This means that Bradford District has the highest level of overcrowding in Yorkshire and Humberside.

Across the Bradford district 29% of households are people living on their own. About half of these are pensioners. 22% of households comprise a couple (married or cohabiting) with dependant children. A further 7% of households are lone parents living with their dependant children.

Housing Tenure



Although the proportion of householders who own their homes outright has increased from 26% to 30% the proportion of household who own their home with a mortgage has decreased to 42%. A further 9% of households rent a property from a private landlord. In the 2001 census 12% of households indicated that they rented from Bradford Council and 5% stated that they rented their home from a Housing Association. These figures will change substantially with the transfer of Bradford Council's housing stock to Bradford Community Housing Trust in late February 2003.

The proportion of households with central heating has increased significantly from 63% in 1991 to 77% in 2001 but is still well down on the national average of 91%. In addition, 894 (0.5%) households do not have the sole use of a bath or shower and a toilet.

Information from the census indicates that 6% of household spaces in the Bradford District were vacant on Census Day (29th April 2001). There were also 557 holiday or second homes in the district.

14% of dwellings in Bradford are detached compared to 23% in England and Wales. However, Bradford has a larger proportion of terraced houses than England and Wales (36% compared to 26%). 11% of household spaces are flats or maisonettes in purpose built blocks while 2% are part of a converted or shared house. A further 1% of dwellings are in part of a commercial building. Overall, Bradford has a lower proportion of flats than England and Wales. 8% of households in Bradford have their lowest level of accommodation on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th floor. A further 0.4% have the lowest level of their accommodation on the 5th or higher floor.