

# Report of the Strategic Director, Place, to the meeting of the Bradford East Area Committee to be held on 12<sup>th</sup> January 2017.

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## Subject:

Poverty in Bradford East

## Summary statement:

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

The report aims to enable members to consider the potential impacts of poverty and any additional actions that could be taken to tackle the issues raised.

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## Portfolio:

Regeneration, Planning and Transport

## Overview & Scrutiny Area:

Corporate

## 1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 The report provides an overview of poverty-deprivation related statistics in Bradford East and a summary of key interventions led by the Council and partners to support vulnerable people.
- 1.2 The report aims to enable members to consider the potential impacts of poverty and any additional actions that could 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 EAST – KEY STATISTICS**

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

3.2 Key facts include:

3.2.1 The Index of Multiple Deprivation, published in 2015 ranks Bradford East as 14<sup>th</sup> 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 East was ranked 16<sup>th</sup> – so its position has worsened by 2 places in the intervening period.

3.2.2 As per the National Child Poverty Data 2014, there are 12,990 children from Bradford East living in poverty which is 31.6% of the District's total of 41,120 children. Little Horton ward had the highest number of children in poverty in this constituency at 3,290 followed by Bradford Moor with 3,240 children living in poverty.

3.2.3 Bradford East has higher rates of unemployment at 3% when compared to the District level of 2.2% and the regional and national averages of 1.6% and 1.2%. When looking at Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants by age in the Bradford East area, the age group with the biggest number of claimants is aged 25 to 49. This group has 58.5% of JSA claimants, this is similar to the district where JSA claimants aged 25 to 49 were 59% of the total.

3.2.4 In October 2016 there were 305 young people aged between 16 and 24 years claiming Jobseekers Allowance or out of work Universal Credit benefits in Bradford East. This was 15.1% of total claimants in Bradford East. This is higher than the percentage of 16 to 24 year olds in Bradford District which

was 14.1% and also Yorkshire and Humber region (14.3%) and England (12.4%).

- 3.2.5 In addition, the most recent data shows that 5.9% of JSA claimants in Bradford East were sanctioned in May 2016 – higher than the England average (3.5%) and Bradford average (5.2%) but lower than the figure for Bradford South (7.1%) which is the highest area office figure in the District.
- 3.2.6 Only 21.9% of people living in the Bradford East constituency have achieved a NVQ level 4 qualification – which is approximately 14,300 people. This is a low percentage when compared to the Bradford District (26.8%) the Yorkshire and Humber region (30.6%) and the national figure of 37.1%. There are also lower proportions of people in Bradford East with NVQ1, NVQ2 and NVQ3 level qualifications. The level of people in Bradford East with no qualifications (22.7%) is also higher than the Bradford figure (15%).
- 3.2.7 Males born in Bradford East can expect to live on average for 76.1 years compared to the District average of 77.6 years. Of the five areas, Bradford East has the second lowest life expectancy in the District. Females born in Bradford East can expect to live on average for 80.7 compared to the district average of 81.4 years. Of the five areas, Bradford East has the third lowest life expectancy at birth in the district (jointly with Bradford South).
- 3.2.8 Although Bradford East has the second highest infant mortality rate in the district (6.4 deaths per 1,000 live births compared to the district average of 5.8 deaths per 1,000 live births) rates at a ward level vary. Infant mortality rates are above average in Little Horton- these had fallen since 2006-8, but increased recently. Rates in Bradford Moor and Bolton & Undercliffe have fallen in recent years.
- 3.2.9 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 3,595 properties (8.3%) in Bradford East are non-decent. Looking at the non-decent homes by tenure reveals that 5% of the owner-occupier sector can be classed as non-decent, followed by 2% of the private rented sector and 1% of the social rented sector.
- 3.2.10 The latest official fuel poverty statistics (2014) show that there were 6,429 households considered to be in fuel poverty in Bradford East in 2014 (or 15.8% of the total householders in the area. This compares to a fuel poverty rate of 13.2% for the whole of the Bradford District, 11.8% in the Yorkshire and Humber region and 10.6% in England.

3.2.11 The caseload for the Bradford East area with Revenues and Benefits team is 14,268. These claims are for Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit. The claimants are split by 10,053 working age claims and 4,215 pension age claims. Bowling and Barkerend ward has the highest level of claimants with 2,491 working age claimants and 858 pension age claimants.

3.2.12 30% of households in Bradford East are more likely to find it very difficult to cope on their household income, compared to 28% within the District and 27% England wide. Nearly 34% of households in Bowling and Barkerend and 32% of households in Little Horton are finding it very difficult to cope. Only 11% of Bradford East's households are more likely to be coping comfortably with their household income, this compares to 26% throughout the District and 41% in England.

#### **4. ANTI-POVERTY INTERVENTIONS IN BRADFORD EAST**

Actions and interventions to address poverty in Bradford East are outlined below:

##### **4.1 Financial inclusion and debt management**

Recommissioned advice services will include a redesigned co-ordinated service providing income maximisation and debt management services along with outreach into Children's Centres.

Revenues and Benefits is funding Bradford Credit Union to provide affordable credit.

Incommunities and Citizens' Advice Bureau are commissioned to provide personal budgetary support for Universal Credit claimants.

##### **4.2 Food Poverty**

Food Banks are operating in Bradford East from St Luke's Church, Harrogate Road, Church on the Way, Bradford Road, Five Lane Ends, The Light Centre, Captain street. Inn Churches provide a warehouse for donated/collected food for food banks in the district.

Grow Bradford at Thorpe Edge provides support and advice about growing food and a food co-operative that gives members access to fresh produce at competitive prices)

Funding is available for school breakfast clubs where 35% of pupils are in receipt of free school meals.

Twelve Tool Banks are available throughout the District, providing winter and summer tools for loan to support people growing their food or clearing snow etc.

### 4.3 Obesity

The Health and Wellbeing Board at its meeting on 26<sup>th</sup> 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.

### 4.4 Health

- **Better Start Bradford** - a programme which will improve outcomes for pregnant women, young children and in particular improve school readiness, and maternal and child health in three wards with high deprivation: Little Horton, Bradford Moor, Bowling and Barkerend.
- **Healthy eating roadshows** – across the district in Children's Centres providing food and nutrition advice and also reduce isolation and encouraging befriending.

### 4.5 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 (and expected to extend to Bierley in 2017).

The Better Homes Yorkshire programme offers advice, home surveys and a range of energy efficiency, heating and renewable energy measures to all owner occupier and privately rented homes across the participating Local Authority areas. It also offers householders' access to funding (where eligible) through the Energy Company Obligation (ECO) scheme and other sources,

such as central government funding (Green Deal Communities Fund, Central Heating Fund, etc) and the recent successful bid to the Local Growth Fund.

The Council continues to work with home owners where issues have been identified that need to be resolved.

A table showing the breakdown of the inspections undertaken in Bradford East that confirms the hazard by count by Ward will be provided to the meeting

**Household starter packs** – Through the Warm Homes and Healthy People programme, Inspired Neighbourhoods (based at the Thornbury Centre) provide Starter Packs for people moving into permanent accommodation who have little or no household items. They deliver between 10-15 starter packs each week.

#### 4.6 **Employability and skills**

The report of the Strategic Director, Children's Services to the meeting of Bradford South Area Committee on 22nd September 2016 provides a detailed overview of the current and planned interventions across the District regarding employability and skills enhancement. In particular the:

- **Get Bradford Working programme:** Draws together key initiatives which tackle the issues and barriers facing Bradford's residents in the labour market. Representing an investment of £13.5 million by Bradford Council and partners, to provide employment opportunities by creating: jobs; apprenticeship places; a transformational curriculum for 14-19 year olds; and a range of support measures for employers and those furthest from the labour market. These measures endorse the Council's commitment and contribution to addressing the underpinning issues outlined in the Employment and Skills Strategy (ESS), the 14-19 strategy and the Economic Strategy, as well as building on Bradford's role as a partner within the Leeds City Region. By July 2016 the programme supported over 2500 people into employment.

### 5. **ISSUES TO CONSIDER**

- 5.1 At their meeting on 29th June 2015, the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee approved recommendations from the "[Bradford Poverty Scrutiny Review 2016](#)". The Review took place during 2014-15 and focussed on the effectiveness of Bradford Council and its partners in addressing poverty across the District.
- 5.2 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.

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

Co-ordination and Governance	Workforce skills
Food Poverty	Quality of housing stock
Benefit support	Health and well being –mental health
Advice provision	Affordable credit

5.4 The Council’s Executive on 19 July 2016 considered the recommendations put forward by the Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee and agreed that the Portfolio Holder for Regeneration, Planning and Transport and the Strategic Director for Regeneration to take this work forward. As part of the restructure of top Council management, the Strategic Director of Place will now take responsibility for this area.

5.5 A multi-agency group called the Anti-Poverty Co-ordination Group has been formed to oversee the co-ordination of interventions through a shared framework. The group includes the Council and partners from the public, private and voluntary and community sector.

5.6 The Group will be jointly chaired by the Portfolio holder for Regeneration, Planning and Transport and the Strategic Director of Place. Cllr Cath Bacon is the Poverty Champion.

5.7 The first meeting will be take place in early 2017 where draft Terms of Reference and the Group’s Delivery Framework and Plan will be discussed and agreed.

5.8 Subject to approval, the group will:

- Provide an overview of progress against all ‘poverty’ related strategies operating across the district.
- Identify where partners and agencies could work better and smarter to meet outcomes
- Reduce duplication of effort
- Identify gaps in provision and suggest how needs could be met
- Develop and reporting key performance indicators to evidence the impact of interventions
- Collate and report on data about changes in demand
- Provide briefings to policy and decision makers

5.9 The Group will be ensure environmental factors are considered as part of its plans, such as Brexit, continuing austerity and the roll-out of Universal Credit and other welfare reforms. In particular the Group will consider how changes can be used to support better outcomes for Bradford’s residents.

5.10 The group will report directly to the Bradford District Partnership and the Council’s Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee.



**6. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

Council Budget Setting decisions may impact on interventions to address poverty

**7. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL**

N/A

**8. RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES**

N/A

**9. LEGAL APPRAISAL**

N/A

**10. OTHER IMPLICATIONS**

**10.1 EQUALITY & DIVERSITY**

Data and research shows 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.

There will be a need to ensure that these groups have access to interventions and that some interventions are specifically aimed at those people experiencing most disadvantage.

**11. NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS**

None

**12. OPTIONS**

**12.1** This report is presented for information

**13. RECOMMENDATIONS**

Recommended –

**13.1** Bradford East Area Committee Members note the issues outlined in the report and make observations and comments identifying gaps or areas of improvement. .

**14. APPENDICES**

## Appendix 1 – Poverty in Bradford East – Key Statistics

### **15. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS**

- 15.1 Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee  
Wednesday, 29th June, 2016 [Bradford Poverty Scrutiny Review 2016](#)
- 15.2 Report of the Strategic Director, Children’s Services to the meeting of  
Bradford South Area Committee 22nd September 2016: [Employability and  
Skills Update](#)

## APPENDIX 1

### POVERTY IN BRADFORD EAST – KEY STATISTICS

#### 1. Population in Bradford East

Bradford East has a total population of 116,900 – 28% of the population is aged 0-15, 58% of the population is aged 16 – 59 and 14% of the population is aged 60+.

The results of the 2011 Census found that 77% of the people living in Bradford East were born in the UK. 12% were born in Pakistan, 2% were born in Bangladesh 2% were born in India, 3% were born in the EU Accession countries, 1% was born in the earlier EU countries and 3% were born elsewhere.

53% of people living in Bradford East are of white ethnic origin, 30% are Pakistani, 4% are Bangladeshi, 3% are Indian, 3% are of Mixed heritage, 2% are Black and 4% have other ethnic origins.

78% of people over the age of 3 in Bradford East speak English as their main language, 6% speak Urdu, 6% speak Panjabi, 2% speak Bengali, 1% speak Polish, 1% speak Slovak, 1% speak Arabic and 5% speak other languages.

#### 2. Overall deprivation (IMD 2015)

The Index of Multiple Deprivation, published in 2015 ranks Bradford East as 14th out of 533 constituencies, where 1 is the most deprived (Liverpool, Walton) and 533 is the least deprived (North East Hampshire).

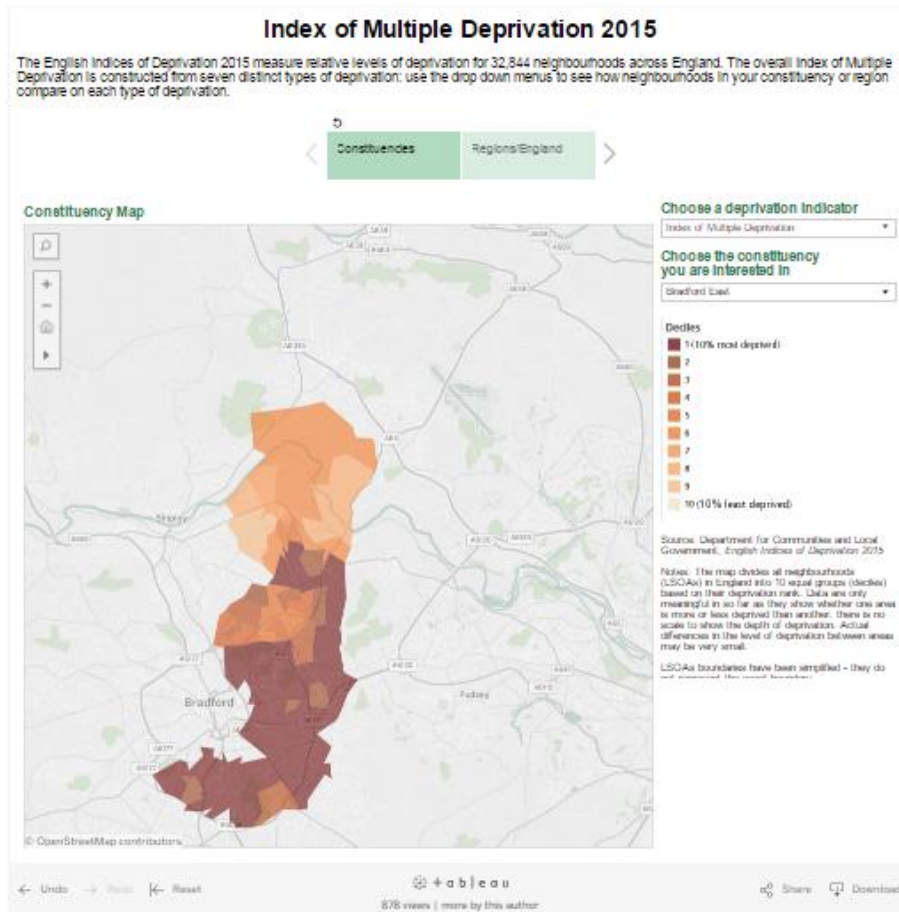
Bradford East is the most deprived parliamentary constituency in the District, closely followed by Bradford West which is ranked 16th out of 533 constituencies. Bradford South is ranked 41st, Keighley is ranked 202nd and Shipley is ranked 324th.

When the last indices were prepared in 2010, Bradford East was ranked 16th – so its position has worsened by 2 places in the intervening period.

It is possible to use the data to identify pockets of deprivation and areas which are relatively less deprived. Bradford East has 67 Lower level Super Output Areas<sup>1</sup> (LSOAs), 57% of which fall within the 10% most deprived in England. The following map shows the Index of Multiple Deprivation for Bradford East with the 10% most deprived LSOAs shown in dark brown and 10% least deprived LSOAs shown in cream. The most deprived areas are generally found in the housing estates in the south and middle of the area, particularly Canterbury, West Bowling, East Bowling, Undercliffe, Bradford Moor, Fagley, Ravenscliffe and Thorpe Edge. The least deprived areas are found in the north, particularly Idle and Apperley Bridge.

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<sup>1</sup> Lower Level Super Output Area – a geography devised by the Office of National Statistics with a target population of 1,500 and 600 households.



The Indices of Deprivation found that 26% of the population in Bradford East experience income deprivation (this includes people who are out of work and those that are in work but have low earnings). 29% of children (aged 0 – 15) and 33% of older people (aged 60 and over) live in income deprived households.

The Indices of Deprivation found that 19% of the working age population in Bradford East 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 2014 (published September 2016) reported a child poverty rate of 28.6% for Bradford District, compared to 20.1% for England – with 41,100 children and young people aged 0 – 19, living in households with less than 60% of average (median) income. In 2014 the District’s child poverty rate was second highest in the Yorkshire and Humber region – Hull had the highest rate.

This is a serious 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 increased in the last year by five percentages points. At the same time the figure for England has

increased by 2.1 percentage points. Until 2013 the trend in child poverty rates had been downwards, however the Institute for Fiscal Studies projected a national upswing in child poverty rates from 2012 to 2020 based on the economic models available at the time. Bradford's high birth rates concentrated in the most deprived areas of the District means that the impact for Bradford is more severe.

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% of national average income.

Child poverty is highly concentrated in the inner-city and urban wards of the District. In 2014, approximately half of all children living in poverty in the District have been found to live in 8 of the District's 30 wards. 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 2014, 52% of the 41,100 children and young people living in poverty lived in eight of the 30 wards. In order of the highest number of children in poverty per ward these were: Little Horton (3,290); Bradford Moor (3,240); Bowling and Barkerend (3,010); Manningham (2,860); Toller (2,430); Tong (2,340); Great Horton (2,220) and City (2,180) wards.

Little Horton also has the highest proportion of all its children living in poverty with 40.6% of all children living in poverty. In 2014, 20 out of 30 wards had a higher proportion of children living in poverty than the England average of 19.9%. Wharfedale ward had the lowest number of children in poverty (110) and the lowest child poverty rate at just 4.2%.

Bradford East has three wards which have the highest proportions of children living in poverty in the District - (Little Horton – 40.6%, Bowling and Barkerend – 40.3%, and Bradford Moor – 39.9%). The other three wards have lower proportions of children living in poverty – Eccleshill has 34.5%, Bolton and Undercliffe has 27.5% and Idle and Thackley has 10.4%.

There are a total of 12,990 children from Bradford East living in poverty which is 31.6% of the District's total of 41,120 children living in poverty.

#### 4. Unemployment

The following table provides a comparison of the JSA claimants by age and duration in Bradford East against the numbers for Bradford, Yorkshire and the Humber and England.

	<b>Bradford East Number of claimants</b>	<b>Bradford East (%)</b>	<b>Bradford Number of claimants</b>	<b>Bradford (%)</b>	<b>Yorkshire and Humber (%)</b>	<b>England (%)</b>
All ages	2,025	3.0	6,800	2.2	1.6	1.2
Age 18 – 24	305	2.9	960	2.0	1.4	1.0
Age 25 - 49	1,185	2.9	4,015	2.2	1.8	1.3
Age 50 - 64	535	3.2	1,825	2.1	1.4	1.2

*Source: ONS JSA Claimants October 2016*

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

<b>Ward</b>	<b>Claimant numbers</b>	<b>Rate</b>
Bolton & Undercliffe	201	1.9%
Bowling & Barkerend	524	4.0%
Bradford Moor	388	3.0%
Eccleshill	267	2.4%
Idle & Thackley	127	1.2%
Little Horton	516	3.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,023</b>	<b>2.8%</b>

*Source: ONS JSA Claimants October 2016*

The data outlined above shows that Bradford East has higher rates of unemployment at 3.0% when compared to the district level of 2.2% and regional and national averages of 1.6% and 1.2%.

When looking at youth unemployment in October 2016, there were 305 young people aged between 16 and 24 years old claiming Jobseekers Allowance or out of work Universal Credit benefits in Bradford East. This group has 15.1% of claimants, higher than the district, regional or national figures and the age group with the biggest proportion of claimants in Bradford East.

The October 2016 figures for long-term unemployment show that 680 people in Bradford East have been claiming Jobseekers Allowance for longer than 12 months which is a rate of 1.0%. The rate for Bradford District was 0.7% and the national rate was 0.4%.

An analysis of claimant count figures over time shows that the rate of claimants in Bradford East has fallen from 7.0% in October 2013 to 2.8% in October 2016. This equates to 3,000 fewer claimants in October 2016. The following table shows that although there has been a reduction in these claimants the current rate of 3.0% in Bradford East is still higher than the rates in Bradford District, Yorkshire and Humber and England.

	<b>October 2013</b>	<b>October 2014</b>	<b>October 2015</b>	<b>October 2016</b>
Bradford East	7.0	5.1	3.8	2.8
Bradford District	5.3	4.0	2.8	2.1
Yorkshire & Humber	4.0	2.8	2.1	1.6
England	3.0	2.0	1.5	1.2
<i>Source: ONS Jobseekers Allowance with rates and proportions</i>				

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 June 2016 figure was 670, 165 below the figure for June 2015. The adjusted NEET rate for June 2016 was low at 3.6%; 1.3 percentage points below the figure for June 2015. Bradford East had an adjusted rate of 3.7% and although this area has traditionally had the largest number and proportion of NEETs, Bradford South had the highest number and proportion in June 2016. The table below provides details for the NEET rates by wards as at June 2016:

<b>Area</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Unknown</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>NEET</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>% of NEET total</b>
East Bradford	Bolton & Undercliffe	652	25	3.8%	19	2.9%	2.8%
	Bowling & Barkerend	947	47	5.0%	31	3.3%	4.6%
	Bradford Moor	1,041	50	4.8%	41	3.9%	6.1%
	Eccleshill	639	45	7.0%	36	5.6%	5.4%
	Idle & Thackley	448	15	3.3%	6	1.3%	0.9%
	Little Horton	973	62	6.4%	41	4.2%	6.1%
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,700</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>26.0%</b>
<i>Source: Connexions Bradford</i>							

## 5. Median weekly earnings

Bradford has a low-wage, low skills economy and the working age population of the District is projected to increase by 1,200 people per year over the next ten years. This is driving a real need for high paid jobs growth. However Median weekly earnings in Bradford remain relatively low with Median weekly gross pay of £473.50. The median weekly gross pay for Bradford East is lower at £450.90. Both Bradford East and Bradford District compare unfavourably with Yorkshire and Humber (£498.30) and England (£544.70).

The most recent data produced shows that 21.4% of workers in Bradford are paid less than the national 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. The data is not available at Bradford East level.

## 6. Skills and qualifications

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

Only 21.9% of people living in the Bradford East constituency have achieved a NVQ level 4 qualification – which is approximately 14,300 people. This is a low percentage when compared to the Bradford District (26.8%) the Yorkshire and Humber region (30.6%) and the national figure of 37.1%. There are also lower proportions of people in Bradford East with NVQ1, NVQ2 and NVQ3 level qualifications. The level of people in Bradford East with no qualifications (22.7%) is also higher than the Bradford figure (15%).

The following table provides a breakdown of key statistics:

<b>% aged 16 – 64 with this qualification</b>	<b>Bradford East</b>	<b>Bradford District</b>	<b>Yorkshire &amp; Humber</b>	<b>England</b>
NVQ 4	21.9	26.8	30.6	36.8
NVQ 3	35.5	43.8	51.3	55.6
NVQ 2	55.5	62.7	70.1	73.4
NVQ 1	67.6	75.0	83.1	85.0
Other qualifications	9.7	10.0	7.2	6.6
No qualifications	22.7	15.0	9.8	8.4

*Source: ONS, Annual Population Survey 2015*

## 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:

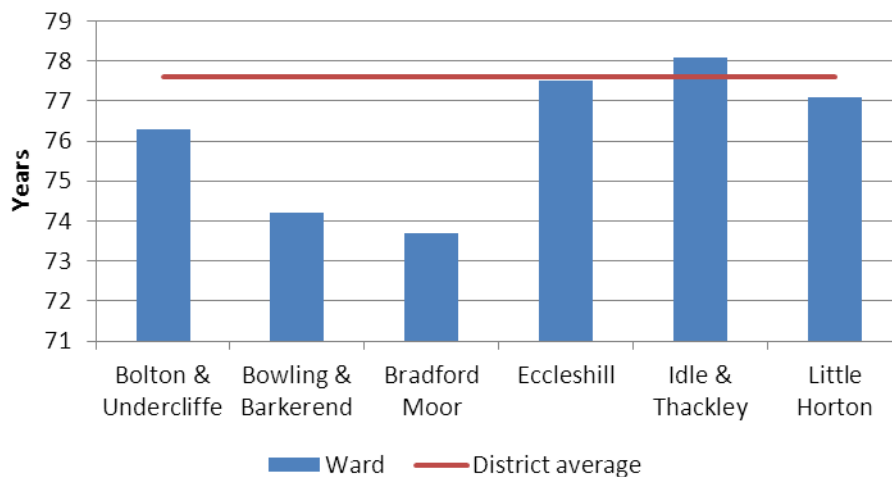
- **Life expectancy male and female**

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

**Males** born in Bradford East can expect to live on average for 76.1 years compared to the District average of 77.6 years. Of the five areas, Bradford East has the second lowest life expectancy in the District.



### Life expectancy at birth - males 2012-14

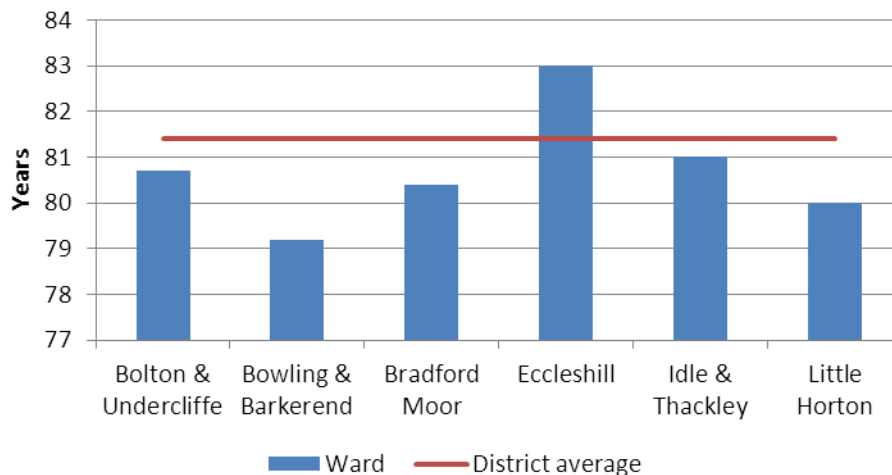


Source: Bradford Public Health Analysis

Life expectancy at birth for males varies across Bradford East with particularly low life expectancy seen in Bradford Moor, Bowling & Barkerend and Bolton & Undercliffe and higher than average life expectancy seen in Idle & Thackley.

**Females** born in Bradford East can expect to live on average for 80.7 compared to the district average of 81.4 years. Of the five areas, Bradford East has the third lowest life expectancy at birth in the district (jointly with Bradford South).

### Life expectancy at birth - females 2012-14



Source: Bradford Public Health Analysis

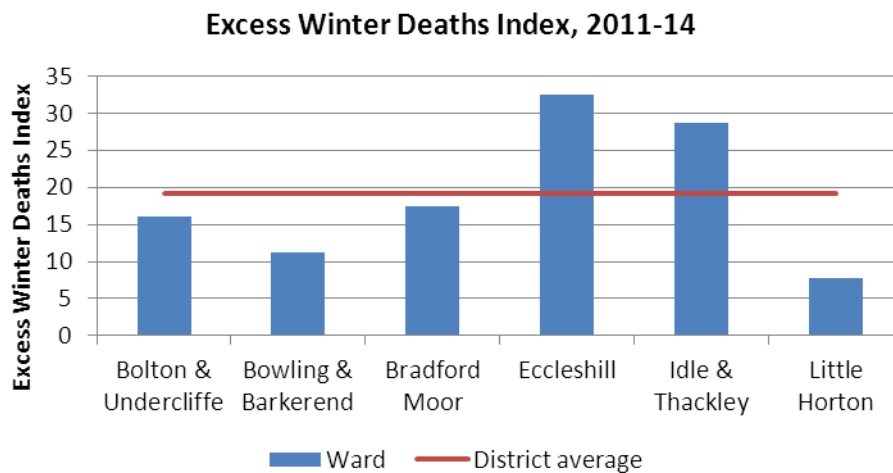
Life expectancy at birth for females varies across Bradford East in a similar way to males, with particularly low life expectancy seen in Bowling & Barkerend and higher than average life expectancy seen in Eccleshill.

- **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.

Bradford East has an Excess Winter Death Index of 19.1 – identical to the District average – but this varies considerably at ward level. High EWD can be seen in Eccleshill and Idle & Thackley with Eccleshill having the fourth highest EWD in the district between 2011-14. Low EWD can be seen in Bowling & Barkerend and Little Horton – with Little Horton having the third lowest EWD in the District between 2011-14.

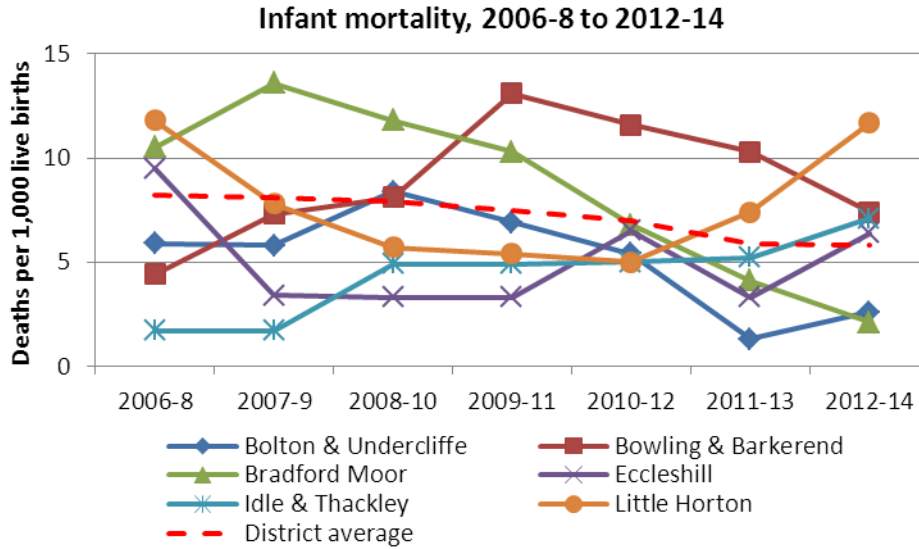


Source: Bradford Public Health Analysis

- **Infant mortality**

Infant mortality is an indicator of the general health of the 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 East has the second highest infant mortality rate in the district (6.4 deaths per 1,000 live births compared to the district average of 5.8 deaths per 1,000 live births) rates at a ward level vary. Infant mortality rates are above average in Little Horton- these had fallen since 2006-8, but increased recently. Rates in Bradford Moor and Bolton & Undercliffe have fallen in recent years.



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.

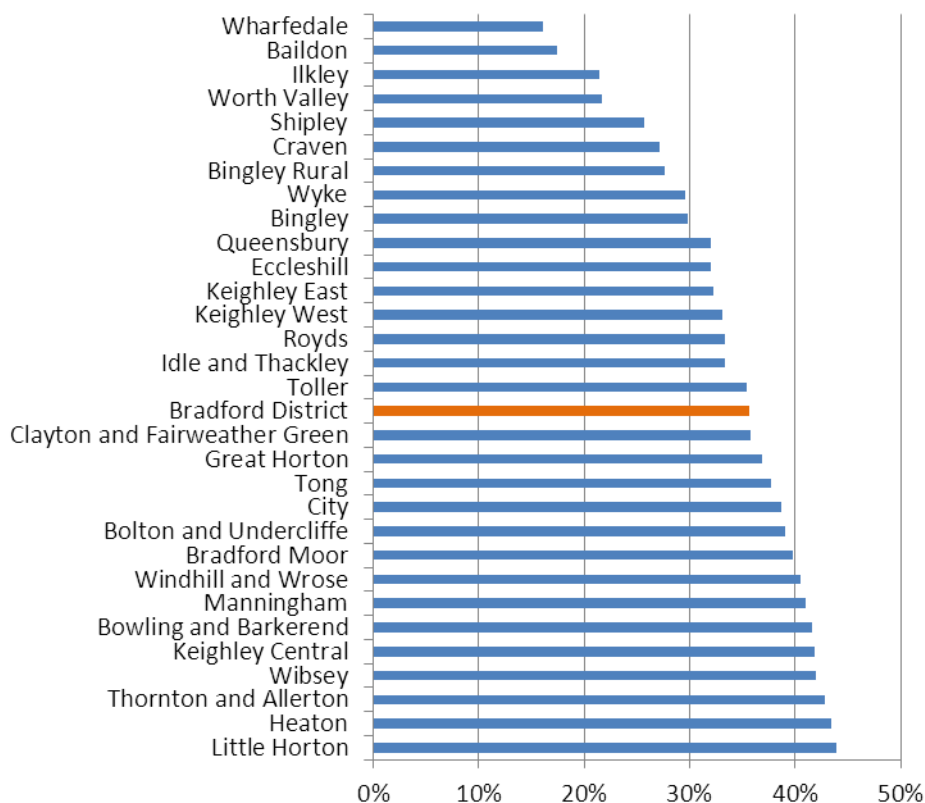
Overall, for women, obesity prevalence increases with greater levels of deprivation, regardless of the measure used. For men, only occupation-based and qualification based measures show differences in obesity rates by levels of deprivation.

Highest level of educational attainment can be used as an indicator of socio-economic 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 socio-economic backgrounds. Research has also shown that children who are overweight or obese are far more likely to suffer from 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 2014-15. The data shows that for year 6 pupils, obesity rates are highest in Little Horton, Heaton, Thornton & Allerton and Wibsey and lowest in Wharfedale, Baildon, Ilkley and Worth Valley.

**Percentage of Year 6 pupils obese by ward 2014-15**



Source: Bradford Public Health Analysis

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 17+.

## 8. Housing

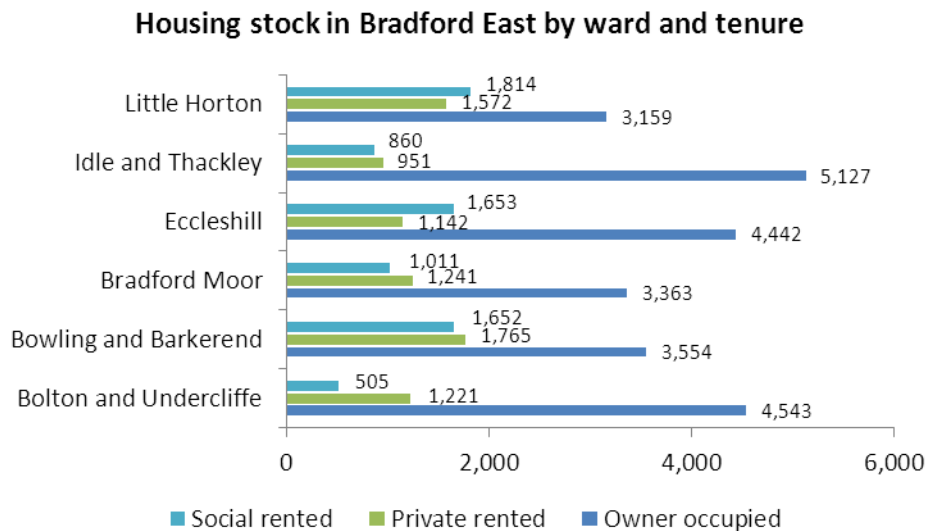
There is a large body of evidence which has highlighted relationships between housing and poverty related implication, which include:

- 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
- A large number of people in poverty own their own home
- Poor housing conditions affect some aspects of child development and elements of adult health.

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

- There are a total of 41,582 dwellings in Bradford East. The majority of properties are owner-occupied (61%). 20% are rented from private-sector landlords and 19% are rented from social landlords (including Incommunities).

The graph below shows a breakdown of housing stock in Bradford East by ward and tenure:

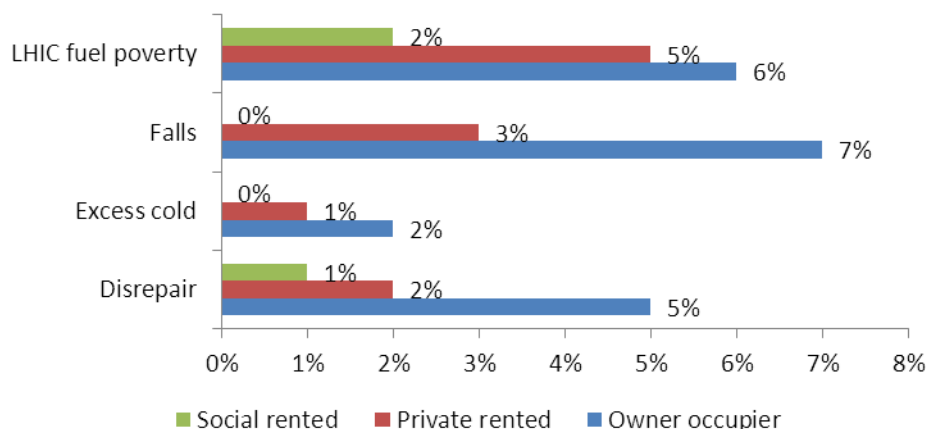


Source: ONS 2011 Census

- Eccleshill ward has the largest housing stock, although Little Horton has the largest number of social rented dwellings in Bradford East – this is due to the presence of the Canterbury estate in the ward. Eccleshill has the second highest number of social rented properties – due to Ravenscliffe, Fagley and part of Thorpe Edge housing estates. 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 hazards<sup>2</sup> 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.
- 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 3,595 properties (8.3%) in Bradford East are non-decent.
- Looking at the non-decent homes by tenure reveals that 5% of the owner-occupier sector can be classed as non-decent, followed by 2% of the private rented sector and 1% of the social rented sector.

<sup>2</sup> Some properties may have more than one hazard, e.g. excess cold and danger of trips and falls

### Housing stock in Bradford East with class 1 hazards and fuel poverty



- The latest official **fuel poverty** statistics (2014) show that there were 6,429 households considered to be in fuel poverty in Bradford East in 2014 (or 15.8% of the total householders in the area. This compares to a fuel poverty rate of 13.2% for the whole of the Bradford District, 11.8% in the Yorkshire and Humber region and 10.6% in England.
- **Housing and Council tax benefits**  
The caseload for the Bradford East area with Revenues and Benefits team is 14,268. These claims are for Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit. The claimants are split by 10,053 working age claims and 4,215 pension age claims. Bowling and Barkerend ward has the highest level of claimants with 2,491 working age claimants and 858 pension age claimants.
- **Debt**  
30% of households in Bradford East are more likely to find it very difficult to cope on their household income, compared to 28% within the District and 27% England wide. Nearly 34% of households in Bowling and Barkerend and 32% of households in Little Horton are finding it very difficult to cope. Only 11% of Bradford East's households are more likely to be coping comfortably with their household income, this compares to 26% throughout the District and 41% in England.

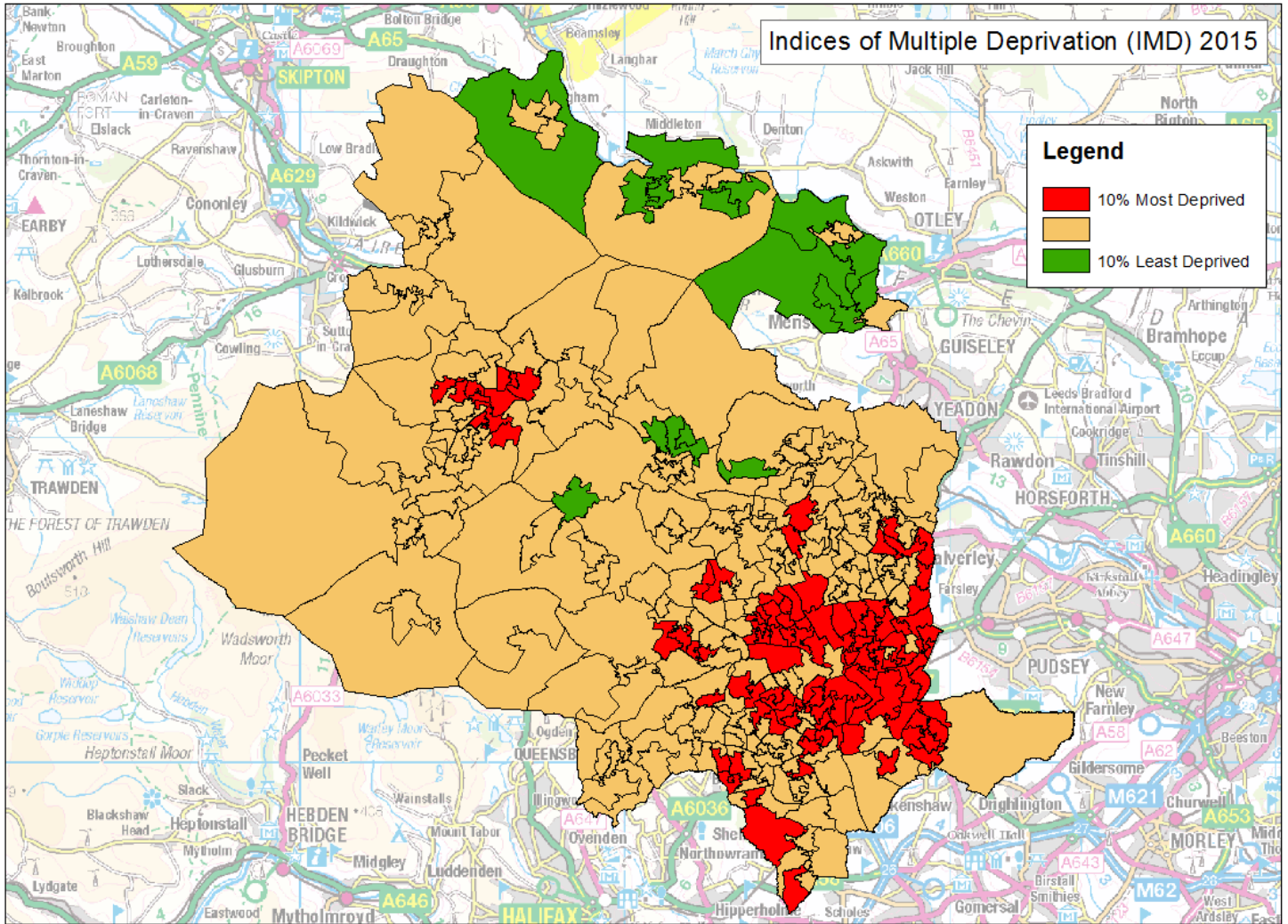
Citizens Advice figures show the nature of the debt problems people are facing has changed significantly in the last few years, with traditional credit problems being overtaken by a shift to arrears on household bills. This reflects the growing numbers of people across the country having difficulties 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 East from 92.3% at the end of 2014/15 to 91.9% at the end of 2015/16. District wide collection increased from 94.17% to 94.24%. Council tax collection for the wards in Bradford East

varied, with Bolton & Undercliffe, Bradford Moor and Little Horton all experienced an increase in council tax collection, Bowling & Barkerend, Eccleshill and Idle & Thackley all experienced a decrease in council tax collection. Council tax collection data for 2016/17 to the end of November shows that Bowling & Barkerend is within the bottom five wards for collection rates.

In addition, the most recent data also shows that 5.9% of JSA claimants in Bradford East were sanctioned in May 2016 – higher than the England average (3.5%) and Bradford average (5.2%) but lower than the figure for Bradford South (7.1%) which is the highest area office figure in the District.

# Annex 1 – Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015



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Public Health Analysis Team, Bradford

