# District Dashboard – November 2016

01) District Demographics (provided for context)

POP_Latest	Population of Bradford District	

The latest mid-year population estimates for the Bradford District as published by ONS. Historical estimates may be revised from previous publications to reflect the latest data published by ONS. The mid-year estimate for 2003 is reported as 2003/4, mid-year estimate for 2004 is reported as 2004/5 and so on.
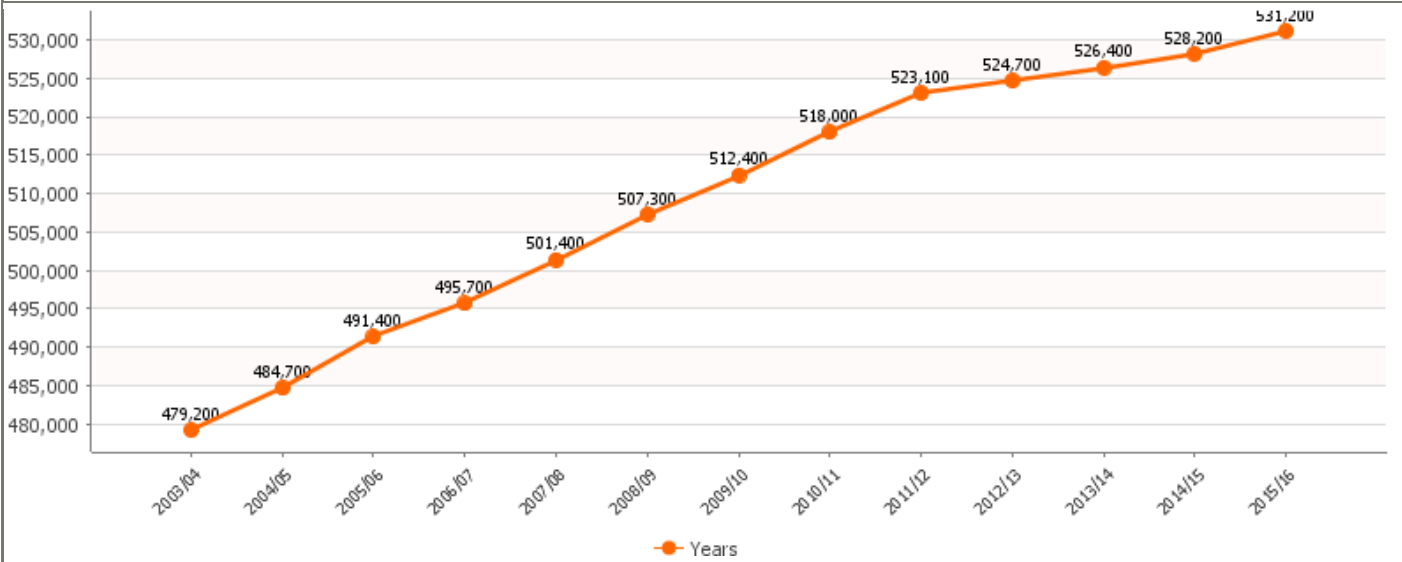
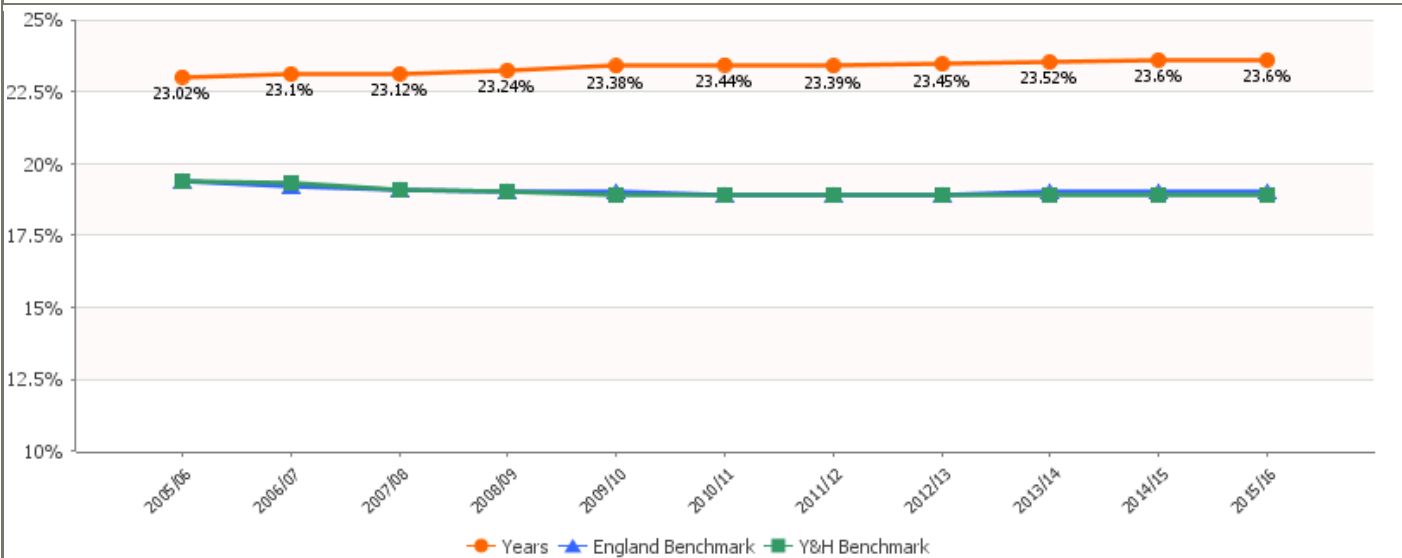Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		1x) Context measure	
Current Value	531,200	Data Source	ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates - Powered by LG Inform Plus

The latest value relates to 30 june 2015 data which was released in June 2016 . The population is now 531,200 which is an increase of 3000 or 0.6% since last year .This is largely due to natural change ie more births than deaths .

POP_<16%	Proportion of population aged under 16	

The latest mid-year population estimates for the Bradford District as published by ONS for those aged under 16. Historical estimates may be revised from previous publications to reflect the latest data published by ONS. The mid-year estimate for 2003 is reported as 2003/4, mid-year estimate for 2004 is reported as 2004/5 and so on. Expressed as a percentage of the total population of the district.

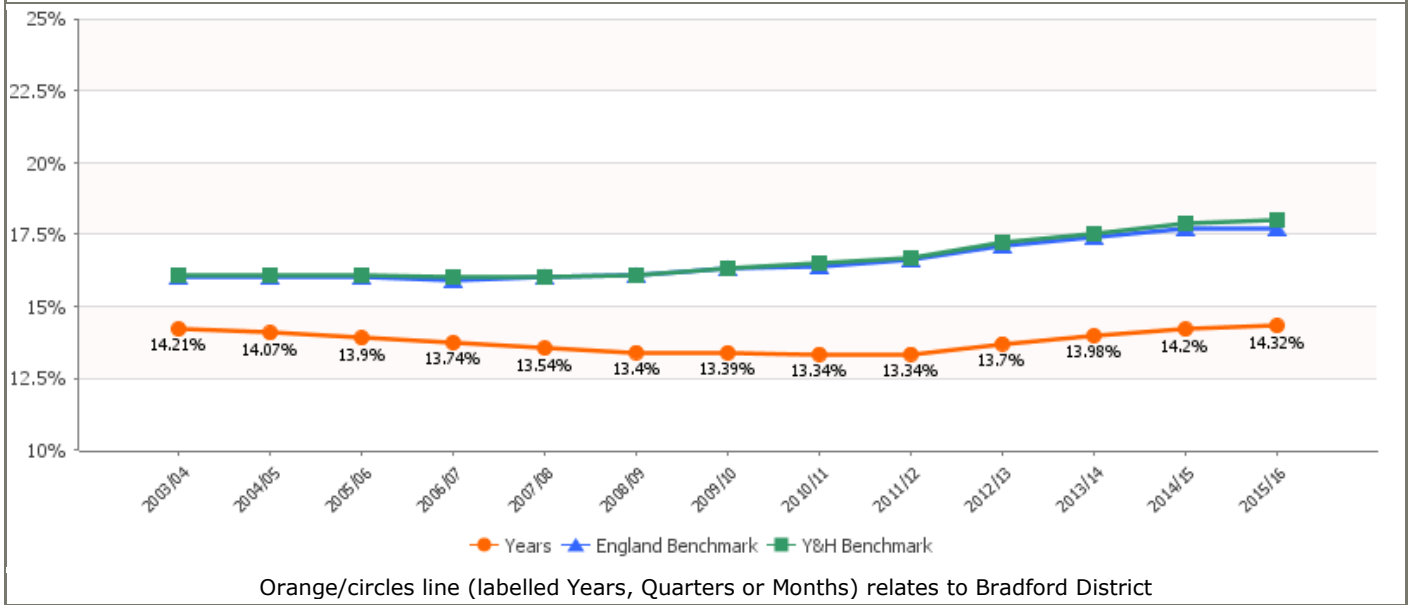Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		1x) Context measure	
Current Value	23.6%	Data Source	ONS Mid Year Population Estimates - Powered by LG Inform Plus

At 30 June 2015 23.6% of the district's population were aged under 16 (125,352 children). This is up by 702 children from 2014 and up by 10,891 children since 2006. This is third highest proportion of under 16s of any Local Authority in the United Kingdom (after Barking & Dagenham and Slough).

POP_ Over65%	**Proportion of population aged 65 or over**	

The latest mid-year population estimates for the Bradford District as published by ONS for those aged 65 or over. Historical estimates may be revised from previous publications to reflect the latest data published by ONS. The mid-year estimate for 2003 is reported as 2003/4, mid-year estimate for 2004 is reported as 2004/5 and so on.
Expressed as a percentage of the total population of the district.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target	1x) Context measure		
Current Value	14.32%	**Data Source**	ONS Mid Year Population Estimates - Powered by LG Inform Plus

At 30 June 2015 14.3% of the district's population was aged 65 or over (76,000 people). This is up by 1,000 people from 2014 and up by 7,900 people since 2006.

POP_HH	**Total number of households**	

Total occupied household spaces at a snapshot taken in October. This is a proxy for the total number of households in the district. In reality there will be low number of hidden households, where more than one distinct household shares one household space.
A household is defined by ONS as: • one person living alone; or • a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area.


Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target	1x) Context measure		
Current Value	205,193	**Data Source**	CBMDC Council Tax CTB1

There has been a further increase of 1,222 households in the last 12 months

02) Better skills, more good jobs and a growing economy

CIS_02_1(NI151)	Overall Employment Rate for the whole working age population	Aim to Maximise

The proportion of the working age population who are in employment according to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition. Note that not everyone of working age wants a job, but in general the aim is to maximise this indicator. The latest reported figure is likely to relate to the latest available 12-month rolling quarter.


Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District
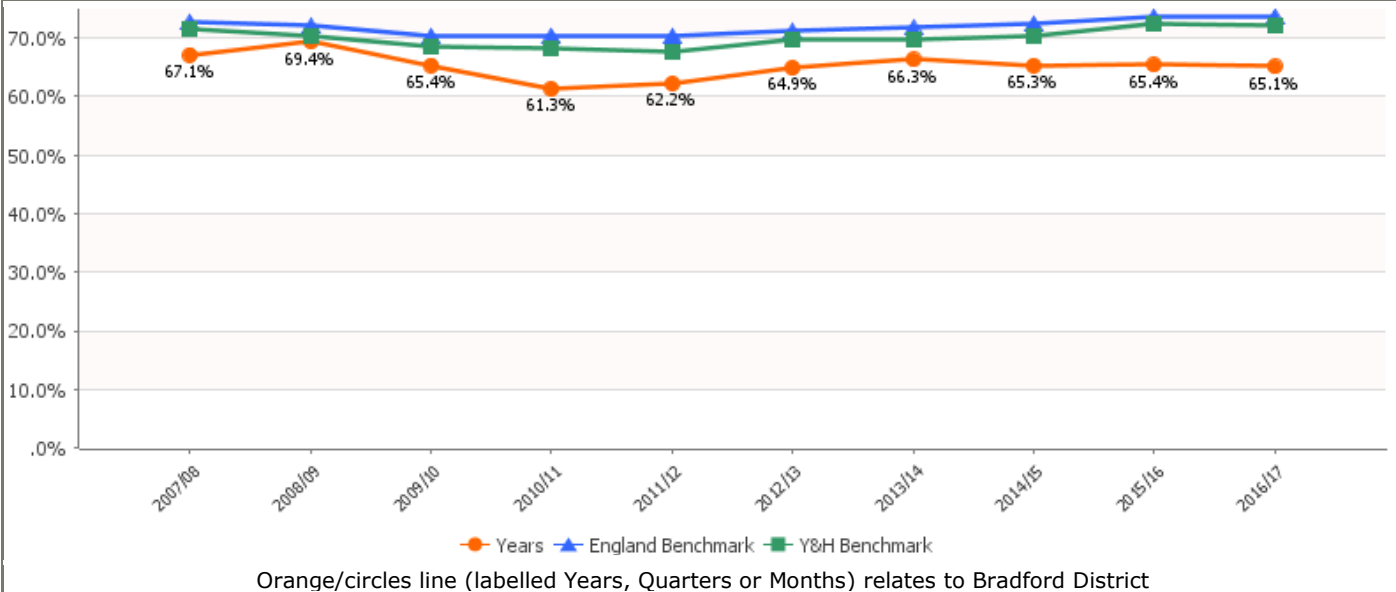
District Plan 2020 Target	2a) Increase the percentage of our working-age population in employment and get much closer to the England average		
Current Value	65.1%	Data Source	Annual Population Survey - Powered by LG Inform Plus

The latest figure relates to July 2015 to June 2016.

CIS_015 (NI 164)	Proportion of working age population qualified to at least NVQ Level 3	Aim to Maximise

People are counted as being qualified to level 3 or above if they have achieved either at least 2 A-levels grades A-E, 4 A/S levels graded A-E, or any equivalent (or higher) qualification. 2014/15 figure relates to calendar year 2014 and so on.


Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District
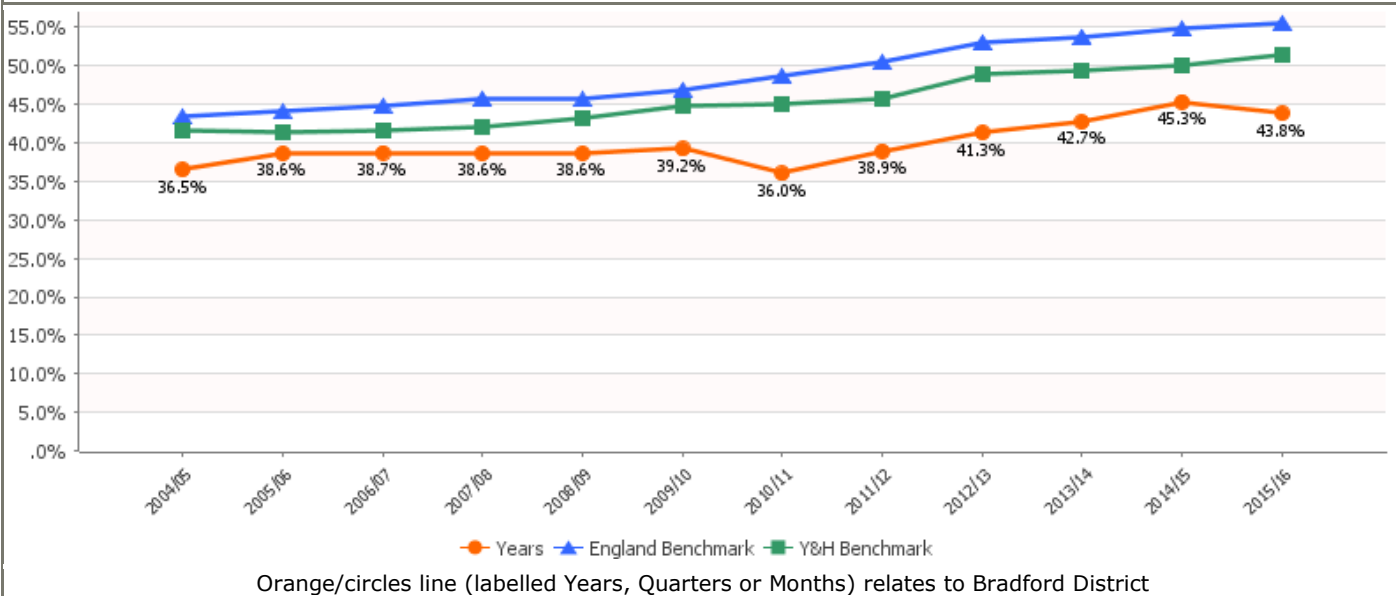
District Plan 2020 Target	2b) Increase the percentage of working-age people qualified to at least Level 3 in line with, or better than, the England average		
Current Value	43.8%	Data Source	Annual Population Survey - Powered by LG Inform Plus

November 2016 all historical data has been revised to match an ONS reweighting exercise. Further details on this reweighting exercise can be found on https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/articles/966.aspx. A more detailed analysis on the latest data will be included in next month's District Dashboard.

| DD_09	**CO2 Emissions per capita (tonnes)**		Aim to Minimise

Per capita Local CO_2 emission estimates; industry, domestic and transport sectors

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District
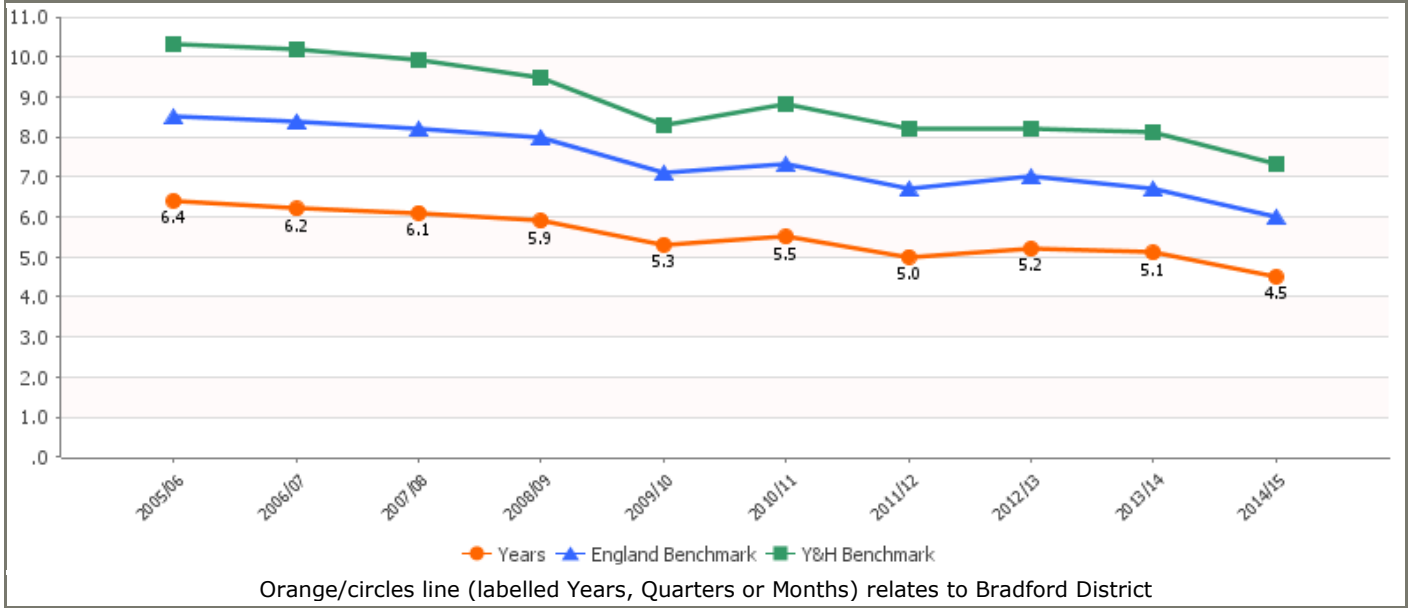
District Plan 2020 Target		2c) Reduce CO_2 emissions per capita further, and maintain below the England average	
Current Value	4.5	**Data Source**	Department of Energy & Climate Change - Powered by LG Inform Plus

DECC revised 2014/15 figure from what was previously reported.

DD_01	**Proportion of working age population claiming out of work benefits**		Aim to Minimise

The percentage of working-age people who are claiming one or more out of work DWP benefits (Job Seekers Allowance, Carers Allowance, Disability Living Allowance, Incapacity Benefit/ESA). It does not yet include claimants of out-of-work Universal Credit. Universal Credit was introduced in Bradford in November 2015, initially for single working age new claimants only.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District
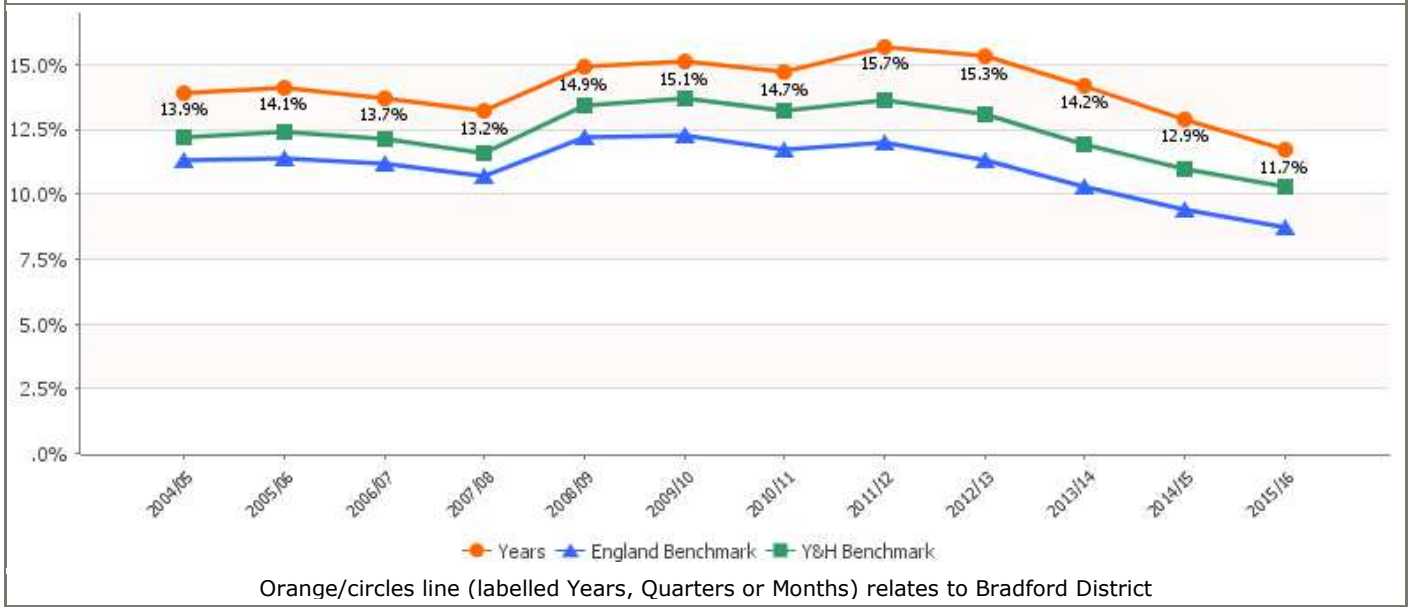
District Plan 2020 Target		2d) Reduce the proportion of population claiming out of work benefits in line with the Yorkshire & Humber average	
Current Value	11.7%	**Data Source**	NOMIS DWP Benefits - Powered by LG Inform Plus

CIS_055_1	**Vacancy rates in Bradford City Centre - Percentage of ground floor business units that are vacant**	Aim to Minimise

City centre vacancy survey conducted by the City Centre Management Team.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		2x) Context measure	
Current Value	19.4%	**Data Source**	City centre manager

City Centre vacancy rates have fallen slightly over the year reflecting the opening of the Broadway Centre which has increased the number of retail units in the city centre but has also seen a number of units fall vacant in Darley street and the Kirkgate Centre.

DD_03	**Job Density (number of jobs per working age person)**	Aim to Maximise

The number of jobs in an area divided by the resident population aged 16-64 in that area. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident aged 16-64. The total number of jobs is a workplace-based measure and comprises employee jobs, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces. Data is published two years behind at April, i.e. 2012 (2011/12) was published in April 2014.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		2x) Context measure	
Current Value	.67	**Data Source**	NOMIS

Between 2013 and 2014 there was a reduction of 2,000 jobs. This coincided with a fall in the working age population meaning the job density ratio remained static.

DD_06	**Economic Productivity (per filled job)**	Aim to Maximise

GVA (Gross Value Added) Per Filled Job. Labour productivity measures the amount of output produced by unit of labour input. A higher level of productivity means that a higher level of output is being produced per unit of labour input.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District
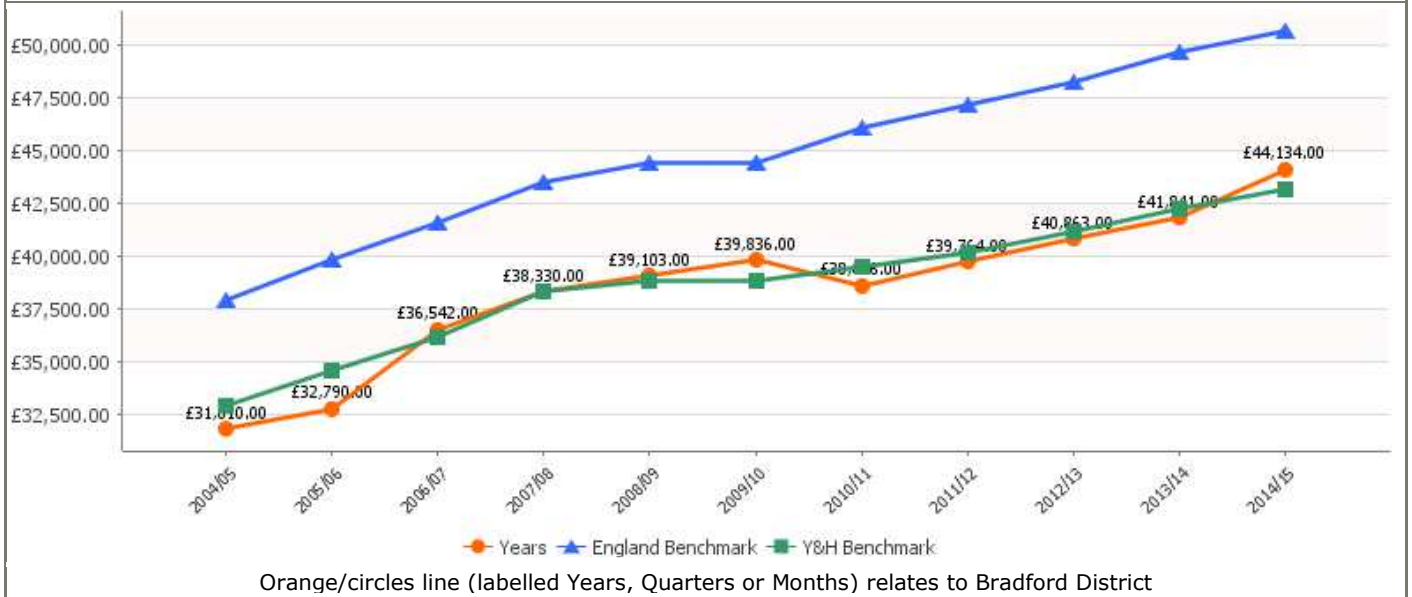
District Plan 2020 Target		2x) Context measure	
Current Value	£44,134.00	**Data Source**	ONS Subregional Productivity (Experimental Statistics)
Historic data rebased to match latest figures published by ONS August 2016.			

DD_07	**Number of VAT/PAYE Business Units**	Aim to Maximise

Number of Local Units in VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises. There are no benchmarks for this measure as it is expressed as an actual rather than a rate or percentage.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		2x) Context measure	
Current Value	17,620	Data Source	ONS Business: Activity, Size and Location

DD_15	**Proportion of working age population qualified to at least NVQ Level 4**	Aim to Maximise

People are counted as being qualified to level 4 or above if they have achieved a Certificate of Higher Education HNC or NVQ/BTEC/Key Skills Level 4 or any qualification above. 2014/15 relates to calendar year 2014 and so on.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		2x) Context measure	
Current Value	26.8%	Data Source	Annual Population Survey - Powered by LG Inform Plus

DD_18	Business Rates Collected (per resident population)		Aim to Maximise

The total Non-Domestic Rates (Business Rates) collected (minus any adjustments and costs associated with collection) divided by the mid-year population estimate to give a rate per resident population. Note: The regional comparator is actually West Yorkshire, not Yorkshire & Humber.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District
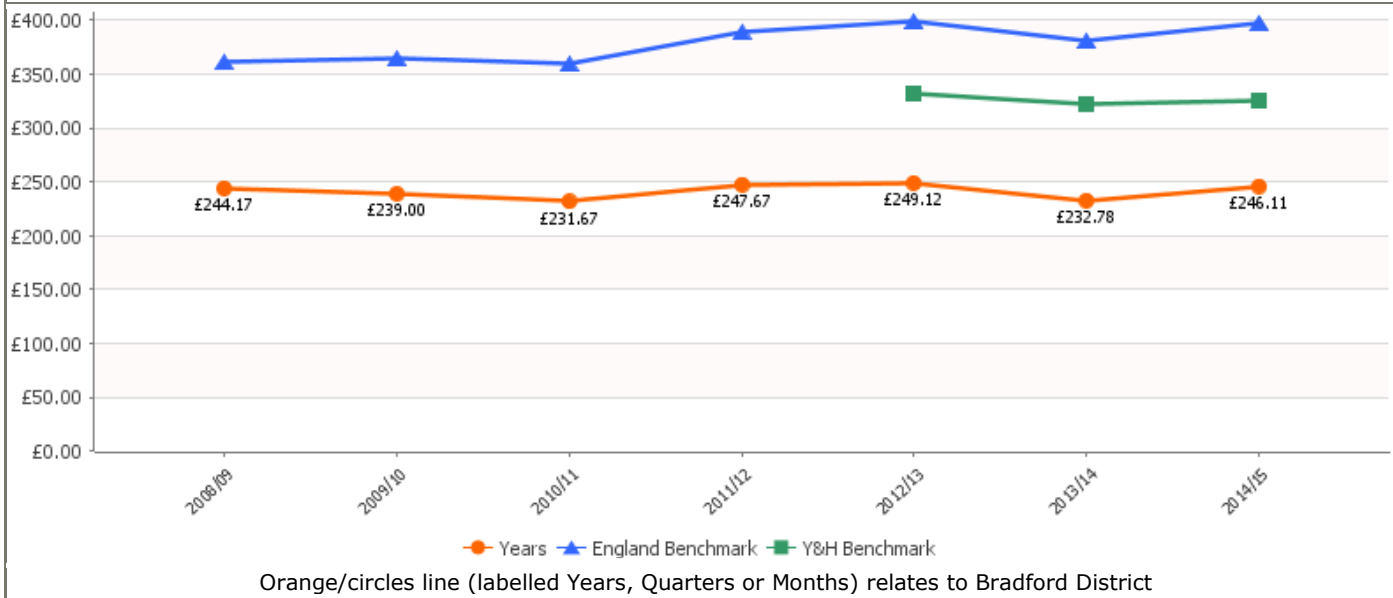
District Plan 2020 Target		2x) Context measure	
Current Value	£246.11	Data Source	National Non-Domestic Rates Return NNDR3

03) A great start and good schools for all our children

CS_ESI03	Percentage of pupils attending a Primary School judged good or outstanding	Aim to Maximise

The percentage of places/learners attending a Bradford Primary school judged Good or Outstanding at its most recent inspection. Figure is a snapshot from 31 August. 31 August 2015 is reported as 2015/16 and so on.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		3a) Every child to attend a school rated good or better	
Current Value	75.0%	Data Source	OFSTED Dataview

CS_ESI04	Percentage of pupils attending a Secondary School judged good or outstanding	Aim to Maximise

The percentage of places/learners attending a Bradford Secondary school judged Good or Outstanding at its most recent inspection. Figure is a snapshot from 31 August. 31 August 2015 is reported as 2015/16 and so on.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		3a) Every child to attend a school rated good or better	
Current Value	44.0%	Data Source	OFSTED Dataview

EISB_27_KS2_RWM	**Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard in reading, writing & maths combined at Key Stage 2**	Aim to Maximise

In 2016, the new more challenging national curriculum, which was introduced in 2014, was assessed by new tests and interim frameworks for teacher assessment. Results are no longer reported as levels: each pupil receives their test results as a scaled score and teacher assessments based on the standards in the interim framework. Because of the changes set out above, figures for 2016 are not comparable to those for earlier years. The expectations for pupils at the end of key stage 2 have been raised. Given the differences from previous years to the curriculum and assessments, levels are not comparable with scaled scores or teacher assessment outcomes. Data reported by academic year.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		3b) Children's attainment at the age of 11 to be as good as, or better, than the England average	
Current Value	46%	**Data Source**	National Statistics: Department for Education (Key Stage 2 Data)

These data are provisional, based on **SFR 39/2016** published by DfE on 1st September 2016. Final KS2 data will be published in December 2016.

CIS_010 (NI 73)	**Percentage of pupils gaining level 4 in Reading, Writing and Maths combined (Key Stage 2)**	Aim to Maximise

THIS MEASURE HAS BEEN ARCHIVED in 2016, replaced with 'The percentage of pupils who reach the expected national standard in combined reading, writing and mathematics' - the new national measure at Key Stage 2.

National Curriculum standards have been designed so that most pupils will progress by approximately one level every two years. Pupils are expected to achieve level 4 by the end of Key Stage 2. In 2012 English was calculated from reading test results and writing teacher assessment rather than from reading and writing tests as in previous years. Therefore the figures reported here from 2011/12 onwards are not comparable with the previous years results. From 2016 this measure will be replaced by a new measure of 'the percentage of pupils achieving the 'expected standard' in reading, writing and mathematics at the end of key stage 2'.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		3b) Children's attainment at the age of 11 to be as good as, or better, than the England average	
Current Value		**Data Source**	National Statistics: Department for Education (Key Stage 2 Data)

CS_ESI09	**Key Stage 4 - Attainment 8**		Aim to Maximise

A new secondary school accountability system has been implemented in 2016. The headline accountability measures for schools from 2016 are: Attainment 8, Progress 8, Attainment in English and Maths (A*-C), and English Baccalaureate (EBacc) entry and achievement.

Attainment 8 measures the average achievement of pupils in up to 8 qualifications including English (double weighted if combined English qualification, or both language and literature are taken), maths (double weighted), three further qualifications that count in the Baccalaureat (EBacc) and three further qualifications that can be GCSE qualifications (including EBacc subjects) or any other non-GCSE qualifications on the DfE approved list. Data is reported as academic year.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		3c) GCSE attainment to be as good as, or better, than the England average	
Current Value	45.4	**Data Source**	Department for Education GCSE (Key Stage 4) statistics

These data are provisional, based on **SFR 48/2016** published by DfE on 13th October 2016. Final KS2 data will be published in January 2017. A figure of 50 equates to students achieving an average of an old grade C across 8 attainment subjects. It is important to note that GCSEs are going through a period of reform which will make comparisons year on year very difficult until the changes are fully implemented .However comparisons between other authorities and nationally will still be possible.

EISB_31_KS4_Pro8	Key Stage 4 - Progress 8	Aim to Maximise

A new secondary school accountability system has been implemented in 2016. The headline accountability measures for schools from 2016 are: Attainment 8, Progress 8, Attainment in English and Maths (A*-C), and English Baccalaureate (EBacc) entry and achievement.

Progress 8 aims to capture the progress a pupil makes from the end of key stage 2 to the end of key stage 4. It compares pupils' achievement – their Attainment 8 score – with the average Attainment 8 score of all pupils nationally who had a similar starting point (or 'prior attainment'), calculated using assessment results from the end of primary school. Progress 8 is a relative measure, therefore the national average Progress 8 score for mainstream schools is always zero; the national figure reported here is for state funded schools only. Reported as academic year.
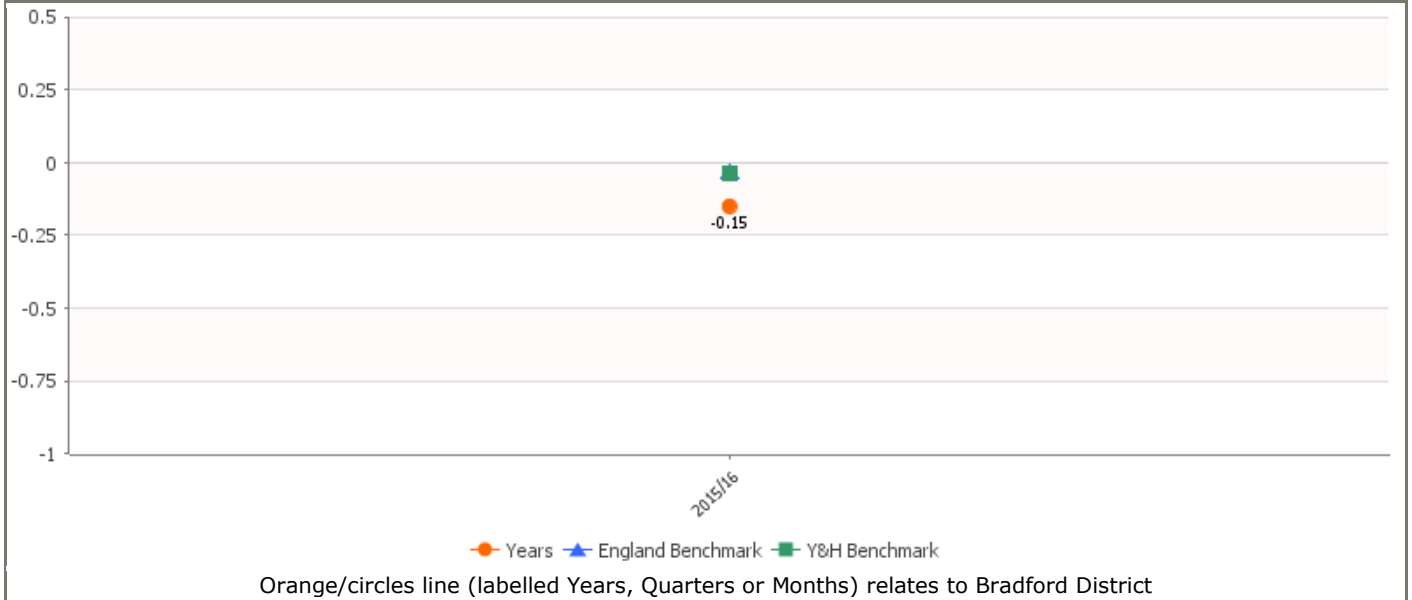
Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		3c) GCSE attainment to be as good as, or better, than the England average	
Current Value	-0.15	Data Source	Department for Education GCSE (Key Stage 4) statistics

These data are provisional, based on **SFR 48/2016** published by DfE on 13th October 2016. Final KS2 data will be published in January 2017.

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CIS_011 (NI 75)	**Percentage of pupils gaining 5 A*- C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths (key stage 4)**	Aim to Maximise

THIS MEASURE HAS BEEN ARCHIVED in 2016, replaced with Attainment8 and Progress8, the new national GCSE measurement system.

The results for the academic year are reported as the following year i.e. academic year 2011/12 is reported in 12/13 and so on. Data is published one year behind. From 2016 this measure will be replaced by Attainment 8 (measure the achievement of pupils across 8 qualifications, including English and maths, sciences, humanities and languages plus other GCSEs and 'high value' approved vocational qualifications). Previous to 2014/15 results were based on 'best entry', from 2014/15 they were based on 'first entry' - this affected the results locally, nationally and regionally and explains the sharp dip in trend.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		3c) GCSE attainment to be as good as, or better, than the England average	
Current Value	45.60%	**Data Source**	National Statistics: Department for Education (Key Stage 4 Data)

The latest figure reported here is for academic year 2015/16. It is likely to be the final year in which this measure is published; it has been replaced with Progress 8 and Attainment 8. These data are provisional, based on **SFR 48/2016** published by DfE on 13th October 2016. Final KS2 data will be published in January 2017.

CIS_013 (NI 117)	**NEET (not in education, employment or training) rate for academic age 16 to 18**	Aim to Minimise

This measure, the NEET rate, evidences our success as a district in ensuring that as many young people in this age group as possible are transitioning smoothly from compulsory schooling to further/ higher education, training and the labour market. The lower the NEET rate the better. However, the NEET rate cannot be pushed down to zero as: (a) there are always some young people moving between one sort of employment/provision and another; and (b), there are always some 'not active NEET' young people – eg those who are ill, injured, severely disabled, pregnant or recently given birth. The Department of Education requires monthly data returns on residents in all three academic age cohorts. In turn it provides monthly summaries of LA and England figures. The annual NEET figures are traditionally measured on the average across November, December and January. Local data gathering is via Bradford Council's IYSS database.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		3d) Keep our rates of young people not in employment, education or training significantly lower than the England average
Current Value	3.5%	**Data Source**	**CBMDC & Department of Education**

PHOF1.01i	**Children in poverty**	Aim to Minimise

Percentage of all dependent children under 20 in relative poverty (living in households where income is less than 60 per cent of median household income before housing costs). The reported figure for 2010/11 relates to a shapshot at 31 August 2010, 2011/12 a snapshot at 31 August 2011 and so on.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		3e) Reduce child poverty levels in line with Yorkshire & Humber levels, and in all parts of the district
Current Value	28.6%	**Data Source**	Public Health Outcomes Framework

A more detailed analysis on the latest Bradford data will be included in next month's District Dashboard. In the meantime the national analysis published alongside the figures states '[the increase] does not necessarily imply that the incomes of these families have declined. The low-income threshold, which is 60 per cent of the median income, rose from £218 in 2013, to £253 in 2014. The majority of the increase can be explained by this change in the threshold.'

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CIS_02_2	**Overall Employment Rate broken down for 16-24 year olds**		Aim to Maximise

Proportion of the population (16-24) who are in employment according to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition. Note that the Confidence Interval for this indicator for Bradford is in the region of +/-9% - this may explain the erratic nature of the reported figures for Bradford. The latest reported figure is likely to be the latest available 12-month rolling figure.


Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District
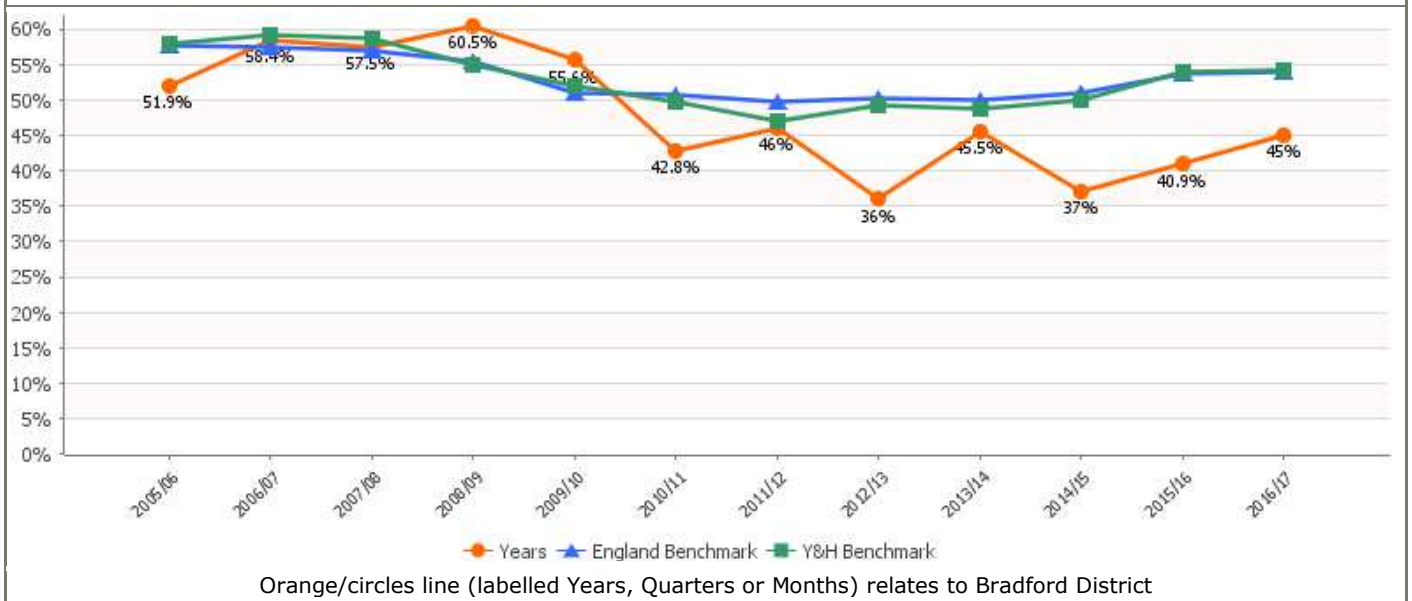
District Plan 2020 Target		3x) Context measure	
Current Value	45%	**Data Source**	Annual Population Survey NOMIS

The latest reported figure is for July 2015 to June 2016

CIS_014 (NI 80)	**Percentage achieving a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19**		Aim to Maximise

The percentage of young people studying in each local authority at age 16 who attain Level 3
(2 or more A Levels or equivalent qualifications) by the age of 19 (reported by those aged 19 by the end of the previous academic year i.e. those aged 19 by the end of academic year 2012/13 are reported here in 2013/14).

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District
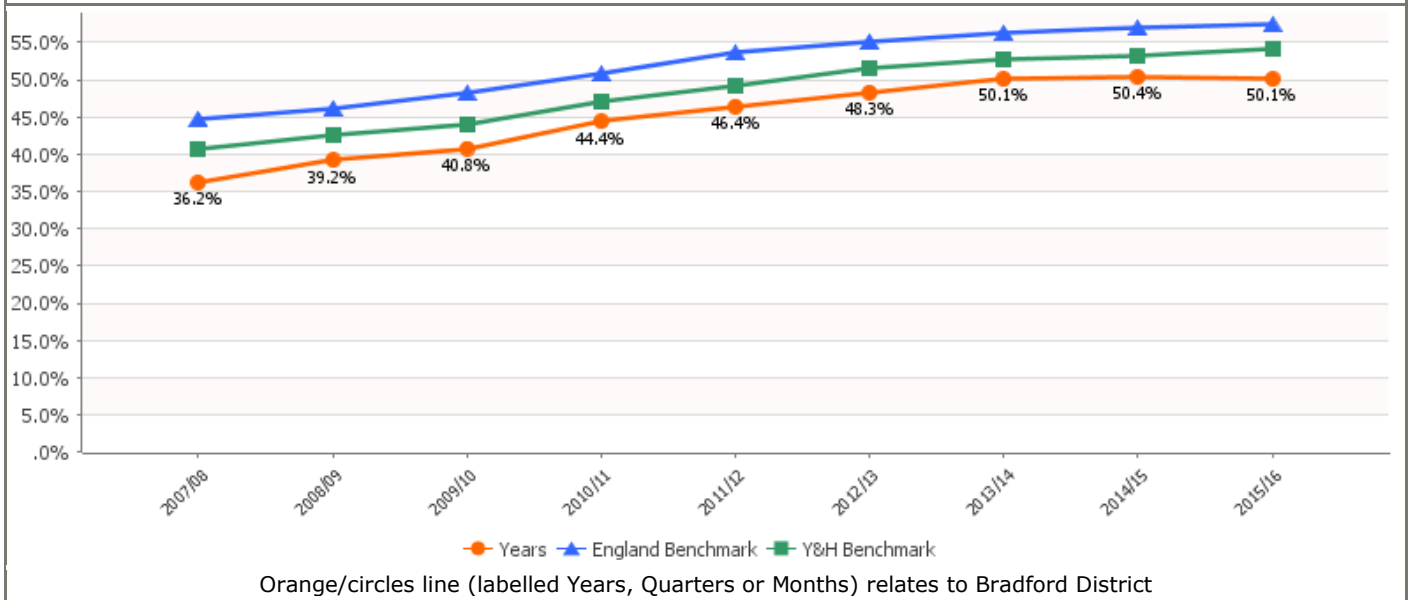
District Plan 2020 Target		3x) Context measure	
Current Value	50.1%	**Data Source**	National Statistics: Department for Education (16-19 attainment) Table 25a

Although at Level 2 and Level 2 with English and Maths Bradford improved and closed the gap on the national figure, for the second year in succession attainment of Level 3 fell marginally. As the national figure increased slightly the gap is 0.5pp higher than in 2014 and 131st of 152 LAs nationally (130th in 2014). The Review of post-16 that has been conducted this year has led to an action plan for both rapid and longer term improvements in attainment. Please note that historical figures have been re-based to match the latest nationally published data.

CIS_054	**Rate of participation in learning for academic age 16 & 17**		Aim to Maximise

This measure, the rate of participation in learning, evidences our success as a district in implementing the raising of the participation age. Since the autumn of 2013 each young person in England between academic age 16 and his/her 18th birthday has a duty to be in a learning situation; and each local authority has a duty to facilitate, ensure and evidence this. The Department of Education requires monthly data returns on residents in both the academic age 16 cohort and the full academic age 17 cohort (including those already aged 18). In turn it provides full summaries of LA and England figures three times a year: December, March and June. We use the December figures for our annual outturn. Up to and including academic year 2015/16 we have focussed on young people of academic age 16 and the meeting the duty rate; this is the rate for participation plus the rate for working towards (participation) - the latter consists of NEET young people with a future start date in learning. Local data gathering is via Bradford Council's IYSS database.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		3x) Context measure	
Current Value	95%	**Data Source**	CBMDC & Department for Education

Raising of the participation age figures for December 2015 for residents of Bradford district showed that the vast majority of academic age 16 and 17 young people were meeting the duty to participate in learning: 95% at 16, 88.6% at 17.

DD_02	**Claimant Rate (18-24 year olds)**		Aim to Minimise

This experimental series counts the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance plus those who claim Universal Credit who are out of work and replaces the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed. The latest value reported is likely to correspond to the most recent month.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		3x) Context measure	
Current Value	4.7%	**Data Source**	NOMIS (Claimant Count and Proportions)

-- enter new status update --

04) Better health, better lives

PHOF0.1ia	**Healthy life expectancy at birth (Female)**	Aim to Maximise

Healthy life expectancy at birth: the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health based on contemporary mortality rates and prevalence of self-reported good health. Note that the values actually relate to data aggregated over a three year period, so 2010-12 is reported here as 2011/12, 2011-13 as 2012/13 and so on.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		4a) Increase healthy life expectancy	
Current Value	61.0	**Data Source**	Public Health Outcomes Framework

The latest figures (for the period 2012-2014) show an improvement in healthy life expectancy for females in Bradford and District. This improvement is not statistically significant.

PHOF0.1ib	**Healthy life expectancy at birth (Male)**	Aim to Maximise

Healthy life expectancy at birth: the average number of years a person would expect to live in good health based on contemporary mortality rates and prevalence of self-reported good health. Note that the values actually relate to data aggregated over a three year period, so 2010-12 is reported here as 2011/12, 2011-13 as 2012/13 and so on.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		4a) Increase healthy life expectancy	
Current Value	61.5	**Data Source**	Public Health Outcomes Framework

The latest figures (for the period 2012-2014) show a small reduction in healthy life expectancy for males in Bradford and District. This change is not statistically significant.

PHOF0.2iiia	**Difference in life expectancy at birth between the most and least deprived parts of the District (Females)**	Aim to Minimise

Based on local deprivation deciles: the range in years of life expectancy based on whether you were born in the most deprived or least deprived part of the district. So for example, if girls born in the least deprived parts of the district in 2011/12 were expected to live to 84 years old, girls born in the most deprived parts of the district would be expected to live on average 75 years (8.7 years less). (Technical Name: Slope index of inequality in life expectancy at birth within English local authorities, based on local deprivation deciles within each area). There are no directly comparable benchmarks for this indicator at regional and national level due to the way it is calculated. Note that the values actually relate to data aggregated over a three year period, so 2010-12 is reported here as 2011/12, 2011-13 as 2012/13 and so on.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		4b) Reduce the gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas
Current Value	7.2	**Data Source**	Public Health Outcomes Framework

The latest figures (for the period 2012-2014) show that there is less of a difference in life expectancy at birth for females in the most and least deprived parts of the District. This represents an encouraging recent downward trend, and the gap is at its narrowest since 2004 – 2006. A degree of caution must be exercised when interpreting the figures, however, as the difference between the highest and lowest rates is not statistically significant.

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PHOF0.2iiib	Difference in life expectancy at birth between the most and least deprived parts of the District (Males)	Aim to Minimise

Based on local deprivation deciles: the range in years of life expectancy based on whether you were born in the most deprived or least deprived part of the district. So for example, if boys born in the least deprived parts of the district in 2011/12 were expected to live to 80 years old, boys born in the most deprived parts of the district would be expected to live on average 70 years (9.6 years less). (Technical Name: Slope index of inequality in life expectancy at birth within English local authorities, based on local deprivation deciles within each area).
Note that the values actually relate to data aggregated over a three year period, so 2010-12 is reported here as 2011/12, 2011-13 as 2012/13 and so on.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		4b) Reduce the gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas
Current Value	9.6	Data Source	Public Health Outcomes Framework

The latest figures (for the period 2012-2014) show that there is less of a difference in life expectancy at birth for males in the most and least deprived parts of the District. This represents an encouraging recent downward trend, and the gap is narrower than at any time since figures have been available (beginning 2002 – 2004). A degree of caution must be exercised when interpreting the figures, however, as the difference between the highest and lowest rates is not statistically significant.

PHOF2.06ii	**Excess weight in 10-11 year olds**	Aim to Minimise

Percentage of children aged 10-11 classified as overweight or obese
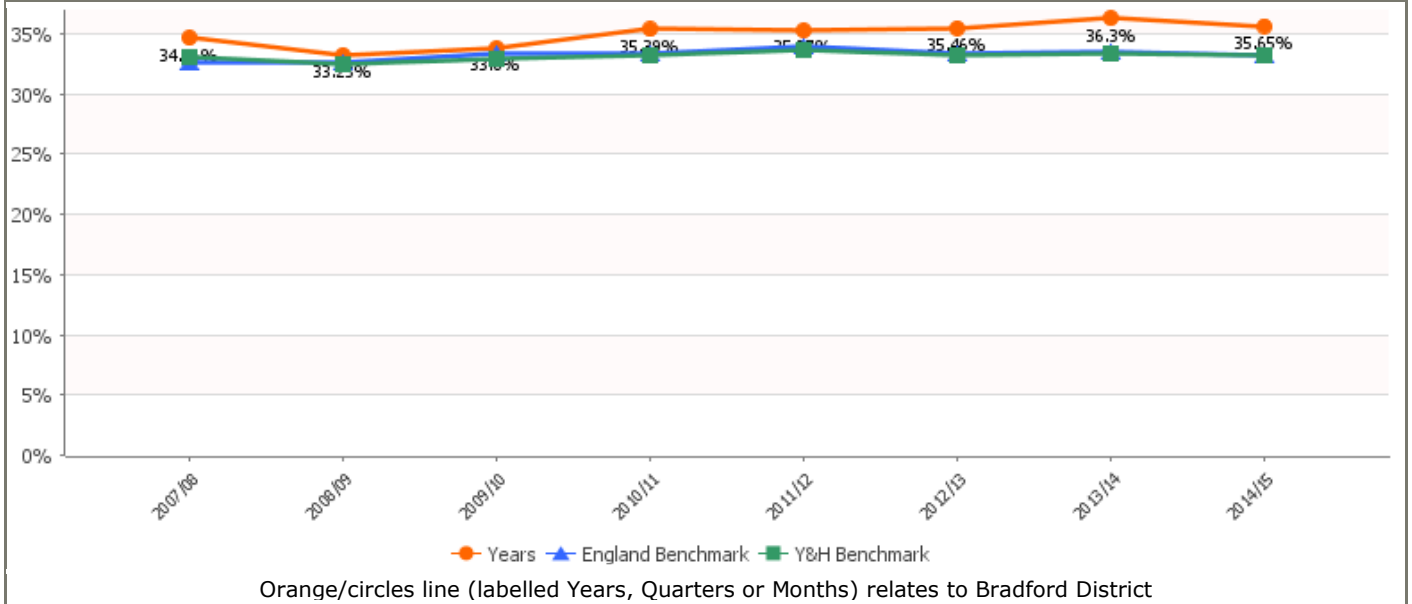
Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		4c) Significantly reduce the proportion of children overweight or obese at age 10 to 11	
Current Value	35.65%	**Data Source**	Public Health Outcomes Framework

In year 6, 25.2% of children in the most deprived quintile were obese, compared with 8.5% in the least deprived quintile. In Year 6 the highest levels of obesity are in Keighley Central, Windhill and Wrose, Thornton and Allerton, Heaton and Little Horton which all have rates greater than 25%. Particular wards of concern are Heaton and Little Horton as these wards also have the highest levels of obesity and overweight combined. Rates in these wards are all greater than 42% compared to the average of 35.7% in Bradford District.

PHOF2.23iv	**Self-reported wellbeing - people with a high anxiety score**	Aim to Minimise

The percentage of respondents to the Annual Population Survey scoring 6-10 (on a scale of 0 low to 10 high) to the question 'How anxious did you feel yesterday?'.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		4d) Improve mental wellbeing and reduce high anxiety to below the England average	
Current Value	21.56%	**Data Source**	Public Health Outcomes Framework

ASCOF 1I pt 1	**Proportion of people who use services who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like**	Aim to Maximise

Based on the Adult Social Care Survey. The percentage of users responding with 'I have as much social contact as I want with people I like'. The latest reported figure for Bradford is likely to be provisional, final figures are released by HSCIC in August alongside national and regional benchmarks.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		4e) Build on success at tackling loneliness and social isolation	
Current Value	51.3%	**Data Source**	Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

PHOF2.13ii	**Percentage of inactive adults**	Aim to Minimise

The number of respondents to the Sport England Active People Survey aged 16 and over, with valid responses to questions on physical activity, doing less than 30 "equivalent" minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes or more in the previous 28 days expressed as a percentage of the total number of respondents aged 16 and over. Note that data is based on responses collected during the calendar year so 2014 is reported here as 2014/15 and so on.
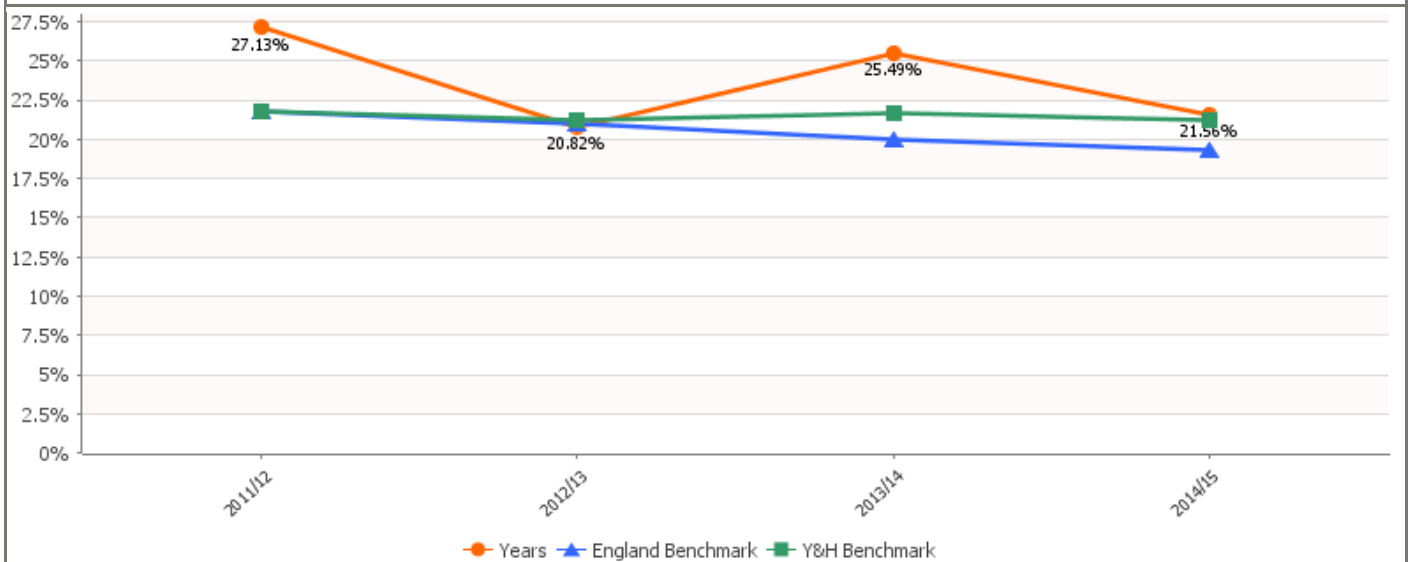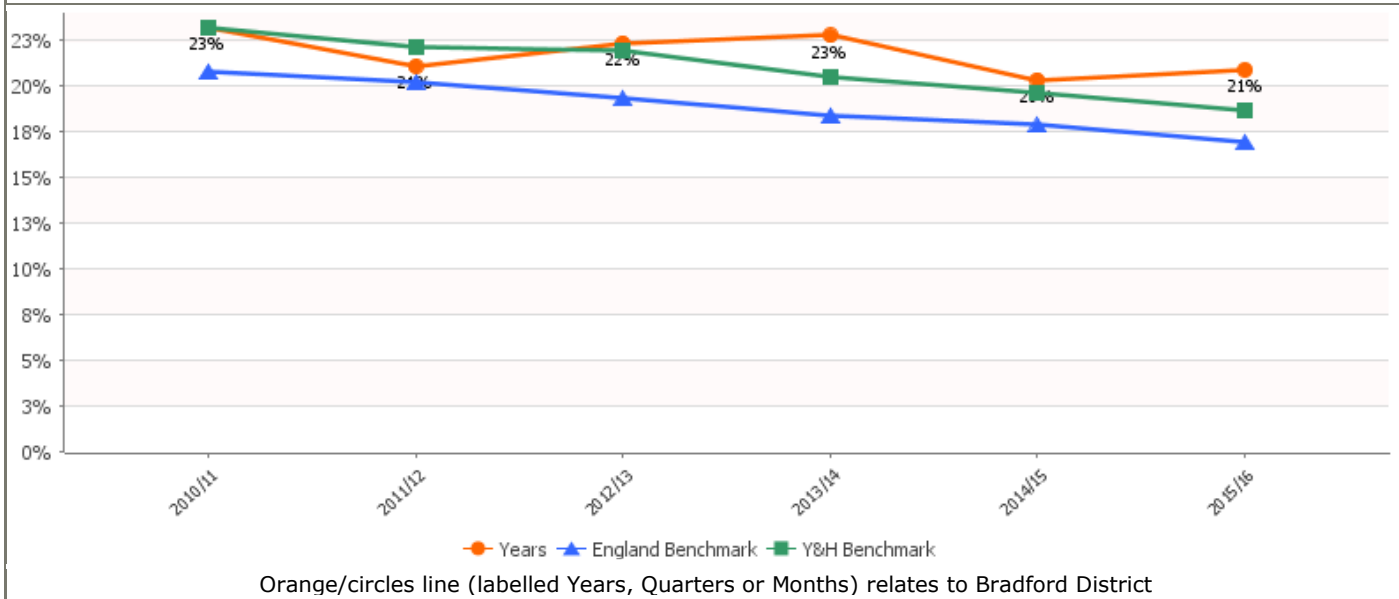

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		4f) Significantly reduce causes of preventable deaths – smoking, being overweight and obesity – and increase physical activity and healthy eating	
Current Value	31%	**Data Source**	Public Health Outcomes Framework

PHOF2.14	Smoking prevalence - adults (over 18s)	Aim to Minimise

The number of persons aged 18+ who are self-reported smokers in the Integrated Household Survey. Figures relate to nearest calendar year i.e. 2014/15 relates to calendar year 2014.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target	4f) Significantly reduce causes of preventable deaths – smoking, being overweight and obesity – and increase physical activity and healthy eating		
Current Value	21%	Data Source	Public Health Outcomes Framework

ASCOF 2C Pt1	Delayed transfers of care from hospital per 100,000 population	Aim to Minimise

How many patients have been ready to leave a hospital bed but been delayed by the NHS or social services? A delayed transfer of care occurs when a patient is ready for transfer from a hospital bed, but hasn't been moved. This measure is of all delayed care transfers. This is a rate per 100,000 population. The latest reported figures for Bradford are likely to be provisional, final figures are released by HSCIC in August alongside national and regional benchmarks.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District
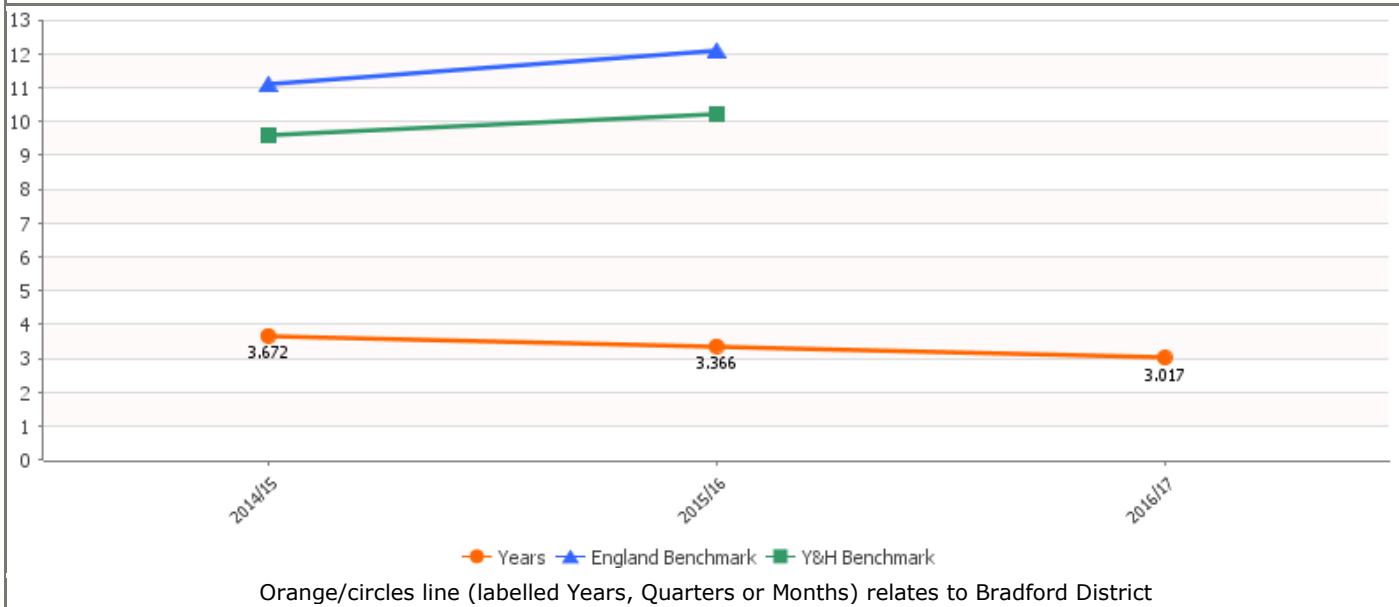
District Plan 2020 Target	4x) Context measure		
Current Value	3.02	Data Source	Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

DD_ASCOF2Apt2	Older adults (aged 65 or over) whose long term support needs were met by	Aim to Minimise

	admission to residential and nursing care homes (per 100,000 people)	

How many adults aged 65 and over had their long-term support needs met by admission to residential and nursing care homes, compared to the population in this age group. Note that the definition changed in 2014-15. Previous to 2014-15, the measure was defined as "Permanent admissions of older adults to residential and nursing care homes, per 100,000 population". Data previous to 2014-15 is not reported here as it is not directly comparable.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target	4x) Context measure	
Current Value	506	Data Source	Health & Social Care Information Centre. Powered by LG Inform Plus.

Latest figures as published by NHS Digital (published October 2016). 2014-15 figures revised due to latest updated population estimates being available.

PHOF0.1iia	Life Expectancy at birth (Female)	Aim to Maximise

Life expectancy at birth: the average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates. Note that the values actually relate to data aggregated over a three year period, so 2010-12 is reported here as 2011/12, 2011-13 as 2012/13 and so on.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District
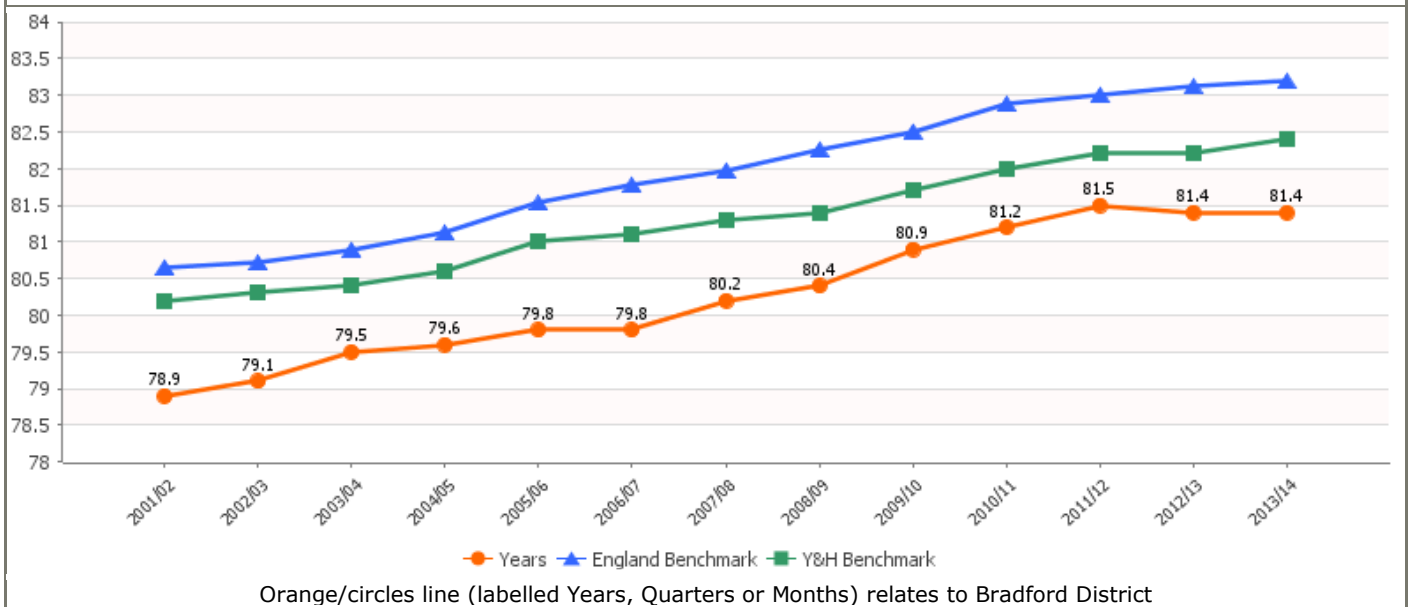
District Plan 2020 Target	4x) Context measure	
Current Value	81.4	Data Source	Public Health Outcomes Framework

PHOF0.1iib	**Life Expectancy at birth (Male)**	Aim to Maximise

Life expectancy at birth: the average number of years a person would expect to live based on contemporary mortality rates. Note that the values actually relate to data aggregated over a three year period, so 2010-12 is reported here as 2011/12, 2011-13 as 2012/13 and so on.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District
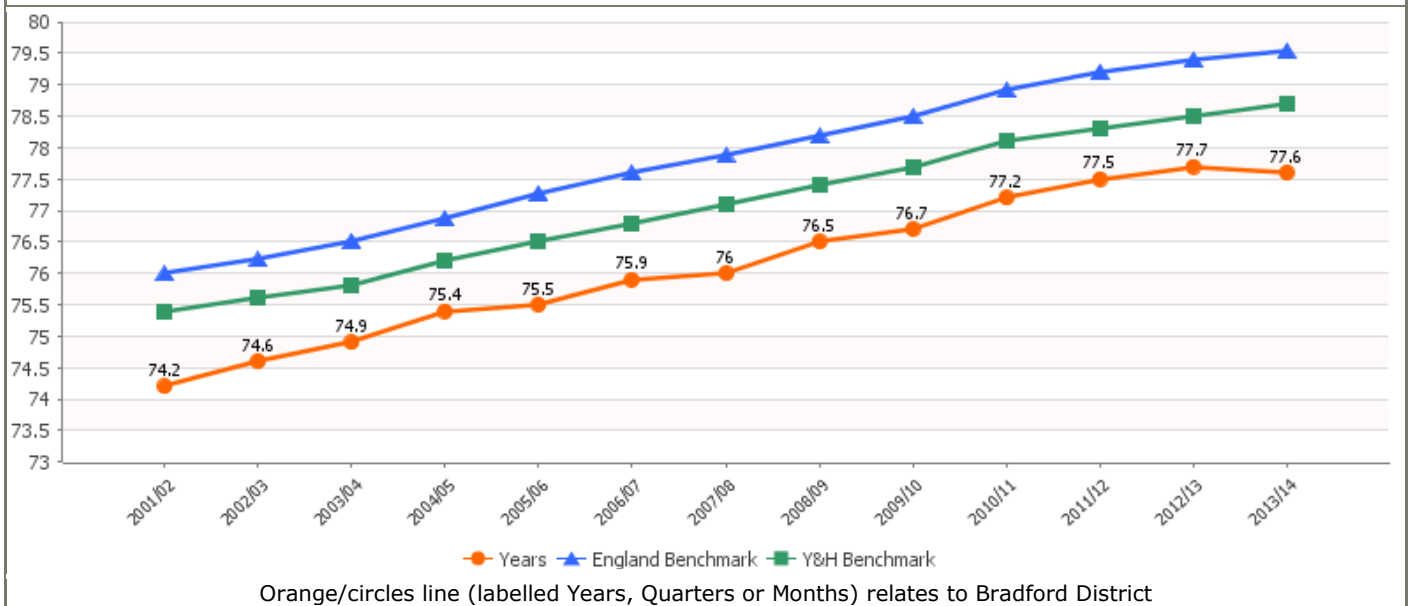
District Plan 2020 Target		4x) Context measure	
Current Value	77.6	**Data Source**	Public Health Outcomes Framework

PHOF2.06i	**Excess weight in 4-5 year olds**	Aim to Minimise

The percentage of children aged 4-5 classified as overweight or obese

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District
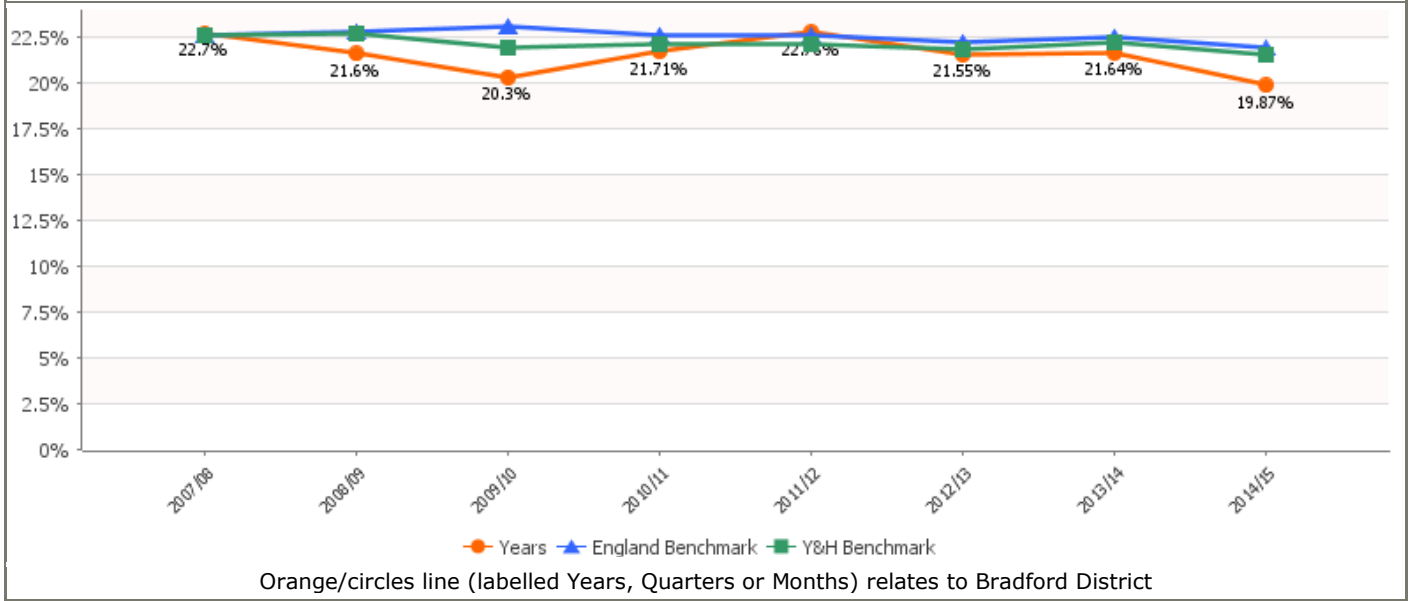
District Plan 2020 Target		4x) Context measure	
Current Value	19.87%	**Data Source**	Public Health Outcomes Framework

The prevalence of obesity is closely linked with socioeconomic deprivation. In Bradford, in 2014/15 9.6% of reception children in the most deprived quintile were obese, compared with 3.7% in the least deprived quintile. In Reception the highest levels of obesity are in Bradford Moor, Idle and Thackley, Tong, Toller, Keighley Central, Bowling and Barkerend, Clayton and Fairweather Green and Royds which all have rates greater than 10%.

PHOF4.01	Infant Mortality - The number of deaths under the age of 1 per 1,000 live births	Aim to Minimise

Rate of deaths (over three calendar years), in infants aged under 1 year per 1,000 live births. Therefore the reported figure for 2011/12 relates to 2010-12 and so on.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District
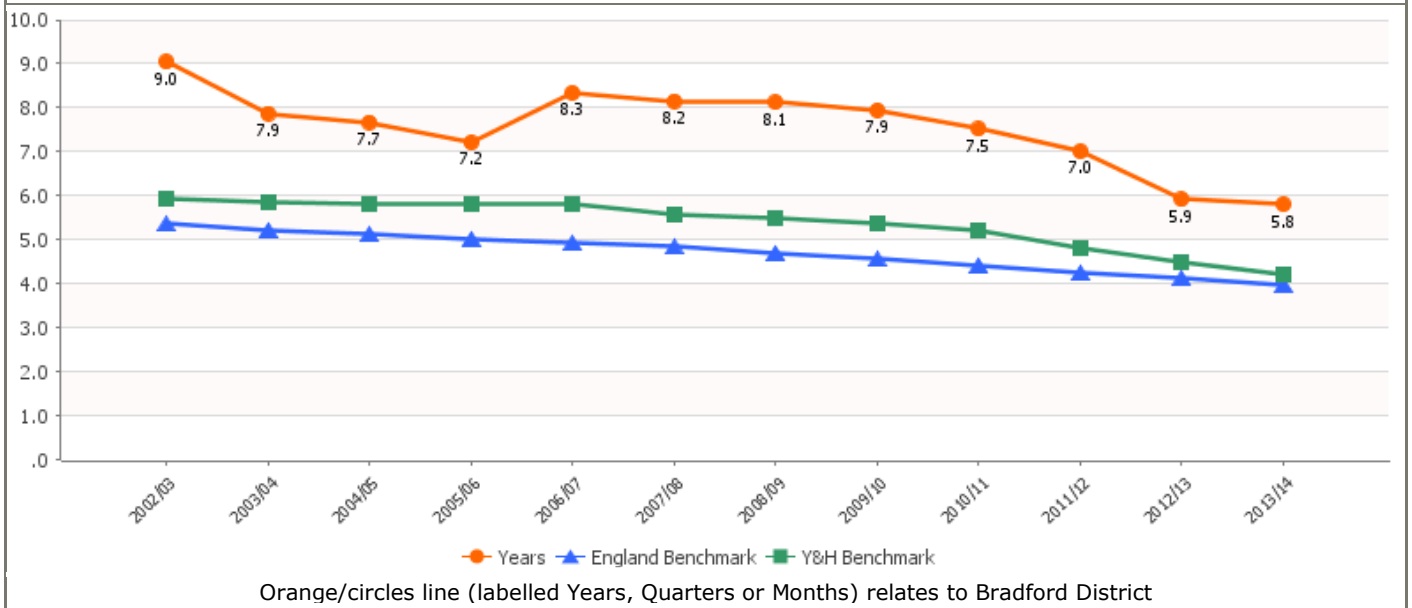
District Plan 2020 Target		4x) Context measure	
Current Value	5.8	Data Source	Public Health Outcomes Framework

The figure of 5.8 relates to the period of three calendar years 2012, 2013 and 2014. Some historic figures have been revised by ONS.

05) Safe, clean and active communities

CIS_026 (NI 192)	Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	Aim to Maximise

The indicator measures percentage of household waste that has been sent by the Authority for reuse, recycling, composting or anaerobic digestion. The latest published figure for Bradford is likely to be a an in-year estimate and will be revised once official DEFRA data has been published.
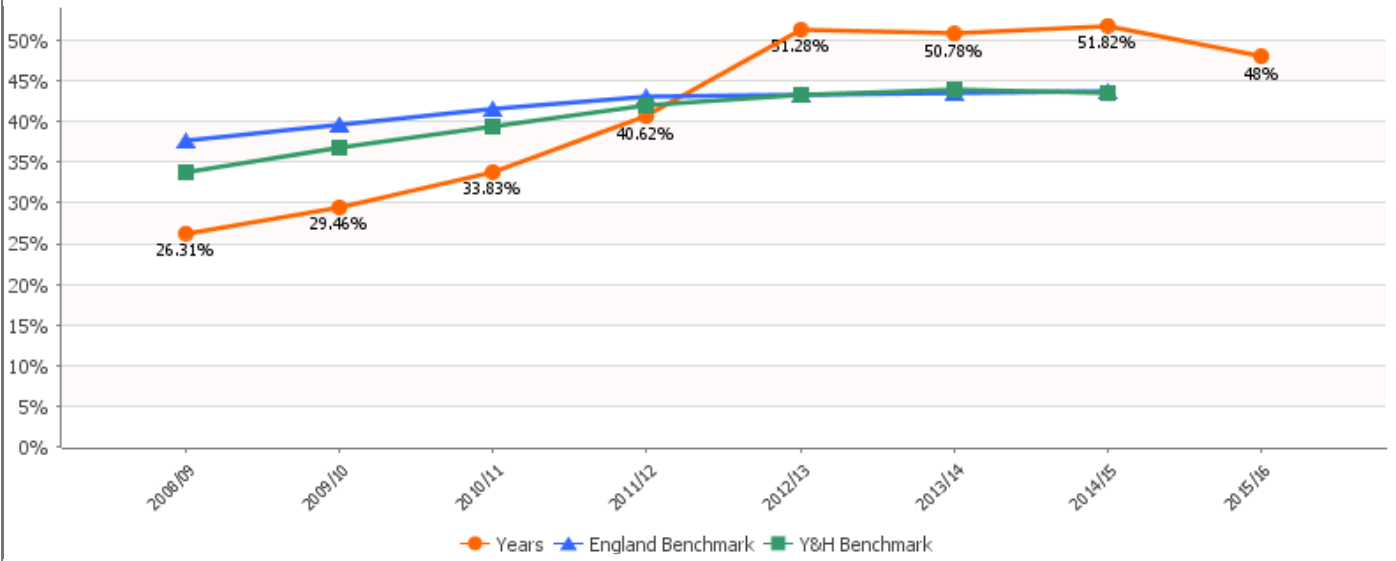
Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target	5a) Increase the amount of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting to at least 60% and remain significantly above the England average		
Current Value	37.50%	Data Source	CBMDC & Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs

There has been an increase in domestic kerbside recycling and a decrease in waste sent for treatment. This is due to market values for recycled waste falling. Qtr 4 figure is an estimate until the figures are finalised but the estimate should be close to the actual

DD_10	**Crime rate per 1,000 population (excluding fraud offences)**	Aim to Minimise

Total police recorded crimes per 1,000 population based the previous rolling 12 months. The increase in the crime rate at Apr 15 is largely due to stricter adherence to the National Crime Recording Standard, which means that all reported crime is now recorded, unless there is compelling evidence to the contrary.
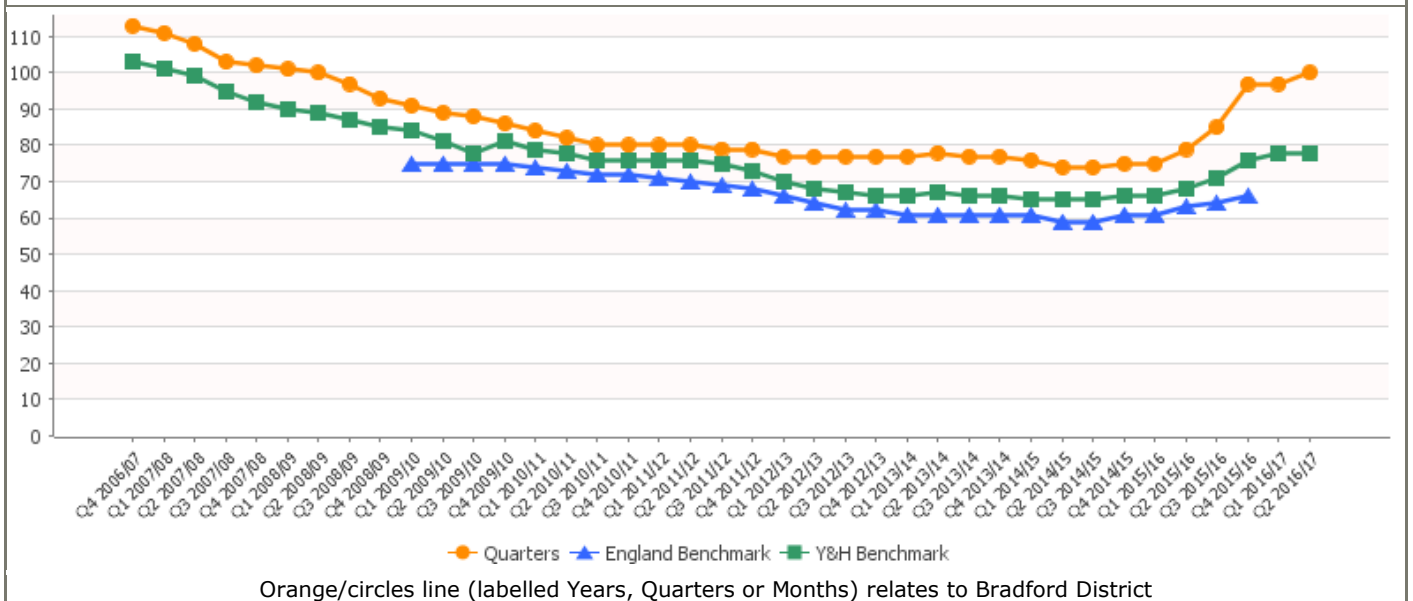
Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		5b) Reduce the crime rate and bring it in line with the Yorkshire & Humber average
Current Value	100	**Data Source**	Local Police Recorded Crime Data - Home Office. Powered by LG Inform Plus.

Police recorded crime data is not considered by the ONS to be a reliable measure of trends in crime - a large proportion of the rise is considered to be due to continued improvements in crime-recording practices and processes.
Recent analysis was undertaken at a West Yorkshire level of the increase in recorded crime and whether this increase translates into increased risk of victimisation rather than administrative (Crime Data Integrity) change. The analysis suggests that, of the 15.4% increase in total recorded crime in West Yorkshire for April – August 2016, 11.2% relates to CDI, 0.4% relates to proactivity (drugs and offender management) and 3.9% relates to an increase in risk. The offence types with increased risk are largely acquisitive crime (domestic burglary, vehicle crime, shoplifting and bicycle theft) but also lower rates/volume increases in violent crime, personal robbery, other sexual offences (not rape), criminal damage, possession of weapons and miscellaneous offences (indecent images). Analysis at district level is currently being undertaken

DD_17	**Percentage of residents who think that over the last 12 months the level of Anti-social behaviour has increased**	Aim to Minimise

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target	5c) Reduce perceptions of worsening anti-social behaviour	
Current Value	18.0%	**Data Source**	Police and Crime Commissioner for West Yorkshire

Within the seven individual themes of anti-social behaviour the only one that hasn't seen a deteriorating perception from the public is noisy neighbours/loud parties. There has been a 2.7 percentage point increase in the proportion of respondents who think there is a problem with traffic issues and a 2.6 percentage point increase in those who think there is a problem with rubbish and litter lying around.

CIS_016 (NI 1)	**Percentage of people who agree that their local area is the place where people live together harmoniously**	Aim to Maximise

Proportion of people who agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities live together harmoniously. Note that the regional benchmark is for West Yorkshire (not Yorkshire & Humber).

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target	5d) Increase the proportion of people who agree their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds live together harmoniously	
Current Value	62.6%	**Data Source**	Police and Crime Commissioner for West Yorkshire

Performance on this indicator has fallen by 1.4 percentage points between 2014/15 and 2015/16, from 64% to 62.6%. Bradford East has the lowest proportion of survey respondents who believe people live together harmoniously (59.9%) whilst Shipley has the highest (69.8%). The performance for West Yorkshire as a whole has fallen by 0.5 percentage points from 65.1% to 64.6%.

As a District with both high levels of inequality and deprivation and an ethnically and culturally diverse population, Bradford faces challenges to its aspirations to be a District where people from different communities get on well together and respect and celebrate their differences.

PHOF1.10	**Rate of people killed or seriously injured casualties on England's roads (per 100,000 population)**	Aim to Minimise

Rate of people killed or seriously injured on the roads, all ages, per 100,000 resident population. Note the figures reported here actually relate to a three year period, therefore 2012-14 is reported here as 2013/14 and so on.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		5e) Reduce the rate of people killed or seriously injured on our roads, and be well below the England average
Current Value	38.9	**Data Source**	Public Health Outcomes Framework - Department for Transport

Multi agency partnership working with internal and external agencies is yielding these positive results. An evidence led programme of interventions has assisted with targeting high priority areas where child injuries on the network are a concern.

ASCOF 4A	**The proportion of people who use services who feel safe**	Aim to Maximise

How many users of local authority funded care and support services said 'I feel as safe as I want'? This measure gives an overall perspective of whether users feel safe, and is based on responses to the Adult Social Care Survey. The latest reported figure for Bradford is likely to be provisional, final figures are released by HSCIC in August alongside national and regional benchmarks.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		5x) Context measure
Current Value	73.2%	**Data Source**	Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework

DD_19	Repeat victimisation rate for Domestic Abuse	Aim to Minimise

The number of repeat victims of domestic violence as a proportion of the total number of victims of domestic violence over the previous 12 months. The latest figure reported is updated quarterly. This is a locally calculated measure and there is no national benchmark available.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		5x) Context measure	
Current Value	37.7%	Data Source	West Yorkshire Police

PHOF1.12ii	Violent Crime (including sexual violence) per 1,000 population	Aim to Minimise

Crude rate of violence against the person offences per 1,000 population

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		5x) Context measure	
Current Value	13.2	Data Source	Public Health Outcomes Framework

PHOF1.11	Domestic Abuse (per 1,000 population)	Aim to Minimise

Domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police, crude rate per 1,000 population.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District
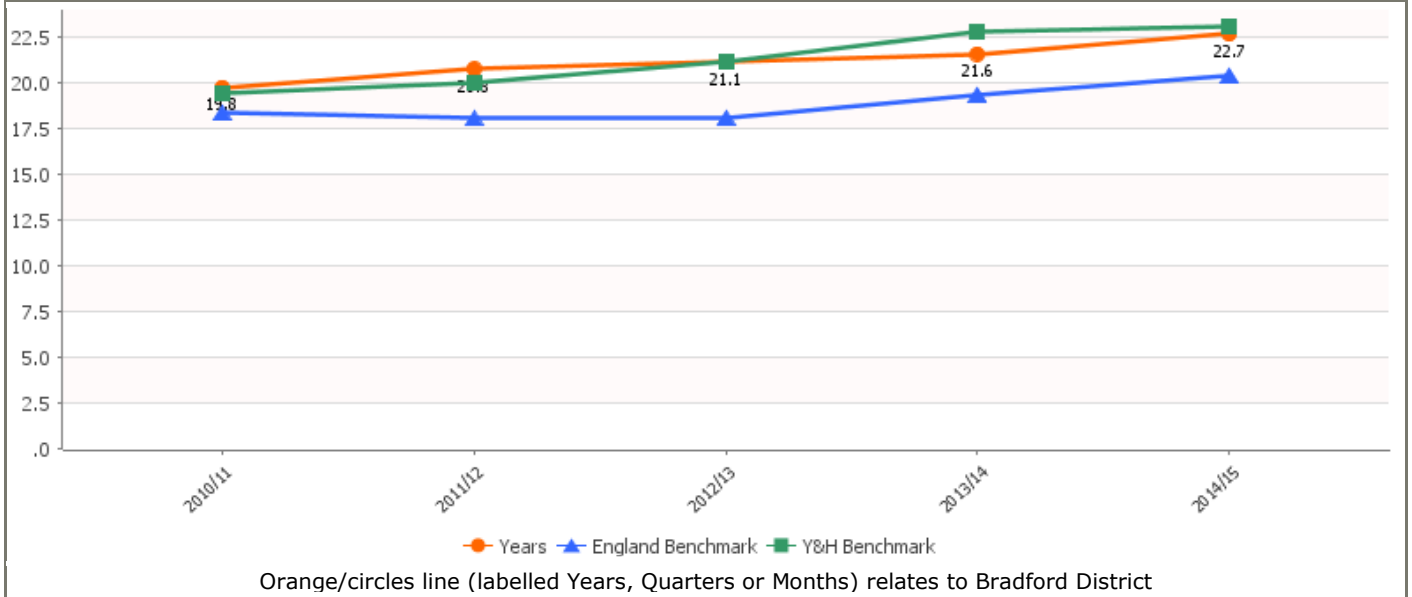
District Plan 2020 Target		5x) Context measure	
Current Value	22.7	Data Source	Public Health Outcomes Framework

06) Decent homes that people can afford to live in

CIS_05 (NI 154)	**Net number of additional homes provided**	Aim to Maximise

The difference in the total housing stock over a 12 month period measured at the start of April. This change will be made up of new build, changes of use (to and from business usage), conversions (knocking through or sub-division of dwellings), demolitions, and other changes (such as caravan movements). This is not a measure of how much new build housing there has been over the last 12 months. Note that there was a change in data collection methodology in 2010 to make the figures more robust. This is a indicator - this means we are aiming directly for the target, not an undersupply or an oversupply.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District
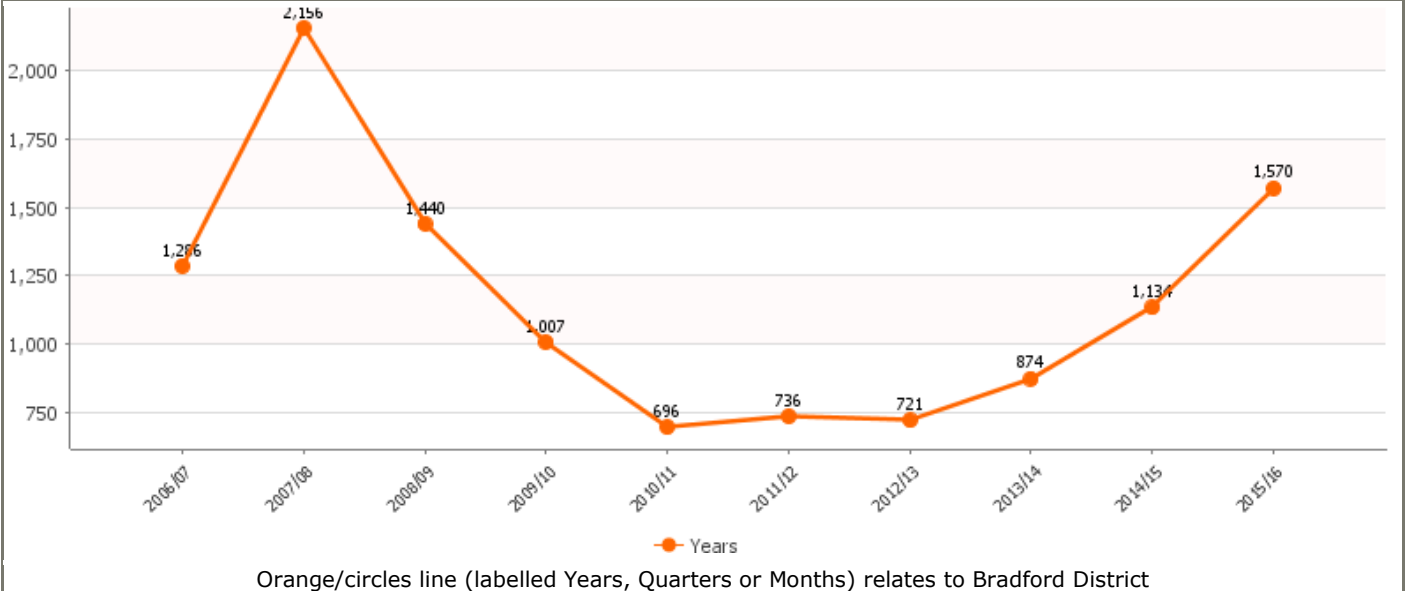
District Plan 2020 Target		6a) Create 8,000 more home	
Current Value	1,570	**Data Source**	Housing Flows Reconciliation

The number of additional homes provided appears to have continued going up 2015/16 after a significant dip caused by the economic downturn in 2008. This indicator does tend to lag behind factors like economic changes, because of the time it takes to deliver new housing. The figure for 2015/16 is a provisional figure that uses un-audited data – this means that it might change later in the year when the final figure for additional homes provided is reported to the Government.

DD_08	Proportion of long term empty homes in the District	Aim to Minimise

The proportion of housing classed as long-term empty using the New Homes Bonus definition (empty for longer than 6 months and substantially unfurnished) against the dwelling stock estimates published by CLG. Vacant stock is a snapshot taken in October each year and reported to CLG via the CTB1 return. Dwelling stock estimates in CLG's table 125 underestimate the dwelling stock in the Bradford district by approximately 2,000 properties due to CLG's methodology. However, table 125 has been used to provide as the denominator to provide consistency for the benchmark regionally and nationally. Note that the regional benchmark is West Yorkshire, not Yorkshire & Humber. The latest published figure for Bradford may be an estimate based on internal data until national data is published by CLG, it is therefore subject to being revised to match national data.


Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		6b) Bring down the proportion of long-term empty homes in line with the Yorkshire & Humber average
Current Value	1.86%	**Data Source**	CLG Table 125 (Dwelling Stock Estimates by LA) & Table 615 (Vacant Dwellings by LA)

The proportion of long-term empty homes has reduced from 1.97% in 2015/16 to 1.86% in 2016/17, although this is based on provisional figures (benchmarks not yet available). This is moving in the right direction, but it will be extremely challenging to reduce the proportion of empty homes in line with the Yorkshire and Humber average with the existing resources, because this would require around 1,600 more empty properties to be bought back into use by 2020 which is a significant increase on the current rate. The actual number of long-term empty homes has dropped by 210 in the last year (October 2015 to October 2016) – while a lot more properties will have come back in to use in this time, this will have been offset by other properties becoming treated as long-term empties. The council's empty homes team has helped to bring around 115 empty properties back in to use in the last year, which are often the more problematic ones which have been empty for a long time and which have been affecting their neighbourhoods. The empty homes team identifies the owners of empty properties and will take enforcement action where it is necessary (or possible) and also offers financial assistance where this will bring the property back in to use.

DD_21	**Statutory homelessness - rate of homelessness acceptances per 1,000 households**	Aim to Minimise

Based on the number of households who are found to be eligible, unintentionally homeless and in priority need, for which the local authority accepts responsibility for securing accommodation under part VII of the Housing Act 1996 or part III of the Housing Act 1985. This is not a measure of how many households are seeking advice from the council regarding homelessness, the majority of which are provided with support to prevent homelessness occurring.


Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District
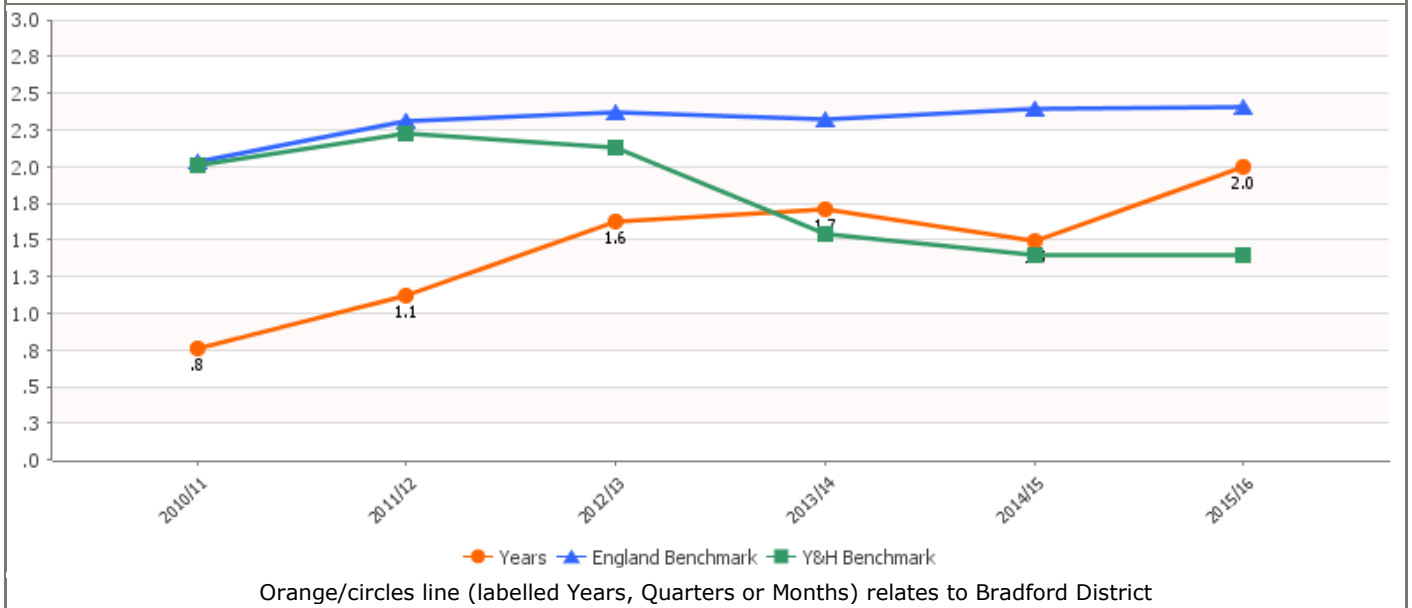
District Plan 2020 Target		6c) Bring down statutory homelessness to less than one household in every 1,000	
Current Value	2.0	**Data Source**	DCLG Statutory Homelessness Statistics - Powered by LG Inform Plus

The rate of homelessness acceptances is steadily growing. There is no sign of the rate coming down in the foreseeable future and this may also be impacted on by factors like the roll-out of Universal Credit and other benefit changes. The expected continued growth in homelessness acceptances means that the target is probably unachievable.

PHOF1.17	**Percentage of households in fuel poverty**	Aim to Minimise

This is a proxy of poor quality housing, it effectively measures energy inefficient housing lived in by low income households. The percentage of households that experience fuel poverty based on the "Low income, high cost" methodology. Under the "Low Income, High Cost" measure, households are considered to be fuel poor where they have required fuel costs that are above average (the national median level) AND were they to spend that amount, they would be left with a residual income below the official fuel poverty line.

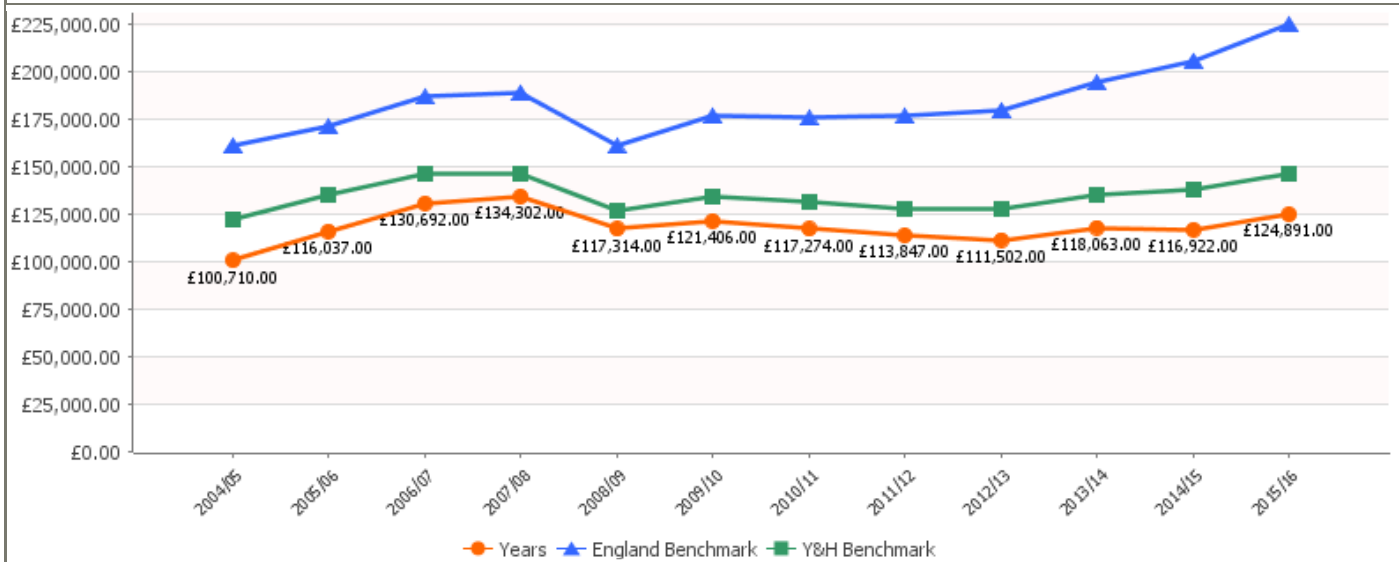Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District
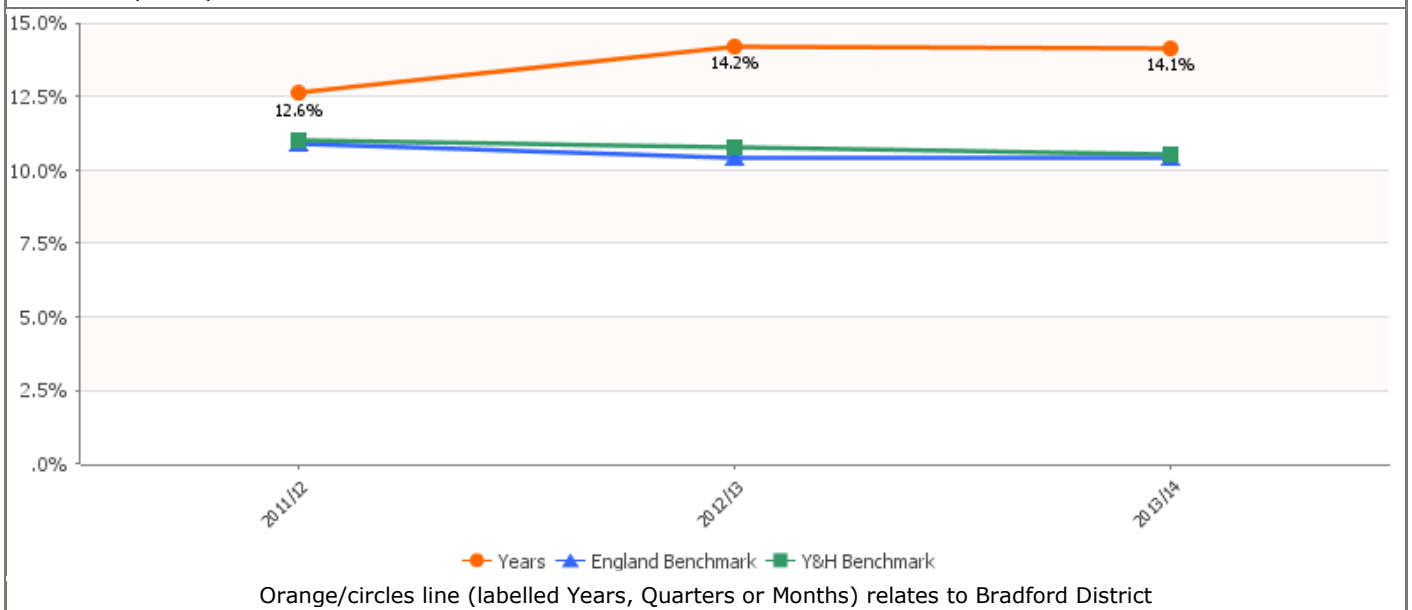
District Plan 2020 Target		6d) Reduce the percentage of households in fuel poverty	
Current Value	14.1%	**Data Source**	Public Health Outcomes Framework

DD_14	Average House Price (UK House Price Index)	

The UK House Price Index is the Government's single official source on house prices. This replaces the previous Land Registry House Price Index (used prior to 2016). All historical data in this measure has been re-based in June 2016 to match the new 2016 methodology. It is not based on an mathematical mean. The House Price Index allows us to compare average house prices regionally and nationally but it cannot be used at sub-district geographies. Mathematical mean should be used sub-district but it is important to recognise that these cannot be compared with the House Price Index value for the district. 2014/15 figure relates to April 2015 and so on. This indicator does not have a polarity, an increase (or a decrease) will have both positive and negative effects - it is still included as we need to understand what house prices are doing so we can mitigate those effects effectively.
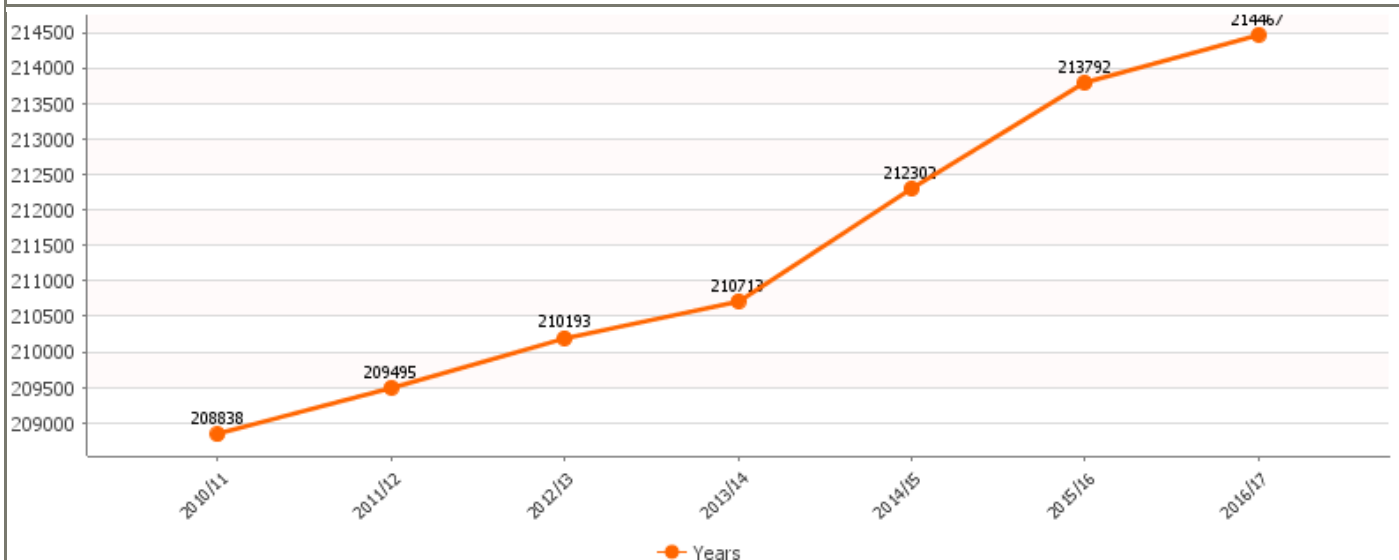

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		6x) Context measure	
Current Value	£124,891.00	Data Source	Official UK House Price Index (Land Registry and ONS 2016 methodology)

In June all house price data has been re-based to match the Governments new methodology for tracking house prices 'the UK House Price Index'. Previously the Land Registry House Price Index was used which reported much lower values for Bradford.

DD_16	Total housing stock	Aim to Maximise

The total number of self contained dwellings (houses, flats, apartments etc). This does not equate to households as a dwelling can be empty and therefore not include a household. The latest value is likely to be the most recent month.

Orange/circles line (labelled Years, Quarters or Months) relates to Bradford District

District Plan 2020 Target		6x) Context measure	
Current Value	214467	Data Source	CBMDC Council Tax