



Bradford District migration 2019-20

At a glance:

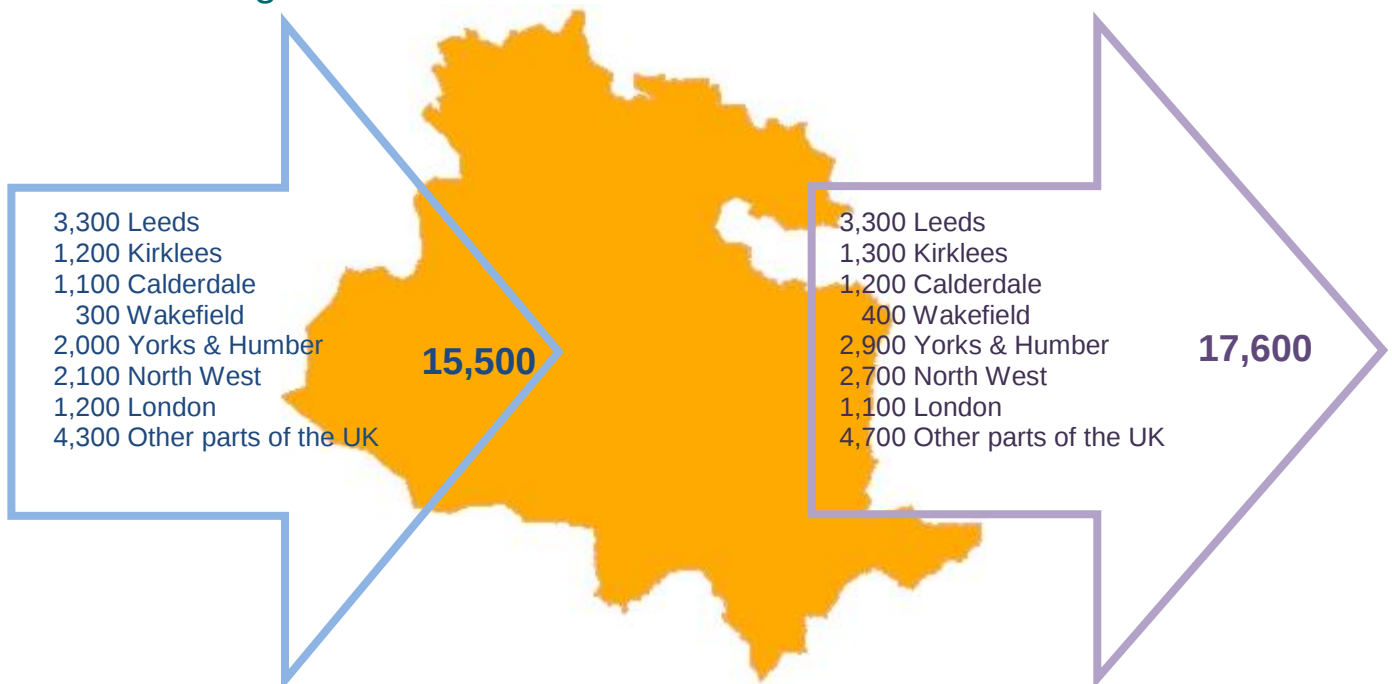
- 52% of the 17,600 people leaving Bradford moved to other parts of Yorkshire
- 50% of the 15,500 people arriving in Bradford moved from other parts of Yorkshire
- Leeds is the most population origin and destination with 3,300 people leaving Bradford to live in Leeds and 3,300 people leaving Leeds to live in Bradford
- National Insurance number registrations to foreign nationals in Bradford fell by 55%
- The largest proportion of international migrants came from Southern Asia

Introduction

Increases and decreases in the population are caused by a number of different factors: natural change (the difference between the numbers of births and deaths), migration (both internal – within the UK and international) and “other changes”.

The mid-2020 population estimates show that there were 2,000 more births than deaths, around 2,400 more people left Bradford for other parts of the UK than came to live here and approximately 2,400 more people came to live in Bradford from overseas than left to live abroad.

Internal migrants



The 2019-20 internal migration figures show that more than 15,500 people were identified as having arrived in Bradford from other parts of the UK and nearly 17,600 people were identified as having left Bradford to live in other parts of the UK.

In 2019-20, more than half (50%) of all internal migrants moving to Bradford came from other parts of Yorkshire. 21% moved from Leeds, 7% moved from Calderdale, 14% of migrants moved from Manchester and local authorities in the north-west and 7% moved from London.

52% of people leaving Bradford moved to other parts of Yorkshire, with 18% moving to Leeds, 7% moved to Calderdale, 15% moved to Manchester and counties in the north-west and 6% moved to London.

An analysis of migration in and out of the District by sex and age group shows that the largest changes occur when people are in their 20s and 30s – probably due to leaving home for higher education or to find employment. There is also a higher number of children in the aged 0 – 4 age group than other age groups – parents possibly choosing to relocate before their children reach school age.

International Migrants

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) obtain the international migration figures from a number of sources which do not provide the same level of detail as the internal migrant data.

Data from the 2011 census shows that in the four years to 2011 36% of international migrants came from Southern Asia, 32% came from the EU Accession countries, 13% came from other European countries, 8% came from other parts of Asia and 11% came from other parts of the world.

More recent data can be obtained from the Department of Work and Pensions data. The published figures show the nationality of people who come to live in the UK and have successfully applied for a national insurance number (NINo) in order to work or claim benefits.

Data for 2020/21 shows a significant decrease in the number of foreign nationals based in Bradford successfully obtaining a NINo – it is likely that Covid-19 related travel restrictions were the main cause, although continuing uncertainty over the status of EU nationals working in the UK following the withdrawal of the UK from the European Union may have contributed to the decrease.

In 2019/20 more than 4,000 foreign nationals based in Bradford had successfully obtained a NINo. The total for 2020/21 was just over 1,800 – a decrease of 55%.

Since 2011/12 claimants from Pakistan have formed the largest annual proportion of foreign nationals who obtained National Insurance numbers. Until 2018/19 this total was closely followed by applications from Polish nationals, but since this date, applications have fallen considerably, overtaken by applications from Romanian nationals.

Opening up the labour market to EU Accession states in 2004 led to a large influx of economic migrants with applications from Polish, Slovak, Lithuanian and Latvian nationals forming the largest proportions from these countries. Bradford also saw a large increase in the number of applications from Romanian nationals since 2014/15. However, the number of applications from nationals from the former Eastern Europe have consistently fallen since 2016/17.

Future migration trends are difficult to predict and will depend on a number of factors.

Data sources and further information

Sources: ONS population estimates, National Insurance applications

Link: www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity

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www.bradford.gov.uk

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