

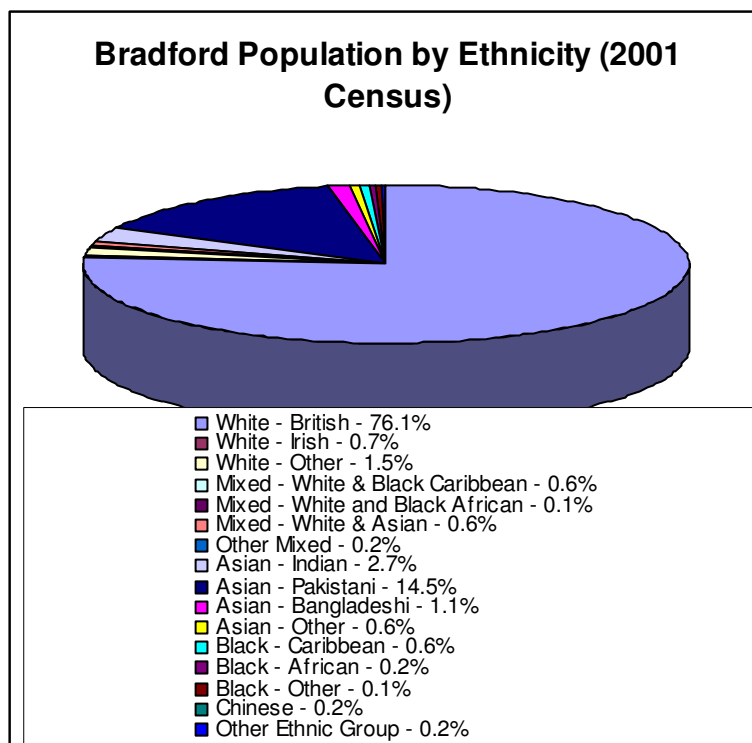
Factsheet



AREA: BRADFORD

Population: The population is 485,000 (2005 estimate Office for National Statistics).

Population by Ethnicity:



Overview:

80% of the population live in urban areas but 66% of the District is rural in character. 24.3% of the population are from an ethnic minority background. 26% of the population is aged between 0 and 17. 34% of 0-17 year olds are from an ethnic minority background. Bradford has the third largest population of under 16s in any UK city outside London and is the fastest growing metropolitan area outside London. (Yorkshire and Humber Population Projections September 2006).

73.4% of people of working age are economically active, 78.4% nationally (2005-06). The average pay for adults is 84% of the national average. 35% of residents do not have any qualification, 29% nationally (2001 census).

Although average household income in Bradford has increased between 2005-2007 it is £5.2k lower than the national average of £32,669 in 2007. The index compares the average household income of Bradford against the national average and shows the District is closer to the national average in 2007 than it was in 2005.

Household Income		
Source: © Acxiom UK Ltd. Research Opinion Poll (2004/07).	Average Household Income	District v National Average
	£	Index v England
2005	24902.93	82.11455
2006	26491.98	83.0294
2007	27443.54	84.00414

Indices of Deprivation:

- 87% of the SOAs in Bradford that fall into the bottom 10% deprived nationally also fall into the bottom 10% of total SOAs ranked on income.
- 53% of the SOAs in Bradford that fall into the bottom 10% deprived nationally also fall into the bottom 10% of total SOAs ranked on employment.
- 87% of the SOAs in Bradford that fall into the bottom 10% deprived nationally also fall into the bottom 10% of total SOAs ranked on education, skills and training.
- 63% of the SOAs in Bradford that fall into the bottom 10% deprived nationally also fall into the bottom 10% of total SOAs ranked on health and deprivation.
- 53% of the SOAs in Bradford that fall into the bottom 10% deprived nationally also fall into the bottom 10% of total SOAs ranked on crime and disorder.
- 76% of the SOAs in Bradford that fall into the bottom 10% deprived nationally also fall into the bottom 10% of total SOAs ranked on living environment.

Deprivation in Bradford is driven primarily by Education factors, followed by Income and Living Environment issues.

Breakdown of school population:

Schools Census 2001 %	
White	56.16%
Dual Heritage	3.09%
Indian	2.45%
Pakistani	31.57%
Bangladeshi	2.91%
Other Asian	1.86%
Black/Black British	1.24%
Chinese	
Other	1.15%
Not Obtained	0.06%

Attainment:

Since 2001 the gap between Bradford's results and the national results has narrowed at all Key Stages except: in mathematics at Level 2B+ at Key Stage 1; GCSE 5+ A*-G and 1 GCSE or equivalent passes.

The rates of improvement have been faster than the national average. The most marked improvement has been in 5 A*-C at GCSE, where the gap has narrowed by 7.1 percentage points, but results remain below national and statistical neighbour averages.

Bradford achieved its highest ever Key Stage 3 results for science and mathematics in 2005/06, but remains below national and statistical neighbours

	% Gaining 5 or more A* - C					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Bradford LEA Average	38.8	34.3	37.3	39.6	39.8	46.8
National Average	49.2	50.0	51.6	52.9	53.7	57.1

Other Educational Statistics:

Compared with England as a whole, Bradford's percentage of white, mixed and Asian children who are eligible for free school meals is higher than average.

“Looked After” Children:

Between 2001 – 2006 the gap between the performances of looked after children and their Bradford peers narrowed at Key Stages 1, 2 and 3 and in 5+ GCSEs A* - G, with a widening of the gap in 2005/06 for 5+ GCSEs A* - C. Participation in post 16 learning increased. Attendance remains a challenge. The gap from Key Stage 1 to Key Stage 2, between pupils with special educational needs and other Bradford pupils has narrowed over three years and remained the same from Key Stage 2 to Key Stage 4. The proportion of care leavers who become homeless is zero.

Young Offenders:

Youth offending reduced by 16.9% in 2006, significantly exceeding the target of 5% by 2008 and putting Bradford ahead in the Yorkshire and Humber region.

The numbers of young people not re-offending within 12 months has risen from 62% to 65%.

NEET:

Young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) reduced from 12.8% in 2005 to 9.8% in 2007, by far the biggest improvement in the region.

General Skills:

On average, in England the proportion of the working age population with no qualifications has declined from 14.1% in 2005 to 13.6% in 2006. In contrast, across Bradford the proportion has increased and the District now lies 8.2 percentage points higher than the national average.

% Working age population with no qualifications		
Source : Annual Population Survey - ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 16 April 2008]	Number	% of wkg pop
Jan - Dec 2005	55100	19.2
Jan - Dec 2006	63000	21.8

Unemployment:

The Bradford Repositioning Statement, issued by Bradford Centre Regeneration in November 2005, describes the transformation of a “sleeping giant” with the proportion of people in work rising dramatically between 2002 and 2004, unemployment falling from 8% in 2000 to 5% in 2004, an improving rate of business start ups and a £1.5 billion public/ private regeneration programme. However in line with national and regional trends unemployment has increased and now accounts for 5.7% of the working population (2005-2006 Annual Population Survey).

Since 2004, the employment rate within Bradford has declined and by 2007 the District lies 5.7 percentage points behind the national average of 74.3%.

In order to match the national rate the District would need to attract an additional 16,300 people into employment.

Under the current economic situation, Bradford has been named as one of the areas most likely to suffer from an upturn in unemployment. The Work Foundation found that the areas of Bradford, Leeds and Kirklees have shown some of the highest rises of people on benefits in the twelve months up to February 2009. It found the number of claimants in Bradford rose from 9,242 to 14,321, from 3% to 4.7%.

Employment rate - working age		
Source : Annual Population Survey - ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 16 April 2008]	Number	Percent
Jan - Dec 2004	197900	69.4
Jan - Dec 2005	200700	69.9
Jan - Dec 2006	199900	69.2
Jul 2006-Jun 2007	198700	68.6

Health Information:

Average life expectancies are lower than the national average with significant variation across the district. Female life expectancy and infant mortality levels are a particular concern. 6.1% of the population is permanently sick or disabled (5.5% nationally).

The health of people in Bradford is significantly worse than the England average overall. People diagnosed with diabetes, children's tooth decay, infant deaths and early deaths from heart disease and stroke and from cancer are all worse than the averages for England.

There are health inequalities within Bradford. Some wards within Bradford and East Keighley are amongst the most deprived in England. Men from the most deprived areas have over eight years shorter life expectancy than those in the least deprived areas.

Over the last ten years, all age all cause mortality rates and early death rates from heart disease and stroke and from cancer have all decreased, but have remained consistently higher than the England averages.

Deaths from smoking are above average, but the rate of smoking in pregnancy is lower than the average for England.

The Bradford Local Area Agreement has prioritised tackling infant mortality, obesity, sexual health, teenage pregnancy, and the harm caused by alcohol, tobacco and illegal drug use. The Primary Care Trust also has a strong focus on improving access to services for disadvantaged groups.

Sources: Bradford Council, Bradford & Airedale PCT, 14-19 Plan Bradford Futures, Children's and Young People's Plan 2006-2009.