

# District Dashboard – April 2017

## 01) District Demographics (provided for context)

POP_Latest	Population of Bradford District
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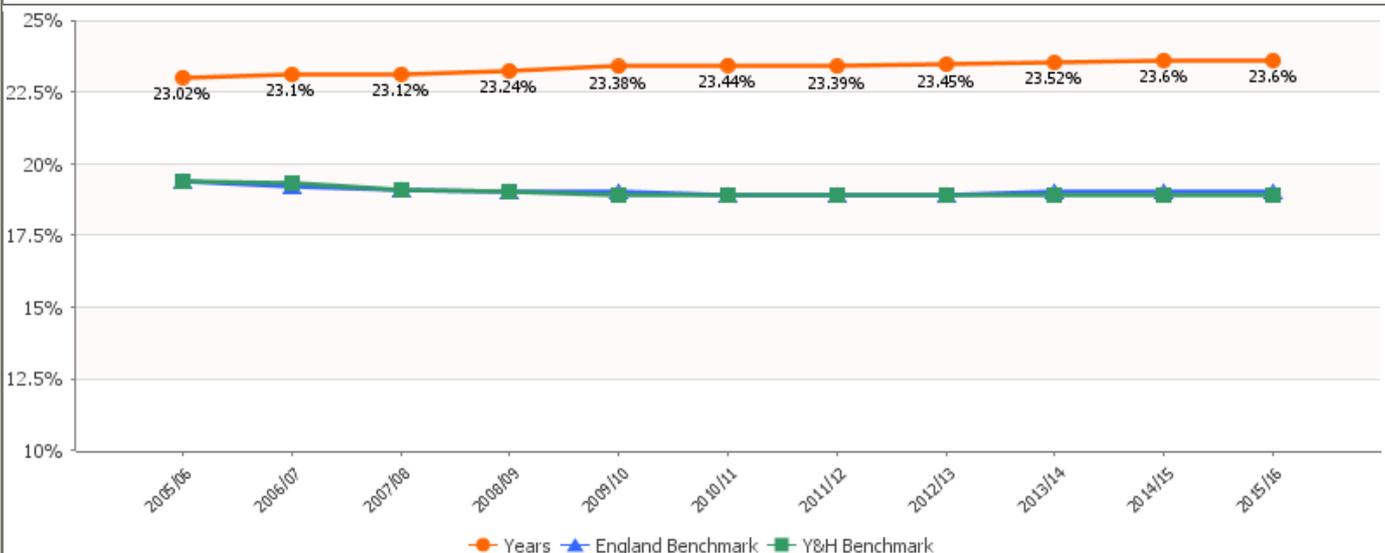
The latest mid-year population estimates for the Bradford District as published by ONS. Historical estimates may be revised from previous publications to reflect the latest data published by ONS. The mid-year estimate for 2003 is reported as 2003/4, mid-year estimate for 2004 is reported as 2004/5 and so on.



<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	1x) Context measure		
<b>Current Value</b>	531,200	<b>Data Source</b>	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
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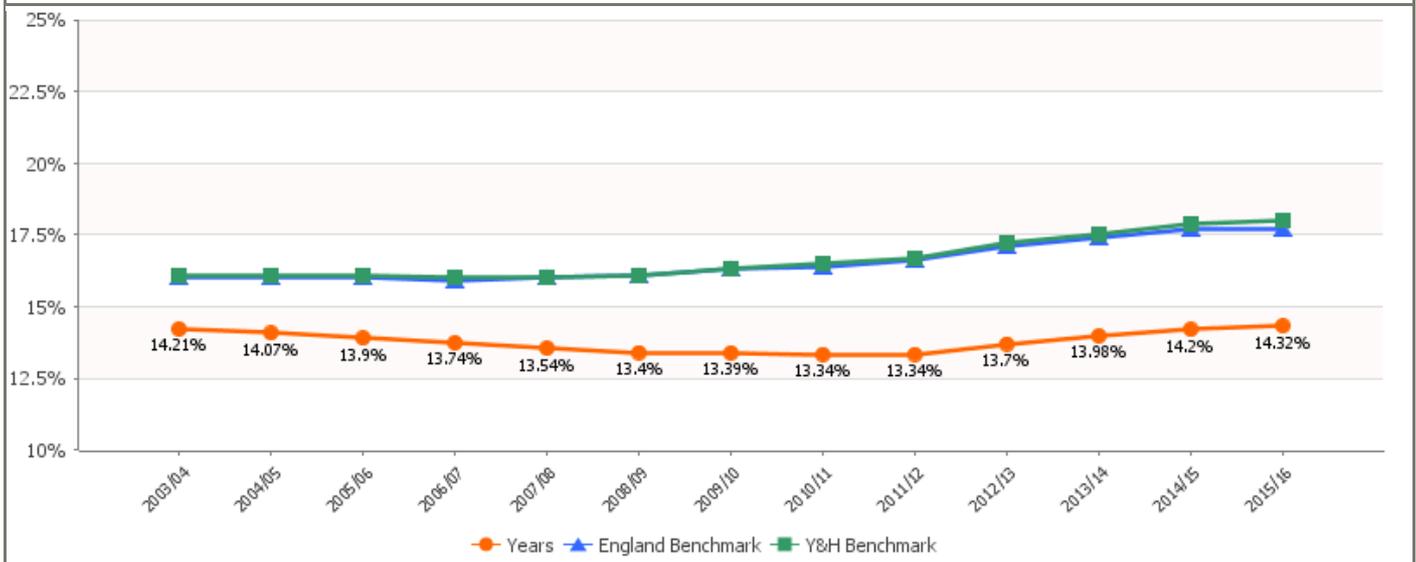
The latest mid-year population estimates for the Bradford District as published by ONS for those aged under 16. Historical estimates may be revised from previous publications to reflect the latest data published by ONS. The mid-year estimate for 2003 is reported as 2003/4, mid-year estimate for 2004 is reported as 2004/5 and so on. Expressed as a percentage of the total population of the district.



<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	1x) Context measure		
<b>Current Value</b>	23.6%	<b>Data Source</b>	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
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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.



<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	1x) Context measure
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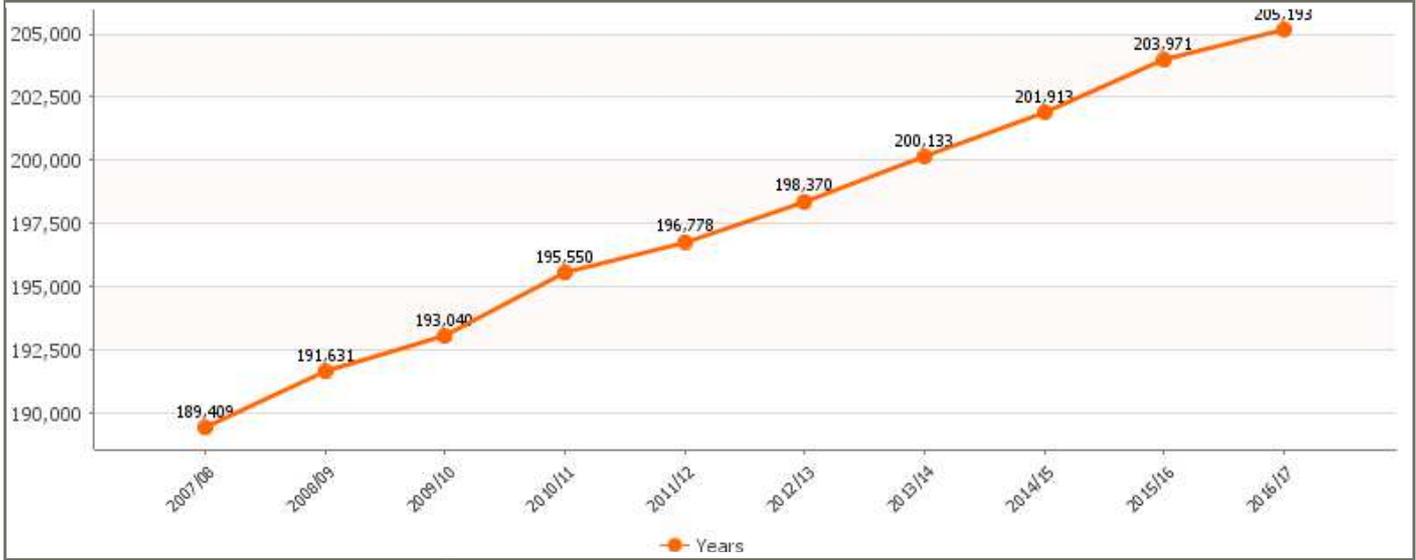
<b>Current Value</b>	14.32%	<b>Data Source</b>	ONS Mid Year Population Estimates - Powered by LG Inform Plus
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At 30 June 2015 14.3% of the district's population was aged 65 or over (76,000 people). This is up by 1,000 people from 2014 and up by 7,900 people since 2006.

POP_HH	Total number of households
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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.



<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	1x) Context measure
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<b>Current Value</b>	205,193	<b>Data Source</b>	CBMDC Council Tax CTB1
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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)	<b>Overall Employment Rate for the whole working age population</b>	Aim to Maximise																																												
<p>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.</p>																																														
<table border="1"> <caption>Overall Employment Rate Data (2007/08 to 2016/17)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Years</th> <th>England Benchmark</th> <th>Y&amp;H Benchmark</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2007/08</td><td>67.1%</td><td>~70.0%</td><td>~70.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>2008/09</td><td>69.4%</td><td>~70.0%</td><td>~70.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>2009/10</td><td>65.4%</td><td>~70.0%</td><td>~70.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>2010/11</td><td>61.3%</td><td>~70.0%</td><td>~70.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>2011/12</td><td>62.2%</td><td>~70.0%</td><td>~70.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>2012/13</td><td>64.9%</td><td>~70.0%</td><td>~70.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>2013/14</td><td>66.3%</td><td>~70.0%</td><td>~70.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>2014/15</td><td>65.3%</td><td>~70.0%</td><td>~70.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>2015/16</td><td>65.4%</td><td>~70.0%</td><td>~70.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>2016/17</td><td>67.3%</td><td>~70.0%</td><td>~70.0%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Year	Years	England Benchmark	Y&H Benchmark	2007/08	67.1%	~70.0%	~70.0%	2008/09	69.4%	~70.0%	~70.0%	2009/10	65.4%	~70.0%	~70.0%	2010/11	61.3%	~70.0%	~70.0%	2011/12	62.2%	~70.0%	~70.0%	2012/13	64.9%	~70.0%	~70.0%	2013/14	66.3%	~70.0%	~70.0%	2014/15	65.3%	~70.0%	~70.0%	2015/16	65.4%	~70.0%	~70.0%	2016/17	67.3%	~70.0%	~70.0%
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<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	2a) Increase the percentage of our working-age population in employment and get much closer to the England average																																													
<b>Current Value</b>	67.3%	<b>Data Source</b> Annual Population Survey - Powered by LG Inform Plus																																												

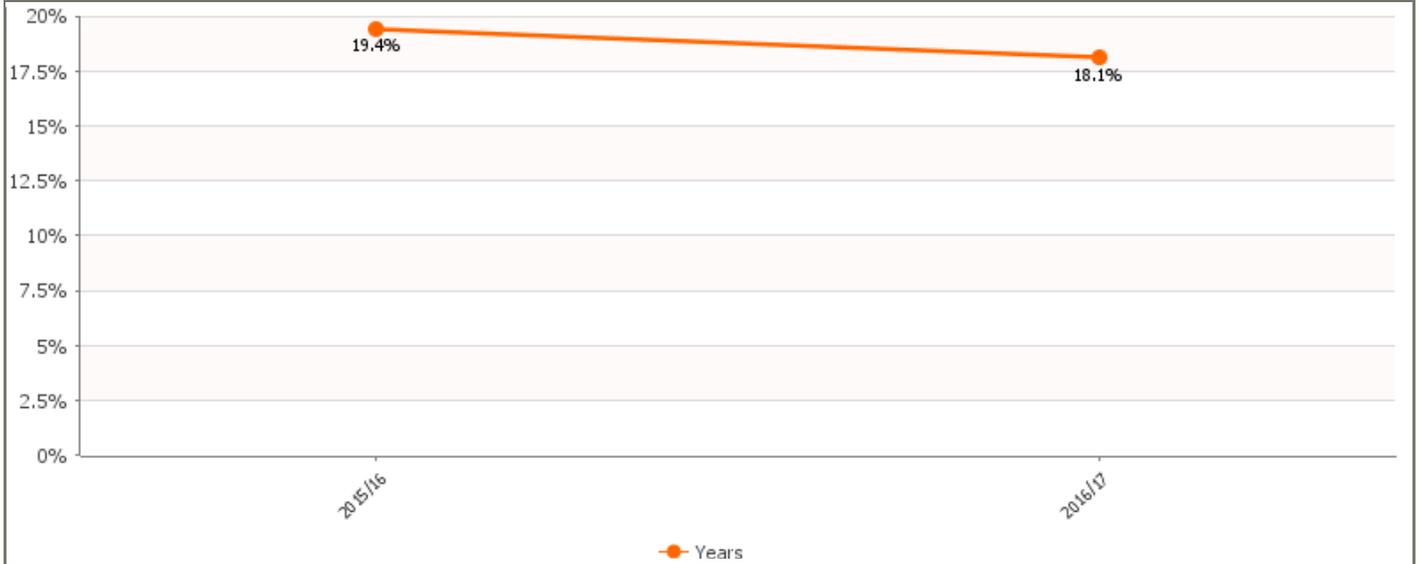
CIS_015 (NI 164)	<b>Proportion of working age population qualified to at least NVQ Level 3</b>	Aim to Maximise																																																								
<p>People are counted as being qualified to level 3 or above if they have achieved either at least 2 A-levels grades A-E, 4 A/S levels graded A-E, or any equivalent (or higher) qualification. 2014/15 figure relates to calendar year 2014 and so on.</p>																																																										
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<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	2b) Increase the percentage of working-age people qualified to at least Level 3 in line with, or better than, the England average																																																									
<b>Current Value</b>	42.0%	<b>Data Source</b> Annual Population Survey - Powered by LG Inform Plus																																																								
<p>The NVQ equivalent skill level of the working-age district population has fallen for two years in a row for all skill levels. As skill levels at age 19 have generally been steadily increasing this can only be a result of a) the retirement of skilled people and b) outward migration of skilled people. The fall in the number of people qualified to at least Level 3 has almost been balanced out by an increase in people with 'other qualifications' suggesting that migration well may be a significant factor. Indeed, if the number of people with 'other qualifications' are added to those with at least Level 3 qualifications then the district is roughly on par with the regional average.</p>																																																										

DD_09	<b>CO2 Emissions per capita (tonnes)</b>		Aim to Minimise																																												
Per capita Local CO2 emission estimates; industry, domestic and transport sectors																																															
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<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	2c) Reduce CO2 emissions per capita further, and maintain below the England average																																														
<b>Current Value</b>	4.5	<b>Data Source</b>	Department of Energy & Climate Change - Powered by LG Inform Plus																																												
DECC revised 2014/15 figure from what was previously reported.																																															

DD_01	<b>Proportion of working age population claiming out of work benefits</b>		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.																																																											
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<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	2d) Reduce the proportion of population claiming out of work benefits in line with the Yorkshire & Humber average																																																										
<b>Current Value</b>	11.2%	<b>Data Source</b>	NOMIS DWP Benefits - Powered by LG Inform Plus																																																								

CIS_055_1	<b>Vacancy rates in Bradford City Centre - Percentage of ground floor business units that are vacant</b>	Aim to Minimise
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City centre vacancy survey conducted by the City Centre Management Team.

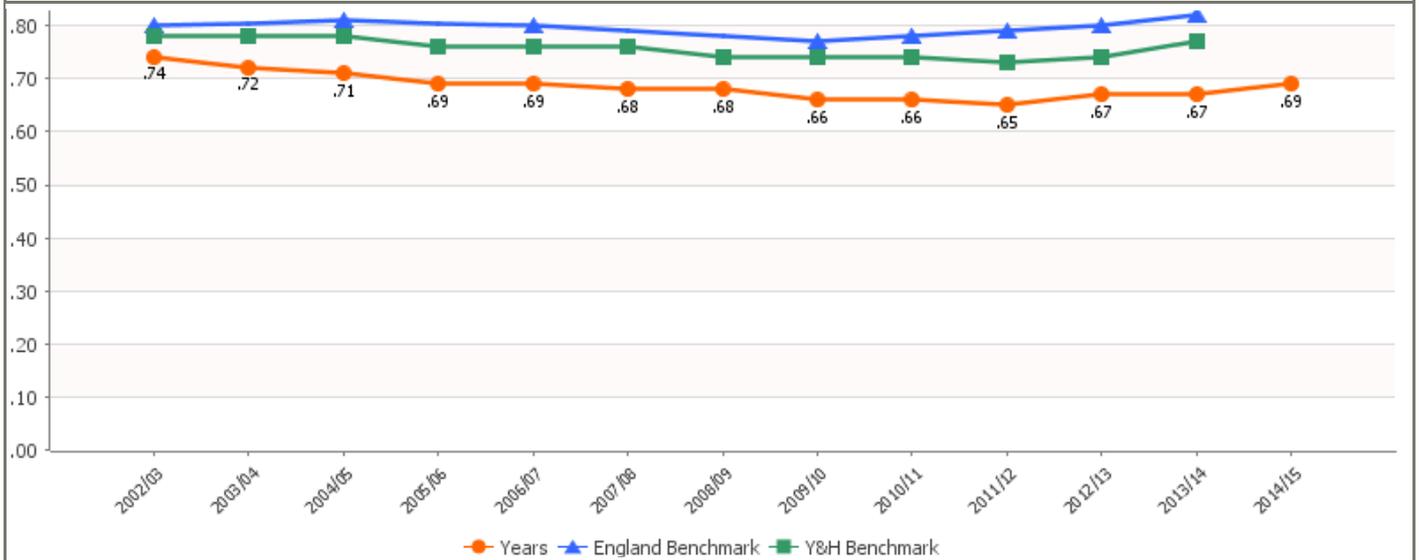


<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	2x) Context measure		
<b>Current Value</b>	18.1%	<b>Data Source</b>	City centre manager

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	<b>Job Density (number of jobs per working age person)</b>	Aim to Maximise
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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.

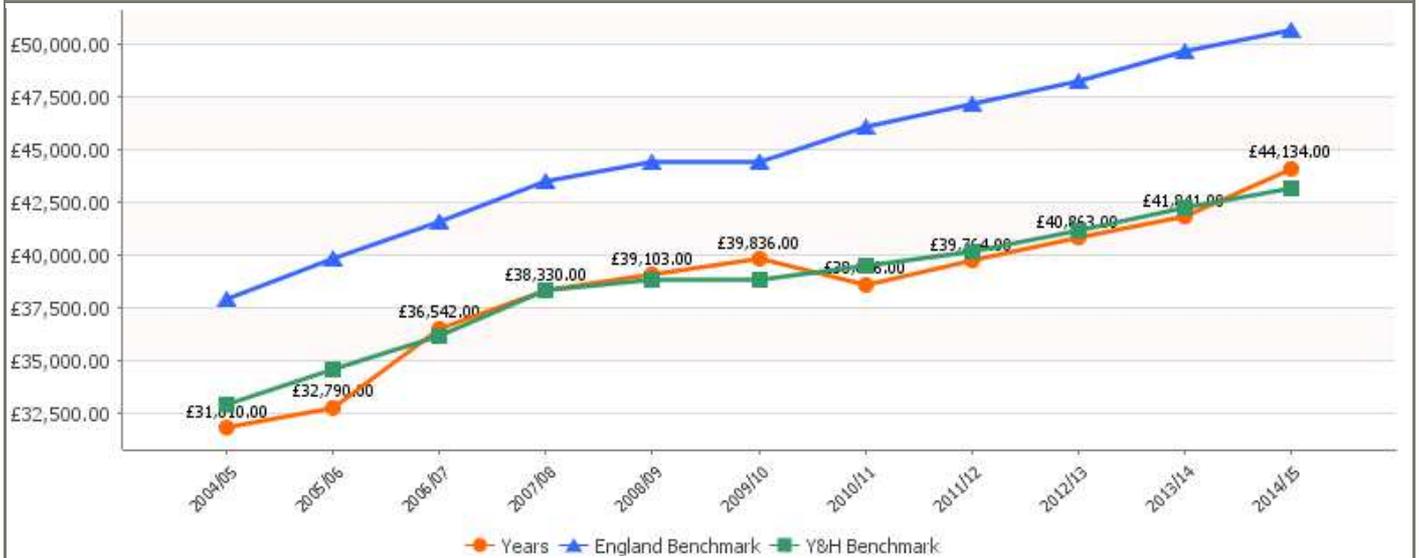


<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	2x) Context measure		
<b>Current Value</b>	.69	<b>Data Source</b>	NOMIS

The number of jobs increased sharply during 2015 by 9,000 from 2014. There are now 228,000 jobs, the highest number of jobs for the district since our data started in 2000, however working-age population growth means that the job-density (the number of jobs per working-age person) rate has only increased back to where we were in 2007, with job-density in 2000 being as high as 0.75.

DD_06	<b>Economic Productivity (per filled job)</b>	Aim to Maximise
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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.

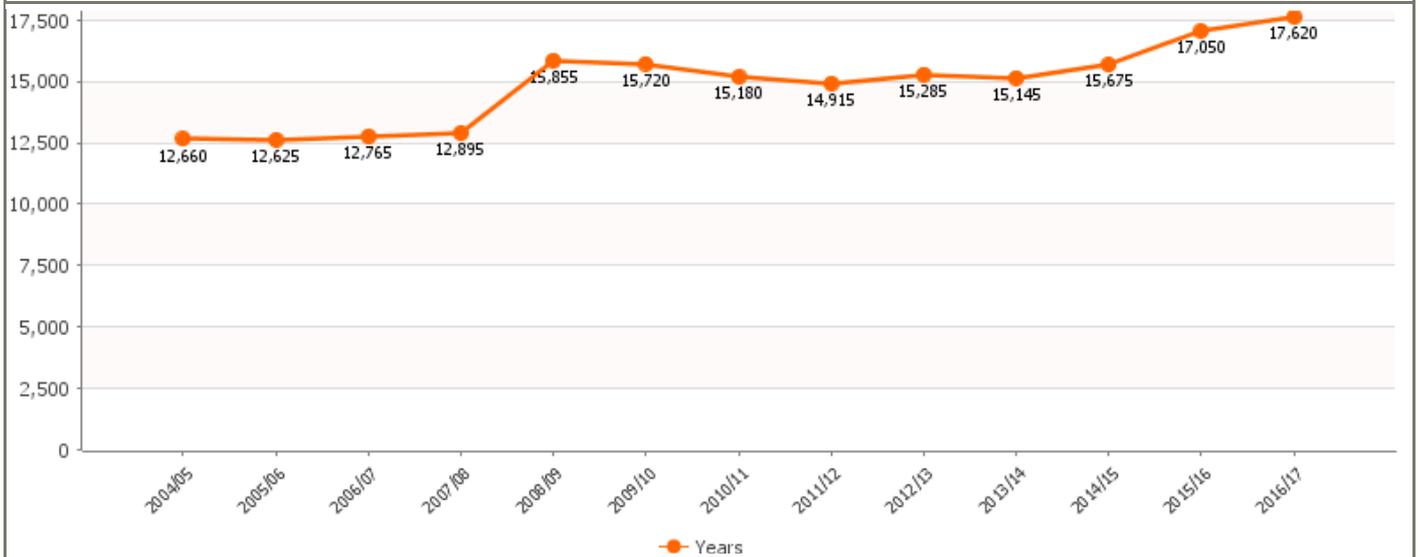


<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	2x) Context measure
<b>Current Value</b>	£44,134.00
<b>Data Source</b>	ONS Subregional Productivity (Experimental Statistics)

Historic data rebased to match latest figures published by ONS August 2016.

DD_07	<b>Number of VAT/PAYE Business Units</b>	Aim to Maximise
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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.



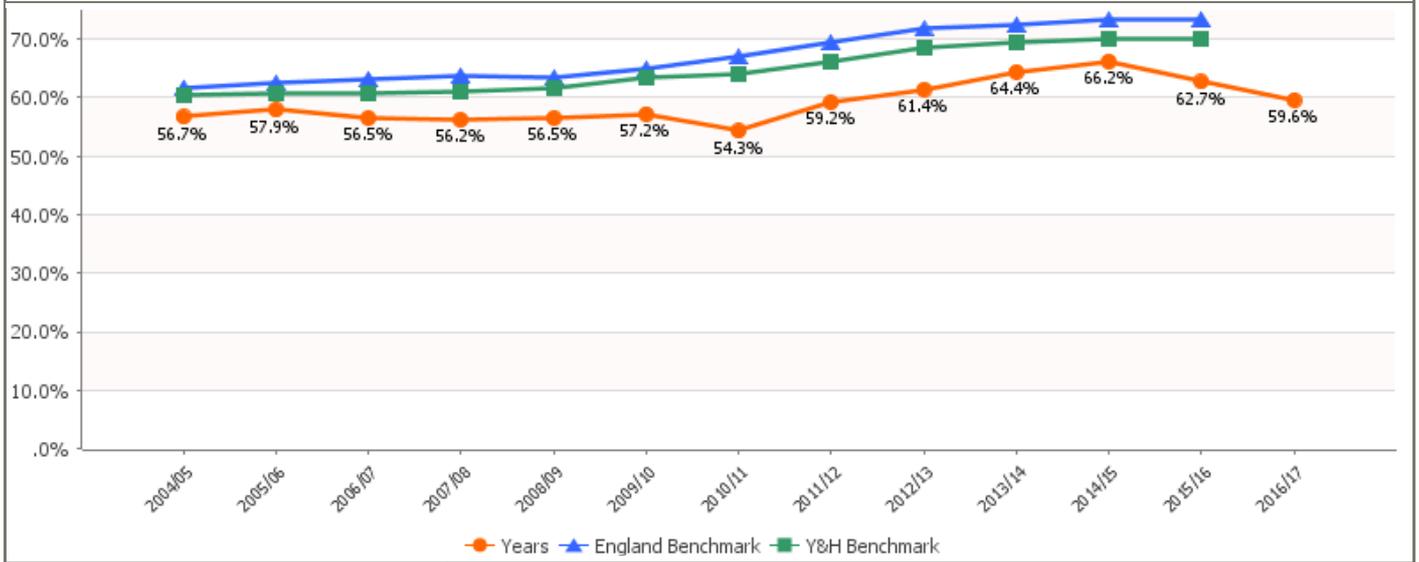
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	2x) Context measure
<b>Current Value</b>	17,620
<b>Data Source</b>	ONS Business: Activity, Size and Location

DD_15	<b>Proportion of working age population qualified to at least NVQ Level 4</b>		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.																																																			
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<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	2x) Context measure																																																		
<b>Current Value</b>	24.5%	<b>Data Source</b>	Annual Population Survey - Powered by LG Inform Plus																																																

DD_18	<b>Business Rates Collected (per resident population)</b>		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.																																							
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<b>Current Value</b>	£246.46	<b>Data Source</b>	National Non-Domestic Rates Return NNDR3																																				
<p>Population is not the driver of business rates income it is type of business and property values .The benchmark shows Yorkshire and Humber and Great Britain having more income per capita than Bradford , Leeds for instance has far more income than Bradford.</p> <p>The rise in income each year is driven by inflation which increases each year and is capped at 2% and also increases in population .</p> <p>The increases in 14/15 and 15/16 were kept to a low level due to the backlog of appeals against business rate charges which if successful are backdated.</p> <p>There is due to be a revaluation of all properties in 2017 which will make year on year comparisons difficult however previous years figures will be recalibrated to take this into account . ( Comments from James Hopwood )</p>																																							

NI 163	<b>Proportion of working age population qualified to at least NVQ Level 2</b>	Aim to Maximise
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Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least level 2 or higher. People are counted as being qualified to level 2 and above if they have achieved at least either 5 GCSEs grades A\*-C (or equivalent, i.e., O levels, CSE Grade 1s), two A/S levels, or any equivalent or higher qualification. 2014/15 relates to calendar year 2014 and so on.



<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	2x) Context measure	
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<b>Current Value</b>	59.6%	<b>Data Source</b>	Annual Population Survey - Powered by LG Inform Plus
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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>.

### 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.																																			
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2015/16	67.0%																																		
2016/17	75.0%																																		
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	3a) Every child to attend a school rated good or better																																		
<b>Current Value</b>	75.0%	<b>Data Source</b>	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.																																			
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<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	3a) Every child to attend a school rated good or better																																		
<b>Current Value</b>	44.0%	<b>Data Source</b>	OFSTED Dataview																																

EISB_27_KS2_RWM	<b>Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard in reading, writing &amp; maths combined at Key Stage 2</b>	Aim to Maximise				
<p>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.</p>						
<table border="1"> <caption>Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard in reading, writing &amp; maths combined at Key Stage 2</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Academic Year</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>47%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Academic Year	Percentage	2016/17	47%
Academic Year	Percentage					
2016/17	47%					
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	3b) Children's attainment at the age of 11 to be as good as, or better, than the England average					
<b>Current Value</b>	47%	<b>Data Source</b> National Statistics: Department for Education (Key Stage 2 Data)				
These data are final, based on SFR62/2016 published by DfE on 12th January 2017. Provisional figure was 46%.						

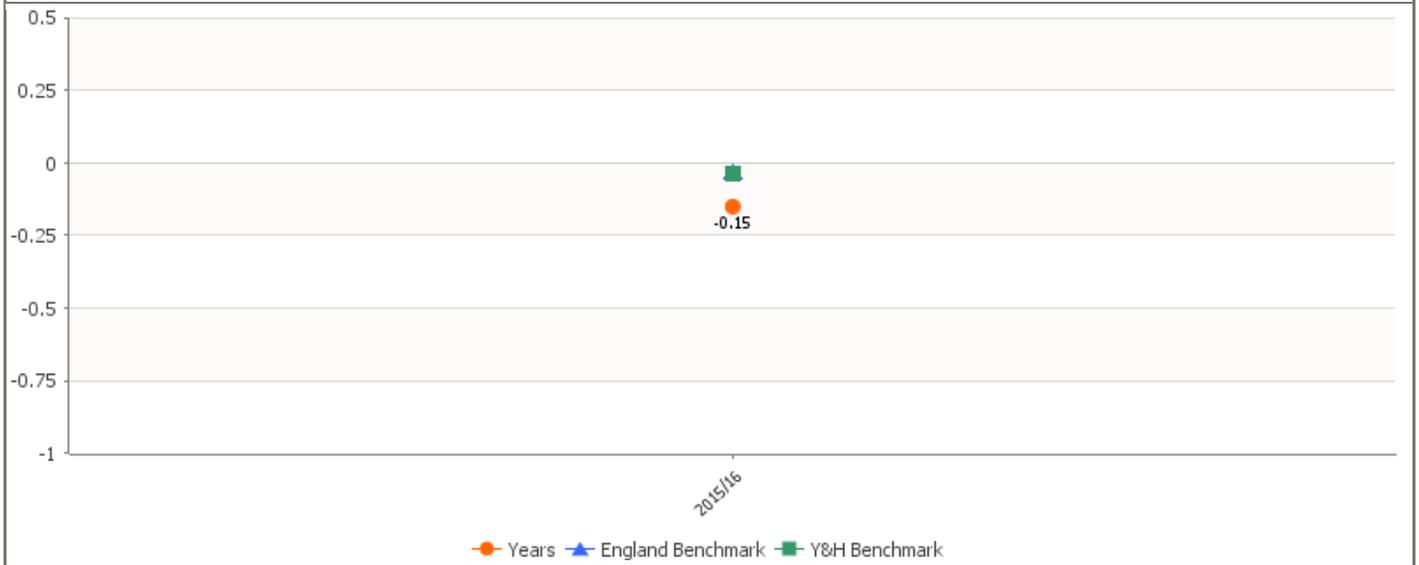
CIS_011 (NI 75)	<b>Percentage of pupils gaining 5 A*- C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths (key stage 4)</b>	Aim to Maximise																										
<p>THIS MEASURE HAS BEEN ARCHIVED in 2016, replaced with Attainment8 and Progress8, the new national GCSE measurement system. The 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.</p>																												
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2016/17	46.20%																											
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	3c) GCSE attainment to be as good as, or better, than the England average																											
<b>Current Value</b>	46.20%	<b>Data Source</b> National Statistics: Department for Education (Key Stage 4 Data)																										
<p>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 <a href="#">SFR 48/2016</a> published by DfE on 13th October 2016. Final KS2 data will be published in January 2017.</p>																												

CS_ESI09	<b>Key Stage 4 - Attainment 8</b>		Aim to Maximise						
<p>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.</p>									
<p>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.</p>									
<table border="1" data-bbox="542 974 1037 1003"> <tr> <td>Years</td> <td>England Benchmark</td> <td>Y&amp;H Benchmark</td> </tr> <tr> <td>45.7</td> <td>~48</td> <td>~49</td> </tr> </table>				Years	England Benchmark	Y&H Benchmark	45.7	~48	~49
Years	England Benchmark	Y&H Benchmark							
45.7	~48	~49							
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	3c) GCSE attainment to be as good as, or better, than the England average								
<b>Current Value</b>	45.7	<b>Data Source</b>	Department for Education GCSE (Key Stage 4) statistics						
<p>These data are final published 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.</p>									

EISB_31_KS4_Pro8	<b>Key Stage 4 - Progress 8</b>	Aim to Maximise
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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.



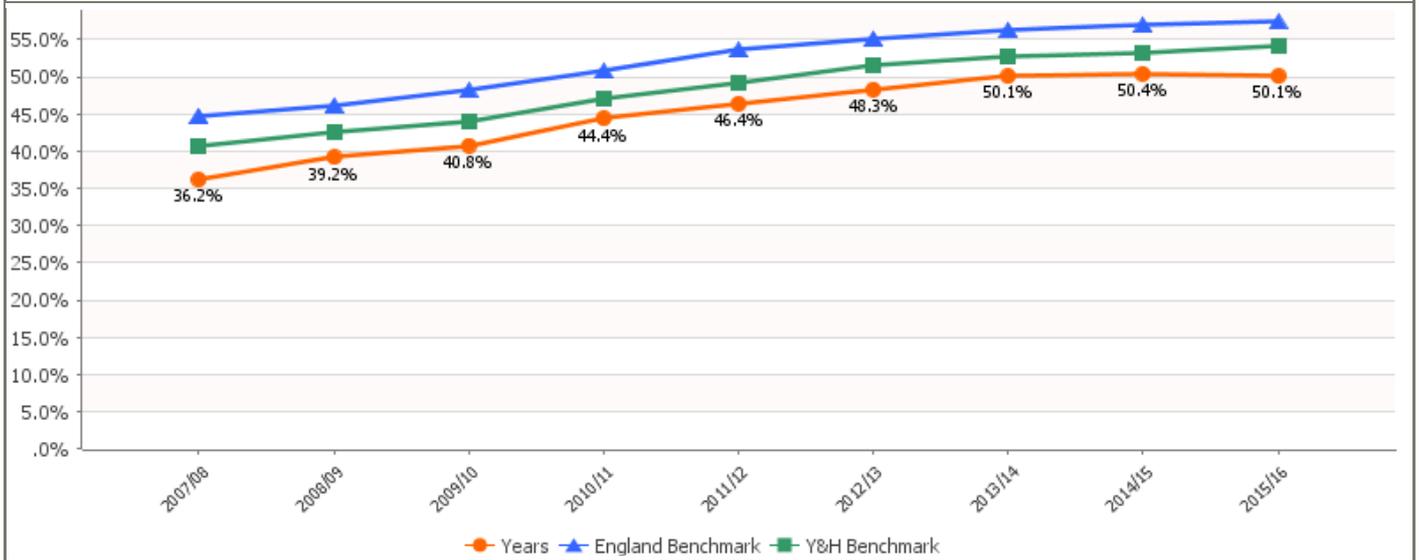
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	3c) GCSE attainment to be as good as, or better, than the England average		
<b>Current Value</b>	-0.15	<b>Data Source</b>	Department for Education GCSE (Key Stage 4) statistics
These data are now final, based on <a href="#">SFR 03/2017</a> published by DfE on 19th January 2017. No change from provisional figures.			

CIS_013 (NI 117)	<b>NEET (not in education, employment or training) rate for academic age 16 to 18</b>	Aim to Minimise																																																
<p>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.</p>																																																		
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<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	3d) Keep our rates of young people not in employment, education or training significantly lower than the England average																																																	
<b>Current Value</b>	3.5%	<b>Data Source</b> CBMDC & Department of Education																																																

PHOF1.01i	<b>Children in poverty</b>	Aim to Minimise																																								
<p>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 snapshot at 31 August 2010, 2011/12 a snapshot at 31 August 2011 and so on.</p>																																										
<table border="1"> <caption>Children in Poverty Data (2006/07 - 2014/15)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Years</th> <th>England Benchmark</th> <th>Y&amp;H Benchmark</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2006/07</td><td>28.99%</td><td>20.5%</td><td>21.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>2007/08</td><td>31.36%</td><td>21.5%</td><td>22.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>2008/09</td><td>28.35%</td><td>21.0%</td><td>21.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>2009/10</td><td>27.28%</td><td>21.5%</td><td>22.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>2010/11</td><td>26.08%</td><td>21.0%</td><td>21.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>2011/12</td><td>25.78%</td><td>20.5%</td><td>21.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>2012/13</td><td>23.63%</td><td>19.5%</td><td>20.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>2013/14</td><td>23.6%</td><td>19.0%</td><td>20.0%</td></tr> <tr><td>2014/15</td><td>28.6%</td><td>20.0%</td><td>22.0%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>			Year	Years	England Benchmark	Y&H Benchmark	2006/07	28.99%	20.5%	21.5%	2007/08	31.36%	21.5%	22.0%	2008/09	28.35%	21.0%	21.5%	2009/10	27.28%	21.5%	22.0%	2010/11	26.08%	21.0%	21.5%	2011/12	25.78%	20.5%	21.5%	2012/13	23.63%	19.5%	20.5%	2013/14	23.6%	19.0%	20.0%	2014/15	28.6%	20.0%	22.0%
Year	Years	England Benchmark	Y&H Benchmark																																							
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2014/15	28.6%	20.0%	22.0%																																							
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	3e) Reduce child poverty levels in line with Yorkshire & Humber levels, and in all parts of the district																																									
<b>Current Value</b>	28.6%	<b>Data Source</b> Public Health Outcomes Framework																																								
<p>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.'</p>																																										

CIS_014 (NI 80)	<b>Percentage achieving a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19</b>	Aim to Maximise
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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).



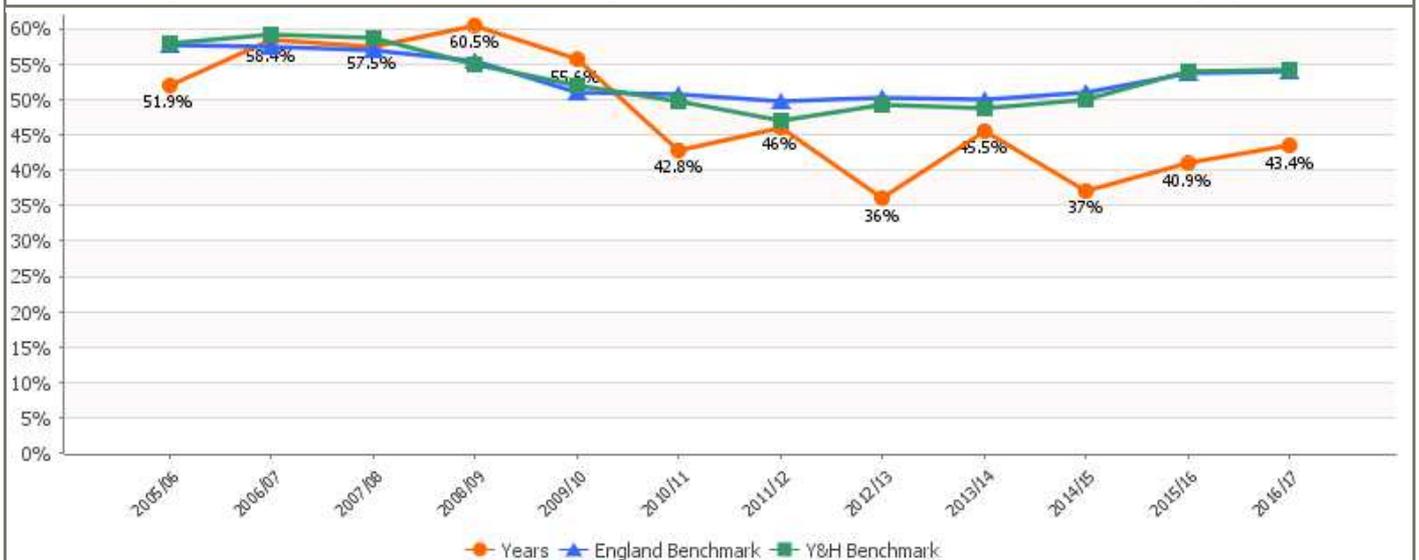
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	3x) Context measure	
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<b>Current Value</b>	50.1%	<b>Data Source</b>	National Statistics: Department for Education (16-19 attainment) Table 25a
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Although at Level 2 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_02_2	<b>Overall Employment Rate broken down for 16-24 year olds</b>	Aim to Maximise
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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.



<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	3x) Context measure	
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<b>Current Value</b>	43.4%	<b>Data Source</b>	Annual Population Survey NOMIS
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CIS_054	<b>Rate of participation in learning for academic age 16 &amp; 17</b>	Aim to Maximise																
<p>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.</p>																		
<table border="1"> <caption>Rate of participation in learning for academic age 16 &amp; 17</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Academic Year</th> <th>Years</th> <th>England Benchmark</th> <th>Y&amp;H Benchmark</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>96.2%</td> <td>94%</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>95.3%</td> <td>94%</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>95%</td> <td>94.9%</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Academic Year	Years	England Benchmark	Y&H Benchmark	2013/14	96.2%	94%	-	2014/15	95.3%	94%	-	2015/16	95%	94.9%	-
Academic Year	Years	England Benchmark	Y&H Benchmark															
2013/14	96.2%	94%	-															
2014/15	95.3%	94%	-															
2015/16	95%	94.9%	-															
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	3x) Context measure																	
<b>Current Value</b>	95%	<b>Data Source</b> CBMDC & Department for Education																
<p>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.</p>																		

DD_02	<b>Claimant Rate (18-24 year olds)</b>	Aim to Minimise																												
<p>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.</p>																														
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2017/18	4.2%	2.8%	3.0%																											
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	3x) Context measure																													
<b>Current Value</b>	4.2%	<b>Data Source</b> 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.																											
<table border="1"> <caption>Healthy life expectancy at birth (Female) Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Years</th> <th>England Benchmark</th> <th>Y&amp;H Benchmark</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010/11</td> <td>60.2</td> <td>~64.1</td> <td>~62.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>60.3</td> <td>~64.1</td> <td>~61.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012/13</td> <td>59.4</td> <td>~63.9</td> <td>~61.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>61.0</td> <td>~63.9</td> <td>~61.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>60.5</td> <td>~64.1</td> <td>~62.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Year	Years	England Benchmark	Y&H Benchmark	2010/11	60.2	~64.1	~62.0	2011/12	60.3	~64.1	~61.8	2012/13	59.4	~63.9	~61.6	2013/14	61.0	~63.9	~61.9	2014/15	60.5	~64.1	~62.0
Year	Years	England Benchmark	Y&H Benchmark																								
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2014/15	60.5	~64.1	~62.0																								
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	4a) Increase healthy life expectancy																										
<b>Current Value</b>	60.5	<b>Data Source</b>	Public Health Outcomes Framework																								

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.																											
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Year	Years	England Benchmark	Y&H Benchmark																								
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2014/15	62.9	~63.4	~61.4																								
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	4a) Increase healthy life expectancy																										
<b>Current Value</b>	62.9	<b>Data Source</b>	Public Health Outcomes Framework																								

PHOF0.2iiiia	<b>Difference in life expectancy at birth between the most and least deprived parts of the District (Females)</b>		Aim to Minimise																								
<p>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.</p>																											
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Year	Value																										
2003/04	6.7																										
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2011/12	8.7																										
2012/13	8.1																										
2013/14	7.2																										
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>		4b) Reduce the gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas																									
<b>Current Value</b>	7.2	<b>Data Source</b>	Public Health Outcomes Framework																								

PHOF0.2iiib	<b>Difference in life expectancy at birth between the most and least deprived parts of the District (Males)</b>	Aim to Minimise																								
<p>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.</p>																										
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<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	4b) Reduce the gap in life expectancy between the most and least deprived areas																									
<b>Current Value</b>	9.6	<b>Data Source</b> Public Health Outcomes Framework																								

PHOF2.06ii	<b>Excess weight in 10-11 year olds</b>	Aim to Minimise																																								
<p>Percentage of children aged 10-11 classified as overweight or obese</p>																																										
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<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	4c) Significantly reduce the proportion of children overweight or obese at age 10 to 11																																									
<b>Current Value</b>	36.35%	<b>Data Source</b> Public Health Outcomes Framework																																								

PHOF2.23iv	<b>Self-reported wellbeing - people with a high anxiety score</b>		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?'.																											
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<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	4d) Improve mental wellbeing and reduce high anxiety to below the England average																										
<b>Current Value</b>	18.62%	<b>Data Source</b>	Public Health Outcomes Framework																								

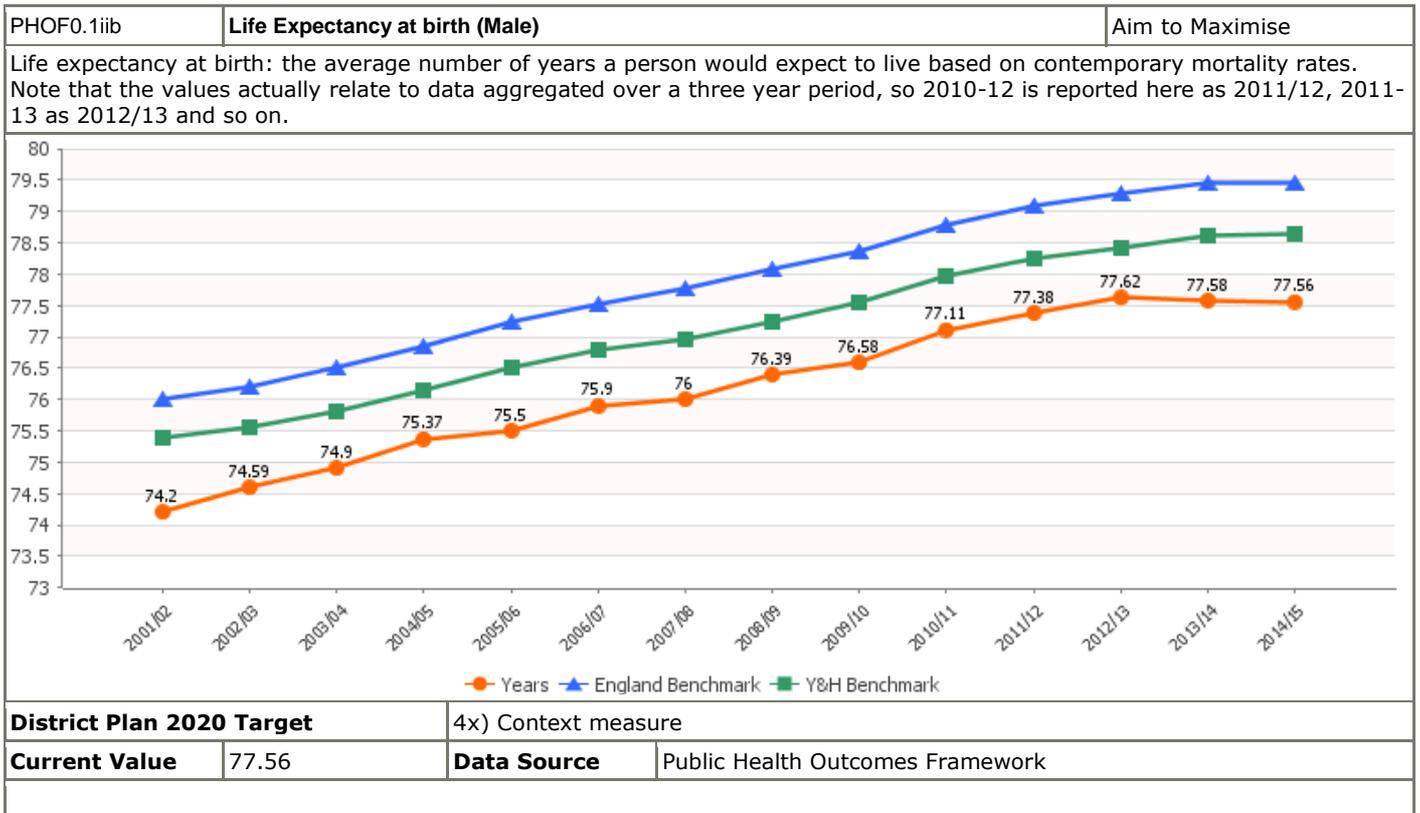
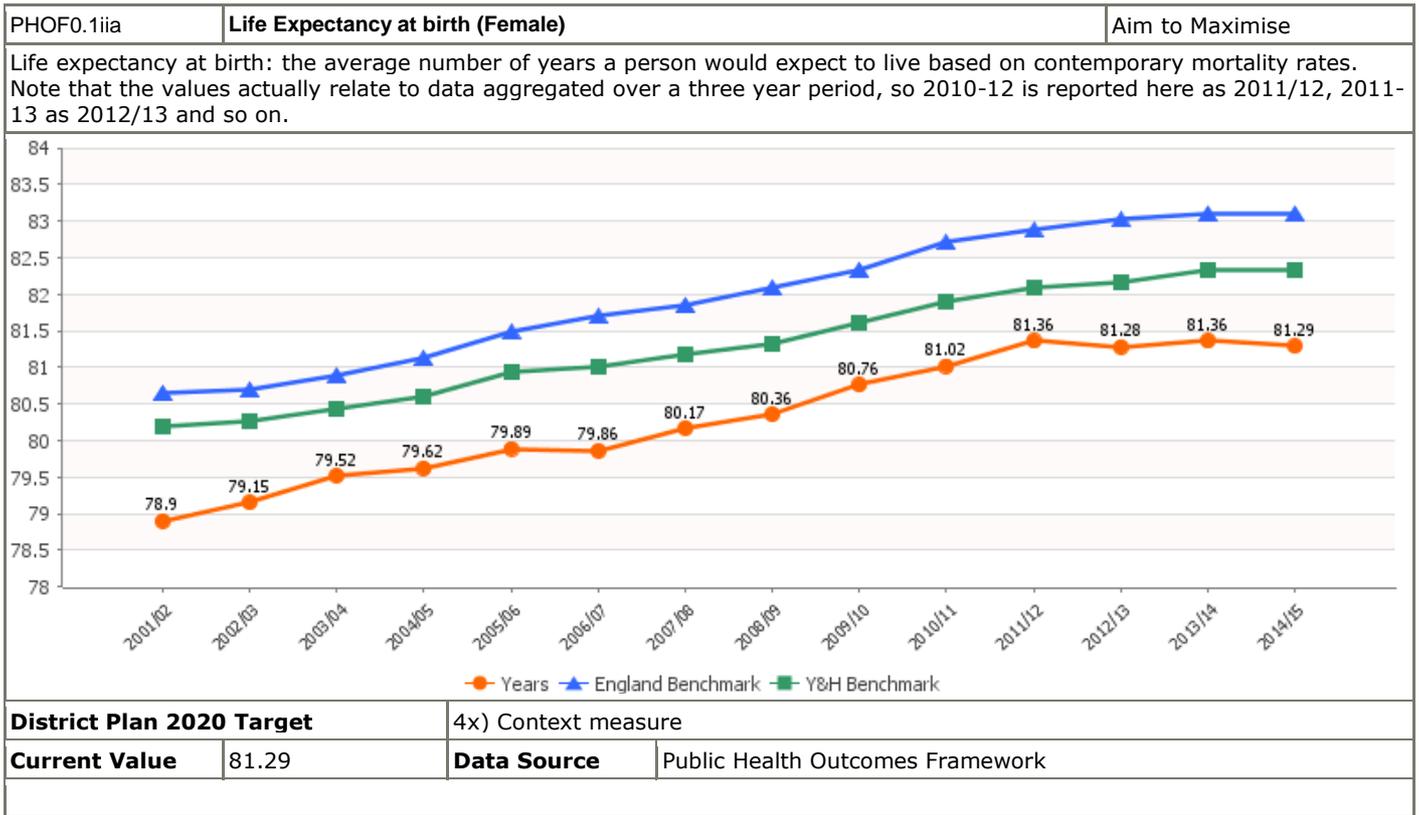
ASCOF 11 pt 1	<b>Proportion of people who use services who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like</b>		Aim to Maximise																								
Based on the Adult Social Care Survey. The percentage of users responding with 'I have as much social contact as I want with people 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.																											
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Years</th> <th>England Benchmark</th> <th>Y&amp;H Benchmark</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>41%</td> <td>~41%</td> <td>~42%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012/13</td> <td>46.4%</td> <td>~43%</td> <td>~45%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>49%</td> <td>~44%</td> <td>~44%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>52.2%</td> <td>~45%</td> <td>~46%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>51.3%</td> <td>~45%</td> <td>~46%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Year	Years	England Benchmark	Y&H Benchmark	2011/12	41%	~41%	~42%	2012/13	46.4%	~43%	~45%	2013/14	49%	~44%	~44%	2014/15	52.2%	~45%	~46%	2015/16	51.3%	~45%	~46%
Year	Years	England Benchmark	Y&H Benchmark																								
2011/12	41%	~41%	~42%																								
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2014/15	52.2%	~45%	~46%																								
2015/16	51.3%	~45%	~46%																								
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	4e) Build on success at tackling loneliness and social isolation																										
<b>Current Value</b>	51.3%	<b>Data Source</b>	Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework																								

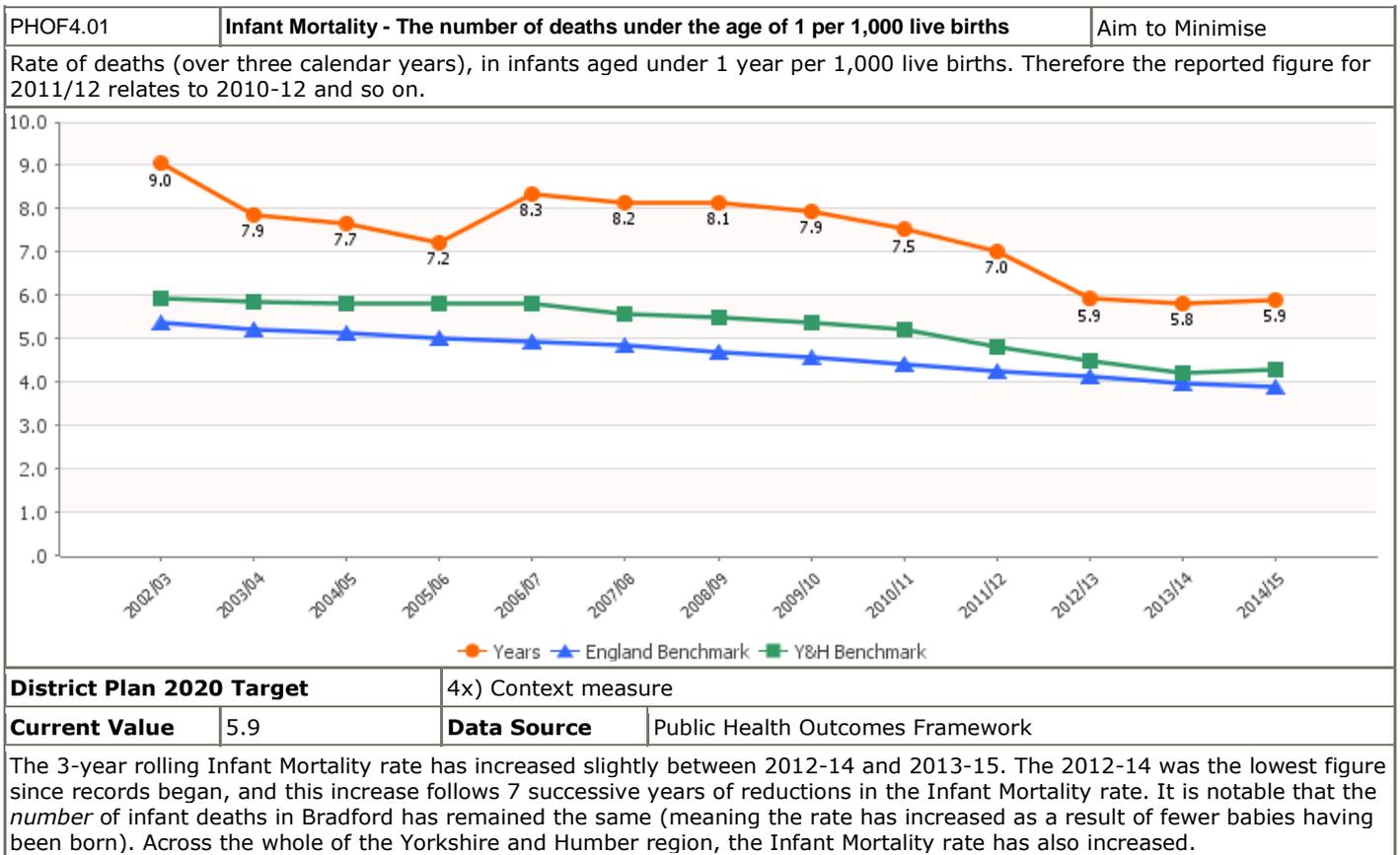
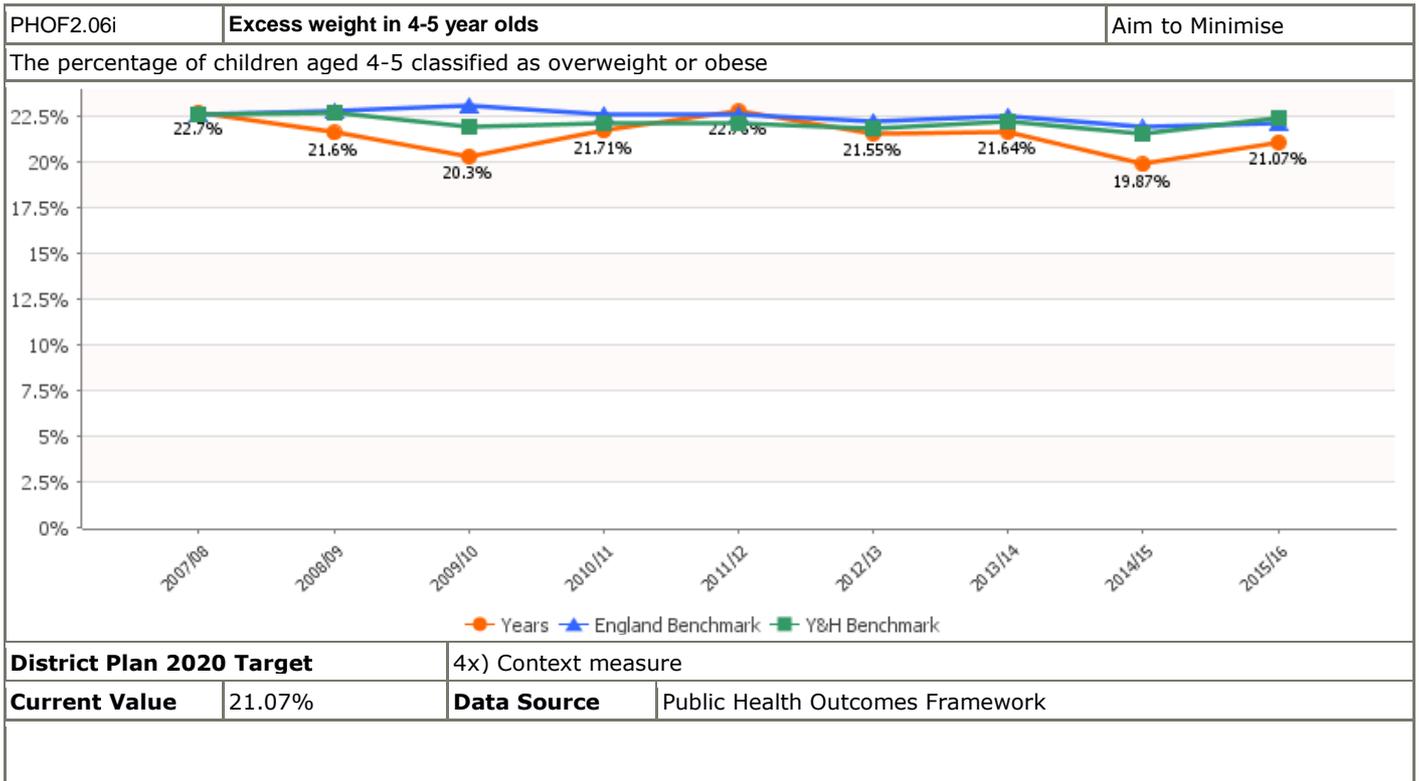
PHOF2.13ii	<b>Percentage of inactive adults</b>		Aim to Minimise																				
The number of respondents to the Sport England Active People Survey aged 16 and over, with valid responses to questions on physical activity, doing less than 30 "equivalent" minutes of at least moderate intensity physical 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.																							
<table border="1"> <caption>Percentage of inactive adults</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Years</th> <th>England Benchmark</th> <th>Y&amp;H Benchmark</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012/13</td> <td>38%</td> <td>~28%</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>32%</td> <td>~28%</td> <td>29%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>34%</td> <td>~28%</td> <td>29%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>31%</td> <td>~28%</td> <td>29%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Year	Years	England Benchmark	Y&H Benchmark	2012/13	38%	~28%	30%	2013/14	32%	~28%	29%	2014/15	34%	~28%	29%	2015/16	31%	~28%	29%
Year	Years	England Benchmark	Y&H Benchmark																				
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2013/14	32%	~28%	29%																				
2014/15	34%	~28%	29%																				
2015/16	31%	~28%	29%																				
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	4f) Significantly reduce causes of preventable deaths – smoking, being overweight and obesity – and increase physical activity and healthy eating																						
<b>Current Value</b>	31%	<b>Data Source</b>	Public Health Outcomes Framework																				

PHOF2.14	<b>Smoking prevalence - adults (over 18s)</b>		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.																															
<table border="1"> <caption>Smoking prevalence - adults (over 18s)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Years</th> <th>England Benchmark</th> <th>Y&amp;H Benchmark</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010/11</td> <td>23%</td> <td>~20%</td> <td>23%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>21%</td> <td>~20%</td> <td>22%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012/13</td> <td>22%</td> <td>~19%</td> <td>22%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>23%</td> <td>~18%</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>20%</td> <td>~18%</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>21%</td> <td>~17%</td> <td>19%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Year	Years	England Benchmark	Y&H Benchmark	2010/11	23%	~20%	23%	2011/12	21%	~20%	22%	2012/13	22%	~19%	22%	2013/14	23%	~18%	20%	2014/15	20%	~18%	20%	2015/16	21%	~17%	19%
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2015/16	21%	~17%	19%																												
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	4f) Significantly reduce causes of preventable deaths – smoking, being overweight and obesity – and increase physical activity and healthy eating																														
<b>Current Value</b>	21%	<b>Data Source</b>	Public Health Outcomes Framework																												

ASCOF 2C Pt1	<b>Delayed transfers of care from hospital per 100,000 population</b>	Aim to Minimise																
<p>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.</p>																		
<table border="1"> <caption>Delayed transfers of care from hospital per 100,000 population</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Years</th> <th>England Benchmark</th> <th>Y&amp;H Benchmark</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>3.672</td> <td>~11.2</td> <td>~9.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>3.366</td> <td>~12.2</td> <td>~10.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>3.171</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Year	Years	England Benchmark	Y&H Benchmark	2014/15	3.672	~11.2	~9.5	2015/16	3.366	~12.2	~10.2	2016/17	3.171	-	-
Year	Years	England Benchmark	Y&H Benchmark															
2014/15	3.672	~11.2	~9.5															
2015/16	3.366	~12.2	~10.2															
2016/17	3.171	-	-															
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	4x) Context measure																	
<b>Current Value</b>	3.17	<b>Data Source</b> Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework																

DD_ASCOF2Apt2	<b>Older adults (aged 65 or over) whose long term support needs were met by admission to residential and nursing care homes (per 100,000 people)</b>	Aim to Minimise												
<p>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.</p>														
<table border="1"> <caption>Older adults (aged 65 or over) whose long term support needs were met by admission to residential and nursing care homes (per 100,000 people)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Years</th> <th>England Benchmark</th> <th>Y&amp;H Benchmark</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>572</td> <td>~660</td> <td>~750</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>513</td> <td>~630</td> <td>~700</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Year	Years	England Benchmark	Y&H Benchmark	2014/15	572	~660	~750	2015/16	513	~630	~700
Year	Years	England Benchmark	Y&H Benchmark											
2014/15	572	~660	~750											
2015/16	513	~630	~700											
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	4x) Context measure													
<b>Current Value</b>	513	<b>Data Source</b> Health & Social Care Information Centre. Powered by LG Inform Plus.												
<p>Latest figures as published by NHS Digital (published October 2016). 2014-15 figures revised due to latest updated population estimates being available.</p>														

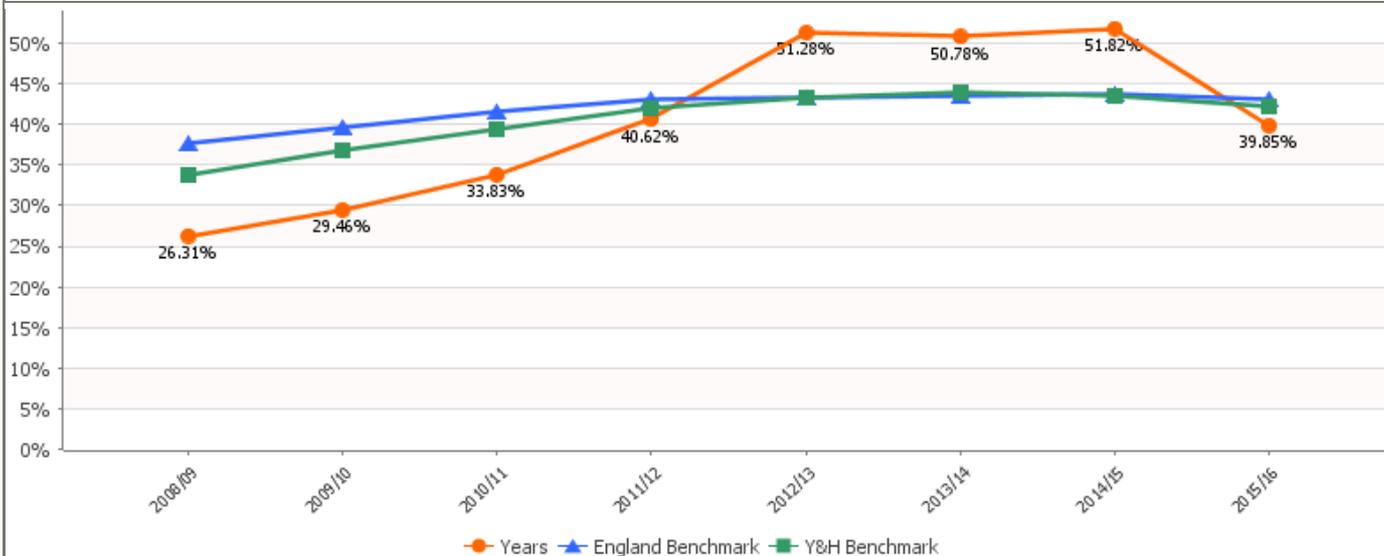




## 05) Safe, clean and active communities

CIS_026 (NI 192)	Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting	Aim to Maximise
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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 an in-year estimate and will be revised once official DEFRA data has been published.



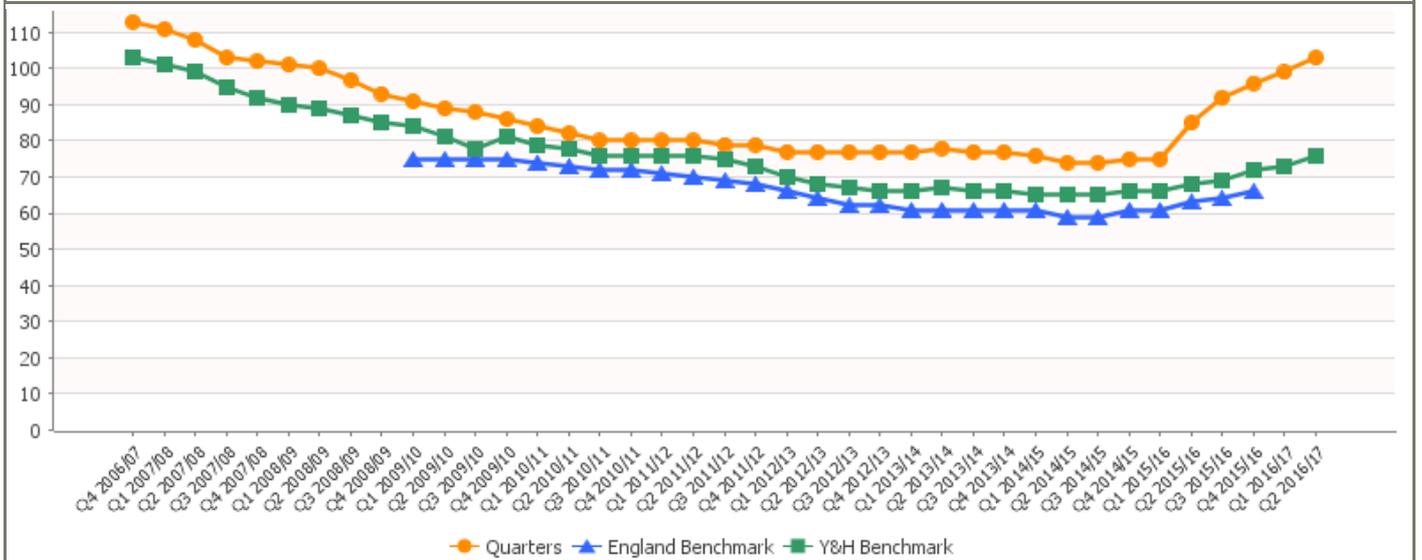
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	5a) Increase the amount of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting to at least 60% and remain significantly above the England average
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<b>Current Value</b>	<b>Data Source</b>	CBMDC & Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
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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. Final outturn for 2015/16 now finalised by DEFRA as 39.9%.

DD_10	<b>Crime rate per 1,000 population (excluding fraud offences)</b>	Aim to Minimise
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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.



<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	5b) Reduce the crime rate and bring it in line with the Yorkshire & Humber average		
<b>Current Value</b>	103	<b>Data Source</b>	Local Police Recorded Crime Data - Home Office. Powered by LG Inform Plus.

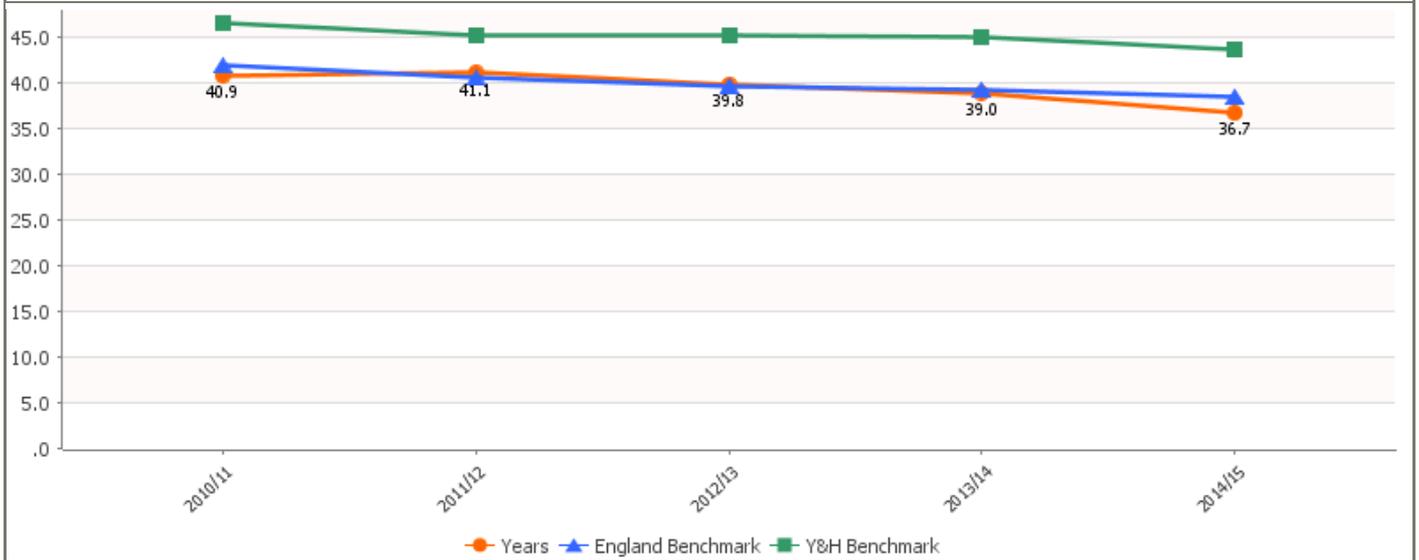
Police recorded crime data is not considered by the ONS to be a reliable measure of trends in crime - a large proportion of the rise is considered to be due to continued improvements in crime-recording practices and processes. Recent analysis was undertaken at a West Yorkshire level of the increase in 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	<b>Percentage of residents who think that over the last 12 months the level of Anti-social behaviour has increased</b>		Aim to Minimise
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	5c) Reduce perceptions of worsening anti-social behaviour		
<b>Current Value</b>	18.0%	<b>Data Source</b>	Police and Crime Commissioner for West Yorkshire
<p>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.</p>			

CIS_016 (NI 1)	<b>Percentage of people who agree that their local area is the place where people live together harmoniously</b>		Aim to Maximise
<p>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 &amp; Humber).</p>			
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	5d) Increase the proportion of people who agree their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds live together harmoniously		
<b>Current Value</b>	62.6%	<b>Data Source</b>	Police and Crime Commissioner for West Yorkshire
<p>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%.</p> <p>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.</p>			

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



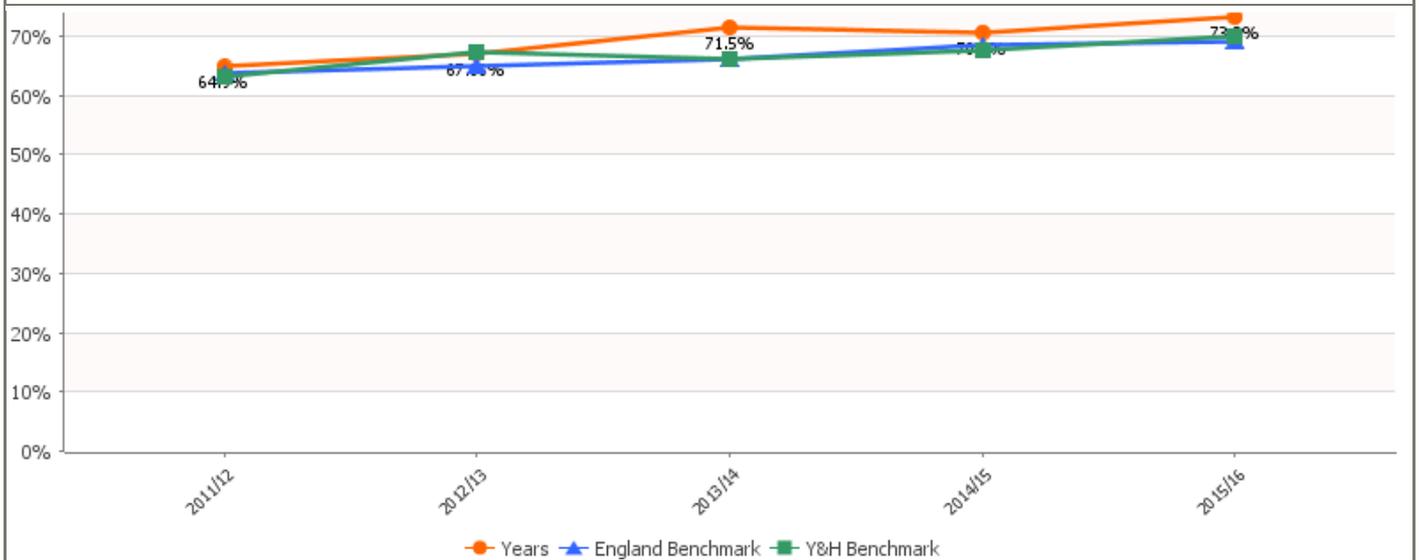
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	5e) Reduce the rate of people killed or seriously injured on our roads, and be well below the England average		
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<b>Current Value</b>	36.7	<b>Data Source</b>	Public Health Outcomes Framework - Department for Transport
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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	<b>The proportion of people who use services who feel safe</b>	Aim to Maximise
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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.



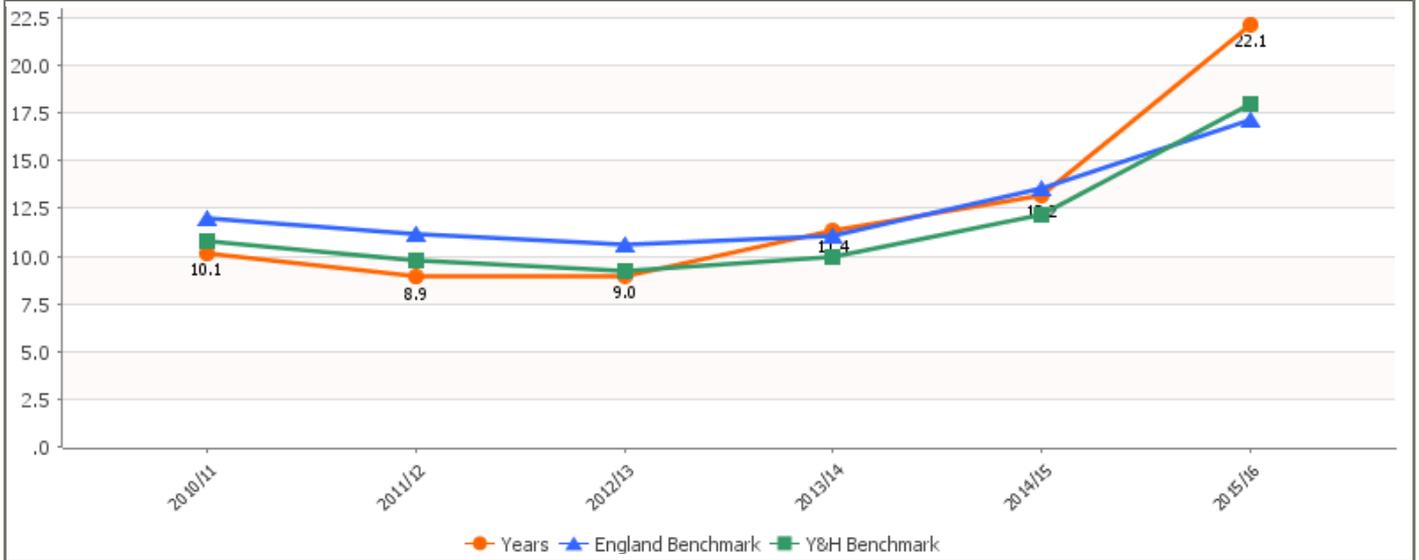
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	5x) Context measure		
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<b>Current Value</b>	73.2%	<b>Data Source</b>	Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework
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DD_19	<b>Repeat victimisation rate for Domestic Abuse</b>		Aim to Minimise												
<p>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.</p>															
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Repeat victimisation rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>36.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012/13</td> <td>38.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013/14</td> <td>36.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>36.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>37.7%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Year	Repeat victimisation rate	2011/12	36.1%	2012/13	38.0%	2013/14	36.1%	2014/15	36.4%	2015/16	37.7%
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2011/12	36.1%														
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2013/14	36.1%														
2014/15	36.4%														
2015/16	37.7%														
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	5x) Context measure														
<b>Current Value</b>	37.7%	<b>Data Source</b>	West Yorkshire Police												

PHOF1.12ii	<b>Violent Crime (including sexual violence) per 1,000 population</b>	Aim to Minimise
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Crude rate of violence against the person offences per 1,000 population



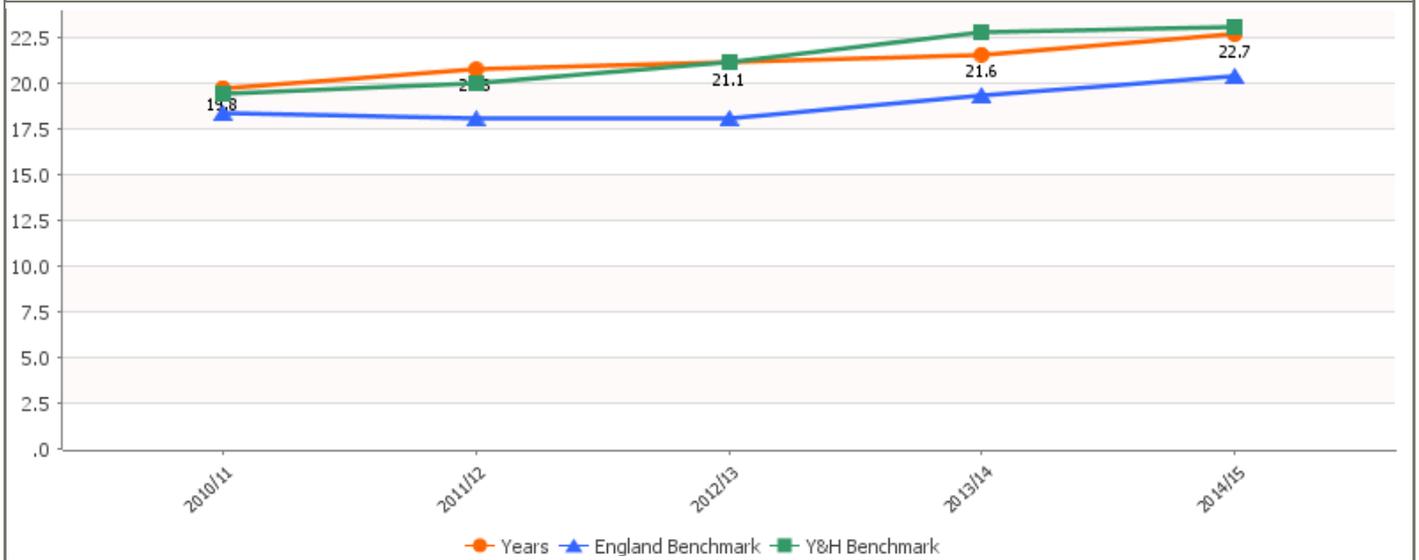
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	5x) Context measure
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<b>Current Value</b>	22.1	<b>Data Source</b>	Public Health Outcomes Framework
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For the year to 31 March 2016 the rate of Violence against the person crimes was 22 per 1,000. This is in line with the West Yorkshire Police force average of 22 per 1,000. At 31 March 2016 Bradford had the second lowest rate across West Yorkshire (behind Kirklees rate of 18 per 1,000). The number of Violence against the person crimes in Bradford increased by 67% during the yr to 31 March 2016 compared to the previous year. For violence with injury this increase was 59% and for violence without injury this was 72%. This compares to a 76% increase across West Yorkshire (47% increase of violence with injury crimes and 103% increase in violence without injury crimes). Since March 16 the increases across Bradford and West Yorkshire as a whole have been falling, this is as crime levels reach their 'new normal' following changes to recording practices. Analysis was undertaken at a West Yorkshire level into how much of the increase in different crime types was due to Crime Data Integrity (CDI - increased compliance with the National Crime Recording Standard). For the period 1 Apr 16 - 31 Aug 2016 there was a 32% increase in Violence against the person crimes across West Yorkshire. There was a 10.7% increase in violence with injury and of this increase 7.6% was estimated to be due to CDI. There was a 48.2% increase in Violence without injury crimes and of this increase 43% is estimated to be due to CDI.

PHOF1.11	<b>Domestic Abuse (per 1,000 population)</b>	Aim to Minimise
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Domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police, crude rate per 1,000 population.



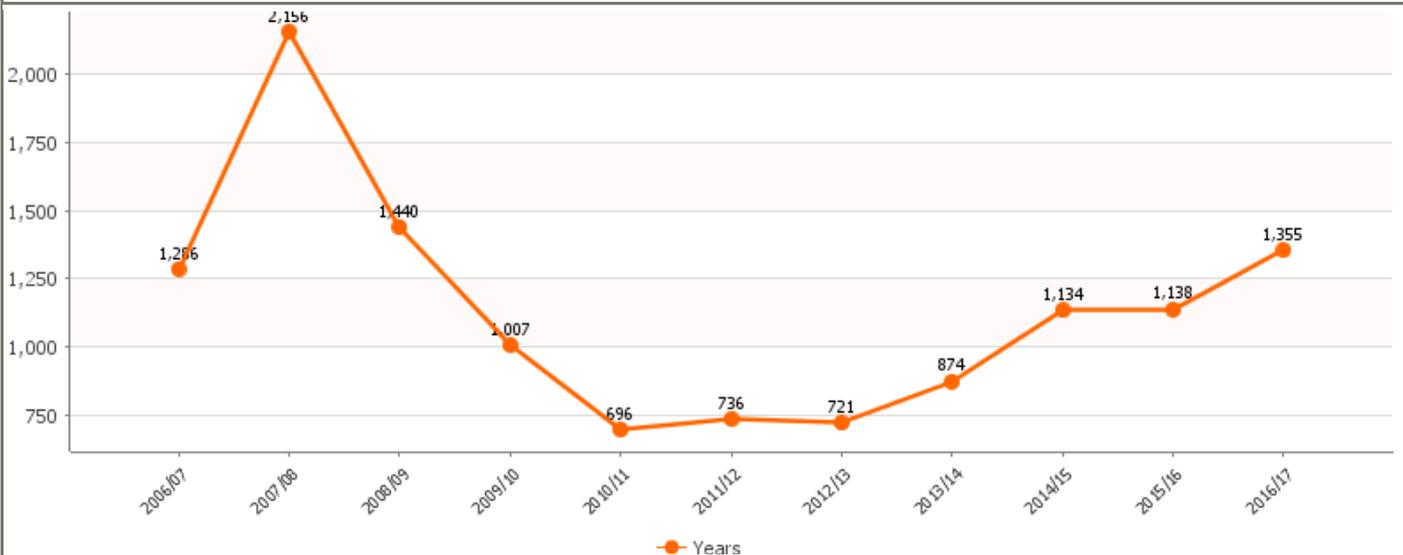
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	5x) Context measure
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<b>Current Value</b>	22.7	<b>Data Source</b>	Public Health Outcomes Framework
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## 06) Decent homes that people can afford to live in

CIS_05 (NI 154)	<b>Net number of additional homes provided</b>	Aim to Maximise
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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.



<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	6a) Create 8,000 more home		
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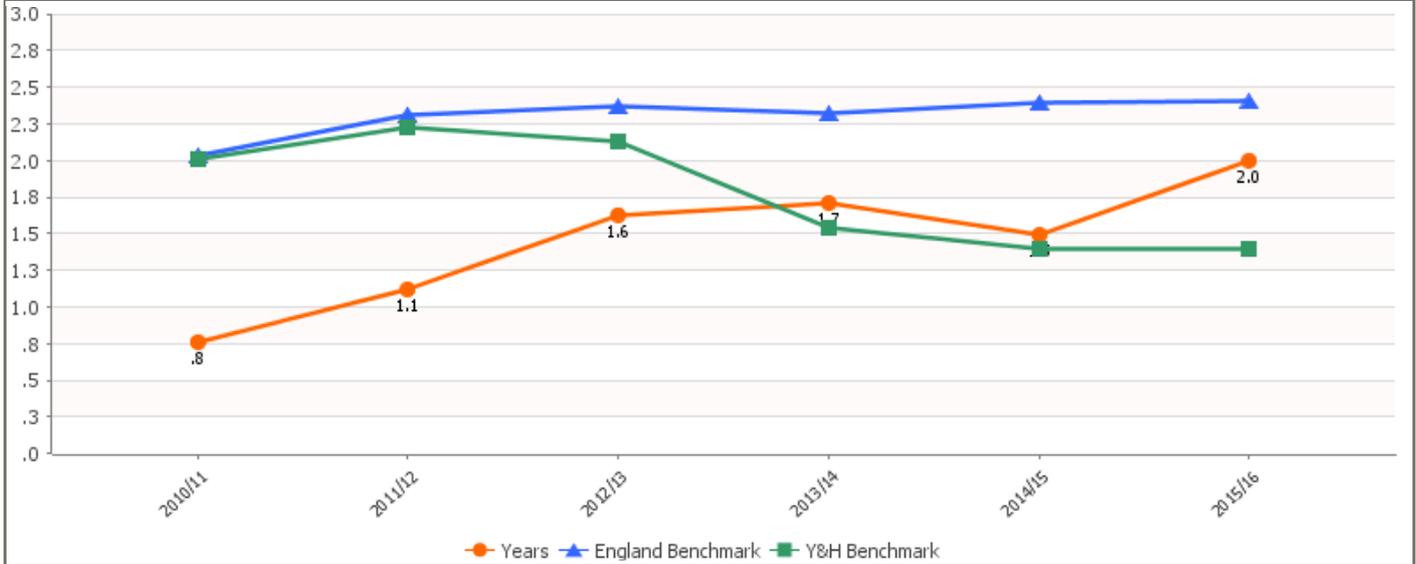
<b>Current Value</b>	1,355	<b>Data Source</b>	Housing Flows Reconciliation
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The figure for 2016/17 is a provisional figure that uses un-audited data. If (as with previous years) there has been a high number of non-self-contained student accommodation units completed during the year, then this figure is likely to be revised downwards once the detailed audit has been completed (as these should not be counted but are included here in the un-audited figure). The audited figure is usually available sometime in August.

DD_08	<b>Proportion of long term empty homes in the District</b>		Aim to Minimise																																																								
<p>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 &amp; 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.</p>																																																											
<table border="1"> <caption>Data for Proportion of long term empty homes in the District</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Years (Actual)</th> <th>England Benchmark</th> <th>Y&amp;H Benchmark</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2004/05</td><td>1.89%</td><td>1.45%</td><td>1.65%</td></tr> <tr><td>2005/06</td><td>1.96%</td><td>1.40%</td><td>1.60%</td></tr> <tr><td>2006/07</td><td>2.16%</td><td>1.40%</td><td>1.65%</td></tr> <tr><td>2007/08</td><td>3.20%</td><td>1.40%</td><td>1.75%</td></tr> <tr><td>2008/09</td><td>3.50%</td><td>1.45%</td><td>1.90%</td></tr> <tr><td>2009/10</td><td>3.58%</td><td>1.40%</td><td>1.80%</td></tr> <tr><td>2010/11</td><td>2.80%</td><td>1.30%</td><td>2.00%</td></tr> <tr><td>2011/12</td><td>2.59%</td><td>1.20%</td><td>1.80%</td></tr> <tr><td>2012/13</td><td>2.29%</td><td>1.10%</td><td>1.65%</td></tr> <tr><td>2013/14</td><td>1.89%</td><td>0.95%</td><td>1.40%</td></tr> <tr><td>2014/15</td><td>1.88%</td><td>0.90%</td><td>1.25%</td></tr> <tr><td>2015/16</td><td>1.97%</td><td>0.85%</td><td>1.25%</td></tr> <tr><td>2016/17</td><td>1.86%</td><td>0.85%</td><td>1.25%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>				Year	Years (Actual)	England Benchmark	Y&H Benchmark	2004/05	1.89%	1.45%	1.65%	2005/06	1.96%	1.40%	1.60%	2006/07	2.16%	1.40%	1.65%	2007/08	3.20%	1.40%	1.75%	2008/09	3.50%	1.45%	1.90%	2009/10	3.58%	1.40%	1.80%	2010/11	2.80%	1.30%	2.00%	2011/12	2.59%	1.20%	1.80%	2012/13	2.29%	1.10%	1.65%	2013/14	1.89%	0.95%	1.40%	2014/15	1.88%	0.90%	1.25%	2015/16	1.97%	0.85%	1.25%	2016/17	1.86%	0.85%	1.25%
Year	Years (Actual)	England Benchmark	Y&H Benchmark																																																								
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2009/10	3.58%	1.40%	1.80%																																																								
2010/11	2.80%	1.30%	2.00%																																																								
2011/12	2.59%	1.20%	1.80%																																																								
2012/13	2.29%	1.10%	1.65%																																																								
2013/14	1.89%	0.95%	1.40%																																																								
2014/15	1.88%	0.90%	1.25%																																																								
2015/16	1.97%	0.85%	1.25%																																																								
2016/17	1.86%	0.85%	1.25%																																																								
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	6b) Bring down the proportion of long-term empty homes in line with the Yorkshire & Humber average																																																										
<b>Current Value</b>	1.86%	<b>Data Source</b>	CLG Table 125 (Dwelling Stock Estimates by LA) & Table 615 (Vacant Dwellings by LA)																																																								
<p>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.</p>																																																											

DD_21	<b>Statutory homelessness - rate of homelessness acceptances per 1,000 households</b>	Aim to Minimise
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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.



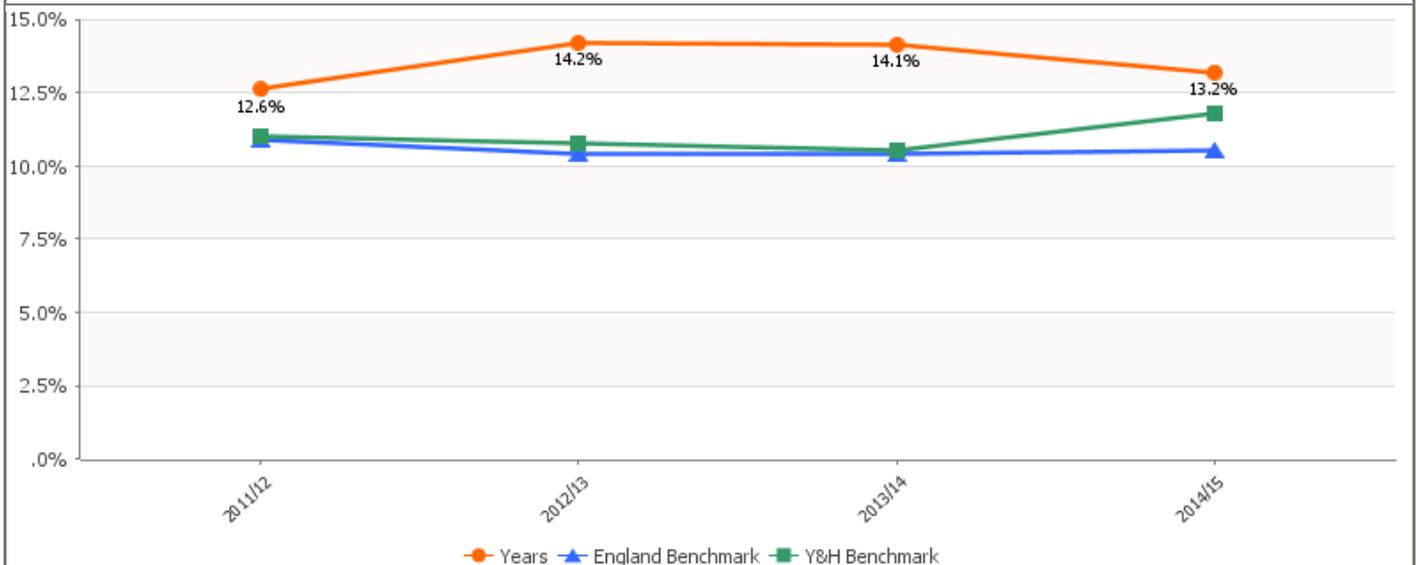
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	6c) Bring down statutory homelessness to less than one household in every 1,000	
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<b>Current Value</b>	2.0	<b>Data Source</b>	DCLG Statutory Homelessness Statistics - Powered by LG Inform Plus
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The 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	<b>Percentage of households in fuel poverty</b>	Aim to Minimise
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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.

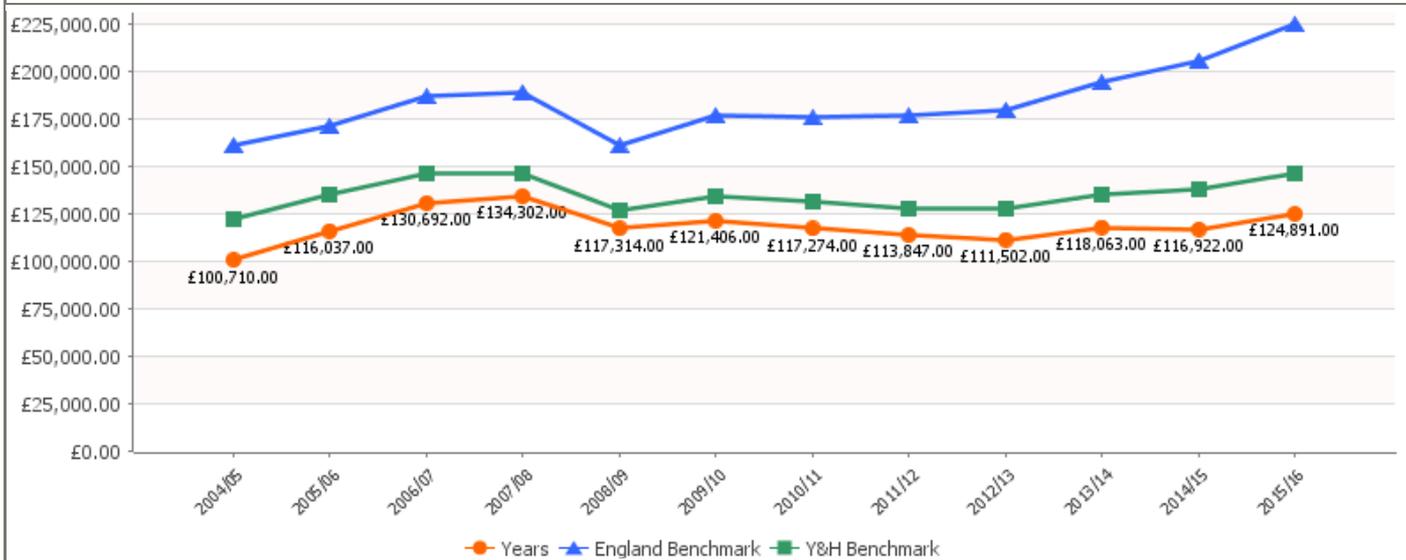


<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	6d) Reduce the percentage of households in fuel poverty	
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<b>Current Value</b>	13.2%	<b>Data Source</b>	Public Health Outcomes Framework
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DD_14	Average House Price (UK House Price Index)
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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.



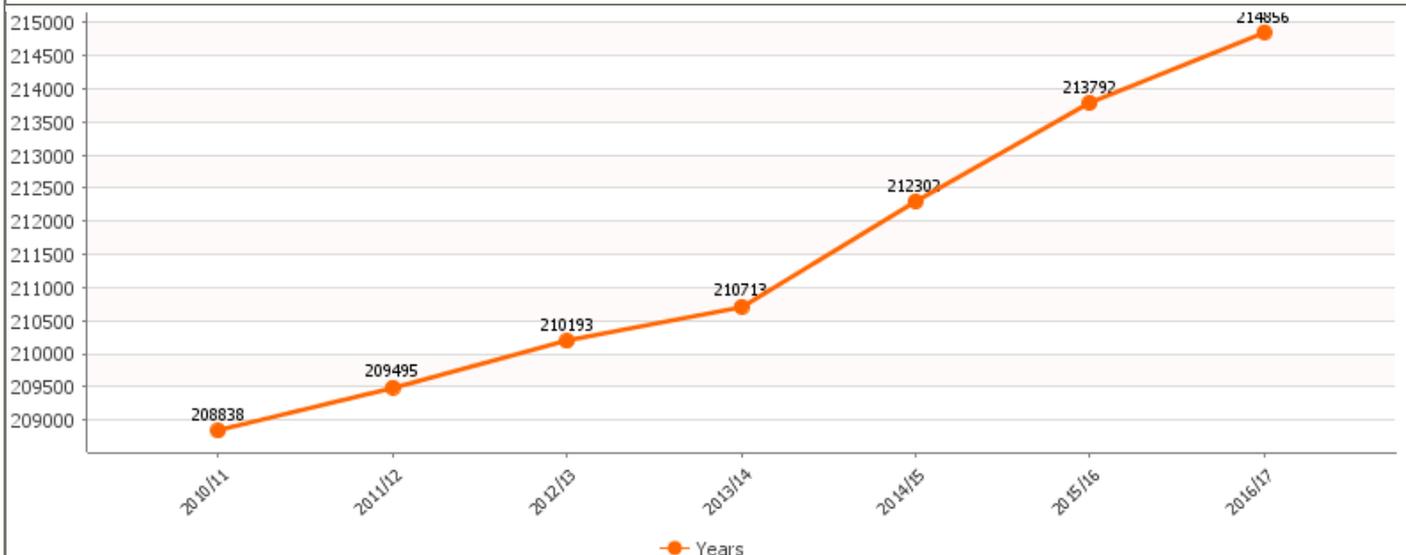
<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	6x) Context measure
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<b>Current Value</b>	£124,891.00	<b>Data Source</b>	Official UK House Price Index (Land Registry and ONS 2016 methodology)
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In June all house price 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
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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.



<b>District Plan 2020 Target</b>	6x) Context measure
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<b>Current Value</b>	214856	<b>Data Source</b>	CBMDC Council Tax
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