

# **Report of the Strategic Director, Place, to the meeting of the Bradford East Area Committee to be held on 15<sup>th</sup> March 2018**

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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:**

Neighbourhoods & Community Safety

## **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 A previous report detailing key poverty statistics and key interventions led by the Council and partners to support vulnerable people was presented to Bradford East Area Committee 12 January 2017. This report provides an update.

### **Definitions of poverty**

- 2.2 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.
- 2.3 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.
- 2.4 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 cannot 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 A 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 latest Index of Multiple Deprivation, published in 2015, ranks Bradford East as 14<sup>th</sup> out of 533 constituencies, When the last indices were prepared in 2010, Bradford East was ranked 16<sup>th</sup>. It is the most deprived parliamentary constituency in the District.

3.2.2 The latest national Child Poverty data published for 2015-16, reported a drop in the rate of 6.8% across the District – this is still the highest rate in West Yorkshire and the third highest in Yorkshire and the Humber region.

Four of the eight wards with the highest rates of child poverty are in Bradford East - Little Horton (2,370), Bradford Moor (2,235), Bowling and Barkerend (2,220), and Eccleshill (1,575) – these wards also have the highest proportion of their children living in poverty compared to the rest of the district.

9,640 children live in poverty in Bradford East which also has the lowest take-up of free childcare places across the district.

- 3.2.3 Bradford East has higher rates of unemployment than Bradford District, with a higher percentage of people who identify as Asian or Asian British, Black or Black British and Chinese or other ethnic group claiming Job Seekers Allowance than the district average.
- 3.2.4 There is a higher proportion of Universal Credit claimants of all ages in Bradford East than the rest of the District.
- 3.2.5 A higher proportion of young people are Not in Education, Employment or training in Bradford East than the District average.
- 3.2.6 There are fewer people in Bradford East attaining a NVQ Level 4 qualification now than when last reported – 17.8% (11,400) compared to 21.9% (14,300). This suggests that people with higher qualification have left the Area.
- 3.2.7 Life expectancy for males and females born in Bradford East is on average 1.5 years and nine months respectively and less than the District average.
- 3.2.8 Infant mortality rates have increased across the district and Bradford East retains the second highest infant mortality rate in the district (6.6 deaths per 1,000 live births compared to the district average of 5.9 deaths per 1,000 live births).
- 3.2.9 Childhood obesity rates are of concern in Bradford East, although not the worst in the District, with all wards reporting rates above 31%.
- 3.2.10 The fuel poverty rate for Bradford East is 3.2% higher than for the District as a whole.
- 3.2.11 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.

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

Key programmes and initiatives run across the whole district. It is difficult to assess lower scale interventions taking place at an Area or Ward level.

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

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

Re-commissioned welfare advice services offering advice about: welfare benefits, debt, immigration, housing, employment, community care etc. are provided to residents in Bradford East by Family Action in partnership with

other providers across the Area.

Specialist advice to those with complex needs is provided to the district's residents by Equality Together in partnership with other providers across the District.

The Department of Health and Well Being continues to fund Bradford Credit Union to provide affordable credit. Funding is also provided to support the development and implementation of initiatives aimed at financial inclusion.

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

To mitigate against the impacts of benefit changes to household with children, the Council prioritises Discretionary Housing awards to these households and at the same time encourages those who are eligible to take up skills or employment training.

#### **4.2 Preparing for the full roll-out of Universal Credit (UC) and full online claims process**

A multi-agency group, that includes Council officers and a DWP representative, meet regularly with the aim of ensuring the district is prepared for the full rollout of UC.

The Council with its partners is developing a digital strategy. An aim of the strategy will be to ensure people have online access and also the skills needed to complete, save and submit forms.

#### **4.3 Food Poverty**

Food Banks continue to operate in Bradford East. Details of locations of some local food banks and their opening times are available via this link:

<https://www.trusselltrust.org/get-help/find-a-foodbank/>

Details of locations and times where sandwiches, snacks and drinks are provided directly to vulnerable people either at no cost or on a 'pay as you feel' basis are provided by Wellsprings Together at:

<https://www.cuf.org.uk/Pages/FAQs/Site/wellsprings-together-bradford/Category/resources-bradford> .

Bradford has joined the national Feeding Britain Campaign. Some resource has been allocated to develop the Bradford Feeding Campaign and to undertake research on the use and provision of food banks. The aim of the campaign is to remove food poverty and provide people with access to affordable good food.

#### **4.4 Health**

- **Better Start Bradford** – Currently in year 3 of a 10 year £49m programme aimed at improving 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. Twelve of the planned projects are up and running with four of these being delivered across the district.

- **Supporting healthy eating** – Work to support people to learn to cook and eat healthy meals continues through the recently developed ‘Healthy Bradford’ charter. This forms the ‘umbrella’ under which work will take place to support our populations to eat well; exercise and support better health.

#### 4.5 **Housing**

The Council has recently appointed a Decent Homes Corporate Programme Lead who will report directly to the Decent Homes Transformation Board. The Board is responsible for delivering the strategic objectives outlined in the Council Plan 2016-20 around housing and decent homes.

The Board will be responsible for the overseeing, monitoring, overall coordination and delivery of all transformational projects within the Housing Service.

#### 4.6 **Education**

- **Bradford Education Opportunity Area**

Bradford is one of 12 Opportunity Areas (OAs) - these are considered by central government to be social mobility ‘cold spots’ - and is receiving £6 million to improve opportunities for young people in the District. A further £5.5 million funding is available for Essential Life Skills activities over two years to enable children and young people aged 5 -18 years old to participate in regular extra-curricular activities.

The OA delivery plan builds on strong partnership work already taking place across the district and will enhance and scale up initiatives such as the Education Covenant, Bradford Pathways and the Industrial Centres of Excellence as these Bradford led initiatives demonstrate the ability to drive improved outcomes. There are four priorities:

Priority 1 Strengthening school leadership and the quality of teaching

Priority 2 Improve literacy in Bradford’s primary schools particularly for disadvantaged pupils

Priority 3 Improving access to rewarding careers

Priority 4 Removing barriers to learning by developing evidence for what really works

Each school, college, special school and pupil referral unit received proposed grant allocations that they could then apply for via an application process outlining their activity. The application deadline was 9 March 2018.

This funding can be used to provide new, or significantly extended extra curricular activities. Schools can deliver the activity themselves or decide to buy in a third party to deliver on their behalf. All awarded grants will be subject to monitoring and evaluation.

The programme will work closely with Better Start Bradford to improve outcomes for children.

#### **4.7 Employability and skills**

4.71 The Strategic Director, Children's Services presented a report to Bradford East Area Committee on 14 September 2017 that provided an overview and outline of support available for residents:

- **Get Bradford Working programme:** A district-wide employment £13.5 million investment programme to provide employment opportunities by removing barriers to employment and creating: jobs, apprenticeship places, a transformational curriculum for 14-19 year olds along with a range of support measures for employers and those furthest from the labour market. To July 2016 706 people in Bradford East had been supported into employment through the programme – this is out of the total of 2900 people across the district that the programme supported into employment.
- **NEETS:** Service provider currently exploring how high rates of NEETS in Eccleshill, when compared to the rest of the District, can be tackled.

4.72 A change in policy last year means that Discretionary Housing Payment awards are now linked to eligible applicants taking up skills and employment training opportunities.

### **5 ISSUES TO CONSIDER**

- 5.1 In line with the recommendation made by Council Executive of 16 July 2016, the District Anti-poverty Co-ordination Group (APCG) has produced a draft District strategic approach to tackling poverty 2018-20.
- 5.2 The draft Bradford District Strategic Approach to Tackling Poverty 2018-2020 has been developed with consideration of the Scrutiny Review recommendations and following workshops and consultation with the multi-agency Bradford District Anti-poverty Co-ordination Group (APCG).

- 5.3 Drawing on the Joseph Rowntree 5 Point Plan for Solving Poverty, the Approach has five priorities as follows:
1. Boost income and reduce costs
  2. Deliver an effective benefits system
  3. Improve education standards and raise skills
  4. Strengthen families and communities
  5. Promote long-term economic growth benefitting everyone
- 5.4 Whilst much action to address the recommendations within the Scrutiny Poverty Review is taking place across the District, there are additional actions within the strategic approach that aim to bring work together to improve outcomes for people such as the Anti-poverty Co-ordination Group working together and through their own individual organisations to raise awareness around Universal Credit and entitlement to other welfare benefits, promoting membership of Credit Unions.
- 5.5 A further action within the Approach is to involve people with a lived experience of poverty in developing local response to it.
- 5.6 The Approach acknowledges that work is already undertaken across the District to reduce and mitigate the impacts of poverty and that this work will and should continue, for this reason this Approach aims to:
- Reduce duplication in effort by maintaining a broad overview of strategy, plans and activity across the District
  - Influence and encourage strategic and delivery partnerships, groups and providers to develop and deliver their plans and actions to reflect the five anti-poverty priorities within this approach
  - Concentrate effort where further collaborative partnership working would make an impact
  - Identify gaps or barriers to progress and consider how these can be filled or removed
  - Try out new approaches where gaps or barriers to progress have been identified
  - Collaborate with partners across West Yorkshire, the region, nationally, globally or virtually where this would support delivering on our priorities.
- 5.7 In considering data to evidence impact of interventions, APCG are considering data availability at different levels in the District i.e. ward, constituency and district level. This will enable the Group to consider action where interventions do not appear to be supporting equitable outcomes. It will also allow for identification of good practice or where people have taken positive action themselves.
- 5.8 APCG are keen to use data generated from projects already operating within the District, such as Better Start Bradford, to develop further understanding of poverty issues within the district.



- 5.9 Once finalised, the Strategic Approach will be a live document, with additional activities being added as need is identified and being removed as issues are addressed.

## **6 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

Council Budget Setting decisions may affect 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 A – 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  
Poverty Scrutiny Review 2016
- 15.2 Bradford East Area Committee 17 January 2017 Poverty in Bradford East
- 15.3 Bradford East Area Committee 14 September 2017 Employability and Skills update
- 15.4 Bradford East Area Committee 15 February 2018 Better Start Bradford Programme Update.
- 15.5 Children's Overview and Scrutiny Committee 27 February 2018 Bradford Opportunity Area.
- 15.6 Corporate Overview and Scrutiny Committee 21 February 2018 Draft Bradford District Strategic approach to Tackling Poverty 2018-2020

## APPENDIX A

### POVERTY IN BRADFORD EAST – KEY STATISTICS

#### 1. Population in Bradford East

Bradford East has a total population of 117,800<sup>1</sup>, this roughly equates to 22% of the total Bradford District population – 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.

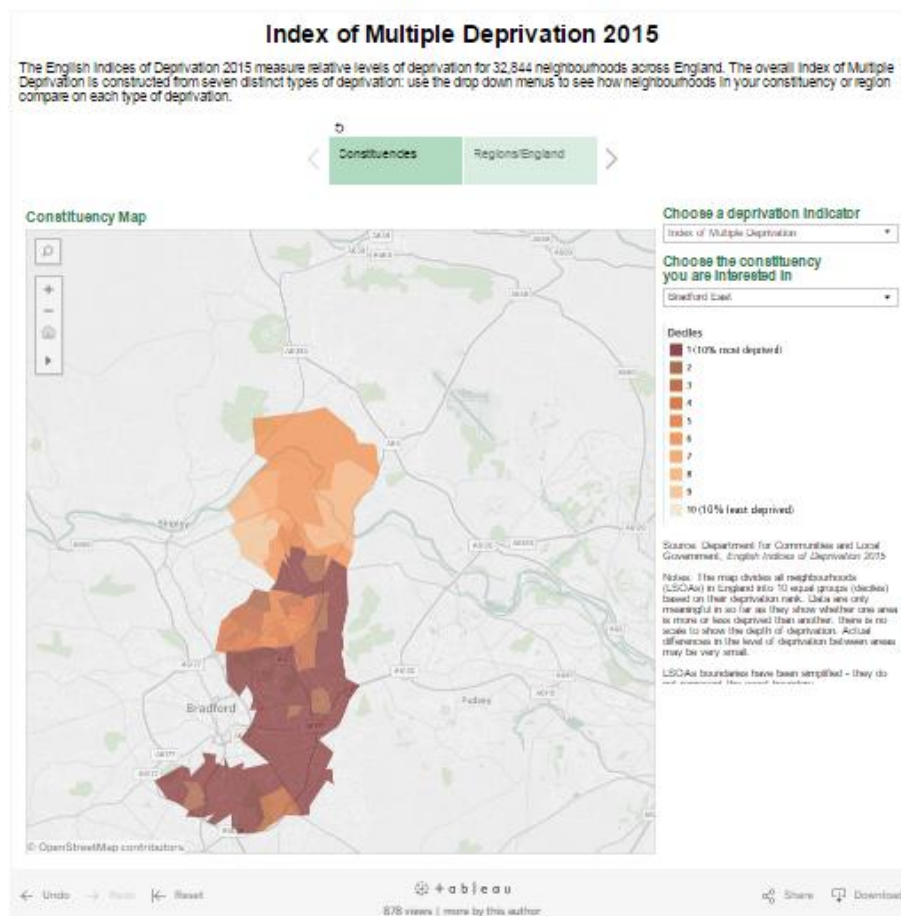
It is possible to use the data to identify pockets of deprivation and areas which are relatively less deprived. Bradford East has 67 Lower level Super Output Areas<sup>2</sup> (LSOAs), 57% of which fall within the 10% most deprived in England. The following map shows the Index of Multiple Deprivation 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

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<sup>1</sup> ONS 2016 mid-year population estimates, published 26 October 2017

<sup>2</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.

Idle and Apperley Bridge.



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 2015-16 (published February 2018) reported a child poverty rate of 21.8% for Bradford District, compared to 16.6% for England – with 31,580 children and young people aged 0 – 19, living in households with less than 60% of average (median) income. This compares to previous data for 2014 that reported a child poverty rate of 28.6% in the District, compared to 20.1% for England. This reflected a 2.1% increase in the child poverty rate for the District than previously reported.

In 2015-16 the District's child poverty rate was the highest in West Yorkshire and third highest in the Yorkshire and Humber region – Hull had the highest rate, followed by North-East Lincolnshire.

Child poverty relates to family incomes levels that create 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 decreased in the last year in which the data is available by 6.8 percentage points. At the same time the figure for England has decreased by 3.5 percentage points.

Debates about living standards, poverty and inequalities in the UK are often hampered by the fact that official data on household incomes are available only with a significant time lag. A report by the Institute for Fiscal Studies projected a national upswing in child poverty rates between 2017-18 and 2021-22 based on the economic models available at the time.

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 2015-6, 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 three out of the previous four 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 2015-6, 50% of the 31,580 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 (2,370), Bradford Moor (2,235), Bowling and Barkerend (2,220), Manningham (2,105), Tong (2,100), Great Horton (1,640), Toller (1,600) and Eccleshill (1,575). Bowling and Barkerend has the highest proportion of all its children living in poverty with 29.3% of all children living in poverty. In 2015-6, 20 out of 30 wards had a higher proportion of children living in poverty than the England average of 16.6%. Wharfedale ward had the lowest number of children in poverty (90) and the lowest child poverty rate at just 3.6%.

Bradford East has four wards which have the highest proportions of children living in poverty in the District - (Bowling and Barkerend – 29.3%, Little Horton – 28.8%, Eccleshill – 28% Bradford Moor 27.4%). The other two wards have lower proportions of children living in poverty – Bolton and Undercliffe has 19.9% and Idle and Thackley has 9.5%.

There are a total of 9,640 children from Bradford East living in poverty which is 30.5% of the District's total of 31,580 children living in poverty.

Bradford East has the lowest take-up rate for free childcare places in the district (69%) and this is lower than the Bradford District average (74%).

There are more children eligible for free school meals in Bradford East than for other Areas across the district. At 19% eligibility, Bradford East has the second highest percentage eligibility – Bradford South, with 22% eligibility, having the highest.

The table below shows the numbers and percentages of pupils eligible across the district.

### FSM Eligibility by Area

Source: October 2017 School Census

Area	FSM Eligible	FSM Not Eligible	% FSM Eligible
Bradford East	5012	20785	19%
Bradford South	4015	14065	22%
Bradford West	4491	22063	17%
Keighley	1842	12234	13%
Shipley	1574	13237	11%
<b>Bradford</b>	<b>16934</b>	<b>82384</b>	<b>17%</b>

*FSM eligible pupils are those pupils who had a free school meal at lunchtime on census day. Meals provided at the beginning or end of the school day are not included in the census return. Pupils are recorded as 'FSM' eligible where they meet the 'FSM' eligibility criteria (that is, in respect to family income) and make a claim. Pupils who are in receipt of a free school lunch due only to the infant pupil universal entitlement are not recorded as 'FSM' and not included in the free school meals taken record.*

## 4. Older person poverty

Pension credit is a means tested benefit aimed at pensioners at the lower end of the income scale. Only one claim can be made by a couple. Based on the 2011 census table where the Household Reference Person (generally the head of the household) was aged 65+, 60% of one-person households and 16% of households of 2+ people in Bradford District were receiving Pension Credit in August 2017. The rate for Bradford East is lower for a one-person household (16%), but higher for households of 2+ people (26.3%). Source: Stat-Xplore.

## 5. Claimant count

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

	Bradford East Number of claimants	Bradford East (%)	Bradford Number of claimants	Bradford (%)	Yorkshire and Humber (%)	England (%)
All ages	2,295	3.2	8,690	2.6	2.3	1.9

Age 18 – 24	540	5.1	1,945	4.2	3.1	2.6
Age 25 - 49	1,205	2.9	4,695	2.6	2.5	2.0
Age 50 - 64	555	1.9	2,050	2.3	1.9	1.8
<i>Source: ONS Claimant Count January 2018</i>						

The data outlined above shows that Bradford East has higher rates people claiming Universal Credit at 3.2% when compared to the district level of 2.6% and regional and national averages of 2.3% and 1.9%.

When looking at young people, in January 2018, there were 540 young people aged between 18 and 24 years old claiming Universal Credit benefits in Bradford East. This age group has the largest proportion of claimants in Bradford East.

About a third of all those receiving UC are now in work.

## 6. Jobseeker's Allowance

Universal Credit is being introduced in stages across Great Britain by Local Authority area. Bradford District is not included in the list of Jobcentre areas which provide Universal Credit full service and so some unemployed people are still claiming Jobseeker's Allowance.

The December 2017 figures for long-term unemployment show that 810 people in Bradford East have been claiming Jobseekers Allowance for longer than 12 months.

An analysis of claimant count figures over time shows that the number of claimants in Bradford East has fallen from 4.8% in January 2015 to 2.3% in January 2018. This equates to 1,800 fewer claimants in January 2018. The following table shows that although there has been a reduction in these claimants the current rate of 2.3% in Bradford East is still higher than the rates in Bradford District, Yorkshire and Humber and England.

	January 2015	January 2016	January 2017	January 2018
Bradford East	4.8	3.4	2.6	2.3
Bradford District	3.7	2.6	2.0	1.8
Yorkshire & Humber	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.3
England	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.0
<i>Source: ONS Jobseekers Allowance claimants</i>				

Claimant data by Ethnicity is only available for people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance. The following table shows the proportion of claimants by ethnic group and this shows that Bradford East had the lowest proportion of White claimants and the highest proportion of Asian or British Asian claimants in December 2017

	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or British Black	Chinese or other ethnic group
Bradford East	34%	2%	23%	4%	5%

Bradford District	41%	1%	21%	3%	4%
Yorkshire & Humber	67%	2%	7%	4%	3%
England	59%	2%	7%	9%	3%
<i>Source: ONS Jobseekers Allowance claimants</i>					

From March 2014 onwards the number of young people not in education or training (NEETs) has been low. The figure for 2016/17 was 302, 306 below the figure for 2015/16. The adjusted NEET rate for 2016/17 was low at 2.2%; 1.4 percentage points below the figure for 2015/16. Bradford East had an adjusted rate of 2.7% and this area had the largest number and proportion of NEETs in Bradford District. The table below provides details for the NEET rates by wards as at June 2016:

Area	Ward	Total	NEET	%	% of NEET total
East Bradford	Bolton & Undercliffe	476	9	1.9%	3.0%
	Bowling & Barkerend	701	19	2.7%	6.3%
	Bradford Moor	756	19	2.5%	6.3%
	Eccleshill	533	21	3.9%	7.0%
	Idle & Thackley	346	4	1.2%	1.3%
	Little Horton	761	24	3.2%	7.9%
Total		3,573	96	2.7%	31.8%
<i>Source: Bradford Council Children's Services</i>					

## 7. Benefit sanctions

Data about benefit sanctions is not available for Bradford East. For Bradford District, the rate of sanctions which were implemented in August 2017 was: 1% for ESA claimants (Employment and Support Allowance), 2% for Income Support claimants, 33% for Jobseeker's Allowance claimants.

## 8. 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 £476.

The median weekly gross pay for Bradford East is lower at £445. Both Bradford East and Bradford District compare unfavourably with Yorkshire and Humber (£502) and England (£556).

The most recent data (2017) produced shows that 24.9% of workers in Bradford are paid less than the national living wage of £8.75 per hour. This is close to the national figure of 22%. On average 26% of women in Bradford take home less than the living wage compared to 23% of men. 25.1% of workers in Bradford East are paid less than the national living wage – 23.9% of men and 26.6% of



women.

## 9. 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 17.8% of people living in the Bradford East constituency have achieved a NVQ level 4 qualification – which is approximately 11,400 people. This is a low percentage when compared to the Bradford District (24.5%) the Yorkshire and Humber region (31.3%) and the national figure of 37.9%. 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 (19.6%) is also higher than the Bradford figure (13.8%).

The following table provides a breakdown of key statistics:

% aged 16 – 64 with this qualification	Bradford East	Bradford District	Yorkshire & Humber	England
NVQ 4	17.8%	24.5%	31.3%	37.9%
NVQ 3	33.5%	42.0%	52.3%	56.8%
NVQ 2	51.5%	59.7%	71.0%	74.2%
NVQ 1	60.9%	74.5%	83.4%	85.5%
Other qualifications	19.5%	11.7%	7.1%	6.7%
No qualifications	19.6%	13.8%	9.5%	7.8%

*Source: ONS, Annual Population Survey 2016*

### Apprenticeships

In 2013/14 (the most recent data available) a total of 1,700 young people were apprentices – this was a -5.6% compared with the previous year. Figures for Bradford District showed that 5,150 young people were apprentices – a 14.5% increase compared with the previous year. *Source: ONS FE data*

## 10. Poverty and health

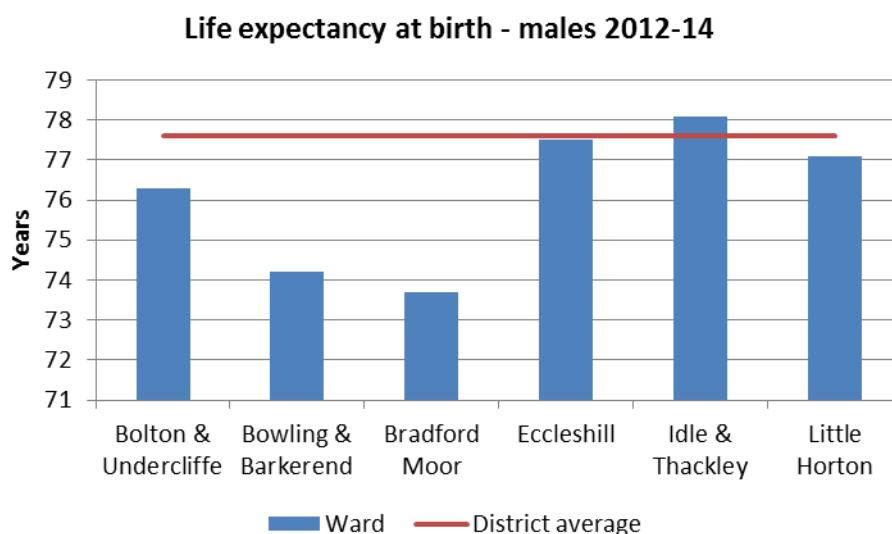
Poverty is an important issue for public health, with evidence suggesting that childhood poverty in particular leads to premature mortality and poor health outcomes for adults. There are many health factors which can be affected by poverty, some of which are listed below:

- **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

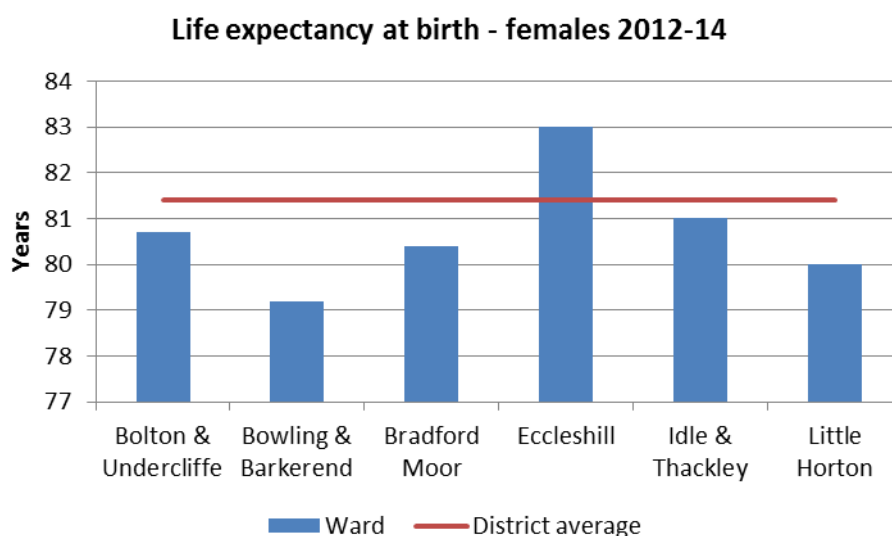
compared to the District average of 77.6 years. Of the five areas, Bradford East has the second lowest life expectancy in the District.



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).



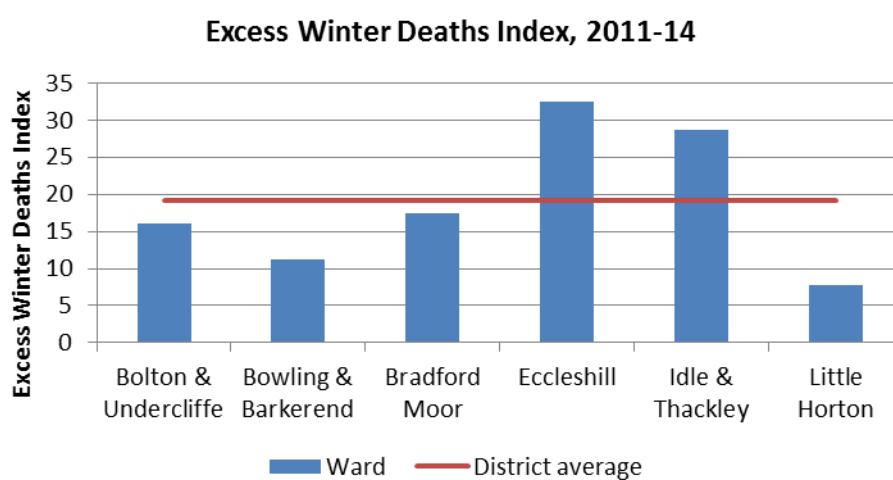
Source: Bradford Public Health Analysis

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.

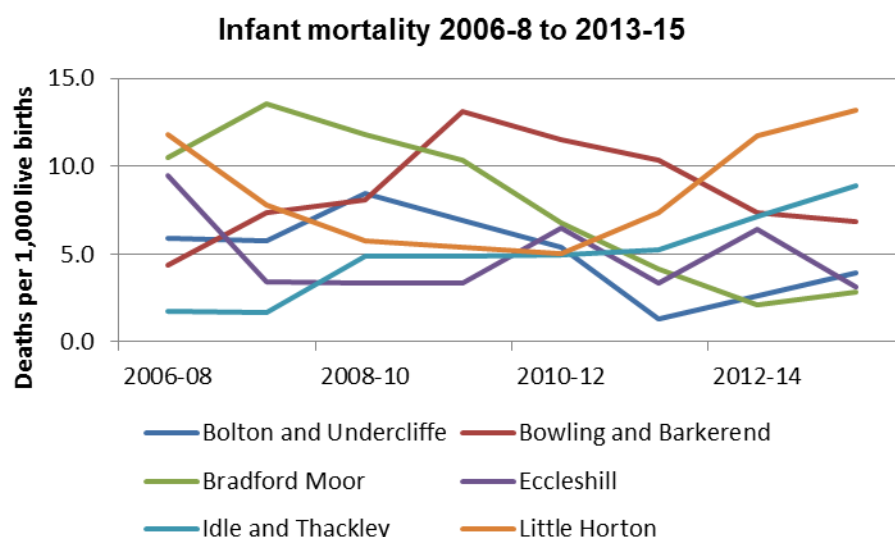


Source: Bradford Public Health Analysis

- **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 (6.6 deaths per 1,000 live births compared to the district average of 5.9 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 Bowling and Barkerend 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.

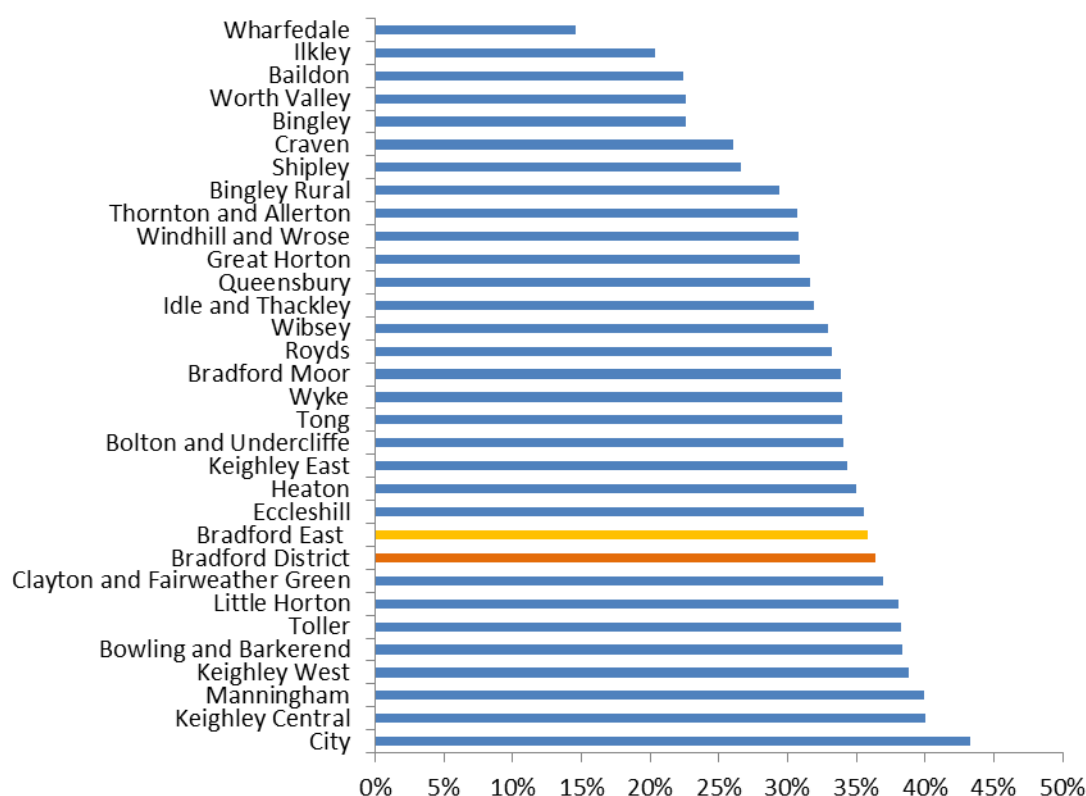
Overall, for women, obesity prevalence increases with greater levels of deprivation, regardless of the measure used. For men, only occupation-based and qualification based measures show differences in obesity rates by levels of deprivation.

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 overleaf provides the percentage of year 6 pupils obese by ward 2015-16. The data shows that for year 6 pupils, obesity rates are highest in City, Keighley Central, Manningham and Keighley West and lowest in Wharfedale, Ilkley, Baildon and Worth Valley.

### Percentage of Year 6 pupils obese by ward 2015-16



Source: Bradford Public Health Analysis

## 11. Housing

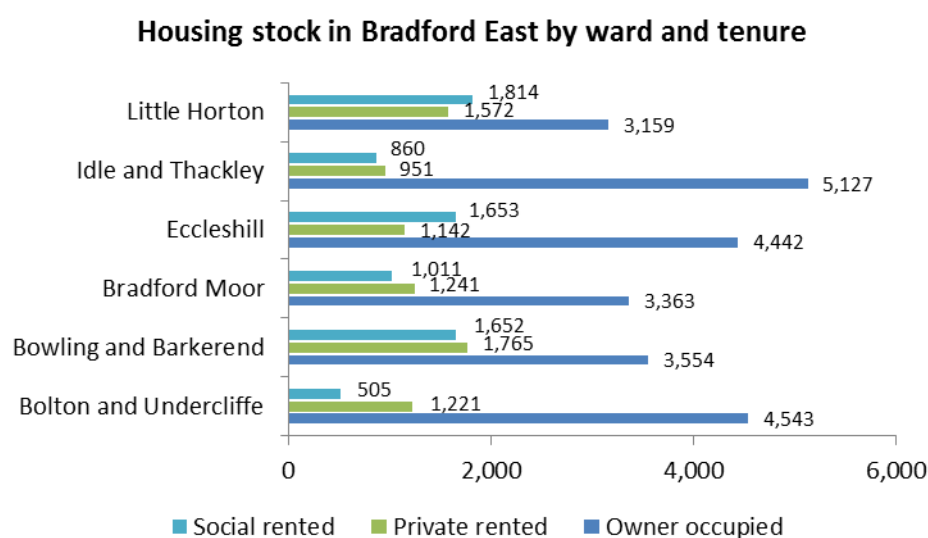
There is a large body of evidence which has highlighted relationships between housing and poverty related implication, which include:

- 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:



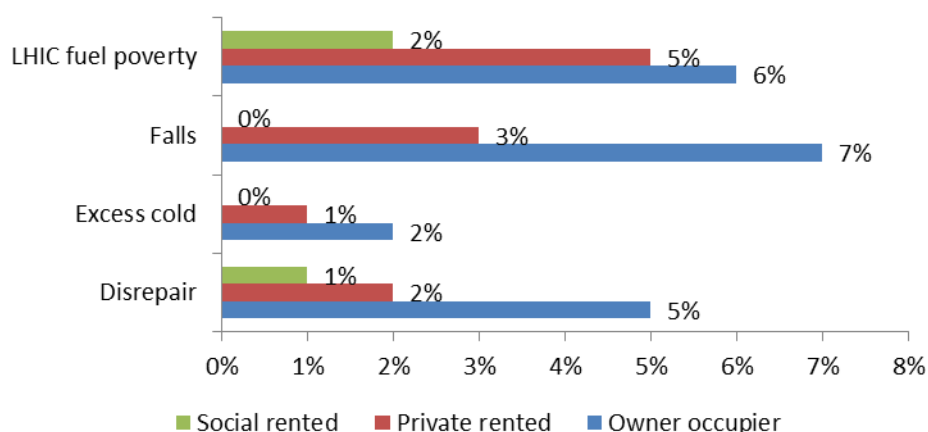
Source: ONS 2011 Census

- 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>3</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 16,307 properties (8%) District-wide are non-decent<sup>4</sup>. Of this total, 87% of these properties are in the private rented sector.
- Looking at the non-decent homes by tenure reveals that 8% 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>3</sup> Some properties may have more than one hazard, e.g. excess cold and danger of trips and falls

<sup>4</sup> Bradford Integrated Housing Stock Modelling Database report 2016

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



- The latest official **fuel poverty** statistics (2017) show that there were 7,416 households considered to be in fuel poverty in Bradford East in 2015 (or 18.2% of the total householders in the area. This compares to a fuel poverty rate of 15% for the whole of the Bradford District, 12.4% in the Yorkshire and Humber region and 11% in England<sup>5</sup>.
- **Housing and Council Tax Reductions**  
The caseload for the Bradford East area with Revenues and Benefits team is 14,268. These claims are for Housing Benefit and Council Tax Reduction. 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.

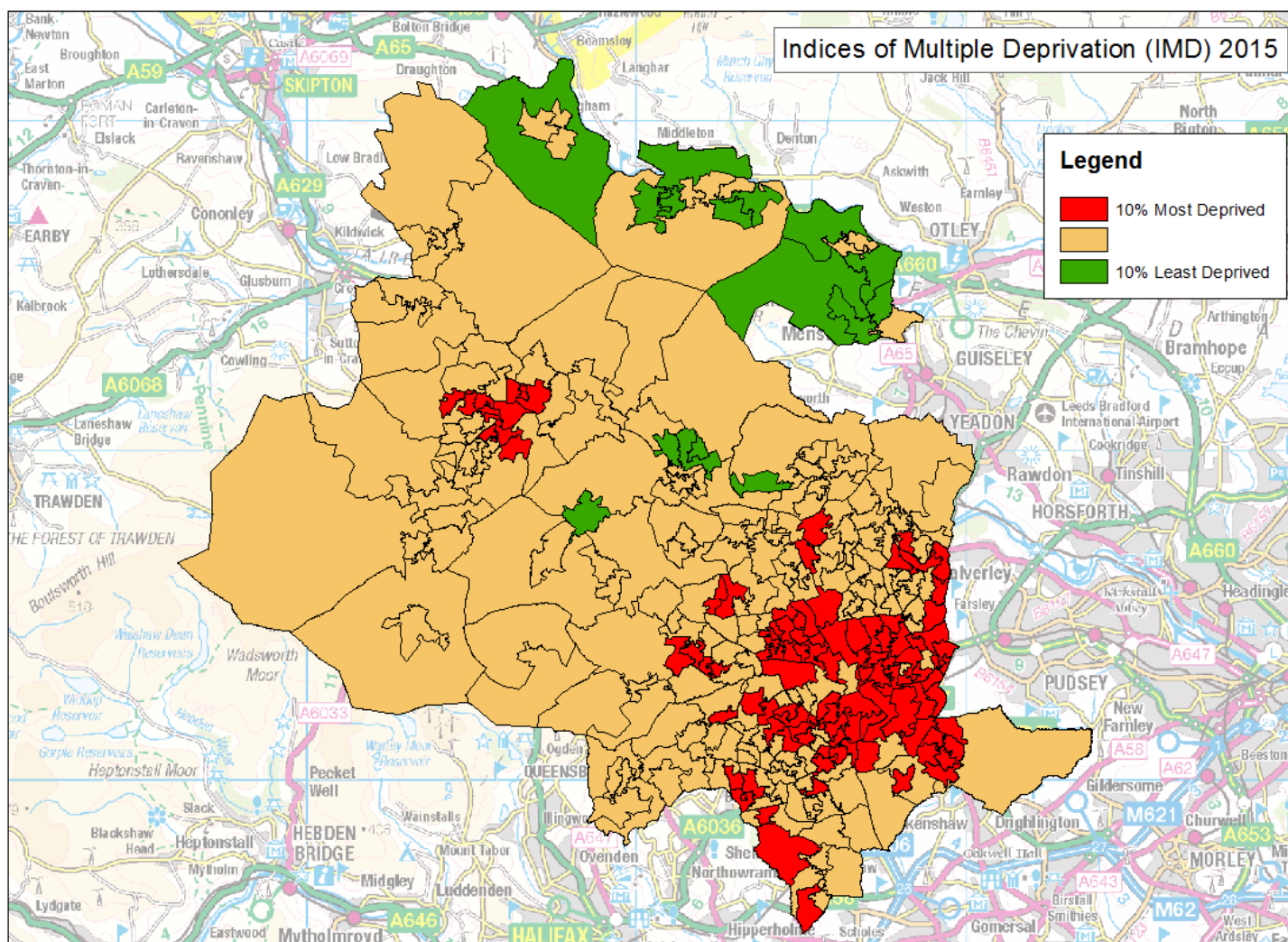
Council tax collection dropped in Bradford East from 92.3% at the end of 2014/15 to 91.9% at the end of 2015/16. District wide collection increased from

<sup>5</sup> Sub-regional Fuel Poverty England 2017 (2015 data) published 29 June 2017

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.



## Annex 1 – Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2015



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Public Health Analysis Team, Bradford



**City of Bradford  
Metropolitan District Council**

