This document describes the main migration trends and latest data that we can access for Bradford. You are welcome to share this document publicly. A summary document is also available to download at www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/statistics

Updated charts in this issue include:

- Trends in new immigration [Charts 1.1-1.6]
- New migrant workers [Charts 1.1, 1.5, 1.6, 2.1-2.3 and Map 1.1]
- Nationality and country of birth [Charts 3.1-3.2]
- Total fertility rate and births to non-UK born mothers [Charts 3.3-3.4]
- GP registrations [Charts 1.1, 1.5, 1.6 and 3.5]
- International students [Charts 1.5, 1.6 and 3.6]
- Pupils whose first language is not English [Charts 1.5, 1.6 and 3.7]
- International protection [Charts 4.1-4.9 and Map 4.1]
Contents, acronyms and abbreviations

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Acronyms and abbreviations

Accession states 13 countries who joined the EU most recently:
- A8 [Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia] joined in 2004
- A10 [A8 plus Malta and Cyprus] joined in 2004
- A2 [Bulgaria and Romania] who joined in 2007
- Croatia who joined in July 2013.

APS Annual Population Survey [from ONS]
DfE Department for Education
DWP Department for Work and Pensions
HESA Higher Education Statistics Agency
MYE Mid-year estimate [population estimate from ONS]
NINO National Insurance Number [from DWP]
NIRS National Insurance Recording System [for DWP’s NINO statistics]
NOMIS National Online Manpower Information System [Census data source]
ONS Office for National Statistics
PRDS Patient Register Data Service [for GP registration statistics]
SNPP Sub-national Population Projections [from ONS]
STM Short-term migration [experimental ONS data covering students and workers]
TFR Total Fertility Rate [from ONS]
TIM Total International Migration [from ONS]
UASC Unaccompanied asylum seeking child/children
VPRS Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme
Summary of migration trends in Bradford

Overall population change

The local population was estimated at 537,200 people in 2018 [the ‘mid year estimate’]; an increase of 2,400 people [or 0.4% growth] since 2017.

Population growth is affected by natural change [births and deaths] and migration [international and internally within the UK]. Population growth in Bradford is driven by natural change, although international migration also contributes. Population growth would be higher without internal migration [i.e. people who moved away from Bradford to another part of the UK, as shown in Chart 1.2].

New arrivals

Different measures suggest that between 3,400-3,500 new long-term immigrants [expected to stay more than a year] arrived in Bradford in 2018 [Chart 1.1 compares three sources: ONS estimates, DWP national insurance numbers and GP registrations. Chart 1.5 gives individual figures]. Note that at the time of writing GP registration data, which usually provides a higher estimate, was not available for 2018.

Net migration was almost 1,900 in 2018. ONS expects immigration to fall and emigration to increase in the next few years [Chart 1.3] resulting in a lower future net migration figure of around 900 [Chart 1.4]. This assumes no changes in policy or international conditions, and note it does not incorporate anticipated changes relating to the UK leaving the EU.

800 short-term immigrants visited Bradford in 2017 to work or study for up to 12 months [Chart 1.5]; just over half of these were workers rather than students.

Reasons for migration

Work

New migrant workers arriving in Bradford totalled around 3,440 in 2018 - a fall of almost 350 compared with the previous year [Chart 1.1]. This was mainly due to a fall in arrivals from accession countries, and despite arrivals from new commonwealth countries showing an increase [Chart 2.2]. The biggest change in individual nationalities was 210 fewer arrivals from Poland compared with 2017.

- The number of new migrant workers from EU accession countries fell by almost 400 to around 1,240 arrivals in 2018 [Chart 2.1].
- The level of workers from non-accession countries remains higher than the accession group, increasing by 50 to around 2,160 in 2018 [Chart 2.1]

Pakistan remains the top country of origin in 2018 with 671 arrivals; Romania moves into second place with 353 arrivals; and Poland falls to third place with 346 arrivals [Chart 2.3].

Study

1,505 international students were registered at Higher Education institutions for the 2017/18 academic year [Chart 1.5]. This continues a declining trend. Almost twice as many students are from outside the EU than from another EU member state [Chart 3.6].

Protection

Some asylum seekers are housed and supported here through the Home Office dispersal system. Published Home Office figures show that at the start of April 2019, 936 people were
being supported in Bradford while awaiting a decision on their claim [known as Section 95 support]: 900 people were being accommodated, and there were 36 people receiving subsistence-only support i.e. no accommodation [Charts 4.1-4.5].

There were also around 25 unaccompanied asylum seeking children [UASC] being looked after by the local authority at the end of March 2018 [Charts 4.8-4.9]. These are children who are in the UK without family and have claimed asylum in their own right. They are separate to the dispersal system for asylum seekers described above.

Those granted protection by the Home Office may then stay in the area as refugees. Other groups of refugees are resettled directly from another country. For example, through the Syrian Resettlement Programme 23 resettled Syrians arrived in Bradford [Charts 4.6-4.7] during the past year [April 2018 – March 2019], while further refugee groups were resettled in Bradford through the Gateway Protection Programme.

Indicators of diversity

The diversity of Bradford’s population is suggested by several longer-term indicators:

- The non-British population comprises 9% of the community, higher than the 7% average for the Yorkshire and Humber region [Chart 3.1].
- The non-UK born population comprises 16% of the community, higher than the 10% average for the Yorkshire and Humber region [Chart 3.1].
- Almost 37,000 pupils at school in Bradford have a first language that is not English – a fall in numbers and proportions [Chart 1.5]. This is equivalent to 41% of primary pupils and 33% of secondary pupils; more than double the Yorkshire and Humber averages of 18% and 14% respectively [Chart 3.7] and accounting for over a quarter of the pupils in this category across the whole of Yorkshire and Humber [Chart 1.6].
- 10 in every 1,000 new GP registrations are made by people who previously lived abroad. This figure has been falling since 2008 and is just above the Yorkshire and Humber average of 9 per 1,000 [Chart 3.5].
- The fertility rate in Bradford continues to be the highest among all areas of Yorkshire and Humber [Chart 3.3]. The proportion of births to mothers who were themselves born outside the UK is also the highest, accounting for 34% of all new births in 2017 compared to the average of 21% across Yorkshire and Humber [Chart 3.4].

Further indicators of migration

Research
Migration Yorkshire has an online database of migration reports covering Yorkshire and the Humber, with the option of filtering results by migrant group, theme, topic and place. Search the database at www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/researchdatabase.

Employers
A number of organisations in the region can employ migrants from outside the EU under the Points Based System including skilled [Tier 2] and temporary workers [Tier 5]. Details: www.gov.uk/government/publications/register-of-licensed-sponsors-workers

Education
A number of educational institutions in the region are registered to sponsor migrant students from outside the EU under Tier 4 of the Points Based System. Full details at: www.gov.uk/government/publications/register-of-licensed-sponsors-students
About this document

What does the data cover?

This document describes the main migration trends and recent data for Bradford.

Information about migration trends can be hard to obtain and complex to understand. There’s no easy way to define or count the number of migrants in any place at any particular time as there are different views about who classes as a migrant. A common definition is that a migrant is someone who comes to the UK for more than a year.

In this profile we look at the migration estimates made by the Office for National Statistics as well as counts of migrants in datasets collected for other purposes ['administrative’ datasets], which together tell us about migrants and migration patterns over time.

How recent is the data?

We have used the most up to date information possible, although each data source becomes available at different times. As a general guide:

- Overall population and migration [ONS] estimates are for 2018.
- National insurance numbers [NINO] are for the year 2018.
- Fertility data and births to non-UK born mothers are for 2017.
- GP registrations are for the year 2017.
- International student data [HESA] is for the academic year 2017 - 2018.
- Pupil language data is taken from the 2019 School Census.
- Census data is for 2011.
- Syrian refugee resettlement data is up to the end of March 2019.
- Supported asylum seeker data is a snapshot for the end of March 2019.
- Unaccompanied asylum seeking children [UASC] data is a snapshot for 31 March 2018.

What's missing?

We have very little local information on some specific migrant groups, including:

- Those who come to the UK to join their family
- Migrant Roma from Central and Eastern Europe
- Refugees who have come through the asylum system
- Migrants not entitled to statutory support [who have No Recourse to Public Funds]
- International students studying below degree level
- Undocumented migrants
- People who have been trafficked
- International migrants leaving the region.

Some of these gaps may be addressed at a local level through specific pieces of research or local data collection.
Additional Resources

Our annual *Newcomer briefings* use national insurance data about new arrivals to your local authority at a smaller geographical scale [using MSOA or Middle layer Super Output Areas] and by place of origin.

These are available to download at: [www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/statistics](http://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/statistics)

Questions, comments or feedback

Please contact Pip Tyler at [pip.tyler@migrationyorkshire.org.uk](mailto:pip.tyler@migrationyorkshire.org.uk) or on 0113 37 88188 if you have any questions or feedback about this document, or if you need statistical information not contained in the profile.

Other sources of information you may find useful include:

- Introduction to the regional migration databank and local migration profiles - [www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/databankFAQ](http://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/databankFAQ)
- A guide to terms that describe different types of migration status - [www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/whoaremigrants](http://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/whoaremigrants)
- Overview of the sources of migration statistics available in the UK - [www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/introtostatistics](http://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/introtostatistics)
- Search for all the local migration information available on our website - [www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/inyourarea](http://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/inyourarea)
- An introductory guide to migration statistics ‘Who are the migrants in my area?’ which is no.2 in the *Introduction to Migration* series - [www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/introductiontomigration-iun](http://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/introductiontomigration-iun)

Referencing this document

This Local Migration Profile was compiled by Migration Yorkshire, with support from Edge Analytics.

When using this document, please cite it in the following way:

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<td>Short-term migrants: students and workers</td>
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<td>DfE</td>
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<td>UASC</td>
<td>Children looked after in England [including adoption]</td>
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<td><strong>Home Office statistics</strong></td>
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<td>Syrian Resettlement Programme</td>
<td>Refugees [and others] resettled under the Vulnerable Persons Resettlement scheme</td>
<td>Home Office</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
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1. Trends in new immigration

This section gives an overview of data we have on new migrants arriving in Bradford.

Chart 1.1 Immigration Trends

What does it show?

This chart shows three sources measuring the number of new, long-term migrants arriving in Bradford each year from 2004-2018 [GP registration data for 2018 was not available at the time of writing]. Each source counts in different ways, so comparing them allows us to be confident in the general pattern they all show, and to have a reasonable estimate of the number of new migrants arriving each year.

More detail

- Official immigration estimates [navy line with circles] show the estimate of long-term arrivals [over 12 months stay] based on a national sample. It includes all types of immigrant, including returning UK nationals. ONS makes estimates because there is no national population register.
- GP Registrations [red line with diamonds] count new registrations with a GP where the previous address was not in the UK. It captures all migrant groups who choose to register [so young males and short term migrants may be underrepresented compared to settling families]. There is likely to be some delay between arriving and registering with a GP.
- NINO [green line with crosses] shows the number of migrants who have been issued with a new national insurance number. This covers any short or long-term worker whether employed, self-employed, or claiming benefits. There is likely to be some delay between arriving in the UK and getting a NINO.
Map 1.1 The geographical settlement of new arrivals in 2018

Map 1.1 shows the distribution of migrant residents who arrived in Bradford during 2018. The map shows those who successfully applied for a national insurance number [NINO] but excludes, for example, children and asylum seekers. Please note that the map is divided geographically by Middle Layer Super Output Areas [MSOAs] rather than wards. Further information on MSOAs is available within the Newcomer briefings at [www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/newcomers](http://www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk/newcomers)

Source: DWP 2019. Map provided by Migration Yorkshire
Chart 1.2 Official Statistics: Net Migration

What does it show?

Chart 1.2 shows two types of estimated net migration [the balance between arrivals and leavers]:

- **Net international** migration ['International' navy bars] – the balance between people who moved from somewhere abroad to Bradford, or from Bradford to somewhere abroad, for over 12 months [so includes UK nationals who relocate].
- **Net internal** migration ['Internal' pale blue bars] – the balance between people who moved from somewhere else in the UK to Bradford, or from Bradford to somewhere else in the country.

How do I interpret it?

- Positive net international migration means more immigration than emigration and therefore adds to the population. Likewise, negative bars show more people leaving than arriving, and contributing to a reduction in the population. This is one factor affecting the population level, alongside births, deaths and internal migration.
- Internal migration within the UK includes everyone [migrants and non-migrants] as it is based on data about people who changed their GP. Negative bars show that more people moved out of the area [to somewhere else in the UK] than moved into it that year, and will contribute to a decrease in Bradford’s population.
- The separate international immigration and emigration levels [combining to produce the net amount shown here], plus projections, are shown in the next chart.
**Chart 1.3 TIM – Immigration and Emigration**

**What does it show?**

Chart 1.3 breaks down the net international migration data from Chart 1.2 to show information for immigration and emigration separately.

**How do I interpret it?**

- This graph explains how the net international migration in the previous chart [1.2] is composed of immigration minus emigration. It also expands this data into the future, showing the official projections until 2041.
- Notice that the scale along the horizontal axis changes from annual to longer intervals after 2018.
- The bigger the gap between the two lines, the bigger the overall effect of migration on the size of the local population.
- Most areas show higher levels of immigration than emigration [i.e. positive net migration].
- The projections usually show stable levels after 2026. This is because it does not take into account future external influences on migration [such as policy changes or further EU expansion] but simply extends current trends.
Chart 1.4 TIM – Net Migration

What does it show?

Chart 1.4 expands on the net international migration data in Chart 1.2, adding the ONS projections until 2041. This shows by how much the population is expected to increase [or decrease] each year due to international migration.

How do I interpret it?

- The net totals shown in this graph show the overall difference between the immigration and emigration lines in the previous chart [1.3].
- Each bar shows the number of migrants each year adding to the population.
- Any gaps [where there is no bar but a value of 0 instead] show that while migration did take place, the same number of people arrived as the number who left. So there was no change in the overall number of migrants, new arrivals simply replaced others who were leaving [so suggests some ‘churn’].
- Chart 1.4 predicts that the difference between immigration and emigration levels in future will be relatively constant – and therefore assumes a predictable population change from international migration. Again, this projection does not take into account future external influences upon migration patterns such as domestic policy or changes in other countries.
Chart 1.5 Migrant Counts

What does it show?

Chart 1.5 shows the number of new migrants counted by each dataset for the most recent year available. They don’t all measure the same thing! The chart gives a sense of the different types of migrant groups in the area, and their relative group size.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dataset</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MYE Immig 2018</td>
<td>An estimate of the total number of migrants entering Bradford from abroad [to the nearest 100].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYE Emig 2018</td>
<td>An estimate of the total number of people leaving Bradford to go to a different country [to the nearest 100].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NiNo 2018</td>
<td>The number of new National Insurance numbers issued to foreign nationals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP Regs 2017</td>
<td>The number of people registering with a GP whose previous address was outside the UK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HESA 2017/18</td>
<td>The number of international students registered to study at a higher education institution in the area for the academic year ending in the year shown.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STM 2017</td>
<td>An experimental estimate of short term migrants [students and workers] arriving in Bradford who stayed for between 3 months and a year. This is based on an ONS methodology focusing on students and workers [not, for example, extended visits to family].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupil-Language 2019</td>
<td>The number of school pupils whose first language is not English.</td>
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</table>
Chart 1.6 Share of Region

What does it show?

Chart 1.6 shows the scale of different migrant flows to Bradford as a proportion of the Yorkshire and Humber total.

How do I interpret it?

- At the top right corner you can see the proportion of the Yorkshire and Humber general population that lives in Bradford.
- Compare this percentage with each of the data sources [already explained in Chart 1.5], to see the relative size of each migrant group. So for example, you would expect that a place with 10% of the Yorkshire and Humber population will receive approximately 10% of new migrant arrivals – all other things being equal.
- Overseas students are not usually distributed in proportion with the local population, but are concentrated in particular parts of the Yorkshire and Humber. Student data [HESA] is based on place of study, and so gives international student numbers if there is a university in the area.
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## 2. New migrant workers

This section gives more detail about migrants who have come to work in Bradford.

### Chart 2.1 NINO Trends

**What does it show?**

Chart 2.1 shows the number of migrants living in Bradford who received a new national insurance number [NINO] in each year. It also shows the impact of new countries joining the EU by separating this total into Accession and non-Accession arrivals.

**How do I interpret it?**

- This chart allows you to see the balance between migrants arriving from the 13 Accession states [black line with circles] and those from all other countries [red line with diamonds]. It shows what a significant and sudden difference the expansion of the EU made in Bradford and the longer-term patterns of immigration from other countries.
- In contrast, patterns of non-accession migration usually have been more stable. Some areas saw a fall after 2011 which may reflect the impact of policy restrictions on non-EU immigration at that time.
- Note the total registrations [green line with crosses] line is the same as in Chart 1.1.

**More detail**

National insurance numbers are a proxy indicator for new migrant workers. They also include people who apply for a NINO to claim benefits. Accession states here cover all 13 who joined the EU since 2004 but are mostly composed of A8 nationals [see Acronyms and Abbreviations table on p2]. The ‘non-accession’ group covers all other countries. The following two charts break down this non-accession group further.
Chart 2.2 NINO Country of Origin - Group

What does it show?

Chart 2.2 gives more detail on where migrant workers have come from, dividing national insurance registrations into five broad regions of origin: Accession, other Europe, new and old Commonwealth, and all other countries of origin.

How do I interpret it?

- Most areas show significantly higher arrivals from the 13 accession states [black bar] than any other region of origin each year.
- The 2004 information shows the picture at the beginning of EU expansion, as the EU accession group formed a very small region of origin at this time. The impact of EU enlargement is shown by comparison to the other regions of origin after 2004.
- The breakdown of information in this way shows longer-term historical immigration trends in some places, while others are completely dominated by new Accession migrants. This helps to explain some of the ‘shock’ headlines about A8 migrants in the years following accession.

More detail

The five regions of origin are not equal in terms of the number of countries covered, nor their population size:

- The ‘Accession’ group [black bar] covers 13 new EU countries
- The ‘Other Europe’ group [yellow bar] covers 33 countries
- The ‘Old Commonwealth’ group [red bar] covers five countries
- The ‘New Commonwealth’ group [dark grey] covers 44 countries
- The ‘Other’ group [pale grey] covers just over 100 countries.
Chart 2.3 NINO Country of Origin - Country

What does it show?

This chart breaks down the number of migrant worker arrivals during 2018 into individual nationalities.

How do I interpret it?

- The top 15 countries of origin for migrant arrivals in Yorkshire and the Humber registering for a NINO in 2018 are listed on the vertical axis.
- The number of NINOs issued in Bradford to migrant arrivals of these 15 nationalities are shown by the green bars.
- The top 15 nationalities show a range of countries of origin, reflecting both the short term effect of EU expansion as well as long term patterns of migration from countries that have historical ties to the UK.
- The chart only shows new arrivals – it does not tell us how long people will stay, nor does it tell us the cumulative total of nationals in Bradford from different countries.

More detail

Some people registering for a NINO in Bradford are from countries not included in Chart 2.3 [since they do not fall into the top 15 nationalities for the Yorkshire and Humber region overall]. The greatest numbers are: Czech Republic [55 arrivals]; Afghanistan [52]; Bangladesh and Eritrea [51 each]; Greece [44]; and Iraq [41]. Around 50 further countries of origin have smaller numbers of new arrivals.
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3. Indicators of diversity

This section covers an assortment of data sources that are indicators of diversity and the impact of longer term migration in Bradford.

### 3.1 Nationality: non-British

Source: APS, ONS

![Chart showing the share of the population for Bradford and YH over years from 2004 to 2017 with a steady increase in the non-British population.]

### 3.2 Country-of-Birth: non-UK

Source: APS, ONS

![Chart showing the share of the population for Bradford and YH over years from 2004 to 2017 with a steady increase in the non-UK born population.]

**Chart 3.1 Nationality: non-British and Chart 3.2 Country of Birth: non-UK [previous two graphs]**

**What do they show?**

This data confirms how long-term migrants have affected the population structure in Bradford over time, showing the migrant ‘stocks’ rather than ‘flows’. They show the proportion of the population that does not have citizenship [Chart 3.1] and the proportion that was not born in the UK [Chart 3.2], reflecting different interpretations of the term ‘migrant’.

**How do I interpret them?**

- Chart 3.1 shows the proportion of the Bradford population that is not British [blue bars] and how this compares to the Yorkshire and Humber average [the black line].
- Chart 3.2 shows the proportion of the Bradford population that was born outside of the UK [blue bars] and how this compares to the Yorkshire and Humber average [the black line].
- There are important differences between the two groups: non-British nationals and those who were not born in the UK. Some people may fall into both groups while others fall only into one. Some people may have been born in another country, but have gained British citizenship after a number of years in the UK. Others may have British citizenship but were born abroad.
- There tend to be more people in the area who were born outside the UK than those who are not British.
- Most localities show a slowly increasing trend in both graphs, showing a small increase in the proportion of people who are not British and in the proportion of those who weren’t born in the UK i.e. generally increased diversity over time.

**More detail**

The data comes from the Annual Population Survey from ONS and is rounded to the nearest thousand. It excludes people who live in communal establishments.

Sometimes the proportion of people who are not British or weren’t born in the UK seems to disappear from the graph, giving a value of 0 for one particular year. It does not mean that the non-British/non-UK born population has vanished! It is probably due to the sampling and extrapolation methods used for the national dataset and is most noticeable in rural areas where small changes in the migrant or host population make the proportions shown in the graph change significantly.
Map 3.2 The geographical distribution of non-UK born residents

Map 3.2 shows the distribution of all migrant residents in Bradford who were not born in the UK. This includes people who moved here recently and those who arrived decades ago. Although this data does not include non-UK born residents who arrived after 2011 [as it comes from the 2011 Census] the map is a closer representation of the whole migrant population than many other sources.

Source: ONS, Census 2011. Map provided by Migration Yorkshire
3.3 Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

![Graph showing TFR for Bradford and YH over years 2004 to 2017.]

Source: Vital Statistics, ONS

3.4 Births to non-UK-born mothers

![Graph showing percentage of births to non-UK-born mothers for Bradford and YH over years 2004 to 2017.]

Source: Vital Statistics, ONS
Chart 3.3 Total Fertility Rate [TFR] and Chart 3.4 Births to non-UK born mothers [previous two graphs]

What do they show?

Together, these two charts show the likely impact of migrants on the longer term population profile in Bradford, as they show the effect of migrant fertility rates upon the local population.

How do I interpret them?

- Chart 3.3 shows the average number of children that are born to any woman living in Bradford during her lifetime [pink line with crosses] and compares this to the regional average [black line with circles]. This will directly affect population growth rates, in combination with mortality and migration levels.
- If a local area has a high fertility rate [over 2.1] the existing population is probably growing – without any additional immigration in the future. The numbers of children born will eventually have an impact, for example, upon demand for nursery and school places.
- Chart 3.4 shows the proportion of births in Bradford to mothers who were themselves not born in the UK.
- If the area has a rising rate of births to non-UK born mothers, then the population will become more diverse over time. The impact of this trend can be seen, for example, in the range of languages spoken in schools. Change will be even more noticeable if the general fertility rate [in Chart 3.3] is low, as the existing population will be reducing over time, or if the rate is higher than the Yorkshire and Humber average.

More detail

A TFR [shown in Chart 3.3] of 2.1 is usually described as the ‘replacement level’ - the number of children that are needed to be born to a woman in order for the population to replace itself. This is only a general rule, as natural change will also depend on the mortality rate which will also vary from place to place. Most economically advanced countries have a lower fertility rate than 2.1, and explains the frequent description of ageing populations and a need for a larger working age population to support the retired age group.

- The estimated TFR for England and Wales in 2017 was 1.77 children per woman\(^1\). The TFR for non-UK born women was 1.95, whereas for UK born women it was 1.71.
- In 2017, over 28% of new births in England and Wales were to non-UK born mothers\(^2\) – somewhat higher than the 21% in Yorkshire and Humber.

\(^1\) ONS [2018] Parents Country of Birth 2017
www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/livebirths/datasets/parentscountryofbirth

\(^2\) ONS [2018] Births in England and Wales: 2017
www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/livebirths/bulletins/birthsummarytablesenglandandwales/2017
3.5 GP Registrations per 1,000

What does it show?

This chart shows the number of people registering with a GP for the first time since living abroad, for every 1,000 of the population.

How do I interpret it?

- GP registration is a proxy indicator of long-term migration. This graph shows the same information as Chart 1.1 where the actual number of registrations is shown.
- This graph allows you to compare different localities, by looking at their relative effect on the local population. By showing the proportion of registrations per 1,000 of the population, we can compare Bradford with other individual local authority areas and the average across all of Yorkshire and the Humber.
- A higher registration rate than the regional average may be explained by the presence of a university with lots of international students [see Chart 3.6]. Alternatively it may show longer-term settlement of some migrants who have delayed registration with a GP themselves but are now bringing their families to the UK.

More detail

Registering with a GP is not compulsory and so the chart will not reflect every migrant arriving in Bradford. For example many people will only register when they need medical attention and so only appear in the data sometime after arrival. It excludes migrants who have registered with one GP then moved and re-registered with a different one, as their previous address will have still been in the UK. It also includes British citizens who have returned to Bradford having lived abroad.
Chart 3.6 Foreign Students - domicile

What does it show?

This chart shows the proportion of international students registered at higher education institutions in Bradford that are from EU and non-EU countries of origin up to the 2017-2018 academic year.

How do I interpret it?

- You can see how the international student population has changed over time in terms of absolute numbers and their region of origin. This will reflect the rules of entry to study in the UK and the past recruitment strategies of local institutions, particularly as non-EU students pay higher fees than EU and UK students.
- While domestic student numbers may be affected by changes to tuition fee levels, international student numbers and proportions are likely to change with government attempts to reduce net migration to the UK and any changes to the Tier 4 [study] route of entry to the country.

More detail

This chart only shows data on international students registered at higher education institutions in the UK which is collated by HESA. International students are also likely to be found studying at fee-paying schools, language schools and colleges in Bradford, although there is no central collation of this data that we can use. As an alternative indicator, the summary at the start of this document provides a link to the current list of educational institutions registered with the Home Office to sponsor international students through Tier 4 of the Points Based System, which includes a much wider range of institutions.
Chart 3.7 Pupils by First Language – not English

What does it show?

This chart shows the proportion of children at school in Bradford whose first language is not English and compares the figure to the average for Yorkshire and the Humber. The chart shows separate information for primary and secondary schools.

How do I interpret it?

The data suggests how many pupils potentially may struggle with English at school. It does not tell us precisely how many migrant children there are in Bradford as it does not record immigration status, nationality or citizenship. The data source is simply one indicator of migration. It is important to remember, for example, that:

- the data chart includes British children who do not speak English as their first language
- the chart omits children from abroad who do speak English as their first language
- bi-lingual children may be recorded in either category
- there is no further detail about what is the first language of each pupil, nor their level of English proficiency.

More detail

The chart shows data on pupils at maintained primary schools and state-funded secondary schools collected by Department for Education for the School Census. It therefore excludes children at pre-schools and nurseries, private or fee-paying schools.
4. International protection

This section summarises available data in relation to asylum seekers awaiting a decision on their asylum claim, refugees resettled via the Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme [VPRS] and Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children being looked after in Bradford.

![Chart 4.1 All asylum seekers supported under Section 95, over time](chart.png)

**Chart 4.1 All asylum seekers supported under Section 95, over time**

What does it show?

Chart 4.1 provides an overview of the pattern of asylum trends over time in Bradford. Specifically, it shows a snapshot at the end of each quarter of the number of people receiving Home Office support in Bradford while awaiting a decision on their asylum claim.

How do I interpret it?

The data in this chart combines two support types under what is known as ‘Section 95 support’: ‘dispersal’ [individuals who are destitute and living in no-choice dispersal housing] and ‘subs only’ [individuals receiving a subsistence allowance only - not housing]. This does not include everyone who has claimed asylum, such as: people who have had their claim refused but are still living in dispersal housing [under ‘Section 4’], unaccompanied children, and those whose cases are considered closed.

The number of asylum seekers at any time in Bradford is dependent upon: numbers arriving in the UK, the proportion that the Home Office send to our region to be accommodated, location of available housing/friends and family, the speed at which the Home Office concludes asylum cases, and what happens post-decision.
Map 4.1 shows the distribution of supported asylum seeker individuals across the region at the end of March 2019. This only includes people who are supported and housed under ‘Section 95’.

Source: Home Office. Map provided by Migration Yorkshire
Chart 4.2 Supported asylum seekers over time, by S95 support type

What does it show?

Chart 4.2 breaks down the overall number of asylum seekers [supported under Section 95] shown in the previous chart, according to the type of support they receive from the Home Office: dispersal housing [darker, red line] or receiving a subsistence allowance solely [yellow bars], as well as the overall total [lighter, grey line].

How do I interpret it?

- ‘Dispersal accommodation’: A majority of the population of asylum seekers are destitute and therefore qualify to apply for Home Office-funded temporary housing through the ‘dispersal system’. They are allocated appropriate housing where it is available around the country, in a council that participates in the dispersal system.
- ‘Subsistence only’: A small proportion of asylum seekers do not require accommodation because they have somewhere to stay, such as with family or friends, and therefore only receive a subsistence allowance.

More detail

Some people who are in the process of claiming asylum do not feature in this dataset, for example unaccompanied children [who are looked after by the council in the care system], people who are using their own savings, people awaiting a decision on their support application, those in ‘initial accommodation’ and waiting to be allocated accommodation, people who have been refused support, or those who have been refused asylum [they may be supported under ‘Section 4’ but there is no public data on this]. A small number of refused asylum seekers are supported by local authorities under different legislation [such as the National Assistance Act or the Children Act 1989]. Others will be destitute, not supported by any statutory organisation; they may receive some charitable support.
Chart 4.3 A snapshot of asylum seekers supported at points through the last year [S95]

What does it show?

Chart 4.3 shows the precise number of asylum seekers supported under Section 95 according to the type of support they were receiving from the Home Office at the end of each quarter in the past year: dispersal housing [darker, red bars] or solely a subsistence allowance [lighter, yellow bars].

How do I interpret it?

The data provides a snapshot of how many people were being supported on the last day of each quarter.

It gives you an idea of how many people are supported at any one time in the area, and whether the trend is increasing, decreasing or fairly static.

More detail

- The number of asylum seekers being supported locally changes on a daily basis. Each individual receives support for a different length of time, according to when the Home Office finalises their case.
- Be aware that this data does not tell us how many unique individuals were supported overall during the whole year. Most people will appear in several quarterly totals, and so the quarterly totals cannot be summed because that would double count people and lead to an overestimation of the total figure.
Chart 4.4 Top 15 asylum seeker [S95] nationalities in Yorkshire and Humber

What does it show?

The graph shows the most common countries of origin for asylum seekers supported under Section 95 [combining dispersal and subs only] across the Yorkshire and Humber region, at the last available date.

How do I interpret it?

The nationalities usually reflect the main areas of the world experiencing conflict or instability that have led to the displacement of local people to other countries.

Services may find it helpful to know the nationalities of new arrivals so that they can plan accordingly, for interpreting purposes for example. While nationality can be a helpful indicator, it isn’t always straightforward to use this to draw conclusions about languages and cultures within the asylum-seeking population. For example, since nationality is not synonymous with ethnicity we cannot know whether people from Iraq are Kurdish or not, and what dialect they may speak as a first language.

More detail

- The data is only available at a regional level. Previous data sources provided this information at a local authority level.
- Since the dispersal of asylum seekers around the UK is based on the availability of accommodation in participating local authority areas, it is reasonable to expect each dispersal area to host a similar range of nationalities present as shown in the chart.
4.5. Asylum seekers [S95] dispersed around the UK

What does it show?

Chart 4.5 shows the pattern of asylum dispersal around the regions and nations of the UK, using the most recently available data.

How do I interpret it?

The data just covers asylum seekers who are housed under S95 in participating local authority areas [not subs only or those being housed under Section 4, for example].

It shows the balance between the different parts of the UK that are hosting asylum seekers as they wait for a Home Office decision on their asylum claim.

More information

The dispersal system operates, in brief, as follows:

- Asylum seekers who have applied for support and are accepted as destitute by the Home Office are sent to temporary housing centres called Initial Accommodation [IA]. There are several of these around the UK, one of which covers the North East, Yorkshire and Humber region.
- While they are staying in IA, the private sector company holding a contract with the Home Office to provide accommodation in that region identifies appropriate housing in their portfolio for the individual or family.
- This ‘dispersal’ accommodation is located in a limited number of local authorities; not every council is part of the dispersal scheme.
Chart 4.6 Refugees resettled each quarter through the VPRS

What does it show?

The chart shows how many individual refugees were resettled to Bradford through the Vulnerable Persons Resettlement Scheme [VPRS] each quarter since the scheme began in 2014 [lower green line]. It also shows the number of refugees resettled in the Yorkshire and Humber region as a whole for comparison [higher purple line].

How do I interpret it?

- The majority of arrivals under the VPRS are Syrians.
- The number of refugees resettled under the VPRS to a local area depends on how many people the local authority has offered to host, and whether the individuals’ needs can be met in that area, such as housing size and adaptation for the family’s physical needs, school places and appropriate medical care.

More information

- The VPRS scheme was launched in January 2014. The Prime Minister had announced that the UK would bring up to 20,000 vulnerable Syrian refugees to the UK over a five year period. The first arrivals were in March 2014.
- In July 2017 the scheme was extended to include people of any nationality who had fled Syria and were unable to return to their country of origin, so there have been other nationalities arriving under the VPRS to our region since then.
- The data for these charts excludes refugees who were resettled to the region under a different programme, such as the Gateway Protection Programme or the Mandate Scheme.
Chart 4.7 Refugees resettled through the VPRS – cumulative total

What does it show?

Like the preceding chart, this graph shows how many individual refugees were resettled to Bradford through the VPRS since the scheme began in 2014 [lower green line] – but this time gives a running total. Again, it shows the cumulative number of refugees resettled in the Yorkshire and Humber region as a whole for comparison [higher purple line].

How do I interpret it?

The purpose of showing the data in this cumulative way is to give an idea of how many refugees in total have been resettled to the area over time.

More information

Each individual is offered a government-funded support package for up to five years after arrival in the UK through their hosting local authority, in order to help them to settle, access services, integrate and participate in the local community, and become as independent as possible.
Chart 4.8 Unaccompanied asylum seeking children supported locally

What does it show?

The graph shows the annual totals of unaccompanied asylum seeking children [UASC] looked after by the local authority on the 31 March of each year [lower blue line] as well as the total for Yorkshire and Humber [higher orange line].

How do I interpret it?

- The purpose of this chart is to give an indication of the number of unaccompanied children in the area, and the general trend over time.
- Small numbers between 1 and 5 are not show in the original dataset, in order to protect confidentiality. Therefore a value of zero in the chart above may in fact represent a small number of children.

More information

Unaccompanied asylum seeking children, sometimes known as ‘separated children’, are in the UK without an adult member of their family, and make an application for asylum themselves [rather than as a dependant on an adult’s claim]. Local authorities have a legal duty to care for these children, rather than going through the standard Home Office system of support for adult asylum seekers and their families.

Some unaccompanied children arrive in the UK and come to the attention of a local authority ['spontaneous' arrivals] who then has a duty of care for that individual. Other children are transferred to the care of a council through a specific scheme, such as the ‘National Transfer Scheme’ or the ‘Dubs scheme’. For more information, read our briefing.
Chart 4.9 UASC supported across Yorkshire and Humber

What does it show?

The graph shows the latest figures available of unaccompanied asylum seeking children [UASC] looked after by each local authority in Yorkshire and Humber as at 31 March 2018.

How do I interpret it?

The purpose of this chart is to show the current situation and local variation.

The number and location of UASC at any given time is less predictable than the number of asylum seekers in the Home Office asylum support system, for a number of reasons. They include the unpredictability of where a child may first come to the attention of the authorities, the type of transport that the young person used [so motorway networks and ports are significant locations] and whether the local authority has offered a suitable placement for a young person through a specific scheme.
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Migration Yorkshire is a local authority-led regional migration partnership for Yorkshire and Humber, hosted by Leeds City Council. Migration Yorkshire works with national government, local government, and others to ensure that Yorkshire and Humber can deal with, and benefit from, migration.

Migration Yorkshire
Enterprise House, 12 St Paul’s Street, Leeds, LS1 2LE
Tel: 0113 3788188  E-mail: admin@migrationyorkshire.org.uk  Website: www.migrationyorkshire.org.uk