

Report of the Assistant Director Policy, Programmes and Change to the meeting of the Bradford South Area Committee to be held on 22nd September 2016.

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Subject:

POVERTY IN BRADFORD SOUTH.

Summary

The report provides an overview of poverty-deprivation related statistics in Bradford South, and a summary of key interventions led by the Council and partners to support vulnerable people.

It aims to enable members to consider the potential impact and what additional actions might be taken to tackle the issues raised.

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**Overview &
Scrutiny Area:
Corporate**



1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 The report provides an overview of poverty-deprivation related statistics in Bradford South, and a summary of key interventions led by the Council and partners to support vulnerable people.
- 1.2 It aims to enable members to consider the potential impact and what additional actions might be taken to tackle the issues raised.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Poverty can be defined and measured in various ways, however the most common definitions used by public and voluntary sector organisations include:
- **Absolute Poverty:** People living below a certain income threshold or unable to afford certain basic goods and services i.e. the 'minimum income standard'.
 - **Relative Poverty:** People whose financial resources fall below an average income threshold for the economy, i.e. in families with income below 60% of the median.
 - **Persistent Poverty:** People who experience long periods of relative poverty.
 - **Destitution:** People who are unable to afford essentials like food and clothing and have no recourse to any statutory support.
- 2.2 However, a broader appraisal would look at access to all the resources available to an individual or a family and not just income levels. This would include access to decent housing, community amenities and social networks, and assets, i.e. what people own. Somebody who lacks these resources can be said to be in poverty in a wider sense.
- 2.3 The negative impact of poverty on the individuals and families can include:
- Not having sufficient income to make ends meet, causing severe hardship, stress, anxiety and depression.
 - Having to make difficult decisions between eating, heating the home, clothing the children, paying the bills or paying debts.
 - Not having any savings at all so when the need arises to replace something the only option is to borrow on expensive credit terms - compounding the financial struggle.
 - Living in poor housing conditions, which impact on the health of the whole family and can lead to even higher fuel bills - if they choose to heat the house at all.
 - Children feeling isolated, bullied and vulnerable because they can't enjoy the same activities as their friends at school.
 - Children not having the right type of nutrition or enough food to ensure they are healthy which can have an impact on their learning and wellbeing.
 - Older people and those suffering from mental health issues feeling isolated.

3. POVERTY IN BRADFORD SOUTH – KEY STATISTICS

Appendix 1 attached to this report includes a detail breakdown of poverty related statistics for Bradford South and where data is available it also includes comparative statistics at the Bradford District, Yorkshire and Humberside and England level.

However key facts include:

- The Index of Multiple Deprivation, published in 2015 ranks Bradford South as 41st out of 533 constituencies, where 1 is the most deprived (Liverpool, Walton) and 533 is the least deprived (North East Hampshire). When the last indices were prepared in 2010, Bradford South was ranked 64th – so its position has worsened by 23 places in the intervening period.
- As per the National Child Poverty Data 2013, there are 5,775 children from Bradford South living in poverty which is 17.2% of the districts total of 33, 565 children. The Tong ward had the highest number of children in poverty in this constituency at 2,285 children followed by Royds who had 1315 children living in poverty.
- Bradford South has higher rates of unemployment at 2.3% when comparing to the district level of 2.2% and regional and national averages of 1.8% and 1.4 %. When looking at Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants by age in the Bradford South area the age group with the biggest numbers in claimants is aged 25 to 49. This group has 71.1% of JSA claimants, this is similar to the district where JSA claimants aged 25 to 49 were 70.5 % of the total.
- In June 2016 there were 375 young people aged between 16 and 24 years old claiming Jobseekers Allowance or out of work Universal Credit benefits in Bradford South. This was 21.12% of total claimants in Bradford South. This is higher than the percentage of 16 to 24 year olds in the Bradford District which was 20.98% and Great Britain which was 20.34% but not as high as in the Yorkshire and Humber Region which had a rate of 21.36 %.
- Only 15.1 % of people who live in the Bradford South constituency have achieved NVQ level 4 qualification which is approximately 10,200 people. This is a low percentage compared to the Bradford District (26.8 %) the Yorkshire and Humber region (30.6 %) and the national figure of (37.1%). However Bradford South's residents had a similar level of qualifications for NVQ1, NVQ2 and NVQ 3 to the Bradford District.
- Males born in Bradford South can expect to live on average for 77.3 years, compared to the district average of 77.6 years. Of the five areas, Bradford South has the third lowest life expectancy at birth in the district. While, females born in Bradford South can expect to live on average for 80.4 years, compared to the district average of 81.4 years. Of the five areas, Bradford South has the third lowest life expectancy at birth in the district.
- Bradford South has the second lowest infant mortality rate in the district (5.0 deaths per 1,000 live births compared to the district average for 5.8 deaths per 1,000 live births), however rates at a ward level vary. Infant mortality rates are above average in Great Horton and have remained similar for a number of years whilst rates in Wibsey had fallen but have now increased.
- The Decent Homes Standard is a programme aimed primarily at improving the social rented housing sector. Using 'disrepair' as a proxy for non-decent homes reveals that a total of 2,840 properties (6.5%) in Bradford South are non-decent.

Looking at non-decent homes by tenure reveals that 10% of the private rented sector can be classed as non-decent followed by 6% of the owner-occupier sector and 5% of the social rented sector

- The latest official **fuel poverty** stats show that there were 4,982 households considered to be in fuel poverty in the Bradford South ward in 2014 (or 12.1% of the total number of householders in the area). This compares to a fuel poverty rate of 13.2% in the whole of the Bradford District, 11.8% in the Yorkshire & Humber Region and 10.6% in England.
- The caseload for the Bradford South area with Revenues and Benefits team is 12,223 claims. These claims are for **Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit**. The claimants are split by 7,520 working age claims and 4,703 pension age claims. The Tong ward has the highest level of claimants with 3,490 claims for housing and council tax benefits.
- **Debt:** 38% of households in Bradford South are more likely to find it very difficult to cope with their household income, compared to 28% within the District and 27% England wide. Over 50% of households in Royds (51%) and Tong (64%) wards are finding it very difficult to cope. Only 16% of Bradford South's households are more likely to be coping comfortably with their household income this compares to 26% throughout the District and 41% in England.

5. ANTI POVERTY INTERVENTIONS IN BRADFORD SOUTH

The supporting actions to address poverty related issues in South Bradford are outlined below:

- **Financial Exclusion and debt management:**
 - Recommissioning of advice services to include a redesigned coordinated service in Bradford South which will include income maximisation and debt management and outreach into Childrens centres.
 - Funding of the Credit Union (through Revenue and Benefits) to deliver access to affordable credit.
 - Commissioned Incommunities and Citizen Advice Bureau to deliver Personal Budgetary support as part of the support arrangements for Universal Credit claimants.

- **Food Poverty**

- Encourage pupils to grow their own food: Bradford Community Environment Project have been commissioned to deliver a project which is working with schools in South Bradford to encourage pupils to grow their own food.
- As part of a wider project that is aiming to ensure all Bradford pupils have access to breakfast club provision, 4 schools in Bradford South have been allocated £100 per pupil in food poverty to set up a breakfast club
- There are food banks in Wyke, Great Horton, Holme Wood, St Columbus Catholic church, Wibsey, Buttershaw and East Bowling. These food banks are managed by voluntary and community sector organisations with the aim to provide support to vulnerable groups.

- **Obesity**

The Health and Wellbeing Board at its meeting on 26th July 2016, agreed proposals for developing a system-wide approach to address obesity within the District. The work will include undertaking a review of policies and practices of their respective agencies that might impact on healthy weight to ensure that they are brought in line with a whole system approach and that the involvement and endorsement of their governing bodies is secured.

In terms of young people the key areas for action for Bradford District to reduce childhood obesity and increase levels of physical activity and healthy eating in children and young people include the following:

- Encourage and support the healthy growth and weight of children
- Promote healthier food choices and improve the nutritional quality of food in schools
- Increase everyday play and physical activity opportunities for children
- Promote environments and practices that support children to eat healthier foods and to be active throughout each day
- Provide personalised advice and support for children and their families through a child healthy weight pathway
- Increase support and training for education and childcare staff to implement health improvement activity and increase availability and accessibility of evidence based children's lifestyle weight management services

- **Housing**

- The Council has been successful in bidding for funds from the Local Growth Fund for a scheme providing external wall insulation to households judged to be fuel poor using the Low Income High Cost definition living right to buy properties on former social housing estates. The scheme is currently operating in Thorpe Edge, but it is intended to move into the Bierley area in early 2017.

- The Council continues to work with home owners where issues have been identified that need to be resolved. The table below provides a breakdown of the inspections undertaken in Bradford South which confirms the **improvement and hazard count** by Ward.

Ward	Count Of Inspections	Count Of Hazards
Great Horton	52	362
Queensbury	12	54
Royds	25	170
Tong	40	125
Wibsey	26	130
Wyke	19	82
Total	174	923

- Employability and Skills**

Please see the report of the Strategic Director, Children’s Services to the meeting of Bradford South Area Committee to be held on 22nd September 2016. This report provides a detail overview of the current and planned interventions both within South Bradford and the rest of the District with regards to employability and skills enhancement.

6. ISSUES TO CONSIDER

At their meeting on 29th June 2015, the [Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee approved recommendations from the “Bradford Poverty Scrutiny Review”](#). The review took place during 2014-15 and focussed on the effectiveness of Bradford Council and its partners in addressing poverty across the District.

The committee recognised the good work taking place in the District to mitigate against poverty but pointed out that this needs to be brought together in a co-ordinated way to maximise the impact of our interventions.

The committee also identified a further 21 recommendations which cover the following areas of activity:

Coordination and governance	Workforce skills
Food poverty	Quality of housing stock
Benefit support	Health & Wellbeing – mental health
Advice provision	Affordable credit

The Council's Executive on 19 July considered the recommendations put forward by the Corporate O&S Committee and agreed that the Portfolio Holder for *Regeneration, Planning and Transport Portfolio* and the Strategic Director for Regeneration to take this work forward.

Work is now being undertaken to set up a multi agency group to oversee the coordination of our interventions through a shared anti poverty framework. The new group will need incorporate the recommendations outlined within the review findings and also the following issues as part of the development of its terms and reference and work plans.

- The increase in demand on support agencies due to introduction of the Welfare Reforms, continued austerity and Brexit means that the Council and partners will need to support this work in the future. This has been reflected in the Council's approach to the re-commissioning of advice services. The aim of this approach is to ensure that a coordinated network of support services is developed, with an emphasis on practical change, which builds the capacity of providers and residents.
- The implementation of Universal Credit will provide a greater incentive to work for those on benefit. The Council and partners will need to use this as an opportunity to help influence and change behaviours. This will be a fundamental element of the interventions delivered through the LSSF.
- Educational attainment and skills is a key success factor in the labour market, we need to continue to focus on raising educational ambition and attainment across the District. Better and higher skills will help people secure higher paid jobs and also encourage the growth of higher skills job within the district. For young people entering the labour market for the first time, we need to build on the work done through 14-19 strategy, ICE and E3 to work with the University, Colleges, schools and the business community to maximise opportunities for young people.
- The public sector is a significant player, but is experiencing major resource pressures. This means it is even more critical that our procurement and workforce development strategies need to be joined up and place a stronger emphasis on the local resources / local economy.
- We need to build on models of capacity and skills development such as: Families First - which enable wrap-around support for vulnerable families and helps them secure employment opportunities and Family Learning Programme – which provides courses to parents and children in the most deprived areas of Bradford to improve the maths, English and ESOL skills. Other approaches that need to be explored are around co-location and community based delivery.
- We know that there are some characteristics which make it more likely that a person will be living in poverty. For example, carers, people with disabilities, BME communities, single parents and low wage earners, are more likely to experience poverty. Our planned interventions need to address these groups in particular.

- Poverty reduction measures need to take a problem solving approach, helping service providers and residents to provide solutions. This is best done through mainstreaming actions as part of the business planning process.

7. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

N/A

8. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL

N/A

9. RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

N/A

10. LEGAL APPRAISAL

N/A

11. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

11.1 EQUALITY & DIVERSITY

12. RECOMMENDATIONS

- ### **12.1**
- Members to note the issues outlined within the report and make observation or comment identifying gaps or areas of improvement.

13. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Poverty in Bradford South – Key Statistics

APPENDIX 1:

POVERTY IN BRADFORD SOUTH – KEY STATISTICS

1. Population in Bradford South

Bradford South has a total population of 103,1001. 24% of the population is aged 0 – 15, 58% of the population is aged 16 – 59 and 19% is aged 60+.

The results of the 2011 Census found that 89% of the people living in Bradford South were born in the UK. 2% were born in the EU Accession countries, 1% was born in the earlier EU countries and 8% were born elsewhere.

79% of people living in Bradford South are of white ethnic origin, 10% are Pakistani, 3% are Indian, 3% are of Mixed heritage, 2% are Black and 3% have other ethnic origins.

2. Deprivation (IMD 2015)

According to the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015 **Bradford** is the 19th most deprived district nationally (where 1 is the most deprived authority and 326 is the least deprived).

Bradford's position relative to other English districts has worsened by seven places since IMD 2010. Of the 31 districts in the Yorkshire and Humber region, Bradford is the second most deprived behind the City of Hull. This relative position remains unchanged from both IMD 2007 and IMD 2010. A number of districts have improved their positions in the ranking: Doncaster, Sheffield, Leeds, Kirklees, North Lincolnshire, Craven, York, Harrogate. All other districts in Yorkshire & Humber have worsened.

The most deprived area continue to be concentrated in and around central Bradford, in outlying Bradford housing estates such as Holme Wood, Ravenscliffe, Buttershaw and Allerton and in Keighley. The least deprived areas are found mainly to the north of the district in Ilkley, Burley in Wharfedale and Menston, but also Bingley and rural villages to the west of the district. Please see the map outlined in Annex 1

Bradford has four LSOAs which are consistently within the most deprived 1% of areas nationally based on the IMD updates for 2015, 2010, 2007 and 2004.

In terms of employment deprivation, Bradford ranks 6th most employment deprived in England, this the same position as in both 2007 and 2010. On the income deprivation measure, Bradford marks 5th most income deprived local authority in England, this is the same position as in 2010.

The Index of Multiple Deprivation, published in 2015 ranks **Bradford South** as 41st out of 533 constituencies, where 1 is the most deprived (Liverpool, Walton) and 533 is the least deprived (North East Hampshire).

When the last indices were prepared in 2010, Bradford South was ranked 64th – so its

¹ ONS Mid-2014 based population estimates aggregated from ward level to Bradford South area.

The most deprived areas are generally concentrated in and around the outlying housing estates including Holme Wood, Buttershaw and Shirley Manor in Wyke. There are also concentrations along the A6177 (Beckside Road, Hudson Avenue and Southfield Road).

The Indices of Deprivation found that 23% of the population in Bradford South experience Income Deprivation (this includes people who are out of work and those that are in work but have low earnings). 30% of children (aged 0 – 15) and 24% of older people (aged 60 and over) live in income deprived households.

The Indices of Deprivation found that 18% of the working age population in Bradford South experience Employment Deprivation (this includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability or caring responsibilities).

3. Child Poverty

The most recent national child poverty data for 2013 (Published October 2015) reported a child poverty rate of 23.6% for **Bradford District** compared to 18.0% for England – with 33,500 children and young people aged 0-19, living in households with less than 60% of average (median) household income. In 2013 the District's child poverty rate was the third highest in the Yorkshire and Humber region, behind only Hull and North-East Lincolnshire.

This is a level of income that creates difficulties in meeting the basic cost of living, and creates serious difficulties in meeting unexpected costs or coping with emergencies.

The proportion of Bradford's children living in poverty has dropped almost 8 percentage points - from 31.4% in 2007. Over the same period there has been only a 3.6% percentage point decline in the England rate. However, until recently, two factors indicated that local child poverty rates would start to rise from 2012 through to 2020. First: the Institute for Fiscal Studies projected a national upswing in child poverty rates from 2012-2020 on current economic models; and second, in Bradford District the child population growth is higher than average, driven by high birth rates, and is concentrated in the most deprived areas of the District.

Children are counted in the child poverty statistics (known as the 'Children in Low-Income Families Local Measure') if they are living in families within the UK that are either in receipt of out-of-work benefits or in receipt of tax credits and with a reported income below 60 per cent of national average income. National and local changes may help to explain the reduction in the District's child poverty rates.

Child poverty is highly concentrated in the inner-city and urban wards of the District. Since 2007, approximately half of all children living in poverty in the District have been found to live in 9 of the District's 30 wards. Some wards have been in the top 9 for several consecutive years. Living in persistent poverty is defined as living in poverty for 3 out of the previous 4 years. Although the figures for children living in persistent poverty are not available for local areas, it is likely that many children in these wards have been living in persistent poverty.

In 2013, 57% of the 33,565 children and young people living in poverty lived in nine of the District's 30 wards. In order of the highest number of children in poverty per ward these were: Little Horton (2,560); Bowling and Barkerend (2,480); Bradford Moor (2,450); Tong

(2,285); Manningham (2,280); Great Horton (1,885); Toller (1,810); Eccleshill (1,635) and City (1,630) wards.

However, Tong ward has the highest proportion of its children living in poverty with 37.5% of all children living in poverty. In 2012, 20 out of 30 wards had a higher proportion of children living in poverty than the England average of 18.0%. Ilkley ward had the lowest number of children in poverty (115) and the lowest child poverty rate at just 3.9%.

As per the National Child Poverty Data 2013, there are 5,775 children from **Bradford South** living in poverty which is 17.2% of the districts total of 33, 565 children.

The Tong ward had the highest number of children in poverty in this constituency at 2,285 children followed by Royds who had 1315 children living in poverty.

4. Unemployment

The following table provides a comparison of the JSA claimants by age and duration in Bradford South against the numbers for Bradford, Yorkshire and Humberside and Great Britain.

	Bradford South (level)	Bradford South (%)	Bradford (level)	Bradford (%)	Yorks & Humber (%)	Gt Britain (%)
All ages	1,540	2.3	7470	2.2	1.8	1.4
Aged 18 to 24	255		1180			
Aged 25 to 49	1095		5270			
Aged 50 to 64	190		1020			

The (%) rate is only available for all ages until population figures have been updated

The following table provides a breakdown of the Bradford South Unemployment rates by ward as at July 2016

Area	Ward	Claimant numbers	Rate
South Bradford	Great Horton	360	3.2%
	Queensbury	175	1.6%
	Royds	350	3.3%
	Tong	530	4.0%
	Wibsey	205	2.3%
	Wyke	225	2.4%
Total		1845	2.9%

The data outlined above shows that Bradford South has higher rates of unemployment at 2.3% when comparing to the district level of 2.2% and regional and national averages of 1.8% and 1.4 %. When looking at JSA claimants by age in the Bradford South area the age group with the biggest numbers in claimants is aged 25 to 49. This group has 71.1% of JSA claimants, this is similar to the district where JSA claimants aged 25 to 49 were 70.5 % of the total.

When looking at youth unemployment in June 2016 there were 375 young people aged between 16 and 24 years old claiming Jobseekers Allowance or out of work Universal Credit benefits in Bradford South. This was 21.12% of total claimants in Bradford South. This is higher than the percentage of 16 to 24 year olds in the Bradford District which was 20.98% and Great Britain which was 20.34% but not as high as in the Yorkshire and Humber Region which had a rate of 21.36 %.

The June 2016 figures for long term unemployment show that 495 people in Bradford South have been claiming Jobseekers Allowance for longer than 12 months which is a rate of 0.8%. . The rate for Bradford district was 0.7% and nationally for Great Britain was 0.4 %.

When looking at the claimant count figures which are JSA Claimants plus out of work Universal Credit claimants it shows that the rate of claimants in Bradford South has fallen from 6.3% in June 2013 to 2.8% in June 2016. This equates to 2,255 less people claiming JSA and Universal Credit in June 2016 compared to June 2013. The table below shows that although there has been a reduction in these claimants the current rate of 2.8% in Bradford South is higher than the Bradford district, Yorkshire and Humber and Great Britain.

The table below provides comparison of claimants as proportion of residents age 16-64 in Bradford South against the numbers for Bradford, Yorkshire and Humber and Great Britain.

	Jun-13	Jun-14	Jun-15	Jun-16
Bradford South	6.3	4.8	3.3	2.8
Bradford	5.9	4.6	3.2	2.7
Yorks & Humber	4.5	3.2	2.4	2.1
Great Britain	3.5	2.4	1.8	1.8

From March 2014 onwards the number of young people not in education or training (NEETs) has been low and consistently below that for the same month in the previous year. The July figure was 686; 213 below the figure for July 2015. The adjusted NEET rate for July was low at 3.7%; 1.8 percentage points below the figure for July 2015. The NEET rate for South Bradford was slightly higher than the District rate at 4.6%, however Tong had one of the highest rates in the District at 5.7%. Please see table 2 below for further information. The table below provides details for the NEET rates by wards as at July 2016.

Area	Ward	Total	Unknown	%	NEET	%	% of NEET total
South Bradford	Great Horton	683	23	3.4%	33	4.8%	4.8%
	Queensbury	543	19	3.5%	13	2.4%	1.9%
	Royds	640	32	5.0%	33	5.2%	4.8%
	Tong	715	46	6.4%	41	5.7%	6.0%
	Wibsey	529	19	3.6%	24	4.5%	3.5%
	Wyke	429	34	7.9%	19	4.4%	2.8%
Total		3539	173	4.9%	163	4.6%	23.8%

5. **Median weekly earnings**

Bradford has a low –wage, low skills economy and over the next 10 years the working age population of the district is projected to rise by 1200 people per year. This is driving a real need for high paid jobs growth. However Median weekly earnings in Bradford remain relatively low with a Median weekly gross pay of £451.60. The Median weekly gross pay for Bradford South is lower still at £422.10 especially when comparing to both the Yorkshire and Humber median earnings (£480.50) and the UK average earnings (£ 529.60).

Numbers earning living wage. The most recent data produced shows that 21.4% of workers in Bradford are paid less than the living wage. This is close to the national figure of 21%. On average 24% of women in Bradford take home less than the living wage compared to 18% of men.

Data not available at Bradford South level.

6. **Skills and qualifications**

Research shows that compared to those with adequate skills adults with poor basic skills are up to 5 times more likely to be unemployed or out of the labour market .

Only 15.1 % of people who live in the Bradford South constituency have achieved NVQ level 4 qualification which is approximately 10,200 people. This is a low percentage compared to the Bradford District (26.8 %) the Yorkshire and Humber region (30.6 %) and the national figure of (37.1%). However Bradford South’s residents had a similar level of qualifications for NVQ1, NVQ2 and NVQ 3 to the Bradford District. The level of people in the Bradford South constituency with no qualifications was 12.9% a lower figure than the Bradford District who had 15% of people with no qualifications.

The table below provides a breakdown of key statistics:

% with this qualification	Bradford South	Bradford Dist	Yorks & Humb	Great Britain
NVQ4	15.1	26.8	30.6	37.1
NVQ3	42.6	46.1	53.5	57.4
NVQ2	60.2	62.7	70.1	73.6
NVQ1	75.6	75.0	83.1	84.9
Other qualifications	11.5	10.0	7.2	6.5
No qualifications	12.9	15.0	9.8	8.6

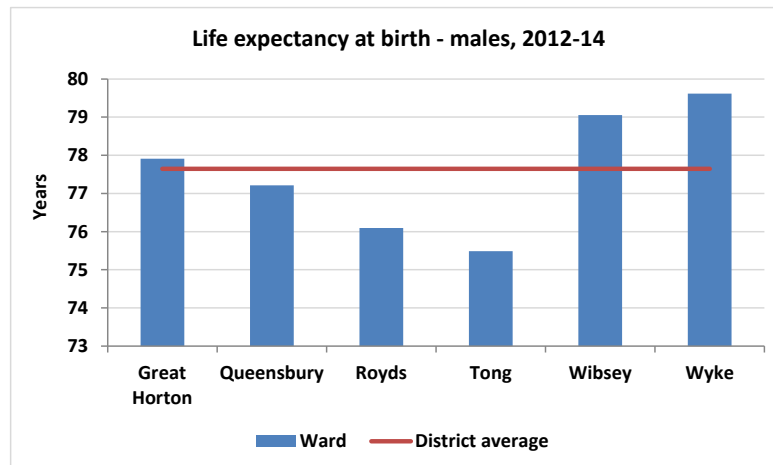
7. Poverty and health

Poverty is an important issue for public health, with evidence suggesting that childhood poverty in particular leads to premature mortality and poor health outcomes for adults. There are many health factors, which can be affected by poverty, some of which are listed below.

- **Life expectancy male and female**

Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a person would expect to live from birth based on current mortality rates and are important measures of illness and death. Although life expectancy at birth for males has been rising in Bradford, life expectancy at birth is lower than the average for England.

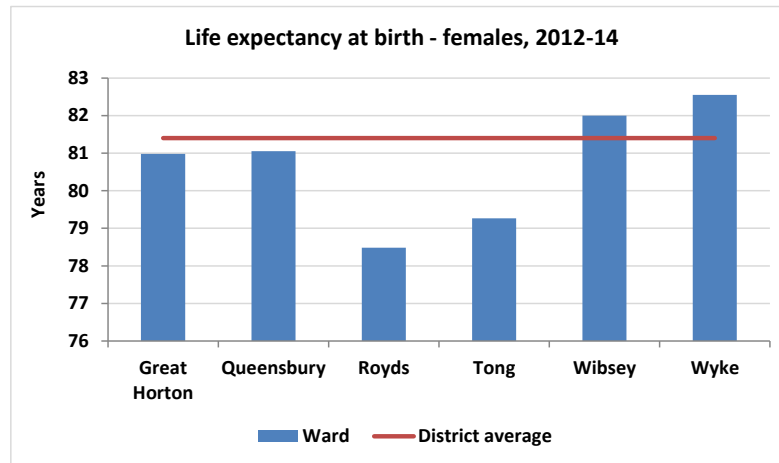
Males born in Bradford South can expect to live on average for 77.3 years, compared to the district average of 77.6 years. Of the five areas, Bradford South has the third lowest life expectancy at birth in the district.



Source: Bradford Public Health Analysis

Life expectancy at birth for males varies across Bradford South, with particularly low life expectancy seen in Tong and Royds and higher than average life expectancy seen in Wyke and Wibsey.

Females born in Bradford South can expect to live on average for 80.4 years, compared to the district average of 81.4 years. Of the five areas, Bradford South has the third lowest life expectancy at birth in the district.



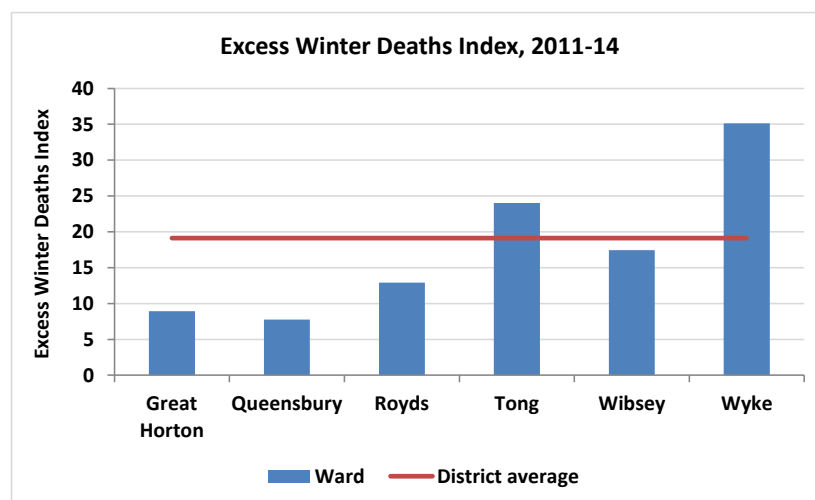
Source: Bradford Public Health Analysis

Life expectancy at birth for females varies across Bradford South in a similar way to males, with particularly low life expectancy seen in Royds and Tong and higher than average life expectancy seen in Wyke and Wibsey.

- **Excess winter deaths**

The number of excess winter deaths (EWD) depends on the temperature and the level of disease in the population as well as other factors, such as how well equipped people are to cope with the drop in temperature. The number of excess winter deaths has been slowly rising in Bradford and has been above the average for England in the last three years.

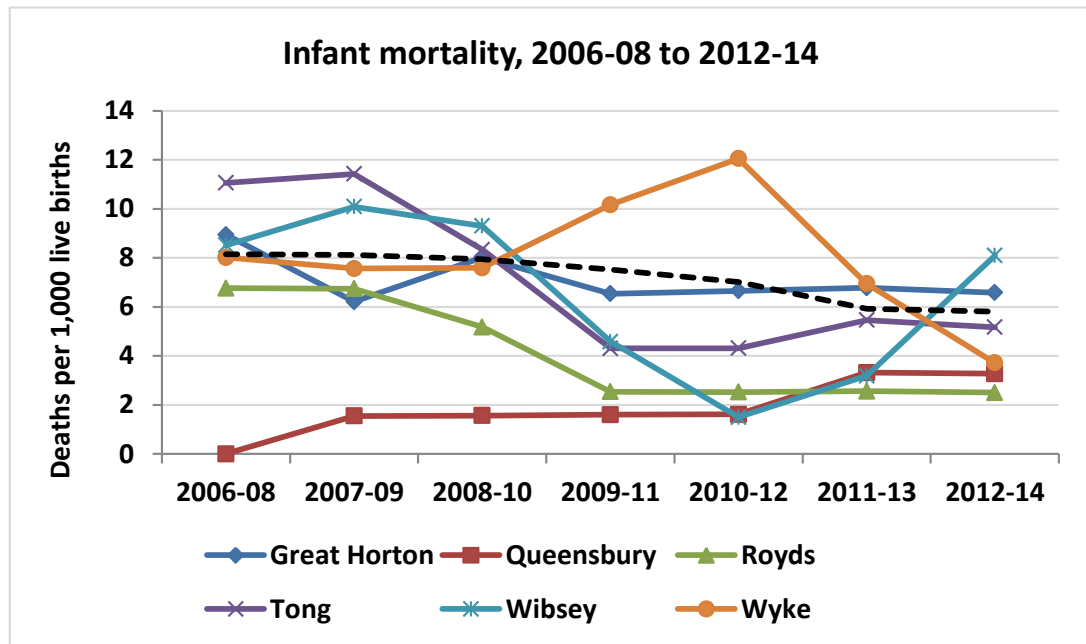
Although as an area Bradford South has the lowest Excess Winter Death Index of 17.3 (143 excess winter deaths) compared to a district average of 19.1, it varies considerably at a ward level. High EWD can be seen in Wyke and Tong, with Wyke having the third highest EWD in the district between 2011-14. Low EWD can be seen in Queensbury and Great Horton, with Queensbury having the fourth lowest EWD in the district between 2011-14.



- **Infant mortality**

Infant mortality is an indicator of the general health of an entire population and it reflects the relationship between causes of infant mortality and the wider determinants of population health such as economic, social and environmental conditions. Although infant mortality rates are falling in Bradford they are still above the average for England.

Although Bradford South has the second lowest infant mortality rate in the district (5.0 deaths per 1,000 live births compared to the district average for 5.8 deaths per 1,000 live births), rates at a ward level vary. Infant mortality rates are above average in Great Horton and have remained similar for a number of years whilst rates in Wibsey had fallen but have now increased.



Source: Bradford Public Health Analysis

- **Obesity**

Obesity is one of the biggest challenges to the health of our residents today. It is a particular issue in the Bradford area with income, ethnicity and social deprivation known to have an impact on an individual's weight.

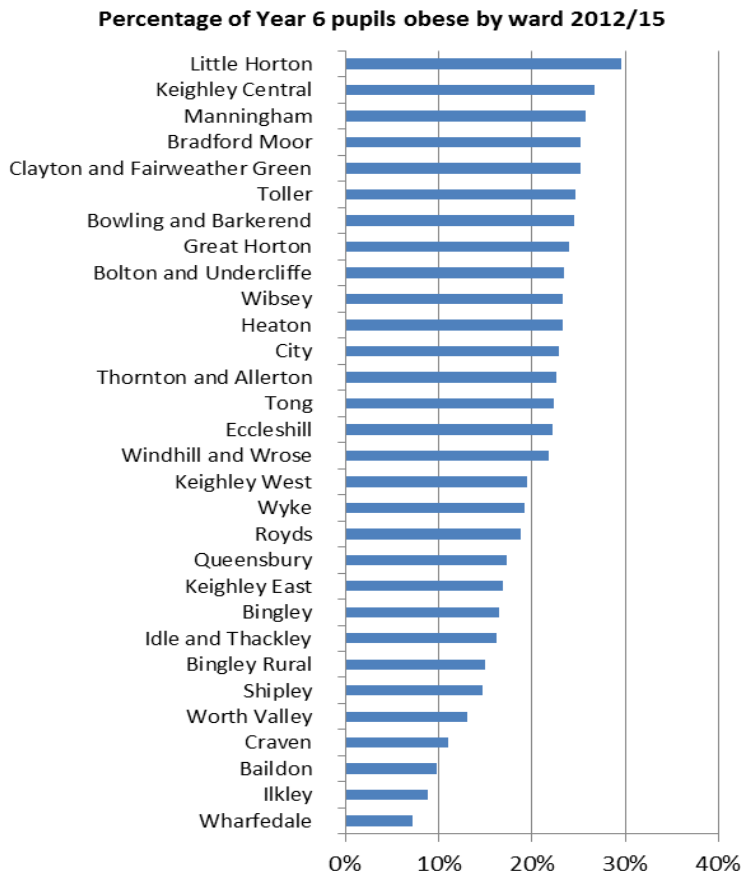
Overall, for women, obesity prevalence increases with greater levels of deprivation, regardless of the measure used. For men, only occupation-based and qualification-based measures show differences in obesity rates by levels of deprivation.

Highest level of educational attainment can be used as an indicator of socioeconomic status. For both men and women obesity prevalence decreases with increasing levels of educational attainment.

Research has shown that there is a strong link between poverty and childhood obesity; at 5 years of age, poor children were nearly twice as likely to be obese, compared with their peers from better socioeconomic backgrounds. Research has also shown that children who are overweight or obese are far more likely to suffer

serious illnesses like Type 2 diabetes, heart disease and cancer later in life.

The diagram below provides the percentage of year 6 pupils obese by ward 2012/15. The data shows that for year 6 pupils, obesity rates are highest in; Little Horton, Keighley central, Manningham and Bradford Moor and lowest in; Wharfedale, Ilkley, Baildon and Craven.



At a district wide level based on Quality Outcomes Framework QOF data, registrations with GPs by condition 56,891 adults are registered as obese with their GP. This is equivalent to 12% of the District population aged 17plus

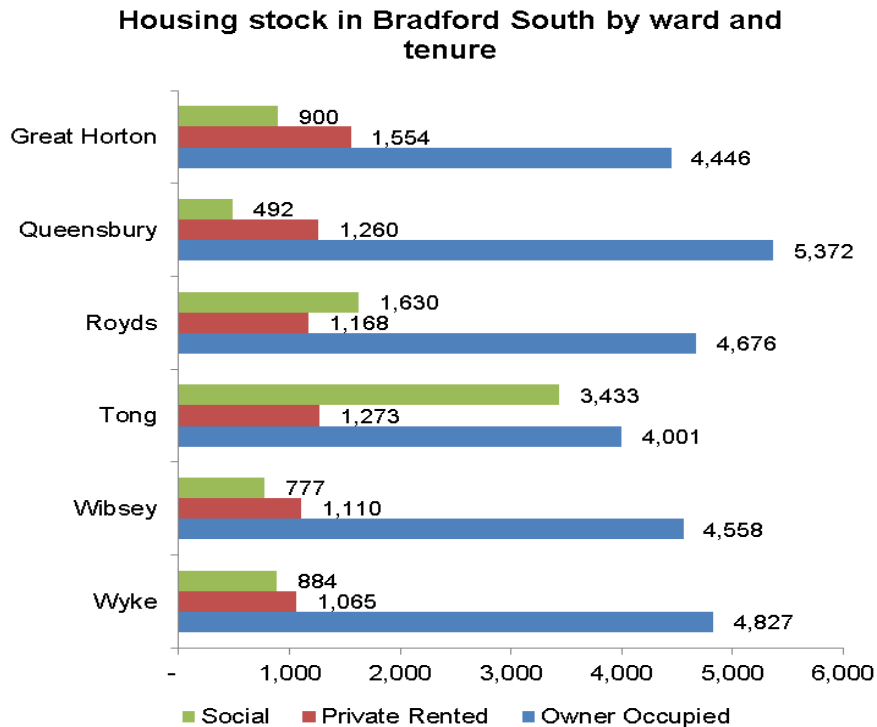
8 Housing

There is a large body of evidence which has highlighted relationships between housing and poverty related implication, which include:

- largest concentrations of those in poverty after housing costs and the highest poverty rates
- number of people in the private rented sector in poverty has doubled in the last ten years
- Private renters are most likely to be in fuel poverty, have least money left over once they have paid their housing costs and live in the worst housing conditions
- large numbers of people in poverty are owners
- poor housing conditions affect some aspects of child development and elements of adult health.

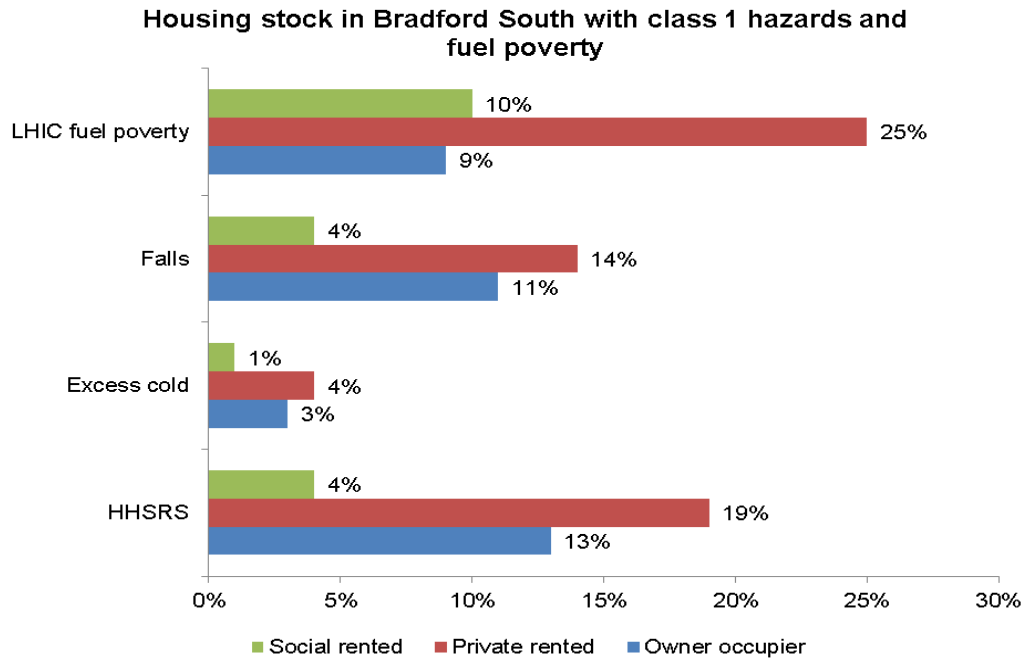
As such it is important to understand the make up of housing stock and condition to explore potential linkages to poverty related issues. The key housing related issues for South Bradford are outlined below:

- There are a total of 42,426 dwellings in Bradford South. The majority of properties are owner-occupied (64%). 19% are rented from social landlords (including Incommunities) and 17% are rented from private-sector landlords. The graph below provides a breakdown of Housing Stock in South Bradford by ward and tenure.



- Tong ward has the largest housing stock and the largest number of social rented dwellings in Bradford South – this is due to the presence of the Holme Wood housing estate in the ward. Royds has the second highest number of social rented properties – due to the Buttershaw housing estate. The remaining wards have higher numbers of private rented than social rented housing, although each ward is dominated by owner-occupiers.
- An analysis of class 1 hazards³ and low income high costs fuel poverty by housing stock type shows that properties in the private rented sector are more likely to be adversely affected than the owner occupier or social rented sectors. Recent government initiatives to improve the condition of the social rented sector has led to improvements and this is probably why the figures for this sector are lower.

³ Some properties may have more than one hazard, e.g. excess cold and danger of trips and falls



- The first column (count of inspections) shows the total number of inspections carried out within the ward that confirm that necessary improvements have been made, while the second column identifies the number of ‘hazards’ (essentially defects that have been identified using the statutory Housing Health and Safety Rating System) that have been removed.
- The **Decent Homes Standard** is a programme aimed primarily at improving the social rented housing sector. Using ‘disrepair’ as a proxy for non-decent homes reveals that a total of 2,840 properties (6.5%) in Bradford South are non-decent.

Looking at non-decent homes by tenure reveals that 10% of the private rented sector can be classed as non-decent followed by 6% of the owner-occupier sector and 5% of the social rented sector

- The latest official **fuel poverty** stats show that there were 4,982 households considered to be in fuel poverty in the Bradford South ward in 2014 (or 12.1% of the total number of householders in the area). This compares to a fuel poverty rate of 13.2% in the whole of the Bradford District, 11.8% in the Yorkshire & Humber Region and 10.6% in England.

- **Housing and Council tax benefits**

The caseload for the Bradford South area with Revenues and Benefits team is 12,223 claims. These claims are for Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit. The claimants are split by 7,520 working age claims and 4,703 pension age claims. The Tong ward has the highest level of claimants with 3,490 claims for housing and council tax benefits.

10. Debt

Debt: 38% of households in Bradford South are more likely to find it very difficult to cope with their household income, compared to 28% within the District and 27% England wide. Over 50% of households in Royds (51%) and Tong (64%) wards are finding it very difficult

to cope. Only 16% of Bradford South's households are more likely to be coping comfortably with their household income this compares to 26% throughout the District and 41% in England.

Citizens Advice figures show the nature of the debt problems people are facing has changed significantly in the last few years, with traditional credit problems being overtaken by a shift to arrears on household bills. This reflects the growing numbers of people across the country having difficulties paying for essentials like rent, water and fuel bills. There has also been a particularly marked increase in council tax arrears which has serious consequences for citizens.

Council tax collection dropped, in Bradford South, from 94% at the end of 2014/15 to 93% at the end of 2015/16. District wide collection increased from 94.17% to 94.24%. All the Wards in Bradford South experienced a decrease in Council Tax collection, the biggest drops were in Tong and Great Horton.

Annex 1 – Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015

