

Appendix 1

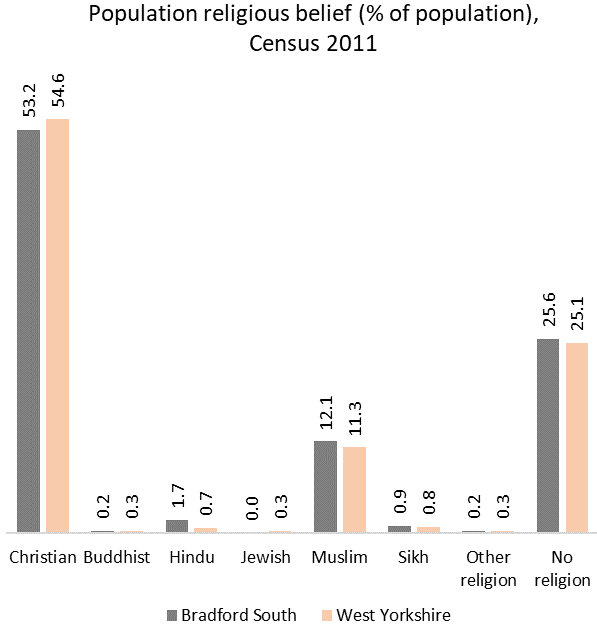
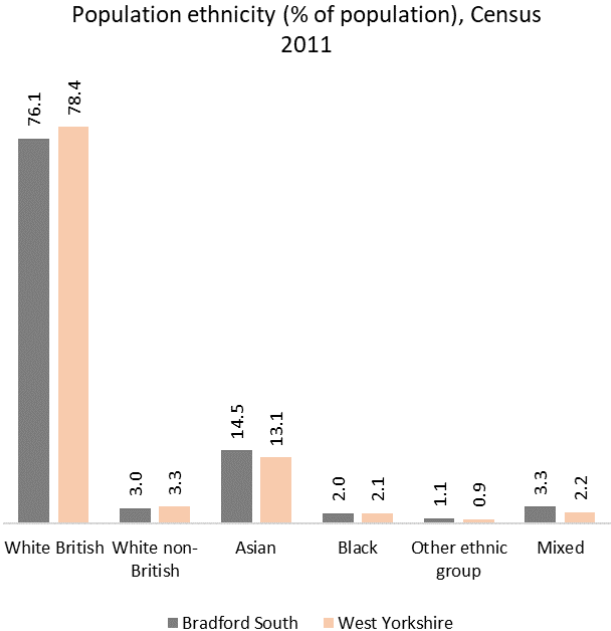
Bradford South area profile

Bradford South area profile – population characteristics

Bradford South population, 2019

106,524

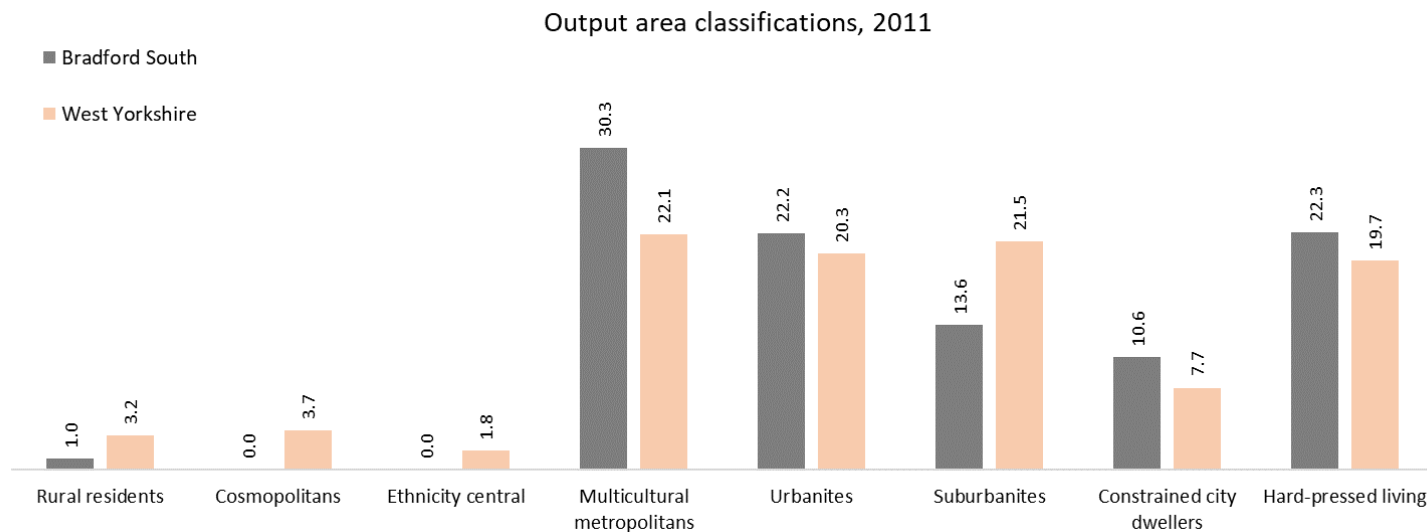
3.4% increase since 2014



Life expectancy at birth, three year averages 2017-2019

Bradford South area profile – Classification of neighbourhoods

The information on this page looks at the characteristics of defined using the Output Area Classification (OAC). OAC classifies every area in the country based on a set of socio-demographic characteristics, to provide a profile of areas to identify similarities between neighbourhoods.

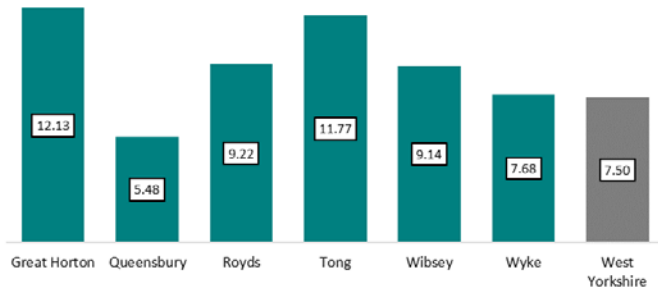


Rural residents	Rural areas, sparsely populated, above average employment in agriculture, higher number owning multiple cars, an older married population, a high provision of unpaid care and an above average number of people living in communal establishments.
Cosmopolitans	Residing in densely populated urban areas, high ethnic integration, high numbers of single young adults without children including students, high public transport use, above average qualification levels
Ethnicity central	Concentrated in Inner London and other large cities, high ethnic diversity, high proportion of rented accommodation, high proportion of people living in flats, low car ownership.
Multicultural metropolitans	Concentrated in larger urban conurbations in the transitional areas between urban centres and suburbia, high proportion of BME groups, high proportion of families.
Urbanites	Predominantly in urban areas with high concentrations in southern England. More likely to live in either flats or terraces that are privately rented.
Suburbanites	Located on the outskirts, in areas with high owner occupation, high numbers of detached houses, low unemployment, high qualifications and high car ownership.
Constrained city dwellers	Higher proportion of older people, households are more likely to live in flats and to rent their accommodation, and there is a higher prevalence of overcrowding, higher proportion of people in poor health, lower qualification levels and high unemployment
Hard-pressed living	Mostly on the fringe of the UK's urban areas, particularly in Wales and the North of England. High levels of people in terraced accommodation, high unemployment, low ethnic diversity, high levels of people employed in manufacturing

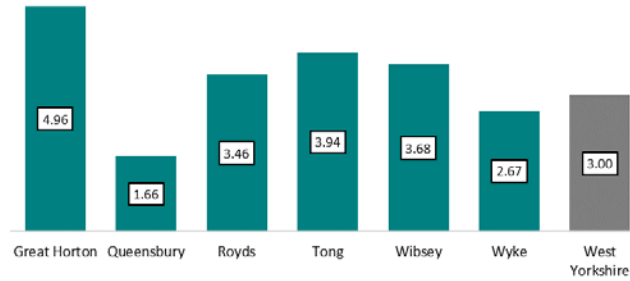
Bradford South area profile – Better skills, more good jobs and a growing economy

All figures are a % of the relevant population, those aged 16-64 unless stated otherwise

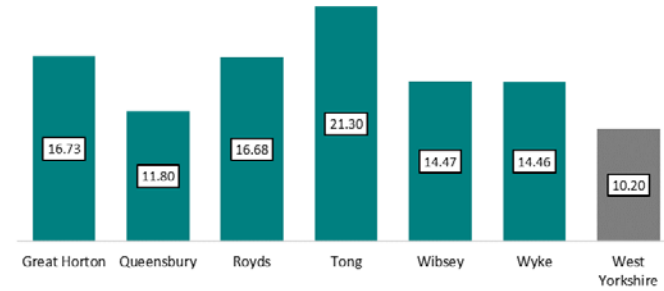
Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit) (May 2021)



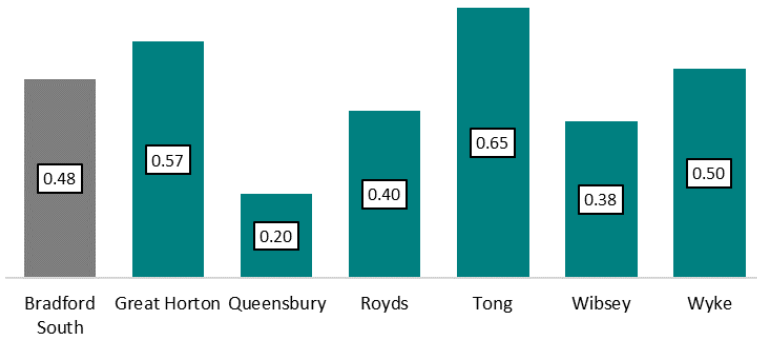
Older person unemployment (50+ receiving JSA or Universal Credit) (May 2021)



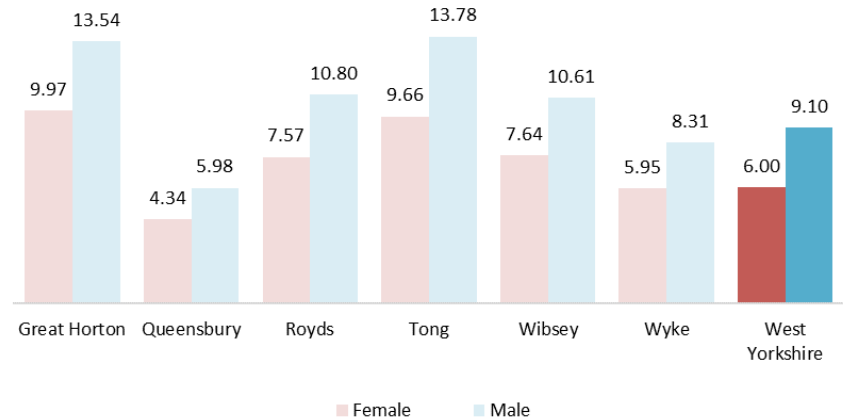
Youth unemployment (18-24 receiving JSA or Universal Credit) (May 2021)



Jobseekers Allowance claimants, claiming for over 12 months

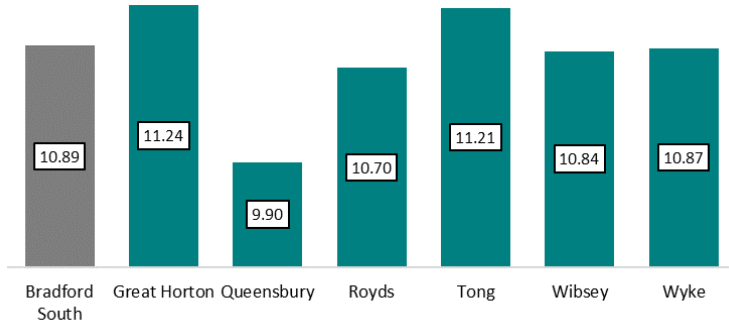


Unemployment benefit (JSA and Universal Credit) for males and females (May 2021)

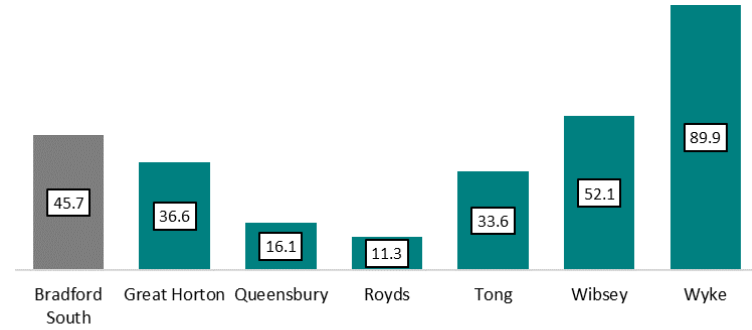


Bradford South area profile – Better skills, more good jobs and a growing economy

At risk employees (as a result of COVID-19) by employee residence (% of employed population)



Grants issued in response to COVID-19, to April 2021, per 100,000 population (Bradford overall 81.6 per 100,000)

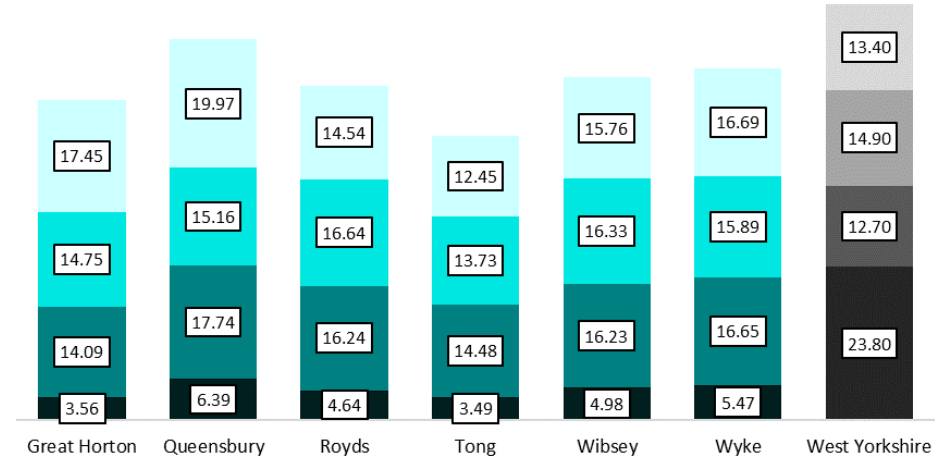


Largest employment sectors (Census 2011)

Retail
Health & Social work
Manufacturing

Highest level of qualification % adult population, Census 2011

- Level 1 (D-G at GCSE)
- Level 2 (A*-C at GCSE)
- Level 3 (A-level, diploma)
- Level 4/5 (degree or higher)

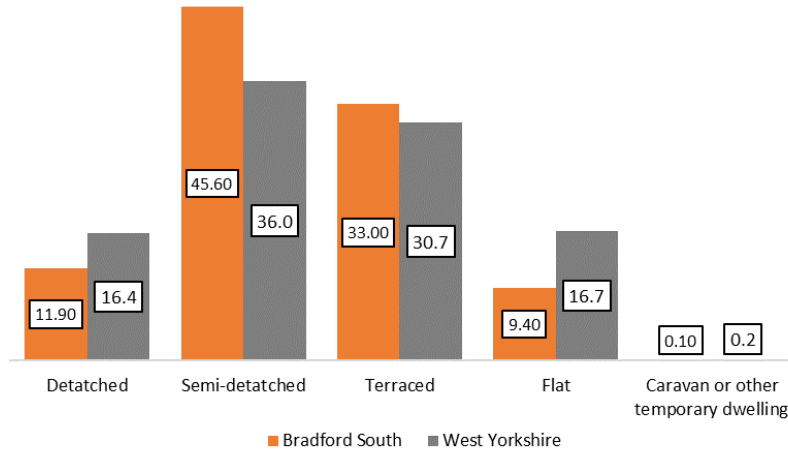


Total annual household income estimate, 2017-18

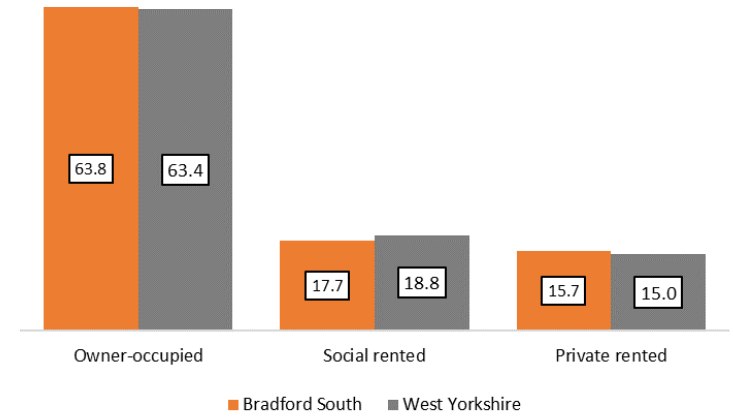


Bradford South area profile – Decent homes

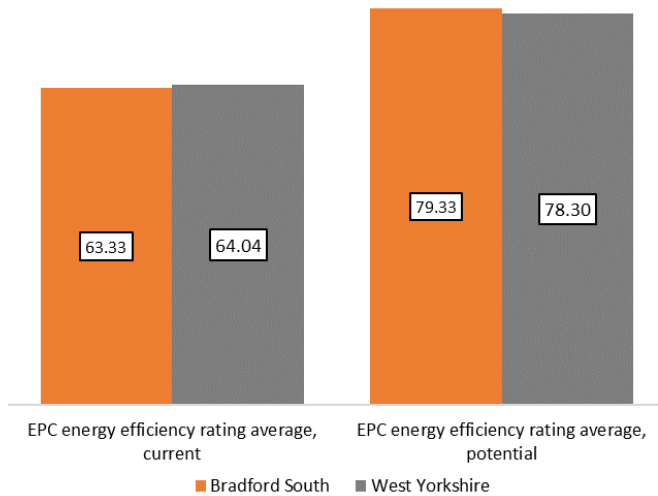
Dwelling types, Census 2011



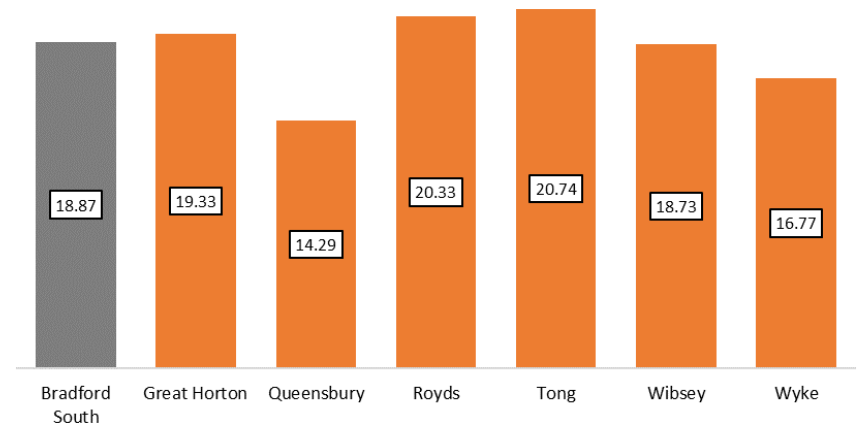
Housing tenure, Census 2011



Average EPC energy efficiency ratings on residential properties, 2009-2016

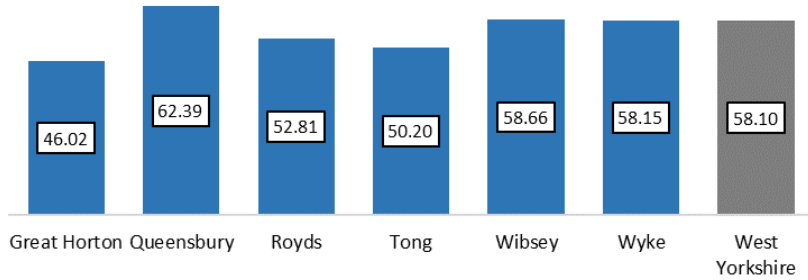


% Households in Fuel Poverty, 2020

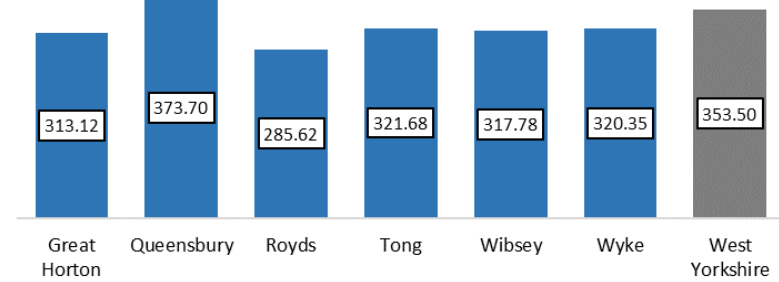


Bradford South area profile – Good start, great schools

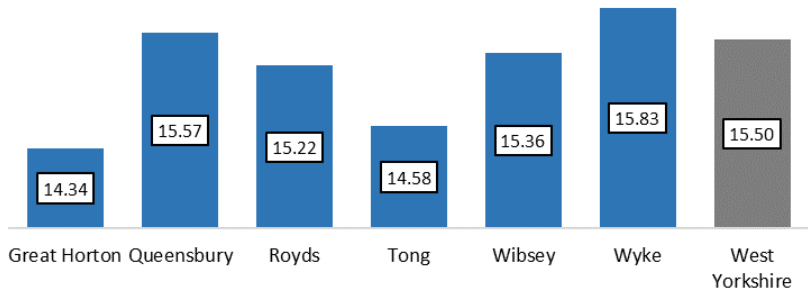
Pupils achieving a good level of development at Early Years Foundation stage, 2013-14



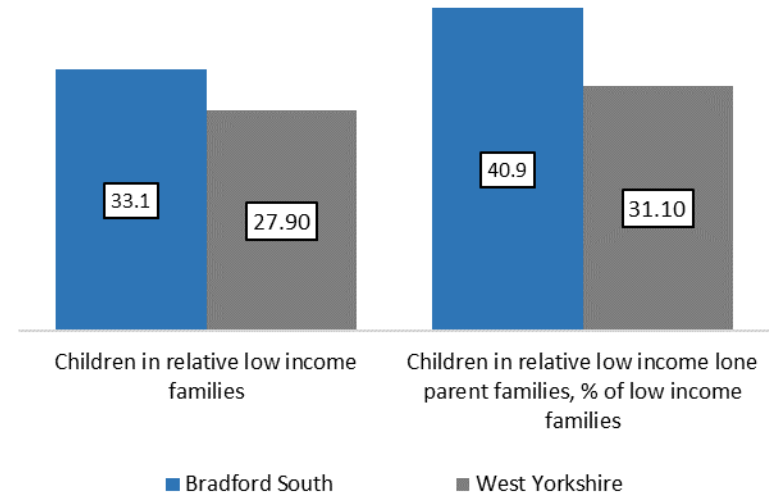
Key Stage 4 (GCSE) average point score per pupil, 2013-14



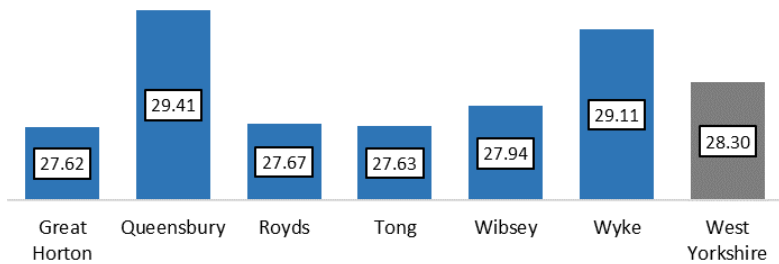
Average Point Score - Key Stage 1 pupils, 2013-14



Children in relative low income families, 2019

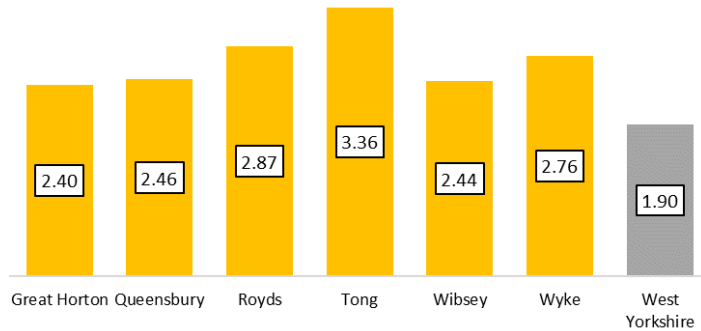


Average Point Score - Key Stage 2 pupils, 2013-14

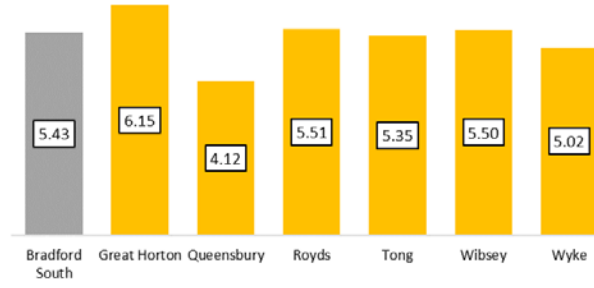


Bradford South area profile – Better health, better lives

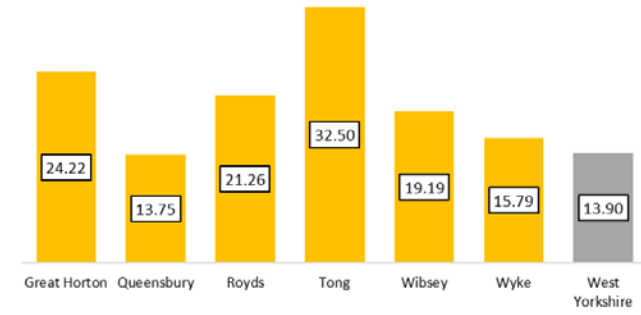
Disability benefit claimants (% adult pop.), Nov 2020



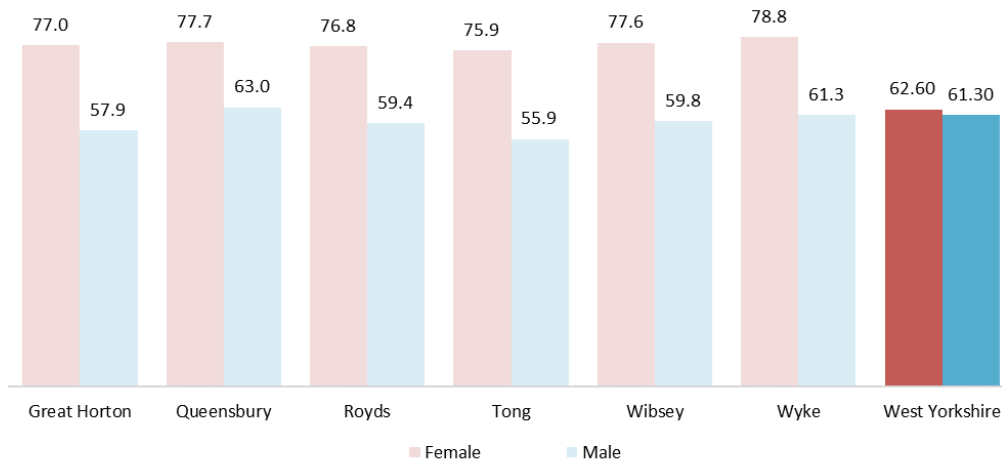
Carers allowance claimants (% adult pop.), Nov 2020



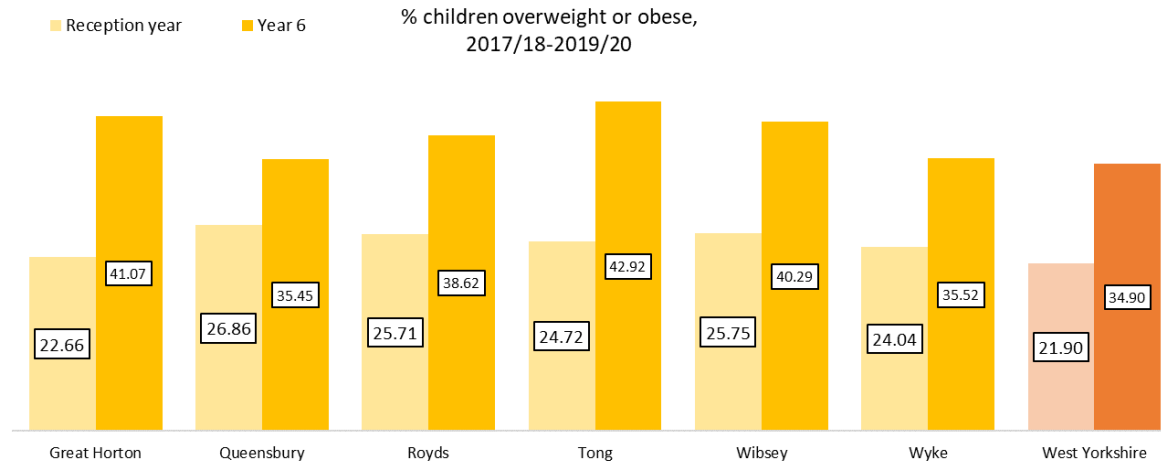
Pensioners in poverty (pension credit claimants, % 65+ pop.), Nov 2020



Healthy life expectancy at birth, 2009-13



Bradford South area profile – Better health, better lives

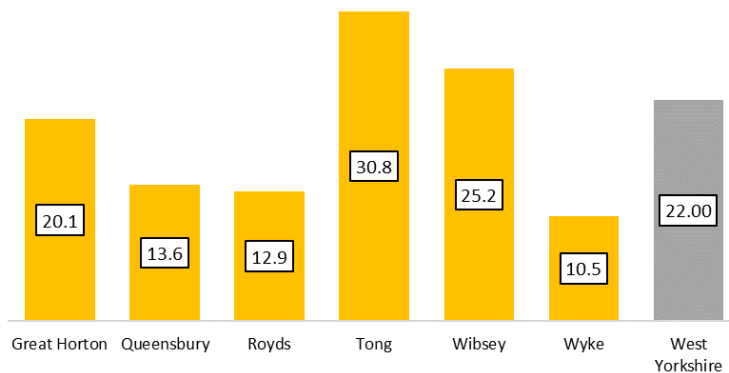


The index of 'Access to Health Assets and Hazards' (AHAH) is a multidimensional index produced by the CDRC that measures how 'healthy' neighbourhoods are by looking at accessibility and geographical determinants of health. The retail environment and health services domains look at:

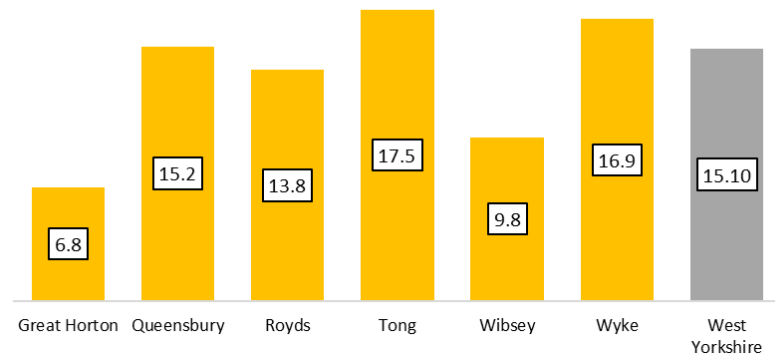
- Retail environment: access to fast food outlets, pubs, off-licences, tobacconists, gambling outlets
- Health services: access to GPs, hospitals, pharmacies, dentists, leisure services

A higher score indicates a poorer health-related environment.

AHAH Retail Environment domain, 2017

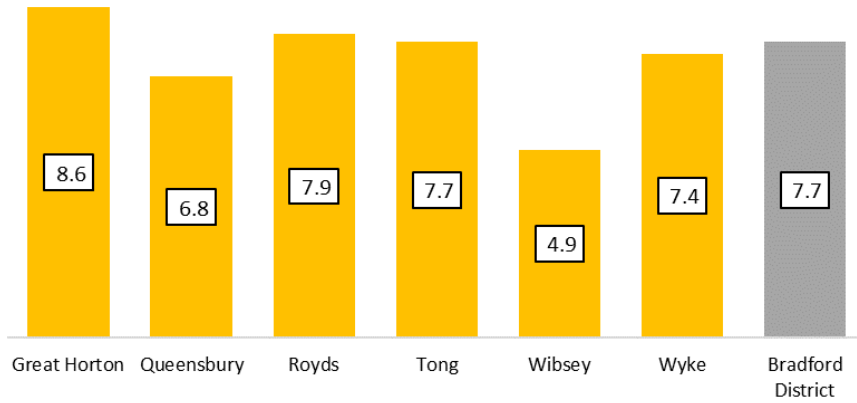


AHAH Health services domain, 2017

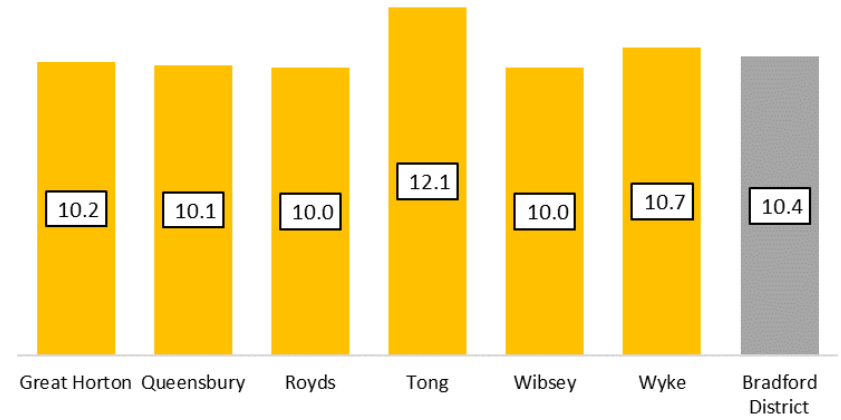


Bradford South area profile – Better health, better lives

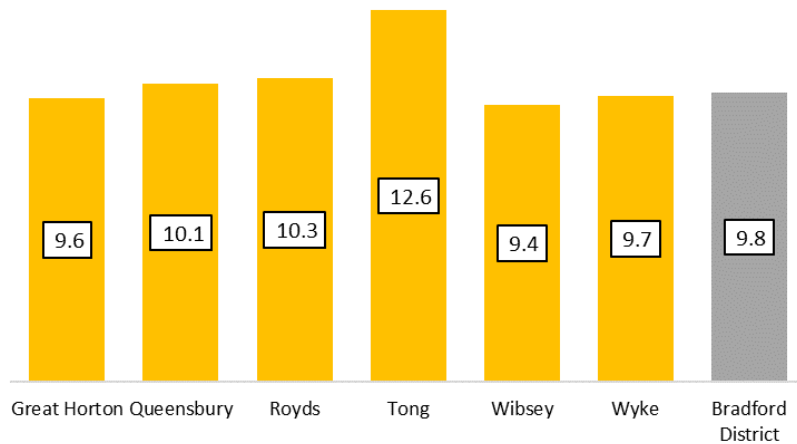
Diabetes prevalence, % 17+ pop. 2019/20



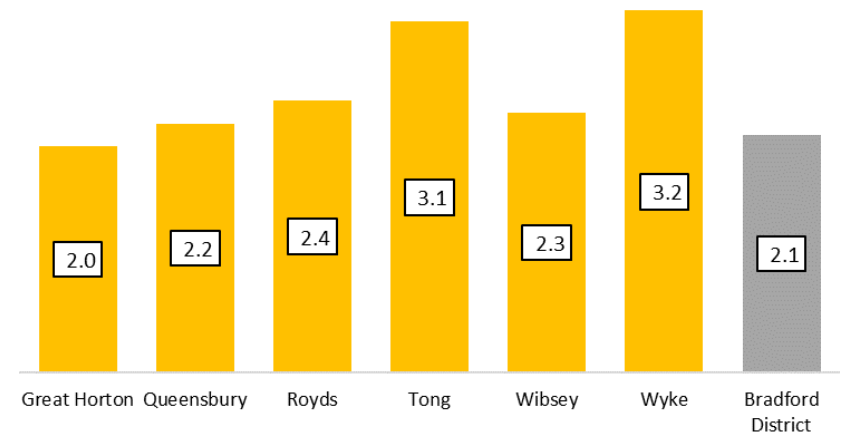
% Adults 18+ who are obese, 2019/20



Estimated % of adults 18+ with depression, 2019/20



COPD prevalence, % pop. 2019/20

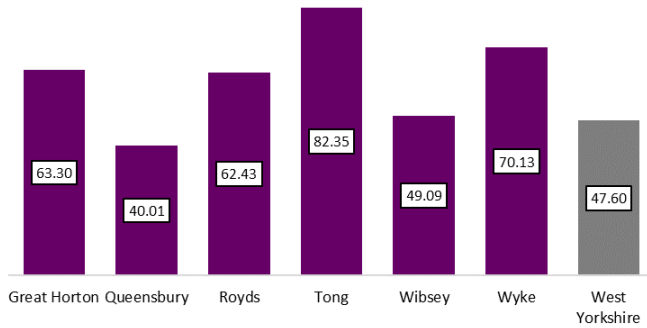


Bradford South area profile – Safe, strong and active communities

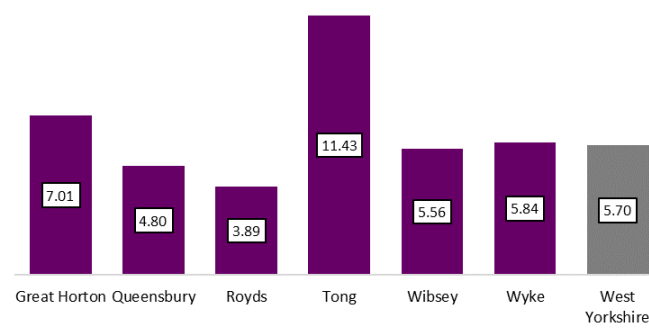
All figures are reported crimes between March 2020 and February 2021 per 1,000 population, unless stated otherwise

All crimes, Mar 2020 – Feb 2021			
Bradford South	156.6	West Yorkshire	132.0

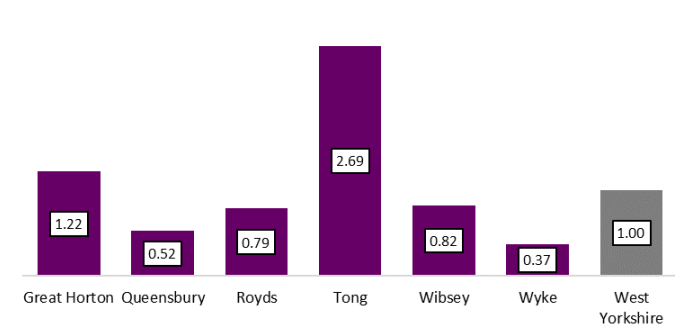
Violent crime and sexual offences, Mar 20-Feb 21



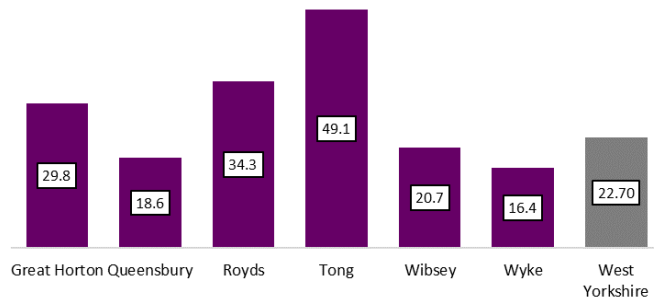
Vehicle crime, Mar 20-Feb 21



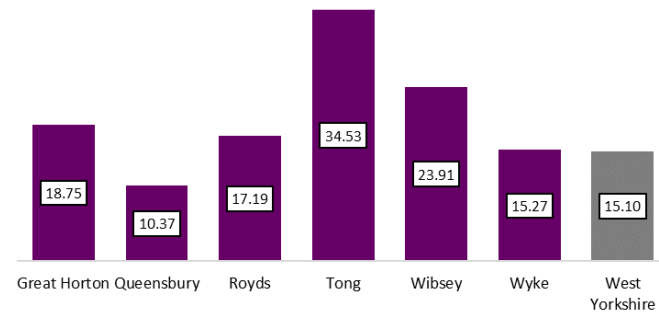
Robbery recorded offences, Mar 20-Feb 21



Anti-social behaviour, Mar 20-Feb 21

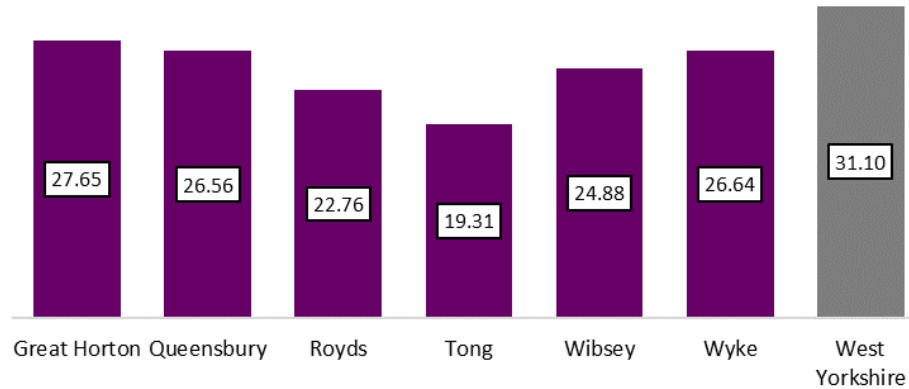


Burglary, Mar 20-Feb 21



Bradford South area profile – Safe, strong and active communities

Voter Turnout at Local Elections, 2019

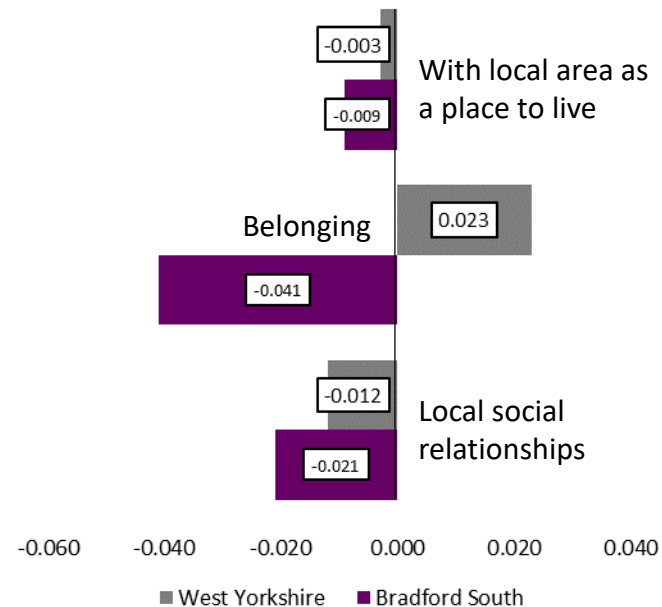


The Community Dynamics scores have been developed by Social Life with the aim of quantifying how people feel about the area they live in by modelling responses from the annual Community Life Survey and Understanding Society Survey to Output Areas

Positive values represent greater belonging/relationship strength/satisfaction than the national average. Negative figures represent less belonging/relationship strength/satisfaction than the national average.

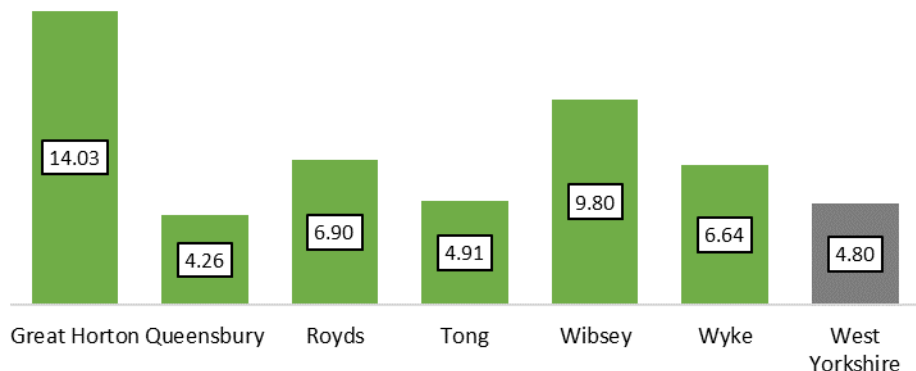
Please note that these indicators have been created by combining the survey responses of samples of the population and modelling these to Output Areas by linking survey sample demographics to the demographics of Output Areas. As a result, many implicit assumptions are built into the data which will not hold for all areas. The values presented here offer an indication of community belonging, strength and satisfaction rather than an absolute measure.

Community dynamic scores
National average = 0

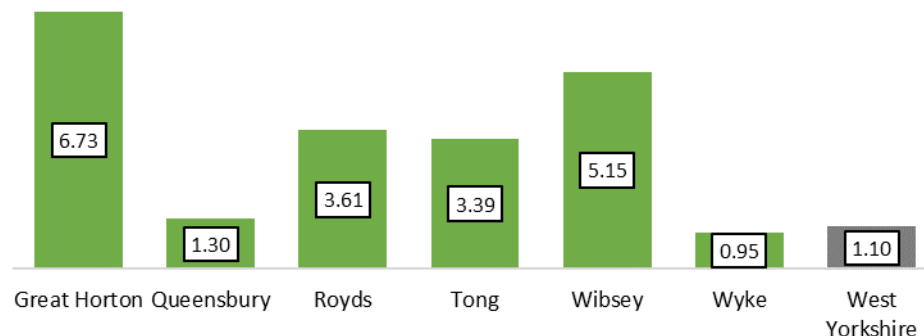


Bradford South area profile – A sustainable district

Greenspace coverage, total, 2017



Greenspace coverage, public parks and gardens, 2017

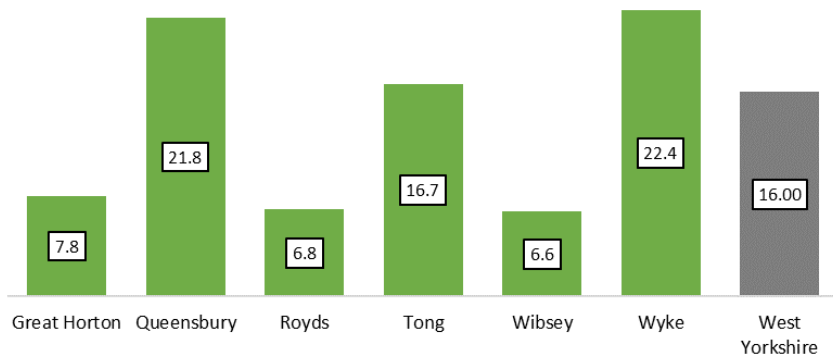


The index of ‘Access to Health Assets and Hazards’ (AHAH) is a multidimensional index produced by the CDRC that measures how ‘healthy’ neighbourhoods are by looking at accessibility and geographical determinants of health. The physical environment and air quality domains look at:

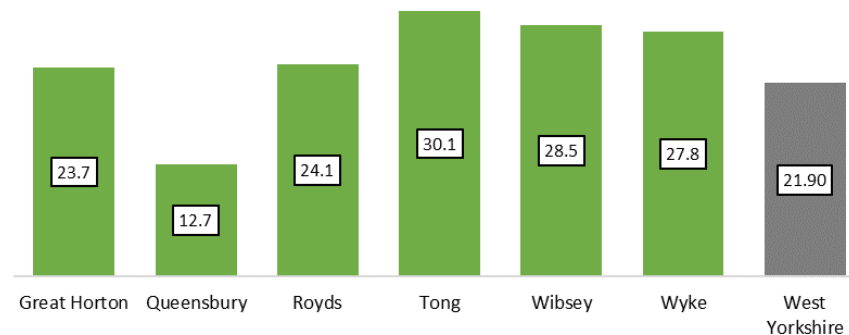
- Physical environment: access to Blue Spaces, Green Spaces - Active, Green Spaces – Passive (total green space areas available to each postcode in a range of a 900-metre buffer prior to creating LSOA averages),
- Air Quality: three air pollutants (Nitrogen Dioxide, Particulate Matter 10 and Sulphur Dioxide).

A higher score indicates a poorer health-related environment.

AHAH Physical Environment domain, 2017

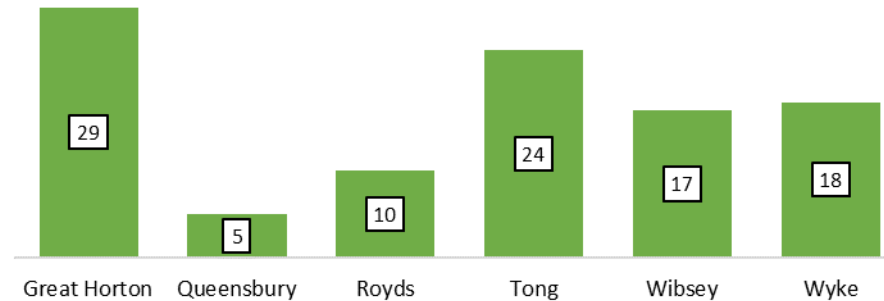


AHAH Air quality domain, 2017



Bradford South area profile – A sustainable district

Fly tipping, rank of ward (1= best, 30 =worst) by rates per 1,000 population, Apr 20-Mar 21



About the data

- Majority of the data is drawn from publicly available data sets (all data excluding the fly tipping data which is from Bradford Council reporting).
- Some data is only available at Ward level from the 2011 Census, please use this data to understand trends and not for exact figures due to its age.
- This is far from an exhaustive set of data, this is to help us understand the Constituencies and Wards to support the identification of priorities for the areas. Further data sets will be identified following this to support delivery of the priorities.