

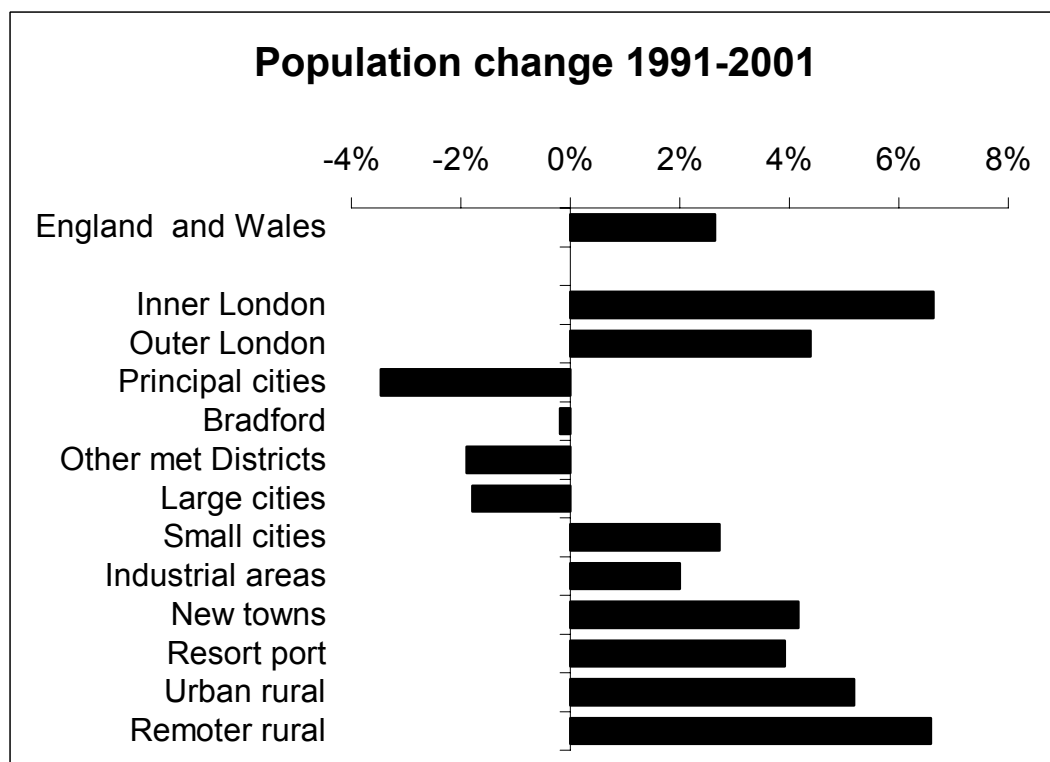
## Population change – Bradford District in national context

The censuses of 1991 and 2001 give a chance to look at population change during the last decade. Although there were and are discussions about the detailed accuracy of both censuses, clear trends emerge which help to put Bradford in context. In summary:

- Bradford has remained static in population during the 1990s, unlike most city Districts, which have decreased in population.
- Bradford has lost more population to other parts of the UK, from White and other ethnic groups, than it has gained.
- The District's young population makes for growth which balances the out-migration.

### Population change

Population change was not even in the decade within England and Wales, which saw a 2% growth overall. While London grew, there was a pattern of continuing decline for major metropolitan areas and cities. Movement out of the cities to neighbouring areas has occurred since the 1960s, often of families whose employed members may still commute back to the cities. Many of those reaching retirement age also move out of the cities. These are the main reasons that smaller cities, mixed and rural areas have grown in population.



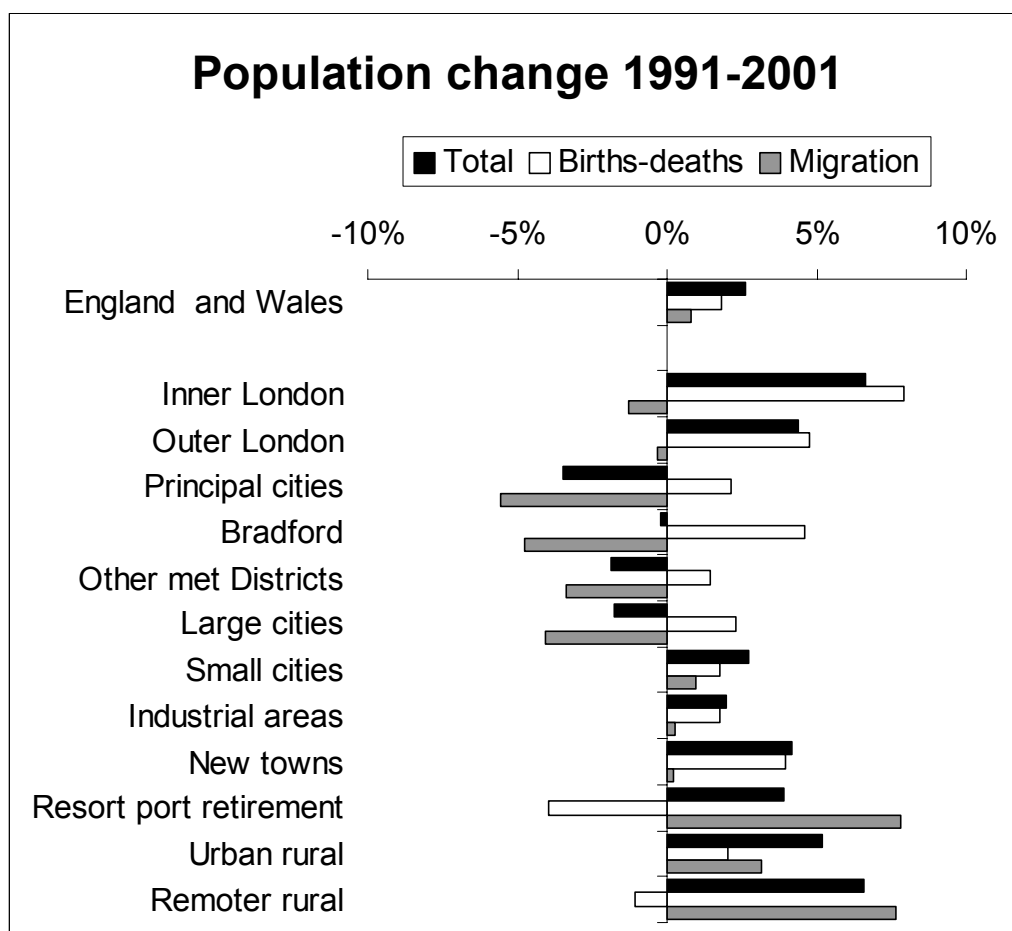
### Components of population change: births, deaths and migration

In London, there are far more births than deaths, as many people move out to cheaper and cleaner areas on retirement. Although London received many overseas migrants from overseas during the 1990s, overall it lost more through migration to other parts of the UK than it gained, just as other cities did.

Most types of area have gained from natural change – there being more births than deaths. The exception is retirement areas on the coast and in remoter rural parts of England and Wales. Bradford's gain has been more than in other metropolitan cities

On the other hand, the shift from metropolitan Districts to smaller cities and towns has continued in the 1990s. In this, Bradford's experience is no different from what are termed the principal metropolitan cities (Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Sheffield, Newcastle and Liverpool), nor from the other metropolitan Districts and large cities such as Bristol and Leicester.

Bradford's stable population total, then, is due to its young profile, such that it renews itself naturally as fast as it suffers from the general population drift from cities. Details from the 2001 Census will provide more understanding of the processes that affect Bradford's population size, and its distribution within the District. Bradford is different from many other large city Districts in that it includes a large rural and town area.



## Migration and segregation

The census throws light on the claims of ‘racial separation’, ‘self-segregation’ and ‘polarisation’. It categorises the population into ethnic groups and asks each person whether their address had changed in the past year.

Both the White population and others have grown in the last decade, but this was not spread evenly within England and Wales.

At present the migration statistics only show all the White groups together and all the other groups together. The table below classifies all 376 Districts by their number of Not White residents. As a proportion of their population, both White and Not White groups have on balance moved from the areas with most Not White population to other parts of the UK. The areas are in the most part the London and Metropolitan areas that are losing population to towns and more rural areas, as described above.

Taken as a whole, the Not White population is dispersing from its traditional areas of residence. This is true of Bradford too, which lost small proportions of both its White (0.5%) and its Not White population (0.2%) through migration in the year before the Census to other parts of the UK. These are net changes; during the year there is of course a great deal of movement into and out of Bradford.

These census results support survey and demographic information for Bradford that Asian and other residents alike tend to move from inner city cores as an when they can afford to, though this choice is steered by suitable accommodation, suitable facilities and environment.

The table also shows a surprising result, that immigration is focused on areas with fewest Not White population, as a proportion of the existing population. This is partly due to the transient populations in US military bases and overseas students is more immigration from overseas to the not-white. But, together with the dispersal within the UK, this explains why the Not White population has grown more in the last decade in the areas with fewest Not White residents than in other areas.

## Population 2001, and migration in the year before the Census

Districts grouped into five parts with equal Not White population (quintiles)	Number of Districts	Not White Population all ages	% migration from overseas		% migration with rest of UK, net	
			Not white	White	Not white	White
All England and Wales	376	4,521,050	2.5%	0.5%	+0.0%	+0.0%
Fewest Not White pop	306	903,385	4.1%	0.4%	+0.7%	+0.2%
Low Not White pop	37	863,958	2.7%	0.7%	+0.4%	-0.2%
Medium Not White pop	16	886,917	2.4%	1.0%	-0.1%	-0.5%
High Not White pop	11	958,149	1.8%	1.2%	-0.3%	-0.6%
Highest Not White pop	6	908,641	1.7%	0.8%	-0.6%	-0.8%
Bradford	1	101,624	1.5%	0.3%	-0.2%	-0.5%

The six Districts with highest Not White population are Leicester, Bradford, Ealing, Brent, Newham and Birmingham, in increasing order)